

答案速查

- 1.2013 text1:ADBBC
- 2.2014 text1:BADBC
- 3.2014 text3:BADDC
- 4.2015 text1:ABBCD
- 5.2015 text2:CCCBD
- 6.2016 text1:BBACA
- 7.2016 text4:BCDDC
- 8.2017 text3:CADBA
- 9.2017 text4:ADCCB
- 10.2018 text1:BDACC
- 11.2018 text2:CAACC
- 12.2019 text2:DDBAC
- 13.2019 text3:CDBAB
- 14.2020 text2:CDBDA
- 15.2020 text4:DCDBB
- 16.2021 text1:BADCB
- 17.2021 text2:BCCAB
- 18.2022 text1:DCCBA
- 19.2022 text2:DACDA
- 20.2010 text4:DACBD
- 21.2011 text1:BDCAB
- 22.2011 text3:CDCDB
- 23.2012 text1:ACDBA
- 24.2013 text2:CCDCD
- 25.2013 text4:BBADC
- 26.2014 text2:ACBAD
- 27.2015 text4:BCADA
- 28.2016 text3:DBDAB
- 29.2017 text1:BDCBA
- 30.2018 text4:ADDBB
- 31.2019 text4:BBDDC
- 32.2020 text1:ADBCD

上岸甜甜圈

答案速查

33.2020 text3:DABBC

34.2021 text3:ABCCA

35.2021 text4:BAADB

36.2022 text3:CDBBB

37.2022 text4:ABDCC

38.2010 text1:DADCC

39.2012 text3:ABACD

40.2013 text3:AACDC

41.2014 text4:BCACD

42.2015 text3:DADAB

43.2016 text2:ACADC

44.2017 text2:ADCDB

45.2018 text3:BCDAD

46.2019 text1:CBDBD

上岸甜甜圈

1.2013 text 1

In an essay entitled “Making It in America,” the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won’t earn you what it used to. It can’t when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there’s been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, “In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—disappeared.”

There will always be change—new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate ____.

- [A] the impact of technological advances
- [B] the alleviation of job pressure
- [C] the shrinkage of textile mills
- [D] the decline of middle-class incomes

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to ____.

- [A] work on cheap software
- [B] ask for a moderate salary
- [C] adopt an average lifestyle
- [D] contribute something unique

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that ____.
- [A] gains of technology have been erased
 - [B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
 - [C] factories are making much less money than before
 - [D] new jobs and services have been offered
24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is ____.
- [A] to accelerate the I. T. revolution
 - [B] to ensure more education for people
 - [C] to advance economic globalization
 - [D] to pass more bills in the 21st century
25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
- [A] New Law Takes Effect.
 - [B] Technology Goes Cheap.
 - [C] Average Is Over.
 - [D] Recession Is Bad.

上岸甜甜圈

2.2014 text 1

What would you do with \$590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfilment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason McDonald’s restricts the availability of its popular McRib—a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of *Happy Money* are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors’ policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

- [A] A big house. [B] A special tour. [C] A stylish car. [D] A rich meal.

22. The author’s attitude toward Americans’ watching TV is_____.

- [A] critical [B] supportive [C] sympathetic [D] ambiguous

23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that_____.

- [A] consumers are sometimes irrational
[B] popularity usually comes after quality
[C] marketing tricks are often effective
[D] rarity generally increases pleasure

24. According to the last paragraph, *Happy Money*_____.

- [A] has left much room for readers' criticism
- [B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase
- [C] has predicted a wider income gap in the US
- [D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

25. This text mainly discusses how to_____.

- [A] balance feeling good and spending money
- [B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries
- [C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
- [D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

上岸甜甜圈

3.2014 text 3

The concept of *man versus machine* is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be "tightly scripted" and "highly standardized" ones that leave no room for "individual initiative or creativity." In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination "to respond to unexpected events." That is not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe *race against the machine as race with the machine*. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, "how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?"

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would_____.

- [A] ease the competition of man vs. machine
- [B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs
- [C] provoke a painful technological revolution
- [D] outmode our current economic structure

32. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that_____.

