

大学英语阅读材料

仔细阅读 Reading in depth.

1. 主旨题

Passage 1

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible (可减税的). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least. Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

61. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality _____.

- A) still judge a man by his clothes
- B) hold the uniform in such high regard
- C) enjoy having a professional identity
- D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform

62. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform _____.

- A) suggests quality work
- B) discards his social identity
- C) appears to be more practical
- D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes

63. The chief function of a uniform is to _____.

- A) provide practical benefits to the wearer
- B) make the wearer catch the public eye
- C) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
- D) provide the wearer with a professional identity

64. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms _____.

- A) are usually helpful

- B) have little or no individual freedom
 - C) tend to lose their individuality
 - D) enjoy greater popularity
65. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) Uniforms and Society
 - B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
 - C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform
 - D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

Passage 2

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do, especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he says.

"Resume (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate," Crossley concludes. "If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to detail? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forest for the trees," says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

26. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected_____.
- A) because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
 - B) because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
 - C) because they failed to give detailed description of their background in their applications
 - D) because they eliminated their names from the applicants list themselves
27. The word "perfectionists" (para.3) refers to those who_____.
- A) demand others to get everything absolutely right
 - B) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
 - C) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
 - D) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
28. Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader?
- A) Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked
 - B) Don't forget details when drawing pictures
 - C) Be ware of the importance of a task before undertaking it
 - D) Careless applicants are not to be trusted

29. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that _____.
- A) minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
 - B) failure is the mother of success
 - C) adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
 - D) keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
30. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) Don't Be a Perfectionist
 - B) Importance of Adjustments
 - C) Details and Major Objectives
 - D) Hard Work Plus Good Luck

Passage 3

It's a brand new world---a world built around brands. Hard-charging, noise-making, culture-shaping brands are everywhere. They're on supermarket shelves, of course, but also in business plans for .com startups and in the names of sports complexes. Brands are infiltrating (渗透) people's everyday lives---by sticking their logos on clothes, in concert programs, on subway-station walls, even in elementary school classrooms.

We live in an age in which CBS newscasters wear Nike jackets on the air, in which Burger King and McDonald's open kiosks(小亭) in elementary school lunchrooms, in which schools like Stanford University are endowed with a Yahoo! Founders Chair. But as brands reach (and then overreach) into every aspect of our lives, the companies behind them invite more questions, deeper scrutiny—and an inevitable backlash(强烈反应) by consumers.

“Our intellectual lives and our public spaces are being taken over by marketing ---and that has real implications for citizenship,” says author and activists Naomi Klien. “It's important for any healthy culture to have public space--- a place where people are treated as citizens instead of as consumers. We've completely lost that space.”

Since the mid-1980s, as more and more companies have shifted from being about products to being about ideas – Starbucks isn't selling coffee; It's selling community!----those companies have poured more and more resources into marketing campaigns.

To pay for those campaigns, those same companies figured out ways to cut costs elsewhere, for example, by using contract labor at home and low-wage labor in developing countries. Contract laborers are hired on a temporary, per-assignment basis, and employers have no obligation to provide any benefits (such as health insurance) or long-term job security. This saves companies money but obviously puts workers in vulnerable situations. In the United States, contract labor has given rise to so-called McJobs, which employers and workers alike pretend are temporary----even though these jobs are usually held by adults who are trying to support families.

The massive expansion of marketing campaigns in the 1980s coincided with the reduction of government spending for schools and for museums. This made those institutions much too willing, even eager, to partner with private companies. But companies took advantage of the needs of those institutions, reaching too far, and overwhelming the civic space with their marketing agendas.

46. Which of the following does the author state as a factor in the increasing presence of brands in people's lives?
- A) the aggressive nature of corporate marketing
 - B) the lack of government funding for schools and museums

- C) the lack of government regulations of marketing methods
 - D) the corporate funding of public spaces
47. Naomi Klein's attitude towards the infiltration of brands into spaces is one of _____.
A) concern B) ambivalence C) outrage D) acceptance
48. The passage suggests that most contract laborers in the U.S. _____.
A) pretend to be temporary workers
B) may have trouble supporting their families financially
C) have work conditions comparable to those of low-wage workers overseas .
D) are likely to receive health benefits from their employers
49. This passage is mainly about _____.
A) the problems with current corporate practices
B) the nature of current marketing campaigns and strategies
C) the importance of brands in American culture
D) the excessive presence of brand and marketing in people's lives.
50. The last paragraph tells us that _____.
A) inadequate federal funding facilitated the privatization of schools and museums
B) public institutions were too quick to accept corporate marketing as a source of funding
C) companies manipulated schools through sophisticated ad campaigns
D) by the 1980s ,very few public institutions were not funding by corporations

2. 细节题

Passage 1

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a difference in how long the misery lasts.

The American Lung Association (ALA) has issued new guidelines on combating colds and the flu, and one of the keys is being able to quickly tell the two apart. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come.

The common cold and the flu are both caused by viruses. More than 200 viruses can cause cold symptoms, while the flu is caused by three viruses--flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine, which is, for most people, the best way to fight the flu, according to the ALA.

But if the flu does strike, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for.

Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

The ALA notes that it may be particularly difficult to tell when infants and preschool age children have the flu. It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms.

Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well. However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome (综合症), a rare but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system.

There is, of course, no vaccine for the common cold. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people who have colds can reduce the likelihood of catching one.

