

2015 年慕学英语二阅读真题同源过关练习

By 齐辙老师

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载一：

文章来源：经济学家

段落：六段

字数：445

内容：女性与工作

要求：A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

Last month Sheryl Sandberg, chief operating officer at Facebook, published “Lean In”, a controversial manifesto on why women have not ascended to the most senior positions at companies. She concludes that it is partly women’s own fault: they do not “lean in” and ask for promotions, pipe up at meetings and insist on taking a seat at the table.

Three new books will not have the same impact as “Lean In”, but they offer some interesting new perspectives on how women are coping at work, and what is holding them back. Some of it is down to simple miscommunication.

Barbara Annis and John Gray argue in “Work With Me” that men and women are biologically wired to think and react differently to situations, and have “gender blind spots” when it comes to understanding their co-workers’ behavior. Ms Annis, who leads workshops on gender for big companies and governments, and Mr Gray, author of “Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus”, a bestselling book in 1992 about relationship problems, have collaborated to produce an easy-to-read guide to workplace communications.

Women ask more questions, gather more people’s opinions and seek collaboration with co-workers more frequently than men. Men view these preferences as signs of weakness, and women, in turn, grow annoyed by how competitively men work, and how quickly and unilaterally they arrive at conclusions. If both female and male employees became more “gender intelligent” about how their work and behavioral preferences are hard-wired, it would contribute to a more harmonious workforce.

Women have been choosing to leave companies at twice the rate of men, and more than half the women whom the authors met in workshops were considering leaving their firms. Women often tell their bosses that they are quitting for personal reasons, but the majority actually leave because they feel excluded from teams and not valued for their contributions. Yet the reality is that women often have trouble communicating with other women at work as well, though the authors do not explain in quite as much detail why this is so. Communication and gender equality are not just problems at large firms.

Most people agree that more needs to change in the workplace. Men still occupy most top jobs, do not feel comfortable mentoring younger women and judge young men differently from young women. However, after decades of women failing to gain equal representation in executive suites, it is notable how many books now focus on women altering their behavior, rather than men changing their way of doing things. Women cannot change their fate on their own. Isn’t the responsibility for men to “lean in” to listen and advance women in the workforce?

1 The book “Lean In” in the beginning is used to _____.

- A. explain the reasons of gender prejudice
- B. introduce the topic to be discussed
- C. describe a great and admirable woman
- D. depict surviving skills in workplace

2 According to Barbara Annis and John Gray, gender blind spots attribute to _____.

- A. inherent distinctions
B. different thinking patterns
C. educational differences
D. unique cognitions
- 3 A better relationship in working may come out of _____.
- A. more intelligence
B. better understanding of sexual impact
C. better control of behavior
D. good performance in working
- 4 All of the following aspects are the reasons why women leave companies Except _____.
- A. their contributions are overlooked
B. they find it hard to integrate into working groups
C. there are some problems in communication
D. sexual discrimination is increasingly serious
- 5 The author's attitude towards males' helping females in working can be described as _____.
- A. indifferent B. biased C. supportive D. opposed

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载二:

文章来源: 经济学家

段落: 五段

字数: 435

内容: 动物实验与健康

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

Once upon a time the overstressed executive bellowing orders into a telephone, cancelling meetings, staying late at the office and dying of a heart attack was a stereotype of modernity. That was before the Whitehall studies, a series of investigations of British civil servants begun in the 1960s. These studies found that the truth is precisely the opposite. Those at the top of the pecking order actually have the least stressful and most healthy lives. Cardiac arrest-and, indeed, early death from any cause-is the prerogative of underlings.

Such results have since been confirmed many times, both in human societies and in other primate species with strong social hierarchies. But whereas the pattern is well-understood, the biological mechanisms underlying it are not. A study just published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, however, sheds some light on the matter.

In it, a group of researchers led by Jenny Tung and Yoav Gilad at the University of Chicago looked at the effects of status on rhesus macaques. Experience has shown that these monkeys display the simian equivalent of the Whitehall studies' findings. The high risk of disease among those at the bottom of the heap in both cases suggests that biochemical responses to low status affect a creature's immune system. Those responses must, in turn, depend on changes in the way the creatures' genes are expressed. To investigate this phenomenon means manipulating social hierarchies, but that would be hard (and probably unethical) if it were done to human beings. You can, however, do it to monkeys, and the researchers did.

Dr Tung and Dr Gilad took 49 middle-ranking female macaques and split them into groups of four or five. The researchers were able to control where in a group an individual ranked by the order in which it was introduced into its group (newly introduced monkeys almost always adopt a role subordinate to existing group members). The hierarchies thus established, the team conducted tests on cells in the monkeys' blood, in an attempt to determine the effect of a macaque's rank on her biochemistry and, in particular, on how rank influences the activity of various

genes.

As with any animal study, this one cannot simply be mapped straight onto humans. But it does provide pointers that researchers who work on people can use. In particular, the experiment ensured that social rank was the only factor being changed, providing strong evidence that the chain of causality runs from low social status, through a disrupted immune system to worse health, and not the other way around. The best medicine, then, is promotion. Prosper, and live long.

1. Executives at the high rank _____.
 - A. lead a happy and meaningful life
 - B. suffer from tremendous stress
 - C. fall into victims of violence
 - D. have a pressure-free and healthy life
2. The reason why the experiment is performed on monkeys is that _____.
 - A. it is easy and has less to do with moral principles
 - B. monkeys are willing to be done so
 - C. human beings are more selfish and self-centered
 - D. the experiment is difficult and costly
3. The hierarchies are built by the means of _____.
 - A. measuring their weight
 - B. predicting their development
 - C. judging their ability
 - D. defining their sequence
4. The phrase 'mapped onto' in the last paragraph may mean _____.
 - A. deprived of
 - B. applied to
 - C. translated into
 - D. regarded as
5. The best title of the passage may be _____.
 - A. modern leaders and leadership
 - B. never say never
 - C. social status and health
 - D. rank, animal experimentations and pressure

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载三:

文章来源: 经济学家

段落: 六段

字数: 450

内容: 心理学

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

"IS SIN original?" That is the question addressed by Shaul Shalvi, a psychologist at the University of Amsterdam, in a paper just published in Psychological Science. Dr Shalvi and his colleagues, Ori Eldar and Yoella Bereby-Meyer of Ben-Gurion University in Israel, wanted to know if the impulse to cheat is something that grows or diminishes when the potential cheater has time for reflection on his actions. Is cheating, in other words, instinctive or calculating?

Appropriately, the researchers' apparatus for their experiment was that icon of sinful activity, the gambling die. They wanted to find out whether people were more likely to lie about the result of a die roll when asked that result immediately, or when given time to think.

To carry out their experiment, Dr Shalvi, Dr Eldar and Dr Bereby-Meyer gave each of 76 volunteers a six-sided

die and a cup. Participants were told that a number of them, chosen at random, would earn ten shekels (about \$2.50) for each pip of the numeral they rolled on the die. They were then instructed to shake their cups, check the outcome of the rolled die and remember this roll. Next, they were asked to roll the die two more times, to satisfy themselves that it was not loaded, and, that done, to enter the result of the first roll on a computer terminal. Half of the participants were told to complete this procedure within 20 seconds while the others were given no time limit.

The researchers had no way of knowing what numbers participants actually rolled, of course. But they knew, statistically, that the average roll, if people reported honestly, should have been 3.5. This gave them a baseline from which to calculate participants' honesty. Those forced to enter their results within 20 seconds, the researchers found, reported a mean roll of 4.6. Those who were not under any time pressure reported a mean roll of 3.9. Both groups lied, then. But those who had had more time for reflection lied less.

