

英语阅读理解真题及答案--独家整理复习笔记知识点

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In the world of entertainment, TV talk shows have undoubtedly flooded every inch of space on daytime television. And anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one varies in style and format. But no two shows are more profoundly opposite in content, while at the same time standing out above the rest, than the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey shows.

Jerry Springer could easily be considered the king of "trash talk (废话)". The topics on his show are as shocking as shocking can be. For example, the show takes the ever-common talk show themes of love, sex, cheating, guilt, hate, conflict and morality to a different level. Clearly, the Jerry Springer show is a display and exploitation of society's moral catastrophes (灾难), yet people are willing to eat up the intriguing predicaments (困境) of other people's lives.

Like Jerry Springer, Oprah Winfrey takes TV talk show to its extreme, but Oprah goes in the opposite direction. The show focuses on the improvement of society and an individual's quality of life. Topics range from teaching your children responsibility, managing your work week, to getting to know your neighbors.

Compared to Oprah, the Jerry Springer show looks like poisonous waste being dumped on society. Jerry ends every show with a "final word". He makes a small speech that sums up the entire moral of the show. Hopefully, this is the part where most people will learn something very valuable.

Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show's main target audience are middle-class Americans. Most of these people have the time, money, and stability to deal with life's tougher problems. Jerry Springer, on the other hand, has more of an association with the young adults of society. These are 18- to 21-year-olds whose main troubles in life involve love, relationship, sex, money and peers. They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned underneath the show's exploitation.

While the two shows are as different as night and day. Both have ruled the talk show circuit for many years now. Each one caters to a different audience while both have a strong following from large groups of fans. Ironically, both could also be considered pioneers in the talk show world.

21. Compared with other TV talk shows, both the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey are _____.
- A) more family-oriented
B) unusually popular

- C) more profound
D) relatively formal

22. Though the social problems Jerry Springer talks about appear distasteful, the audience _____.
- A) remain fascinated by them
B) are ready to face up to them
C) remain indifferent to them
D) are willing to get involved in them
23. Which of the following is likely to be a topic of the Oprah Winfrey show?
- A) A new type of robot.
B) Racist hatred.
C) Family budget planning.
D) Street violence.
24. Despite their different approaches, the two talk shows are both _____.
- A) ironical
B) sensitive
C) instructive
D) cynical
25. We can learn from the passage that the two talk shows _____.
- A) have monopolized the talk show circuit
B) exploit the weaknesses in human nature
C) appear at different times of the day
D) are targeted at different audiences

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

To understand the marketing concept, it is only necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, and then relied on "persuasive salesmanship" to move as much of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then convert them into money.

Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers. It begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumers and then producing goods that will satisfy them. This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is easiest to produce or buy for resale, the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.

This concept does not imply that business is *benevolent* (慈善

的) or that consumer satisfaction is given priority over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business transaction – the firm and the customer – and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest route to profit is through understanding and catering to customers. A striking example of the importance of catering to the consumer presented itself in mid-1985, when Coca Cola changed the flavor of its drink. The non-acceptance of the new flavor by a significant portion of the public brought about a prompt restoration of the Classic Coke, which was then marketed alongside the new King Customer ruled!

26. The marketing concept discussed in the passage is, in essence, _____.

- A) the practice of turning goods into money
- B) making goods available for purchase
- C) the customer-centred approach
- D) a form of persuasive salesmanship

27. What was the main concern of industrialists before the marketing concept was widely accepted?

- A) The needs of the market.
- B) The efficiency of production.
- C) The satisfaction of the user.
- D) The preferences of the dealer.

28. According to the passage, “to move as much of these goods as possible” (Lines 3-4, Para. I) means “_____”.

- A) to sell the largest possible amount of goods
- B) to transport goods as efficiently as possible
- C) to dispose of these goods in large quantities
- D) to redesign these goods for large-scale production

29. What does the restoration of the Classic Coke best illustrate?

A) Traditional goods have a stronger appeal to the majority of people.

B) It takes time for a new product to be accepted by the public.

C) Consumers with conservative tastes are often difficult to please.

D) Products must be designed to suit the taste of the consumer.

30. In discussing the marketing concept, the author focuses on _____.

- A) its main characteristic
- B) its social impact
- C) its possible consequence
- D) its theoretical basis

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Conventional wisdom about conflict seems pretty much cut and dried. Too little conflict breeds *apathy* (冷漠) and *stagnation* (呆滞). Too much conflict leads to *divisiveness* (分裂) and hostility. Moderate levels of conflict, however, can spark creativity and motivate people in a healthy and competitive way.

Recent research by Professor Charles R. Schwenk, however, suggests that the optimal level of conflict may be more complex to determine than these simple generalizations. He studied perceptions of conflict among a sample of executives. Some of the executives worked for profit-seeking organizations and others for not-for-profit organizations.

Somewhat surprisingly, Schwenk found that opinions about conflict varied systematically as a function of the type of organization. Specifically, managers in not-for-profit organizations strongly believed that conflict was beneficial to their organizations and that it promoted higher quality decision making than might be achieved in the absence of conflict.

Managers of for-profit organizations saw a different picture. They believed that conflict generally was damaging and usually led to poor-quality decision making in their organizations. Schwenk interpreted these results in terms of the criteria for effective decision making suggested by the executives. In the profit-seeking organizations, decision-making effectiveness was most often assessed in financial terms. The executives believed that consensus rather than conflict enhanced financial indicators.

In the not-for-profit organizations, decision-making effectiveness was defined from the perspective of satisfying constituents. Given the complexities and ambiguities associated with satisfying many diverse constituents executives perceived that conflict led to more considered and acceptable decisions.

31. In the eyes of the author, conventional opinion on conflict is _____.

- A) wrong
- B) oversimplified
- C) misleading
- D) unclear

32. Professor Charles R. Schwenk's research shows _____.

- A) the advantages and disadvantages of conflict
- B) the real value of conflict
- C) the difficulty in determining the optimal level of conflict
- D) the complexity of defining the roles of conflict

33. We can learn from Schwenk's research that _____.
 A) a person's view of conflict is influenced by the purpose of his organization
 B) conflict is necessary for managers of for-profit organizations
 C) different people resolve conflicts in different ways
 D) it is impossible for people to avoid conflict
34. The passage suggests that in for-profit organizations _____.
 A) there is no end of conflict
 B) expression of different opinions is encouraged
 C) decisions must be justifiable
 D) success lies in general agreement
35. People working in a not-for-profit organization _____.
 A) seem to be difficult to satisfy
 B) are free to express diverse opinions
 C) are less effective in making decisions
 D) find it easier to reach agreement

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Imagine eating everything delicious you want—with none of the fat. That would be great, wouldn't it?

New "fake fat" products appeared on store shelves in the United States recently, but not everyone is happy about it. Makers of the products, which contain a compound called olestra, say food manufacturers can now eliminate fat from certain foods. Critics, however, say the new compound can rob the body of essential vitamins and *nutrients* (营养物质) and can also cause unpleasant side effects in some people. So it's up to consumers to decide whether the new fat-free products taste good enough to keep eating.

Chemists discovered olestra in the late 1960s, when they were searching for a fat that could be digested by infants more easily. Instead of finding the desired fat, the researchers created a fat that can't be digested at all.

Normally, special chemicals in the *intestines* (肠) "grab" molecules of regular fat and break them down so they can be used by the body. A molecule of regular fat is made up of three molecule of substances called fatty acids.

The fatty acids are absorbed by the intestines and bring with them the essential vitamins A, D, E, and K. When fat molecules are present in the intestines with any of those vitamins, the vitamins attach to the molecules and are carried into the bloodstream.

Olestra, which is made from six to eight molecules of fatty acids, is too large for the intestines to absorb. It just slides through the intestines without being broken down. Manufacturers say it's that ability to slide unchanged through the intestines that makes olestra so valuable as a fat substitute. It provides consumers with the taste of regular fat without any bad effects on the body. But critics say olestra can prevent vitamins A, D, E, and K from being absorbed. It can also prevent the absorption of *carotenoids* (类胡萝卜素), compounds that may reduce the risk of cancer, heart disease, etc.

Manufacturers are adding vitamins A, D, E, and K as well as carotenoids to their products now. Even so, some nutritionists are still concerned that people might eat unlimited amounts of food made with the fat substitute without worrying about how many calories they are consuming.

36. We learn from the passage that olestra is a substance that _____.
 A) contains plenty of nutrients
 B) renders foods calorie-free while retaining their vitamins
 C) makes foods easily digestible
 D) makes foods fat-free while keeping them delicious
37. The result of the search for an easily digestible fat turned out to be _____.
 A) commercially useless
 B) just as anticipated
 C) somewhat controversial
 D) quite unexpected
38. Olestra is different from ordinary fats in that _____.
 A) it passes through the intestines without being absorbed
 B) it facilitates the absorption of vitamins by the body
 C) it helps reduce the incidence of heart disease
 D) it prevents excessive intake of vitamins
39. What is a possible negative effect of olestra according to some critics?
 A) It may impair the digestive system.
 B) It may affect the overall fat intake.
 C) It may increase the risk of cancer.
 D) It may spoil the consumers' appetite.
40. Why are nutritionists concerned about adding vitamins to *olestra*?
 A) It may lead to the over-consumption of vitamins.
 B) People may be induced to eat more than is necessary.
 C) The function of the intestines may be weakened.
 D) It may trigger a new wave of fake food production.

答案:

21. B 22. A 23. C 24. C 25. D 26. C 27. B 28. A 29. D 30. A
31. B 32. C 33. A 34. D 35. B 36. D 37. D 38. A 39. C 40. B

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In the 1920s demand for American farm products fell, as European countries began to recover from World War I and instituted *austerity* (紧缩) programs to reduce their imports. The result was a sharp drop in farm prices. This period was more disastrous for farmers than earlier times had been, because farmers were no longer self-sufficient. They were paying for machinery, seed, and fertilizer, and they were also buying consumer goods. The prices of the items farmers bought remained constant, while prices they received for their products fell. These developments were made worse by the Great Depression, which began in 1929 and extended throughout the 1930s

In 1929, under President Herbert Hoover, the Federal Farm Board was organized. It established the principle of direct interference with supply and demand, and it represented the first national commitment to provide greater economic stability for farmers.

President Hoover's successor attached even more importance to this problem. One of the first measures proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he took office in 1933 was the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was subsequently passed by Congress. This law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on the grounds that general taxes were being collected to pay one special group of people. However, new laws were passed immediately that achieved the same result of resting soil and providing flood-control measures, but which were based on the principle of soil conservation. The Roosevelt Administration believed that rebuilding the nation's soil was in the national interest and was not simply a plan to help farmers at the expense of other citizens. Later the government guaranteed loans to farmers so that they could buy farm machinery, *hybrid* (杂交) grain, and fertilizers.

21. What brought about the decline in the demand for American farm products?

- A) The impact of the Great Depression.
- B) The shrinking of overseas markets.
- C) The destruction caused by the First World War.
- D) The increased exports of European countries.

22. The chief concern of the American government in the area of agriculture in the 1920s was _____.

- A) to increase farm production
- B) to establish agricultural laws
- C) to prevent farmers from going bankrupt
- D) to promote the mechanization of agriculture

23. The Agricultural Adjustment Act encouraged American farmers to _____.

- A) reduce their scale of production
- B) make full use of their land
- C) adjust the prices of their farm products
- D) be self-sufficient in agricultural production

24. The Supreme Court rejected the Agricultural Adjustment Act because it believed that the Act _____.

- A) might cause greater scarcity of farm products
- B) didn't give the Secretary of Agriculture enough power
- C) would benefit neither the government nor the farmers
- D) benefited one group of citizens at the expense of others

25. It was claimed that the new laws passed during the Roosevelt Administration were aimed at _____.

- A) reducing the cost of farming
- B) conserving soil in the long-term interest of the nation
- C) lowering the burden of farmers
- D) helping farmers without shifting the burden onto other taxpayers

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

In the 1950s, the pioneers of artificial intelligence (AI) predicted that, by the end of this century, computers would be conversing with us at work and robots would be performing our housework. But as useful as computers are, they're nowhere close to achieving anything remotely resembling these early aspirations for humanlike behavior. Never mind something as complex as conversation: the most powerful computers struggle to reliably recognize the shape of an object, the most elementary of tasks for a ten-month-old kid.

A growing group of AI researchers think they know where the field went wrong. The problem, the scientists say, is that AI has been trying to separate the highest, most abstract levels of thought, like language and mathematics, and to duplicate them with logical, step-by-step programs. A new movement in AI, on the other hand, takes a closer look at the more roundabout way in which nature came up with intelligence. Many of these researchers study evolution and natural adaptation instead of formal logic and conventional computer programs. Rather than digital computers

and transistors, some want to work with brain cells and proteins. The results of these early efforts are as promising as they are peculiar, and the new nature-based AI movement is slowly but surely moving to the forefront of the field.

Imitating the brain's neural (神经的) network is a huge step in the right direction, says computer scientist and biophysicist Michael Conrad, but it still misses an important aspect of natural intelligence. "People tend to treat the brain as if it were made up of color-coded transistors," he explains, "but it's not simply a clever network of switches. There are lots of important things going on inside the brain cells themselves." Specifically, Conrad believes that many of the brain's capabilities stem from the pattern-recognition proficiency of the individual molecules that make up each brain cell. The best way to build an artificially intelligent device, he claims, would be to build it around the same sort of molecular skills.

Right now, the notion that conventional computers and software are fundamentally incapable of matching the processes that take place in the brain remains controversial. But if it proves true, then the efforts of Conrad and his fellow AI rebels could turn out to be the only game in town.

26. The author says that the powerful computers of today _____.

- A) are capable of reliably recognizing the shape of an object
- B) are close to exhibiting humanlike behavior
- C) are not very different in their performance from those of the 50's
- D) still cannot communicate with people in a human language

27. The new trend in artificial intelligence research stems from _____.

- A) the shift of the focus of study on to the recognition of the shapes of objects
- B) the belief that human intelligence cannot be duplicated with logical, step-by-step programs
- C) the aspirations of scientists to duplicate the intelligence of a ten-month-old child
- D) the efforts made by scientists in the study of the similarities between transistors and brain cells

28. Conrad and his group of AI researchers have been making enormous efforts to _____.

- A) find a roundabout way to design powerful computers
- B) build a computer using a clever network of switches
- C) find out how intelligence developed in nature
- D) separate the highest and most abstract levels of thought

29. What's the author's opinion about the new AI movement?

- A) It has created a sensation among artificial intelligence researchers but will soon die out.
- B) It's breakthrough in duplicating human thought processes.
- C) It's more like a peculiar game rather than a real scientific effort.
- D) It may prove to be in the right direction though nobody is sure of its future prospects.

30. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "the only game in town" (Line 3, Para.4)?

- A) The only approach to building an artificially intelligent computer.
- B) The only way for them to win a prize in artificial intelligence research.
- C) The only area worth studying in computer science.
- D) The only game they would like to play in town.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Cars account for half the oil consumed in the U.S., about half the urban pollution and one fourth the *greenhouse* (温室) gases. They *take a similar toll of* (损耗) resources in other industrial nations and in the cities of the developing world. As vehicle use continues to increase in the coming decade, the U.S. and other countries will have to deal with these issues or else face unacceptable economic, health-related and political costs. It is unlikely that oil prices will remain at their current low level or that other nations will accept a large and growing U.S. contribution to global climatic change.

Policymakers and industry have four options: reduce vehicle use, increase the efficiency and reduce the emissions of conventional gasoline-powered vehicles, switch to less harmful fuels, or find less polluting driving systems. The last of these—in particular the introduction of vehicles powered by electricity—is ultimately the only sustainable option. The other alternatives are attractive in theory but in practice are either impractical or offer only marginal improvements. For example, reduced vehicle use could solve traffic problems and a host of social and environmental problems, but evidence from around the world suggests that it is very difficult to make people give up their cars to any significant extent. In the U.S., mass-transit ridership and *carpooling* (合伙用车) have declined since World War II. Even in western Europe, with fuel prices averaging more than \$1 a liter (about \$4 a gallon) and with easily accessible mass transit and dense populations, cars

still account for 80 percent of all passenger travel.

Improved energy efficiency is also appealing, but automotive fuel economy has barely made any progress in 10 years. Alternative fuels such as natural gas, burned in internal-combustion engines, could be introduced at relatively low cost, but they would lead to only marginal reductions in pollution and greenhouse emissions (especially because oil companies are already spending billions of dollars every year to develop less polluting types of gasoline).

31. From the passage we know that the increased use of cars will _____.

- A) consume half of the oil produced in the world
- B) have serious consequences for the well-being of all nations
- C) widen the gap between the developed and developing countries
- D) impose an intolerable economic burden on residents of large cities

32. The U.S. has to deal with the problems arising from vehicle use because _____.

- A) most Americans are reluctant to switch to public transportation systems
- B) the present level of oil prices is considered unacceptable
- C) other countries will protest its increasing greenhouse emissions
- D) it should take a lead in conserving natural resources

33. Which of the following is the best solution to the problems mentioned in the passage?

- A) The designing of highly efficient car engines.
- B) A reduction of vehicle use in cities.
- C) The development of electric cars.
- D) The use of less polluting fuels.

34. Which of the following is practical but only makes a marginal contribution to solving the problem of greenhouse emissions?

- A) The use of fuels other than gasoline.
- B) Improved energy efficiency.
- C) The introduction of less polluting driving systems.
- D) Reducing car use by carpooling.

35. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) The decline of public transportation accounts for increased car use in western Europe.
- B) Car are popular in western Europe even though fuel prices are fairly high.
- C) The reduction of vehicle use is the only sustainable option in densely populated western Europe.
- D) Western European oil companies cannot sustain the cost of developing new-type fuels.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Reebok executives do not like to hear their stylish athletic shoes called "footwear for yuppies (雅皮士, 少壮高薪职业人士)". They contend that Reebok shoes appeal to diverse market segments, especially now that the company offers basketball and children's shoes for the under-18 set and walking shoes for older customers not interested in *aerobics* (健身操) or running. The executives also point out that through recent acquisitions they have added hiking boots, dress and casual shoes, and high-performance athletic footwear to their product lines, all of which should attract new and varied groups of customers.

Still, despite its emphasis on new markets, Reebok plans few changes in the upmarket (高档消费人群的) retailing network that helped push sales to \$1 billion annually, ahead of all other sports shoe marketers. Reebok shoes, which are priced from \$27 to \$85, will continue to be sold only in better specialty, sporting goods, and department stores, in accordance with the company's view that consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution.

In the past few years, the Massachusetts-based company has imposed limits on the number of its distributors (and the number of shoes supplied to stores), partly out of necessity. At times the unexpected demand for Reebok's exceeded supply, and the company could barely keep up with orders from the dealers it already had. These fulfillment problems seem to be under control now, but the company is still selective about its distributors. At present, Reebok shoes are available in about five thousand retail stores in the United States.

Reebok has already anticipated that walking shoes will be the next fitness-related craze, replacing aerobics shoes the same way its brightly colored, soft leather exercise footwear replaced conventional running shoes. Through product diversification and careful market research, Reebok hopes to avoid the distribution problems Nike came across several years ago, when Nike misjudged the strength of the aerobics shoe craze and was forced to unload huge inventories of running shoes through discount stores.

36. One reason why Reebok's managerial personnel don't like their shoes to be called "footwear for yuppies" is that _____.

- A) they believe that their shoes are popular with people of different age groups
- B) new production lines have been added to produce inexpensive shoes

- C) "yuppies" usually evokes a negative image
D) the term makes people think of prohibitive prices
37. Reebok's view that "consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution" (Line 5, Para.2) implies that _____.
A) the quality of a brand is measured by the service quality of the store selling it
B) the quality of a product determines the quality of its distributors
C) the popularity of a brand is determined by the stores that sell it
D) consumers believe that first-rate products are only sold by high-quality stores
38. Reebok once had to limit the number of its distributors because _____.
A) its supply of products fell short of demand
B) too many distributors would cut into its profits
C) the reduction of distributors could increase its share of the market
D) it wanted to enhance consumer confidence in its products
39. Although the Reebok Company has solved the problem of fulfilling its orders, it _____.
A) does not want to further expand its retailing network
B) still limits the number of shoes supplied to stores
C) is still particular about who sells its products
D) still carefully chooses the manufacturers of its products
40. What lesson has Reebok learned from Nike's distribution problems?
A) A company should not sell its high quality shoes in discount stores.
B) A company should not limit its distribution network.
C) A company should do follow-up surveys of its products.
D) A company should correctly evaluate the impact of a new craze on the market.

21. B 22. C 23. A 24. D 25. B 26. D 27. B 28. C 29. D 30. A
31. B 32. C 33. C 34. A 35. B 36. A 37. D 38. A 39. C 40. D

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Birds that are literally half-asleep—with one brain hemisphere alert and the other sleeping—control which side of the brain remains awake, according to a new study of sleeping ducks.

Earlier studies have documented half-brain sleep in a wide range of birds. The brain hemispheres take turns sinking into the sleep stage characterized by slow brain waves. The eye controlled

by the sleeping hemisphere keeps shut, while the wakeful hemisphere's eye stays open and alert. Birds also can sleep with both hemispheres resting at once.

Earlier studies have documented half-brain sleep in a wide range of birds. The brain hemispheres take turns sinking into the sleep stage characterized by slow brain waves. The eye controlled by the sleeping hemisphere keeps shut, while the wakeful hemisphere's eye stays open and alert. Birds also can sleep with both hemispheres resting at once.

Decades of studies of bird flocks led researchers to predict extra alertness in the more vulnerable, end-of-the-row sleepers. Sure enough, the end birds tended to watch carefully on the side away from their companions. Ducks in the inner spots showed no preference for gaze direction.

Also, birds *dozing* (打盹) at the end of the line resorted to single-hemisphere sleep, rather than total relaxation, more often than inner ducks did. Rotating 16 birds through the positions in a four-duck row, the researchers found outer birds half-asleep during some 32 percent of dozing time versus about 12 percent for birds in internal spots.

"We believe this is the first evidence for an animal behaviorally controlling sleep and wakefulness simultaneously in different regions of the brain," the researchers say.

The results provide the best evidence for a long-standing supposition that single-hemisphere sleep evolved as creatures scanned for enemies. The preference for opening an eye on the lookout side could be widespread, he predicts. He's seen it in a pair of birds dozing side-by-side in the zoo and in a single pet bird sleeping by mirror. The mirror-side eye closed as if the reflection were a companion and the other eye stayed open.

Useful as half-sleeping might be, it's only been found in birds and such water *mammals* (哺乳动物) as dolphins, whales, and seals. Perhaps keeping one side of the brain awake allows a sleeping animal to surface occasionally to avoid drowning.

Studies of birds may offer unique insights into sleep. Jerome M. Siegel of the UGLA says he wonders if birds' half-brain sleep "is just the tip of the iceberg (冰山)". He speculates that more examples may turn up when we take a closer look at other species.