11. According to the author, knowing the cause of the misery will help ____.

- A) shorten the duration of the illness
- B) the patient buys medicine over the counter
- C) the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs
- D) prevent people from catching colds and the flu

12. We learn from the passage that ____.

- A) one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu
- B) aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu
- C) delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system
- D) over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu

13. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively, ____.

- A) one should identify the virus which causes it
- B) one should consult a doctor as soon as possible
- C) one should take medicine upon catching the disease
- D) one should remain alert when the disease is spreading

14. Which of the following symptoms will distinguish the flu from a cold?

- A) A stuffy nose.
 - B) A high temperature.
 - C) A sore throat.
 - D) A dry cough
15. If children have flu-like symptoms, their parents _____.
- A) are advised not to give them aspirin
 - B) should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome
 - C) are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination
 - D) should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever

Passage 2

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that emails are automatically recorded—and can come back to *haunt* you—appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week. In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 per cent of emails, 21 per cent of instant messages, 27 per cent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 per cent of phone calls.

His results, to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April, have surprised psychologists. Some expected e-mailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the *detachment* (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practiced at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time—in an instant message or phone call, say—than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are *spontaneous* (脱口而出的) responses to an unexpected demand, such as: “Do you like my dress?”

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But given his results, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

57. Hancock’s *study* focuses on _____.
- [A] the consequences of lying in various communications media
 - [B] the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas
 - [C] people’s references in selecting communication technologies
 - [D] people’s honesty levels across a range of communications media
58. Hancock’s research finding surprised those who believed that _____.
- [A] people are less likely to lie in instant messages

- [B] people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
 - [C] people are most likely to lie in email communication
 - [D] people are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations
59. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?
- [A] They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
 - [B] They believe that honesty is the best policy.
 - [C] They tend to be relaxed when using those media.
 - [D] They are most practised at those forms of communication.
60. According to Hancock, the *telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales* because ____.
- [A] salesmen can talk directly to their customers
 - [B] salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
 - [C] salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy
 - [D] salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively
61. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.
- [A] honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications
 - [B] more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees
 - [C] suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
 - [D] email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

Passage 3

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

For about three centuries we have been doing science, trying science out, using science for the construction of what we call modern civilization. Every dispensable item of contemporary technology, from canal locks to dial telephones to penicillin, was pieced together from the analysis of data provided by one or another series of scientific experiments. Three hundred years seems a long time for testing a new approach to human inter-living, long enough to set back for critical appraisal of the scientific method, maybe even long enough to vote on whether to go on with it or not. There is an argument.

Voices have been raised in protest since the beginning, rising in pitch and violence in the nineteenth century during the early stages of the industrial revolution, summoning urgent crowds into the streets on the issue of nuclear energy. "Give it back," say some of the voices, "It doesn't really work, we've tried it and it doesn't work. Go back three hundred years and start again on something else less chancy for the race of man."

The principle discoveries in this century, taking all in all, are the glimpses of the depth of our ignorance of nature. Things that used to seem clear and rational, and matters of absolute certainty-Newtonian mechanics, for example-have slipped through our fingers; and we are left with a new set of gigantic puzzles, cosmic uncertainties, and ambiguities. Some of the laws of physics are amended every few years; some are canceled outright; some undergo revised versions of legislative intent as if they were acts of Congress.

Just thirty years ago we call it a biological revolution when the fantastic geometry of the DNA molecule was exposed to public view and the linear language of genetics was decoded. For a while, things seemed simple and clear: the cell was a neat little machine, a mechanical device ready for

taking to pieces and reassembling, like a tiny watch. But just in the last few years it has become almost unbelievably complex, filled with strange parts whose functions are beyond today's imagining.

It is not just that there is more to do, there is everything to do. What lies ahead, or what can lie ahead if the efforts in basic research are continued, is much more than the conquest of human disease or the improvement of agricultural technology or the cultivation of nutrients in the sea. As we learn more about fundamental processes of living things in general we will learn more about ourselves.

51. What CANNOT be inferred from the first paragraph?

- A) Scientific experiments in the past three hundred years have produced many valuable items.
- B) For three hundred years there have been people holding a hostile attitude toward science.
- C) Modern civilization depends on science so man supports scientific progress unanimously.
- D) Some people think three hundred years is not long enough to set back for critical appraisal of scientific method.

52. The principle discovery in this century shows _____.

- A) man has overthrown Newton's laws of physics
- B) man has solved a new set of gigantic puzzles
- C) man has lost many scientific discoveries
- D) man has given up some of the once accepted theories

53. Now scientists have found in the past few years _____.

- A) the exposure of DNA to the public is unnecessary
- B) the tiny cell in DNA is a neat little machine
- C) man knows nothing about DNA
- D) man has much to learn about DNA

54. The writer's main purpose in writing the passage is to say that _____.

- A) science is just at its beginning
- B) science has greatly improved man's life
- C) science has made profound progress
- D) science has done too little to human beings

55. The writer's attitude towards science is _____.

- A) critical B) approving C) neutral D) regretful

3. 推理题

Passage 1

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement. For example, some advertisers have appealed to people's desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

Sometimes advertising is intentionally misleading. A few years ago a brand of bread was offer to dieters with the message that there were fewer calories in every slice. It turned out that the bread was not dietetic, but just regular bread. There were fewer calories because it was sliced very thin, but there were the same number of calories in every loaf.