A second experiment confirmed this result. A different bunch of volunteers were asked to roll the die just once. Again, half were put under time pressure and, since there were no additional rolls to make, the restriction was changed from 20 seconds to eight. The others were allowed to consider the matter for as long as they wished.

The conclusion, therefore, at least in the matter of cheating at dice, is that sin is indeed original. Without time for reflection, people will default to the mode labeled "cheat". Given such time, however, they will often do the right thing. If you want someone to be honest, then, do not press him too hard for an immediate decision.

1 the word 'original' in paragraph 1 probably means _____.

- A. inborn B. preliminary C. habitual D. innocent

2 the purpose of the die experiment is to _____.

- A. testify the human nature of gamblers in gambling
B. respond to the query of the public with curiosity
C. answer a headedly-discussed question
D. ascertain the interrelationship between time and cheating

3 the testing result in paragraph 4 showed that _____.

- A. the former lied as frequently as the latter
B. people given more time lied more
C. people given less time tended to tell the truth
D. people given less time lied more

4 we can infer from the last paragraph that _____.

- A. an honest person can achieve success more easily than others
B. truthfulness has something to do with careful thinking
C. hasty decisions usually lead to disastrous impacts
D. the correlation between honesty and haste seems to be less clear

5 the best title of this passage may be _____.

- A. time and tide wait for no man
B. Lies can never change fact
C. more speed, less truth
D. lies have short legs

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载四:

文章来源: BBC

段落: 五段

字数: 441

内容: 音乐与教育

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

Learning to sing or play a musical instrument can help disadvantaged children improve their reading skills, US research suggests. After a year of music lessons, the reading scores of nine and 10-year-olds held steady compared to a dip seen in those who were not taught any music. Another group of musically-trained children were found to be better at processing sounds and language.

The research is being presented to the American Psychological Association. The research was led by Dr Nina Kraus at Northwestern University and involved hundreds of children at high schools in impoverished areas of Chicago and Los Angeles. Her research, though limited, had previously highlighted that learning music could improve the concentration, memory and focus of children in the classroom by improving their neural functions. But much of the research had focused on the impact of music lessons on relatively affluent children. In this study, Dr Kraus found that giving children regular group music lessons for five or more hours a week prevented any decline in reading skills, which would normally be expected in poorer areas.

Another group of teenage schoolchildren, from a poor area of Chicago, took part in band practice or choir practice every day at school as part of a music project. Researchers recorded their brainwaves to assess how they responded to speech sounds. After two years of musical training, the results showed the musical group was faster and more accurate at distinguishing one sound from another, particularly when there was background noise, compared to a group that did not participate in any musical activity.

Dr Kraus said this showed music could have a positive impact on the brain, which could also help learning, but it was not a quick fix."Research has shown that there are differences in the brains of children raised in impoverished environments that affect their ability to learn," he explained. "While more affluent students do better in school than children from lower income backgrounds, we are finding that musical training can alter the nervous system to create a better learner and help offset this academic gap." All the children had similar IQs and reading ability at the start of the study.

Dr Kraus said music appeared to remodel the brain to improve the connections between sounds and meaning, the process by which babies learn to speak. Children growing up in poorer areas with poorly-educated mothers are more likely to have 'noisier brains', she said. This is because they are less likely to know and recognize a wide range of words and are therefore less able to respond to sounds and language. "Music automatically sharpens the nervous system's response to sounds," Dr Kraus explained.

1. Compared with those who do not learn music, children having music lessons _____.

- A. are more intelligent
- B. grasp more words
- C. have better reading ability
- D. view something differently

2. The previous research conducted by Dr Nina Kraus had limitation because _____.

- A. It mainly attached importance to the influence on children from wealthy family
- B. It showed how children's attention and mind are strongly distracted
- C. It merely presented what barricaded children's future development
- D. It only concentrated on children's mental health

3. We can learn from the paragraph 4 that _____.

- A. music's beneficial effect on studying can hardly be seen shortly
- B. any problems related to learning can easily be solved by music lessons
- C. one can benefit from learning the music sooner or later
- D. it is hard to tell whether music lessons are positive or negative

4. The phrase 'noisier brains' in paragraph 5 may mean

- A. more accurate judgment
 - B. slower reaction
 - C. less sensitive brains
 - D. faster response
5. The best title of this passage may be _____.
- A. Kind words are the music of the world.
 - B. Nothing is worth living for without music
 - C. Music is the only language in education
 - D. Musical training can improve reading

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载五:

文章来源: 连线杂志

段落: 五段

字数: 428

内容: 心理学

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

You have finally finished writing your article. You've sweat over your choice of words and agonized about the best way to arrange them to effectively get your point across. You comb for errors, and by the time you publish you are absolutely certain that not a single typo survived. But, the first thing your readers notice isn't your carefully crafted message; it's the misspelled word in the fourth sentence.

Typos are terrible. They are annoying, undermining your intent, causing your resume to land in the "pass" pile, or providing basis for an army of disgusting critics. Frustratingly, they are usually words you know how to spell, but somehow skimmed over in your rounds of editing. If we are our own harshest critics, why do we miss those annoying little details?

The reason typos get through isn't because we're stupid or careless, it's because what we're doing is actually very smart, explains psychologist Tom Stafford, who studies typos of the University of Sheffield in the UK. "When you're writing, you're trying to convey meaning. It's a very high level task," he said.

As with all high level tasks, your brain generalizes simple, component parts (like turning letters into words and words into sentences) so it can focus on more complex tasks (like combining sentences into complex ideas). "We don't catch every detail, we're not like computers or NSA databases," said Stafford. "Rather, we take in sensory information and combine it with what we expect, and we extract meaning." When we're reading other peoples' work, this helps us arrive at meaning faster by using less brain power. When we're proof reading our own work, we know the meaning we want to convey. Because we expect that meaning to be there, it's easier for us to miss when parts (or all) of it are absent. The reason we don't see our own typos is because what we see on the screen is competing with the version that exists in our heads.

Generalization is the hallmark of all higher-level brain functions. It's similar to how our brains build maps of familiar places, compiling the sights, smells, and feel of a route. That mental map frees your brain up to think about other things. Sometimes this works against you, like when you accidentally drive to work on your way to a barbecue, because the route to your friend's house includes a section of your daily commute. We sometimes become blind to details because our brain is operating on instinct. By the time you proof read your own work, your brain already knows the destination.

1. The word 'typos' in paragraph 2 may mean _____.
- A. living necessities
 - B. habitual mistakes

- C. spelling mistakes
D. prompt actions
2. According to the author, all of the following aspects of typos are irritating Except_____.
- A. destroying the plan once made
B. staining the CV prepared carefully
C. driving the rival crazy
D. offering something critics can comment on
3. It is implied in the paragraph 3 that
- A. some subcomponents may be overlooked
B. the task is not easy to be finished
C. meaning is more important than detail
D. nothing can be compared with writing in complexity _____.
4. Some spelling mistakes are easily made because
- A. such is human nature
B. people are sometimes careless
C. to err is human
D. The meaning in writing is familiar
5. In some cases, we fail to take into account the detail because _____.
- A. we are less intelligent than other people
B. our brain usually works intuitively
C. we respond to something too quickly
D. what is thought is not always true

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载六:

文章来源: Discover

段落: 四段

字数: 423

内容: 动物

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

Being a vegetarian is no easy task: The difficulty of maintaining a balanced diet is enough to drive an herbivore back to the land of hamburgers and chicken wings. And human vegetarians aren't the only ones who have to get creative with their diet — giant pandas do the same. Until now, scientists have been uncertain how pandas fulfill their dietary needs through the consumption of only one, highly fibrous plant – bamboo. The new study answers this question: Pandas consume a mix of two bamboo species, as well as several parts of the plant, in order to meet their dietary needs.

