

2022 下

我是瑞斯拜六级

四六级我只看瑞斯拜

Life is like a marathon. There are ups and downs downs downs.



阅读

课程观看 B 站：我是瑞斯拜



请打印听课

All Copyrights reserved

写在前面

各位亲爱的同学，六级考试词汇量要求是 5500 左右，但是即使你把所有的大纲词汇都记住了，你还是会遇到生词，这很正常。我在之前学习英语的时候，每每遇到生词就会记中文意思在旁边，积累的单词多了可以用英文来记新单词的含义。久而久之遇到的次数多了单词就记住了。我在课堂上会在讲到阅读的方法，但是这些方法都是基于单词的基础的。所以请大家一定要重视单词，勤动手记笔记。笔记不用单独准备笔记本，记在讲义上就行。

如果你词汇量低，可以先刷一刷词汇课 30 讲。再来听课会轻松得多。

阅读部分在英语四级考试中分为三个题型

SectionA 选词填空-这个题 10 个题只占 5%的分数，我们最后来冲刺 5 篇。

SectionB 长篇阅读-段落匹配 10 道题 10%的分数，学会方法较为简单，在课程上会讲系统的做题方法。由于页数较多不建议全部打印，讲义中仅展示一篇。大家需要刷题可以按照自己的需求打印。

SectionC 仔细阅读 10 道题 占 20%的分数，我们的课程是这个部分为主。

做题顺序：先做 sectionC，再做翻译，再做 sectionB，最后 SectionA

TEXT1

Social media is absolutely everywhere. Billions of people use social media on a daily basis to create, share, and exchange ideas, messages, and information. Both individuals and businesses post regularly to engage and interact with people from around the world. It is a powerful communication medium that simultaneously provides immediate, frequent, permanent, and wide-reaching information across the globe.

People post their lives on social media for the world to see. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and countless other social channels provide a quick and simple way to glimpse into a job candidate's personal life—both the positive and negative sides of it. Social media screening is tempting to use as part of the hiring process, but should employers make use of it when researching a potential candidate's background?

Incorporating the use of social media to screen job candidates is not an uncommon practice. A 2018 survey found that almost 70% of employers use social media to screen candidates before hiring them. But there are consequences and potential legal risks involved too. When done inappropriately, social media screening can be considered Unethical or even illegal.

Social media screening is essentially scrutinizing a job candidate's private life. It can reveal information about protected characteristics like age, race, nationality, disability, gender, religion, etc., and that could bias a hiring decision. Pictures or comments on a private page that are taken out of context could ruin a perfectly good candidate's chances of getting hired. This process could potentially give an unfair advantage to one candidate over another. It creates an unequal playing field and potentially provides hiring managers with information that can impact their hiring decision in a negative way.

It's hard to ignore social media as a screening tool. While there are things that you shouldn't see, there are some things that can be lawfully considered—making it a valuable source of relevant information too. Using social media screening appropriately can help ensure that you don't hire a toxic employee who will cost you money or stain your company's reputation. Consider the lawful side of this process and you may be able to hire the best employee ever. There is a delicate balance.

Screening job candidates on social media must be done professionally and responsibly. Companies should stipulate that they will never ask for passwords, be consistent, document decisions, consider the source used and be aware that other laws may apply. In light of this it is probably best to look later in the process and ask human resources for help in navigating it. Social media is here to stay. But before using social media to screen job candidates, consulting with management and legal teams beforehand is essential in order to comply with all laws.

46. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?

- A) The advantage of using social media in screening job candidates.
- B) The potentially invasive nature of social media in everyday life.
- C) Whether the benefits of social media outweigh the drawbacks.
- D) Whether social media should be used to screen job candidates.

47. What might happen when social media is used to screen job candidates?

- A) Moral or legal issues might arise.
- B) Company reputation might suffer.
- C) Sensational information might surface.
- D) Hiring decisions might be complicated.

48. When could online personal information be detrimental to candidates?

- A) When it is separated from context.
- B) When it is scrutinised by an employer.
- C) When it is magnified to a ruinous degree.

D) When it is revealed to the human resources.

49. How can employers use social media information to their advantage while avoiding unnecessary risks?

- A) By tipping the delicate balance.
- B) By using it in a legitimate way.
- C) By keeping personal information on record.
- D) By separating relevant from irrelevant data.

50. What does the author suggest doing before screening job candidates on social media?

- A) Hiring professionals to navigate the whole process.
- B) Anticipating potential risks involved in the process.
- C) Seeking advice from management and legal experts.
- D) Stipulating a set of rules for asking specific questions.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：DAABC

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT2

Why does social media trigger feelings of loneliness and inadequacy? Because instead of being real life, it is, for the most part, impression management, a way of marketing yourself, carefully choosing and filtering the pictures and words to put your best face forward.

Online “friends” made through social media do not follow the normal psychological progression of an interpersonal relationship. You share neither physical time nor emotional conversations over the Internet. You simply communicate photographs and catchy posts to a diverse group of people whom you have “friended” or “followed” based on an accidental interaction. This is not to say that your social media friends can’t be real friends. They absolutely can, but the two are not synonymous.

Generally speaking, there are no unfiltered comments or casually taken photos on our social media pages. And, rightfully so, because it wouldn’t feel safe to be completely authentic and vulnerable with some of our “ friends ” whom we don’t actually know or with whom trust has yet to be built.

Social media can certainly be an escape from the daily grind, but we must be cautioned against the negative effects, such as addiction, on a person’s overall psychological well-being.

As humans, we yearn for social connection. Scrolling (滚动) through pages of pictures and comments, however, does not provide the same degree of fulfillment as face-to-face interactions do. Also, we tend to idealize others’ lives and compare our downfalls to their greatest accomplishments, ending in feelings of loneliness and inadequacy.

Social media can lead people on the unhealthy quest for perfection. Some people begin to attend certain events or travel to different places so that they can snap that “ perfect ” photo. They begin to seek validation through the number of people who “ like ” their posts. In order for it to play a psychologically healthy role in your social life, social media should supplement an already healthy social network. Pictures and posts should be byproducts of life’s treasured moments and fun times, not the planned and calculated image that one is putting out into cyberspace in an attempt to fill insecurities or unmet needs.

Ultimately, social media has increased our ability to connect with various types of people all over the globe. It has opened doors for businesses and allowed us to stay connected to people whom we may not otherwise get to follow. However, social media should feel like a fun experience, not one that contributes to negative thoughts and feelings. If the latter is the case, increasing face-to-face time with trusted friends, and minimizing time scrolling online, will prove to be a reminder that your social network is much more rewarding than any “ like,” “ follow ” or “ share ” can be.