On the positive side, emotional appeals may respond to a consumer's real concerns. Consider fire insurance. Fire insurance may be sold by appealing to fear of loss. But fear of loss is the real reason for fire insurance. The security of knowing that property is protected by insurance makes the purchase of fire insurance a worthwhile investment for most people. If consumers consider the quality of the insurance plans as well as the message in the ads, they will benefit from the advertising.

Each consumer must evaluate her or his own situation. Are the benefits of the product important enough to justify buying it? Advertising is intended to appeal to consumers, but it does not force them to buy the product. Consumers still control the final buying decision.

31. Advertising can persuade the consumer to buy worthless products by _____.

- A) stressing their high quality
- B) convincing him of their low price
- C) maintaining a balance between quality and price
- D) appealing to his buying motives

32. The reason why the bread advertisement is misleading is that _____.

- A) thin slices of bread could contain more calories
- B) the loaf was cut into regular slices
- C) the bread was not genuine bread
- D) the total number of calories in the loaf remained the same

33. The passage tells us that _____.

- A) sometimes advertisements really sell what the consumer needs
- B) advertisements occasionally force consumers into buying things they don't need
- C) the buying motives of consumers are controlled by advertisements
- D) fire insurance is seldom a worthwhile investment

34. It can be inferred from the passage that a smart consumer should _____.

- A) think carefully about the benefits described in the advertisements
- B) guard against the deceiving nature of advertisements
- C) be familiar with various advertising strategies
- D) avoid buying products that have strong emotional appeal

35. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) how to make a wise buying decision
- B) ways to protect the interests of the consumer

- C) the positive and negative aspects of advertising
- D) the function of advertisements in promoting sales

Passage 2

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from one another, and there is a great deal of debate between proponents of each theory. The controversy is often referred to as “nature / nurture”.

Those who support the “nature” side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors. That our environment has little, if anything to do with our abilities, characteristics, and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Proponents of the “nurture” theory, or, as they are often called, behaviorists, claimed that our environment is more important than our biologically based instinct in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. The behaviorists' view of the human being is quite mechanistic; they maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli (刺激) as the basis of their behavior.

Neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior. In fact, it is quite likely that the key to our behavior lies somewhere between these two extremes. That the controversy will continue for a long time is certain.

1. Which one of the following statements would supporters of the “nature” theory agree with?
 - A) A person's instincts have little effect on his actions.
 - B) Environment is important in determining a person's behavior and personality.
 - C) Biological reasons have a strong influence on how we act.
 - D) The behaviorists' view correctly explains how we act.
2. Which one of the following statements would proponents of the “nurture” theory agree with?
 - A) A person's character is greatly influenced by his environment.
 - B) Behaviorist theory is not correct.
 - C) Biologically based instincts are important in how we act.
 - D) Environment has little to do with behavior.
3. B. F. Skinner _____.
 - A) supports the nature theory.
 - B) believes in the importance of genes in determining personality.
 - C) thinks the environment plays an important role in determining character.
 - D) believes instincts govern behavior.
4. Concerning the nature/nurture controversy, the writer of this article _____.
 - A) supports the nature theory.
 - B) supports the nurture theory.

- C) believes both are completely wrong.
- D) thinks that the correct explanation of human behavior will take ideas from both theories.
5. In the United States, Black people often score below White people on intelligence tests. With this in mind, which one of the following statements is not true?
- A) Nature proponents would say that Whites are genetically superior to Blacks.
- B) Supporters of the nature theory would say that Whites score well because they have superior environment.
- C) Behaviorists would say that Black often lack the educational and environmental advantages that Whites enjoy.
- D) Nurture proponents would disagree that Blacks are biologically inferior to Whites.

Passage 3

In a country that defines itself by ideals, not by shared blood, who should be allowed to come, work and live here? In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks these questions have never seemed more pressing.

On Dec. 11, 2001, as part of the effort to increase homeland security, federal and local authorities in 14 states staged “Operation Safe Travel” — raids on airports to arrest employees with false *identification* (身份证明). In Salt Lake City there were 69 arrests. But those captured were anything but terrorists, most of them illegal immigrants from Central or South America. Authorities said the undocumented workers’ illegal status made them open to *blackmail* (讹诈) by terrorists.

Many immigrants in Salt Lake City were angered by the arrests and said they felt as if they were being treated like disposable goods.

Mayor Anderson said those feelings were justified to a certain extent. “We’re saying we want you to work in these places, *we’re going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are*, and then when it’s convenient for us, or when we can try to make a point in terms of national security, especially after Sept. 11, then you’re disposable. There are whole families being uprooted for all of the wrong reasons,” Anderson said.

If Sept. 11 had never happened, the airport workers would not have been arrested and could have gone on quietly living in America, probably indefinitely. And Castro, a manager at a Ben & Jerry’s ice cream shop at the airport, had been working 10 years with the same false Social Security card when she was arrested in the December airport raid. Now she and her family are living under the threat of *deportation* (驱逐出境). Castro’s case is currently waiting to be settled. While she awaits the outcome, the government has granted her permission to work here and she has returned to her job at Ben & Jerry’s.

62. According to the author, the United States claims to be a nation _____.

- [A] composed of people having different values
- [B] encouraging individual pursuits
- [C] sharing common interests
- [D] founded on shared ideals

63. How did **the immigrants in Salt Lake City** feel about “Operation Safe Travel”?

- [A] Guilty.
- [B] Offended.
- [C] Disappointed.

