

## 英语阅读理解汇总--独家整理复习笔记知识点

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

There are good reasons to be troubled by the violence that spreads throughout the media. Movies. Television and video games are full of gunplay and bloodshed, and one might reasonably ask what's wrong with a society that presents videos of domestic violence as entertainment. Most researchers agree that the causes of real-world violence are complex. A 1993 study by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences listed "biological, individual, family, peer, school, and community factors" as all playing their parts.

Viewing abnormally large amounts of violent television and video games may well contribute to violent behavior in certain individuals.

The trouble comes when researchers downplay uncertainties in their studies or overstate the case for causality (因果关系). Skeptics were dismayed several years ago when a group of societies including the American Medical Association tried to end the debate by issuing a joint statement: "At this time, well over 1,000 studies... point overwhelmingly to a causal connection between media violence and aggressive behavior in some children."

Freedom-of-speech advocates accused the societies of catering to politicians, and even disputed the number of studies (most were review articles and essays, they said). When Jonathan Freedman, a social psychologist at the University of Toronto, reviewed the literature, he found only 200 or so studies of television-watching and aggression. And when he weeded out "the most doubtful measures of aggression", only 28% supported a connection.

The critical point here is causality. The alarmists say they have proved that violent media cause aggression. But the assumptions behind their observations need to be examined. When labeling games as violent or non-violent, should a hero eating a ghost really be counted as a violent event? And when experimenters record the time it takes game players to read 'aggressive' or 'non-aggressive' words from a list, can we be sure what they are actually measuring? The intent of the new Harvard Center on Media and Child Health to collect and standardize studies of media violence in order to compare their methodologies, assumptions and conclusions is an important step in the right direction.

Another appropriate step would be to tone down the criticism until we know more. Several researchers write, speak and testify quite a lot on the threat posed by violence in the media. That is, of course, their privilege. But when doing so, they often come out with statements that the matter has now been settled, drawing criticism from colleagues. In response, the alarmists accuse critics and news reporters of being deceived by the entertainment industry. Such clashes help neither science nor society.

21. Why is there so much violence shown in movies, TV and video games?

- A) There is a lot of violence in the real world today.
- B) Something has gone wrong with today's society.
- C) Many people are fond of gunplay and bloodshed.
- D) Showing violence is thought to be entertaining.

22. What is the skeptics (Line 3. Para.3) view of media violence?

- A) Violence on television is a fairly accurate reflection of real-world life.
- B) Most studies exaggerate the effect of media violence on the viewers.
- C) A causal relationship exists between media and real-world violence.
- D) The influence of media violence on children has been underestimated.

23. The author uses the term "alarmists" (Line 1. Para.5) to refer to those who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) use standardized measurements in the studies of media violence
- B) initiated the debate over the influence of violent media on reality

C) assert a direct link between violent media and aggressive behavior

D) use appropriate methodology in examining aggressive behavior

24. In refuting the alarmists, the author advances his argument by first challenging\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the source and amount of their data

B) the targets of their observation

C) their system of measurement

D) their definition of violence

25. What does the author think of the debate concerning the relationship between the media and violence?

A) More studies should be conducted before conclusions are drawn.

B) It should come to an end since the matter has now been settled.

C) The past studies in this field have proved to be misleading.

D) He more than agrees with the views held by the alarmists.

### Passage Two

You're in trouble if you have to buy your own brand-name prescription drugs. Over the past decade, prices leaped by more than double the inflation rate. Treatments for chronic conditions can easily top \$2,000 a month—no wonder that one in four Americans can't afford to fill their prescriptions. The solution? A hearty chorus of "O Canada." North of the border, where price controls reign, those same brand-name drugs cost 50% to 80% less.

The Canadian option is fast becoming a political wake-up call, "If our neighbors can buy drugs at reasonable prices, why can't we?" Even to whisper that thought provokes anger. "Un-American!" And the propagandists' trump card (王牌)— "Wreck our brilliant health-care system." Super-size drug prices, they claim, fund the research that sparks the next generation of wonder drugs. No sky-high drug price today, no cure for cancer tomorrow. So shut up and pay up.

Common sense tells you that's a false alternative. The reward for finding. Say, a cancer cure is so huge that no one's going to hang it up. Nevertheless, if Canada-level pricing came to the United States, the industry's profit margins would drop and the pace of new-drug development would slow. Here lies the American dilemma. Who is all this splendid medicine for? Should our health-care system continue its drive toward the best of the best, even though rising numbers of patients can't afford it? Or should we direct our wealth toward letting everyone in on today's level of care? Measured by saved lives, the latter is almost certainly the better course.

To defend their profits, the drug companies have warned Canadian wholesalers and pharmacies(药房) not to sell to Americans by mail, and are cutting back supplies to those who dare.

Meanwhile, the administration is playing the fear card. Officials from the Food and Drug Administration will argue that Canadian drugs might be fake, mishandled, or even a potential threat to life.

Do bad drugs fly around the Internet? Sure—and the more we look, the more we'll find. But I haven't heard of any raging epidemics among the hundreds of thousands of people buying cross-border.

Most users of prescription drugs don't worry about costs a lot. They're sheltered by employee insurance, owing just a \$20 co-pay. The financial blows rain, instead, on the uninsured, especially the chronically ill who need expensive drugs to live. This group will still include middle-income seniors on Medicare, who'll have to dig deeply into their pockets before getting much from the new drug benefit that starts in 2006.

26. What is said about the consequence of the rocketing drug prices in the U.S.?

A) A quarter of Americans can't afford their prescription drugs.

B) Many Americans can't afford to see a doctor when they fall ill.

C) Many Americans have to go to Canada to get medical treatment.

D) The inflation rate has been more than doubled over the years.

27. It can be inferred that America can follow the Canadian model and curb its soaring drug prices by \_\_\_\_\_.

A) encouraging people to buy prescription drugs online

- B) extending medical insurance to all its citizens
  - C) importing low-price prescription drugs from Canada
  - D) exercising price control on brand-name drugs
28. How do propagandists argue for the U.S. drug pricing policy?
- A) Low prices will affect the quality of medicines in America.
  - B) High prices are essential to funding research on new drugs.
  - C) Low prices will bring about the anger of drug manufacturers.
  - D) High-price drugs are indispensable in curing chronic diseases.
29. What should be the priority of America's health-care system according to the author?
- A) To resolve the dilemma in the health-care system.
  - B) To maintain America's lead in the drug industry.
  - C) To allow the vast majority to enjoy its benefits.
  - D) To quicken the pace of new drug development.
30. What are American drug companies doing to protect their high profits?
- A) Labeling drugs bought from Canada as being fakes.
  - B) Threatening to cut back funding for new drug research.
  - C) Reducing supplies to uncooperative Canadian pharmacies.
  - D) Attributing the raging epidemics to the ineffectiveness of Canadian drugs.

### Passage Three

Age has its privileges in America. And one of the more prominent of them is the senior citizen discount. Anyone who has reached a certain age—in some cases as low as 55—is automatically entitled to a dazzling array of price reductions at nearly every level of commercial life. Eligibility is determined not by one's need but by the date on one's birth certificate. Practically unheard of a generation ago, the discounts have become a routine part of many businesses—as common as color televisions in motel rooms and free coffee on airliners.