11. A new study on birds' sleep has revealed that _____.
A) birds can control their half-brain sleep consciously
B) birds seldom sleep with the whole of their brain at rest
C) half-brain sleep is found in a wide variety of birds
D) half-brain sleep is characterized by slow brain waves

12. According to the passage, birds often half sleep because _____.
_____.

- A) they have to constantly keep an eye on their companions
B) the two halves of their brain are differently structured
C) they have to watch out for possible attacks
D) their brain hemisphere take turns to rest
13. The example of a bird sleeping in front of a mirror indicates that _____.
A) birds prefer to sleep in pairs for the sake of security
B) the phenomenon of birds dozing in pairs is widespread
C) a single pet bird enjoys seeing its own reflection in the mirror
D) even an imagined companion gives the bird a sense of security
14. While sleeping, some water mammals tend to keep half awake in order to _____.
A) avoid being swept away by rapid currents
B) emerge from water now and then to breathe
C) alert themselves to the approaching enemy
D) be sensitive to the ever-changing environment
15. By "just the tip of the iceberg" (Line 2, Para.8), Siegel suggests that _____.
A) half-brain sleep is a phenomenon that could exist among other species
B) most birds living in cold regions tend to be half sleepers
C) the mystery of half-brain sleep is close to being solved
D) half-brain sleep has something to do with icy weather

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

A nine-year-old schoolgirl single-handedly cooks up a science-fair experiment that ends up *debunking* (揭穿... 的真相) a widely practiced medical treatment. Emily Rosa's target was a practice known as therapeutic (治疗) touch (TT for short), whose advocates manipulate patients' "energy field" to make them feel better and even, say some, to cure them of various ills. Yet Emily's test shows that these energy fields can't be detected, even by trained TT practitioners (行医者). Obviously mindful of the publicity value of the situation, *Journal* editor George Lundberg appeared on TV to declare, "Age doesn't matter. It's good science that matters, and this is good science."

Emily's mother Linda Rosa, a registered nurse, has been campaigning against TT for nearly a decade. Linda first thought about TT in the late '80s, when she learned it was on the approved list for continuing nursing education in Colorado. Its 100,000 trained practitioners (48,000 in the U.S.) don't even touch their patients. Instead, they waved their hands a few inches from the patient's body, pushing energy fields around until they're in

"balance." TT advocates say these manipulations can help heal wounds, relieve pain and reduce fever. The claims are taken seriously enough that TT therapists are frequently hired by leading hospitals, at up to \$70 an hour, the smooth patients' energy, sometimes during surgery.

Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for independent testing—something they haven't been eager to do, even though James Randi has offered more than \$1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (He's had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth-grader? Says Emily: "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid."

The experiment was straightforward: 21 TT therapists stuck their hands, palms up, through a screen. Emily held her own hand over one of theirs—left or right—and the practitioners had to say which hand it was. When the results were recorded, they'd done no better than they would have by simply guessing, if there was an energy field, they couldn't feel it.

16. Which of the following is evidence that TT is widely practiced?
A) TT has been in existence for decades.
B) Many patients were cured by therapeutic touch.
C) TT therapists are often employed by leading hospitals.
D) More than 100,000 people are undergoing TT treatment.
17. Very few TT practitioners responded to the \$1 million offer because _____.
A) they didn't take the offer seriously
B) they didn't want to risk their career
C) they were unwilling to reveal their secret
D) they thought it was not in line with their practice
18. The purpose of Emily Rosa's experiment was _____.
A) to see why TT could work the way it did
B) to find out how TT cured patient's illness
C) to test whether she could sense the human energy field
D) to test whether a human energy field really existed
19. Why did some TT practitioners agree to be the subjects of Emily's experiment?
A) It involved nothing more than mere guessing.
B) They thought it was going to be a lot of fun.
C) It was more straightforward than other experiments.
D) They sensed no harm in a little girl's experiment.
20. What can we learn from the passage?
A) Some widely accepted beliefs can be deceiving.

- B) Solid evidence weighs more than pure theories.
- C) Little children can be as clever as trained TT practitioners.
- D) The principle of TT is too profound to understand.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

What might driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately adopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. The first is a special-purpose lane system, in which certain lanes are reserved for automated vehicles. The second is a mixed traffic system: fully automated vehicles would share the road with partially automated or manually driven cars. A special-purpose land system would require more extensive physical modifications to existing highways, but it promises the greatest gains in *freeway* (高速公路) capacity.

Under either scheme, the driver would specify the desired destination, furnishing this information to a computer in the car at the beginning of the trip or perhaps just before reaching the automated highway. If a mixed traffic system was in place, automated driving could begin whenever the driver was on suitably equipped roads. If special-purpose lanes were available, the car could enter them and join existing traffic in two different ways. One method would use a special *onramp* (入口引道). As the driver approached the point of entry for the highway, devices installed on the roadside would electronically check the vehicle to determine its destination and to ascertain that it had the proper automation equipment in good working order. Assuming it passed such tests, the driver would then be guided through a gate and toward an automated lane. In this case, the transition from manual to automated control would take place on the entrance ramp. An alternative technique could employ conventional lanes, which would be shared by automated and regular vehicles. The driver would steer onto the highway and move in normal fashion to a "transition" lane. The vehicle would then shift under computer control onto a lane reserved for automated traffic. (The limitation of these lanes to automated traffic would, presumably, be well respected, because all *trespassers* (非法进入者) could be swiftly identified by authorities.)

Either approach to joining, a lane of automated traffic would harmonize the movement of newly entering vehicles with those already traveling. Automatic control here should allow for smooth merging, without the usual uncertainties and potential for accidents. and once a vehicle had settled into automated travel, the drive would be free to release the wheel, open the morning paper or just

relax.

21. We learn from the first paragraph that two systems of automated highways _____.
A) are being planned
B) are being modified
C) are now in wide use
D) are under construction
22. A special-purpose lane system is probably advantageous in that _____.
A) it would require only minor changes to existing highways
B) it would achieve the greatest highway traffic efficiency
C) it has a lane for both automated and partially automated vehicles
D) it offers more lanes for automated vehicles
23. Which of the following is true about driving on an automated highway?
A) Vehicles traveling on it are assigned different lanes according to their destinations.
B) A car can join existing traffic any time in a mixed lane system.
C) The driver should inform his car computer of his destination before driving onto it.
D) The driver should share the automated lane with those of regular vehicles.
24. We know from the passage that a car can enter a special-purpose lane _____.
A) by smoothly merging with cars on the conventional lane
B) by way of a ramp with electronic control devices
C) through a specially guarded gate
D) after all trespassers are identified and removed
25. When driving in an automated lane, the driver _____.
A) should harmonize with newly entering cars
B) doesn't have to rely on his computer system
C) should watch out for potential accidents
D) doesn't have to hold not to the steering wheel

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myths. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measured by your ability to solve complex problems; to read, write and compute at certain levels, and to resolve abstract equations quickly. This vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellence as the true measures of

self-fulfillment. It encourages a kind of intellectual prejudice that has brought with it some discouraging results. We have come to believe that someone who has more educational merit badges, who is very good at some form of school discipline is "intelligent." Yet mental hospitals are filled with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates. A truer indicator of intelligence is an effective, happy life lived each day and each present moment of every day.

If you are happy, if you live each moment for everything it's worth, then you are an intelligent person. Problem solving is a useful help to your happiness, but if you know that given your inability to resolve a particular concern you can still choose happiness for yourself, or at a minimum refuse to choose unhappiness, then you are intelligent. You are intelligent because you have the ultimate weapon against the big N. B. D—Nervous Break Down.

"Intelligent" people do not have N. B. D.'s because they are in charge of themselves. They know how to choose happiness over depression, because they know how to deal with the problems of their lives. You can begin to think of yourself as truly intelligent on the basis of how you choose to feel in the face of trying circumstances. The life struggles are pretty much the same for each of us. Everyone who is involved with other human beings in any social context has similar difficulties. Disagreements, conflicts and compromises are a part of what it means to be human. Similarly, money, growing old, sickness, deaths, natural disasters and accidents are all events which present problems to virtually all human beings. But some people are able to make it, to avoid immobilizing depression and unhappiness despite such occurrences, while others collapse or have an N. B. D. Those who recognize problems as a human condition and don't measure happiness by an absence of problems are the most intelligent kind of humans we know; also, the most rare.

26. According to the author, the conventional notion of intelligence measured in terms of one's ability to read, write and compute _____.

- A) is a widely held but wrong concept
- B) will help eliminate intellectual prejudice
- C) is the root of all mental distress
- D) will contribute to one's self-fulfillment

27. It is implied in the passage that holding a university degree _____.

- A) may result in one's inability to solve complex real-life problems
- B) does not indicate one's ability to write properly worded

documents

- C) may make one mentally sick and physically weak
- D) does not mean that one is highly intelligent

28. The author thinks that an intelligent person knows _____.

- A) how to put up with some very prevalent myths
- B) how to find the best way to achieve success in life
- C) how to avoid depression and make his life worthwhile
- D) how to persuade others to compromise

29. In the last paragraph, the author tells us that _____.

- A) difficulties are but part of everyone's life
- B) depression and unhappiness are unavoidable in life
- C) everybody should learn to avoid trying circumstances
- D) good feelings can contribute to eventual academic

excellence

30. According to the passage, what kind of people are rare?

- A) Those who don't emphasize bookish excellence in their pursuit of happiness.
- B) Those who are aware of difficulties in life but know how to avoid unhappiness.
- C) Those who measure happiness by an absence of problems but seldom suffer from N. B. D.'s.
- D) Those who are able to secure happiness though having to struggle against trying circumstances.

11. 正确答案为 C)。根据文章第 1、3-6 段可知, 对鸟类睡眠的最新研究表明, 它们能够有意识地控制自己的半脑睡眠。这几段举例说明了对这个问题实验的情况。选项 A)、B)、D) 虽在文章第 2 段中也提到了, 但那是文献记载的以前研究的情况 (Earlier studies have documented...) 故均不是正确答案。

12. 正确答案为 A)。根据文章第 6 段 The results provide the best evidence for along standing supposition that single hemisphere sleep evolved as creatures scanned for enemies.(这些研究结果为一个长久以来的假设提供了最好的证据, 即单侧脑睡眠是在生物警惕敌人过程中进化形成的。)

13. 正确答案为 C)。根据文章第 6 段内容: 鸟类单侧脑睡眠是在警惕敌人过程中进化而来, 此结论还可推而广之。在需要警惕的一侧, 鸟儿喜欢睁着一只眼睛……, 一对动物园里的鸟儿挨着打瞌睡时 是如此, 宠物鸟靠镜子一侧的眼睛闭着, 好象镜子中的影子是一个伙伴, 而另一只眼睛却睁着, 也说明这种情况。所以选项 C) 是答案。

14. 正确答案为 B)。根据文章第 7 段第 2 句 Perhaps keeping one side of the brain awake allows a sleeping animal to surface occasionally to avoid drowning.(也许, 保持一侧脑醒着可以使睡眠中的动物不时浮出水面而刁; 淹死。) 所以 B) emerge from water

now and then to breathe(不时浮出水面来呼吸)是正确答案。

15. 正确答案为 D)。根据文章最后的一段, 也就是含有这个短语的上下文。Studies of birds may offer unique insights into sleep...He (Siegel)speculates that more examples may turn up when we take closer look at other species.(对鸟类的研究可能提供对睡眠的独特认识。.....他推测当我们对其他物种仔细观察时, 就会发现更多的例证。)因此选项 D)所说"半侧脑睡眠这种现象可能存在于其他物种"正是"just the tip of iceberg"所表达的意思。

16. 正确答案为 C)。根据第 2 段 The claims are taken seriously enough that TT therapists are frequently hired by leading hospitals.(这种宣扬很受重视, 以致 TT 行医者经常受雇于大的医院.....)选项 A)文章中没有提及, 选项 B)叙述不准确, 文中只是说, 据称这种方法能使人病情好转, 甚至说有的能治疗各种疾病"。选项 D)与文章内容不符, 文章说, 川万受过培训的 TT 行医者甚至不接触病人身体.....。故 A), B), D) 均不是答案。

17. 正确答案为 C)。根据文章第 3 段第 2 句: 为了提供这样一个证明(证明人有"能场"), TT 行医者不得不坐下接受独立的测试--这是他们一直都不愿意做的事情, 即使詹姆斯·兰迪为能演示人存在"能场"的人提供一百多万美元的奖金。(To provide such proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for independent testing something they haven't been eager to do, even though James Landi has offered more than \$ 1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field.)

18. 正确答案为 D)。根据文章第 1 段我们知道, TT 行医者所宣扬的就是通过调节病人"能场"来治病 (whose advocates manipulate patient's "energy field" to make them feel better and even, say some, to cure them of various ills)。在第 2 段中, 又提到"运用这种手法可以推动能场转动直到平衡(...pushing energy fields around until they're in "balance")"而艾米丽·瑞莎的实验就是证明是否能场真的存在。特别文章最后一句 If there was an energy field, they couldn't feel it.(如果有一个能场的话, 他们也感觉不到。)选项 C)说是测试她能否感觉到能场, 如果是这样的话, 前提是存在一个能场, 这当然是错误的。A), B)两个选项也是错误的。

19. 正确答案为 D)。根据文章第 3 段从第 2 句到段末这部分: A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who would turn down an innocent, fourth-grader? Says Emily: "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid".(怀疑的人或许会因为 TT 行医者害怕使他们自己处于被揭露的危险中, 但谁能拒绝一个天真的四级的小学生呢? 艾米丽说, "我想他们不会太把我当回事, 因为我是个小孩子。)

20. 正确答案为 A)。此题要求概括主题。文章第 1 句就是主题句: A nine-year-old schoolgirl

l single-handedly cooks up a science-fair experiment the ends up debunking a wide

ly practiced medical treatment. (一个 9 岁的小女孩独自设计了一个公开的科学实验, 结果揭穿了一种广为流行的医疗方法的真相。)

21. 正确答案为 A)。根据第 1 段第 2, 3 句: The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately adopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. (答案取决于最后采用哪一种系统, 两种不同的类型都在绘图板上。)回答此问题的关键是要知道 drawingboard 的意思。所以选项 A) are being planned 是正确答案。

22. 正确答案为 B)。根据第 1 段最后一句: A special-purpose lane system would require more extensive physical modifications to existing highways, but it promises the greatest gains in freeway capacity (特别目的车道系统要求对现有的高速公路进行更广泛的改造, 但它会使高速公路获得最大的能力。)

23. 正确答案为 C)。根据第 2 段第 1 句: Under either scheme, the driver would specify the desired destination, furnishing this information to a computer in the car at the beginning of the trip or perhaps just before reaching the automated highway.(不论采用那种设计, 司机都需要在其开始行驶时或在到达自动化高速公路前确定要去的目的地, 把这个信息输入车上的计算机。)故 C) 是正确答案。选项 B)与文章内容相悖, 因为原文第 2 段第 2 句是 on suitably equipped roads 而不是 existing traffic。选项 D)提到的情况只适用于第 2 种设计方案, 即混合式交通系统。故 A), B), D)均不是答案。

24. 正确答案为 B)。根据文章第 2 段第 3, 4, 5 句: 如果使用特殊目的的车道.....一种方法是使用特殊的人口引道。当司机接近高速公路入口时, 安装在道边的电子装置会检测车辆的目的地并搞清楚是否有能工作的自动化装置。(If special-purpose lanes were available,...One method would use a special onramp. As drivers approached the point of entry for the highway, devices installed on the roadside would electronically check the vehicle to determine its destination and to ascertain that it had the proper automation equipment in good working order.)

25. 正确答案为 D)。根据第 3 段的最后一句: And once a vehicle had settled into automated travel, the driver would be free to release the wheel, open the morning paper or just relax. (一旦车辆进入自动行驶状态, 司机就可以放开方向盘, 打开晨报或者只是休息。)

26. 正确答案为 A)。这是一篇新老观点对应性文章。老观点也就是平常的大家普遍接受的观点: 聪明指的是受到正规教育, 成绩优秀, 并以此作为自我完善的手段。新观点强调心理健康, 否定老观点, 所以 A)是答案。

27. 正确答案为 D)。通读全文我们知道, 作者认为真正能体现聪明的是能否过一种有意义; 愉快的生活, 每天, 每时都是这样。而获得大学学位的人未必能做到。所以选项 D) 与作者的这种观点相符, 是正确答案。选项 C) 有一定的干扰性, 虽然作者说神经病医院里满是持有各种证书的病人。但这并不是说持有大学学位可能使一个人神经得病或身体虚弱。

28. 正确答案为 C)。选项 A) 与文章内容相悖, 文章说要摒弃某些很流行的说法(putting rest some very prevalent myths), 而不是要忍耐这些说法。选项 B) 和选项 D) 的内容在文章中均未提到, 故只有选项 C) 是正确答案。另外, 也可以根据第 2 段第 1 句来推断: If you are happy, if you live each moment for everything it's worth, then you are an intelligent person. (如果你感到愉快, 如果你为所有值得的事物活每一时刻, 你就是一个聪明的人。)

29. 正确答案为 A)。根据第 4 段第 2, 3, 4 句的内容: 在任何社会环境中与别人交往, 每个人都有相的困难。意见不合, 冲突和妥协是作为人的一部分存在的。(Everyone who is involved with other human in any social context has similar difficulties.

Disagreements, conflicts and compromises are a part of what it means to be human.) 选项 A) 与之相符, 是正确答案。选项 B) 干扰性较大, 这与原文不符。原文说 But some people are able to make it, to avoid immobilizing depression and unhappiness despite such occurrences.(但有些人能克服, 尽管有这些事情发生, 他们能避免陷入沮丧和不愉快中不能自拔。)这意味着生活中的沮丧和不愉快是可以避免的。

30. 正确答案为 B)。根据第 4 段最后一句: Those who recognize problems as a human condition and don't measure happiness by an absence of problems are the most intelligent kind of human we know, also the most rare. (那些认识到困难是人生必然存在的事物, 不以有没有困难来衡量愉快, 是我们所知最聪明的一类人, 也是很罕见的人。)

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Our culture has caused most Americans to assume not only that our language is universal but that the gestures we use are understood by everyone. We do not realize that waving good-bye is the way to summon a person from the Philippines to one's side, or that in Italy and some Latin-American countries, curling the finger to oneself is a sign of farewell.

Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying Germany after World War II and marked them GIFT to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift" means poison in German. Moreover, we like to think of ourselves as friendly, yet we prefer to be at least 3 feet or an arm's length away

from others. Latins and Middle Easterners like to come closer and touch, which makes Americans uncomfortable.

Our linguistic (语言上的) and cultural blindness and the casualness with which we take notice of the developed tastes, gestures, customs and languages of other countries, are losing us friends, business and respect in the world.

Even here in the United States, we make few concessions to the needs of foreign visitors. There are no information signs in four languages on our public buildings or monuments; we do not have multilingual (多语的) guided tours. Very few restaurant menus have translations, and multilingual waiters, bank clerks and policemen are rare. Our transportation systems have maps in English only and often we ourselves have difficulty understanding them.

When we go abroad, we tend to cluster in hotels and restaurants where English is spoken. The attitudes and information we pick up are conditioned by those natives—usually the richer—who speak English. Our business dealings, as well as the nation's diplomacy, are conducted through interpreters.

For many years, America and Americans could get by with cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance. After all, America was the most powerful country of the free world, the distributor of needed funds and goods.

But all that is past. American dollars no longer buy all good things, and we are slowly beginning to realize that our proper role in the world is changing. A 1979 Harris poll reported that 55 percent of Americans want this country to play a more significant role in world affairs; we want to have a hand in the important decisions of the next century, even though it may not always be the upper hand.

21. It can be inferred that Americans being approached too closely by Middle Easterners would most probably _____.

- A) stand still
- B) jump aside
- C) step forward
- D) draw back

22. The author gives many examples to criticize Americans for their _____.

- A) cultural self-centeredness
- B) casual manners
- C) indifference toward foreign visitors
- D) arrogance towards other cultures

23. In countries other than their own most Americans _____.

- A) are isolated by the local people
 - B) are not well informed due to the language barrier
 - C) tend to get along well with the natives
 - D) need interpreters in hotels and restaurants
24. According to the author, Americans' cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance will _____.
- A) affect their image in the new era
 - B) cut themselves off from the outside world
 - C) limit their role in world affairs
 - D) weaken the position of the US dollar
25. The author's intention in writing this article is to make Americans realize that _____.
- A) it is dangerous to ignore their foreign friends
 - B) it is important to maintain their leading role in world affairs
 - C) it is necessary to use several languages in public places
 - D) it is time to get acquainted with other cultures

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

In department stores and closets all over the world, they are waiting. Their outward appearance seems rather appealing because they come in a variety of styles, textures, and colors. But they are ultimately the biggest deception that exists in the fashion industry today. What are they? They are high heels — a woman's worst enemy (whether she knows it or not). High heel shoes are the downfall of modern society. Fashion myths have led women to believe that they are more beautiful or sophisticated for wearing heels, but in reality, heels succeed in posing short as well as long term hardships. Women should fight the high heel industry by refusing to use or purchase them in order to save the world from unnecessary physical and psychological suffering.

For the sake of fairness, it must be noted that there is a positive side to high heels. First, heels are excellent for *aerating* (使通气) lawns. Anyone who has ever worn heels on grass knows what I am talking about. A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those babies eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides the perfect-sized holes to give any lawn oxygen without all those messy chunks of dirt lying around. Second, heels are quite functional for defense against oncoming enemies, who can easily be scared away by threatening them with a pair of these sharp, deadly fashion accessories.

Regardless of such practical uses for heels, the fact remains that wearing high heels is harmful to one's physical health. Talk to any *podiatrist* (足病医生), and you will hear that the majority of their business comes from high-heel-wearing women. High heels

are known to cause problems such as deformed feet and torn toenails. The risk of severe back problems and twisted or broken ankles is three times higher for a high heel wearer than for a flat shoe wearer. Wearing heels also creates the threat of getting a heel caught in a sidewalk crack or a *sewer-grate* (阴沟栅) and being thrown to the ground—possibly breaking a nose, back, or neck. And of course, after wearing heels for a day, any woman knows she can look forward to a night of pain as she tries to comfort her swollen, aching feet.

26. What makes women blind to the deceptive nature of high heels?

- A) The multi-functional use of high heels.
- B) Their attempt to show off their status.
- C) The rich variety of high heel styles.
- D) Their wish to improve their appearance.