- [D] Discouraged.
64. Undocumented workers became the target of “Operation Safe Travel” because _____.
[A] evidence was found that they were potential terrorists (potential“潜在的, 可能的”)
[B] most of them worked at airports under threat of terrorist attacks
[C] terrorists might take advantage of their illegal status the undocumented workers’ illegal status made them open to blackmail by terrorists
[D] they were reportedly helping hide terrorists around the airport
65. By saying “...**we’re going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are**” (Line 2, Para 4), Mayor Anderson means “_____”.
[A] we will turn a blind eye to your illegal status
[B] we will examine the laws in a different way
[C] there are other ways of enforcing the law
[D] the existing laws must not be ignored
66. What do we learn about Ana Castro from the last paragraph?
[A] She will be deported sooner or later.
[B] She is allowed to stay permanently.
[C] Her case has been dropped.
[D] Her fate remains uncertain.

4. 综合

Passage 1

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

To discover how life began, archaeologists study fossils. Fossils are the remains or marks of plants and animals of long ago that have been preserved in the earth's crust. The simplest forms of life appear in the lowest or oldest rocks. Although scientists can calculate that the earth is 4.6 billion years old, the oldest rocks that show any trace of life are less than 2 billion years old. Therefore, about 2.5 billion years had passed on the earth when life originated. Since the oldest forms of life were all sea life, many scientists believe life began in the sea.

We do not know exactly how, but in some miraculous way, the right kind of molecules happened to combine in the ocean or in clay to form a minute organism. All life has probably evolved from that single original cell, which may have been something like the bacterial of today. This one-celled organism ate, grew, responded to its surroundings, reproduced itself, and spread throughout the oceans.

Probably those first tiny organisms were not all alike. Some were better able to obtain food or adapt to colder waters. The stronger cells survived and their characteristics were passed on to the next generation.

The early cells reproduced simply by dividing in two. After a long time, single cells became attached to one another, and each cell became specialized in a different function. Gradually organisms became more and more complex. Today, many living things are made up of combinations of cells; our bodies are composed of skin cells, blood cells, muscle cells, brain cells, and so on.

The gradual migration of life from the ocean to the land was another major step that makes man advances possible. Eventually plants and animals divided into males and females, and possibilities increased for developing new and varied species or types. To date, more than 400,000 species of plants and 1,200,000 species of animals have developed. Gradually, the senses of sight and hearing improved in animals and brains grew and developed. Finally, intelligence progressed, leading to the development of human beings.

31. According to the passage, in order to study when and where life came into being, scientists should _____.
A. study animals and plants
B. analyze fossils scientifically
C. calculate the time for the existence of the earth
D. preserve the earth's crust with the oldest rocks
32. According to the passage, scientists are deeply impressed by _____.
A. the evolution of all life in history
B. the ability of single cell organisms
C. the way in which the tiny organisms are formed
D. the similarity between the original cell and the bacteria
33. The original organisms mentioned in the passage can remain alive mainly under the condition of _____.
A. their looking like one another

- B. their ability to stay in colder water
 - C. having no food problem
 - D. being stronger than others
34. What helps you have a better understanding of the more and more complex organisms?

- A. The special functions of the cells in the human body.
 - B. The complicated structure of the human body.
 - C. The increasingly complex ways in which the cells became specialized in function.
 - D. The complicated processes in which the cells in all the living things split again and again.
35. Which of the following has promoted the development of human beings only according to the passage? _____
- A. The improved intelligence.
 - B. The division of male and female.
 - C. The migration from the ocean to the land.
 - D. The senses of seeing and hearing.

Passage 2

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

America is a country on the move. In unheard of numbers, people of all ages are exercising their way to better health. According to the latest figures, 59 percent of American adults exercise regularly--up 12 percent from just two years ago and more than double the figure of 25 years ago. Even non-exercisers believe they would be more attractive and confident if they were more active. It is hard not to get the message. The virtues of physical fitness are shown on magazine covers, postage stamps, and television ads for everything from beauty soaps to travel books. Exercise as a part of daily life did not catch on until the late 1960s when research by military doctors began to show the health benefits of doing regular physical exercises. Growing publicity (宣传) for races held in American cities helped fuel a strong interest in the ancient sport of running. Although running has leveled off in recent years as Americans have discovered equally rewarding-and sometimes safer-forms of exercise, such as walking and swimming, running remains the most popular form of exercise.

As the popularity of exercise continues to mount, so does scientific evidence of its health benefits. The key to fitness is exercising the major muscle groups vigorously enough to approximately double the heart rate and keep it doubled for 20 to 30 minutes at a time. Doing such physical exercises three times or more a week will produce considerable improvements in physical health in about three months.

36. According to the passage, what was the percentage of American adults doing regular physical exercises two years ago? _____
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. About 70% | B. Nearly 60% |
| C. Almost 50% | D. More than 20% |
37. A growing interest in sports developed after _____.
 A. research showed their health benefits
 B. people got the message from magazine covers and postage stamps

- C. scientific evidence of health benefits was shown on TV ads
 - D. an increasing number of races were held in American cities
38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase “leveled off” (para. 2, Line6)? _____
- A. Become very popular.
 - B. Stopped being popular.
 - C. Reached its lowest level in popularity.
 - D. Stopped increasing in popularity.
39. It can be learnt from the passage that the health benefits of exercise _____.
- A. are yet to be proved
 - B. are to be further studied
 - C. are supported by scientific evidence
 - D. are self-evident
40. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage? _____
- A. Different Forms of Exercise.
 - B. Exercise—The Road to Health.
 - C. Scientific Evidence of Health Benefits.
 - D. Running –A popular Form of Sport.