Giant pandas have only recently acquired their herbivorous lifestyles. Their bodies still have the small stomach and short gastrointestinal tracts of their carnivorous ancestors, and they still require the protein and nutrients from a meat-based diet. In a six-year study based on a panda reserve in China, researchers attached GPS collars to three male and three female pandas in order to observe what they ate within their natural habitat. The team then took samples of the animals' various food sources in order to measure the nutritional makeup of the plants — specifically the amounts of nitrogen, phosphorous and calcium they contained. These three elements are the most essential aspects of a mammal's diet.

The researchers found that pandas maintain a complicated food choreography over the course of a year. In the spring, pandas switch from the leaves of one kind of bamboo, wood bamboo, to its shoots, which are rich in

nitrogen and phosphorous. As the shoots mature—and consequently lose nutrients—the pandas migrate to higher elevations and eat the shoots of a different plant, arrow bamboo, which have copious amounts of both nutrients. They switch again by mid-July, this time to eat the leaves of the arrow bamboo, which are rich in calcium. By mid-August, females return to lower elevation to give birth and return to feeding on wood bamboo leaves. By repeating this pattern each year, pandas are able to maintain adequate levels of essential nutrients. Yet hardship and death are still common for the endangered species, with mortality peaking in March and April due to the low nutritional quality of winter leaves.

Understanding how pandas feed themselves in the wild is an important step in the conservation of the species. By knowing what they eat, scientists can consciously create a strategy to protect the animals, along with their current and future food sources. While being a vegetarian might be hard, pandas prove that a little creativity goes a long way.

1. It is implied in the paragraph 2 that _____.
 - A. pandas were once carnivorous or omnivorous
 - B. pandas don't like eating meat now
 - C. the experiment proved to be fruitless and meaningless
 - D. some elements are poisonous to pandas
2. The death rate of pandas peaks in spring because _____.
 - A. pandas are oversensitive to certain weather
 - B. some plants cannot survive the winter
 - C. leaves in spring are less nutritious
 - D. leaves in spring are more flourishing
3. If scientists can have a better understanding of what pandas eat, they can _____.
 - A. predict what should be done to help pandas live longer
 - B. come up with the approach to conserving pandas
 - C. stand out when competition against other scientists
 - D. think up the solution to preserving the environment
4. By saying 'pandas prove that a little creativity goes a long way', the author means _____.
 - A. pandas are more intelligent than other animals in eating habits
 - B. pandas still have a long way to go along the road to health
 - C. creativity helps pandas tide over the difficulty and hardship
 - D. unique eating habits of pandas may make the unlikely likely
5. The most appropriate title of this passage may be _____.
 - A. Human beings and Nature
 - B. Animals and Environment
 - C. People and Pandas
 - D. Pandas and Diet

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载七:

文章来源: 经济学家

段落: 五段

字数: 442

内容: 科技

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

At Google, they call it the toothbrush test. Shortly after returning to being the firm's chief executive in 2011,

Larry Page said he wanted it to develop more services that everyone would use at least twice a day, like a toothbrush. Its search engine and its Android operating system for mobile devices pass that test. Now, with a string of recent acquisitions, Google seems to be planning to become as big in hardware as it is in software, developing “toothbrush” products in a variety of areas from robots to cars to domestic-heating controls

Its latest purchase is Nest Labs, a maker of sophisticated thermostats and smoke detectors: on January 13th Google said it would pay \$3.2 billion in cash for the firm. Google’s biggest move into hardware so far is its \$12.5 billion bid for Motorola Mobility, a handset-maker, in 2011. In recent months it has been mopping up robotics firms (see table), most notably Boston Dynamics, which makes two- and four-legged machines with names like BigDog and Cheetah that can walk and run. Google’s in-house engineers have also been busy working on driverless cars and wearable gadgets such as Google Glass.

Nest takes Google into the home-appliance business, which is how another, much older American conglomerate got started. General Electric (GE) produced its first electric fans in the 1890s and then went on to develop a full line of domestic heating and cooking devices in 1907, before expanding into the industrial and financial behemoth that is still going strong today. The common factor shared by GE’s early products was electricity, something businesses were then just learning to exploit. With Google’s collection of hardware businesses, the common factor is data: gathering and crunching them, to make physical devices more intelligent.

Why fork out so much for a startup that makes such banal things as thermostats? Paul Saffo of Discern Analytics, a research firm, argues that Google is already adept at profiting from the data people generate in the form of search queries, e-mails and other things they enter into computers. It has been sucking in data from smart phones and tablet computers thanks to the success of Android, and apps such as Google Maps. To keep growing, and thus to justify its shares’ lofty price-earnings ratio of 33, it must find ever more devices to feed its hunger for data.

Other big technology firms are also joining the battle to dominate the connected home. This month Samsung announced a new smart-home computing platform that will let people control washing machines, televisions and other devices it makes from a single app. Microsoft, Apple and Amazon were also tipped to take a lead there.

1. Some Google services are compared to toothbrushes because _____.
A. both would be necessities in daily lives
B. both would be innovative and dazzling
C. both would be cautiously used per day
D. both would make lives more colorful
2. The word ‘crunching’ in paragraph 3 probably means _____.
A. smashing B. ushering C. analyzing D. observing
3. Data can be acquired from all of the following sources Except _____.
A. search engines B. mobile phones C. panel PCs D. letters
4. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.
A. many hi-tech companies are interest-driven
B. many big technology companies want to expand their influences
C. companies which win the battle can earn a deal of money
D. competition in this field is getting increasingly severe
5. The most suitable title for this passage may be _____.
A. Google, amazing
B. Google, everywhere
C. Google, creative
D. Google, intelligent

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载八：

文章来源：medicalx press

段落：六段

字数：427

内容：心理学

要求：A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

The human mind can rapidly absorb and analyze new information as it flits from thought to thought. These quickly changing brain states may be encoded by synchronization of brain waves across different brain regions, according to a new study from MIT neuroscientists. The researchers found that as monkeys learn to categorize different patterns of dots, two brain areas involved in learning—the prefrontal cortex and the striatum—synchronize their brain waves to form new communication circuits.

"We're seeing direct evidence for the interactions between these two systems during learning, which hasn't been seen before. Category-learning results in new functional circuits between these two areas, and these functional circuits are rhythm-based, which is key because that's a relatively new concept in systems neuroscience," says Earl Miller, the Picower Professor of Neuroscience at MIT and senior author of the study, which appears in the June 12 issue of *Neuron*.

The phenomenon of brain-wave synchronization likely precedes the changes in synapses, or connections between neurons, believed to underlie learning and long-term memory formation, Miller says. That process, known as synaptic plasticity, is too time-consuming to account for the human mind's flexibility, he believes.

"If you can change your thoughts from moment to moment, you can't be doing it by constantly making new connections and breaking them apart in your brain. Plasticity doesn't happen on that kind of time scale," says Miller, who is a member of MIT's Picower Institute for Learning and Memory. "There's got to be some way of dynamically establishing circuits to correspond to the thoughts we're having in this moment, and then if we change our minds a moment later, those circuits break apart somehow. We think synchronized brain waves may be the way the brain does it."