46. What does the author imply social media may do to our life?

- A) It may facilitate our interpersonal relationships.
- B) It may filter our negative impressions of others.
- C) It may make us feel isolated and incompetent.
- D) It may render us vulnerable and inauthentic.

47. Why do people post comments selectively on social media?

- A) They do not find all their online friends trustworthy.
- B) They want to avoid offending any of their audience.
- C) They do not want to lose their followers.
- D) They are eager to boost their popularity.

48. What are humans inclined to do according to the passage?

- A) Exaggerate their life's accomplishments
- B) Strive for perfection regardless of the cost.
- C) Paint a rosy picture of other people's lives.
- D) Learn lessons from other people's downfalls.

49. What is the author's view of pictures and posts on social media?

- A) They should record the memorable moments in people's lives.
- B) They should be carefully edited so as to present the best image.
- C) They should be shown in a way that meets one's security needs.
- D) They should keep people from the unhealthy quest for perfection.

50. What does the author advise people to do when they find their online experience unconstructive?

- A) Use social media to increase their ability to connect with various types of people.
- B) Stay connected to those whom they may not otherwise get to know and befriend.
- C) Try to prevent negative thoughts and feelings from getting into the online pages.
- D) Strengthen ties with real-life friends instead of caring about their online image.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：CACAD

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT3

In recent years, the food industry has increased its use of labels. Whether the labels say ‘non-GMO (非转基因的)’ or ‘no sugar,’ or ‘zero carbohydrates’, consumers are increasingly demanding more information about what’s in their food. One report found that 39 percent of consumers would switch from the brands they currently buy to others that provide clearer, more accurate product information. Food manufacturers are responding to the report with new labels to meet that demand, and they’re doing so with an eye towards giving their products an advantage over the competition, and bolstering profits.

This strategy makes intuitive sense. If consumers say they want transparency, tell them exactly what is in your product. That is simply supplying a certain demand. But the marketing strategy in response to this consumer demand has gone beyond articulating what is in a product, to labeling what is NOT in the food. These labels are known as “absence claims” labels, and they represent an emerging labeling trend that is detrimental both to the consumers who purchase the products and the industry that supplies them.

For example, Hunt’s put a “non-GMO” label on its canned crushed tomatoes a few years ago—despite the fact that at the time there was no such thing as a GMO tomato on the market. Some dairy companies are using the “non-GMO” label on their milk, despite the fact that all milk is naturally GMO-free, another label that creates unnecessary fear around food.

While creating labels that play on consumer fears and misconceptions about their food may give a company a temporary marketing advantage over competing products on the grocery aisle, in the long term this strategy will have just the opposite effect: by injecting fear into the discourse about our food, we run the risk of eroding consumer trust in not just a single product, but the entire food business.

Eventually, it becomes a question in consumers’ minds: Were these foods ever safe? By purchasing and consuming these types of products, have I already done some kind of harm to my family or the planet?

For food manufacturers, it will mean damaged consumer trust and lower sales for everyone. And this isn’t just supposition. A recent study found that absence claims labels can create a stigma around foods even when there is no scientific evidence that they cause harm.

It’s clear that food manufacturers must tread carefully when it comes to using absence claims. In addition to the likely negative long-term impact on sales, this verbal trick sends a message that innovations in farming and food processing are unwelcome, eventually leading to less efficiency, fewer choices for consumers, and ultimately, more costly food products. If we allow this kind of labeling to continue, we will all lose.

51. What trend has been observed in a report?

- A) Food manufacturers, rising awareness of product safety.
- B) Food manufacturers, changing strategies to bolster profits.
- C) Consumers, growing demand for eye-catching food labels.
- D) Consumers, increasing desire for clear product information.

52. What does the author say is manufacturers' new marketing strategy?

- A) Stressing the absence of certain elements in their products.
- B) Articulating the unique nutritional value of their products.
- C) Supplying detailed information of their products.
- D) Designing transparent labels for their products.

53. What point does the author make about non-GMO labels?

- A) They are increasingly attracting customers' attention.
- B) They create lots of trouble for GMO food producers.
- C) They should be used more for vegetables and milk.
- D) They cause anxiety about food among consumers.

54. What does the author say absence claims labels will do to food manufacturers?

- A) Cause changes in their marketing strategies.
- B) Help remove stigma around their products.
- C) Erode consumer trust and reduce sales.
- D) Decrease support from food scientists.

55. What does the author suggest food manufacturers do?

- A) Take measures to lower the cost of food products.
- B) Exercise caution about the use of absence claims.
- C) Welcome new innovations in food processing.
- D) Promote efficiency and increase food variety.

2022 六级阅读讲义

阅读答案：CACAD

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT4

It is not controversial to say that an unhealthy diet causes bad health. Nor are the basic elements of healthy eating disputed. Obesity raises susceptibility to cancer, and Britain is the sixth most obese country on Earth. That is a public health emergency. But naming the problem is the easy part. No one disputes the costs in quality of life and depleted health budgets of an obese population, but the quest for solutions gets diverted by ideological arguments around responsibility and choice. And the water is muddied by lobbying from the industries that profit from consumption of obesity-inducing products.

Historical precedent suggests that science and politics can overcome resistance from businesses that pollute and poison but it takes time, and success often starts small. So it is heartening to note that a programme in Leeds has achieved a reduction in childhood obesity, becoming the first UK city to reverse a fattening trend. The best results were among younger children and in more deprived areas. When 28% of English children aged two to 15 are obese, a national shift on the scale achieved by Leeds would lengthen hundreds of thousands of lives. A significant factor in the Leeds experience appears to be a scheme called HENRY, which helps parents reward behaviours that prevent obesity in children.

Many members of parliament are uncomfortable even with their own government's anti-obesity strategy, since it involves a "sugar tax" and abandon the sale of energy drinks to under-16s. Bans and taxes can be blunt instruments, but their harshest critics can rarely suggest better methods. These critics just oppose regulation itself.

The relationship between poor health and inequality is too pronounced for governments to be passive about large-scale intervention. People living in the most deprived areas are four times more prone to die from avoidable causes than counterparts in more affluent places. As the structural nature of public health problems becomes harder to ignore, the complaint about over protective government loses potency.

In fact, the polarised debate over public health interventions should have been abandoned long ago. Government action works when individuals are motivated to respond. Individuals need governments that expand access to good choices. The HENRY programme was delivered in part through children's centres. Closing such centres and cutting council budgets doesn't magically increase reserves of individual self-reliance. The function of a well-designed state intervention is not to deprive people of liberty but to build social capacity and infrastructure that helps people take responsibility for their wellbeing. The obesity crisis will not have a solution devised by left or right ideology—but experience indicates that the private sector needs the incentive of regulation before it starts taking public health emergencies seriously.