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln went to Gettysburg in Pennsylvania to speak at the National Soldiers Cemetery. The Civil War was still going on. There was much criticism of President Lincoln at the time. He was not at all popular. He had been invited to speak at Gettysburg only out of courtesy. The principal speaker was to be Edward Everett, a famous statesman and speaker of the day. Everett was a handsome man and very popular everywhere.

It is said that Lincoln prepared his speech on the train while going to Gettysburg. Late that night, alone in his hotel room and tired out, he again worked briefly on the speech. The next day Everett spoke first. He spoke for an hour and 57 minutes. His speech was a perfect example of the rich oratory of the day. Then Lincoln rose. The crowd of 15,000 people at first paid little attention to him. He spoke for only nine minutes. At the end there was little applause. Lincoln turned to a friend and remarked, "I have failed again." On the train back to Washington he commented sadly, "That speech was a flat failure, and the people are disappointed."

Some newspapers at first criticized the speech. But little by little, as people read the speech, they began to understand better. They began to appreciate its simplicity and its deep meaning. It was a speech which only Abraham Lincoln could have made.

Today, every American school child learns Lincoln's Gettysburg Address by heart. Now everyone thinks of it as one of the greatest orations ever given in American history.

31. In 1863, Abraham Lincoln was _____.
A. very critical
B. unpopular
C. very popular
D. very courteous
32. Lincoln was invited to speak at the National soldiers Cemetery because he was _____.
A. a famous orator
B. very handsome
C. President of the United States at the time
D. a popular statesman
33. It can be inferred from the text that _____.
A. Lincoln prepared his speech very carefully before he went to Gettysburg
B. Lincoln was very busy at the time and didn't have much time to prepare his speech
C. Lincoln's speech was full of rich oratory
D. Lincoln's speech was very long
34. Lincoln's speech was _____.
A. an immediate success
B. warmly applauded
C. a total failure
D. not well-received at first

35. Which of the following statement is NOT true? _____
- A. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has deep meaning.
 - B. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is simple in style.
 - C. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was memorized by every American school child.
 - D. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is the greatest speech ever delivered in the United States.

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Is there a "success personality"---some winning combination of qualities that leads almost inevitably to achievement? If so, exactly what is that secret success formula, and can anyone cultivate it?

At the Gallup Organization we recently focused in depth on success, probing the attitudes and qualities of 1500 prominent people selected at random from Who's Who in America. Our research finds out a number of qualities that occur regularly among top achievers. Here is one of the most important, that is common sense.

Common sense is the most prevailing quality possessed by our respondents. Seventy-nine percent award themselves a top score in this category and 61 percent say that common sense was very important in contributing to their success.

To most, common sense means the ability to present sound, practical judgments on everyday affairs. To do this, one has to sweep aside extraneous ideas and get right to the core of what matters. A Texas oil and gas businessman puts it this day: "The key ability for success is simplifying. In conducting meetings, and dealing with industry, reducing a complex problem to the simplest terms is highly important."

Is common sense a quality a person is born with, or can you do something to increase it? The oil man's answer is that common sense can definitely be developed. He attributes his to learning how to debate in school. Another way to increase your store of common sense is to observe it in others, learning from their—and your own—mistakes.

Besides common sense, there are many other factors that influence success: knowing your field, self—reliance, intelligence, the ability to get things done, leadership, creativity, relationships with others, and of course, luck. But common sense stands out. If you cultivate these qualities, chances are you'll succeed. And you might even find yourself listed in Who's Who someday?

36. It can be known from the passage that Who's Who _____.
- A. is a very useful book telling us how to succeed
 - B. is a book providing us with the information about the family life of some famous people
 - C. is a book proving us with the names and brief biographies of the top successful people
 - D. is a book from which we can find out the names of different people in the world
37. According to the author common sense _____.
- A. is something that common people like best

- B. is a popular quality a person is born with
C. is something that enables one to form correct opinions
D. is a quality that is possessed by common people
38. The word “extraneous” in para. 4 most probably means _____.
A. right B. extraordinary C. explicit D. not related
39. It can be inferred from the passage that a successful businessman _____.
A. tries to get experience through practice
B. pays attention to the essence of a problem when he tries to solve
C. keeps on learning in order to be successful
D. has strong willpower, extensive interest and intelligence
40. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.
A. what successful people have in common
B. organization ability and good work habits
C. the way to obtain big profit and achieve fame and success
D. knowledge and interest which are primary to success

Passage 5

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The dog, called Prince, was an intelligent animal and a slave to William. From morning till night, when William was at home, Prince never left his sight, practically ignoring all other members of the family. The dog had a number of clearly defined duties, for which Williams had patiently trained him and, like the good pupil he was, Prince lived for the chance to demonstrate his abilities.

When William wanted to put on his boots, he would murmur “Boots” and within seconds the dog would drop them at his feet. At nine every morning, Prince ran off to the general store in the village, returning shortly not only with William daily paper but with a half ounce packet of William favorite tobacco, John Rhineys Mixed. A gundog by breed, Prince possessed a large soft mouth specially evolved for the safe carrying of hunted creatures, so the paper and the tobacco came to no harm, never even showing a tooth mark. William was a railway man, an engine driver, and he wore a blue uniform which smelled of oil and oil fuel. He had to work at odd times —“days”, “late days” or “nights”. Over the years Prince got to know these periods of work and rest, knew when his master would leave the house and return, and the dog did not waste this knowledge. If William overslept, as he often did, Prince barked at the bedroom door until he woke, much to the annoyance of the family. On his return, Williams slippers were brought to him, the paper and tobacco too if previously undelivered.