People with gray hair often are given the discounts without even asking for them; yet, millions of Americans above age 60 are healthy and solvent (有支付能力的). Businesses that would never dare offer discounts to college students or anyone under 30 freely offer them to older Americans. The practice is acceptable because of the widespread belief that “elderly” and “needy” are synonymous (同义的). Perhaps that once was true, but today elderly Americans as a group have a lower poverty rate than the rest of the population. To be sure, there is economic diversity within the elderly, and many older Americans are poor. But most of them aren't. It is impossible to determine the impact of the discounts on individual companies. For many firms, they are a stimulus to revenue. But in other cases the discounts are given at the expense. Directly or indirectly, of younger Americans. Moreover, they are a direct irritant in what some politicians and scholars see as a coming conflict between the generations.

Generational tensions are being fueled by continuing debate over Social Security benefits, which mostly involves a transfer of resources from the young to the old. Employment is another sore point. Buoyed (支持) by laws and court decisions, more and more older Americans are declining the retirement dinner in favor of staying on the job—thereby lessening employment and promotion opportunities for younger workers.

Far from a kind of charity they once were, senior citizen discounts have become a formidable economic privilege to a group with millions of members who don't need them.

It no longer makes sense to treat the elderly as a single group whose economic needs deserve priority over those of others. Senior citizen discounts only enhance the myth that older people can't take care of themselves and need special treatment; and they threaten the creation of a new myth, that the elderly are ungrateful and taking for themselves at the expense of children and other age groups. Senior citizen discounts are the essence of the very thing older Americans are fighting against—discrimination by age.

31. We learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_.
- A) offering senior citizens discounts has become routine commercial practice
  - B) senior citizen discounts have enabled many old people to live a decent life
  - C) giving senior citizens discounts has boosted the market for the elderly
  - D) senior citizens have to show their birth certificates to get a discount
32. What assumption lies behind the practice of senior citizen discounts?
- A) Businesses, having made a lot of profits, should do something for society in return.
  - B) Old people are entitled to special treatment for the contribution they made to society.
  - C) The elderly, being financially underprivileged, need humane help from society.
  - D) Senior citizen discounts can make up for the inadequacy of the Social Security system.
33. According to some politicians and scholars, senior citizen discounts will \_\_\_\_.
- A) make old people even more dependent on society
  - B) intensify conflicts between the young and the old
  - C) have adverse financial impact on business companies
  - D) bring a marked increase in the companies revenues
34. How does the author view the Social Security system?
- A) It encourages elderly people to retire in time.
  - B) It opens up broad career prospects for young people.
  - C) It benefits the old at the expense of the young
  - D) It should be reinforced by laws and court decisions
35. Which of the following best summarizes the author's main argument?
- A) Senior citizens should fight hard against age discrimination.
  - B) The elderly are selfish and taking senior discounts for granted.
  - C) Priority should be given to the economic needs of senior citizens.
  - D) Senior citizen discounts may well be a type of age discrimination.

#### Passage Four

In 1854 my great-grandfather, Morris Marable, was sold on an auction block in Georgia for \$500. For his white slave master, the sale was just "business as usual." But to Morris Marable and his heirs, slavery was a crime against our humanity. This pattern of human rights violations against enslaved African-Americans continued under racial segregation for nearly another century.

The fundamental problem of American democracy in the 21st century is the problem of "structural racism" the deep patterns of socio-economic inequality and accumulated disadvantage that are coded by race, and constantly justified in public speeches by both racist stereotypes and white indifference. Do Americans have the capacity and vision to remove these structural barriers that deny democratic rights and opportunities to millions of their fellow citizens?

This country has previously witnessed two great struggles to achieve a truly multicultural democracy.

The First Reconstruction (1865-1877) ended slavery and briefly gave black men voting rights, but gave no meaningful compensation for two centuries of unpaid labor. The promise of "40 acres and a mule (骡子)" was for most blacks a dream deferred (尚未实现的).

The Second Reconstruction (1954-1968), or the modern civil rights movement, ended legal segregation in public accommodations and gave blacks voting rights. But these successes paradoxically obscure the tremendous human costs of historically accumulated disadvantage that remain central to black Americans' lives.

The disproportionate wealth that most whites enjoy today was first constructed from centuries of unpaid black labor. Many white institutions, including some leading universities, insurance companies and banks, profited from slavery. This pattern of white privilege and black inequality continues today.

Demanding reparations (赔偿) is not just about compensation for slavery and segregation. It is, more important,

an educational campaign to highlight the contemporary reality of “racial deficits” of all kinds, the unequal conditions that impact blacks regardless of class. Structural racism’s barriers include “equity inequity.” the absence of black capital formation that is a direct consequence of America’s history. One third of all black households actually have negative net wealth. In 1998 the typical black family’ s net wealth was \$ 16,400, less than one fifth that of white families.

Black families are denied home loans at twice the rate of whites.

Blacks remain the last hired and first fired during recessions. During the 1990-91 recession. African-Americans suffered disproportionately. At Coca-Cola, 42 percent of employees who lost their jobs were blacks. At Sears, 54 percent were black, Blacks have significantly shorter life spans, in part due to racism in the health establishment. Blacks are statistically less likely than whites to be referred for kidney transplants or early-stage cancer surgery.

36. To the author, the auction of his great-grandfather is a typical example of \_\_\_\_.

- A) crime against humanity
- B) unfair business transaction
- C) racial conflicts in Georgia
- D) racial segregation in America

37. The barrier to democracy in 21st century America is \_\_\_\_.

- A) widespread use of racist stereotypes
- B) prejudice against minority groups
- C) deep-rooted socio-economic inequality
- D) denial of legal rights to ordinary blacks

38. What problem remains unsolved in the two Reconstructions?

- A) Differences between races are deliberately obscured.
- B) The blacks are not compensated for their unpaid labor.
- C) There is no guarantee for blacks to exercise their rights.
- D) The interests of blacks are not protected by law.

39. It is clear that the wealth enjoyed by most whites \_\_\_\_.

- A) has resulted from business successes over the years
- B) has been accompanied by black capital formation
- C) has derived from sizable investments in education
- D) has been accumulated from generations of slavery

40. What does the author think of the current situation regarding racial discrimination?

- A) Racism is not a major obstacle to blacks’ employment.
- B) Inequality of many kinds remains virtually untouched
- C) A major step has been taken towards reparations.
- D) Little has been done to ensure blacks’ civil rights.

答案:

- 21 D) Showing violence is thought to be entertaining
- 22 B) Most studies exaggerate the effect of media violence on the viewers.
- 23 C) assert a direct line between violent media and aggressive behavior.
- 24 D) their definition of violence
- 25 A) More studies should be conducted before conclusions are drawn.
- 26 A) A quarter of Americans can't afford their prescription drugs.
- 27 D) exercising price control on brand-name drugs.



- 28 B) High prices are essential to funding research on new drugs.
- 29 C) To allow the vast majority to enjoy its benefits.
- 30 C) Reducing supplies to uncooperative Canadian pharmacies.
- 31 A) offering senior citizens discounts has become routine commercial practice
- 32 C) The elderly, being financially underprivileged, need human help from society.
- 33 B) intensify conflicts between the young and the old
- 34 C) It benefits the old at the expense of the young.
- 35 D) Senior citizen discounts may well be a type of age
- 36 A) crime against humanity
- 37 C) deep-rooted socio-economic inequality
- 38 B) The blacks are not compensated for their unpaid labor
- 39 D) has been accumulated from generations of slavery
- 40 B) Inequality of many kinds remains virtually untouched.