46. Why is the obesity problem in Britain so difficult to solve?

- A) Government health budgets are depleted.
- B) People disagree as to who should do what.
- C) Individuals are not ready to take their responsibilities.
- D) Industry lobbying makes it hard to get healthy foods.

47. What can we learn from the past experience in tackling public health emergencies?

- A) Governments have a role to play.
- B) Public health is a scientific issue.
- C) Priority should be given to deprived regions.
- D) Businesses' responsibility should be stressed.

48. What does the author imply about some critics of bans and taxes concerning unhealthy drinks?

- A) They are not aware of the consequences of obesity.
- B) They have not come up with anything more constructive.
- C) They are uncomfortable with parliament anti-obesity debate.
- D) They have their own motives in opposing government regulation.

49. Why does the author stress the relationship between poor health and inequality?

- A) To demonstrate the dilemma of people living in deprived areas.
- B) To bring to light the root cause of widespread obesity in Britain.
- C) To highlight the area deserving the most attention from the public.
- D) To justify government intervention in solving the obesity problem.

50. When will government action be effective?

- A) When the polarised debate is abandoned.
- B) When ideological differences are resolved.
- C) When individuals have the incentive to act accordingly.
- D) When the private sector realises the severity of the crisis.

2022 六级阅读讲义

阅读答案：BABDC

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT5

Home to virgin reefs, rare sharks and vast numbers of exotic fish, the Coral Sea is a unique haven of biodiversity off the northeastern coast of Australia. If a proposal by the Australian government goes ahead, the region will also become the world's largest marine protected area, with restrictions or bans on fishing, mining and marine farming.

The Coral Sea reserve would cover almost 990 000 square kilometres and stretch as far as 1 100 kilometres from the coast. Unveiled recently by environment minister Tony Burke, the proposal would be the last in a series of proposed marine reserves around Australia's coast.

But the scheme is attracting criticism from scientists and conservation groups, who argue that the government hasn't gone far enough in protecting the Coral Sea, or in other marine reserves in the coastal network.

Hugh Possingham, director of the Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions at the University of Queensland, points out that little more than half of the Coral Sea reserve is proposed as “no take” area, in which all fishing would be banned. The world's largest existing marine reserve, established last year by the British government in the Indian Ocean, spans 554 000 km² and is a no-take zone throughout. An alliance of campaigning conservation groups argues that more of the Coral Sea should receive this level of protection.

“I would like to have seen more protection for coral reefs,” says Terry Hughes, director of the Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies at James Cook University in Queensland. “More than 20 of them would be outside the no-take area and vulnerable to catch-and-release fishing”.

As Nature went to press, the Australian government had not responded to specific criticisms of the plan. But Robin Beaman, a marine geologist at James Cook University, says that the reserve does “broadly protect the range of habitats” in the sea. “I can testify to the huge effort that government agencies and other organisations have put into trying to understand the ecological values of this vast area,” he says.

Reserves proposed earlier this year for Australia's southwestern and northwestern coastal regions have also been criticised for failing to give habitats adequate protection. In August, 173 marine scientists signed an open letter to the government saying they were “greatly concerned” that the proposals for the southwestern region had not been based on the “core science principles” of reserves—the protected regions were not, for instance, representative of all the habitats in the region, they said.

Critics say that the southwestern reserve offers the greatest protection to the offshore areas where commercial opportunities are fewest and where there is little threat to the environment, a contention also levelled at the Coral Sea plan.

51. What do we learn from the passage about the Coral Sea?

- A) It is exceptionally rich in marine life.
- B) It is the biggest marine protected area.
- C) It remains largely undisturbed by humans.
- D) It is a unique haven of endangered species.

52. What does the Australian government plan to do according to Tony Burke?

- A) Make a new proposal to protect the Coral Sea.
- B) Revise its conservation plan owing to criticisms.
- C) Upgrade the established reserves to protect marine life.
- D) Complete the series of marine reserves around its coast.

53. What is scientists' argument about the Coral Sea proposal?

- A) The government has not done enough for marine protection.
- B) It will not improve the marine reserves along Australia's coast.
- C) The government has not consulted them in drawing up the proposal.
- D) It is not based on sufficient investigations into the ecological system.

54. What does marine geologist Robin Beaman say about the Coral Sea plan?

- A) It can compare with the British government's effort in the Indian Ocean.
- B) It will result in the establishment of the world's largest marine reserve.
- C) It will ensure the sustainability of the fishing industry around the coast.
- D) It is a tremendous joint effort to protect the range of marine habitats.

55. What do critics think of the Coral Sea plan?

- A) It will do more harm than good to the environment.
- B) It will adversely affect Australia's fishing industry.
- C) It will protect regions that actually require little protection.
- D) It will win little support from environmental organisations.

2022 六级阅读讲义

阅读答案：ADADC

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT6

Danielle Steel, the 71-year-old romance novelist is notoriously productive, having published 179 books at a rate of up to seven a year. But a passing reference in a recent profile by Glamour magazine to her 20-hour workdays prompted an outpouring of admiration.

Steel has given that 20-hour figure when describing her “exhausting” process in the past: “I start the book and don't leave my desk until the first draft is finished.” She goes from bed, to desk, to bath, to bed, avoiding all contact aside from phone calls with her nine children. “I don't comb my hair for weeks,” she says. Meals are brought to her desk, where she types until her fingers swell and her nails bleed.

The business news website Quartz held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her “actually extremely liberating” example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

Well, indeed. With research results showing the cumulative effects of sleep loss and its impact on productivity, doubt has been voiced about the accuracy of Steel's self-assessment. Her output maybe undeniable, but sceptics have suggested that she is guilty of erasing the role of ghost writers(代笔人) at worst, gross exaggeration at best.

Steel says working 20 hours a day is “pretty brutal physically.” But is it even possible? “No,” says Maryanne Taylor of the Sleep Works. While you could work that long, the impact on productivity would make it hardly worthwhile. If Steel was routinely sleeping for four hours a night, she would be drastically underestimating the negative impact, says Alison Gardiner, founder of the sleep improvement programme Sleep station. “It's akin to being drunk.”

It's possible that Steel is exaggerating the demands of her schedule. Self-imposed sleeplessness has “become a bit of a status symbol”, says Taylor, a misguided measure to prove how powerful and productive you are. Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour workweeks endured by tech heads has been held up as key to their success.