Previous studies have shown that during cognitively demanding tasks, there is increased synchrony between the frontal cortex and visual cortex, but Miller's lab is the first to show specific patterns of synchrony linked to specific thoughts. Miller and Antzoulatos also showed that once the prefrontal cortex learns the categories and sends them to the striatum, they undergo further modification as new information comes in, allowing more expansive learning to take place. This iteration can occur over and over.

"That's how you get the open-ended nature of human thought. You keep expanding your knowledge," Miller says. "The prefrontal cortex learning the categories isn't the end of the game. The cortex is learning these new categories and then forming circuits that can send the categories down to the striatum as if it's just brand-new material for the brain to elaborate on."

1. Novel information is taken in and examined in mind when _____.

- A. people think up new ideas
- B. people stick to old thinking
- C. people adapt to the new environment
- D. people change their thinking patterns

2. We can learn from the paragraph 2 that _____.

- A. no direct link is found between the two
- B. there is strong and obvious proof found
- C. it is a very old and traditional concept

- D. learning scores can be promoted greatly
3. Flexibility is hard to be explained in synaptic plasticity because _____.
- A. less time is required
B. time is precious
C. more time is needed
D. time is common
4. It is implied in the paragraph 5 that _____.
- A. the correlation between the two was too obscure to be ascertained
B. the relation between the two is too good to be true
C. the interrelationship between the two was beyond people's understanding
D. the interrelation between the two is too grand to be realized
5. The author's attitude to this research can be described as _____.
- A. objective B. subjective C. admiring D. cynical

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载九:

文章来源: 经济学家

段落: 五段

字数: 453

内容: 教育

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

In April Kumon, a Japanese firm, opened a tuition centre in Small Heath, a poor district of Birmingham. Its lessons are fairly cheap: about £ 55 (\$88) a month for twice-weekly English and math's classes and homework. As in many of Kumon's 680 British outfits, its clients are diverse. Many are south Asian; a few are eastern European; none is white and British.

In much of Europe, pupils from many ethnic minorities linger at the bottom of the heap, says Chris Hamnett of King's College London. That used to be true in Britain too—but not any more. Every ethnic-minority group that trails white Britons in GCSE exams, normally taken at 16, is catching up. Bangladeshis used to perform worse than whites; now they do better. Indians have maintained a huge lead. All this despite the fact that ethnic minorities are poorer than average. Control for that, by looking at pupils who are entitled to free school meals, and all ethnic-minority groups now do well.

But some fare better than others. One difference is imported social capital: Indians, who were middle-class when they arrived in Britain, have lots. Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, who often came from rural parts of their homelands, have less. Tenure in Britain matters too. Newcomers have immigrant aspirations but suffer from not understanding the system. Better-established folk know how things work, but may have lost some of their ambition. A few are in a sweet spot in between.

Bangladeshis certainly seem to be. They arrived in large numbers from the 1970s and are now settled, largely in London. Plenty are still poor: half fall into the lowest income quintile. But the parents of many children now in school grew up speaking English and attended British schools. They not only understand the system but are shaping it. In 1987 the Collective of Bangladeshi School Governors was set up in the London borough of Tower Hamlets, where a fifth of Britain's Bangladeshis live. Shahanur Khan, its chairman, encourages parents to get involved in local schools. Parents are increasingly pushy: one mother recently complained to him that her children were not getting enough homework.

Somalis arrived much more recently: just 9% of Somali pupils were born in Britain compared with 83% of Bangladeshis. And they struggle. Many parents came as asylum-seekers and speak little English. Just one in ten

Somalis is in full-time work. But their children are faring better, along with other black Africans. In Lambeth, a borough of London, 61% of Somali pupils got five good GCSEs last year, up from 11% in 2007. Schools employ Somali teaching assistants to help parents and children with their English. The council organizes an awards ceremony for outstanding students. And, increasingly, parents pay for extra tuition.

1. Major learners of Kumon are _____.
 - A. non-whites
 - B. Chinese people
 - C. British local residents
 - D. people from Western Europe
2. We can learn from the paragraph 2 that _____.
 - A. students of minorities perform even worse than before
 - B. students with different backgrounds show different potentials
 - C. gone are those days when students of minorities didn't perform well in learning
 - D. students who are from wealthy countries usually pay much attention to education
3. The case of Bangladeshis in the paragraph 4 is used to _____.
 - A. show how tough and intelligent they are
 - B. describe how they overcame difficulties and realized their dreams
 - C. demonstrate why some Bangladeshi parents are more picky than ever before
 - D. illustrate that they balanced the two aspects perfectly
4. Somali students' increase in scores can attribute to all of the following elements Except: _____.
 - A. tutors' help
 - B. better attitude
 - C. prize for excellent pupils
 - D. fee paid for additional learning
5. The passage mainly centers on _____.
 - A. education and race
 - B. education and tradition
 - C. education and development
 - D. education and immigration

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十:

文章来源: 科学美国人

段落: 五段

字数: 416

内容: 社会

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

High school begins across the U.S. this week and next. And it begins too early! Too early in the day, that is. Ask any groggy teenager waiting for a bus or yawning in "home room" and he or she will tell you that it's just too darn early in the morning to learn chemistry equations or analyze a narrative by some Russian novelist.

Are they just lazy? No. Scientific studies of teen sleep patterns say they're right. So do results from numerous schools across the country that has delayed start times: The later classes begin, the more academic performance improves. Bonus points: attendance goes up, teen depression goes down, and fewer student drivers get into car crashes.

What's more, communities find that the usual worries about starting school later do not pan out, according to

an analysis by the National Sleep Foundation. Students still succeed in holding part-time jobs, and after-school programs such as sports and theater still run well. “I get tired of the argument that these kids have to do all these activities and community service and therefore can’t start school later,” Wahlstrom says. “The issue is not the start time. It’s that the students are overly busy. There is too much pressure to cram it all in just to have a good resume to get into college.” Students, parents and school advisors should all be more judicious with what students choose to participate in, she says, with emphasis on doing certain activities well rather than piling up a long list.

Another intriguing study was done more than 10 years ago by University of Kentucky researchers. In Fayette County, which has only one school district, crash rates of teen drivers dropped 16.5 percent in the two years after start times were delayed one hour, compared with the two years before the change. The kicker: the teen crash rate for the rest of the state went up 7.8 percent in the same time period. Sure enough, the portion of Fayette County students who got at least eight hours of sleep during weeknights rose from 36 percent to 50 percent, and those who got at least nine hours rose from 6 percent to 11 percent.

Nonetheless, more comprehensive results are needed before fewer accidents can be reliably linked to later school start times, Wahlstrom says. But anecdotally, the idea makes sense. “Driving is monotonous,” she notes. “So if you’re sleep-deprived, you’re more likely to lose attention, have your head nod or fall asleep at the wheel.”

1. According to the paragraph 2, late classes can do all of the following things Except _____.

- A. bettering students’ scores
- B. reducing traffic accidents
- C. enhancing attendance rate
- D. aggravating pupils’ restlessness

2. Wahlstrom’s attitude towards starting school early can be described as _____.

- A. appreciative
- B. objective
- C. negative
- D. opposed

3. The word ‘judicious’ in the paragraph 3 may mean _____.

- A. worried
- B. cautious
- C. sensible
- D. passionate

4. After the policy of one-hour start times had been adopted, _____.

- A. driving on road became safer
- B. driving on road became cooler
- C. driving on road became cheaper
- D. driving on road became more enjoyable

5. It is implied in the last paragraph that _____.

- A. comprehensive understanding of accidents is needed
- B. the evidence between the two is insufficient
- C. driving is actually relaxing and entertaining
- D. sleeping when driving is terrible and disastrous

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十一：

文章来源：科学美国人

段落：五段

字数：422

内容：心理学

要求：A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

People who don't get enough sleep could be increasing their risk of developing false memories, a new study finds. In the study, when researchers compared the memory of people who'd had a good night's sleep with the memory of those who hadn't slept at all, they found that, under certain conditions, sleep-deprived individuals mix fact with imagination, embellish events and even "remember" things that never actually happened.