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.**

It used to be that people were proud to work for the same company for the whole of their working lives. They'd get a gold watch at the end of their productive years and a dinner featuring speeches by their bosses praising their loyalty/But today's rich capitalists have regressed (倒退) to the "survival of the fittest" ideas and their loyalty extends not to their workers or even to their stockholders but only to themselves. Instead of giving out gold watches worth a hundred or so dollars for forty or so years of work, they grab tens and even hundreds of millions of dollars as they sell for their own profit the company they may have been with for only a few years.

The new rich selfishly act on their own to unfairly grab the wealth that the country as a whole has produced. The top 1 percent of the population now has wealth equal to the whole bottom 95 percent and they want more. Their selfishness is most shamelessly expressed in downsizing and outsourcing (将产品包给外公司做) because these business maneuvers don't act to create new jobs as the founders of new industries used to do, but only to cut out jobs while keeping the money value of what those jobs produced for themselves.

To keep the money machine working smoothly the rich have bought all the politicians from the top down. The president himself is constantly leaving. Washington and the business of the nation because he is summoned to "fundraising dinners" where fat cats pay a thousand or so dollars a plate to worm their way into government not through service but through donations of vast amounts of money. Once on the inside they have both political parties busily tearing up all the regulations that protect the rest of us from the greed of the rich.

The middle class used to be loyal to the free enterprise system. In the past, the people of the middle class mostly thought they'd be rich themselves someday or have a good shot at becoming rich. But nowadays income is being distributed more and more unevenly and corporate loyalty is a thing of the past. The middle class may also wake up to forget its loyalty to the so-called free enterprise system altogether and the government which governs only the rest of us while letting the corporations do what they please with our jobs. As things stand, if somebody doesn't wake up, the middle class is on a path to being downsized all the way to the bottom of society.

26. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that people used to place a high value on \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) job security
  - B) bosses' praise
  - C) corporate loyalty D) retirement benefits
27. The author is strongly critical of today's rich capitalists for \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) not giving necessary assistance to laid-off workers
  - B) maximizing their profits at the expense of workers C) not setting up long-term goals for their companies D) rewarding only those who are considered the fittest
28. The immediate consequence of the new capitalists' practice is \_\_\_\_\_ .

A) loss of corporate reputation B) lower pay for the employees C) a higher rate of unemployment D) a decline in business transactions

29. The rich try to sway the policy of the government by \_\_\_\_\_.

A) occupying important positions in both political parties B) making monetary contributions to decision-makers  
C) pleasing the public with generous donations D) constantly hosting fundraising dinners

30. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

A) To call on the middle class to remain loyal to the free enterprise system.  
B) To warn the government of the shrinking of the American middle class.  
C) To persuade the government to change its current economic policies.  
D) To urge the middle class to wake up and protect their own interests.

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage**

Intel chairman Andy Grove has decided to cut the Gordian knot of controversy surrounding stem cell research by simply writing a check.

The check, which he pledged last week, could be for as much as \$5 million, depending on how many donors make gifts of between \$50,000 and \$500,000, which he has promised to match. It will be made out to the University of California-San Francisco (UCSF).

Thanks in part to such private donations, university research into uses for human stem cells the cells earliest stages of development that can form any body part will continue in California. With private financial support, the state will be less likely to lose talented scientists who would be tempted to leave the field or even leave the field or even leave the country as research dependent on federal money slows to a glacial (极其缓慢的) pace.

Hindered by limits President Bush placed on stem cell research a year ago, scientists are turning to laboratories that can carry out work without using federal money. This is awkward for universities. Which must spend extra money building separate labs and keeping rigorous records proving no federal funds were involved. Grove's donation, a first step toward a \$20 million target at UCSF. Will ease the burden.

The president's decision a year ago to allow research on already existing stem cell lines was portrayed as a reasonable compromise between scientists' needs for cells to work with, and concerns that this kind of research could lead to wholesale creation and destruction of human embryos (胚胎). Cloned infants and a general contempt for human life.

But Bush's effort to please both sides ended up pleasing neither. And it certainly didn't provide the basis for cutting edge research. Of the 78 existing stem cell lines which Bush said are all that science would ever need, only one is in this country (at the University of Wisconsin), and only five are ready for distribution to researchers. All were grown in conjunction with mouse cells, making future therapeutic (治疗的) uses unlikely.

The Bush administration seems bent on satisfying the small but vocal group of Americans who oppose stem cell research under any conditions. Fortunately, Grove and others are more interested in advancing scientific research that could benefit the large number of Americans who suffer from Parkinson's disease, nerve injuries, heart diseases and many other problems.

31. When Andy Grove decided to cut the Gordian knot, he meant to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) put an end to stem cell research B) end Intel's relations with Gordian  
C) settle the dispute on stem cell research quickly  
D) expel Gordian from stem cell research for good

32. For UCSF to carry on stem cell research, new funds have to come from \_\_\_\_\_.

A) interested businesses and individuals B) the United States federal government C) a foundation set up by the Intel Company  
D) executives of leading American companies

33. As a result of the limits Bush placed on stem cell research, American universities will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) conduct the research in laboratories overseas B) abandon the research altogether in the near future  
C) have to carry out the research secretly D) have to raise money to build separate labs

34. We may infer from the passage that future therapeutic uses of stem cells will be unlikely unless \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) human stem cells are used in the research B) a lot more private donations can be secured C) more federal money is used for the research D) talented scientists are involved in the research
35. The reason lying behind President Bush's placing limits on stem cell research is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) his administration is financially pinched B) he did not want to offend its opponents C) it amounts to a contempt for human life D) it did not promise any therapeutic value

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.**

This looks like the year that hard-pressed tenants in California will get relief-not just in the marketplace, where rents have eased, but from the state capital Sacramento.

Two significant tenant reforms stand a good chance of passage. One bill, which will give more time to tenants being evicted (逐出), will soon be heading to the governor's desk. The other, protecting security deposits, faces a vote in the Senate on Monday.

For more than a century, landlords in California have been able to force tenants out with only 30 days' notice. That will now double under SB 1403, which got through the Assembly recently. The new protection will apply to renters who have been in an apartment for at least a year.

Even 60 days in a tight housing market won't be long enough for some families to find an apartment near where their kids go to school. But it will be an improvement in cities like San Jose where renters rights groups charge that unscrupulous (不择手段的) landlords have kicked out tenants on short notice to put up rents.

The California Landlords Association argued that landlords shouldn't have to wait 60 days to get rid of problem tenants. But the bill gained support when a Japanese real estate investor sent out 30-day eviction notices to 550 families renting homes in Sacramento and Santa Rosa. The landlords lobby eventually dropped its opposition and instead its forces against AB 2330, regarding security deposits.

Sponsored by Assemblywoman Carole Migden of San Francisco, the bill would establish; procedure and a timetable for tenants to get back security deposits.

Some landlords view security deposits as a free month's rent, theirs for the taking. In most cases, though, there are honest disputes over damages-what constitutes ordinary wear and tear. AB 2330 would give a tenant the right to request a walk-through with the landlord and to make the repairs before moving out; reputable landlords already do this. It would increase the penalty for failing to return a deposit.