That is starting to change with increased awareness of the importance of sleep for mental health. “People are starting to realise that sleep should not be something that you fit in between everything else,” says Taylor.

But it is possible—if statistically extremely unlikely—that Steel could be born a “short sleeper” with an unusual body clock, says sleep expert Dr. Sophie Bostock. “It's probably present in fewer than 1% of the population.”

Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it's “pretty irresponsible” to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us.

46. What do we learn from the passage about Glamour magazine readers?

- A) They are intrigued by the exotic romance in Danielle Steel's novels.
- B) They are amazed by the number of books written by Danielle Steel.
- C) They are deeply impressed by Danielle Steel's daily work schedule.
- D) They are highly motivated by Danielle Steel's unusual productivity.

47. What did the business news website Quartz say about Danielle Steel?

- A) She could serve as an example of industriousness.
- B) She proved we could liberate ourselves from sleep.
- C) She could be an inspiration to novelists all over the world.
- D) She showed we could get all our work done without sleep.

48. What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?

- A) They are questionable.
- B) They are alterable.
- C) They are irresistible.
- D) They are verifiable.

49. What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?

- A) It may turn out to be key to a successful career.
- B) It may be practiced only by certain tech heads.
- C) It may symbolise one's importance and success.
- D) It may well serve as a measure of self-discipline.

50. How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?

- A) One should not adopt it without consulting a sleep expert.
- B) The general public should not be encouraged to follow it.
- C) One must be duly self-disciplined to adhere to it.
- D) The majority must adjust their body clock for it.

2022 六级阅读讲义

阅读答案：CAACB

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT7

Organic agriculture is a relatively untapped resource for feeding the Earth's population, especially in the face of climate change and other global challenges. That's the conclusion I reached in reviewing 40 years of science comparing the long-term prospects of organic and conventional farming.

The review study, "Organic Agriculture in the 21st Century," is featured as the cover story for the February issue of the journal *Nature Plants*. It is the first to compare organic and conventional agriculture across the main goals of sustainability identified by the National Academy of Sciences: productivity, economics, and environment.

Critics have long argued that organic agriculture is inefficient, requiring more land to yield the same amount of food. It's true that organic farming produces lower yields, averaging 10 to 20 percent less than conventional. Advocates contend that the environmental advantages of organic agriculture far outweigh the lower yields, and that increasing research and breeding resources for organic systems would reduce the yield gap. Sometimes excluded from these arguments is the fact that we already produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people but do not provide adequate access to all individuals.

In some cases, organic yields can be higher than conventional. For example, in severe drought conditions, which are expected to increase with climate change in many areas, organic farms can produce as good, if not better, yields because of the higher water-holding capacity of organically farmed soils.

What science does tell us is that mainstream conventional farming systems have provided growing supplies of food and other products but often at the expense of other sustainability goals.

Conventional agriculture may produce more food, but it often comes at a cost to the environment. Biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and severe impacts on ecosystem services have not only accompanied conventional farming systems but have often extended well beyond their field boundaries. With organic agriculture, environmental costs tend to be lower and the benefits greater.

Overall, organic farms tend to store more soil carbon, have better soil quality, and reduce soil erosion compared to their conventional counterparts. Organic agriculture also creates less soil and water pollution and lower greenhouse gas emissions. And it's more energy-efficient because it doesn't rely on synthetic fertilizers or pesticides.

Organic agriculture is also associated with greater biodiversity of plants, animals, insects and microorganisms as well as genetic diversity. Biodiversity increases the services that nature provides and improves the ability of farming systems to adapt to changing conditions.

Despite lower yields, organic agriculture is more profitable for farmers because consumers are willing to pay more. Higher prices, called price premiums, can be justified as a way to compensate farmers for providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs.

51. What do we learn from the conclusion of the author's review study?

- A) More resources should be tapped for feeding the world's population.
- B) Organic farming may be exploited to solve the global food problem.
- C) The long-term prospects of organic farming are yet to be explored.
- D) Organic farming is at least as promising as conventional farming.

52. What is the critics' argument against organic farming?

- A) It cannot meet the need for food.
- B) It cannot increase farm yields.
- C) It is not really practical.
- D) It is not that productive.

53. What does the author think should be taken into account in arguing about organic farming?

- A) Growth in world population.
- B) Deterioration in soil fertility.
- C) Inequality in food distribution.
- D) Advance in farming technology.

54. What does science tell us about conventional farming?

- A) It will not be able to meet global food demand.
- B) It is not conducive to sustainable development.
- C) It will eventually give away to organic farming.
- D) It is going mainstream throughout the world.

55. Why does the author think higher prices of organic farm produce are justifiable?

- A) They give farmers going organic a big competitive edge.
- B) They motivate farmers to upgrade farming technology.
- C) Organic farming costs more than conventional farming.
- D) Organic farming does long-term good to the ecosystem.

2022 六级阅读讲义

阅读答案：BDCBD

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT8

What is the place of art in a culture of inattention? Recent visitors to the Louvre report that tourists can now spend only a minute in front of the Mona Lisa before being asked to move on. Much of that time, for some of them, is spent taking photographs not even of the painting but of themselves with the painting in the background.

One view is that we have democratised tourism and gallery-going so much that we have made it effectively impossible to appreciate what we've travelled to see. In this oversubscribed society, experience becomes a commodity like any other. There are queues to climb Mt. Jolmo Lungma as well as to see famous paintings. Leisure, thus conceived, is hard labour, and returning to work becomes a well-earned break from the ordeal.

What gets lost in this industrialised haste is the quality of looking. Consider an extreme example, the late philosopher Richard Wollheim. When he visited the Louvre he could spend as much as four hours sitting before a painting. The first hour, he claimed, was necessary for misperceptions to be eliminated. It was only then that the picture would begin to disclose itself. This seems unthinkable today, but it is still possible to organise. Even in the busiest museums there are many rooms and many pictures worth hours of contemplation which the crowds largely ignore. Sometimes the largest crowds are partly the products of bad management; the Mona Lisa is such a hurried experience today partly because the museum is being reorganised. The Uffizi in Florence, another site of cultural pilgrimage, has cut its entry queues down to seven minutes by clever management. And there are some forms of art, those designed to be spectacles as well as objects of contemplation, which can work perfectly well in the face of huge crowds.

Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show, for instance, might seem nothing more than an entertainment, overrun as it is with kids romping (喧闹地玩耍) in fog rooms and spray mist installations. But it's more than that: where Eliasson is at his most entertaining, he is at his most serious too, and his disorienting installations bring home the reality of the destructive effects we are having on the planet — not least what we are doing to the glaciers of Eliasson's beloved Iceland.