27. The author's presentation of the positive side of high heels is meant _____.

- A) to be ironic
- B) to poke fun at women
- C) to be fair to the fashion industry
- D) to make his point convincing

28. The author uses the expression "those babies" (Line 3, Para.2) to refer to high heels _____.

- A) to show their fragile characteristics
- B) to indicate their feminine features
- C) to show women's affection for them
- D) to emphasize their small size

29. The author's chief argument against high heels is that _____.

- A) they pose a threat to lawns
- B) they are injurious to women's health
- C) they don't necessarily make women beautiful
- D) they are ineffective as a weapon of defense

30. It can be inferred from the passage that women should _____.

- A) see through the very nature of fashion myths
- B) boycott the products of the fashion industry
- C) go to a podiatrist regularly for advice
- D) avoid following fashion too closely

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is hardly necessary for me to cite all the evidence of the depressing state of literacy. These figures from the Department of Education are sufficient: 27 million Americans cannot read at all,

and a further 35 million read at a level that is less than sufficient to survive in our society.

But my own worry today is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skill even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic act of reading. It has been suggested that almost 80 percent of America's literate, educated teenagers can no longer read without an accompanying noise (music) in the background or a television screen *flickering* (闪烁) at the corner of their field of perception. We know very little about the brain and how it deals with simultaneous conflicting input, but every common-sense intuition suggests we should be profoundly alarmed. This violation of concentration, silence, *solitude* (独处的状态) goes to the very heart of our notion of literacy; this new form of part-reading, of part-perception against background distraction, renders impossible certain essential acts of apprehension and concentration, let alone that most important tribute any human being can pay to a poem or a piece of prose he or she really loves, which is to learn it by heart. Not by brain, by heart; the expression is vital.

Under these circumstances, the question of what future there is for the arts of reading is a real one. Ahead of us lie technical, *psychic* (心理的), and social transformations probably much more dramatic than those brought about by Gutenberg, the German inventor in printing. The Gutenberg revolution, as we now know it, took a long time; its effects are still being debated. The information revolution will touch every facet of composition, publication, distribution, and reading. No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book, as we've known it.

31. The picture of the reading ability of the American people, drawn by the author, is ____.

- A) rather bleak
- B) fairly bright
- C) very impressive
- D) quite encouraging

32. The author's biggest concern is ____.

- A) elementary school children's disinterest in reading classics
- B) the surprisingly low rate of literacy in the U.S.
- C) the musical setting American readers require for reading
- D) the reading ability and reading behavior of the middle class

33. A major problem with most adolescents who can read is ____.

- A) their fondness of music and TV programs
- B) their ignorance of various forms of art and literature
- C) their lack of attentiveness and basic understanding
- D) their inability to focus on conflicting input

34. The author claims that the best way a reader can show admiration for a piece of poetry or prose is ____.

- A) to be able to appreciate it and memorize it
- B) to analyze its essential features
- C) to think it over conscientiously
- D) to make a fair appraisal of its artistic value

35. About the future of the arts of reading the author feels ____.

- A) upset
- B) uncertain
- C) alarmed
- D) pessimistic

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

For centuries, explorers have risked their lives venturing into the unknown for reasons that were to varying degrees economic and nationalistic. Columbus went west to look for better trade routes to the Orient and to promote the greater glory of Spain. Lewis and Clark journeyed into the American wilderness to find out what the U.S. had acquired when it purchased Louisiana, and the Apollo astronauts rocketed to the moon in a dramatic show of technological muscle during the cold war.

Although their missions blended commercial and political-military imperatives, the explorers involved all accomplished some significant science simply by going where no scientists had gone before.

Today Mars *looms* (隐约出现) as humanity's next great *terra incognita* (未探明之地). And with doubtful prospects for a short-term financial return, with the cold war a rapidly fading memory and amid a growing emphasis on international cooperation in large space ventures, it is clear that imperatives other than profits or nationalism will have to compel human beings to leave their tracks on the planet's reddish surface. Could it be that science, which has long played a minor role in exploration, is at last destined to take a leading role? The question naturally invites a couple of others: Are there experiments that only humans could do on Mars? Could those experiments provide insights profound enough to justify the expense of sending people across interplanetary space?

With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they

have ever been. The issue of whether life ever existed on the planet, and whether it persists to this day, has been highlighted by mounting evidence that the Red Planet once had abundant stable, liquid water and by the continuing controversy over suggestions that bacterial fossils rode to Earth on a *meteorite* (陨石) from Mars. A more conclusive answer about life on Mars, past or present, would give researchers invaluable data about the range of conditions under which a planet can generate the complex chemistry that leads to life. If it could be established that life arose independently on Mars and Earth, the finding would provide the first concrete clues in one of the deepest mysteries in all of science: the prevalence of life in the universe.

36. According to the passage, the chief purpose of explorers in going to unknown places in the past was _____.
A) to display their country's military might
B) to accomplish some significant science
C) to find new areas for colonization
D) to pursue commercial and state interests
37. At present, a probable inducement for countries to initiate large-scale space ventures is _____.
A) international cooperation
B) nationalistic reasons
C) scientific research
D) long-term profits
38. What is the main goal of sending human missions to Mars?
A) To find out if life ever existed there.
B) To see if humans could survive there.
C) To prove the feasibility of large-scale space ventures.
D) To show the leading role of science in space exploration.
39. By saying "With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been" (Line 1, Para.4), the author means that _____.
A) with Mars the risks involved are much greater than any previous space ventures
B) in the case of Mars, the rewards of scientific exploration can be very high
C) in the case of Mars, much more research funds are needed than ever before
D) with Mars, scientists argue, the fundamental interests of science are at issue
40. The passage tells us that proof of life on Mars would _____.
A) make clear the complex chemistry in the development of life
B) confirm the suggestion that bacterial fossils traveled to Earth on a meteorite

- C) reveal the kind of conditions under which life originates
- D) provide an explanation why life is common in the universe

答案: 21. D 22. A 23. B 24. C 25. D 26. D 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. D
31. A 32. D 33. C 34. A 35. B 36. D 37. C 38. A 39. B 40. C

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Navigation computers, now sold by most car-makers, cost \$2,000 and up. No surprise, then, that they are most often found in luxury cars, like Lexus, BMW and Audi. But it is a developing technology — meaning prices should eventually drop — and the market does seem to be growing.

Even at current prices, a navigation computer is impressive. It can guide you from point to point in most major cities with precise turn-by-turn directions — spoken by a clear human-sounding voice, and written on a screen in front of the driver.

The computer works with an antenna (天线) that takes signals from no fewer than three of the 24 global positioning system (GPS) satellites. By measuring the time required for a signal to travel between the satellites and the antenna, the car's location can be pinned down within 100 meters.

The satellite signals, along with inputs on speed from a wheel-speed sensor and direction from a meter, determine the car's position even as it moves. This information is combined with a map database. Streets, landmarks and points of interest are included.

Most systems are basically identical. The differences come in hardware — the way the computer accepts the driver's request for directions and the way it presents the driving instructions. On most systems, a driver enters a desired address, motorway junction or point of interest via a touch screen or disc. But the Lexus screen goes a step further: you can point to any spot on the map screen and get directions to it.

BMW's system offers a set of cross hairs (瞄准器上的十字纹) that can be moved across the map (you have several choices of map scale) to pick a point you'd like to get to. Audi's screen can be switched to TV reception.

Even the voices that recite the directions can differ, with better systems like BMW's and Lexus's having a wider vocabulary. The instructions are available in French, German, Spanish, Dutch and Italian, as well as English. The driver can also choose parameters for determining the route: fastest, shortest or no freeways (高速公路), for example.

21. We learn from the passage that navigation computers

- _____.
- A) will greatly promote sales of automobiles
 - B) may help solve potential traffic problems
 - C) are likely to be accepted by more drivers
 - D) will soon be viewed as a symbol of luxury
22. With a navigation computer, a driver will easily find the best route to his destination _____.
- A) by inputting the exact address
 - B) by indicating the location of his car
 - C) by checking his computer database
 - D) by giving vocal orders to the computer
23. Despite their varied designs, navigation computers used in cars _____.
- A) are more or less the same price
 - B) provide directions in much the same way
 - C) work on more or less the same principles
 - D) receive instructions from the same satellites
24. The navigation computer functions _____.
- A) by means of a direction finder and a speed detector
 - B) basically on satellite signals and a map database
 - C) mainly through the reception of turn-by-turn directions
 - D) by using a screen to display satellite signals
25. The navigation systems in cars like Lexus, BMW and Audi are mentioned to show _____.
- A) the immaturity of the new technology
 - B) the superiority of the global positioning system
 - C) the cause of price fluctuations in car equipment
 - D) the different ways of providing guidance to the driver

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

"The world's environment is surprisingly healthy. Discuss." If that were an examination topic, most students would tear it apart, offering a long list of complaints: from local smog (烟雾) to global climate change, from the felling (砍伐) of forests to the extinction of species. The list would largely be accurate, the concern legitimate. Yet the students who should be given the highest marks would actually be those who agreed with the statement. The surprise is how good things are, not how bad.

After all, the world's population has more than tripled during this century, and world output has risen hugely, so you would expect the earth itself to have been affected. Indeed, if people lived, consumed and produced things in the same way as they did in 1900 (or 1950, or indeed 1980), the world by now would be a pretty disgusting place: smelly, dirty, toxic and dangerous.

But they don't. The reasons why they don't, and why the environment has not been ruined, have to do with prices, technological innovation, social change and government regulation in response to popular pressure. That is why today's environmental problems in the poor countries ought, in principle, to be solvable.

Raw materials have not run out, and show no sign of doing so. Logically, one day they must: the planet is a finite place. Yet it is also very big, and man is very ingenious. What has happened is that every time a material seems to be running short, the price has risen and, in response, people have looked for new sources of supply, tried to find ways to use less of the material, or looked for a new substitute. For this reason prices for energy and for minerals have fallen in real terms during the century. The same is true for food. Prices fluctuate, in response to harvests, natural disasters and political instability; and when they rise, it takes some time before new sources of supply become available. But they always do, assisted by new farming and crop technology. The long-term trend has been downwards.

It is where prices and markets do not operate properly that this benign (良性的) trend begins to stumble, and the genuine problems arise. Markets cannot always keep the environment healthy. If no one owns the resource concerned, no one has an interest in conserving it or fostering it: fish is the best example of this.

26. According to the author, most students _____.
- A) believe the world's environment is in an undesirable condition
 - B) agree that the environment of the world is not as bad as it is thought to be
 - C) get high marks for their good knowledge of the world's environment
 - D) appear somewhat unconcerned about the state of the world's environment
27. The huge increase in world production and population _____.
- A) has made the world a worse place to live in
 - B) has had a positive influence on the environment
 - C) has not significantly affected the environment
 - D) has made the world a dangerous place to live in
28. One of the reasons why the long-term trend of prices has been downwards is that _____.
- A) technological innovation can promote social stability
 - B) political instability will cause consumption to drop
 - C) new farming and crop technology can lead to overproduction

- D) new sources are always becoming available
29. Fish resources are diminishing because _____.
A) no new substitutes can be found in large quantities
B) they are not owned by any particular entity
C) improper methods of fishing have ruined the fishing grounds
D) water pollution is extremely serious
30. The primary solution to environmental problems is _____.
A) to allow market forces to operate properly
B) to curb consumption of natural resources
C) to limit the growth of the world population
D) to avoid fluctuations in prices

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

About the time that schools and others quite reasonably became interested in seeing to it that all children, whatever their background, were fairly treated, intelligence testing became unpopular.

Some thought it was unfair to minority children. Through the past few decades such testing has gone out of fashion and many communities have indeed forbidden it.

However, paradoxically, just recently a group of black parents filed a lawsuit (诉讼) in California claiming that the state's ban on IQ testing discriminates against their children by denying them the opportunity to take the test. (They believed, correctly, that IQ tests are a valid method of evaluating children for special education classes.) The judge, therefore, reversed, at least partially, his original decision.

And so the argument goes on and on. Does it benefit or harm children from minority groups to have their intelligence tested? We have always been on the side of permitting, even facilitating, such testing. If a child of any color or group is doing poorly in school it seems to us very important to know whether it is because he or she is of low intelligence, or whether some other factor is the cause.

What school and family can do to improve poor performance is influenced by its cause. It is not discriminative to evaluate either a child's physical condition or his intellectual level.

Unfortunately, intellectual level seems to be a sensitive subject, and what the law allows us to do varies from time to time. The same fluctuation back and forth occurs in areas other than intelligence. Thirty years or so ago, for instance, white families were encouraged to adopt black children. It was considered

discriminative not to do so.

And then the style changed and this cross-racial adopting became generally unpopular, and social agencies felt that black children should go to black families only. It is hard to say what are the best procedures. But surely good will on the part of all of us is needed.

As to intelligence, in our opinion, the more we know about any child's intellectual level, the better for the child in question.

31. Why did the intelligence test become unpopular in the past few decades?
A) Its validity was challenged by many communities.
B) It was considered discriminative against minority children.
C) It met with strong opposition from the majority of black parents.
D) It deprived the black children of their rights to a good education.
32. The recent legal action taken by some black parents in California aimed to _____.
A) draw public attention to IQ testing
B) put an end to special education
C) remove the state's ban on intelligence tests
D) have their children enter white schools
33. The author believes that intelligence testing _____.
A) may ease racial confrontation in the United States
B) can encourage black children to keep up with white children
C) may seriously aggravate racial discrimination in the United States
D) can help black parents make decisions about their children's education
34. The author's opinion of child adoption seems to be that _____.
A) no rules whatsoever can be prescribed
B) white families should adopt black children
C) adoption should be based on IQ test results
D) cross-racial adoption is to be advocated
35. Child adoption is mentioned in the passage to show that _____.
A) good will may sometimes complicate racial problems
B) social surroundings are vital to the healthy growth of children
C) intelligence testing also applies to non-academic areas
D) American opinion can shift when it comes to sensitive issues

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin (亲戚) and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the "obvious" is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident of a smaller community. But, for the most part, this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ between more and less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than are big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendships with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and this leads them to a distrust of strangers.

These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young trouble makers. Moreover, as Wirth suggested, there may be a link between a community's population size and its social heterogeneity (多样性). For instance, sociologists have found much evidence that the size of a community is associated with bad behavior including gambling, drugs, etc. Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a cosmopolitan (见多识广者的) outlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to be tolerant of nontraditional religious groups, unpopular political groups, and so-called undesirables. Everything considered, heterogeneity and unusual behavior seem to be outcomes of large population size.

36. Which of the following statements best describes the

organization of the first paragraph?

- A) Two contrasting views are presented.
- B) An argument is examined and possible solutions given.
- C) Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
- D) A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given.

37. According to the passage, it was once a common belief that urban residents _____.

- A) did not have the same interests as their neighbors
- B) could not develop long-standing relationships
- C) tended to be associated with bad behavior
- D) usually had more friends

38. One of the consequences of urban life is that impersonal relationships among neighbors _____.

- A) disrupt people's natural relations
- B) make them worry about crime
- C) cause them not to show concern for one another
- D) cause them to be suspicious of each other

39. It can be inferred from the passage that the bigger a community is, _____.

- A) the better its quality of life
- B) the more similar its interests
- C) the more tolerant and open-minded it is
- D) the likelier it is to display psychological symptoms of stress

40. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Similarities in the interpersonal relationships between urbanites and small-town dwellers.
- B) Advantages of living in big cities as compared with living in small town.
- C) The positive role that urbanism plays in modern life.
- D) The strong feeling of alienation of city inhabitants.

21. C 22. A 23. C 24. B 25. D 26. A 27. C
31. B 32. C 33. D 34. A 35. D 36. A 37. B

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

When global warming finally came, it stuck with a vengeance (异乎寻常地). In some regions, temperatures rose several degrees in less than a century. Sea levels shot up nearly 400 feet, flooding coastal settlements and forcing people to migrate inland. Deserts spread throughout the world as vegetation shifted drastically in

North America, Europe and Asia. After driving many of the animals around them to near extinction, people were forced to abandon their old way of life for a radically new survival strategy that resulted in widespread starvation and disease. The adaptation was farming: the global-warming crisis that gave rise to it happened more than 10,000 years ago.

As environmentalists convene in Rio de Janeiro this week to ponder the global climate of the future, earth scientists are in the midst of a revolution in understanding how climate has changed in the past — and how those changes have transformed human existence. Researchers have begun to piece together an illuminating picture of the powerful geological and astronomical forces that have combined to change the planet's environment from hot to cold, wet to dry and back again over a time period stretching back hundreds of millions of years.

Most important, scientists are beginning to realize that the climatic changes have had a major impact on the evolution of the human species. New research now suggests that climate shifts have played a key role in nearly every significant turning point in human evolution: from the dawn of primates (灵长目动物) some 65 million years ago to human ancestors rising up to walk on two legs, from the huge expansion of the human brain to the rise of agriculture. Indeed, the human history has not been merely touched by global climate change, some scientists argue, it has in some instances been driven by it.

The new research has profound implications for the environmental summit in Rio. Among other things, the findings demonstrate that dramatic climate change is nothing new for planet Earth. The benign (宜人的) global environment that has existed over the past 10,000 years — during which agriculture, writing, cities and most other features of civilization appeared — is a mere bright spot in a much larger pattern of widely varying climate over the ages. In fact, the pattern of climate change in the past reveals that Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future — even without the influence of human activity.

21. Farming emerged as a survival strategy because man had been obliged _____.
 A) to give up his former way of life
 B) to leave the coastal areas
 C) to follow the ever-shifting vegetation
 D) to abandon his original settlement
22. Earth scientists have come to understand that climate _____.
 A) is going through a fundamental change

- B) has been getting warmer for 10,000 years
 C) will eventually change from hot to cold
 D) has gone through periodical changes
23. Scientists believe that human evolution _____.
 A) has seldom been accompanied by climatic changes
 B) has exerted little influence on climatic changes
 C) has largely been effected by climatic changes
 D) has had a major impact on climatic changes
24. Evidence of past climatic changes indicates that _____.
 A) human activities have accelerated changes of Earth's environment
 B) Earth's environment will remain mild despite human interference
 C) Earth's climate is bound to change significantly in the future
 D) Earth's climate is unlikely to undergo substantial changes in the future
25. The message the author wishes to convey in the passage is that _____.
 A) human civilization remains glorious though it is affected by climatic changes
 B) mankind is virtually helpless in the face of the dramatic changes of climate
 C) man has to limit his activities to slow down the global warming process
 D) human civilization will continue to develop in spite of the changes of nature

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess (公爵夫人) of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

The problem with such a view is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better — or worse — part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars.

Where did we go off the track? When did eating butter become a sin, and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing, if not repellent? All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly

sins. However, until quite recently, most people had a problem getting enough to eat. In some religious groups, wealth was a symbol of probable salvation and high morals, and fatness a sign of wealth and well-being.

Today the opposite is true. We have shifted to thinness as our new mark of virtue. The result is that being fat — or even only somewhat overweight — is bad because it implies a lack of moral strength.

Our obsession (迷恋) with thinness is also fueled by health concerns. It is true that in this country we have more overweight people than ever before, and that, in many cases, being overweight correlates with an increased risk of heart and blood vessel disease. These diseases, however, many have as much to do with our way of life and our high-fat diets as with excess weight. And the associated risk of cancer in the digestive system may be more of a dietary problem — too much fat and a lack of fiber — than a weight problem.

The real concern, then, is not that we weigh too much, but that we neither exercise enough nor eat well. Exercise is necessary for strong bones and both heart and lung health. A balanced diet without a lot of fat can also help the body avoid many diseases. We should surely stop paying so much attention to weight. Simply being thin is not enough. It is actually hazardous if those who get (or already are) thin think they are automatically healthy and thus free from paying attention to their overall life-style. Thinness can be pure vainglory (虚荣).

26. In the eyes of the author, an odd phenomenon nowadays is that _____.

- A) the Duchess of Windsor is regarded as a woman of virtue.
- B) looking slim is a symbol of having a large fortune
- C) being thin is viewed as a much desired quality
- D) religious people are not necessarily virtuous

27. Swept by the prevailing trend, the author _____.

- A) had to go on a diet for the greater part of her life
- B) could still prevent herself from going off the track
- C) had to seek help from rich distant relatives
- D) had to wear highly fashionable clothes

28. In human history, people's views on body weight _____.

- A) were closely related to their religious beliefs
- B) changed from time to time
- C) varied between the poor and the rich
- D) led to different oral standards

29. The author criticizes women's obsession with thinness _____.

- A) from an economic and educational perspective
- B) from sociological and medical points of view
- C) from a historical and religious standpoint
- D) in the light of moral principles

30. What's the author's advice to women who are absorbed in the idea of thinness?

- A) They should be more concerned with their overall lifestyle.
- B) They should be more watchful for fatal diseases.
- C) They should gain weight to look healthy.
- D) They should rid themselves of fantasies about designer clothes.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

War may be a natural expression of biological instincts and drives toward aggression in the human species. Natural impulses of anger, hostility, and territoriality (守卫地盘的天性) are expressed through acts of violence. These are all qualities that humans share with animals. Aggression is a kind of innate (天生的) survival mechanism, an instinct for self-preservation, that allows animals to defend themselves from threats to their existence. But, on the other hand, human violence shows evidence of being a learned behavior. In the case of human aggression, violence cannot be simply reduced to an instinct. The many expressions of human violence are always conditioned by social conventions that give shape to aggressive behavior. In human societies violence has a social function: It is a strategy for creating or destroying forms of social order. Religious traditions have taken a leading role in directing the powers of violence. We will look at the ritual and ethical (道德上的) patterns within which human violence has been directed.

The violence within a society is controlled through institutions of law. The more developed a legal system becomes, the more society takes responsibility for the discovery, control, and punishment of violent acts. In most tribal societies the only means to deal with an act of violence is revenge. Each family group may have the responsibility for personally carrying out judgment and punishment upon the person who committed the offense. But in legal systems, the responsibility for revenge becomes depersonalized and diffused. The society assumes the responsibility for protecting individuals from violence. In cases where they cannot be protected, the society is responsible for imposing punishment. In a state controlled legal system, individuals are removed from the cycle of revenge motivated by acts of violence,

and the state assumes responsibility for their protection.

The other side of a state legal apparatus is a state military apparatus. While the one protects the individual from violence, the other sacrifices the individual to violence in the interests of the state. In war the state affirms its supreme power over the individuals within its own borders. War is not simply a trial by combat to settle disputes between states; it is the moment when the state makes its most powerful demands upon its people for their recommitment, allegiance, and supreme sacrifice. Times of war test a community's deepest religious and ethical commitments.

31. Human violence shows evidence of being a learned behavior in that _____.

- A) it threatens the existing social systems
- B) it is influenced by society
- C) it has roots in religious conflicts
- D) it is directed against institutions of law

32. The function of legal systems, according to the passage, is _____.

- A) to control violence within a society
- B) to protect the world from chaos
- C) to free society from the idea of revenge
- D) to give the government absolute power

33. What does the author mean by saying "... in legal systems, the responsibility for revenge becomes depersonalized and diffused" (Lines 5-6, Para. 2)

A) Legal systems greatly reduce the possibilities of physical violence.

B) Offenses against individuals are no longer judged on a personal basis.

C) Victims of violence find it more difficult to take revenge.