A curious thing happened to William during the snow and ice of last winter. One evening he slipped and fell on the icy pavement somewhere between the village and his home. He was so badly shaken that he stayed in bed for three days; and not until he got up and dressed again did he discover that he had lost his wallet containing over fifty pounds. The house was turned upside down in the search, but the wallet was not found. However, two days later—that was five days

after the fall—Prince dropped the wallet into William’s hand. Very muddy, stained and wet through, the little case still contained fifty three pounds, William’s driving license and a few other papers. Where the dog had found it no one could tell, but found it he had and recognized it probably by the faint oily smell on the worn leather.

31. How did the dog perform his duties?
- A. He was delighted to show them off.
 - B. He did his best but was not often successful.
 - C. He did them quickly to get them over.
 - D. He had few opportunities to do them.
32. What does the passage tell us about gundogs?
- A. They are the fastest runners of all dogs.
 - B. Their teeth are removed when they are young.
 - C. They can carry birds, etc. without hurting them.
 - D. They breed well, producing many young dogs.
33. As a result of William’s work, ____.
- A. he did not get enough sleep
 - B. there was an oily smell from his clothes
 - C. the dog grew accustomed to traveling by train
 - D. the dog was confused about the time of the day
34. It upset William’s wife and family when ____.
- A. William had to go to work at night
 - B. the dog made too much noise in the house
 - C. William made them all get up early
 - D. the dog would not let them see the newspaper
35. William did not realize his loss for several days because ____.
- A. he trusted the dog to find the wallet
 - B. he was unconscious all that time
 - C. he thought the wallet was in the house
 - D. he had no occasion to feel in his pockets

Passage 6

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

About ten men in every hundred suffer from color blindness in some way; women are luckier only about one in two hundred is affected in this manner. There are different forms of colour blindness. A man may not be able to see deep red.

He may think that red, orange and yellow are all shades of green. Sometimes a person cannot tell the difference between blue and green. In rare cases an unlucky man may see everything in shades of green—a strange world indeed.

In certain occupations color blindness can be dangerous, and candidates are tested most carefully. For example, when fighting at night, soldiers use lights of flares to signal to each other. A green light may mean “Advance” and a red light may mean “Danger! Keep back!”. You can see

what will happen if somebody thinks that red is green! Color blindness in human beings is a strange thing to explain. In a single eye there are millions of very small things called “cones” (椎状细胞). These help to see in a bright light and to tell the difference between colors. There are also millions of “rods” (视杆细胞) but these are used for seeing when it is nearly dark. They show us shape but not color. Wait until it is dark tonight, then go outside. Look round you and try to see what colors you can recognize.

Birds and animals which hunt at night have eyes which contain few or no cones at all, so they cannot see colors. As far as we know, bats and adult owls cannot see colors at all, only light and dark shapes. Similarly cats and dogs cannot see colors as well as we can.

Insects can see ultra violet rays which are invisible to us, and some of them can even see X rays. The wings of a moth may seem grey and dull to us, but to insects they may appear beautiful, showing colors which we cannot see. Scientists know that there are other colors around us which insects can see but we cannot see. Some insects have favorite colors. Mosquitoes like blue, but do not like yellow. A red light will not attract insects but a blue lamp will.

36. Among people who suffer from color blindness, _____.
A. some may see everything in shades of green
B. few can tell the difference between blue and green
C. few may think that red, orange and yellow are all shades of green
D. very few may think that everything in the world is in green
37. When millions of rods in our eyes are at work in darkness we can see _____.
A. colors only
B. shapes and colors
C. shapes only
D. darkness only
38. According to the passage, bats and adult owls can not see colors _____.
A. because they hunt at night
B. because they cannot see light
C. because they have no cones and rods
D. because they have no cones
39. According to the passage, dogs and cats _____.
A. as well as human beings can not see some colors
B. have fewer cones than human beings
C. have less rods than human beings
D. can see colors as well as human beings
40. Which of the following is not true about insects?
A. Insects can see more colors than human beings.
B. Insects can see ultra violet rays which are invisible to men.
C. All insects have their favorite colors.
D. The world is more colorful to insects than to human beings.

Passage 7

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Turns out we aren't good at walking and talking at the same time, according to a study of pedestrians on their cell phones. Nearly one-third of pedestrians surveyed were distracted by their mobile devices while crossing the street, say researchers of the study. Previous work showed that people talking on cell phones were at greater risk of being careless while walking, but those studies focused on simulated environments, so the current study's authors examined a large number of pedestrians in real-world situations.

In the present study, during the summer of 2012, scientists studied 1,102 pedestrians at 20 intersections logging the city's highest number of pedestrian injuries over the past few years. To include as many people as possible, researchers recorded observations at three different times during the day: the morning commute, lunch hour, and the afternoon commute.

They watched how pedestrians crossed the street—whether they looked both ways or obeyed the intersection signal—and also recorded how long it took pedestrians to do so. Distractions included listening to music with headphones, using a cell phone or *earpiece* (耳机) to talk on a cell phone, text messaging, and talking with another person. They also included information on the pedestrians' gender and made estimates of their ages.