Marcel Proust, another lover of the Louvre, wrote: "It is only through art that we can escape from ourselves and know how another person sees the universe, whose landscapes would otherwise have remained as unknown as any on the moon." If any art remains worth seeing, it must lead us to such escapes. But a minute in front of a painting in a hurried crowd won't do that.

46. What does the scene at the Louvre demonstrate according to the author?

- A) The enormous appeal of a great piece of artistic work to tourists.
- B) The near impossibility of appreciating art in an age of mass tourism.
- C) The ever-growing commercial value of long-cherished artistic works.
- D) The real difficulty in getting a glimpse at a masterpiece amid a crowd.

47. Why did the late philosopher Richard Wollheim spend four hours before a picture?

- A) It takes time to appreciate a piece of art fully.
- B) It is quite common to misinterpret artistic works.
- C) The longer people contemplate a picture, the more likely they will enjoy it.
- D) The more time one spends before a painting, the more valuable one finds it.

48. What does the case of the Uffizi in Florence show?

- A) Art works in museums should be better taken care of.
- B) Sites of cultural pilgrimage are always flooded with visitors.
- C) Good management is key to handling large crowds of visitors.
- D) Large crowds of visitors cause management problems for museums.

49. What do we learn from Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show?

- A) Children learn to appreciate art works most effectively while they are playing.
- B) It is possible to combine entertainment with appreciation of serious art.
- C) Art works about the environment appeal most to young children.
- D) Some forms of art can accommodate huge crowds of visitors.

50. What can art do according to Marcel Proust?

- A) Enable us to live a much fuller life.
- B) Allow us to escape the harsh reality.
- C) Help us to see the world from a different perspective.
- D) Urge us to explore the unknown domain of the universe

2022 六级阅读讲义

阅读答案：BACBC

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT9

Every five years, the government tries to tell Americans what to put in their bellies. Eat more vegetables. Dial back the fats. It's all based on the best available science for leading a healthy life. But the best available science also has a lot to say about what those food choices do to the environment, and some researchers are annoyed that new dietary recommendations of the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) released yesterday seem to utterly ignore that fact.

Broadly, the 2016 - 2020 dietary recommendations aim for balance: More vegetables, leaner meats and far less sugar.

But Americans consume more calories per capita than almost any other country in the world. So the things Americans eat have a huge impact on climate change. Soil tilling releases carbon dioxide, and delivery vehicles emit exhaust. The government's dietary guidelines could have done a lot to lower that climate cost. Not just because of their position of authority: The guidelines drive billions of dollars of food production through federal programs like school lunches and nutrition assistance for the needy.

On its own, plant and animal agriculture contributes 9 percent of all the country's greenhouse gas emissions. That's not counting the fuel burned in transportation, processing, refrigeration, and other waypoints between farm and belly. Red meats are among the biggest and most notorious emitters, but trucking a salad from California to Minnesota in January also carries a significant burden. And greenhouse gas emissions aren't the whole story. Food production is the largest user of fresh water, largest contributor to the loss of biodiversity, and a major contributor to using up natural resources.

All of these points and more showed up in the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report, released last February. Miriam Nelson chaired the subcommittee in charge of sustainability for the report, and is disappointed that eating less meat and buying local food aren't in the final product. "Especially if you consider that eating less meat, especially red and processed, has health benefits," she says.

So what happened? The official response is that sustainability falls too far outside the guidelines' official scope, which is to provide "nutritional and dietary information."

Possibly the agencies in charge of drafting the decisions are too close to the industries they are supposed to regulate. On one hand, the USDA is compiling dietary advice. On the other, their clients are US agriculture companies.

The line about keeping the guidelines' scope to nutrition and diet doesn't ring quite right with researchers. David Wallinga, for example, says, "In previous guidelines, they've always been concerned with things like food security — which is presumably the mission of the USDA. You absolutely need to be worried about climate impacts and future sustainability if you want secure food in the future."

51. Why are some researchers irritated at the USDA's 2016 - 2020 Dietary Guidelines?

- A) It ignores the harmful effect of red meat and processed food on health.
- B) Too much emphasis is given to eating less meat and buying local food.
- C) The dietary recommendations are not based on medical science.
- D) It takes no notice of the potential impact on the environment.

52. Why does the author say the USDA could have contributed a lot to lowering the climate cost through its dietary guidelines?

- A) It has the capacity and the financial resources to do so.
- B) Its researchers have already submitted relevant proposals.
- C) Its agencies in charge of drafting the guidelines have the expertise.
- D) It can raise students' environmental awareness through its programs.

53. What do we learn from the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report?

- A) Food is easily contaminated from farm to belly.
- B) Greenhouse effect is an issue still under debate.
- C) Modern agriculture has increased food diversity.
- D) Farming consumes most of our natural resources.

54. What may account for the neglect of sustainability in the USDA's Dietary Guidelines according to the author?

- A) Its exclusive concern with Americans' food safety.
- B) Its sole responsibility for providing dietary advice.
- C) Its close ties with the agriculture companies.
- D) Its alleged failure to regulate the industries.

55. What should the USDA do to achieve food security according to David Wallinga?

- A) Give top priority to things like nutrition and food security.
- B) Endeavor to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture.
- C) Fulfill its mission by closely cooperating with the industries.
- D) Study the long-term impact of climate change on food production.

2022 六级阅读讲义

阅读答案：DADCB

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT10

Vegetarians would prefer not to be compelled to eat meat. Yet the reverse compulsion (强迫) is hidden in the proposals for a new plant-based “planetary diet.” Nowhere is this more visible than in India.

Earlier this year, the EAT-Lancet Commission released its global report on nutrition and called for a global shift to a more plant-based diet and for “substantially reducing consumption of animal source foods.” In countries like India, that call could become a tool to aggravate an already tense political situation and stress already undernourished populations.

The EAT report presumes that “traditional diets” in countries like India include little red meat, which might be consumed only on special occasions or as minor ingredients in mixed dishes.

In India, however, there is a vast difference between what people would wish to consume and what they have to consume because of innumerable barriers around class, religion, culture, cost, geography, etc. Policymakers in India have traditionally pushed for a cereal-heavy “vegetarian diet” on a meat-eating population as a way of providing the cheapest sources of food.

Currently, under an aggressive Hindu nationalist government, Muslims, Christians, disadvantaged classes and indigenous communities are being compelled to give up their traditional foods.

None of these concerns seem to have been appreciated by the EAT-Lancet Commission’s representative, Brent Loken, who said “India has got such a great example” in sourcing protein from plants.