D) Punishment is not carried out directly by the individuals involved.

34. The word "allegiance" (Line 5, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) loyalty
- B) objective
- C) survival
- D) motive

35. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A) Governments tend to abuse their supreme power in times of war.

B) In times of war governments may extend their power across national borders.

C) In times of war governments impose high religious and

ethical standards on their people.

D) Governments may sacrifice individuals in the interests of the state in times of war.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Researchers who are unfamiliar with the cultural and ethnic groups they are studying must take extra precautions to shed any biases they bring with them from their own culture. For example, they must make sure they construct measures that are meaningful for each of the cultural or ethnic minority groups being studied.

In conducting research on cultural and ethnic minority issues, investigators distinguish between the emic approach and the etic approach. In the emic approach, the goal is to describe behavior in one culture or ethnic group in terms that are meaningful and important to the people in that culture or ethnic group, without regard to other cultures or ethnic groups. In the etic approach, the goal is to describe behavior so that generalizations can be made across cultures. If researchers construct a questionnaire in an emic fashion, their concern is only that the questions are meaningful to the particular culture or ethnic group being studied. If, however, the researchers construct a questionnaire in an etic fashion, they want to include questions that reflect concepts familiar to all cultures involved.

How might the emic and etic approaches be reflected in the study of family processes? In the emic approach, the researchers might choose to focus only on middle-class White families, without regard for whether the information obtained in the study can be generalized or is appropriate for ethnic minority groups. In a subsequent study, the researchers may decide to adopt an etic approach by studying not only middle-class White families, but also lower-income White families, Black American families, Spanish American families, and Asian American families. In studying ethnic minority families, the researchers would likely discover that the extended family is more frequently a support system in ethnic minority families than in White American families. If so, the emic approach would reveal a different pattern of family interaction than would the etic approach, documenting that research with middle-class White families cannot always be generalized to all ethnic groups.

36. According to the first paragraph, researchers unfamiliar with the target cultures are inclined to _____.

A) be overcautious in constructing meaningful measures

- B) view them from their own cultural perspective
C) guard against interference from their own culture
D) accept readily what is alien to their own culture
37. What does the author say about the emic approach and the etic approach?
A) They have different research focuses in the study of ethnic issues.
B) The former is biased while the latter is objective.
C) The former concentrates on the study of culture while the latter on family issues.
D) They are both heavily dependent on questionnaires in conducting surveys.
38. Compared with the etic approach, the emic approach is apparently more _____.
A) culturally interactive
B) culture-oriented
C) culturally biased
D) culture-specific
39. The etic approach is concerned with _____.
A) the general characteristics of minority families
B) culture-related concepts of individual ethnic groups
C) features shared by various cultures or ethnic groups
D) the economic conditions of different types of families
40. Which of the following is true of the ethnic minority families in the U.S. according to the passage?
A) Their cultural patterns are usually more adaptable.
B) Their cultural concepts are difficult to comprehend.
C) They don't interact with each other so much as White families.
D) They have closer family ties than White families.
21. A 22. D 23. C 24. C 25. B 26. C 27. A 28. A 29. B 30. A 31. B 32. A 33. D 34. A 35. D 36. B 37. A 38. D 39. C 40. D

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration).

The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and *greed* (贪婪) on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to

receive MBAs in 1993. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the widespread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day.

"If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, 'Should I attempt to get an MBA,' the answer a lot more is: It depends."

The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught.

The Harvard Business Review printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize complaints about business degree holders.

The article called MBA hires "extremely disappointing" and said "MBAs want to move up too fast, they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to function as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs."

The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an *aura* (光环) of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness.

Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who pursued a business career could do without one. The growth was fueled by a *backlash* (反冲) against the anti-business values of the 1960s and by the women's movement.

Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees often know how to analyze systems but are not so skillful at motivating people. "They don't get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business," said James Shaffer, vice-president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm.

21. According to Paragraph 2, what is the general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines?
A) Scornful C)
Envious.
B) Appreciative. D)
Realistic.
22. It seems that the controversy over the value of MBA degrees has been fueled mainly by _____.
A) Scornful C)
Envious.
B) Appreciative. D)
Realistic.

- A) the complaints from various employers
 - B) the success of many non-MBAs
 - C) the criticism from the scientists of purer disciplines
 - D) the poor performance of MBAs at work
23. What is the major weakness of MBA holders according to The Harvard Business Review?
- A) They are usually self-centered.
 - B) They are aggressive and greedy.
 - C) They keep complaining about their jobs.
 - D) They are not good at dealing with people.
24. From the passage we know that most MBAs _____.
A) can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly
B) quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates
C) receive salaries that do not match their professional training
D) cherish unrealistic expectations about their future
25. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.
 - B) The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.
 - C) Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.
 - D) A debate held recently on university campuses.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

When school officials in Kalkaska, Michigan, closed classes last week, the media flocked to the story, portraying the town's 2,305 students as victims of *stingy* (吝啬的) taxpayers. There is some truth to that; the property-tax rate here is one-third lower than the state average. But shutting their schools also allowed Kalkaska's educators and the state's largest teachers' union, the Michigan Education Association, to make a political point. Their aim was to spur passage of legislation Michigan lawmakers are debating to increase the state's share of school funding.

It was no coincidence that Kalkaska shut its schools two weeks after residents rejected a 28 percent property-tax increase. The school board argued that without the increase it lacked the \$1.5 million needed to keep schools open.

But the school system had not done all it could to keep the schools open. Officials declined to borrow against next year's state aid, they refused to trim extracurricular activities and they did not consider seeking a smaller—perhaps more acceptable—tax increase. In fact, closing early is costing Kalkaska a significant amount, including \$600,000 in unemployment payments to

teachers and staff and \$250,000 in lost state aid. In February, the school system promised teachers and staff two months of retirement payments in case schools closed early, a deal that will cost the district \$275,000 more.

Other signs suggest school authorities were at least as eager to make a political statement as to keep schools open. The Michigan Education Association hired a public relations firm to stage a rally marking the school closings, which attracted 14 local and national television stations and networks. The president of the National Education Association, the MEA's parent organization, flew from Washington, D. C., for the event. And the union tutored school officials in the art of television interviews. School supervisor Doyle Disbrow acknowledges the district could have kept schools open by cutting programs but denies the moves were politically motivated.

Michigan lawmakers have reacted angrily to the closings. The state Senate has already voted to put the system into *receivership* (破产管理) and reopen schools immediately; the Michigan House plans to consider the bill this week.

26. We learn from the passage that schools in Kalkaska, Michigan, are funded _____.

- A) by both the local and state governments
- B) exclusively by the local government
- C) mainly by the state government
- D) by the National Education Association

27. One of the purposes for which school officials closed classes was _____.

- A) to avoid paying retirement benefits to teachers and staff
- B) to draw the attention of local taxpayers to political issues
- C) to make the financial difficulties of their teachers and staff known to the public
- D) to pressure Michigan lawmakers into increasing state funds for local schools

28. The author seems to disapprove of _____.

- A) the Michigan lawmakers' endless debating
- B) the shutting of schools in Kalkaska
- C) the involvement of the mass media
- D) delaying the passage of the school funding legislation

29. We learn from the passage that school authorities in Kalkaska are more concerned about _____.

- A) a raise in the property-tax rate in Michigan
- B) reopening the schools there immediately
- C) the attitude of the MEA's parent organization
- D) making a political issue of the closing of the schools

30. According to the passage, the closing of the schools

developed into a crisis because of _____.

- A) the complexity of the problem
- B) the political motives on the part of the educators
- C) the weak response of the state officials
- D) the strong protest on the part of the students' parents

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

German *Chancellor* (首相) Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his military and diplomatic talent, but his *legacy* (遗产) includes many of today's social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, along with other European nations, experienced an unprecedented rash of workplace deaths and accidents as a result of growing industrialization. Motivated in part by Christian *compassion* (怜悯) for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to undercut the support of the socialist labor movement, Chancellor Bismarck created the world's first workers' compensation law in 1884.

By 1908, the United States was the only industrial nation in the world that lacked workers' compensation insurance. America's injured workers could sue for damages in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers. For example, employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted from employer negligence and that they themselves were ignorant about potential hazards in the workplace. The first state workers' compensation law in this country passed in 1911, and the program soon spread throughout the nation.

After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not keep up with the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four. In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national commission to study the problems of workers' compensation. Two years later, the commission issued 19 key recommendations, including one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states' average weekly wages.

In fact, the average compensation benefit in America has climbed from 55 percent of the states' average weekly wages in 1972 to 97 percent today. But, as most studies show, every 10 percent increase in compensation benefits results in a 5 percent increase in the numbers of workers who file for claims. And with so much more money floating in the workers' compensation system, it's not surprising that doctors and lawyers have helped themselves to a large slice of the growing pie.

31. The world's first workers' compensation law was introduced by Bismarck _____.

- A) to make industrial production safer
- B) to speed up the pace of industrialization
- C) out of religious and political considerations
- D) for fear of losing the support of the socialist labor movement

32. We learn from the passage that the process of industrialization in Europe _____.

- A) was accompanied by an increased number of workshop accidents
- B) resulted in the development of popular social insurance programs
- C) required workers to be aware of the potential dangers at the workplace
- D) met growing resistance from laborers working at machines

33. One of the problems the American injured workers faced in getting compensation in the early 19th century was that _____.

- A) they had to have the courage to sue for damages in a court of law
- B) different sums in the U.S. had totally different compensation programs
- C) America's average compensation benefit was much lower than the cost of living
- D) they had to produce evidence that their employers were responsible for the accident

34. After 1972 workers' compensation insurance in the U.S. became more favorable to workers so that _____.

- A) the poverty level for a family of four went up drastically
- B) there were fewer legal barriers when they filed for claims
- C) the number of workers suing for damages increased
- D) more money was allocated to their compensation system

35. The author ends the passage with the implication that _____.

- A) compensation benefits in America are soaring to new heights
- B) the workers are not the only ones to benefit from the compensation system
- C) people from all walks of life can benefit from the compensation system
- D) money floating in the compensation system is a huge drain on the U.S. economy

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Early in the age of *affluence* (富裕) that followed World War II, an American retailing analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, "Our enormously productive economy ... demands that we make consumption our way of life, that we convert the buying and use of goods into rituals, that we seek our spiritual satisfaction, our ego satisfaction, in consumption. ... We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate."

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed.

Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. Opinion surveys in the world's two largest economies—Japan and the United States—show consumerist definitions of success becoming ever more prevalent.

Overconsumption by the world's fortunate is an environmental problem unmatched in severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too. The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches.

Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow—that, misled by a consumerist culture, they have been fruitlessly attempting to satisfy what are essentially social, psychological and spiritual needs with material things.

Of course, the opposite of overconsumption—poverty—is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. *Dispossessed* (被剥夺得一无所有的) peasants slash-and-burn their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and hungry *nomads* (游牧民族) turn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction?

36. The emergence of the affluent society after World War II _____.

- A) gave birth to a new generation of upper class consumers
- B) gave rise to the dominance of the new egoism
- C) led to the reform of the retailing system

D) resulted in the worship of consumerism

37. Apart from enormous productivity, another important impetus to high consumption is _____.

- A) the conversion of the sale of goods into rituals
- B) the people's desire for a rise in their living standards
- C) the imbalance that has existed between production and consumption

D) the concept that one's success is measured by how much they consume

38. Why does the author say high consumption is a mixed blessing?

- A) Because poverty still exists in an affluent society.
- B) Because moral values are sacrificed in pursuit of material satisfaction.

C) Because overconsumption won't last long due to unrestricted population growth.

D) Because traditional rituals are often neglected in the process of modernization.

39. According to the passage, consumerist culture _____.

- A) cannot thrive on a fragile economy
- B) will not aggravate environmental problems
- C) cannot satisfy human spiritual needs
- D) will not alleviate poverty in wealthy countries

40. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) human spiritual needs should match material affluence
- B) there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs
- C) whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue

D) how to keep consumption at a reasonable level remains a problem

21. A 22. B 23. D 24. D 25. C 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. D 30. B

31. C 32. A 33. D 34. C 35. B 36. D 37. D 38. B 39. C 40. D

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In the villages of the English countryside there are still people who remember the good old days when no one bothered to lock their doors. There simply wasn't any crime to worry about.

Amazingly, these happy times appear still to be with us in the world's biggest community. A new study by Dan Farmer, a gifted programmer, using an automated investigative program of his own called SATAN, shows that the owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up home without fitting locks to their

doors.

SATAN can try out a variety of well-known *hacking* (黑客的) tricks on an Internet site without actually breaking in. Farmer has made the program publicly available, amid much criticism. A person with evil intent could use it to hunt down sites that are easy to *burgle* (闯入...行窃).

But Farmer is very concerned about the need to alert the public to poor security and, so far, events have proved him right. SATAN has done more to alert people to the risks than cause new disorder.

So is the Net becoming more secure? Far from it. In the early days, when you visited a Web site your browser simply looked at the content. Now the Web is full of tiny programs that automatically download when you look at a Web page, and run on your own machine. These programs could, if their authors wished, do all kinds of nasty things to your computer.

At the same time, the Net is increasingly populated with spiders, worms, agents and other types of automated beasts designed to penetrate the sites and seek out and classify information. All these make wonderful tools for antisocial people who want to invade weak sites and cause damage.

But let's look on the bright side. Given the lack of locks, the Internet is surely the world's biggest (almost) crime-free society. Maybe that is because hackers are fundamentally honest. Or that there currently isn't much to steal. Or because *vandalism* (恶意破坏) isn't much fun unless you have a peculiar dislike for someone.

Whatever the reason, let's enjoy it while we can. But expect it all to change, and security to become the number one issue, when the most influential inhabitants of the Net are selling services they want to be paid for.

21. By saying "...owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up home without fitting locks to their doors" (Line 3-4, Para.2), the author means that _____.

- A) those happy times appear still to be with us
- B) there simply wasn't any crime to worry about
- C) many sites are not well-protected
- D) hackers try out tricks on an Internet site without actually breaking in

22. SATAN, a program designed by Dan Farmer, can be used _____.

- A) to investigate the security of Internet sites
- B) to improve the security of the Internet system
- C) to prevent hackers from breaking into websites
- D) to download useful programs and information

23. Farmer's program has been criticized by the public because _____.

- A) it causes damage to Net browsers
- B) it can break into Internet sites
- C) it can be used to cause disorder on all sites
- D) it can be used by people with evil intent

24. The author's attitude toward SATAN is _____.

- A) enthusiastic
- B) critical
- C) positive
- D) indifferent

25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that _____.

- A) we should make full use of the Internet before security measures are strengthened
- B) we should alert the most influential businessmen to the importance of security
- C) influential businessmen should give priority to the improvement of Net security
- D) net inhabitants should not let security measures affect their joy of surfing the Internet

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

I came away from my years of teaching on tile college and university level with a conviction that *enactment* (扮演角色), performance, dramatization are the most successful forms of teaching. Students must be incorporated, made, so far as possible, an integral part of the learning process. The notion that learning should have in it an element of inspired play would seem to the greater part of the academic establishment merely silly, but that is nonetheless the case. Of Ezekiel Cheever, the most famous schoolmaster of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, his onetime student Cotton Mather wrote that he so planned his lessons that his pupils "came to work as though they came to play," and Alfred North Whitehead, almost three hundred years later, noted that a teacher should make his/her students "glad they were there."

Since, we are told, 80 to 90 percent of all instruction in the typical university is by the lecture method, we should give close attention to this form of education. There is, I think, much truth in Patricia Nelson Limerick's observation that "lecturing is an unnatural act, an act for which God did not design humans. It is perfectly all right, now and then, for a human to be possessed by the urge to speak, and to speak while others remain silent. But to do this regularly, one hour and 15 minutes at a time... for one person to drag on while others sit in silence? ... I do not believe that this is what the Creator ... designed humans to do."

The strange, almost incomprehensible fact is that many professors, just as they feel obliged to write dully, believe that they should lecture dully. To show enthusiasm is to risk appearing unscientific, unobjective; it is to appeal to the students' emotions rather than their intellect. Thus the ideal lecture is one filled with facts and read in an unchanged monotone.

The *cult* (推崇) of lecturing dully, like the cult of writing dully, goes back, of course, some years. Edward Shils, professor of sociology, recalls the professors he encountered at the University of Pennsylvania in his youth. They seemed "a priesthood, rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing; they never referred to anything personal. Some read from old lecture notes and then haltingly explained the thumb-worn last lines. Others lectured from cards that had served for years, to judge by the worn edges The teachers began on time, ended on time, and left the room without saying a word more to their students, very seldom being detained by questioners The classes were not large, yet there was no discussion. No questions were raised in class, and there were no office hours."

26. The author believes that a successful teacher should be able to _____.

- A) make dramatization an important aspect of students' learning
- B) make inspired play an integral part of the learning process
- C) improve students' learning performance
- D) make study just as easy as play

27. The majority of university professors prefer the traditional way of lecturing in the belief that _____.

- A) it draws the close attention of the students
- B) it conforms in a way to the design of the Creator
- C) it presents course content in a scientific and objective manner
- D) it helps students to comprehend abstract theories more easily

28. What the author recommends in this passage is that _____.

- A) college education should be improved through radical measures
- B) more freedom of choice should be given to students in their studies
- C) traditional college lectures should be replaced by dramatized performances
- D) interaction should be encouraged in the process of teaching

29. By saying "They seemed 'a priesthood, rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing...'" (Lines 3-4, Para.4),

the author means that _____.

- A) professors are a group of professionals that differ in their academic ability but behave in the same way
- B) professors are like priests wearing the same kind of black gown but having different roles to play
- C) there is no fundamental difference between professors and priests though they differ in their merits
- D) professors at the University of Pennsylvania used to wear black suits which made them look like priests

30. Whose teaching method is particularly commended by the author?

- A) Ezekiel Cheever's.
- B) Alfred North Whitehead's.
- C) Cotton Mather's.
- D) Patricia Nelson Limerick's.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Take the case of public education alone. The principal difficulty faced by the schools has been the tremendous increase in the number of pupils. This has been caused by the advance of the legal age for going into industry and the impossibility of finding a job even when the legal age has been reached. In view of the technological improvements in the last few years, business will require in the future proportionately fewer workers than ever before. The result will be still further raising of the legal age for going into employment, and still further difficulty in finding employment when that age has been attained. If we cannot put our children to work, we must put them in school.

We may also be quite confident that the present trend toward a shorter day and a shorter week will be maintained. We have developed and shall continue to have a new leisure class. Already the public agencies for adult education are swamped by the tide that has swept over them since the depression began. They will be little better off when it is over. Their support must come from the taxpayer.

It is surely too much to hope that these increases in the cost of public education can be borne by the local communities. They cannot care for the present restricted and inadequate system. The local communities have failed in their efforts to cope with unemployment. They cannot expect to cope with public education on the scale on which we must attempt it. The answer to the problem of unemployment has been Federal relief. The answer to the problem of public education may have to be much the same, and properly so. If there is one thing in which the citizens of all

parts of the country have an interest, it is in the decent education of the citizens of all parts of the country. Our income tax now goes in part to keep our neighbors alive. It may have to go in part as well to make our neighbors intelligent. We are now attempting to preserve the present generation through Federal relief of *the destitute* (贫民). Only a people determined to ruin the next generation will refuse such Federal funds as public education may require.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

A) How to persuade local communities to provide more funds.

B) How to cope with the shortage of funds for public education.

C) How to improve the public education system.

D) How to solve the rising unemployment problem.

32. What is the reason for the increase in the number of students?

A) The requirement of educated workers by business.

B) Raising of the legal age forgoing to work.

C) The trend toward a shorter workday.

D) People's concern for the future of the next generation.

33. The public agencies for adult education will be little better off because _____.

A) the unemployed are too poor to continue their education

B) a new leisure class has developed

C) they are still suffering from the depression

D) an increase in taxes could be a problem

34. According to the author, the answer to the problem of public education is that the Federal government _____.

A) should allocate Federal funds for public education

B) should demand that local communities provide support

C) should raise taxes to meet the needs of public education

D) should first of all solve the problem of unemployment

35. Why does the author say "Only a people determined to ruin the next generation will refuse such Federal funds as public education may require" (Lines 10-11, Para. 3)?

A) Only by appropriating adequate Federal funds for education can the next generation have a bright future.

B) Citizens of all parts of the country agree that the best way to support education is to use Federal funds.

C) People all over the country should make contributions to education in the interest of the next generation.

D) Educated people are determined to use part of the Federal funds to help the poor.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A new high-performance contact lens under development at the department for applied physics at the University of Heidelberg will not only correct ordinary vision defects but will enhance normal night vision as much as five times, making people's vision sharper than that of cats.

Bille and his team work with an optical instrument called an active mirror — a device used in astronomical telescopes to spot newly emerging stars and far distant galaxies. Connected to a wave-front sensor that tracks and measures the course of a laser beam into the eye and back, the aluminum mirror detects the deficiencies of the cornea, the transparent protective layer covering the lens of the human eye. They highly precise data from the two instruments — which, Bille hopes, will one day be found at the *opticians* (眼镜商) all over the world — serve as a basis for the production of completely individualized contact lenses that correct and enhance the wearer's vision.

By day, Bille's contact lenses will focus rays of light so accurately on the *retina* (视网膜) that the image of a small leaf or the outline of a far distant tree will be formed with a sharpness that surpasses that of conventional vision aids by almost half a *diopter* (屈光度). At night, the lenses have an even greater potential. "Because the new lens — in contrast to the already existing ones — also works when it's dark and the pupil is wide open," says Bille, "lens wearers will be able to identify a face at distance of 100 meters — 80 meters farther than they would normally be able to see. In his experiments night vision was enhanced by an even greater factor: in semi-darkness, test subjects could see up to 15 times better than without the lenses.

Bille's lenses are expected to reach the market in the year 2000, and one tentative plan is to use the Internet to transmit information on patients' visual defects from the optician to the manufacturer, who will then produce and mail the contact lenses within a couple of days. The physicist expects the lenses to cost about a dollar a pair, about the same as conventional one-day disposable lenses.

36. The new contact lens is meant for _____.

A) astronomical observations

B) the night blind

C) those with vision defects

D) optical experiments

37. What do the two instruments mentioned in the second paragraph (Line 5) refer to?

A) The astronomical telescope and the wave-front sensor.

B) The aluminum mirror and the laser beam.

C) The active mirror and the contact lens.