- [A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities
- [B] automation is accelerating technological development
- [C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation
- [D] man will finally win the race against machine

33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often _____.
[A] performed by innovative minds
[B] scripted with an individual style
[C] standardized without a clear target
[D] designed against human creativity
34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed _____.
[A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice
[B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently
[C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times
[D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace
35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?
[A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices?
[B] Machines Will Replace Human Labor
[C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines?
[D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

上岸甜甜圈

4.2015 text 1

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

"Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes, "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues—your family—have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home _____.

- [A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace.
- [B] was an ideal place for stress measurement.
- [C] generated more stress than the workplace.
- [D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation.

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

- [A] Working mothers.
- [B] Childless husbands.
- [C] Working fathers.
- [D] Childless wives.

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that_____.

- [A] their home is also a place for kicking back
- [B] they are both bread winners and housewives
- [C] there is often much housework left behind
- [D] it is difficult for them to leave their office

24. The word "moola" (Para. 4) most probably means_____.

- [A] skills
- [B] energy
- [C] earnings
- [D] nutrition

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that_____.

- [A] family labor is often adequately rewarded
- [B] home is hardly a cozier working environment
- [C] household tasks are generally more motivating
- [D] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

上岸甜甜圈

5.2015 text 2

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students—those who do not have a parent with a college degree—lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal *Psychological Science*.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the ‘rules of the game,’ and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students ‘like them’ can improve.”

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has _____.

- [A] reduced their dropout rates
- [B] narrowed the achievement gap
- [C] missed its original purpose
- [D] depressed college students

27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because _____.

- [A] their findings appeal to students
- [B] the recruiting rate has increased
- [C] the problem is solvable
- [D] their approach is costless

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students _____.
 [A] are from single-parent families
 [B] study at private universities
 [C] are in need of financial support
 [D] have failed their collage
29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students _____.
 [A] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects
 [B] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college
 [C] can have a potential influence on other students
 [D] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
30. We may infer from the last paragraph that _____.
 [A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class
 [B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources
 [C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences
 [D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

上岸甜甜圈

6.2016 text 1

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers—but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or -determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but “we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in,” said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the “Ruby on Rails” language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn—how to think logically through a problem and organize the results—apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers—in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes—for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want—the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that—the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to ____.

- [A] complete future job training
- [B] remodel the way of thinking
- [C] formulate logical hypotheses
- [D] perfect artwork production

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their ____.

- [A] experience
- [B] interest
- [C] career prospects
- [D] academic backgrounds

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will ____.

- [A] help students learn other computer languages
- [B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come
- [C] need improving when students look for jobs
- [D] enable students to make big quick money

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to ____.

- [A] bring forth innovative computer technologies
- [B] stay longer in the information technology industry
- [C] become better prepared for the digitalized world
- [D] compete with a future army of programmers

25. The word “coax” (Para.6) is closest in meaning to ____.

- [A] persuade
- [B] frighten
- [C] misguide
- [D] challenge

上岸甜甜圈

7.2016 text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, “I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.

- [A] trying out different lifestyles
- [B] having a family with children
- [C] working beyond retirement age
- [D] setting up a profitable business

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to ____.

- [A] favor a slower life pace
- [B] hold an occupation longer
- [C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
- [D] give priority to childcare outside the home

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will ____.

- [A] become increasingly clear
- [B] focus on materialistic issues
- [C] depend largely on political preferences
- [D] reach almost all aspects of American life

39. Both young and old agree that ____.

- [A] good-paying jobs are less available
- [B] the old made more life achievements
- [C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
- [D] getting established is harder for the young

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.
- [B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
- [C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
- [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

8.2017 text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or a lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college. Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that _____.

- [A] they think it academically misleading
- [B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college
- [C] it feels strange to do differently from others
- [D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps _____.

- [A] relieve freshmen of pressures
- [B] lower risks in choosing careers
- [C] ease freshmen's financial burdens
- [D] keep students from being unrealistic

33. The word "acclimation" (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] motivation

- [B] application
- [C] competition
- [D] adaptation

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them_____.

- [A] switch to another college
- [B] decide on the right major
- [C] avoid academic failures
- [D] establish long-term goals

35. The most suitable title for this text would be_____.

- [A] In Favor of the Gap Year
- [B] The ABCs of the Gap Year
- [C] The Gap Year Comes Back
- [D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma

上岸甜甜圈

9.2017 text 4

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work—such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep—that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

“It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country,” he says. “We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, ‘Wait a minute, is this OK?’ Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?”