The original bill would have required the landlord to pay interest in the deposit. The landlords lobby protested that it would involve too much paperwork over too little money-less than \$10 a year on a \$1,000 deposit, at current rates. On Wednesday, the sponsor dropped the interest section to increase the chance of passage.

Even in its amended form, AB 2330 is, like SB 1403, vitally important for tenants and should be made state law.

36. We learn from the passage that SB1403 will benefit \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) long-term real estate investors B) short-term tenants in Sacramento C) landlords in the State of California D) tenants renting a house over a year

37. A 60-day notice before eviction may not be early enough for renters because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) moving house is something difficult to arrange  
B) appropriate housing may not be readily available C) more time is needed for their kids' school registration D) the furnishing of the new house often takes a long time

38. Very often landlords don't return tenants' deposits on the pretext that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) their rent has not been paid in time  
B) there has been ordinary wear and tear



C) tenants have done damage to the house D) the 30-day notice for moving out is over

39. Why did the sponsor of the AB 2330 bill finally give in on the interest section?

A) To put an end to a lengthy argument.

B) To urge landlords to lobby for its passage.

C) To cut down the heavy paperwork for its easy passage.

D) To make it easier for the State Assembly to pass the bill.

40. It can be learned from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) both bills are likely to be made state laws B) neither bill will pass through the Assembly C) AB 2330 stands a better chance of passage D) Sacramento and San Jose support SB 1403

**6. C 27. B 28. C 29. B 30. D 31. C 32. A 33. D 34. A 35. B 36. D 37. B 38. C 39. D 40. A**

**Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

You hear the refrain all the time: the U.S. economy looks good statistically, but it doesn't feel good. Why doesn't ever-greater wealth promote ever-greater happiness? It is a question that dates at least to the appearance in 1958 of *The Affluent* (富裕的) Society by John Kenneth Galbraith, who died recently at 97.

*The Affluent Society* is a modern classic because it helped define a new moment in the human condition. For most of history, "hunger, sickness, and cold" threatened nearly everyone, Galbraith wrote. "Poverty was found everywhere in that world. Obviously it is not of ours." After World War II, the dread of another Great Depression gave way to an economic boom. In the 1930s unemployment had averaged 18.2 percent; in the 1950s it was 4.5 percent.

To Galbraith, materialism had gone mad and would breed discontent. Through advertising, companies conditioned consumers to buy things they didn't really want or need. Because so much spending was artificial, it would be unfulfilling. Meanwhile, government spending that would make everyone better off was being cut down because people instinctively—and wrongly—labeled government only as "a necessary evil."

It's often said that only the rich are getting ahead; everyone else is standing still or falling behind. Well, there are many undeserving rich—overpaid chief executives, for instance. But over any meaningful period, most people's incomes are increasing. From 1995 to 2004, inflation-adjusted average family income rose 14.3 percent, to \$43,200. People feel "squeezed" because their rising incomes often don't satisfy their rising wants—for bigger homes, more health care, more education, faster Internet connections.

The other great frustration is that it has not eliminated insecurity. People regard job stability as part of their standard of living. As corporate layoffs increased, that part has eroded. More workers fear they've become "the disposable American," as Louis Uchitelle puts it in his book by the same name.

Because so much previous suffering and social conflict stemmed from poverty, the arrival of widespread affluence suggested utopian (乌托邦式的) possibilities. Up to a point, affluence succeeds. There is much less physical misery than before. People are better off. Unfortunately, affluence also creates new complaints and contradictions.

Advanced societies need economic growth to satisfy the multiplying wants of their citizens. But the quest for growth lets loose new anxieties and economic conflicts that disturb the social order. Affluence liberates the individual, promising that everyone can choose a unique way to self-fulfillment. But the promise is so extravagant that it predestines many disappointments and sometimes inspires choices that have anti-social consequences, including family breakdown and obesity (肥胖症). Statistical indicators of happiness have not risen with incomes. Should we be surprised? Not really. We've simply reaffirmed an old truth: the pursuit of affluence does not always end with happiness.

52. What question does John Kenneth Galbraith raise in his book *The Affluent Society*?

A) Why statistics don't tell the truth about the economy.

B) Why affluence doesn't guarantee happiness.

C) How happiness can be promoted today.

D) What lies behind an economic boom.

53. According to Galbraith, people feel discontented because \_\_\_\_\_.

A) public spending hasn't been cut down as expected

B) the government has proved to be a necessary evil

C) they are in fear of another Great Depression

D) materialism has run wild in modern society

54. Why do people feel squeezed when their average income rises considerably?

A) Their material pursuits have gone far ahead of their earnings.

B) Their purchasing power has dropped markedly with inflation.

C) The distribution of wealth is uneven between the rich and the poor.

D) Health care and educational cost have somehow gone out of control. (A)

55. What does Louis Uchitelle mean by "the disposable American" (Line 3, Para. 5)?

A) Those who see job stability as part of their living standard.

B) People full of utopian ideas resulting from affluence.

C) People who have little say in American politics.

D) Workers who no longer have secure jobs. (D)

56. What has affluence brought to American society?

A) Renewed economic security.

B) A sense of self-fulfillment.

C) New conflicts and complaints.

D) Misery and anti-social behavior. (C)

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The use of deferential (敬重的) language is symbolic of the Confucian ideal of the woman, which dominates conservative gender norms in Japan. This ideal presents a woman who withdraws quietly to the background, subordinating her life and needs to those of her family and its male head. She is a dutiful daughter, wife, and mother, master of the domestic arts. The typical refined Japanese woman excels in modesty and delicacy; she "treads softly (谨言慎行) in the world," elevating feminine beauty and grace to an art form.

Nowadays, it is commonly observed that young women are not conforming to the feminine linguistic (语言的) ideal. They are using fewer of the very deferential "women's" forms, and even using the few strong forms that are known as "men's." This, of course, attracts considerable attention and has led to an outcry in the Japanese media against the defeminization of women's language. Indeed, we didn't hear about "men's language" until people began to respond to girls' appropriation of forms normally reserved for boys and men. There is considerable sentiment about the "corruption" of women's language—which of course is viewed as part of the loss of feminine ideals and morality—and this sentiment is crystallized by nationwide opinion polls that are regularly carried out by the media. Yoshiko Matsumoto has argued that young women probably never used as many of the highly deferential forms as older women. This highly polite style is no doubt something that young women have been expected to "grow into"—after all, it is assigned not simply of femininity, but of maturity and refinement, and its use could be taken to indicate a change in the nature of one's social relations as well. One might well imagine little girls using exceedingly polite forms when playing house or imitating older women—in a fashion analogous to little girls' use of a high-pitched voice to do "teacher talk" or "mother talk" in role play.

The fact that young Japanese women are using less deferential language is a sure sign of change—of social change and of linguistic change. But it is most certainly not a sign of the "masculinization" of girls. In some instances, it may be a sign that girls are making the same claim to authority as boys and men, but that is very different from saying

that they are trying to be “masculine.” Katsue Reynolds has argued that girls nowadays are using more assertive language strategies in order to be able to compete with boys in schools and out. Social change also brings not simply different positions for women and girls, but different relations to life stages, and adolescent girls are participating in new subcultural forms. Thus what may, to an older speaker, seem like “masculine” speech may seem to an adolescent like “liberated” or “hip” speech.