- D) The aluminum mirror and the wave-front sensor.
38. Individualized contact lenses (Line 7, Para.2) are lenses designed _____.
 A) to work like an astronomical telescope
 B) to suit the wearer's specific needs
 C) to process extremely accurate data
 D) to test the wearer's eyesight
39. According to Bille, with the new lenses the wearer's vision _____.
 A) will be far better at night than in the daytime
 B) may be broadened about 15 times than without them
 C) can be better improved in the daytime than at night
 D) will be sharper by a much greater degree at night than in the daytime
40. Which of the following is true about Bille's lenses?
 A) Their production process is complicated.
 B) They will be sold at a very low price.
 C) They have to be replaced every day.
 D) Purchase orders can be made through the Internet.
21. C 22. A 23. D 24. C 25. C 26. B 27. C 28. D 29. A 30. A
 31. B 32. B 33. B 34. A 35. C 36. C 37. D 38. B 39. D 40. B

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In 1985 when a Japan Air Lines (JAL) jet crashed, its president, Yasumoto Takagi, called each victim's family to apologize, and then promptly resigned. And in 1987, when a subsidiary of Toshiba sold sensitive military technology to the former Soviet Union, the chairman of Toshiba gave up his post.

These executive actions, which Toshiba calls "the highest form of apology," may seem bizarre to US managers. No one at Boeing resigned after the JAL crash, which may have been caused by a faulty Boeing repair.

The difference between the two business cultures centers around different definitions of delegation. While US executives give both responsibility and authority to their employees, Japanese executives delegate only authority—the responsibility is still theirs. Although the subsidiary that sold the sensitive technology to the Soviets had its own management, the Toshiba top executives said they "must take personal responsibility for not creating an atmosphere throughout the Toshiba group that would make such activity unthinkable, even in an independently run subsidiary."

Such acceptance of community responsibility is not unique to businesses in Japan. School principals in Japan have resigned when

their students committed major crimes after school hours. Even if they do not quit, Japanese executives will often accept primary responsibility in other ways, such as taking the first pay cut when a company gets into financial trouble. Such personal sacrifices, even if they are largely symbolic, help to create the sense of community and employee loyalty that is crucial to the Japanese way of doing business.

Harvard Business School professor George Lodge calls the ritual acceptance of blame "almost a feudal (封建的) way of purging (清除) the community of dishonor," and to some in the United States, such resignations look cowardly. However, in an era in which both business and governmental leaders seem particularly good at evading responsibility, many US managers would probably welcome an infusion (灌输) of the Japanese sense of responsibility. If, for instance, US automobile company executives offered to reduce their own salaries before they asked their workers to take pay cuts, negotiations would probably take on a very different character.

21. Why did the chairman of Toshiba resign his position in 1987?

- A) In Japan, the leakage of a state secret to Russians is a grave crime.
 B) He had been under attack for shifting responsibility to his subordinates.
 C) In Japan, the chief executive of a corporation is held responsible for the mistake made by its subsidiaries.
 D) He had been accused of being cowardly towards crises that were taking place in his corporation.

22. According to the passage if you want to be a good manager in Japan, you have to _____.
 A) apologize promptly for your subordinates' mistakes
 B) be skillful in accepting blames from customers
 C) make symbolic sacrifices whenever necessary
 D) create a strong sense of company loyalty

23. What's Professor George Lodge's attitude towards the resignations of Japanese corporate leaders?

- A) Sympathetic
 B) Biased.
 C) Critical
 D) Approving.

24. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Boeing had nothing to do with the JAL air crash in 1985.
 B) American executives consider authority and responsibility inseparable.

- C) School principals bear legal responsibility for students' crimes.
- D) Persuading employees to take pay cuts doesn't help solve corporate crises.

25. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) resignation as an effective way of dealing with business crises
- B) the importance of delegating responsibility to employees
- C) ways of evading responsibility in times of crises
- D) the difference between two business cultures

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

As machines go, the car is not terribly noisy, nor terribly polluting, nor terribly dangerous; and on all those dimensions it has become better as the century has grown older. The main problem is its prevalence, and the social costs that ensue from the use by everyone of something that would be fairly harmless if, say, only the rich were to use it. It is a price we pay for equality.

Before becoming too gloomy, it is worth recalling why the car has been arguably the most successful and popular product of the whole of the past 100 years—and remains so. The story begins with the environmental improvement it brought in the 1900s. In New York city in 1900, according to the Car Culture. A 1975 book by J. Flink, a historian, horses deposited 2.5 million pounds of manure(粪) and 60,000 gallons of urine (尿) every day. Every year, the city authorities had to remove an average of 15,000 dead horses from the streets. It made cars smell of roses.

Cars were also wonderfully flexible. The main earlier solution to horse pollution and traffic jams was the electric trolley bus (电车). But that required fixed overhead wires, and rails and platforms, which were expensive, ugly, and inflexible. The car could go from any A to any B, and allowed towns to develop in all directions with low-density housing, rather than just being concentrated along the trolley or rail lines. Rural areas benefited too, for they became less remote.

However, since pollution became a concern in the 1950s, experts have predicted—wrongly—that the car boom was about to end. In his book Mr. Flink argued that by 1973 the American market had become saturated, at one car for every 2.25 people, and so had the markets of Japan and Western Europe (because of land shortages). Environmental worries and diminishing oil reserves would prohibit mass car use anywhere else.

He was wrong. Between 1970 and 1990, whereas America's population grew by 23%, the number of cars on its roads grew by 60%. There is now one car for every 1.7 people there, one for every

2.1 in Japan, one for every 5.3 in Britain. Around 550 million cars are already on the roads, not to mention all the trucks and motorcycles, and about 50 million new ones are made each year worldwide. Will it go on? Undoubtedly, because people want it to.

26. As is given in the first paragraph, the reason why the car has become a problem is that _____.

- A) poor people can't afford it
- B) it is too expensive to maintain
- C) too many people are using it
- D) it causes too many road accidents

27. According to the passage, the car started to gain popularity because _____.

- A) it didn't break down as easily as a horse
- B) it had a comparatively pleasant odor
- C) it caused less pollution than horses
- D) it brightened up the gloomy streets

28. What impact did the use of cars have on society?

- A) People were compelled to leave downtown areas.
- B) People were able to live in less crowded suburban areas.
- C) Business along trolley and rail lines slackened.
- D) City streets were free of ugly overhead wires.

29. Mr. Flink argued in his book that cars would not be widely used in other countries because _____.

- A) the once booming car market has become saturated
- B) traffic jams in those countries are getting more and more serious
- C) expensive motorways are not available in less developed countries
- D) people worry about pollution and the diminishing oil resources

30. What's wrong with Mr. Flink's prediction?

- A) The use of automobiles has kept increasing worldwide.
- B) New generations of cars are virtually pollution free.
- C) The population of America has not increased as fast.
- D) People's environmental concerns are constantly increasing.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Crying is hardly an activity encouraged by society. Tears, be they of sorrow, anger, on joy, typically make Americans feel uncomfortable and embarrassed. The shedding of tears is likely to

apologize, even when a devastating (毁灭性的) tragedy was the provocation. The observer of tears is likely to do everything possible to put an end to the emotional outpouring. But judging from recent studies of crying behavior, links between illness and crying and the chemical composition of tears, both those responses to tears are often inappropriate and may even be counterproductive.

Humans are the only animals definitely known to shed emotional tears. Since evolution has given rise to few, if any, purposeless physiological responses, it is logical to assume that crying has one or more functions that enhance survival. Although some observers have suggested that crying is a way to elicit assistance from others (as a crying baby might from its mother), the shedding of tears is hardly necessary to get help. Vocal cries would have been quite enough, more likely than tears to gain attention. So, it appears, there must be something special about tears themselves.

Indeed, the new studies suggest that emotional tears may play a direct role in alleviating stress, University of Minnesota researchers who are studying the chemical composition of tears have recently isolated two important chemicals from emotional tears. Both chemicals are found only in tears that are shed in response to emotion. Tears shed because of exposure to a cut onion would contain no such substance. Researchers at several other institutions are investigating the usefulness of tears as a means of diagnosing human illness and monitoring drugs.

At Tulane University's Tear Analysis Laboratory Dr. Peter Kastl and his colleagues report that they can use tears to detect drug abuse and exposure to medication (药物), to determine whether a contact lens fits properly or why it may be uncomfortable, to study the causes of "dry eye" syndrome and the effects of eye surgery, and perhaps even to measure exposure to environmental pollutants.

At Columbia University Dr. Liang Faris and colleagues are studying tears for clues to the diagnosis of diseases away from the eyes. Tears can be obtained painlessly without invading the body and only tiny amounts are needed to perform highly refined analyses.

31. It is known from the first paragraph that _____.

- A) shedding tears gives unpleasant feelings to American
- B) crying may often imitate people or even result in tragedy
- C) crying usually wins sympathy from other people
- D) one who sheds tears in public will be blamed

32. What does "both those responses to tears" (Line 6, Para. 1) refer to?

- A) Crying out of sorrow and shedding tears for happiness.
- B) The embarrassment and unpleasant sensation of the observers.
- C) The tear shedder's apology and the observer's effort to stop the crying.
- D) Linking illness with crying and finding the chemical composition of tears.

33. "Counterproductive" (Lines 6-7, Para. 1) very probably means "_____".

- A) having no effect at all
- B) leading to tension
- C) producing disastrous impact
- D) harmful to health

34. What does the author say about crying?

- A) It is a pointless physiological response to the environment.
- B) It must have a role to play in man's survival.
- C) It is meant to get attention and assistance.
- D) It usually produces the desired effect.

35. What can be inferred from the new studies of tears?

- A) Emotional tears have the function of reducing stress.
- B) Exposure to excessive medication may increase emotional tears.
- C) Emotional tears can give rise to "dry eye" syndrome in some cases.
- D) Environmental pollutants can induce the shedding of emotional tears.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It is no secret among athletes that in order to improve performance you've got to work hard. However, hard training breaks you down and makes you weaker. It is rest that makes you stronger. Improvement only occurs during the rest period following hard training. This adaptation is accomplished by improving efficiency of the heart and certain systems within the muscle cells. During recovery periods these systems build to greater levels to compensate for the stress that you have applied. The result is that you are now at a higher level of performance.

If sufficient rest is not included in a training program, imbalance between excess training and inadequate rest will occur, and performance will decline. The "overtraining syndrome (综合症)" is the name given to the collection of emotional, behavioral,

and physical symptoms due to overtraining that has persisted for weeks to months. It is marked by cumulative exhaustion that persists even after recovery periods.

The most common symptom is fatigue. This may limit workouts and may be present at rest. The athlete may also become moody, easily irritated, have altered sleep patterns, become depressed, or lose the competitive desire and enthusiasm for the sport. Some will report decreased appetite and weight loss. Physical symptoms include persistent muscular soreness, increased frequency of viral (病毒性的) illnesses, and increased incidence of injuries.

The treatment for the overtraining syndrome is rest. The longer the overtraining has occurred, the more rest required. Therefore, early detection is very important. If the overtraining has only occurred for a short period of time (e.g. 3-4 weeks) then interrupting training for 3-5 days is usually sufficient rest. It is important that the factors that lead to overtraining be identified and corrected. Otherwise, the overtraining syndrome is likely to recur. The overtraining syndrome should be considered in any athlete who manifests symptoms of prolonged fatigue and whose performance has leveled off or decreased. It is important to exclude any underlying illness that may be responsible for the fatigue.

36. The first paragraph of the passage tells us that _____.

- A) the harder an athlete trains, the better his performance will be
- B) rest after vigorous training improves an athlete's performance
- C) strict systematic training is essential to an athlete's top performance
- D) improvement of an athlete's performance occurs in the course of training

37. By "overtraining" the author means _____.

- A) a series of physical symptoms that occur after training
- B) undue emphasis on the importance of physical exertion
- C) training that is not adequately compensated for by rest
- D) training that has exceeded an athlete's emotional limits

38. What does the passage tell us about the "overtraining" syndrome?

- A) It occurs when athletes lose interest in sports.
- B) It appears right after a hard training session.
- C) The fatigue it results in is unavoidable in the athlete's training process.
- C) It manifests itself in fatigue which lingers even after a recovery period.

39. What does the phrase "level off" (Line 7, Para.4) most probably mean?

- A) Slow down.
- B) Become dull.
- C) Stop improving.
- D) Be on the decline.

40. The author advises at the end of the passage that _____.

- A) overtraining syndrome should be treated as a serious illness
- B) overtraining syndrome should be prevented before it occurs
- C) an athlete with overtraining syndrome should take a lengthy rest
- D) illness causing fatigue should not be mistaken for overtraining syndrome

21. C 22. A 23. C 24. B 25. D 26. B 27. C 28. B 29. D 30. A

31. A 32. C 33. D 34. B 35. A 36. B 37. C 38. D 39. C 40. D

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

For years, doctors advised their patients that the only thing taking multivitamins does is give them expensive urine (尿). After all, true vitamin deficiencies are practically unheard of in industrialized countries. Now it seems those doctors may have been wrong. The results of a growing number of studies suggest that even a modest vitamin shortfall can be harmful to your health. Although proof of the benefits of multivitamins is still far from certain, the few dollars you spend on them is probably a good investment.

Or at least that's the argument put forward in the New England Journal of Medicine. Ideally, say Dr. Walter Willett and Dr. Meir Stampfer of Harvard, all vitamin supplements would be evaluated in scientifically rigorous clinical trials. But those studies can take a long time and often raise more questions than they answer. At some point, while researchers work on figuring out where the truth lies, it just makes sense to say the potential benefit outweighs the cost.

The best evidence to date concerns folate, one of the B vitamins. It's been proved to limit the number of defects in embryos (胚胎), and a recent trial found that folate in combination with vitamin B 12 and a form of B6 also decreases the re-blockage of arteries after surgical repair.

The news on vitamin E has been more mixed. Healthy folks who take 400 international units daily for at least two years appear somewhat less likely to develop heart disease. But when doctors give vitamin E to patients who already have heart disease, the

vitamin doesn't seem to help. It may turn out that vitamin E plays a role in prevention but cannot undo serious damage.

Despite vitamin C's great popularity, consuming large amounts of it still has not been positively linked to any great benefit. The body quickly becomes saturated with C and simply excretes (排泄) any excess.

The multivitamins question boils down to this: Do you need to wait until all the evidence is in before you take them, or are you willing to accept that there's enough evidence that they don't hurt and could help?

If the latter, there's no need to go to extremes and buy the biggest horse pills or the most expensive bottles. Large doses can cause trouble, including excessive bleeding and nervous system problems.

Multivitamins are no substitute for exercise and a balanced diet, of course. As long as you understand that any potential benefit is modest and subject to further refinement, taking a daily multivitamin makes a lot of sense.

21. At one time doctors discouraged taking multivitamins because they believed that multivitamins _____.
 - A) could not easily be absorbed by the human body
 - B) were potentially harmful to people's health
 - C) were too expensive for daily consumption
 - D) could not provide any cure for vitamin deficiencies
22. According to the author, clinical trials of vitamin supplements _____.
 - A) often result in misleading conclusions
 - B) take time and will not produce conclusive results
 - C) should be conducted by scientists on a larger scale
 - D) appear to be a sheer waste of time and resources
23. It has been found that vitamin E _____.
 - A) should be taken by patients regularly and persistently
 - B) can effectively reduce the recurrence of heart disease
 - C) has a preventive but not curative effect on heart disease
 - D) should be given to patients with heart disease as early as possible
24. It can be seen that large doses of multivitamins _____.
 - A) may bring about serious side effects
 - B) may help prevent excessive bleeding
 - C) are likely to induce the blockage of arteries
 - D) are advisable for those with vitamin deficiencies
25. The author concludes the passage with the advice that _____.
 - A) the benefit of daily multivitamin intake outweighs that of exercise and a balanced diet
 - B) it's risky to take multivitamins without knowing their

specific function

- C) the potential benefit of multivitamins can never be overestimated
- D) it's reasonable to take a rational dose of multivitamins daily

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Some futurologists have assumed that the vast upsurge (剧增) of women in the workforce may portend a rejection of marriage. Many women, according to this hypothesis, would rather work than marry. The converse (反面) of this concern is that the prospects of becoming a multi-paycheck household could encourage marriages. In the past, only the earnings and financial prospects of the man counted in the marriage decision. Now, however, the earning ability of a woman can make her more attractive as a marriage partner. Data show that economic downturns tend to postpone marriage because the parties cannot afford to establish a family or are concerned about rainy days ahead. As the economy rebounds, the number of marriages also rises.

Coincident with the increase in women working outside the home is the increase in divorce rates. Yet, it may be wrong to jump to any simple cause-and-effect conclusions. The impact of a wife's work on divorce is no less cloudy than its impact on marriage decisions. The realization that she can be a good provider may increase the chances that a working wife will choose divorce over an unsatisfactory marriage. But the reverse is equally plausible. Tensions grounded in financial problems often play a key role in ending a marriage. Given high unemployment, inflationary problems, and slow growth in real earnings, a working wife can increase household income and relieve some of these pressing financial burdens. By raising a family's standard of living, a working wife may strengthen her family's financial and emotional stability.

Psychological factors also should be considered. For example, a wife blocked from a career outside the home may feel caged in the house. She may view her only choice as seeking a divorce. On the other hand, if she can find fulfillment through work outside the home, work and marriage can go together to create a stronger and more stable union.

Also, a major part of women's inequality in marriage has been due to the fact that, in most cases, men have remained the main breadwinners. With higher earning capacity and status occupations outside of the home comes the capacity to exercise power within the family. A working wife may rob a husband of being the master

of the house. Depending upon how the couple reacts to these new conditions, it could create a stronger equal partnership or it could create new insecurities.

26. The word "portend" (Line 2, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A) defy C)
- suffer from
- B) signal D)
- result from

27. It is said in the passage that when the economy slides, _____.

- A) men would choose working women as their marriage partners
- B) more women would get married to seek financial security
- C) even working women would worry about their marriages
- D) more people would prefer to remain single for the time being

28. If women find fulfillment through work outside the home, _____.

- A) they are more likely to dominate their marriage partners
- B) their husbands are expected to do more housework
- C) their marriage ties can be strengthened
- D) they tend to put their career before marriage

29. One reason why women with no career may seek a divorce is that _____.

- A) they feel that they have been robbed of their freedom
- B) they are afraid of being bossed around by their husbands
- C) they feel that their partners fail to live up to their expectations
- D) they tend to suspect their husbands' loyalty to their marriage

30. Which of the following statements can best summarize the author's view in the passage?

- A) The stability of marriage and the divorce rate may reflect the economic situation of the country.
- B) Even when economically independent, most women have to struggle for real equality in marriage.
- C) In order to secure their marriage women should work outside the home and remain independent
- D) The impact of the growing female workforce on marriage varies from case to case.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage,

For most thinkers since the Greek philosophers, it was

self-evident that there is something called human nature, something that constitutes the essence of man. There were various views about what constitutes it, but there was agreement that such an essence exists -- that is to say, that there is something by virtue of which man is man. Thus man was defined as a rational being, as a social animal, an animal that can make tools, or a symbol-making animal.

More recently, this traditional view has begun to be questioned. One reason for this change was the increasing emphasis given to the historical approach to man. An examination of the history of humanity suggested that man in our epoch is so different from man in previous times that it seemed unrealistic to assume that men in every age have had in common something that can be called "human nature." The historical approach was reinforced, particularly in the United States, by studies in the field of cultural anthropology (人类学). The study of primitive peoples has discovered such a diversity of customs, values, feelings, and thoughts that many anthropologists arrived at the concept that man is born as a blank sheet of paper on which each culture writes its text. Another factor contributing to the tendency to deny the assumption of a fixed human nature was that the concept has so often been abused as a shield behind which the most inhuman acts are committed. In the name of human nature, for example, Aristotle and most thinkers up to the eighteenth century defended slavery. Or in order to prove the rationality and necessity of the capitalist form of society, scholars have tried to make a case for acquisitiveness, competitiveness, and selfishness as innate (天生的) human traits. Popularly, one refers cynically to "human nature" in accepting the inevitability of such undesirable human behavior as greed, murder, cheating and lying.

Another reason for skepticism about the concept of human nature probably lies in the influence of evolutionary thinking. Once man came to be seen as developing in the process of evolution, the idea of a substance which is contained in his essence seemed untenable. Yet I believe it is precisely from an evolutionary standpoint that we can expect new insight into the problem of the nature of man.

31. The traditional view of "human nature" was strongly challenged by _____.

- A) the emergence of the evolutionary theory
- B) the historical approach to man
- C) new insight into human behavior
- D) the philosophical analysis of slavery

32. According to the passage, anthropologists believe that human beings _____.

- A) have some traits in common

- B) are born with diverse cultures
C) are born without a fixed nature
D) change their characters as they grow up
33. The author mentioned Aristotle, a great ancient thinker, in order to _____.
A) emphasize that he contributed a lot to defining the concept of "human nature"
B) show that the concept of "human nature" was used to justify social evils
C) prove that he had a profound influence on the concept of "human nature"
D) support the idea that some human traits are acquired
34. The word "untenable" (Line 3) in the last paragraph of the passage most probably means _____.
A) invaluable C)
changeable
B) imaginable D)
indefensible
35. Most philosophers believed that human nature _____.
A) is the quality distinguishing man from other animals
B) consists of competitiveness and selfishness
C) is something partly innate and partly acquired
D) consists of rationality and undesirable behavior

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Richard Satava, program manager for advanced medical technologies, has been a driving force in bringing virtual reality to medicine, where computers create a "virtual" or simulated environment for surgeons and other medical practitioners (从业者).

"With virtual reality we'll be able to put a surgeon in every trench," said Satava. He envisaged a time when soldiers who are wounded fighting overseas are put in mobile surgical units equipped with computers.

The computers would transmit images of the soldiers to surgeons back in the U.S. The surgeons would look at the soldier through virtual reality helmets (头盔) that contain a small screen displaying the image of the wound. The doctors would guide robotic instruments in the battlefield mobile surgical unit that operate on the soldier.

Although Satava's vision may be years away from standard operating procedure, scientists are progressing toward virtual reality surgery. Engineers at an international organization in California are developing a tele-operating device. As surgeons

watch a three-dimensional image of the surgery, they move instruments that are connected to a computer, which passes their movements to robotic instruments that perform the surgery. The computer provides feedback to the surgeon on force, textures, and sound.

These technological wonders may not yet be part of the community hospital setting but increasingly some of the machinery is finding its way into civilian medicine. At Wayne State University Medical School, surgeon Lucia Zamorano takes images of the brain from computerized scans and uses a computer program to produce a 3-D image. She can then maneuver the 3-D image on the computer screen to map the shortest, least invasive surgical path to the tumor (肿瘤). Zamorano is also using technology that attaches a probe to surgical instruments so that she can track their positions. While cutting away a tumor deep in the brain, she watches the movement of her surgical tools in a computer graphics image of the patient's brain taken before surgery.

During these procedures -- operations that are done through small cuts in the body in which a miniature camera and surgical tools are maneuvered -- surgeons are wearing 3-D glasses for a better view. And they are commanding robot surgeons to cut away tissue more accurately than human surgeons can.

Satava says, "We are in the midst of a fundamental change in the field of medicine."