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change—how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

“The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited.”

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

“We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire,” Balch says. “It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today.”

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they_____.

- [A] consumed a record-high percentage of budget
- [B] severely damaged the ecology of western states
- [C] caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure
- [D] exhausted unprecedented management efforts

37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to _____.
- [A] avoid the redirection of federal money
 - [B] find wildfire-free parts of the landscape
 - [C] raise more funds for fire-prone areas
 - [D] guarantee safer spending of public funds
38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that _____.
- [A] public debates have not settled yet
 - [B] a shift in the view of fire has taken place
 - [C] other factors should not be overlooked
 - [D] fire-fighting conditions are improving
39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to _____.
- [A] discover the fundamental makeup of nature
 - [B] explore the mechanism of the human systems
 - [C] understand the interrelations of man and nature
 - [D] maximize the role of landscape in human life
40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should _____.
- [A] do away with
 - [B] come to terms with
 - [C] pay a price for
 - [D] keep away from

上岸甜甜圈

10.2018 text 1

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype ... that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all—and the subtle devaluing of anything less—misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of_____.

- [A] academic training
- [B] practical ability
- [C] pioneering spirit
- [D] mechanical memorization

22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who_____.

- [A] have a stereotyped mind
- [B] have no career motivation
- [C] are financially disadvantaged
- [D] are not academically successful

23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates _____.
 [A] used to have more job opportunities
 [B] used to have big financial concerns
 [C] are entitled to more educational privileges
 [D] are reluctant to work in manufacturing
24. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all _____.
 [A] helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs
 [B] may narrow the gap in working-class jobs
 [C] indicates the overvaluing of higher education
 [D] is expected to yield a better-trained workforce
25. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as _____.
 [A] tolerant
 [B] cautious
 [C] supportive
 [D] disappointed

上岸甜甜圈

11.2018 text 2

While fossil fuels—coal, oil, gas—still generate roughly 85 percent of the world’s energy supply, it’s clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels—especially coal—as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state’s electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

The question “what happens when the wind doesn’t blow or the sun doesn’t shine?” has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there’s a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up—perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does—or doesn’t do—to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

26. The word “plummeting” (Para.2) is closest in meaning to_____.

- [A] stabilizing
- [B] changing
- [C] falling
- [D] rising

27. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America _____.
 [A] is progressing notably
 [B] is as extensive as in Europe
 [C] faces many challenges
 [D] has proved to be impractical
28. It can be learned that in Iowa, _____.
 [A] wind is a widely used energy source
 [B] wind energy has replaced fossil fuels
 [C] tech giants are investing in clean energy
 [D] there is a shortage of clean energy supply
29. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5 & 6?
 [A] Its application has boosted battery storage.
 [B] It is commonly used in car manufacturing.
 [C] Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.
 [D] Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.
30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy _____.
 [A] will bring the US closer to other countries
 [B] will accelerate global environmental change
 [C] is not really encouraged by the US government
 [D] is not competitive enough with regard to its cost

12.2019 text 2

Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change. Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb.

Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap – but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests flourish as valuable “carbon sinks” long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details.

The state’s proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest. This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying capacity. But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture, so they grow and thrive, restoring the forest’s capacity to pull carbon from the air. Healthy trees are also better able to fend off insects. The landscape is rendered less easily burnable. Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed.

The need for such planning is increasingly urgent. Already, since 2010, drought and insects have killed over 100 million trees in California, most of them in 2016 alone, and wildfires have burned hundreds of thousands of acres.

California plans to treat 35, 000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030 – financed from the proceeds of the state’s emissions-permit auctions. That’s only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

The strategy also aims to ensure that carbon in woody material removed from the forests is locked away in the form of solid lumber or burned as biofuel in vehicles that would otherwise run on fossil fuels. New research on transportation biofuels is already under way.

State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, but traditionally they’ve focused on wildlife, watersheds and opportunities for recreation. Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon. California’s plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor next year, should serve as a model.

26.By saying “one of the harder challenges,” the author implies that_____.

- [A] global climate change may get out of control
- [B] people may misunderstand global warming
- [C] extreme weather conditions may arise
- [D] forests may become a potential threat

27.To maintain forests as valuable “carbon sinks,” we may need to_____.