57. The first paragraph describes in detail \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the standards set for contemporary Japanese women
- B) the Confucian influence on gender norms in Japan
- C) the stereotyped role of women in Japanese families
- D) the norms for traditional Japanese women to follow (B)

58. What change has been observed in today’s young Japanese women?

- A) They pay less attention to their linguistic behavior.
- B) They use fewer of the deferential linguistic forms.
- C) They confuse male and female forms of language.
- D) They employ very strong linguistic expressions. (B)

59. How do some people react to women’s appropriation of men’s language forms as reported in the Japanese media?

- A) They call for a campaign to stop the defeminization.
- B) They see it as an expression of women’s sentiment.
- C) They accept it as a modern trend.
- D) They express strong disapproval. (D)

60. According to Yoshiko Matsumoto, the linguistic behavior observed in today’s young women \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) may lead to changes in social relations
- B) has been true of all past generations
- C) is viewed as a sign of their maturity
- D) is a result of rapid social progress (A)

61. The author believes that the use of assertive language by young Japanese women is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a sure sign of their defeminization and maturation
- B) an indication of their defiance against social change
- C) one of their strategies to compete in a male-dominated society
- D) an inevitable trend of linguistic development in Japan today (C)

**Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

Like most people, I’ve long understood that I will be judged by my occupation, that my profession is a gauge people use to see how smart or talented I am. Recently, however, I was disappointed to see that it also decides how I’m treated as a person.

Last year I left a professional position as a small-town reporter and took a job waiting tables. As someone paid to serve food to people. I had customers say and do things to me I suspect they’d never say or do to their most casual acquaintances. One night a man talking on his cell phone waved me away, then *beckoned* (示意) me back with his finger minute later, complaining he was ready to order and asking where I’d been.

I had waited tables during summers in college and was treated like a *peon* (勤杂工) plenty of people. But at 19 years old, I believed I deserved inferior treatment from professional adults. Besides, people responded to me differently after I told them I was in college. Customers would joke that one day I’d be sitting at their table, waiting to be served.

Once I graduated I took a job at a community newspaper. From my first day, I heard a respectful tone from everyone who called me. I assumed this was the way the professional world worked — cordially.

I soon found out differently. I sat several feet away from an advertising sales representative with a similar name. Our calls would often get mixed up and someone asking for Kristen would be transferred to Christie. The mistake was immediately evident. Perhaps it was because money was involved, but people used a tone with Kristen that they never used with me.

My job title made people treat me with courtesy. So it was a shock to return to the restaurant industry.

It's no secret that there's a lot to put up with when waiting tables, and fortunately, much of it can be easily forgotten when you pocket the tips. The service industry, by definition, exists to cater to others' needs. Still, it seemed that many of my customers didn't get the difference between server and servant.

I'm now applying to graduated school, which means someday I'll return to a profession where people need to be nice to me in order to get what they want, I think I'll take them to dinner first, and see how they treat someone whose only job is to serve them.

**52. The author was disappointed to find that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] one's position is used as a gauge to measure one's intelligence
- [B] talented people like her should fail to get a respectable job
- [C] one's occupation affects the way one is treated as a person
- [D] professionals tend to look down upon manual workers

**53. What does the author intend to say by the example in the second paragraph?**

- [A] Some customers simply show no respect to those who serve them.
- [B] People absorbed in a phone conversation tend to be absent-minded.
- [C] Waitresses are often treated by customers as casual acquaintances.
- [D] Some customers like to make loud complaints for no reason at all.

**54. How did the author feel when waiting tables at the age of 19?**

- [A] She felt it unfair to be treated as a mere servant by professional.
- [B] She felt badly hurt when her customers regarded her as a peon.
- [C] She was embarrassed each time her customers joked with her.
- [D] She found it natural for professionals to treat her as inferior.

**55. What does the author imply by saying "...many of my customers didn't get the difference between server and servant"(Lines 3-4, Para.7)?**

- [A] Those who cater to others' needs are destined to be looked down upon.
- [B] Those working in the service industry shouldn't be treated as servants.
- [C] Those serving others have to put up with rough treatment to earn a living.
- [D] The majority of customers tend to look on a servant as server nowadays.

**56. The author says she'll one day take her clients to dinner in order to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] see what kind of person they are
- [B] experience the feeling of being served
- [C] show her generosity towards people inferior to her
- [D] arouse their sympathy for people living a humble life

## **Passage Two**

**Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

What's hot for 2007 among the very rich? A \$7.3million diamond ring. A trip to Tanzania to hunt wild animals. Oh, and income inequality.

Sure, some leftish billionaires like George Soros have been railing against income inequality for years. But increasingly, centrist and right-wing billionaires are starting to worry about income inequality and the fate of the middle class.

In December, Mortimer Zuckerman wrote a column in U.S. News & World Report, which he owns. "our

nation's core bargain with the middle class is disintegrating," *lamented* (哀叹) the 117<sup>th</sup>-richest man in America. "Most of our economic gains have gone to people at the very top of the income ladder. Average income for a household of people of working age, by contrast, has fallen five years in a row." He noted that "Tens of millions of Americans live in fear that a major health problem can reduce them to bankruptcy."

Wilbur Ross Jr. has echoed Zuckerman's anger over the bitter struggles faced by middle-class Americans. "It's an outrage that any American's life expectancy should be shortened simply because the company they worked for went bankrupt and ended health-care coverage," said the former chairman of the International Steel Group.

What's happening? The very rich are just as trendy as you and I, and can be so when it comes to politics and policy. Given the recent change of control in Congress, the popularity of measures like increasing the minimum wage, and efforts by California's governor to offer universal health care, these guys don't need their own personal weathermen to know which way the wind blows.

It's possible that *plutocrats* (有钱有势的人) are expressing solidarity with the struggling middle class as part of an effort to insulate themselves from *confiscatory* (没收性的) tax policies. But the prospect that income inequality will lead to higher taxes on the wealthy doesn't keep plutocrats up at night. They can live with that.

No, what they fear was that the political challenges of sustaining support for global economic integration will be more difficult in the United States because of what has happened to the distribution of income and economic insecurity.

In other words, if middle-class Americans continue to struggle financially as the ultrawealthy grow ever wealthier, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain political support for the free flow of goods, services, and capital across borders. And when the United States places obstacles in the way of foreign investors and foreign goods, it's likely to encourage reciprocal action abroad. For people who buy and sell companies, or who allocate capital to markets all around the world, that's the real nightmare.

**57. What is the current topic of common interest among the very rich in America?**

- [A] The fate of the ultrawealthy people.
- [B] The disintegration of the middle class.
- [C] The inequality in the distribution of wealth.
- [D] The conflict between the left and the right wing.

**58. What do we learn from Mortimer Zuckerman's lamentation?**

- [A] Many middle-income families have failed to make a bargain for better welfare.
- [B] The American economic system has caused companies to go bankrupt.
- [C] The American nation is becoming more and more divided despite its wealth.
- [D] The majority of Americans benefit little from the nation's growing wealth.