Compared to pedestrians who were not distracted, those who were texting took 1.87 seconds longer to cross and were four times more likely to not look where they were going, disobey traffic lights, or cross outside of the crosswalk. While the study did not track injuries related to these trends, previous studies have linked such activities to a higher risk of being injured while crossing the street.

Combined with the rise in the use of mobile devices, especially smart phones, the results raise concerns that multitasking while walking may be a rising concern for pedestrians. And that danger may only climb, as the number of wireless devices has already exceeded the population of the United States. Last year, roughly 1,152 people wound up in the emergency room to treat injuries caused by using a cell phone or electronic device. Those numbers may be underestimated, however, because patients may not always admit that they were juggling their phones along with other activities such as walking or driving when they were hurt.

The study's authors hope the results bring more public safety attention to the dangers of being distracted by mobile phones, not just for those in a car but for those getting around on their own two feet as well. "Cell phones are great, but when they intrude into tasks that require our full concentration, it puts all of us at risk," the study's senior author, Dr. Beth.

46. What's the difference between the current study in the text and previous studies?
- A) Situations for carrying out the surveys are different.
 - B) The levels of carelessness in people surveyed are not similar at all.
 - C) The lengths of time for talking on phones are quite different.
 - D) The basic functions of phones are quite changed.
47. How did scientists carry out the present survey?
- A) They observed the behavior of the same group of pedestrians at three times.
 - B) They tried hard to watch out for proper behaviors among pedestrians.
 - C) They choose the most dangerous intersections to record pedestrians' behavior.
 - D) They had to note down personal information about people who are using their phones.
48. What did the study discover concerning people's using phones?
- A) The use of phones may lead to serious harm to pedestrians.
 - B) Using phones may consume a large part of people's attention.

- C) The way of using phones may reflect how old one person is.
D) Defying traffic rules while talking on the phone could be pardoned.
49. The wide use of smart phones _____.
A) enables multitasking at the workplace to boost efficiency
B) triggers the sales of electronic devices in the United States
C) causes a big problem beyond people's imagination
D) propels people to be liars about their actual use of mobile phones
50. What's the researchers' suggestion as to the use of mobile phones?
A) More attention should be paid to its potential danger.
B) People's ability of handling phones while doing other tasks should be strengthened.
C) Limits are supposed to be imposed on dangerous use of phones.
D) Measures are expected to train people in how to focus their attention to the largest extent.

Passage 8

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In 2011, Cornell political scientist Suzanne Mettler highlighted poll results showing a striking phenomenon: About half of the Americans receiving federal assistance in paying college tuition or medical bills believe they have never benefited from a government social program. The results are evidence of what Mettler has termed “the submerged state”—a series of policies, like tuition tax credits or federally-guaranteed student loans, that are practically invisible to citizens. That invisibility, she argues, erodes public support for the very idea of government playing an active role in people's lives.

Now in her new book, Mettler reveals how, over the past 60 years, American higher-education policy has gone from being visible and effective (the GI Bill and the Pell grant program) to being invisible and inefficient (\$32 billion in federal funding for for-profit colleges with abysmal graduation rates). Congressional polarization along party lines, it turns out, played a major role, as did plummeting federal and state support for four-year public universities.

As for the failures of higher education policy, Mettler related to World War II veterans and their experience of the GI Bill. She was struck by how transformative it was for them, both for their social and economic status and for their political engagement. The veterans became more involved citizens. The nation went on to have several more iterations (翻版) of the GI bill and then expand student aid to civilians. During that period through the 1970s, Americans were successfully expanding access to college throughout the income spectrum. Since then, she was becoming interested in rising economic inequality, and she wanted to know what difference higher education was making.

According to her, there are so many reasons why Americans need to increase the percentage of college graduates. Americans need more people who are highly skilled to try and create the kind of innovation and creativity that leads to greater economic development in all sorts of ways. And then it'll help to mitigate social inequality. If America has more highly educated people, it will create more civic engagement and political engagement and leadership for American society. In other words, although education is deemed as a driver of inequality, she herself tends to portray the four-year college degree as a transformative tool in battling inequality.

She also believes that people's job prospects are greater if they have a four-year degree than if they have a two-year degree. That said, getting a two-year degree is certainly better than having a high school degree. America needs to do better at both two-years and four-years. Part of the issue is that when people first graduate, there can be an easier segue (接入) into the job market for people with a two-year degree who are directed toward a specific job. But over the course of time, the four-year

people surpass them.

51. What can we learn about “the submerged state”?
 - A) The general public cannot benefit from certain policies in an obvious way.
 - B) The government in USA tends to shun its duty of providing benefit for its citizens.
 - C) It’s hard for college candidates to obtain federal assistance in paying their education.
 - D) There’s much room for social programs to be perfected.
52. Why is American higher education policy said to be invisible?
 - A) Because many undergraduates choose to drop out of school.
 - B) Because military personnel consume the most part of governmental financial support.
 - C) Because public higher education institutions get much less governmental support.
 - D) Because the two political parties decide on withdrawing financial support.
53. After WWII, how did higher education policy help with American citizens?
 - A) Soldiers become active in political life after leaving the battle field.
 - B) The government grants people ways to gain a higher social status.
 - C) American citizens have to face inequality in income.
 - D) People from different backgrounds have the chance to receive college education.
54. According to Mettler, why does America need more college students?
 - A) Highly educated people are good at solving political disputes.
 - B) They eventually contribute to the diminishing of social inequality.
 - C) College students are the driving force for passing on American spirit.
 - D) People with little education tend to suffer a lot in social life.
55. What’s Mettle’s view on a four-year college degree?
 - A) It offers its owner a ticket to be employed even in a bad economy.
 - B) It will bring much financial benefits.
 - C) It may do better in battling social inequality than a two-year college degree.
 - D) It needs more visible financial aid from the federal government.