False memories occur when people's brains distort how they remember a past event — whether it's what they did after work, how a painful relationship ended or what they witnessed at a crime scene. Memory is not an exact recording of past events, said Steven Frenda, a psychology Ph.D. student at the University of California, Irvine, who was involved in the study. Rather, fresh memories are constructed each time people mentally revisit a past event. During this process, people draw from multiple sources — like what they've been told by others, what they've seen in photographs or what they know as stereotypes or expectations, Frenda said.

The researchers used a process called "event encoding" to explore sleep's effect on memory: First, they showed 100 undergrad students— some of whom slept from midnight to 8 a.m., and others who stayed awake all night — a photo of a man tucking a woman's wallet into his jacket pocket. Forty minutes later, the students read false information about the photo, which said that the man put the wallet in his pants pocket rather than his jacket. Finally, the researchers asked the students where they thought the man put the wallet, and how they knew that information." We found that compared to the participants who had slept, those who endured an entire night of sleep deprivation were more likely to falsely recall that the inaccurate, misleading information came from the original photographs," Frenda said.

The findings have wider implications for police interrogations, and shows how a lack of sleep might affect eyewitnesses' recollection of events. "Police interrogations can go for hours and hours into the night," Frenda said. This type of thing is less common today — but it does happen, and it is probably not a good idea if the goal is to protect the integrity of a witness's memory.

A better understanding of the mechanisms behind sleep deprivation and memory is needed before scientists can make specific recommendations for law enforcement processes, Frenda noted. However, allowing eyewitnesses to go home to get a good night's rest before testifying could also alter what they remember, since memories fade with time, he added.

1 People who don't get enough sleep may experience all of the following syndromes Except _____.

- A. taking fantasy for reality
- B. recalling what didn't take place
- C. withholding some imperfections
- D. polishing some things

2 Inaccuracies happen because _____.

- A. what happened can't be remembered
- B. what happened becomes unimportant
- C. what happened is deformed
- D. what happened is weakened

3 The author's attitude towards using incomplete memory as evidence can be described as _____.

- A. supportive B. opposed C. cynical D. objective

4 It is implied in the last paragraph that _____.

- A. professional suggestions are based on comprehending certain correlation
- B. scientists, whatever field they are in, can offer great help in laws

- C. some eyewitnesses tell lies in court because of lacking sufficient sleep
D. permitting eyewitnesses to sleep well at night is usually the key point of comforting them

5 The most suitable title for this passage may be _____.

- A. Work and Memory
B. Crime and Punishment
C. Playing and Sleeping
D. Sleeping and Memory

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十二:

文章来源: 卫报

段落: 六段

字数: 457

内容: 社会

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

A survey by Relate rather shockingly suggests that as many as 10% of people in the UK don't have a single friend to turn to. That translates into nearly 5 million adults who are, in effect, friendless. Even factoring in that many of these unfortunates may be elderly people whose friends have died, or inadequate who lack functional social skills, that is still a significant number of ordinary people who just don't know how to maintain good friendships.

Treading carefully is easier said than done. Part of a good friendship is honesty, and sooner or later one is forced to choose between being amenable and giving a friend the honesty you think the relationship merits. But honesty is always a risky strategy, whether it's asking "Do you like my new dress/suit?" or "Do you like my new girlfriend/boyfriend?" Sometimes you are forced to find out what your friendship rests on, and sometimes the foundations prove insubstantial.

Friendships can be rooted in a number of different impulses. Unhealthy elements like need, the desire for borrowed status, and the wish for flattery are as common as the more healthy ones like mutual interests, sense of humor and natural compatibility. The healthy and unhealthy are often mixed together, the latter concealed under the myth of "friendship".

Generalizations along gender lines are always tricky, but – and this is a purely personal observation – I think women sometimes struggle with friendship in the long run as they seem to have an unspoken pact that a friend should always be supportive. They just invest so much in each other. Men often accept a little grit in the ointment – one can tell a male friend to fuck off without losing his friendship. Female friendships can struggle when the faults in either party begin to surface. Friends, like marriage partners, love each other, but they must also be allowed to hate each other sometimes.

The nature of friendship changes, and you have to change with it. Once, hopefully, I fascinated my friends and charmed them. After 40 years, I am sure I often bore them – and that is inevitable. A good friendship, like a good marriage, ceases after a while to be a mutual entertainment society and becomes instead a sorority or fraternity of battle-scarred veterans. We are still here, we still enjoy being around each other, and we treasure our shared histories. This is something precious, even if it isn't always a laugh riot.

Is there a secret to long friendships? Simply this – an absence of pride. Too many falter on stubbornness or the determination to hold on to offence. Successful ones rely on humility and the recognition of human fallibility. These are not merely useful attributes. They are the heart and soul of friendship.

1. A satisfying friendship is partially based on _____.

- A. openness

- B. frankness
C. happiness
D. friendliness
2. It can be inferred from the paragraph 3 that _____.
A. it is hard to judge the motive of making friends
B. friendship usually comes from good purposes
C. negative impulses obviously outnumber positive ones
D. friendship is often put in the first place by people
3. Friendship is compared to marriage because _____.
A. people in both relationships should be faithful to each other
B. some defects and weaknesses should be tolerated
C. people shouldn't expect there to be a long-lasting relationship
D. good feeling in some cases mingles with bad one
4. All of the following factors are vital to a long-lasting friendship Except _____.
A. modesty B. flexibility C. kindness D. aloofness
5. The best title for this passage may be _____.
A. A life without a friend is a life without a sun.
B. A friend without faults will never be found.
C. Hard in choosing a friend; Harder in maintaining a friendship
D. Trust not the praise of a friend, nor the contempt of an enemy.

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十三:

文章来源: 时代周刊

段落: 五段

字数: 437

内容: 社会

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

Researchers explain why one surprising factor behind some cases of domestic violence may be blood sugar levels. Anyone who's been on a diet knows that hunger can make you cranky. With less fuel, your brain doesn't exert as much self control, so you let your impatience and irritation go unchecked.

Researchers speculate that such hunger-fueled anger could even affect your marriage. Brad Bushman, at The Ohio State University, and his international group of colleagues set up a study involving 107 married couples, using voodoo dolls to track how angry spouses felt toward each other. Over a period of 21 days, the couples had their blood glucose measured every night before they went to bed, and every morning before they ate breakfast, as a barometer of their hunger. The voodoo dolls were stand-ins for their spouses; each partner had 51 pins and poked the doll each night to represent how irritated he or she was at his or her spouse.

Who poked the most? Those who had the lowest glucose levels on average stabbed their voodoo partner more than twice as many times as those with the highest glucose levels. Even after the scientists controlled for how happy the spouses reported their relationship as being, the hunger-aggression connection remained strong. "We don't say that glucose levels explain everything, but we took repeated measures over the 21 days and found these pretty robust results," says Bushman.

It's possible that the people with higher glucose levels were simply more forgiving or feeling more generous after a fulfilling meal – levels of mood hormones like serotonin tend to go up after a meal, ushering in a feeling of satiety. But Bushman believes that the consistency of the results hint that something more may be involved, and

that may have to do with how hunger can contribute to less self-control and more irritable behavior.