36. According to Richard Satava, the application of virtual reality to medicine _____.
A) will enable surgeons to be physically present on every battlefield
B) can raise the spirits of soldiers wounded on the battlefield
C) will greatly improve medical conditions on the battlefield
D) can shorten the time for operations on soldiers wounded on the battlefield
37. Richard Satava has visions of _____.
A) using a remote-control technique to treat wounded soldiers fighting overseas
B) wounded soldiers being saved by doctors wearing virtual reality helmets on the battlefield
C) wounded soldiers being operated on by specially trained surgeons
D) setting up mobile surgical units overseas
38. How is virtual reality surgery performed?
A) It is performed by a computer-designed high precision device.
B) Surgeons wear virtual reality helmets to receive feedback

- provided by a computer.
- C) Surgeons move robotic instruments by means of a computer linked to them.
- D) A 3-D image records the movements of the surgeons during the operation.
39. During virtual reality operations, the surgeon can have a better view of the cuts in the body because ____.
- A) he is looking at the cuts on a computer screen
- B) the cuts can be examined from different angles
- C) the cuts have been highly magnified
- D) he is wearing 3-D glasses
40. Virtual reality operations are an improvement on conventional surgery in that they ____.
- A) cause less pain to the wounded
- B) allow the patient to recover more quickly
- C) will make human surgeons' work less tedious
- D) are done by robot surgeons with greater precision

21. A 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. D 26. B 27. D 28. C 29. A 30. D
31. A 32. C 33. D 34. D 35. A 36. D 37. A 38. A 39. D 40. D

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

It was the worst tragedy in maritime (航海的) history, six times more deadly than the Titanic.

When the German cruise ship Wilhelm Gustloff was hit by torpedoes (鱼雷) fired from a Russian submarine in the final winter of World War II, more than 10,000 people - mostly women, children and old people fleeing the final Red Army push into Nazi Germany - were packed aboard. An ice storm had turned the decks into frozen sheets that sent hundreds of families sliding into the sea as the ship tilted and began to go down. Others desperately tried to put lifeboats down. Some who succeeded fought off those in the water who had the strength to try to claw their way aboard. Most people froze immediately. "I'll never forget the screams," says Christa Nitzmann, 87, one of the 1,200 survivors. She recalls watching the ship, brightly lit, slipping into its dark grave - and into seeming nothingness, rarely mentioned for more than half a century.

Now Germany's Nobel Prize-winning author Ginter Grass has revived the memory of the 9,000 dead, including more than 4,000 children - with his latest novel Crab Walk, published last month. The book, which will be out in English next year, doesn't dwell on the sinking; its heroine is a pregnant young woman who survives

the catastrophe only to say later: "Nobody wanted to hear about it, not here in the West (of Germany) and not at all in the East." The reason was obvious. As Grass put it in a recent interview with the weekly Die Woche: "Because the crimes we Germans are responsible for were and are so dominant, we didn't have the energy left to tell of our own sufferings."

The long silence about the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was probably unavoidable - and necessary. By unreservedly owning up to their country's monstrous crimes in the Second World War, Germans have managed to win acceptance abroad, marginalize (使...不得势) the neo-Nazis at home and make peace with their neighbors. Today's unified Germany is more prosperous and stable than at any time in its long, troubled history. For that, a half century of willful forgetting about painful memories like the German Titanic was perhaps a reasonable price to pay. But even the most politically correct Germans believe that they've now earned the right to discuss the full historical record. Not to equate German suffering with that of its victims, but simply to acknowledge a terrible tragedy.

21. Why does the author say the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was the worst tragedy in maritime history?
- A) It was attacked by Russian torpedoes.
- B) Most of its passengers were frozen to death.
- C) Its victims were mostly women and children.
- D) It caused the largest number of casualties.
22. Hundreds of families dropped into the sea when
- A) a strong ice storm tilted the ship
- B) the cruise ship sank all of a sudden
- C) the badly damaged ship leaned toward one side
- D) the frightened passengers fought desperately for lifeboats
23. The Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy was little talked about for more than half a century because Germans
- A) were eager to win international acceptance
- B) felt guilty for their crimes in World War II
- C) had been pressured to keep silent about it
- D) were afraid of offending their neighbors
24. How does Gunter Grass revive the memory of the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy?
- A) By presenting the horrible scene of the torpedo attack.
- B) By describing the ship's sinking in great detail.
- C) By giving an interview to the weekly Die Woche.
- D) By depicting the survival of a young pregnant woman.
25. It can be learned from the passage that Germans no longer think that
- A) they will be misunderstood if they talk about the Wilhelm

Gustloff tragedy

- B) the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy is a reasonable price to pay for the nation's past misdeeds
- C) Germany is responsible for the horrible crimes it committed in World War II
- D) it is wrong to equate their sufferings with those of other countries

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Given the lack of fit between gifted students and their schools, it is not surprising that such students often have little good to say about their school experience. In one study of 400 adults who had achieved distinction in all areas of life, researchers found that three-fifths of these individuals either did badly in school or were unhappy in school. Few MacArthur Prize fellows, winners of the MacArthur Award for creative accomplishment, had good things to say about their precollegiate schooling if they had not been placed in advanced programs. Anecdotal (名人轶事) reports support this. Pablo Picasso, Charles Darwin, Mark Twain, Oliver Goldsmith, and William Butler Yeats all disliked school. So did Winston Churchill, who almost failed out of Harrow, an elite British school. About Oliver Goldsmith, one of his teachers remarked, "Never was so dull a boy." Often these children realize that they know more than their teachers, and their teachers often feel that these children are arrogant, inattentive, or unmotivated.

Some of these gifted people may have done poorly in school because their gifts were not scholastic. Maybe we can account for Picasso in this way. But most fared poorly in school not because they lacked ability but because they found school unchallenging and consequently lost interest. Yeats described the lack of fit between his mind and school: "Because I had found it difficult to attend to anything less interesting than my own thoughts, I was difficult to teach." As noted earlier, gifted children of all kinds tend to be strong-willed nonconformists. Nonconformity and stubbornness (and Yeats's level of arrogance and self-absorption) are likely to lead to conflicts with teachers.

When highly gifted students in any domain talk about what was important to the development of their abilities, they are far more likely to mention their families than their schools or teachers. A writing prodigy (神童) studied by David Feldman and Lynn Goldsmith was taught far more about writing by his journalist father than his English teacher. High-IQ children, in Australia studied by Miraca Gross had much more positive feelings about their families than their schools. About half of the mathematicians studied by Benjamin Bloom had little good to say about school. They all did well in school and took honors classes when available, and some skipped grades.

26. The main point the author is making about schools is that

A) they should satisfy the needs of students from different family backgrounds

B) they are often incapable of catering to the needs of talented students

C) they should organize their classes according to the students' ability

D) they should enroll as many gifted students as possible

27. The author quotes the remarks of one of Oliver Goldsmith's teachers

A) to provide support for his argument

B) to illustrate the strong will of some gifted children

C) to explain how dull students can also be successful

D) to show how poor Oliver's performance was at school

28. Pablo Picasso is listed among the many gifted children who

A) paid no attention to their teachers in class

B) contradicted their teachers much too often

C) could not cope with their studies at school successfully

D) behaved arrogantly and stubbornly in the presence of their teachers

29. Many gifted people attributed their success.

A) mainly to parental help and their education at home

B) both to school instruction and to their parents' coaching

C) more to their parents' encouragement than to school training

D) less to their systematic education than to their talent

30. The root cause of many gifted students having bad memories of their school years is that

A) their nonconformity brought them a lot of trouble

B) they were seldom praised by their teachers

C) school courses failed to inspire or motivate them

D) teachers were usually far stricter than their parents

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage,

When we worry about who might be spying on our private lives, we usually think about the Federal agents. But the private sector outdoes the government every time. It's Linda Tripp, not the

FBI, who is facing charges under Maryland's laws against secret telephone taping. It's our banks, not the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), that pass our private financial data to telemarketing firms.

Consumer activists are pressing Congress for better privacy laws without much result so far. The legislators lean toward letting business people track our financial habits virtually at will.

As an example of what's going on, consider U.S. Bancorp, which was recently sued for deceptive practices by the state of Minnesota. According to the lawsuit, the bank supplied a telemarketer called MemberWorks with sensitive customer data such as names, phone numbers, bank-account and credit-card numbers, Social Security numbers, account balances and credit limits.

With these customer lists in hand, MemberWorks started dialing for dollars - selling dental plans, videogames, computer software and other products and services. Customers who accepted a "free trial offer" had, 30 days to cancel. If the deadline passed, they were charged automatically through their bank or credit-card accounts. U.S. Bancorp collected a share of the revenues.

Customers were doubly deceived, the lawsuit claims. They didn't know that the bank was giving account numbers to MemberWorks. And if customers asked, they were led to think the answer was no.

The state sued MemberWorks separately for deceptive selling. The company denies that it did anything wrong. For its part, U.S. Bancorp settled without admitting any mistakes. But it agreed to stop exposing its customers to nonfinancial products sold by outside firms. A few top banks decided to do the same. Many other banks will still do business with MemberWorks and similar firms.

And banks will still be mining data from your account in order to sell you financial products, including things of little value, such as credit insurance and credit-card protection plans.

You have almost no protection from businesses that use your personal accounts for profit. For example, no federal law shields "transaction and experience" information - mainly the details of your bank and credit-card accounts. Social Security numbers are for sale by private firms. They've generally agreed not to sell to the public. But to businesses, the numbers are an open book. Self-regulation doesn't work. A firm might publish a privacy-protection policy, but who enforces it?

Take U.S. Bancorp again. Customers were told, in writing, that "all personal information you supply to us will be considered confidential." Then it sold your data to MemberWorks. The bank even claims that it doesn't "sell" your data at all. It merely "shares" it and reaps a profit. Now you know.

31. Contrary to popular belief, the author finds that spying on people's privacy

- A) is mainly carried out by means of secret taping
- B) has been intensified with the help of the IRS
- C) is practiced exclusively by the FBI
- D) is more prevalent in business circles

32. We know from the passage that

- A) legislators are acting to pass a law to provide better privacy protection
- B) most states are turning a blind eye to the deceptive practices of private businesses
- C) the state of Minnesota is considering drawing up laws to protect private information
- D) lawmakers are inclined to give a free hand to businesses to inquire into customers' buying habits

33. When the "free trial" deadline is over, you'll be charged without notice for a product or service if

- A) you fail to cancel it within the specified period
- B) you happen to reveal your credit card number
- C) you find the product or service unsatisfactory
- D) you fail to apply for extension of the deadline

34. Businesses do not regard information concerning personal bank accounts as private because

- A) its revelation will do no harm to consumers under the current protection policy
- B) it is considered "transaction and experience" information unprotected by law
- C) it has always been considered an open secret by the general public
- D) its sale can be brought under control through self-regulation

35. We can infer from the passage that

- A) banks will have to change their ways of doing business
- B) privacy protection laws will soon be enforced
- C) consumers' privacy will continue to be invaded
- D) "free trial" practice will eventually be banned

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It's hardly news that the immigration system is a mess. Foreign nationals have long been slipping across the border with fake papers, and visitors who arrive in the U.S. legitimately often overstay their legal welcome without being punished. But since Sept. 11, it's become clear that terrorists have been shrewdly

factoring the weaknesses of our system into their plans. In addition to their mastery of forging passports, at least three of the 19 Sept. 11 hijackers (劫机者) were here on expired visas. That's been a safe bet until now. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) (移民归化局) lacks the resources, and apparently the inclination, to keep track of the estimated 2 million foreigners who have intentionally overstayed their welcome.

But this laxness (马虎) toward immigration fraud may be about to change. Congress has already taken some modest steps. The U.S.A. Patriot Act, passed in the wake of the Sept. 11 tragedy, requires the FBI, the Justice Department, the State Department and the INS to share more data, which will make it easier to stop watch-listed terrorists at the border.

But what's really needed, critics say, is even tougher laws and more resources aimed at tightening up border security. Reformers are calling for a rollback of rules that hinder law enforcement. They also want the INS to hire hundreds more border patrol agents and investigators to keep illegal immigrants out and to track them down once they're here. Reformers also want to see the INS set up a database to monitor whether visa holders actually leave the country when they are required to.

All these proposed changes were part of a new border-security bill that passed the House of Representatives but died in the Senate last week. Before Sept. 11, legislation of this kind had been blocked by two powerful lobbies: universities, which rely on tuition from foreign students who could be kept out by the new law, and business, which relies on foreigners for cheap labor. Since the attacks, they've backed off. The bill would have passed this time but for congressional maneuverings and is expected to be reintroduced and to pass next year.

Also on the agenda for next year: a proposal, backed by some influential law-makers, to split the INS into two agencies - a good cop that would tend to service functions like processing citizenship papers and a bad cop that would concentrate on border inspections, deportation and other functions. One reason for the division, supporters say, is that the INS has in recent years become too focused on serving tourists and immigrants. After the Sept. 11 tragedy, the INS should pay more attention to serving the millions of ordinary Americans who rely on the nation's border security to protect them from terrorist attacks.

36. Terrorists have obviously taken advantage of
- A) the legal privileges granted to foreigners
 - B) the excessive hospitality of the American people
 - C) the irresponsibility of the officials at border checkpoints
 - D) the low efficiency of the Immigration and Naturalization

Service

37. We learn from the passage that coordinated efforts will be made by various U.S. government agencies to
- A) refuse the renewing of expired visas
 - B) ward off terrorist suspects at the border
 - C) prevent the forgery of immigration papers
 - D) limit the number Of immigrants to the U.S.
38. It can be inferred from the passage that before Sept. 11, aliens with expired visas
- A) might have them extended without trouble
 - B) would be closely watched by FBI agents
 - C) might stay on for as long as [they wished
 - D) would live in constant fear of deportation
39. It is believed by many that all these years the INS
- A) has been serving two contradictory functions
 - B) has been too liberal in granting visas to tourists and immigrants indiscriminately
 - C) has over-emphasized its service functions at the expense of the nation's security
 - D) has ignored the pleas of the two powerful lobbies
40. Before Sept. 11, the U.S. Congress had been unable to pass stricter immigration laws because
- A) they might have kept away foreign students and cheap labor
 - B) it was difficult to coordinate the efforts of the congressmen
 - C) education and business circles cared little about national security
 - D) resources were not available for their enforcement

21. D 22. A 23. A 24. D 25. A 26. B 27. A 28. D
31. D 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. C 36. D 37. B 38. A

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years," as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid condolence (吊唁) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the deceased (已故的) woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her

out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It's my fault that she died." At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn't insisted on my mother's going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take. It's my fault that she's dead."

When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course – keeping Mother at home, postponing the operation – would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence (万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

21. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?
 - A) They lived out a natural life.
 - B) They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.
 - C) They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.
 - D) They died due to lack of care by family members.
22. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because _____.
 - A) he wanted to console the two families
 - B) he was an official from the community
 - C) he had great sympathy for the deceased
 - D) he was priest of the local church
23. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because _____.

- A) they couldn't find a better way to express their grief
- B) they believe that they were responsible
- C) they had neglected the natural course of events
- D) they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction

24. In the context of the passage, "... the world makes sense" (Line 2, Para, 4) probably means that _____.
 - A) everything in the world is predetermined
 - B) the world can be interpreted in different ways
 - C) there's an explanation for everything in the world
 - D) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world
25. People have been made to believe since infancy that _____.
 - A) everybody is at their command
 - B) life and death is an unsolved mystery
 - C) every story should have a happy ending
 - D) their wishes are the cause of everything that happens

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Frustrated with delays in Sacramento, Bay Area officials said Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region's growing pile of electronic trash.

A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body fails to act on two bills stalled in the Assembly. They are among a growing number of California cities and counties that have expressed the same intention.

Environmentalists and local governments are increasingly concerned about the toxic hazard posed by old electronic devices and the cost of safely recycling those products. An estimated 6 million televisions and computers are stocked in California homes, and an additional 6,000 to 7,000 computers become outdated every day. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and are already banned from California landfills (垃圾填埋场).

Legislation by Senator Byron Sher would require consumers to pay a recycling fee of up to \$30 on every new machine containing a cathode (阴极) ray tube. Used in almost all video monitors and televisions, those devices contain four to eight pounds of lead each. The fees would go toward setting up recycling programs, providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes and rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling.

A separate bill by Los Angeles-area Senator Gloria Romero would require high-tech manufacturers to develop programs to recycle so-called e-waste.

If passed, the measures would put California at the forefront of national efforts to manage the refuse of the electronic age.

But high-tech groups, including the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group and the American Electronics Association, oppose the measures, arguing that fees of up to \$30 will drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers.

“What really needs to occur is consumer education. Most consumers are unaware they’re not supposed to throw computers in the trash,” said Roxanne Gould, vice president of government relations for the electronics association.

Computer recycling should be a local effort and part of residential waste collection programs, she added.

Recycling electronic waste is a dangerous and specialized matter, and environmentalists maintain the state must support recycling efforts and ensure that the job isn’t contracted to unscrupulous (毫无顾忌的) junk dealers who send the toxic parts overseas.

“The graveyard of the high-tech revolution is ending up in rural China,” said Ted Smith, director of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. His group is pushing for an amendment to Sher’s bill that would prevent the export of e-waste.

26. What step were Bay Area officials going to take regarding e-waste disposal?

- A) Exert pressure on manufacturers of electronic devices.
- B) Lay down relevant local regulations themselves.
- C) Lobby the lawmakers of the California Assembly.
- D) Rally support to pass the stalled bills.

27. The two bills stalled in the California Assembly both concern _____.

- A) regulations on dumping hazardous substances into landfills
- B) the sale of used electronic devices to foreign countries
- C) the funding of local initiatives to reuse electronic trash
- D) the reprocessing of the huge amounts of electronic waste in the state

28. Consumers are not supposed to throw used computers in the trash because _____.

- A) they contain large amounts of harmful substances
- B) this is banned by the California government
- C) some parts may be recycled for use elsewhere
- D) unscrupulous dealers will retrieve them for profit

29. High-tech groups believe that if an extra \$30 is charged on every TV or computer purchased in California, consumers will _____.

- A) abandon online shopping
 - B) buy them from other states
 - C) strongly protest against such a charge
 - D) hesitate to upgrade their computers
30. We learn from the passage that much of California’s electronic waste has been _____.
- A) collected by non-profit agencies
 - B) dumped into local landfills
 - C) exported to foreign countries
 - D) recycled by computer manufacturers

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage,

Throughout the nation’s more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity, a new international analysis suggests that this variability has instead contributed to lackluster (平淡的) achievement scores by U.S. children relative to their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, “no single intellectually coherent vision dominates U.S. educational practice in math or science.” The reason, he said, “is because the system is deeply and fundamentally flawed.”

The new analysis, released this week by the National Science Foundation in Arlington, Va., is based on data collected from about 50 nations as part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study.

Not only do approaches to teaching science and math vary among individual U.S. communities, the report finds, but there appears to be little strategic focus within a school district’s curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers’ activities. This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries.

On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that “is a mile wide and an inch deep,” Schmidt notes.

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U.S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United

States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems “share our pattern of splintered (支离破碎的) visions” but which are not economic leaders.

The new report “couldn’t come at a better time,” says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teachers Association in Arlington. “The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision,” including the call “to do less, but in greater depth.”

Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards “face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble (嘈杂声).”

31. According to the passage, the teaching of science and math in America is _____.
A) focused on tapping students’ potential
B) characterized by its diversity
C) losing its vitality gradually
D) going downhill in recent years
32. The fundamental flaw of American school education is that _____.
A) it lacks a coordinated national program
B) it sets a very low academic standard for students
C) it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers
D) it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects
33. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is “a mile wide and an inch deep” (Line 2, Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice _____.
A) lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity
B) offers an environment for comprehensive education
C) encourages learning both in depth and in scope
D) scratches the surface of a wide range of topics
34. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will _____.
A) provide depth to school science education
B) solve most of the problems in school teaching
C) be able to meet the demands of the community
D) quickly dominate U.S. educational practice
35. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because _____.

- A) there is always controversy in educational circles
- B) not enough educators have realized the necessity for doing so
- C) school districts are responsible for making their own decisions
- D) many schoolteachers challenge the acceptability of these standards

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

“I’ve never met a human worth cloning,” says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from his lab at Texas A&M University. “It’s a stupid endeavor.” That’s an interesting choice of adjective, coming from a man who has spent millions of dollars trying to clone a 13-year-old dog named Missy. So far, he and his team have not succeeded, though they have cloned two cows and expect to clone a cat soon. They just might succeed in cloning Missy this spring – or perhaps not for another 5 years. It seems the reproductive system of man’s best friend is one of the mysteries of modern science.

Westhusin’s experience with cloning animals leaves him upset by all this talk of human cloning. In three years of work on the Missy project, using hundreds upon hundreds of dog’s eggs, the A&M team has produced only a dozen or so embryos (胚胎) carrying Missy’s DNA. None have survived the transfer to a surrogate (代孕的) mother. The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously aborted fetuses (胎) may be acceptable when you’re dealing with cats or bulls, he argues, but not with humans. “Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous,” he says.

Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff. Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, Westhusin’s phone has been ringing with people calling in hopes of duplicating their cats and dogs, cattle and horses. “A lot of people want to clone pets, especially if the price is right,” says Westhusin. Cost is no obstacle for Missy’s mysterious billionaire owner; he’s put up \$3.7 million so far to fund A&M’s research.

Contrary to some media reports, Missy is not dead. The owner wants a twin to carry on Missy’s fine qualities after she does die. The prototype is, by all accounts, athletic, good-natured and supersmart. Missy’s master does not expect an exact copy of her. He knows her clone may not have her temperament. In a statement of purpose, Missy’s owner and the A&M team say they are “both looking forward to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy.”

Besides cloning a great dog, the project may contribute insight into the old question of nature vs. nurture. It could also lead to the cloning of special rescue dogs and many endangered animals.

However, Westhusin is cautious about his work. He knows that even if he gets a dog pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other cloned animals: abnormalities like immature lungs and heart and weight problems. "Why would you ever want to clone humans," Westhusin asks, "when we're not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?"

36. By "stupid endeavor" (Line 2, Para. 1), Westhusin means to say that _____.

- A) animal cloning is not worth the effort at all
- B) animal cloning is absolutely impractical
- C) human cloning should be done selectively
- D) human cloning is a foolish undertaking

37. What does the first paragraph tell us about Westhusin's dog cloning project?

- A) Its success is already in sight.
- B) Its outcome remains uncertain.
- C) It is doomed to utter failure.
- D) It is progressing smoothly.