- [A] preserve the diversity of species in them
- [B] accelerate the growth of young trees
- [C] strike a balance among different plants
- [D] lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity

28. California's Forest Carbon Plan endeavors to _____.
[A] cultivate more drought-resistant trees
[B] reduce the density of some of its forests
[C] find more effective ways to kill insects
[D] restore its forests quickly after wildfires
29. What is essential to California's plan according to Paragraph 5?
[A] To handle the areas in serious danger first.
[B] To carry it out before the year of 2020.
[C] To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.
[D] To obtain enough financial support.
30. The author's attitude to California's plan can best be described as _____.
[A] ambiguous
[B] tolerant
[C] supportive
[D] cautious

上岸甜甜圈

13.2019 text 3

American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities, and consumers will be the losers.

Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the country, the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. Today's farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled rather than migrating and more likely to be married than single. They're also aging. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now more than half are. And picking crops is hard on older bodies. One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it's been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm.

Mechanization isn't the answer, either – not yet, at least. Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans, and wheat has been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive crops, such as strawberries, need labor. Even dairy farms, where robots do a small share of milking, have a long way to go before they're automated.

As a result, farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the workforce. Starting around 2012, requests for the visas rose sharply; from 2011 to 2016 the number of visas issued more than doubled.

The H-2A visa has no numerical cap, unlike the H-2B visa for nonagricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 a year. Even so, employers complain they aren't given all the workers they need. The process is cumbersome, expensive, and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led the average H-2A worker to arrive on the job 22 days late. The shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground.

In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and almost 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western farmers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. From 1998 to 2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imports was 25.8 percent.

In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it.

31. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

- [A] Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S.
- [B] Biased laws in favor of some American businesses.
- [C] Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers.
- [D] Decline of job opportunities in U.S. agriculture.

32. One trouble with U.S. agricultural workforce is _____. .
- [A] the rising number of illegal immigrants
 - [B] the high mobility of crop workers
 - [C] the lack of experienced laborers
 - [D] the aging of immigrant farm workers
33. What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming?
- [A] To attract younger laborers to farm work.
 - [B] To get native U.S. workers back to farming.
 - [C] To use more robots to grow high-value crops.
 - [D] To strengthen financial support for farmers.
34. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its _____. .
- [A] slow granting procedures
 - [B] limit on duration of stay
 - [C] tightened requirements
 - [D] control of annual admissions
35. Which of the following could be the best title for this text?
- [A] U.S. Agriculture in Decline?
 - [B] Import Food or Labor?
 - [C] America Saved by Mexico?
 - [D] Manpower vs. Automation?

14.2020 text 2

It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling. Plus, virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another. Beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well. By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s. Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company. And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO.

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?

- [A] The growth in the number of corporations.
- [B] The general pay rise with a better economy.
- [C] Increased business opportunities for top firms.
- [D] Close cooperation among leading economies.

27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to _____.

- [A] foster a stronger sense of teamwork
- [B] finance more research and development
- [C] establish closer ties with tech companies
- [D] operate more globalized companies

28.CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite_____.

- [A] continual internal opposition
- [B] strict corporate governance
- [C] conservative business strategies
- [D] repeated government warnings

29.High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps_____.

- [A] confirm the status of CEOs
- [B] motive inside candidates
- [C] boost the efficiency of CEOs
- [D] increase corporate valu

30.The most suitable title for this text would be_____.

- [A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid
- [B] CEO Pay: Past and Present
- [C] CEOs' Challenges of Today
- [D] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define

上岸甜甜圈

15.2020 text 4

Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks. Gen Zs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades. And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them.

If “entitled” is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Z are practical and cautious. According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists. Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both. They aren't interested in taking any chances. The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt. College loan balances in the U.S. now stand at a record \$1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind. In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose). Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

That's a big change from the previous generation. “Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives,” notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth. “Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. They have troubles seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse.”

36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring _____.