Passage 9

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog (齿轮) in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and “human – relations” experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue and the white-collar workers have become economic puppets (木偶) who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow – competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the pre-industrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century “free enterprise” capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are not solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities – those of all love and of reason – are the aims of social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

46. Despite the comfortable working conditions, employees _____.
A. suffer from the feeling of being an automated part of machines
B. have to dance with the rhythm of a working machine every day
C. cannot put all the energy into work because of family chores
D. always feel tired of the management and bureaucracy of the factory
47. Employees are anxious about themselves because _____.
A. they cannot earn as much as they have expected before

- B. they have to always compete with others for a better position
 - C. they cannot obtain spiritual satisfaction as a human being
 - D. they are always confronted with fundamental problems of life
48. Those who are superior in position to others may suffer from _____.
- A. the solitude derived from success
 - B. the fear for the loss of self-respect
 - C. becoming a member of the competitive race
 - D. the pain of being envied by their subordinates
49. In order to stay competitive at work, employees _____.
- A. must do endless tests provided by company psychologists
 - B. decide to give up their individual happiness and health
 - C. have to keep an eye constantly on other co-workers
 - D. have to take the risk of sacrificing both health and happiness
50. In the author's opinion, a humanist industrialism _____.
- A. can prevent employees from becoming economic puppets
 - B. can offer workers a completely successful career
 - C. has the ability to eliminate bureaucracy in any forms
 - D. is a great leap for the freedom of all human beings

Passage 10

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The factor which influences human life more than any other is that man lives in groups. He is the product of a group (mother and father); he is nurtured by a group (family or family substitute); and he spends all his life, unless he chooses to be a hermit, interacting with and within groups of various kinds.

The type of group most important to man is one in which the members are personally involved with each other on both an emotional and physical level, in which relations are characterized by informality, and in which these relations are stable and durable. Such a group is known in sociological terms as a primary group, and its foremost example is the family.

In small, non-technological, homogeneous societies, with members ranked on a more or less equal footing as to wealth, status, and privilege, the type of relations prevalent within a primary group exist at the level of the entire society. Such a society is referred to as a communal society.

In large, heterogeneous, technologically advanced, competitive societies, where division of labor is practiced, and where consequent inequalities exist in wealth, status, and privilege, it becomes necessary for individuals to expand their interaction to secondary groups. Members of a secondary group do not tend to be emotionally involved with each other. Relations are mostly formal and partial since the members come together for a definite and temporary reason. Teacher and student, merchant and customer, doctor and patient are examples of secondary groups. A

society in which these relationships prevail is termed an associational society.

Man's physical and emotional needs are best satisfied within societies, and the individual develops a sense of well-being, of belonging and fitting in. But, if they are not satisfied, the individual's normal development is hampered, and he tends to suffer feelings of not belonging.

Because of the nature of life in technologically advanced societies, man has had to rely increasingly on secondary group relationships. In the meantime, some facets of his primary group life have been gradually disintegrating. The extended family, which was still very much a feature of American life at the turn of the century, consisted of grandparents, unmarried aunts and uncles, and various other relatives who lived either under the same roof or in the same community, and gave mutual aid and comfort to each other (along with occasional conflict).

Today's family, however, is reduced to the nuclear father, mother, and children, and with increased mobility access to grandparents and relatives is something impossible. The physically and emotionally supportive role which the extended family played has not been replaced by relationships within the secondary group.

51. In a primary group, members tend to _____.
 - A. be quite formal to each other on certain occasions
 - B. pass religious belief to other generations
 - C. communicate with each other in informal ways
 - D. keep a casual relationship with other people
52. In a communal society, members _____.
 - A. usually show no interest in new technology
 - B. enjoy relatively equal relations between others
 - C. adapt the standard of a family to the whole society
 - D. value their family status rather than the social one
53. Compared with a communal society, an associational one _____.
 - A. is marked by a highly advanced social system
 - B. gives high social status to people with skills
 - C. stresses formal relations within a temporary group
 - D. expands primary relations to even strangers
54. When a person's sense of well-being is not satisfied, _____.
 - A. the feeling of alienation will dominate his or her heart
 - B. the individual has to confine the emotional needs
 - C. the individual is likely to revenge on the society
 - D. an effort of developing the sense will be made
55. According to the author, in a nuclear family, _____.
 - A. family members are indifferent to each other
 - B. the primary family relation is between father and son
 - C. grandparents no longer love their grandchildren
 - D. a close tie between family members breaks up

参考答案:

1. 大意题

答案:

Passage 1 BADCD

Passage 2 ACADC

Passage 3 AABDB

2. 细节题

答案

Passage 1 ADCBA

Passage 2 DCABC

Passage 3 CDDAC

3. 推理题

答案

Passage 1 DDAAC

Passage 2 CACDB

Passage 3 DBCAD

4. 综合

Passage 1 BCBCA

Passage 2 CADCB

Passage 3 BCBDC

Passage 4 CCDBA

Passage 5 ACBBD

Passage 6 DCDBC

Passage 7 ACBCA

Passage 8 ACDBB

Passage 9 ACBDA

Passage 10 CBCAD