**59. From the fifth paragraph we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] the very rich are fashion-conscious
- [B] the very rich are politically sensitive
- [C] universal health care is to be implemented throughout America
- [D] Congress has gained popularity by increasing the minimum wage

**60. What is the real reason for plutocrats to express solidarity with the middle class?**

- [A] They want to protect themselves from confiscatory taxation.
- [B] They know that the middle class contributes most to society.
- [C] They want to gain support for global economic integration.
- [D] They feel increasingly threatened by economic insecurity.

**61. What may happen if the United States places obstacles in the way of foreign investors and foreign goods?**

- [A] The prices of imported goods will inevitably soar beyond control.
- [B] The investors will have to make great efforts to re-allocate capital.



- [C] The wealthy will attempt to buy foreign companies across borders.  
[D]. Foreign countries will place the same economic barriers in return.

- 52 C One's occupation affects the way one is treated as a person.**  
**53 A Some customers simply show no respect to those who serve them.**  
**54 D She found it natural for professionals to treat her as inferior.**  
**55 B Those working in the service industry shouldn't be treated as servants.**  
**56 A See what kind of person they are.**  
**57 C The inequality in the distribution of wealth.**  
**58 C The American nation is becoming more and more divided despite its wealth**  
**59 B The very rich are politically sensitive.**  
**60 C They want to gain support for global economics' integration.**  
**61 D Foreign countries will place the same economic barriers in return.**

**Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

Imagine waking up and finding the value of your assets has been halved. No, you're not an investor in one of those hedge funds that failed completely. With the dollar slumping to a 26-year low against the pound, already-expensive London has become quite unaffordable. A coffee at Starbucks, just as unavoidable in England as it is in the United States, runs about \$8.

The once all-powerful dollar isn't doing a Titanic against just the pound. It is sitting at a record low against the euro and at a 30-year low against the Canadian dollar. Even the Argentine peso and Brazilian real are thriving against the dollar.

The weak dollar is a source of humiliation, for a nation's self-esteem rests in part on the strength of its currency. It's also a potential economic problem, since a declining dollar makes imported food more expensive and exerts upward pressure on interest rates. And yet there are substantial sectors of the vast U.S. economy—from giant companies like Coca-Cola to mom-and-pop restaurant operators in Miami—for which the weak dollar is most excellent news.

Many Europeans may view the U.S. as an arrogant superpower that has become hostile to foreigners. But nothing makes people think more warmly of the U.S. than a weak dollar. Through April, the total number of visitors from abroad was up 6.8 percent from last year. Should the trend continue, the number of tourists this year will finally top the 2000 peak? Many Europeans now apparently view the U.S. the way many Americans view Mexico—as a cheap place to vacation, shop and party, all while ignoring the fact that the poorer locals can't afford to join the merrymaking. The money tourists spend helps decrease our chronic trade deficit. So do exports, which thanks in part to the weak dollar, soared 11 percent between May 2006 and May 2007. For first five months of 2007, the trade deficit actually fell 7 percent from 2006.

If you own shares in large American corporations, you're a winner in the weak-dollar gamble. Last week Coca-Cola's stock bubbled to a five-year high after it reported a fantastic quarter. Foreign sales accounted for 65 percent of Coke's beverage business. Other American companies profiting from this trend include McDonald's and IBM.

American tourists, however, shouldn't expect any relief soon. The dollar lost strength the way many marriages break up—slowly, and then all at once. And currencies don't turn on a dime. So if you want to avoid the pain inflicted by the increasingly pathetic dollar, cancel that summer vacation to England and look to New England. There, the dollar is still treated with a little respect.

52. Why do Americans feel humiliated?

- A) Their economy is plunging  
B) They can't afford trips to Europe  
C) Their currency has slumped  
D) They have lost half of their assets.

53. How does the current dollar affect the life of ordinary Americans?

- A) They have to cancel their vacations in New England.
  - B) They find it unaffordable to dine in mom-and-pop restaurants.
  - C) They have to spend more money when buying imported goods.
  - D) They might lose their jobs due to potential economic problems.
- 54 How do many Europeans feel about the U.S with the devalued dollar?

- A) They feel contemptuous of it
- B) They are sympathetic with it.
- C) They regard it as a superpower on the decline.
- D) They think of it as a good tourist destination.

55 what is the author's advice to Americans?

- A. They treat the dollar with a little respect
- B. They try to win in the weak-dollar gamble
- C. They vacation at home rather than abroad
- D. They treasure their marriages all the more.

56 What does the author imply by saying "currencies don't turn on a dime" (Line 2, Para 7)?

- A. The dollar's value will not increase in the short term.
- B. The value of a dollar will not be reduced to a dime
- C. The dollar's value will drop, but within a small margin.
- D. Few Americans will change dollars into other currencies.

**Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

In the college-admissions wars, we parents are the true fights. We are pushing our kids to get good grades, take SAT preparatory courses and build resumes so they can get into the college of our first choice. I've twice been to the wars, and as I survey the battlefield, something different is happening. We see our kids' college background as a prize demonstrating how well we've raised them. But we can't acknowledge that our obsession(痴迷) is more about us than them. So we've contrived various justifications that turn out to be half-truths, prejudices or myths. It actually doesn't matter much whether Aaron and Nicole go to Stanford.

We have a full-blown prestige panic; we worry that there won't be enough prizes to go around. Fearful parents urge their children to apply to more schools than ever. Underlying the hysteria(歇斯底里) is the belief that scarce elite degrees must be highly valuable. Their graduates must enjoy more success because they get a better education and develop better contacts. All that is plausible—and mostly wrong. We haven't found any convincing evidence that selectivity or prestige matters. Selective schools don't systematically employ better instructional approaches than less selective schools. On two measures—professors' feedback and the number of essay exams—selective schools do slightly worse.

By some studies, selective schools do enhance their graduates' lifetime earnings. The gain is reckoned at 2-4% for every 100-point increase in a school's average SAT scores. But even this advantage is probably a statistical fluke(偶然). A well-known study examined students who got into highly selective schools and then went elsewhere. They earned just as much as graduates from higher-status schools.

Kids count more than their colleges. Getting into Yale may signify intelligence, talent and Ambition. But it's not the only indicator and, paradoxically, its significance is declining. The reason: so many similar people go elsewhere. Getting into college is not life only competition. Old-boy networks are breaking down. Princeton economist Alan Krueger studied admissions to one top Ph.D. program. High scores on the GRE helped explain who got in; degrees of prestigious universities didn't.

So, parents, lighten up. The stakes have been vastly exaggerated. Up to a point, we can rationalize our pushiness. America is a competitive society; our kids need to adjust to that. But too much pushiness can be destructive. The very ambition we impose on our children may get some into Harvard but may also set them up for

disappointment. one study found that, other things being equal, graduates of highly selective schools experienced more job dissatisfaction. They may have been so conditioned to being on top that anything less disappoints.

57. Why do the author say that parents are the true fighters in the college-admissions wars?

- A. They have the final say in which university their children are to attend.
- B. They know best which universities are most suitable for their children.
- C. They have to carry out intensive surveys of colleges before children make an application.
- D. They care more about which college their children go to than the children themselves.

58. Why do parents urge their children to apply to more schools than ever?

- A. They want to increase their children's chances of entering a prestigious college.
- B. They hope their children can enter a university that offers attractive scholarships.
- C. Their children will have a wider choice of which college to go to.
- D. Elite universities now enroll fewer students than they used to.