- [A] are recognized for their abilities
- [B] are optimistic about the labor market
- [C] are in favor of office job offers
- [D] are drawing growing public attention

- 37.Generation Zs are keenly aware_____.
 [A] what their parents expect of them
 [B] how valuable a counselor's advice is
 [C] what a tough economic situation is like
 [D] how they differ from past generations
- 38.The word "assuage"(line 9, para. 2) is closet in meaning to_____.
 [A] deepen
 [B] define
 [C] maintain
 [D] relieve
- 39.It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs_____.
 [A] give top priority to professional training
 [B] have a clear idea about their future job
 [C] care little about their job performance
 [D] think it hard to achieve work-life balance
- 40.Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are_____.
 [A] less realistic
 [B] less adventurous
 [C] more diligent
 [D] more generous

上岸甜甜圈

16.2021 text 1

“Reskilling” is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future where a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind. We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain. Research by WEF detailed in the Harvard Business Review, finds that on average 42 per cent of the “core skills” within job roles will change by 2022. That is a very short timeline, so we can only imagine what the changes will be further in the future.

The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy, ultimately retraining 18,000 employees. Prepandemic, other companies including Amazon and Disney had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February, at 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, unemployment rates in Canada and the United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.

Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks, no matter who pays for it. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden: when forced to furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff. The effort was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish university.

21. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests _____. .

- [A] an increase in full-time employment
- [B] an urgent demand for new job skills
- [C] a steady growth of job opportunities
- [D] a controversy about the “core skills”

22. AT&T is cited to show _____. .

- [A] an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy
- [B] an immediate need for government support
- [C] the importance of staff appraisal standards
- [D] the characteristics of reskilling programs

23. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada _____.

- [A] have driven up labour costs
- [B] have proved to be inconsistent
- [C] have met with fierce opposition
- [D] have appeared to be insufficient

24. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was _____.

- [A] a call for policy adjustment
- [B] a change on hiring practices
- [C] a lack of medical workers
- [D] a sign of economic recovery

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to _____.

- [A] create job vacancies for the unemployed
- [B] prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs
- [C] retrain their cabin staff for better services
- [D] finance their staff's college education

上岸甜甜圈

17.2021 text 2

With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines. In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason: Brexit.

Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food. The country produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s. A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health. Sounds great – but how feasible is this vision?

According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 per cent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production. That supplies 80 per cent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.

There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave. To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably also farm more intensively – meaning fewer green fields, and more factory-style production.

But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help. There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on a commercial basis. Just 25 per cent of the country's land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields. Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg – which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes – we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production.

Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would _____.

- [A] be hindered by its population growth
- [B] contribute to the nation's well-being
- [C] become a priority of the government
- [D] pose a challenge to its farming industry

27. The report by the University of Leeds shows that in the UK _____.

- [A] farmland has been inefficiently utilized
- [B] factory-style production needs reforming
- [C] most land is used for meat and dairy production
- [D] more green fields will be converted for farming

28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to _____. .
- [A] its farming technology
 - [B] its dietary tradition
 - [C] its natural conditions
 - [D] its commercial interests
29. It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people _____. .
- [A] rely largely on imports for fresh produce
 - [B] enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption
 - [C] are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake
 - [D] are trying to grow new varieties of grains
30. The author's attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is _____. .
- [A] defensive
 - [B] doubtful
 - [C] tolerant
 - [D] optimistic

上岸甜甜圈

18.2022 text 1

On a recent sunny day, 13,000 chickens roam over Larry Brown's 40 windswept acres in Shiner, Texas. Some rest in the shade of a parked car. Others drink water with the cows. This all seems random, but it's by design, part of what the \$ 6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets will be its next big thing: climate-friendly eggs.

These eggs, which are making their debut now on shelves for as much as \$ 8 a dozen, are still labeled organic and animal-friendly, but they're also from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture—special techniques to cultivate rich soils that can trap greenhouse gases. Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change.

"I'm excited about our progress," says Brown, who harvests eggs for Denver-based Nest Fresh Eggs and is adding more cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat. The birds' waste then fertilizes fields. Such improvements "allow our hens to forage for higher-quality natural feed that will be good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers."

The egg industry's push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering. In barely more than a decade, organic eggs went from being dismissed as a niche product in natural foods stores to being sold at Walmart. More recently there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats, but both have exploded into major supermarket categories. If the sustainable-egg rollout is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.

Regenerative products could be a hard sell, because the concept is tough to define quickly, says Julie Stanton, associate professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University Brandywine. Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein).

The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes such as free-range, non-GMO, and pasture-raised eggs will embrace sustainability. Surveys show that younger generations are more concerned about climate change, and some of the success of plant-based meat can be chalked up to shoppers wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment. Young adults "really care about the planet," says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations. They are absolutely altering the food chain beyond what I think even they understand what they're doing."