38. By cloning Missy, Mark Westhusin hopes to _____.

- A) study the possibility of cloning humans
- B) search for ways to modify its temperament
- C) examine the reproductive system of the dog species
- D) find out the differences between Missy and its clones

39. We learn from the passage that animal clones are likely to have _____.

- A) a bad temper
- B) immune deficiency
- C) defective organs
- D) an abnormal shape

40. It can be seen that present cloning techniques _____.

- A) still have a long way to go before reaching maturity
- B) have been widely used in saving endangered species
- C) provide insight into the question of nature vs. nurture
- D) have proved quite adequate for the cloning of humans

21-25 A D B C D 26-30 B D A B C 31-35 B A D A C
36-40 D B D C A

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Low-level slash-and-burn farming doesn't harm rainforest. On the contrary, it helps farmers and improves forest soils. This is the unorthodox view of a German soil scientist who has shown that burnt clearings in the Amazon, dating back more than 1,000 years, helped create patches of rich, fertile soil that farmers still benefit from today.

Most rainforest soils are thin and poor because they lack minerals and because the heat and heavy rainfall destroy most organic matter in the soils within four years of it reaching the forest floor. This means topsoil contains few of the ingredients needed for long-term successful farming.

But Bruno Glaser, a soil scientist of the University of Bayreuth, has studied unexpected patches of fertile soils in the central Amazon. These soils contain lots of organic matter.

Glaser has shown that most of this fertile organic matter comes from "black carbon"-the organic particles from camp fires and charred (烧成炭的) wood left over from thousands of years of slash-and-burn farming. "The soils, known as Terra Preta, contained up to 70 times more black carbon than the surrounding soil," says Glaser.

Unburnt vegetation rots quickly, but black carbon persists in the soil for many centuries. Radiocarbon dating shows that the charred wood in Terra Preta soils is typically more than 1,000 years old.

"Slash-and-burn farming can be good for soils provided it doesn't completely burn all the vegetation, and leaves behind charred wood," says Glaser. "It can be better than manure (粪肥)." Burning the forest just once can leave behind enough black carbon to keep the soil fertile for thousands of years. And rainforests easily regrow after small-scale clearing. Contrary to the conventional view that human activities damage the environment, Glaser says: "Black carbon combined with human wastes is responsible for the richness of Terra Preta soils."

Terra Preta soils turn up in large patches all over the Amazon, where they are highly prized by farmers. All the patches fall within 500 square kilometers in the central Amazon. Glaser says the widespread presence of pottery (陶器) confirms the soil's human origins.

The findings add weight to the theory that large areas of the Amazon have recovered so well from past periods of agricultural use that the regrowth has been mistaken by generations of biologists for "virgin" forest.

During the past decade, researchers have discovered hundreds of large earth works deep in the jungle. They are up to 20 meters high and cover up to a square kilometer. Glaser claims that these earth works, built between AD 400 and 1400, were at the heart of urban civilizations. Now it seems the richness of the Terra Preta soils may explain how such civilizations managed to feed themselves.

11. We learn from the passage that the traditional view of slash-and-burn farming is that .

- A) it does no harm to the topsoil of the rainforest
- B) it destroys rainforest soils
- C) it helps improve rainforest soils
- D) it diminishes the organic matter in rainforest soils

12. Most rainforest soils are thin and poor because .

- A) the composition of the topsoil is rather unstable
- B) black carbon is washed away by heavy rains
- C) organic matter is quickly lost due to heat and rain
- D) long-term farming has exhausted the ingredients essential to plant growth

13. Glaser made his discovery by .

- A) studying patches of fertile soils in the central Amazon
- B) examining pottery left over by ancient civilizations
- C) test-burning patches of trees in the central Amazon
- D) radiocarbon-dating ingredients contained in forest soils

14. What does Glaser say about the regrowth of rainforests?

- A) They take centuries to regrow after being burnt.
- B) They cannot recover unless the vegetation is burnt completely.
- C) Their regrowth will be hampered by human habitation.
- D) They can recover easily after slash-and-burn farming.

15. From the passage it can be inferred that .

- A) human activities will do grave damage to rainforests
- B) Amazon rainforest soils used to be the richest in the world
- C) farming is responsible for the destruction of the Amazon rainforests
- D) there once existed an urban civilization in the Amazon rainforests

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

As a wise man once said, we are all ultimately alone. But an

increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. This isn't the stuff of gloomy philosophical contemplations, but a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, embraced by sociologists, real-estate developers and ad executives alike. The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle, observes a French sociologist, is part of the "irresistible momentum of individualism" over the last century. The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have greatly wreaked havoc on(扰乱) Europeans' private lives.

Europe's new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe's shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American style capitalism. Raised in an era of privatization and increased consumer choice, today's tech-savvy(精通技术的) workers have embraced a free market in love as well as economics. Modern Europeans are rich enough to afford to live alone, and temperamentally independent enough to want to do so.

Once upon a time, people who lived alone tended to be those on either side of marriage—twentysomething professionals or widowed senior citizens. While pensioners, particularly elderly women, make up a large proportion of those living alone, the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice. Living alone was conceived to be negative—dark and cold, while being together suggested warmth and light. But then came along the idea of singles. They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone.

The booming economy means people are working harder than ever. And that doesn't leave much room for relationships. Pimpi Arroyo, a 35-year-old composer who lives alone in a house in Paris, says he hasn't got time to get lonely because he has too much work. "I have deadlines which would make life with someone else fairly difficult." Only an Ideal Woman would make him change his lifestyle, he says. Kaufmann, author of a recent book called "The Single Woman and Prince Charming," thinks this fierce new individualism means that people expect more and more of mates, so relationships don't last long—if they start at all. Eppendorf, a blond Berliner with a deep tan, teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing. Just shy of 50, she says she'd never have wanted to do what her mother did—give up a career to raise a family.

Instead, "I've always done what I wanted to do: live a self-determined life."

16. More and more young Europeans remain single because .

- A) they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism
- B) they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age
- C) they have embraced a business culture of stability
- D) they are pessimistic about their economic future

17. What is said about European society in the passage?

- A) It has fostered the trend towards small families.
- B) It is getting closer to American-style capitalism.
- C) It has limited consumer choice despite a free market.
- D) It is being threatened by irresistible privatization.

18. According to Paragraph 3, the newest group of singles are .

- A) warm and lighthearted B) on either side of marriage
- C) negative and gloomy D) healthy and wealthy

19. The author quotes Eppendorf to show that .

- A) some modern women prefer a life of individual freedom
- B) the family is no longer the basic unit of society in present-day Europe
- C) some professional people have too much work to do to feel lonely
- D) most Europeans conceive living a single life as unacceptable

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

- A) To review the impact of women becoming high earners.
- B) To contemplate the philosophy underlying individualism.
- C) To examine the trend of young people living alone.
- D) To stress the rebuilding of personal relationships.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Supporters of the biotech industry have accused an American scientist of misconduct after she testified to the New Zealand government that a genetically modified(GM) bacterium could cause serious damage if released.

The New Zealand Life Sciences Network, an association of pro-GM scientists and organisations, says the view expressed by Elaine Ingham, a soil biologist at Oregon State University in Corvallis, was exaggerated and irresponsible. It has asked

her university to discipline her.

But Ingham stands by her comments and says the complaints are an attempt to silence her. "They're trying to cause trouble with my university and get me fired," Ingham told New Scientist.

The controversy began on 1 February, when Ingham testified before New Zealand's Royal Commission on Genetic Modification, which will determine how to regulate GM organisms. Ingham claimed that a GM version of a common soil bacterium could spread and destroy plants if released into the wild. Other researchers had previously modified the bacterium to produce alcohol from organic waste. But Ingham says that when she put it in soil with wheat plants, all of the plants died within a week.

"We would lose terrestrial(陆生的) plants...this is an organism that is potentially deadly to the continued survival of human beings," she told the commission. She added that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency(EPA) canceled its approval for field tests using the organism once she had told them about her research in 1999.

But last week the New Zealand Life Sciences Network accused Ingham of "presenting inaccurate, careless and exaggerated information" and "generating speculative doomsday scenarios(世界末日的局面) that are not scientifically supportable". They say that her study doesn't even show that the bacteria would survive in the wild, much less kill massive numbers of plants. What's more, the network says that contrary to Ingham's claims, the EPA was never asked to consider the organism for field trials.

The EPA has not commented on the dispute. But an e-mail to the network from Janet Anderson, director of the EPA's bio-pesticides(生物杀虫剂) division, says "there is no record of a review and/or clearance to field test" the organism.

Ingham says EPA officials had told her that the organism was approved for field tests, but says she has few details. It's also not clear whether the organism, first engineered by a German institute for biotechnology, is still in use.

Whether Ingham is right or wrong, her supporters say opponents are trying unfairly to silence her.

"I think her concerns should be taken seriously. She shouldn't be harassed in this way," says Ann Clarke, a plant biologist at the University of Guelph in Canada who also testified before the commission. "It's n attempt to silence the opposition."

21. The passage centers on the controversy .

- A) between American and New Zealand biologists over genetic modification

- B) as to whether the study of genetic modification should be continued
C) over the possible adverse effect of a GM bacterium on plants
D) about whether Elaine Ingham should be fired by her university

22. Ingham insists that her testimony is based on

- A) evidence provided by the EPA of the United States
B) the results of an experiment she conducted herself
C) evidence from her collaborative research with German biologists
D) the results of extensive field tests in Corvallis, Oregon

23. According to Janet Anderson, the EPA

- A) has cancelled its approval for field tests of the GM organism
B) hasn't reviewed the findings of Ingham's research
C) has approved field tests using the GM organism
D) hasn't given permission to field test the GM organism

24. According to Ann Clarke, the New Zealand Life Sciences Network

- A) should gather evidence to discredit Ingham's claims
B) should require that the research by their biologists be regulated
C) shouldn't demand that Ingham be disciplined for voicing her views
D) shouldn't appease the opposition in such a quiet way

25. Which of the following statements about Ingham is TRUE?

- A) Her testimony hasn't been supported by the EPA.
B) Her credibility as a scientist hasn't been undermined.
C) She is firmly supported by her university.
D) She has made great contributions to the study of GM bacteria.

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Every fall, like clockwork, Linda Krentz of Beaverton, Oregon, felt her brain go on strike. "I just couldn't get going in the morning," she says. "I'd get depressed and gain 10 pounds every winter and lose them again in the spring." Then she read about seasonal affective disorder, a form of depression that occurs in fall and winter, and she saw the light-literally. Every morning now she turns on a specially constructed light box for half an hour and sits in front of it to trick her brain into thinking it's still enjoying those long summer days. It seems to work.

Krentz is not alone. Scientists estimate that 10 million Americans suffer from seasonal depression and 25 million more develop milder versions. But there's never been definitive proof that treatment with very bright lights makes a difference. After all, it's hard to do a double-blind test when the subjects can see for themselves whether or not the light is on. That's why nobody has ever separated the real effects of light therapy from placebo(安慰剂) effects.

Until now. In three separate studies published last month, researchers report not only that light therapy works better than a placebo but that treatment is usually more effective in the early morning than in the evening. In two of the groups, the placebo problem was resolved by telling patients they were comparing light boxes to a new anti-depressant device that emits negatively charged ions(离子). The third used the timing of light therapy as the control.

Why does light therapy work? No one really knows. "Our research suggests it has something to do with shifting the body's internal clock," says psychiatrist Dr. Lewey. The body is programmed to start the day with sunrise, he explains, and this gets later as the days get shorter. But why such subtle shifts make some people depressed and not others is a mystery.

That hasn't stopped thousands of winter depressives from trying to heal themselves. Light boxes for that purpose are available without a doctor's prescription. That bothers psychologist Michael Terman of Columbia University. He is worried that the boxes may be tried by patients who suffer from mental illness that can't be treated with light. Terman has developed a questionnaire to help determine whether expert care is needed.

In any event, you should choose a reputable manufacturer. Whatever product you use should emit only visible light, because ultraviolet light damages the eyes. If you are photosensitive(对光敏感的), you may develop a rash. Otherwise, the main drawback is having to sit in front of the light for 30 to 60 minutes in the morning. That's an inconvenience many winter depressives can live with.

26. What is the probable cause of Krentz's problem?

- A) An unexpected gain in body weight.
B) Unexplained impairment of her nervous system.
C) Weakening of her eyesight with the setting in of winter.
D) Poor adjustment of her body clock to seasonal changes.

27. By saying that Linda Krentz "saw the light"(Line 4, Para. 1), the author means that she "

- A) learned how to lose weight

- B) realized what her problem was
- C) came to see the importance of light
- D) became light-hearted and cheerful

28. What is the CURRENT view concerning the treatment of seasonal depression with bright lights?

- A) Its effect remains to be seen.
- B) It serves as a kind of placebo.
- C) It proves to be an effective therapy.
- D) It hardly produces any effects.

29. What is psychologist Michael Terman's major concern?

- A) Winter depressives will be addicted to using light boxes.
- B) No mental patients would bother to consult psychiatrists.
- C) Inferior light boxes will emit harmful ultraviolet lights.
- D) Light therapy could be misused by certain mental patients.

30. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Winter depressives prefer light therapy in spite of its inconvenience.
- B) Light therapy increases the patient's photosensitivity.
- C) Eye damage is a side effect of light therapy.
- D) Light boxes can be programmed to correspond to shifts in the body clock.

11-15.BCADD

16-20.ABDAC

21-25.CBBCA

26-30.DBCDA

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

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

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

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

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

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

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

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.

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Each summer, no matter how pressing my work schedule, I take off one day exclusively for my son. We call it dad-son day. This year our third stop was the amusement park, where he discovered that he was tall enough to ride one of the fastest roller coasters(过山车) in the world. We blasted through face-stretching turns and loops for ninety seconds. Then, as we stepped off the ride, he shrugged and, in a distressingly calm voice, remarked that it was not as exciting as other rides he'd been on. As I listened, I began to sense something seriously out of balance.

Throughout the season, I noticed similar events all around me. Parents seemed hard pressed to find new thrills for indifferent kids. Surrounded by ever-greater stimulation, their young faces wore looking disappointed and bored.

Facing their children's complaints of "nothing to do". Parents were shelling out large numbers of dollars for various forms of entertainment. In many cases the money seemed to do little more than buy transient relief from the terrible moans of their bored children. This set me pondering the obvious question: "How can it be so hard for kids to find something to do when there's never been such a range of stimulating entertainment available to them?"

Why do children immersed in this much excitement seem starved for more? That was, I realized, the point. I discovered during my own reckless adolescence that what creates excitement is not going fast, but going faster. Thrills have less to do with speed than changes in speed.

I'm concerned about the cumulative effect of years at these levels of feverish activity. It is no mystery to me why many teenagers appear apathetic (麻木的) and burned out, with a "been there, done that" air of indifference toward much of life. As increasing numbers of friends' children are prescribed medications-stimulants to deal with inattentiveness at school or anti-depressants to help with the loss of interest and joy in their lives-I question the role of kids boredom in some of the diagnoses.

My own work is focused on the chemical imbalances and biological factors related to behavioral and emotional disorders. These are complex problems. Yet I've been reflecting more and more on how the pace of life and the intensity of stimulation may be contributing to the rising rates of psychiatric problems among children and adolescents in our society.

21. The author felt surprised in the amusement park at the face that_____.

A) his son was not as thrilled by the roller coaster ride as expected

B) his son blasted through the turns and loops with his face stretched

C) his son appeared distressed but calm while riding the roller coaster

D) his son could keep his balance so well on the fast-moving roller coaster

22. According to the author, children are bored _____.

A) unless their parents can find new thrills for them

B) when they don't have any access to stimulating fun games

C) when they are left alone at weekends by their working parents

D) even if they are exposed to more and more kinds of entertainment

23. From his own experience, the author came to the conclusion that children seem to expect _____.

A) a much wider variety of sports facilities

B) activities that require sophisticated

C) ever-changing thrilling forms of recreation

D) physical exercises that are more challenging

24. In Para. 6, the author expresses his doubt about the effectiveness of trying to change children indifference toward much of life by _____.

A) diverting their interest from electronic visual games

B) prescribing medications for their temporary relief

C) creating more stimulating activities for them

D) spending more money on their entertainment

25. In order to alleviate children's boredom, the author would probably suggest ____.

A) adjusting the pace of life and intensity of stimulation

B) promoting the practice of dad-son days

C) consulting a specialist in child psychology

D) balancing school work with extracurricular activities

Passage Two

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.

Passage Three

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 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

Passage Four

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

21. A 22. D 23. C 24. B 25. A 26. 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

英语阅读理解真题

Passage One

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.

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.

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.

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 assign 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

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

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.

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.

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

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

BDADC BBDAC

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

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.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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.

Passage Two

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 college 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 doing on top that anything less disappoints.

注意 此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. Why does 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 school 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

Passage 1

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.

Passage 2

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) Kid's 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

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

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, Tells 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.

52. 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.

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

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.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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"?

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.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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.

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

There is nothing like the suggestion of a cancer risk to scare a parent, especially one of the over-educated, eco-conscious type. So you can imagine the reaction when a recent USA Today investigation of air quality around the nation's schools singled out those in the smugly (自鸣得意的) green village of Berkeley, Calif., as being among the worst in the country. The city's public high school, as well as a number of daycare centers, preschools, elementary and middle schools, fell in the lowest 10%. Industrial pollution in our town had supposedly turned students into living science experiments breathing in a laboratory's worth of heavy

metals like manganese, chromium and nickel each day. This in a city that requires school cafeterias to serve organic meals. Great, I thought, organic lunch, toxic campus.

Since December, when the report came out, the mayor, neighborhood activists (活跃分子) and various parent-teacher associations have engaged in a fierce battle over its validity: over the guilt of the steel-casting factory on the western edge of town, over union jobs versus children's health and over what, if anything, ought to be done. With all sides presenting their own experts armed with conflicting scientific studies, whom should parents believe? Is there truly a threat here, we asked one another as we dropped off our kids, and if so, how great is it? And how does it compare with the other, seemingly perpetual health scares we confront, like panic over lead in synthetic athletic fields? Rather than just another weird episode in the town that brought you protesting environmentalists, this latest drama is a trial for how today's parents perceive risk, how we try to keep our kids safe—whether it's possible to keep them safe—in what feels like an increasingly threatening world. It raises the question of what, in our time, "safe" could even mean.

"There's no way around the uncertainty," says Kimberly Thompson, president of Kid Risk, a nonprofit group that studies children's health. "That means your choices can matter, but it also means you aren't going to know if they do." A 2004 report in the journal *Pediatrics* explained that nervous parents have more to fear from fire, car accidents and drowning than from toxic chemical exposure. To which I say: Well, obviously. But such concrete hazards are beside the point. It's the dangers parents can't—and may never—quantify that occur all of sudden. That's why I've rid my cupboard of microwave food packed in bags coated with a potential cancer-causing substance, but although I've lived blocks from a major fault line(地质断层) for more than 12 years, I still haven't bolted our bookcases to the living room wall.

52. What does a recent investigation by USA Today reveal?

- A) Heavy metals in lab tests threaten children's health in Berkeley.
- B) Berkeley residents are quite contented with their surroundings.
- C) The air quality around Berkeley's school campuses is poor.
- D) Parents in Berkeley are over-sensitive to cancer risks their kids face.

53. What response did USA Today's report draw?

- A) A heated debate.
- B) Popular support.
- C) Widespread panic.
- D) Strong criticism.

54. How did parents feel in the face of the experts' studies?

- A) They felt very much relieved.
- B) They were frightened by the evidence.
- C) They didn't know who to believe.
- D) They weren't convinced of the results.

55. What is the view of the 2004 report in the journal *Pediatrics*?

- A) It is important to quantify various concrete hazards.
- B) Daily accidents pose a more serious threat to children.
- C) Parents should be aware of children's health hazards.
- D) Attention should be paid to toxic chemical exposure.

56. Of the dangers in everyday life, the author thinks that people have most to fear from _____.

- A) the uncertain
- B) the quantifiable
- C) an earthquake
- D) unhealthy food

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Crippling health care bills, long emergency-room waits and the inability to find a primary care physician just scratch the surface of the problems that patients face daily.

Primary care should be the backbone of any health care system. Countries with appropriate primary care resources score highly when it comes to health outcomes and cost. The U.S. takes the opposite approach by emphasizing the specialist rather than the primary care physician.

A recent study analyzed the providers who treat Medicare beneficiaries (老医保受惠人). The startling finding was that the average Medicare patient saw a total of seven doctors—two primary care physicians and five specialists—in a given year. Contrary to popular belief, the more physicians taking care of you

don't guarantee better care. Actually, increasing fragmentation of care results in a corresponding rise in cost and medical errors.

How did we let primary care slip so far? The key is how doctors are paid. Most physicians are paid whenever they perform a medical service. The more a physician does, regardless of quality or outcome, the better he's reimbursed (返还费用). Moreover, the amount a physician receives leans heavily toward medical or surgical procedures. A specialist who performs a procedure in a 30-minute visit can be paid three times more than a primary care physician using that same 30 minutes to discuss a patient's disease. Combine this fact with annual government threats to indiscriminately cut reimbursements, physicians are faced with no choice but to increase quantity to boost income.

Primary care physicians who refuse to compromise quality are either driven out of business or to cash-only practices, further contributing to the decline of primary care.

Medical students are not blind to this scenario. They see how heavily the reimbursement deck is stacked against primary care. The recent numbers show that since 1997, newly graduated U.S. medical students who choose primary care as a career have declined by 50%. This trend results in emergency rooms being overwhelmed with patients without regular doctors.

How do we fix this problem?

It starts with reforming the physician reimbursement system. Remove the pressure for primary care physicians to squeeze in more patients per hour, and reward them for optimally (最佳地) managing their diseases and practicing evidence-based medicine. Make primary care more attractive to medical students by forgiving student loans for those who choose primary care as a career and reconciling the marked difference between specialist and primary care physician salaries.

We're at a point where primary care is needed more than ever. Within a few years, the first wave of the 76 million Baby Boomers will become eligible for Medicare. Patients older than 85, who need chronic care most, will rise by 50% this decade.

Who will be there to treat them?

57. The author's chief concern about the current U.S. health care system is _____.

- A) the inadequate training of physicians
- B) the declining number of doctors
- C) the shrinking primary care resources

D) the ever-rising health care costs

58. We learn from the passage that people tend to believe that _____.

- A) the more costly the medicine, the more effective the cure
- B) seeing more doctors may result in more diagnostic errors
- C) visiting doctors on a regular basis ensures good health
- D) the more doctors taking care of a patient, the better

59. Faced with the government threats to cut reimbursements indiscriminately, primary care physicians have to _____.

- A) increase their income by working overtime
- B) improve their expertise and service
- C) make various deals with specialists
- D) see more patients at the expense of quality

60. Why do many new medical graduates refuse to choose primary care as their career?

- A) They find the need for primary care declining.
- B) The current system works against primary care.
- C) Primary care physicians command less respect.
- D) They think working in emergency rooms tedious.

61. What suggestion does the author give in order to provide better health care?

- A) Bridge the salary gap between specialists and primary care physicians.
- B) Extend primary care to patients with chronic diseases.
- C) Recruit more medical students by offering them loans.
- D) Reduce the tuition of students who choose primary care as their major.