But how much of a model for the world is India’s vegetarianism? In the Global Hunger Index 2019, the country ranks 102nd out of 117. Data from the National Family Health Survey indicate that only 10 percent of infants of 6 to 23 months are adequately fed.

Which is why calls for a plant-based diet modeled on India risk offering another whip with which to beat already vulnerable communities in developing countries.

A diet directed at the affluent West fails to recognize that in low-income countries undernourished children are known to benefit from the consumption of milk and other animal source foods, improving cognitive functions, while reducing the prevalence of nutritional deficiencies as well as mortality.

EAT-Lancet claimed its intention was to “spark conversations” among all Indian stakeholders. Yet vocal critics of the food processing industry and food fortification strategies have been left out of the debate. But the most conspicuous omission may well be the absence of India’s farmers.

The government, however, seems to have given the report a thumbs-up. Rather than addressing chronic hunger and malnutrition through an improved access to wholesome and nutrient-dense foods, the government is opening the door for company-dependent solutions, ignoring the environmental and economic cost, which will destroy local food systems. It’s a model full of danger for future generations.

46. What is more visible in India than anywhere else according to the passage?

- A) People's positive views on the proposals for a "planetary diet".
- B) People's reluctance to be compelled to eat plant-based food.
- C) People's preferences for the kind of food they consume.
- D) People's unwillingness to give up their eating habits.

47. What would the EAT-Lancet Commission's report do to many people in countries like India?

- A) Radically change their dietary habits.
- B) Keep them further away from politics.
- C) Make them even more undernourished.
- D) Substantially reduce their food choices.

48. What do we learn from the passage about food consumption in India?

- A) People's diet will not change due to the EAT-Lancet report.
- B) Many people simply do not have access to foods they prefer.
- C) There is a growing popularity of a cereal-heavy vegetarian diet.
- D) Policymakers help remove the barriers to people's choice of food.

49. What does the passage say about a plant-based diet modeled on India?

- A) It may benefit populations whose traditional diet is meat-based.
- B) It may be another blow to the economy in developing countries.
- C) It may help narrow the gap between the rich and poor countries.
- D) It may worsen the nourishment problem in low-income countries.

50. How does the Indian government respond to the EAT-Lancet Commission's proposals?

- A) It accepts them at the expense of the long-term interests of its people.
- B) It intends them to spark conversations among all Indian stakeholders.
- C) It gives them approval regardless of opposition from nutrition experts.
- D) It welcomes them as a tool to address chronic hunger and malnutrition.

阅读答案：BCBDA

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT11

Imagine that an alien species landed on Earth and, through their mere presence, those aliens caused our art to vanish, our music to homogenize, and our technological know-how to disappear. That is effectively what humans have been doing to our closest relatives — chimps (大猩猩).

Back in 1999, a team of scientists led by Andrew Whiten showed that chimps from different parts of Africa behave very differently from one another. Some groups would get each other's attention by rapping branches with their knuckles (指关节), while others did it by loudly ripping leaves with their teeth. The team identified 39 of these traditions that are practiced by some communities but not others — a pattern that, at the time, hadn't been seen in any animal except humans. It was evidence, the team said, that chimps have their own cultures.

It took a long time to convince skeptics that such cultures exist, but now we have plenty of examples of animals learning local traditions from one another.

But just when many scientists have come to accept the existence of animal cultures, many of those cultures might vanish. Ammie Kalan and her colleagues have shown, through years of intensive fieldwork, that the very presence of humans has eroded the diversity of chimp behavior. Where we flourish, their cultures wither. It is a bitterly ironic thing to learn on the 20th anniversary of Whiten's classic study.

“It's amazing to think that just 60 years ago, we knew next to nothing of the behavior of our sister species in the wild,” Whiten says. “But now, just as we are truly getting to know our primate(灵长类)cousins, the actions of humans are closing the window on all we have discovered.”

“Sometimes in the rush to conserve the species, I think we forget about the individuals,” says Cat Hobaiter, a professor at the University of St. Andrews. “Each population, each community, even each generation of chimps is unique. An event might only have a small impact on the total population of chimps, but it may wipe out an entire community — an entire culture. No matter what we do to restore habitat or support population growth, we may never be able to restore that culture.”

No one knows whether the destruction of chimp culture is getting worse. Few places have tracked chimp behavior over long periods, and those that have are also more likely to have protected their animals from human influence.

Obviously, conservationists need to think about saving species in a completely new way—by preserving animal traditions as well as bodies and genes. “Instead of focusing only on the conservation of genetically based entities like species, we now need to also consider culturally based entities,” says Andrew Whiten.

51. What does the author say we humans have been doing to chimps?

- A) Ruining their culture.
- C) Treating them as alien species.
- B) Accelerating their extinction.
- D) Homogenizing their living habits.

52. What is the finding of Andrew Whiten's team?

- A) Chimps demonstrate highly developed skills of communication.
- B) Chimps rely heavily upon their body language to communicate.
- C) Chimps behave in ways quite similar to those of human beings.
- D) Different chimp groups differ in their way of communication.

53. What did Ammie Kalan and her colleagues find through their intensive fieldwork?

- A) Whiten's classic study has little impact on the diversity of chimp behavior.
- B) Chimp behavior becomes less varied with the increase of human activity.
- C) Chimps alter their culture to quickly adapt to the changed environment.
- D) It might already be too late to prevent animal cultures from extinction.

54. What does Cat Hobaiter think we should do for chimp conservation?

- A) Try to understand our sister species' behavior in the wild.
- B) Make efforts to preserve each individual chimp community.
- C) Study the unique characteristics of each generation of chimps.
- D) Endeavor to restore chimp habitats to expand its total population.

55. What does the author suggest conservationists do?

- A) Focus entirely on culturally-based entities rather than genetically-based ones.
- B) Place more stress on animal traditions than on their physical conservation.
- C) Conserve animal species in a novel and all-round way.
- D) Explore the cultures of species before they vanish

阅读答案：ADBBC

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT12

Back in 1964, in his book *Games People Play*, psychiatrist Eric Berne described a pattern of conversation he called “Why Don’t You—Yes But”, which remains one of the most irritating aspects

of everyday social life. The person adopting the strategy is usually a chronic complainer. Something is terrible about their relationship, job, or other situation, and they moan about it ceaselessly, but find some excuse to dismiss any solution that’s proposed. The reason, of course, is that on some level they don’t want a solution; they want to be validated in their position that the world is out to get them. If they can “win” the game—dismissing every suggestion until their interlocutor(对话者) gives up in annoyance—they get to feel pleasurably righteous (正当的) in their resentments and excused from any obligation to change.