21. The climate-friendly eggs are produced_____.

- [A] at a considerably low cost.
- [B] at the demand of regular shoppers.
- [C] as a replacement for organic eggs.
- [D] on specially designed farms.

22. Larry Brown is excited about his progress in _____.
 [A] reducing the damage of worms.
 [B] accelerating the disposal of waste.
 [C] creating a sustainable system.
 [D] attracting customers to his products.
23. The example of organic eggs is used in Paragraph 4 to suggest _____.
 [A] the doubts over natural feeds.
 [B] the setbacks in the egg industry.
 [C] the potential of regenerative products.
 [D] the promotional success of supermarkets.
24. It can be learned from the last paragraph that young people _____.
 [A] are reluctant to change their diet.
 [B] are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs.
 [C] are curious about new food.
 [D] are amazed at agriculture advances.
25. John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products _____.
 [A] market prospects.
 [B] standard definition.
 [C] nutritional value.
 [D] moral implication.

上岸甜甜圈

19.2022 text 2

More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model.

One in three Americans who are at least 40 have or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of “unretirees”—those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring—said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

Financial needs aren’t the only culprit for the “unretirement” trend. Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression. About 72% of “unretiree” respondents said that they would return to work once retired to keep mentally fit while 59% said it would be tied to making ends meet.

“The concept of retirement is evolving,” said Christine Russell, senior manager of retirement at TD Ameritrade. “It’s not just about finances. The value of work is also driving folks to continue working past retirement.”

One reason for the change in retirement patterns: Americans are living longer. The share of the population 65 and older was 16% in 2018, up 32% from the prior year, according to the US. Census Bureau. That’s also up 302% since 2010. Older Americans are also the fastest-growing segment of the US. workforce, and boomers are expected to live longer than previous generations. The percentage of retirement-age people in the labor force has doubled over the past three decades. About 20% of people 65 and older were in the workforce in February, up from an all-time low of 10% in January 1985, according to money manager United Income.

Because of longer life spans, Americans are also boosting their savings to preserve their nest eggs, the TD Ameritrade study showed, which surveyed 2000 adults between 40 to 79. Six in 10 “unretirees” are increasing their savings in anticipation of a longer life, according to the survey. Among the most popular ways they are doing this, the company said, is by reducing their overall expenses, securing life insurance or maximizing their contributions to retirement accounts.

Unfortunately, many people who are opting to work in retirement are preparing to do so because they are worried about making ends meet in their later years, said Brent Weiss, a co-founder at Baltimore-based financial-planning firm Facet Wealth. He suggested that preretirees should speak with a financial adviser to set long-term financial goals.

“The most challenging moments in life are getting married, starting a family and ultimately retiring,” Weiss said. “It’s not just a financial decision, but an emotional one. Many people believe they can’t retire”

26. The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that_____.

- [A] over half of the retirees are physically fit for work.
- [B] the old workforce is as active as the younger one.
- [C] one in three Americans enjoy earlier retirement.
- [D] more Americans are willing to work in retirement.

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that Americans tend to think that _____.
 [A] retirement may cause problems for them.
 [B] boredom can be relieved after retirement.
 [C] the mental health of retirees is overlooked.
 [D] “unretirement” contributes to the economy.
28. Retirement patterns are changing partly due to _____.
 [A] labor shortage.
 [B] population growth.
 [C] longer life expectancy.
 [D] rising living costs.
29. Many unretirees are increasing their savings by _____.
 [A] investing more in stocks.
 [B] taking up odd jobs.
 [C] getting well-paid work.
 [D] spending less.
30. With regard to retirement, Brent Weiss thinks that many people are _____.
 [A] unprepared.
 [B] unafraid.
 [C] disappointed.
 [D] enthusiastic.

上岸甜甜圈

20.2010 text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The *Taylor* decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.

- [A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
- [B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers
- [C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
- [D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public

37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____.

- [A] the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
- [B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races
- [C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
- [D] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges

38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____.

- [A] they were automatically banned by state laws
- [B] they fell far short of the required qualifications
- [C] they were supposed to perform domestic duties
- [D] they tended to evade public engagement

39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed, _____.

- [A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
- [B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
- [C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
- [D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system

40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____.