That skipping meals or cutting back on calories could escalate aggression among spouses leads Bushman and his colleagues to suspect that hunger could even be behind some cases of domestic violence, although the study did not go as far as to test that theory. But Bushman says the findings make it clear that low glucose levels, and its resulting lack of self-control, should be considered part of the constellation of factors that can contribute to marital strife. That means that people on diets should be aware of how their drop in calories can affect their mood and the way they interact with others, including their spouse. And, says Bushman, “If couples have something to talk to their spouse about, they should do it over dinner, or better yet, after dinner.”

1. All of the following symptoms can be sparked by hunger Except _____.

- A. suffering from agony
- B. feeling less energetic
- C. becoming angry easily
- D. getting confused reflections

2. It is implied in the paragraph 3 that _____.

- A. happy marriage is usually an illusion to couples
- B. wives have strong dissatisfaction with what partners do
- C. there is no rule but has exception and imperfection
- D. the causality isn't illogical and groundless

3. We can learn from the paragraph 4 that _____.

- A. glucose levels are not the sole element that leads to anger
- B. the reliability and effectiveness of the results are questionable
- C. some improper behaviors are attributable to people's lacking reflections
- D. there is no logical link between glucose levels and forgiveness

4. The word ‘strife’ in the last paragraph may mean _____.

- A. chaos
- B. culprit
- C. quarrel
- D. fighting

5. it is suggested in the last paragraph that _____.

- A. spouses should talk with each other as frequently as possible
- B. time may have a great influence on quality of communication
- C. misunderstanding between husbands and wives should be removed
- D. couples' relationships may be alienated due to insufficient communication

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十四：

文章来源：哈佛商业评论

段落：四段

字数：457

内容：心理学

要求：A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

Why are some people more able to manage complexity? Although complexity is context-dependent, it is also determined by a person's disposition. In particular, there are three key psychological qualities that enhance our ability to dispose complexity:

As most people know, IQ stands for intellectual quotient and refers to mental ability. What fewer people know,

or like to accept, is that IQ does affect a wide range of real-world outcomes, such as job performance and objective career success. The main reason is that higher levels of IQ enable people to learn and solve novel problems faster. At face value, IQ tests seem quite abstract, mathematical, and disconnected from everyday life problems, yet they are a powerful tool to predict our ability to manage complexity. In fact, IQ is a much stronger predictor of performance on complex tasks than on simple ones.

EQ stands for emotional quotient and concerns our ability to perceive, control, and express emotions. EQ relates to complexity management in three main ways. First, individuals with higher EQ are less susceptible to stress and anxiety. Since complex situations are resourceful and demanding, they are likely to induce pressure and stress, but high EQ acts as a buffer. Second, EQ is a key ingredient of interpersonal skills, which means that people with higher EQ are better equipped to navigate complex organizational politics and advance in their careers. Indeed, even in today's hyper-connected world what most employers look for is not technical expertise, but soft skills, especially when it comes to management and leadership roles. Third, people with higher EQ tend to be more entrepreneurial, so they are more proactive at exploiting opportunities, taking risks, and turning creative ideas into actual innovations. All this makes EQ an important quality for adapting to uncertain, unpredictable, and complex environments.

CQ stands for curiosity quotient and concerns having a hungry mind. People with higher CQ are more inquisitive and open to new experiences. They find novelty exciting and are quickly bored with routine. They tend to generate many original ideas and are counter-conformist. It has not been as deeply studied as EQ and IQ, but there's some evidence to suggest it is just as important when it comes to managing complexity in two major ways. First, individuals with higher CQ are generally more tolerant of ambiguity. This nuanced, sophisticated, subtle thinking style defines the very essence of complexity. Second, CQ leads to higher levels of intellectual investment and knowledge acquisition over time, especially in formal domains of education, such as science and art (note: this is of course different from IQ's measurement of raw intellectual horsepower). Knowledge and expertise, much like experience, translate complex situations into familiar ones, so CQ is the ultimate tool to produce simple solutions for complex problems.

1. The word 'dispose' in paragraph 1 may refer to _____.
A. tackle B. dump C. aggravate D. worsen
2. People with high intelligence can do jobs better and achieve success more easily because _____.
A. they can learn something new more effectively
B. they can adapt to the new environment more quickly
C. they can pinpoint and handle the new problem more swiftly
D. they can find out and comprehend the essence of the new problem more accurately
3. All of the following descriptions about people with high EQ are true Except _____.
A. they are willing to venture and undertake what comes along
B. they are blessed with a better ability to communicate with others
C. they are experts in dealing with pressure and restlessness
D. they are good at seizing chances that come accidentally
4. It is implied in the paragraph 4 that _____.
A. the significance of CQ was once overlooked
B. CQ is a cure-all solution to all complicated problems
C. EQ and IQ played a more important role than CQ
D. People now begin to study these three qualities together
5. The most suitable title for this passage may be _____.
A. way to success

- B. path to simplification
- C. key to leadership
- D. access to complexity

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十五：

文章来源：哈佛商业评论

段落：五段

字数：428

内容：心理学

要求：A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

If lying — or even just exaggerating a bit — would help your team win, would you do it? More provocatively: should you do it? Being honest and never dissembling is very consistent with the bland axioms of a “feel good” leadership discourse, but as in the case of sports, it is also remarkably inconsistent with what actually goes on in the real world. Truth is, some of the most successful and iconic leaders, including many CEOs, were (and are) consummate, accomplished prevaricators.

There’s Steve Jobs, 2005 Stanford commencement speaker and technology icon. The phrase “reality distortion field,” coined by the one of members of the original Macintosh team, refers to Jobs’s amazing ability to present what he would like to be true as if it were already reality.

My takeaways? First of all, the amount of hypocrisy, in the world but particularly in the writing and speaking about leadership, is almost too vast to comprehend. Second, all the moral “cluck-clucking” about how harmful this dishonesty is does nothing — or maybe even less than nothing — to change anything. Because people mistakenly believe that expressing disapproval is sufficient, they fail to follow through with initiatives that might actually compel people to be (more) honest. Third, organizations — whether they are companies or soccer teams — exist in ecosystems and if you want to change individual behavior, you need to change the systems in which that behavior occurs. Or as a software company chairman once put it to me in conversation, “if everyone else is misrepresenting product availability, can we afford not to?” (This is where vaporware emanates from.)

Fourth, even as people express outrage over deception and misrepresentation, research shows that many, many people frequently engage in two processes that permit them to continue to do business with and support companies and leaders who have engaged in moral transgressions. One psychological process is moral rationalization — convincing themselves that the misbehavior wasn’t actually that serious. The other process is moral decoupling — arguing that the particular transgression is not relevant to the decision at hand — for instance, that sexual misbehavior is not probative of an athlete’s skills on the field.

Lying is incredibly common in everyday life in part because it helps to smooth over relationships. And the ability to convince people of something even if it is not quite the case, the art of salesmanship, is a quality actually both common to and useful in leaders. Note that even one of the early, iconic stories of truthfulness, George Washington admitting to his father that he cut down the cherry tree, is itself made up.

1. The word ‘prevaricators’ in the paragraph 1 may mean _____.
A. liars B. cheaters C. scoundrels D. hooligans
2. The phrase ‘too vast to comprehend’ in the paragraph 3 may mean _____.
A. too good to be true
B. too much to be counted
C. too complicated to understand
D. too important to be overlooked
3. Some companies exaggerate their products’ functions because _____.