59. What does the author mean by kids count more than their college (Line 1, para. 4)?

- A. Continuing education is more important to a person's success.
- B. A person's happiness should be valued more than their education.
- C. Kids' actual abilities are more important than their college background.
- D. What kids learn at college cannot keep up with job market requirements.

60. What does Krueger's study tell us?

- A. Getting into Ph.D. programs may be more competitive than getting into college.
- B. Degrees of prestigious universities do not guarantee entry to graduate programs.
- C. Graduates from prestigious universities do not care much about their GRE scores.
- D. Connections built in prestigious universities may be sustained long after graduation.

61. One possible result of pushing children into elite universities is that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. they earn less than their peers from other institutions
- B. they turn out to be less competitive in the job market
- C. they experience more job dissatisfaction after graduation
- D. they overemphasize their qualifications in job application

52. B) Their currency has slumped.

53. C) They have to spend more money when buying imported goods.

54. D) They think of it as a good tourist destination.

55. C) They vacation at home rather than abroad.

56. A) The dollar's value will not increase in the short term.

57. D) They care more about which college their children go to than the children themselves.

58. A) They want to increase their children's chances of entering a prestigious college.

59. C) Kids' actual abilities are more important than their college backgrounds.

60. B) Degrees of prestigious universities do not guarantee entry to graduate programs.

61. C) They experience more job dissatisfaction after graduation

**Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

Sustainable development is applied to just about everything from energy to clean water and economic growth, and as a result it has become difficult to question either the basic assumptions behind it or the way the concept is put to use. This is especially true in agriculture, where sustainable development is often taken as the sole measure of progress without a proper appreciation of historical and cultural perspectives.

To start with, it is important to remember that the nature of agriculture has changed markedly throughout history, and will continue to do so. Medieval agriculture in northern Europe fed, clothed and sheltered a predominantly rural society with a much lower population density than it is today. It had minimal effect on

biodiversity, and any pollution it caused was typically localized. In terms of energy use and the nutrients (营养成分) captured in the product it was relatively inefficient.

Contrast this with farming since the start of the industrial revolution. Competition from overseas led farmers to specialize and increase yields. Throughout this period food became cheaper, safe and more reliable. However, these changes have also led to habitat (栖息地) loss and to diminishing biodiversity.

What's more, demand for animal products in developing countries is growing so fast that meeting it will require an extra 300 million tons of grain a year by 2050. yet the growth of cities and industry is reducing the amount of water available for agriculture in many regions.

All this means that agriculture in the 21st century will have to be very different from how it was in the 20th. this will require radical thinking. For example, we need to move away from the idea that traditional practices are inevitably more sustainable than new ones. We also need to abandon the notion that agriculture can be "zero impact". The key will be to abandon the rather simple and static measures of sustainability, which centre on the need to maintain production without increasing damage.

Instead we need a more dynamic interpretation, one that looks at the pros and cons (正反两方面) of all the various way land is used. There are many different ways to measure agricultural performance besides food yield: energy use, environmental costs, water purity, carbon footprint and biodiversity. It is clear, for example, that the carbon of transporting tomatoes from Spain to the UK is less than that of producing them in the UK with additional heating and lighting. But we do not know whether lower carbon footprints will always be better for biodiversity.

What is crucial is recognizing that sustainable agriculture is not just about sustainable food production.

**52. How do people often measure progress in agriculture?**

- A) By its productivity      C) By its impact on the environment
- B) By its sustainability      D) By its contribution to economic growth

**53. Specialisation and the effort to increase yields have resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Localised pollution      C) competition from overseas
- B) the shrinking of farmland      D) the decrease of biodiversity

**54. What does the author think of traditional farming practices?**

- A) They have remained the same over the centuries
- B) They have not kept pace with population growth
- C) They are not necessarily sustainable
- D) They are environmentally friendly

**55. What will agriculture be like in the 21st century**

- A) It will go through radical changes
- B) It will supply more animal products
- C) It will abandon traditional farming practices
- D) It will cause zero damage to the environment

**56 What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?**

- A) To remind people of the need of sustainable development
- B) To suggest ways of ensuring sustainable food production
- C) To advance new criteria for measuring farming progress
- D) To urge people to rethink what sustainable agriculture is

**Passage Two**

**Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

The percentage of immigrants (including those unlawfully present) in the United states has been creeping upward for years. At 12.6 percent, it is now higher than at any point since the mid1920s.

We are not about to go back to the days when Congress openly worried about inferior races polluting

America's bloodstream. But once again we are wondering whether we have too many of the wrong sort newcomers. Their loudest critics argue that the new wave of immigrants cannot, and indeed do not want to, fit in as previous generations did.

We now know that these racist views were wrong. In time, Italians, Romanians and members of other so-called inferior races became exemplary Americans and contributed greatly, in ways too numerous to detail, to the building of this magnificent nation. There is no reason why these new immigrants should not have the same success.

Although children of Mexican immigrants do better, in terms of educational and professional attainment, than their parents UCLA sociologist Edward Telles has found that the gains don't continue. Indeed, the fourth generation is marginally worse off than the third. James Jackson, of the University of Michigan, has found a similar trend among black Caribbean immigrants. Telles fears that Mexican-Americans may be fated to follow in the footsteps of American blacks—that large parts of the community may become mired (陷入) in a seemingly permanent state of poverty and Underachievement. Like African-Americans, Mexican-Americans are increasingly relegated to (降入) segregated, substandard schools, and their dropout rate is the highest for any ethnic group in the country.

We have learned much about the foolish idea of excluding people on the presumption of the ethnic/racial inferiority. But what we have not yet learned is how to make the process of Americanization work for all. I am not talking about requiring people to learn English or to adopt American ways; those things happen pretty much on their own, but as arguments about immigration hear up the campaign trail, we also ought to ask some broader question about assimilation, about how to ensure that people, once outsiders, don't forever remain marginalized within these shores.

That is a much larger question than what should happen with undocumented workers, or how best to secure the border, and it is one that affects not only newcomers but groups that have been here for generations. It will have more impact on our future than where we decide to set the admissions bar for the latest wave of would-be Americans. And it would be nice if we finally got the answer right.

**57. How were immigrants viewed by U.S. Congress in early days?**

- A) They were of inferior races.
- B) They were a Source of political corruption.
- C) They were a threat to the nation's security.
- D) They were part of the nation's bloodstream.

**58. What does the author think of the new immigrants?**

- A) They will be a dynamic work force in the U.S.
- B) They can do just as well as their predecessors.
- C) They will be very disappointed on the new land.
- D) They may find it hard to fit into the mainstream.

**59. What does Edward Telles' research say about Mexican-Americans?**

- A) They may slowly improve from generation to generation.
- B) They will do better in terms of educational attainment.
- C) They will melt into the African-American community.
- D) They may forever remain poor and underachieving.

**60. What should be done to help the new immigrants?**

- A) Rid them of their inferiority complex.
- B) Urge them to adopt American customs.
- C) Prevent them from being marginalized.
- D) Teach them standard American English.

**61. According to the author, the burning issue concerning immigration is\_\_\_\_\_.**



- A) How to deal with people entering the U.S. without documents
- B) How to help immigrants to better fit into American society
- C) How to stop illegal immigrants from crossing the border
- D) How to limit the number of immigrants to enter the U.S.