52. D) the shrinking primary care resources

53. C) the more doctors taking care of a patient, the better

54. A) see more patients at the expense of quality

55. B) The current system works against primary care

56. D) Bridge the salary gap between specialists and primary care physicians

57. B) The air quality around Berkeley's school campuses is poor.
 58. C) A heated debate.
 59. D) They didn't know who to believe.
 60. D) Daily accidents pose a more serious threat to children.
 61. A) the uncertain

英语阅读理解真题及答案

Passage One

Questions 51 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Only two countries in the advanced world provide no guarantee for paid leave from work to care for a newborn child. Last spring one of the two, Australia, gave up the dubious distinction by establishing paid family leave starting in 2011. I wasn't surprised when this didn't make the news here in the United States—we're now the only wealthy country without such a policy.

The United States does have one explicit family policy, the Family and Medical Leave Act, passed in 1993. It entitles workers to as much as 12 weeks' unpaid leave for care of a newborn or dealing with a family medical problem. Despite the modesty of the benefit, the Chamber of Commerce and other business groups fought it bitterly, describing it as "government-run personnel management" and a "dangerous precedent". In fact, every step of the way, as (usually) Democratic leaders have tried to introduce work-family balance measures into the law, business groups have been strongly opposed.

As Yale law professor Anne Alstott argues, justifying parental support depends on defining the family as a social good that, in some sense, society must pay for. In her book *No Exit: What Parents Owe Their Children and What Society Owes Parents*, she argues that parents are burdened in many ways in their lives: there is "no exit" when it comes to children. "Society expects—and needs—parents to provide their children with continuity of care, meaning the intensive, intimate care that human beings need to develop their intellectual, emotional and moral capabilities. And society expects—and needs—parents to persist in their roles for 18 years, or longer if needed."

While most parents do this out of love, there are public penalties for not providing care. What parents do, in other words, is of deep concern to the state, for the obvious reason that caring for children is not only morally urgent but essential for the future of society. The state recognizes this in the large body of family laws that govern children's welfare, yet parents receive little help in meeting the life-changing obligations society imposes. To classify parenting as a personal choice for which there is no collective responsibility is not merely to ignore the social benefits of good

parenting; really, it is to steal those benefits because they accrue (不断积累) to the whole of society as today's children become tomorrow's productive citizenry (公民). In fact, by some estimates, the value of parental investments in children, investments of time and money (including lost wages), is equal to 20-30% of gross domestic product. If these investments generate huge social benefits—as they clearly do—the benefits of providing more social support for the family should be that much clearer.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

52. What do we learn about paid family leave from the first paragraph?
 A) America is now the only developed country without the policy.
 B) It has now become a hot topic in the United States.
 C) It came as a surprise when Australia adopted the policy.
 D) Its meaning was clarified when it was established in Australia.
53. What has prevented the passing of work-family balance laws in the United States?
 A) The incompetence of the Democrats.
 B) The existing Family and Medical Leave Act.
 C) The lack of a precedent in American history.
 D) The opposition from business circles.
54. What is Professor Anne Alstott's argument for parental support?
 A) The cost of raising children in the U. S. has been growing
 B) Good parenting benefits society.
 C) The U. S. should keep up with other developed countries.
 D) Children need continuous care.
55. What does the author think of America's large body of family laws governing children's welfare?
 A) They fail to ensure children's healthy growth
 B) The fail to provide enough support for parents
 C) They emphasize parents' legal responsibilities.
 D) They impose the care of children on parents.
56. Why does the author object to classifying parenting as a personal choice?
 A) It is regarded as a legal obligation.
 B) It relies largely on social support.
 C) It generates huge social benefits.
 D) It is basically a social undertaking.

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 62 are based on the following passage.

A new study from the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE) at Tufts University

shows that today's youth vote in larger numbers than previous generations, and a 2008 study from the Center for American Progress adds that increasing numbers of young voters and activists support traditionally liberal causes. But there's no easy way to see what those figures mean in real life. During the presidential campaign, Barack Obama assembled a racially and ideologically diverse coalition with his message of hope and change; as the reality of life under a new administration settles in, some of those supporters might become disillusioned. As the nation moves further into the Obama presidency, will politically engaged young people continue to support the president and his agenda, or will they gradually drift away?

The writers of Generation O (short for Obama), a new Newsweek blog that seeks to chronicle the lives of a group of young Obama supporters, want to answer that question. For the next three months, Michelle Kremer and 11 other Obama supporters, ages 19 to 34, will blog about life across mainstream America, with one twist: by tying all of their ideas and experiences to the new president and his administration, the bloggers will try to start a conversation about what it means to be young and politically active in America today. Malena Amusa, a 24-year-old writer and dancer from St. Louis sees the project as a way to preserve history as it happens. Amusa, who is traveling to India this spring to finish a book, then to Senegal to teach English, has ongoing conversations with her friends about how the Obama presidency has changed their daily lives and hopes to put some of those ideas, along with her global perspective, into her posts. She's excited because, as she puts it, "I don't have to wait [until] 15 years from now" to make sense of the world.

Henry Flores, a political-science professor at St. Mary's University, credits this younger generation's political strength to their embrace of technology. "[The Internet] exposes them to more thinking," he says, "and groups that are like-minded in different parts of the country start to come together." That's exactly what the Generation O bloggers are hoping to do. The result could be a group of young people that, like their boomer (二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) parents, grows up with a strong sense of purpose and sheds the image of apathy (冷漠) they've inherited from Generation X (60 代后期和 70 代出生的美国人). It's no small challenge for a blog run by a group of ordinary—if ambitious—young people, but the members of Generation O are up to the task.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. What is the finding of a new study by CIRCLE?

A) More young voters are going to the polls than before.

B) The young generation supports traditionally liberal causes.

C) Young voters played a decisive role in Obama's election.

D) Young people in America are now more diverse ideologically.

58. What is a main concern of the writers of Generation O?

A) How Obama is going to live up to young people's expectations.

B) Whether America is going to change during Obama's presidency.

C) Whether young people will continue to support Obama's policy.

D) How Obama's agenda is going to affect the life of Americans.

59. What will the Generation O bloggers write about in their posts?

A) Their own interpretation of American politics.

B) Policy changes to take place in Obama's administration.

C) Obama's presidency viewed from a global perspective.

D) Their lives in relation to Obama's presidency.

60. What accounts for the younger generation's political strength according to Professor Henry Flores?

A) Their embrace of radical ideas.

B) Their desire to change America.

C) Their utilization of the Internet.

D) Their strong sense of responsibility.

61. What can we infer from the passage about Generation X?

A) They are politically conservative.

B) They reject conventional values.

C) They dare to take up challenges.

D) They are indifferent to politics.

Passage 1

52. A) 由第一自然段最后一句 "We're now the only wealthy country without such a policy" 可得出答案, 答案 A 中 developed 其实就与 wealthy 的同义。

53. D) 由文章第二自然段可看出, 美国商会和其他商业团体常常对于美国关于平衡工作与家庭生活两者关系的法律均是百般阻挠, 相反民主党领导人常常是支持这项法律的。

54. B) Anne Alstott 教授在其书中表达的主要观点就是 "justifying parental support depends on defining the family as a social good that, in some sense, society must pay for." 也就是说应

该将家庭视作一个为社会带来好处的事情, 同时该段中后面也阐述了社会期望也需要家长们对他们的孩子付出关爱。因此, 教授的主要观点可以概括为良好的教养能造福于社会。

55. B)由最后一段中“The state recognizes this in the large body of family laws that govern children’s welfare, yet parents receive little help in meeting the life-changing obligations society imposes.”尽管州政府意识到了养育孩子的重要性, 但是仍然家长们接受的帮助少之又少, 因此答案为 B。

56. D)由文中最后一段“To classify parenting as a personal choice for which there is no collective responsibility is not merely to ignore the social benefits of good parenting...”可得出, 将养育孩子作为一种个人选择, 而不加之以社会责任的话, 便是忽视良好教养所产生的社会效应……这里的 collective responsibility 指的就是一种社会责任, 意指良好教养是一个需要全社会共同努力的事业, 因为其带来的社会效应是巨大的。因此作者反对将养育孩子仅作为个人选择来看待。作者需要的是 collective responsibility, 因此答案选 D, 因为教养孩子是一种社会事业。该题是带概括性质的题。

Passage 2

57 A)本题问 CIRCLE 新的研究发现是什么, 注意题目问的是 CIRCLE 的研究, 文章第一句就说研究发现当今的轻人比前几代轻人更多地参与投票, 因此选 A 项。注意 B 项是另一项研究的发现。

58 C)本题问“O”代人作家主要关心的是什么。文章第二段中说道他们想要观察轻人是否会继续支持奥巴马。因此此题选 C 项。

59 D)本题问“O”代人博客会写什么东西。文章第二段中会说记录美国人的生活, 看新的总统和他的政府会如何影响人民的生活, 也就是记录奥巴马政府怎样影响人民的生活, 因此此题选 D 项。

60 C)本题问在 Henry Flores 看来, 是什么原因造成轻一代开始有一定的政治优势。文章最后一段告诉我们互联网使轻人接触更多的思想, 也使不同地区有着同样想法的人聚集起来, 因此本题选 C。

61 D)文章最后一段的倒数第二句话说“boomer”摆脱了从他们父母身上继承的冷漠的 (apathy) 一面, 由此可见“X”代人是冷漠的, 因此本题选 D。

历经典篇章阅读点评与演习 1

第一节 人文题材

本节阅读理解文章涉及文化、历史、教育、婚姻、家庭、文学、音乐、风俗习惯等人文题材。

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

As a wise man once said, we are all ultimately alone. But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. This isn’t the stuff of gloomy philosophical contemplations, but a fact of Europe’s new economic landscape, embraced by sociologists, real-estate developers and ad executives alike. The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle, observes a French sociologist, is part of the “irresistible momentum of individualism” over the last century. The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have greatly wreaked havoc (扰乱) on Europeans’ private lives.

Europe’s new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe’s shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American style capitalism. Raised in an era of privatization and increased consumer choice, today’s tech-savvy(精通技术的) workers have embraced a free market in love as well as economics. Modern Europeans are rich enough to afford to live alone, and temperamentally independent enough to want to do so.

Once upon a time, people who lived alone tended to be those on either side of marriage—twenty something professionals or widowed senior citizens. While pensioners, particularly elderly women, make up a large proportion of those living alone, the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice. Living alone was conceived to be negative—dark and cold, while being together suggested warmth and light. But then came along the idea of singles. They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone.

The booming economy means people are working harder than ever. And that doesn’t leave much room for relationships. Pimpi Arroyo, a 35-year-old composer who lives alone in a house in Paris, says he hasn’t got time to get lonely because he has too much work. “I have deadlines which would make life with someone else fairly difficult.” Only an Ideal Woman would make him change his lifestyle, he says. Kaufmann, author of a recent book called “The Single Woman and Prince Charming,” thinks this fierce new individualism means that people expect more and more of mates, so relationships don’t last long—if they start at all. Eppendorf, a blond Berliner with a deep tan, teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing. Just shy of 50, she says she’d never have wanted to do what her mother did—give up a career to raise a family. Instead, “I’ve always done what I wanted to do: live a self-determined life.”

16. More and more young Europeans remain single

because _____.

- A) they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism
- B) they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age
- C) they have embraced a business culture of stability
- D) they are pessimistic about their economic future

17. What is said about European society in the passage?

- A) It has fostered the trend towards small families.
- B) It is getting closer to American-style capitalism.
- C) It has limited consumer choice despite a free market.
- D) It is being threatened by irresistible privatization.

18. According to Paragraph 3, the newest group of singles are _____.

- A) warm and lighthearted B) on either side of marriage
- C) negative and gloomy D) healthy and wealthy

19. The author quotes Eppendorf to show that _____.

- A) some modern women prefer a life of individual freedom
- B) the family is no longer the basic unit of society in present-day Europe
- C) some professional people have too much work to do to feel lonely
- D) most Europeans conceive living a single life as unacceptable

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

- A) To review the impact of women becoming high earners.
- B) To contemplate the philosophy underlying individualism.
- C) To examine the trend of young people living alone.
- D) To stress the rebuilding of personal relationships.

16. More and more young Europeans remain single because ____.

【答案】A

【解析】题干关键词“young Europeans”对应文章第一段第二句

“But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at **an ever earlier age**.”接着文章谈到这种现象是由欧洲新的经济状况决定的, 即“...but a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, ...”该段末尾提出这种经济状况具体为“The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce”, 故可排除 B)、C)和 D)。而 A) 选项正对应第三句“The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle, observes a French sociologist, is part of the ‘irresistible momentum of individualism’ over the last century.”大意为: 从家庭生活到单身生活是过去一个世纪个人主义盛行的结果之一。故 A) 选项正确。

17. What is said about European society in the passage?

【答案】B

【解析】该题对应文章第二段。由该段一、二句“Europe's new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe's shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American-style capitalism”可知, 欧洲的经济环境促进了个人的独立, 当前的单身家庭正是处于一个由社会民主到更为强调个性独立的美式资本主义的转换的时代背景下。故 B) 选项符合题意。而 A)、C) 和 D) 均为与原文不符的干扰项。

18. According to Paragraph 3, the newest group of singles are ____.

【答案】D

【解析】题干的时间对比词“newest”对应文章第三段第二句

“...the **newest** crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice.”由该句可知, 最新的单身群体是高收入者“high earners”, 此外, 在该段倒数第二句也提到他们轻、朝气蓬勃“They were young, beautiful, strong!”所以 D) 选项正确。

19. The author quotes Eppendorf to show that ____.

【答案】A

【解析】题干中“Eppendorf”出现在文章最后一段倒数第五行。

根据该段最后一句“Instead, ‘I’ve always done what I wanted to do: live a self-determined life.’”可见 Eppendorf 喜欢过着自主、自由的生活。联系主题可知 A) 选项正确。

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

【答案】C

【解析】文章开头就提出越来越多的欧洲轻人选择单身生活。

接着在第二段提出欧洲的经济环境造成了这一现象, 第三段则谈论轻人成为单身主流这一现象。所以 C) 选项正确。而 B) 选项: “反思个人主义哲学”则与主题不符。

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Throughout the nation's more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity, a new international analysis suggests that this variability has instead contributed to lackluster (平淡的) achievement scores by U.S. children relative to their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, “no single intellectually coherent vision dominates U.S. educational practice in math or

science." The reason, he said, "is because the system is deeply and fundamentally flawed."

The new analysis, released this week by the National Science Foundation in Arlington, Va., is based on data collected from about 50 nations as part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study.

Not only do approaches to teaching science and math vary among individual U.S. communities, the report finds, but there appears to be little strategic focus within a school district's curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers' activities. This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries.

On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that "is a mile wide and an inch deep," Schmidt notes.

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U.S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems "share our pattern of splintered (支离破碎的) visions" but which are not economic leaders.

The new report "couldn't come at a better time," says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teachers Association in Arlington. "The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision," including the call "to do less, but in greater depth."

Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards "face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble (嘈杂声)."

31. According to the passage, the teaching of science and math in America is _____.

- A) focused on tapping students' potential
- B) characterized by its diversity
- C) losing its vitality gradually
- D) going downhill in recent years

32. The fundamental flaw of American school education is that

_____.

- A) it lacks a coordinated national program
- B) it sets a very low academic standard for students
- C) it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers
- D) it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects

33. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is "a mile wide and an inch deep" (Line 2, Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice _____.

- A) lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity
- B) offers an environment for comprehensive education
- C) encourages learning both in depth and in scope
- D) scratches the surface of a wide range of topics

34. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will _____.

- A) provide depth to school science education
- B) solve most of the problems in school teaching
- C) be able to meet the demands of the community
- D) quickly dominate U.S. educational practice

35. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because _____.

- A) there is always controversy in educational circles
- B) not enough educators have realized the necessity for doing so
- C) school districts are responsible for making their own decisions
- D) many schoolteachers challenge the acceptability of these standards

答案与解析

Passage Three

31. According to the passage, **the teaching of science and math** in America is _____.

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息 "the teaching of science and math" 对应文章第一段第一、二句 "...widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity..." 由此可知, 美国理科教学的特点是多样性。故本题答案为 B。

32. The **fundamental flaw** of American school education is that _____.

【答案】A

【解析】题干关键词 "fundamental flaw" 的相应的信息出现在文章第四段 "but there appears to be little strategic focus within a school district's curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers' activities. This contrasts sharply with

the coordinated national programs of most other countries.”。据此可知, 美国学校教育的根本弊端就是“缺少一个全国性的协作项目”。故选项 A) 正确。

33. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is "a mile wide and an inch deep" (Line 2, Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice _____.

【答案】D

【解析】文章第五段提到 “On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do.” 文章的倒数第三段指出 “‘The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision,’ including the call ‘to do less, but in greater depth.’”。由这两点可知, 美国教育界的存在着学的多却不精的问题。选项 D 符合文中原意。

34. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will_____.

【答案】A

【解析】题干关键词 “The new National Science Education Standards” 出现在文章的倒数第三段 “‘The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision,’ including the call ‘to do less, but in greater depth.’” 由此可知, A 为正确答案。

35. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because _____.

【答案】A

【解析】文章最后一段提到 “because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble (嘈杂声).” 由此可以推断, 教育界仍有许多争议, 新的教学法的实施阻力很大。故 A) 选项正确。

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

It was the worst tragedy in maritime (航海的) history, six times more deadly than the Titanic. When the German cruise ship Wilhelm Gustloff was hit by torpedoes (鱼雷) fired from a Russian submarine in the final winter of World War II, more than 10,000 people - mostly women, children and old people fleeing the final Red Army push into Nazi Germany - were packed aboard. An ice storm had turned the decks into frozen sheets that sent hundreds of families sliding into the sea as the ship tilted and began to go down. Others desperately tried to put lifeboats down. Some who succeeded fought off those in the water who had the strength to try to claw their way aboard. Most people froze immediately. I'll never forget the screams," says Christa Nuttmann, 87, one of the 1,200

survivors. She recalls watching the ship, brightly lit, slipping into its dark grave and into seeming nothingness, rarely mentioned for more than half a century.

Now Germany's Nobel Prize-winning author Gunter Grass has revived the memory of the 9,000 dead, including more than 4,000 children - with his latest novel *Crab Walk*, published last month. The book, which will be out in English next year, doesn't dwell on the sinking; its heroine is a pregnant young woman who survives the catastrophe only to say later: "Nobody wanted to hear about it, not here in the West (of Germany) and not at all in the East." The reason was obvious. As Grass put it in a recent interview with the weekly *Die Woche*: "Because the crimes we Germans are responsible for were and are so dominant, we didn't have the energy left to tell of our own sufferings."

The long silence about the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was probably unavoidable - and necessary. By unreservedly owning up to their country's monstrous crimes in the Second World War, Germans have managed to win acceptance abroad, marginalize (使...不得势) the neo-Nazis at home and make peace with their neighbors. Today's unified Germany is more prosperous and stable than at any time in its long, troubled history. For that, a half century of willful forgetting about painful memories like the German Titanic was perhaps a reasonable price to pay. But even the most politically correct Germans believe that they're now earned the right to discuss the full historical record. Not to equate German suffering with that of its victims, but simply to acknowledge a terrible tragedy.

21. Why does the author say the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was the worst tragedy in maritime history?

A) It was attacked by Russian torpedoes.
B) Most of its passengers were frozen to death.
C) Its victims were mostly women and children.
D) It caused the largest number of casualties.

22. Hundreds of families dropped into the sea when _____.

A) a strong ice storm tilted the ship
B) the cruise ship sank all of a sudden
C) the badly damaged ship leaned toward one side
D) the frightened passengers fought desperately for lifeboats

23. The Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy was little talked about for more than half a century because Germans _____.

A) were eager to win international acceptance
B) felt guilty for their crimes in World War II
C) had been pressured to keep silent about it
D) were afraid of offending their neighbors

24. How does Gunter Grass revive the memory of the Wilhelm

Gustloff tragedy?

- A) By presenting the horrible scene of the torpedo attack.
- B) By describing the ship's sinking in great detail.
- C) By giving an interview to the weekly *Die Woche*.
- D) By depicting the survival of a young pregnant woman.

25. It can be learned from the passage that Germans no longer think that _____.

- A) they will be misunderstood if they talk about the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy
- B) the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy is a reasonable price to pay for the nation's past misdeeds
- C) Germany is responsible for the horrible crimes it committed in World War II
- D) it is wrong to equate their sufferings with those of other countries

答案与解析

Passage One

21. Why does the author say the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was **the worst tragedy** in maritime history?

【答案】D

【解析】题干关键信息“Wilhelm Gustloff was the worst tragedy”在文章的第一句“It was the worst tragedy in maritime (航海的) history, six times more deadly than the Titanic”。可见, 作者认为因这一事件死亡人数最多而成为航海史上最大的悲剧。故选项 D 符合文章原意。

22. Hundreds of families dropped into the sea when _____.

【答案】C

【解析】题干对应信息在文章第三句指出“An ice storm had turned the decks into frozen sheets that sent hundreds of families sliding into the sea as the ship tilted and began to go down”。由此可知, 由于船只倾侧才导致许多人掉入海中, 故选项 C 为正确答案。

23. The Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy was **little talked about** for more than half a century because Germans _____.

【答案】B

【解析】题干中关键信息“little talked about”在文章第二段 Grass 说到人们很少提及这一事件的原因: “Because the crimes we Germans are responsible for were and are so dominant, we didn't have the energy left to tell of our own sufferings.”由此可知, 这是由于德国人对自己的罪行深感内疚引起的。故选项 B 符合文中原意。

24. How does Gunter Grass **revive** the memory of the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy?

【答案】D

【解析】题目问的是如何复原当时的记忆, 文章第二段提到“...its heroine is a pregnant young woman who survives the catastrophe only to say later”。因此可得出 Grass 在书中描述了一位轻的孕妇是如何在那场灾难中存活下来的。

25. It can be learned from the passage that Germans no longer think that _____.

【答案】A

【解析】该题对应文章的最后两句“But even the most politically correct Germans believe that they're now earned the right to discuss the full historical record. Not to equate German suffering with that of its victims, but simply to acknowledge a terrible tragedy”。由此可以推出, 德国人已经敢于正视自己的苦难, 而不必担心受到猜疑。故 A) 选项为正确答案。

鉴于本资料不断发现被转卖/盗卖/分享/转赠, 这是对我们劳动成果的亵渎, 因此我们极不愿意但却不得不做恶毒的申明以保护我们资料的价值; 保证从我们处购买该资料用户的权益(付出的价格)。

申明

本资料由天天向上求职工作室(唯一旺旺客服: galerjim); 我们祝所有从该处购买资料的用户顺利通过各个公司招聘笔试面试取得心仪offer, 一堆offer, 高大上的offer。祝所有从别处购买/分享获得/获赠该资料的用户笔试面试通通挂掉, 祝所有转卖/盗卖/分享/转赠我们资料的商家/机构全家人间灭绝, 户口销户