- A. other companies are too strong
B. they can make more profits
C. they are confronted with severe competition
D. other companies may do so
4. One reason why people continue trading with those dishonest companies is that _____.
A. people didn't realize the seriousness of those companies' improper behavior
B. people tended to express the good side of their human nature
C. people degraded the severity of those companies' misconduct
D. people failed to take into account the disastrous impact of such harmful conduct
5. We can learn from the last paragraph that _____.
A. honesty exerts a negative impact on interpersonal relationships
B. salesmanship in a good many cases is based on telling lies
C. salesmanship is as important as leadership
D. truthfulness in the present-day society is ridiculous and unrealistic

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十六：

文章来源：纽约客

段落：四段

字数：451

内容：心理学

要求：A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

In the field of psychology, there's long been a certain haziness surrounding the definition of creativity, an I-know-it-when-I-see it attitude that has eluded a precise formulation. During our conversation, Beeman told me that he used to be reluctant to tell people what his area of study was, for fear of being dismissed or misunderstood. What, for instance, crosses your mind when you think of creativity? Well, we know that someone is creative if he produces new things or has new ideas. A choreographer, an artist, a writer, a scientist, or a mathematician with a novel discovery—these are the creatives, the people who bring something new into the world.

To illustrate, Beeman offers an example. Imagine someone who has never used or seen a paperclip and is struggling to keep a bunch of papers together. Then the person comes up with a new way of bending a stiff wire to hold the papers in place. "That was very creative," Beeman says. On the flip side, if someone works in a new field—Beeman gives the example of nanotechnology—anything that he produces may be considered inherently "creative." But was the act of producing it actually creative? As Beeman puts it, "Not all artists are creative. And some accountants are very creative."

Insight, however, has proved less difficult to define and to study. Because it arrives at a specific moment in time, you can isolate it, examine it, and analyze its characteristics. "Insight is only one part of creativity," Beeman says. "But we can measure it. We have a temporal marker that something just happened in the brain. I'd never say that's all of creativity, but it's a central, identifiable component." When scientists examine insight in the lab, they are looking at what types of attention and thought processes lead to that moment of synthesis: If you are trying to facilitate a breakthrough, are there methods you can use that help? If you feel stuck on a problem, are there tricks to get you through?

So we may not be able to predict who will go on to be the next Marie Curie or found the next WhatsApp—and the marrying-man problem may not help you single out the next great creative scientist. (Ultimately, the interviewee did get hired, and went on to work as a research assistant at Beeman's lab. He did well, but not

exceptionally so.) But we may be able to learn enough about the workings of the creative process itself to apply it to our own thinking and become more creative in smaller, but valuable, ways. “You won’t win a Nobel Prize for rearranging your closet more effectively, but it could be important for daily life,” Beeman says.

1. Beeman was once unwilling to say what he studied because _____.
 - A. others may look down upon him
 - B. others may envy his achievement
 - C. he would probably be fired or misread
 - D. he would probably be rejected or misguided
2. We can do all of the following things to insight Except _____.
 - A. taking a closer look at it
 - B. inspecting it from all aspects
 - C. analyzing its features
 - D. separating it from the whole
3. We can learn from the paragraph 3 that _____.
 - A. insight has nothing to do with creativity
 - B. insight is closely related to creativity
 - C. insight is the most important process in creativity
 - D. insight helps to understand creativity better
4. In the following paragraph, the author may probably discuss _____.
 - A. how creative process will play a vital role in daily lives
 - B. why creative process should be valued and cherished
 - C. what creative process will do to improve people’s life
 - D. whether creative process should be given priority to
5. The most suitable title of this passage may be _____.
 - A. creativity and success
 - B. creativity and judgment
 - C. creativity and achievement
 - D. creativity and insight

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十七:

文章来源: 大西洋月刊

段落: 四段

字数: 453

内容: 科技

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

It is the prerogative of curious people to attempt to make sense of the world around us. What is different today than it was before? In what direction are things moving and what is driving that change? It is all too easy to finger technology as that driving force, perhaps because it is the most visible of all the forces that do shape our society -- ideas, leaders, institutions, laws, the economy, happenstance.

Today, writing in *The American Conservative*, Alan Jacobs has a delightful little rant of a piece, taking issue with claims such as "Technology is shifting our way of seeing the world" or "The internet really has changed the world completely." Jacobs writes: Pray tell, what is "the world"? Seriously, I want to know what people mean by this. If "the world" has been changed completely, why does the silver maple outside my window still stand as it has for decades? Why is the gazpacho at Emilio's as good as it was when I first tasted it, twenty-five years ago? Why

does the prose of Sir Thomas Browne still delight me as it did when I first encountered it at age nineteen? Why do I still love my wife? If you answer, "Well, that's not what they mean by 'the world,'" I counter, "Then what do they mean? Because all those things I just mentioned are in the only world that I know." And if it's "technology" that is changing everything, which technology is that? Drugs that treat AIDS? Unmanned bomber drones? Sous vide machines?

Oh, it's none of those? It's "the internet"? That seems like an abstraction about as vague as "the world," given that "the internet" allows people to find out how those AIDS drugs work, to purchase sous vide machines, and to manipulate drones remotely. This isn't to say that technology changes nothing, a caricature so foolhardy it cannot be taken seriously. But homing in on what changes as technology advances, weeding out what doesn't, and describing -- accurately -- how technology interacts with all the other forces that shape society, that's a project requiring a level of precision impossible to achieve with terms as broad as "the world" and "the Internet."

Jacobs's prescription, which I whole-heartedly agree with, is to bear down on the specific examples, to examine -- closely, rigorously -- actual cases of technology use (and let's construe that to mean more than consumer electronics, because, as Alexis has written here, it's technology all the way down) and to try to understand, writ small, what a given technology enables and what it prevents. With case study after case study, we can fill in a picture of what the world (without quotes this time) looks like.

1. The reason why technology is often regarded as the impetus is that _____.
A. it is easy to define what technology is
B. technology is the most important component of the whole society
C. it is difficult to give other elements precise definitions
D. technology is the most obvious power to revolutionize the community
2. It is implied in the paragraph 2 that _____.
A. Given viewpoints held by some people are inaccurate
B. the concept of 'world' in some people's eyes has changed a lot
C. some people have the wrong interpretation of the word 'technology'
D. technology has transformed our thinking and the world
3. We can learn from the paragraph 3 that _____.
A. A term covering a wide range leads to inaccuracy
B. The Internet is the most important technology we have invented
C. The word 'Internet' is too obscure to be used to define the world
D. Technology to a great extent proves nothing and settles nothing
4. The author's attitude to Jacobs's argument can be described as _____.
A. indifferent B. biased C. supportive D. opposed
5. The passage mainly centers on _____.
A. technology and life
B. technology and the world
C. technology and success
D. technology and entertainment

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十八:

文章来源: 赫芬顿邮报

段落: 六段

字数: 484

内容: 心理学

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

Envy is one of the most common of human feelings. Realistically, we know that most people have times in their lives when they covet what others have. Whether it is a nicer car, a bigger house, a better wardrobe, or just an assumed happier lifestyle, we envy it and, oh boy, do we want it. It's human nature. What others have sometimes looks better than what we've got; most of the time it isn't, but it sure looks better to us! Eventually, we are able to get over an attack of envy and it has little impact on our daily lives.

Truthfully, there is nothing terribly wrong with having envious feelings every so often. You can't help entertaining the green-eyed monster once in a while. And truthfully, there are times when a little envy can actually work to your advantage. Using that small amount of envy can spur you on to work harder for what you want. If you are envious of someone who may have succeeded in something you want to do -- say, changing careers, relocating to a better area, or furthering your education -- that feeling of envy might just help you to set new goals and make you determined to achieve them. The "monster" then, is little, friendly and helpful.