**2. B. By its sustainability**

**53. D. the decrease of biodiversity**

**54. C. They are not necessarily sustainable.**

**55. A. It will go through radical changes.**

**56. D. To urge people to rethink what sustainable agriculture is.**

**57. A. They were of inferior races.**

**58. B. They can do just as well as their predecessors.**

**59. D. They may forever remain poor and underachieving.**

**60. C. Prevent them from being marginalized.**

**61. B. how to help immigrants to better fit into American society.**

**Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

For hundreds of millions of years, turtles (海龟) have struggled out of the sea to lay their eggs on sandy beaches, long before there were nature documentaries to celebrate them, or GPS satellites and marine biologists to track them, or volunteers to hand-carry the hatchlings (幼龟) down to the water's edge lest they become disoriented by headlights and crawl towards a motel parking lot instead. A formidable wall of bureaucracy has been erected to protect their prime nesting on the Atlantic coastlines. With all that attention paid to them, you'd think these creatures would at least have the gratitude not to go extinct.

But Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness, and a report by the Fish and Wildlife Service showed a worrisome drop in the populations of several species of North Atlantic turtles, notably loggerheads, which can grow to as much as 400 pounds. The South Florida nesting population, the largest, has declined by 50% in the last decade, according to Elizabeth Griffin, a marine biologist with the environmental group Oceana. The figures prompted Oceana to petition the government to upgrade the level of protection for the North Atlantic loggerheads from "threatened" to "endangered"—meaning they are in danger of disappearing without additional help.

Which raises the obvious question: what else do these turtles want from us, anyway? It turns out, according to Griffin, that while we have done a good job of protecting the turtles for the weeks they spend on land (as egg-laying females, as eggs and as hatchlings), we have neglected the years spend in the ocean. "The threat is from commercial fishing," says Griffin. Trawlers (which drag large nets through the water and along the ocean floor) and long line fishers (which can deploy thousands of hooks on lines that can stretch for miles) take a heavy toll on turtles. Of course, like every other environmental issue today, this is playing out against the background of global warming and human interference with natural ecosystems. The narrow strips of beach on which the turtles lay their eggs are being squeezed on one side by development and on the other by the threat of rising sea levels as the oceans warm. Ultimately we must get a handle on those issues as well, or a creature that outlived the dinosaurs (恐龙) will meet its end at the hands of humans, leaving our descendants to wonder how creature so ugly could have won so much affection.

52. We can learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. human activities have changed the way turtles survive
- B. efforts have been made to protect turtles from dying out
- C. government bureaucracy has contributed to turtles' extinction
- D. marine biologists are looking for the secret of turtles' reproduction

53. What does the author mean by "Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness" (Line 1, Para. 2)?

- A. Nature is quite fair regarding the survival of turtles.

- B. Turtles are by nature indifferent to human activities.
  - C. The course of nature will not be changed by human interference.
  - D. The turtle population has decreased in spite of human protection.
54. What constitutes a major threat to the survival of turtles according to Elizabeth Griffin?
- A. Their inadequate food supply.
  - B. Unregulated commercial fishing.
  - C. Their lower reproductively ability.
  - D. Contamination of sea water
55. How does global warming affect the survival of turtles?
- A. It threatens the sandy beaches on which they lay eggs.
  - B. The changing climate makes it difficult for their eggs to hatch.
  - C. The rising sea levels make it harder for their hatchlings to grow.
  - D. It takes them longer to adapt to the high beach temperature.
56. The last sentence of the passage is meant to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. persuade human beings to show more affection for turtles
  - B. stress that even the most ugly species should be protected
  - C. call for effective measures to ensure sea turtles' survival
  - D. warn our descendants about the extinction of species

Passage Two Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

There are few more sobering online activities than entering data into college-tuition calculators and gasping as the Web spits back a six-figure sum. But economists say families about to go into debt to fund four years of partying, as well as studying, can console themselves with the knowledge that college is an investment that, unlike many bank stocks, should yield huge dividends.

A 2008 study by two Harvard economists notes that the “labor-market premium to skill” —or the amount college graduates earned that’s greater than what high-school graduate earned—decreased for much of the 20th century, but has come back with a vengeance (报复性地) since the 1980s. In 2005, The typical full-time year-round U.S. worker with a four-year college degree earned \$50,900, 62% more than the \$31,500 earned by a worker with only a high-school diploma.

There’s no question that going to college is a smart economic choice. But a look at the strange variations in tuition reveals that the choice about which college to attend doesn’t come down merely to dollars and cents. Does going to Columbia University (tuition, room and board \$49,260 in 2007-08) yield a 40% greater return than attending the University of Colorado at Boulder as an out-of-state student (\$35,542)? Probably not. Does being an out-of-state student at the University of Colorado at Boulder yield twice the amount of income as being an in-state student (\$17,380) there? Not likely.

No, in this consumerist age, most buyers aren’t evaluating college as an investment, but rather as a consumer product—like a car or clothes or a house. And with such purchases, price is only one of many crucial factors to consider.

As with automobiles, consumers in today’s college marketplace have vast choices, and people search for the one that gives them the most comfort and satisfaction in line with their budgets. This accounts for the willingness of people to pay more for different types of experiences (such as attending a private liberal-arts college or going to an out-of-state public school that has a great marine-biology program). And just as two auto purchasers might spend an equal amount of money on very different cars, college students (or, more accurately, their parents) often show a willingness to pay essentially the same price for vastly different products. So which is it? Is college an investment product like a stock or a consumer product like a car? In keeping with the automotive world’s hottest consumer

trend, maybe it's best to characterize it as a hybrid (混合动力汽车); an expensive consumer product that, over time, will pay rich dividends.

57. What's the opinion of economists about going to college?

- A. Huge amounts of money is being wasted on campus socializing.
- B. It doesn't pay to run into debt to receive a college education.
- C. College education is rewarding in spite of the startling costs.
- D. Going to college doesn't necessarily bring the expected returns.

58. The two Harvard economists note in their study that, for much of the 20th century, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. enrollment kept decreasing in virtually all American colleges and universities
- B. the labor market preferred high-school to college graduates
- C. competition for university admissions was far more fierce than today
- D. the gap between the earnings of college and high-school graduates narrowed

59. Students who attend an in-state college or university can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. save more on tuition
- B. receive a better education
- C. take more liberal-arts courses
- D. avoid traveling long distances

60. In this consumerist age, most parents \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. regard college education as a wise investment
- B. place a premium on the prestige of the College
- C. think it crucial to send their children to college
- D. consider college education a consumer product

61. What is the chief consideration when students choose a college today?

- A. Their employment prospects after graduation.
- B. A satisfying experience within their budgets.
- C. Its facilities and learning environment.
- D. Its ranking among similar institutions.

52 B) efforts have been made to protect turtles from dying out.

53 D) The turtle population has decreased in spite of human protection.

54 B) Unregulated commercial fishing.

55 A) It threatens the sandy beaches on which they lay eggs.

56 C) call for effective measures to ensure sea turtles' survival.

57 C) College education is rewarding in spite of the starting costs.

58 D) The gap between the earnings of college and high-school graduates narrowed

59 A) save more on tuition

60 D) consider college education a consumer product

61 B) A satisfying experience with their budgets.

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