Part of the trouble here is the so-called responsibility/fault fallacy (谬误). When you’re feeling hard done by—taken for granted by your partner, say, or obliged to work for a half-witted boss—it’s easy to become attached to the position that it’s not your job to address the matter, and that doing so would be an admission of fault. But there’s a confusion here. For example, if I were to discover a newborn at my front door, it wouldn’t be my fault, but it most certainly would be my responsibility. There would be choices to make, and no possibility of avoiding them, since trying to ignore the matter would be a choice. The point is that what goes for the baby on the doorstep is true in all cases: even if the other person is 100% in the wrong, there’s nothing to be gained, long-term, from using this as a justification to evade responsibility.

Should you find yourself on the receiving end of this kind of complaining, there’s an ingenious way to shut it down—which is to agree with it, ardently. Psychotherapist Lori Gottlieb describes this as “over-validation”. For one thing, you’ll be spared further moaning, since the other person’s motivation was to confirm her beliefs, and now you’re confirming them. But for another, as Gottlieb notes, people confronted with over-validation often hear their complaints afresh and start arguing back. The notion that they’re utterly powerless suddenly seems unrealistic—not to mention rather annoying—so they’re prompted instead to generate ideas about how they might change things.

“And then, sometimes, something magical might happen,” Gottlieb writes. The other person “might realise she’s not as trapped as you are saying she is, or as she feels.” Which illustrates the irony of the responsibility/fault fallacy: evading responsibility feels comfortable, but turns out to be a prison; whereas assuming responsibility feels unpleasant, but ends up being freeing.

51. What is characteristic of a chronic complainer, according to psychiatrist Eric Berne?

- A) They only feel angry about their ill treatment and resent whoever tries to help.
- B) They are chronically unhappy and ceaselessly find fault with people around them.
- C) They constantly dismiss others' proposals while taking no responsibility for tackling the problem.
- D) They lack the knowledge and basic skills required for successful conversations with their interlocutors.

52. What does the author try to illustrate with the example of the newborn on one's doorstep?

- A) People tend to think that one should not be held responsible for others' mistakes.
- B) It is easy to become attached to the position of overlooking one's own fault.
- C) People are often at a loss when confronted with a number of choices.
- D) A distinction should be drawn between responsibility and fault.

53. What does the author advise people to do to chronic complainers?

- A) Stop them from going further by agreeing with them.
- B) Listen to their complaints ardently and sympathetically.
- C) Ask them to validate their beliefs with further evidence.
- D) Persuade them to clarify the confusion they have caused.

54. What happens when chronic complainers receive over-validation?

- A) They are motivated to find ingenious ways to persuade their interlocutor.
- B) They are prompted to come up with ideas for making possible changes.
- C) They are stimulated to make more complaints.
- D) They are encouraged to start arguing back.

55. How can one stop being a chronic complainer according to the author?

- A) Analysing the so-called responsibility/fault fallacy.
- B) Avoiding hazardous traps in everyday social life.
- C) Assuming responsibility to free oneself.
- D) Awaiting something magical to happen.

2022 六级阅读讲义

阅读答案：CDABC

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

From Accountant to Yogi: Making a Radical Career Change

[A] At some point, almost all of us will experience a period of radical professional change. Some of us will seek it out; for others it will feel like an unwelcome intrusion into otherwise stable careers. Either way, we have choices about how we respond to it when it comes.

[B] We recently caught up with yoga entrepreneur Leah Zaccaria, who put herself through the fire of change to completely reinvent herself. In her search to live a life of purpose, Leah left her high-paying accounting job, her husband, and her home, in the process, she built a radically new life and career. Since then, she has founded two yoga studios, met a new life partner, and formed a new community of people. Even if your personal reinvention is less drastic, we think there are lessons from her experience that apply.

[C] Where do the seeds of change come from? the Native American Indians have a saying: “Pay attention to the whispers so you won’t have to hear the screams.” Often the best ideas for big changes come from unexpected places — it’s just a matter of tuning in. Great leaders recognize the weak signals or slight signs that point to big changes to come. Leah reflects on a time she listened to the whispers: “About the time my daughter was five years old. I started having a sense that ‘this isn’t right.’” She then realized that her life no longer matched her vision for it.

[D] Up until that point, Leah had followed traditional measures of success. After graduating with a degree in business and accounting, she joined a public accounting firm, married, bought a house, put lots of stuff in it, and had a baby. “I did what everybody else thought looked successful,” she says. Leah easily could have fallen into a trap of feeling content; instead, her energy sparked a period of experimentation and renewal.

[E] Feeling the need to change, Leah started playing with future possibilities by exploring her interests and developing new capabilities. First trying physical exercise

and dieting, she lost some weight and discovered an inner strength. “I felt powerful because I broke through my own limitations,” she recalls.

[F] However, it was another interest that led Leah to radically reinvent herself. “I remember sitting on a bench with my aunt at a yoga studio,” she said, having a moment of clarity right then and there: Yoga is saving my life. Yoga is waking me up. I’m not happy and I want to change and I’m done with this.” In that moment of clarity Leah made an important leap, conquering her inner resistance to change and making a firm commitment to take bigger steps.

[G] Creating the future you want is a lot easier if you are ready to exploit the opportunities that come your way. When Leah made the commitment to change, she primed herself to new opportunities she may otherwise have overlooked. She recalls:

[H] One day a man I worked with, Ryan, who had his office next to mine, said, “Leah, let’s go look at this space on Queen Anne.” He knew my love for yoga and had seen a space close to where he lived that he thought might be good to serve as a yoga studio. As soon as I saw the location, I knew this was it. Of course I was scared, yet I had this strong sense of “I have to do this.” Only a few months later Leah opened her first yoga studio, but success was not instant.

[I] Creating the future takes time. That’s why leaders continue to manage the present while building toward the big changes of the future. When it’s time to make the leap, they take action and immediately drop what’s no longer serving their purpose. Initially Leah stayed with her accounting job while starting up the yoga studio to make it all work.

[J] Soon after, she knew she had to make a bold move to fully commit to her new future. Within two years, Leah shed the safety of her accounting job and made the

switch complete. Such drastic change is not easy.

[K] Steering through change and facing obstacles brings us face to face with our fears. Leah reflects on one incident that triggered her fears, when her investors threatened to shut her down: “I was probably up against the most fear I’ve ever had, ” she says. “I had spent two years cultivating this community, and it had become successful very fast, but within six months I was facing the prospect of losing it all.”