That same little monster, however, has a tendency to grow and become a big problem when you allow it to take control of your everyday life and adversely impact your relationship. It becomes a negative thought process that colors every single thing you do. You're never happy because you feel that you're not getting what you want and deserve.

How you think defines how you feel. If you think you look good, you'll feel attractive. If you're contented with the way you live, you'll feel happier. Like your job? You'll do well at it and your workday will be happier. But thought processes that are consistently negative can seriously interfere with all that. A little bit of envy is not harmful; it only becomes an unhealthy problem when you allow it to become a constant part of your thinking.

How happy can you be when you are always unfavorably comparing what others have to what you have? Being envious of what other people may have in their lives is not only unhealthy, it is downright unproductive. You develop a relationship with the "green-eyed monster" and it can be a destructive, lifelong one if you allow it. It not only affects you, but all other relationships you may have.

Being satisfied with what you have now does not make you complacent and "stuck" with what you have in your current life. Let that little spark of envy work for you not against you. Let it energize, not exhaust you. Look around and make needed or wanted changes to your life but for God's sake, try to enjoy what you do have!

1. The word 'covet' in the paragraph 1 may mean _____.
A. hate B. long for C. envy D. fancy
2. Envy can do all of the following things Except _____.
A. motivating one to make greater efforts
B. offering one the determination to realize dreams
C. setting novel targets for people
D. giving one the resolution to attain goals
3. We can learn from the paragraph 5 that _____.
A. destruction of personal relationships is the price paid for envy
B. people are happy when comparing what they have to others
C. personal relationships are usually vulnerable and fragile
D. people tend to worry about their relationships with others
4. The author's attitude to envy can be described as _____.
A. indifferent B. biased C. positive D. objective
5. The best title of the passage may be _____.
A. is envy controlling your life?
B. is envy always positive?

- C. is envy worse than happiness?
D. is envy affecting your mood?

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载十九:

文章来源: 每日电讯报

段落: 七段

字数: 449

内容: 工作

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

If you've got an ear for languages, a knack for coding or a steady hand with a scalpel and don't faint at the sight of blood then your career looks rewarding and stable – translator, web developer and surgeon have been named as the three best jobs in the UK.

Job search engine Adzuna analyzed more than 2,000 job titles to identify these three as the most highly rated positions, thanks to a combination of factors including their high levels of job security, pay and income growth potential. But at the other end of the scale, miner, courier and builder's laborer are the bottom-rated roles because of their high-pressure deadlines, long hours and low salaries.

Key to research by Adzuna – whose data help power the “No 10 Dashboard” designed to give the Prime Minister and Whitehall officials an at-a-glance overview of what's happening in government and the country – was the insight it offers on the future of work, identifying the areas that are the most promising for those looking for a long and rewarding working life.

Flora Lowther, head of research at the job search engine, said: “Listing every available vacancy in the UK and studying the behaviour of millions of monthly job seekers, gives us a unique insight into employee satisfaction levels and perceptions in today's job market. Job seekers should be taking note of this research when thinking about their next career move.”

Not surprisingly in our increasingly wired world, web developer comes out on top as the most promising job after considering factors including promotion potential, income growth and job security. The career also benefits from a lack of competition, employer demand, rising wages and excellent working environments pushing it to the top of the pile. The job also boasts an average salary of £34,600 and there are 21,099 openings listed online in the UK.

The domestic technology industry is worth £34bn and comprised of around 3,200 companies. London's tech hub has created an IT “buzz” in the UK and an appetite for talent, according to PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC). Brian Henderson, tech partner at PwC, said: “What frustrates growth is a lack of talent. Big companies are absorbing the skilled workers, pushing up salary costs for start-ups. We have programming and tech talent with international experience but not on a big enough scale.”

But at the other end of the spectrum, Adzuna's research found that the growth of technology had a negative impact on more traditional roles. Ms Lowther said:

“Technological advances and cuts at big firms such as Thomas Cook and the Royal Mail have affected the UK job market. Jobs like travel agents, postmen, supermarket cashier and factory workers are becoming increasingly redundant in today's employment market.”

1. The phrase ‘a steady hand with a scalpel’ refers to the occupation of _____.

- A. linguist B. doctor C. programmer D. engineer

2. It is implied in the paragraph 2 that _____.

- A. There is no sole element measuring the best jobs.
B. Sufficient figures are the guarantee of the result's accuracy

- C. Some jobs are more satisfying than others
D. Job security is more important than income
3. Job hunters seem to focus more on _____.
A. future development B. income equality C. fair competition D. career planning
4. We can learn from the paragraph 6 that _____.
A. skillful workers are paid as much as ordinary workers
B. talents with international experience are popular
C. the number of skillful workers is in scarcity
D. big enterprises employ skillful employees due to their experience
5. The word 'redundant' in the last paragraph may mean _____.
A. prevailing B. disgusting C. commonplace D. surplus

英语二阅读真题同源过关练习连载二十:

文章来源: 时代周刊

段落: 六段

字数: 423

内容: 社会

要求: A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

For the first time in 50 years, the educational balance among married couples has tipped towards women. Wives are more likely to be the better educated partner than the other way around. The trend is particularly sharp among newlyweds; in 2012 almost 40% of college educated women were married to a guy without a degree. The trend is not necessarily due to the fact that women are smarter than men. More women than men have been graduating from college at all levels—bachelors, masters and doctoral.

Many experts have weighed in on why marriage has fallen out of favor among the less educated. One of the reasons seems to be that marriage, which used to be like the draft—more or less mandatory—is now more like voting: people aren't quite sure what's in it for them. With advances in birth control and women's earning power, the need for a permanent legal union seems less obvious.

The high divorce rate in the 80s may also have rattled some who grew up in that era. Other researchers, notably Andy Cherlin, have suggested that because marriage is still popular among the better educated—and weddings are more lavish than ever—it has taken on the qualities of a status symbol or a merit badge that you earn as you get your life/career/finances in order.

It's a trend that worries some sociologists, who note that the bearing of children has not slowed at the same pace as weddings have. More than 40% of all children are now born to single mothers. Married people are much less likely to live in poverty than unmarried people, and the children of families with two parents tend to fare better across a series of measures than those of single parent families.

What has not yet been conclusively proved is which is the predicating factor, the lack of money or the lack of a wedding ring. It may be that people with less money are less likely to get married. And government programs that encourage marriage have not yet yielded overwhelming improvements in the poverty statistics.

Sociologists have also suggested that the tendency of college graduates to marry one another has exacerbated income inequality, as two high earners, male and female, form a home, rather than two high earners, both male, providing for two households. If women start to marry less educated and lower earning males in bigger numbers, it's possible that may be partially reversed. This however, would require a serious rethinking of expectations on the part of both genders.

1. It is implied in the paragraph 1 that_____.

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- A. intelligence distinction may not be the root cause of this phenomenon
B. degree may not be the barrier to happy and long-lasting marriage
C. women are more intelligent and diligent than men
D. the reason of this phenomenon can hardly be ascertained clearly
2. The demand for an ever-lasting legal union is unclear because_____.
- A. females can now make more money than ever before
B. females now become more independent than before
C. females are now more powerful than ever before
D. females can now enjoy more equal rights than before
3. The word 'rattled' in the paragraph 3 may mean_____.
- A. eased B. unsettled C. destroyed D. puzzled
4. We can learn from the last paragraph that_____.
- A. unfairness will still exist however hard we try
B. women should look before they leap in marriage
C. injustice might be relieved with certain practice
D. the present-day thinking pattern is totally unacceptable
5. The best title of the passage may be_____.
- A. education and success B. education and career
C. gender and equality D. gender and education