[L] She connected with her sense of purpose and dug deep, cultivating a tremendous sense of strength. “I was feeling so intentional and strong that I wasn’t going to let fear just take over. I was thinking, ‘OK, guys, if you want to try to shut me down, shut me down.’ And I knew it was a negotiation scheme, so I was able to say to myself, ‘This is not real.’” By naming her fears and facing them head-on, Leah gained confidence. For most of us, letting go of the safety and security of the past gives us great fear. Calling out our fears explicitly, as Leah did, can help us act decisively.

[M] The cycle of renewal never ends. Leah’s growth spurred her to open her second studio—and it wasn’t for the money.

[N] I have no desire to make millions of dollars. It’s not about that; it’s about growth for me. Honestly, I didn’t need to open a second studio. I was making as much money as I was as an accountant. But I know if you don’t grow, you stand still, and that doesn’t work for me.

[O] Consider the current moment in your own life, your team or your organization. Where are you in the cycle of renewal: Are you actively preserving the present, or selectively forgetting the past, or boldly creating the future? What advice would Leah give you to move you ahead on your journey? Once we’re on the path of growth, we can continually move through the seasons of transformation and renewal.

36. Readiness to take advantage of new opportunities will make it easier to create one's desired future.
37. By conventional standards, Leah was a typical successful woman before she changed her career.
38. Leah gained confidence by laying out her fears and confronting them directly.
39. In search of a meaningful life, Leah gave up what she had and set up her own yoga studios.
- 40 Leah's interest in yoga prompted her to make a firm decision to reshape her life.
41. Small signs may indicate great changes to come and therefore merit attention.
42. Leah's first yoga studio was by no means an immediate success.
43. Some people regard professional change as an unpleasant experience that disturbs their stable careers.
44. The worst fear Leah ever had was the prospect of losing her yoga business.
45. As she explored new interests and developed new potentials, Leah felt powerful internally.

长篇 阅读答案: G D L B F C H A K E

选词填空 1:

Small communities, with their distinctive character — where life is stable and intensely human— are disappearing. Some have 26 from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly, but all have 27 changes as they have come into contact with an 28 machine civilization. The merging of diverse peoples into a common mass has produced tension among members of the minorities and the majority alike.

The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have 29 in the modern world in distinctive, small communities. They have resisted the homogenization 30 more successfully than others. In planting and harvest time one can see their bearded men working the fields with horses and their women hanging out the laundry in neat rows to dry. Many American people have seen Amish families, with the men wearing broad-brimmed black hats and the women in long dresses. In railway or bus 31 Although the Amish have lived with 32 America for over two and a half centuries, they have moderated its influence on their personal lives, their families» communities, and their values.

Small communities, with their distinctive character — where life is stable and intensely human— are disappearing. Some have 26 from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly, but all have 27 changes as they have come into contact with an 28 machine civilization. The merging of diverse peoples into a common mass has produced tension among members of the minorities and the majority alike.

The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have 29 in the modern world in distinctive, small communities. They have resisted the homogenization 30 more successfully than others. In planting and harvest time one can see their bearded men working the fields with horses and their women hanging out the laundry in neat rows to dry. Many American people have seen Amish families, with the men wearing broad-brimmed black hats and the women in long dresses. In railway or bus 31 Although the Amish have lived with 32 America for over two and a half centuries, they have moderated its influence on their personal lives, their families» communities, and their values.

The Amish are often 33 by other Americans to be relics of the past who live a simple,inflexible life dedicated to inconvenient out-dated customs. They are seen as abandoning both modern 34 and the American dream of success and progress. But most people have no quarrel with the Amish for doing things the old-fashioned way. Their conscientious objection was tolerated in wartime, for after all, they are good farmers who 35 the virtues of work and thrift.

A) accessing	B) conveniences	C) destined	D) expanding
E) industrialized	F) perceived	G) practice	H) process
I) progress	J) respective	K) survived	L) terminals
M) undergone	N) universal	O) vanished	

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on 26, experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires 27 understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation.

Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public 28 and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is 29 and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to 30 scientific knowledge into our public communications.

Too many people in this country, including some among our elected leadership, still do not understand how science works or why robust, long-range investments in research vitally matter. In the 1960s, the United States 31 nearly 17% of discretionary (可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, 32 decades of economic growth. By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single 33. This occurs at a time when other nations have made significant gains in their own research capabilities.

At the University of California (UC), we 34 ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world. To 35 the development of science from the lab bench to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.

A. Arena
C. Convincing
E. Digits
G. Hypotheses
I. Incorporate
K. Indulge
M. Pride
O. Warrant

B. contextual
D. devoted
F. hasten
H. impairing
J. indefinite
L. inertia
N. reaping

Let's say you love roller-skating. Just the thought of 26 on your roller-skates brings a smile to your face. You also know that roller-skating is excellent exercise. You have a 27 attitude toward it.

This description of roller-skating 28 the three components of an attitude: affect, cognition, and behavior. You love the activity; it's great fun. These feelings 29 the affective or emotional component; they are an important ingredient in attitudes. The knowledge we have about the object constitutes the cognitive component of an attitude. You understand the health 30 that the activity can bring. Finally, attitudes have a behavioral component. Our attitudes 31 us to go outside to enjoy roller-skating.

Now, we don't want to leave you with the 32 that these three components always work together 33. They don't; sometimes they clash. For example, let's say you love pizza (affective component); however, you have high cholesterol and understand (knowledge component) that eating pizza may be bad for your health. Which behavior will your attitude result in, eating pizza or 34 it? The answer depends on which component happens to be stronger. If you are walking past a pizza restaurant at lunchtime, your emotions and feelings probably will be stronger than your knowledge that pizza may not be the best food for your health. In that instance, you have pizza for lunch. If you are at home trying to decide where to go for dinner, however, the knowledge component may 35, and you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal.

A) avoiding B) benefits C) highlight D) illustrates E) impression

F) improves G) inquiring H) perfectly I) positive J) prevail

K) primarily L) prompt M) specifications N) strapping O) typical

Keys

第一篇

26. [O] vanished

27. [M] undergone

28. [D] expanding

29. [K] survived

30. [H] process

31. [L] terminals

32. [E] industrialized

33. [F] perceived

34. [B] conveniences

35. [G] practice

第二篇 26.G)hypotheses

27.B)contextual

28.A)arena

29.C)convincing

30.I)incorporate

31.D)devoted

32.N)reaping

33.E)digits

34.M)pride

35.F)hasten

第三篇

26. 【答案】 N

27. 【答案】 I

28. 【答案】 D

29. 【答案】 C

30. 【答案】 B

31. 【答案】 L

32. 【答案】 E

33. 【答案】 H

34. 【答案】 A

35. 【答案】 J