- [A] its nature and problems
- [B] its characteristics and tradition
- [C] its problems and their solutions
- [D] its tradition and development

上岸甜甜圈

21.2011 text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs' s board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman' s compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm' s board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive' s proposals. If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up," leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows that they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for_____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| [A] gaining excessive profits | [B] failing to fulfill her duty |
| [C] refusing to make compromises | [D] leaving the board in tough times |

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be_____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| [A] generous investors | [B] unbiased executives |
| [C] share price forecasters | [D] independent advisers |

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director' s surprise departure, the firm is likely to_____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| [A] become more stable | [B] report increased earnings |
| [C] do less well in the stock market | [D] perform worse in lawsuits |

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors_____.

- [A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
- [B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
- [C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
- [D] will decline incentives from the firm

25. The author' s attitude toward the role of outside directors is_____.

- [A] permissive
- [B] positive
- [C] scornful
- [D] critical

上岸甜甜圈

22.2011 text 3

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase “less is more” was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

Mies’ s signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood—materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies’ s sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago’ s Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller—two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet—than those in their older neighbors along the city’ s Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings’ details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward “less” was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses—usually around 1,200 square feet—than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life—few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers—but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans’ _____. .

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| [A] prosperity and growth | [B] efficiency and practicality |
| [C] restraint and confidence | [D] pride and faithfulness |

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus?

- [A] It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
- [B] Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
- [C] Most American architects used to be associated with it.
- [D] It had a great influence upon American architecture.

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design_____.

- [A] was related to large space
- [B] was identified with emptiness
- [C] was not reliant on abundant decoration
- [D] was not associated with efficiency

34. What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago’ s Lake Shore Drive?

- [A] They ignored details and proportions.
- [B] They were built with materials popular at that time.
- [C] They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
- [D] They shared some characteristics of abstract art.

35. What can we learn about the design of the “Case Study Houses” ?

- [A] Mechanical devices were widely used.
- [B] Natural scenes were taken into consideration.
- [C] Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
- [D] Eco-friendly materials were employed.

23.2012 text 1

Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling; teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards. Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework? It is quite possible that the homework helped. Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade. Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject, or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

21. It is implied in Paragraph 1 that nowadays homework ____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| [A] is receiving more criticism | [B] is gaining more preferences |
| [C] is no longer an educational ritual | [D] is not required for advanced courses |

22. L.A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students ____.

- [A] tend to have moderate expectations for their education
- [B] have asked for a different educational standard
- [C] may have problems finishing their homework
- [D] have voiced their complaints about homework

23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may ____.
- [A] result in students' indifference to their report cards
 - [B] undermine the authority of state tests
 - [C] restrict teachers' power in education
 - [D] discourage students from doing homework
24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether ____.
- [A] it should be eliminated
 - [B] it counts much in schooling
 - [C] it places extra burdens on teachers
 - [D] it is important for grades
25. A suitable title for this text could be ____.
- [A] A Faulty Approach to Homework
 - [B] A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students
 - [C] Thorny Questions about Homework
 - [D] Wrong Interpretations of an Educational Policy

上岸甜甜圈

24.2013 text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

26. “Birds of passage” refers to those who ____.

- [A] immigrate across the Atlantic
- [B] leave their home countries for good
- [C] stay in a foreign country temporarily
- [D] find permanent jobs overseas

27. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US ____.

- [A] needs new immigrant categories
- [B] has loosened control over immigrants
- [C] should be adapted to meet challenges
- [D] has been fixed via political means

28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want ____.
- [A] financial incentives
 - [B] a global recognition
 - [C] opportunities to get regular jobs
 - [D] the freedom to stay and leave
29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated ____.
- [A] as faithful partners
 - [B] with economic favors
 - [C] with legal tolerance
 - [D] as mighty rivals
30. The most appropriate title for this text would be ____.
- [A] Come and Go: Big Mistake
 - [B] Living and Thriving: Great Risk
 - [C] With or Without: Great Risk
 - [D] Legal or Illegal: Big mistake

上岸甜甜圈

25.2013 text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 per cent of positions on European corporate boards.

The European Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women—up to 60 per cent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, European Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goals of 40 per cent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don't like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding's reluctance—and her frustration. I don't like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, governance by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children's caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally ____.

- [A] women take the lead
- [B] men have the final say
- [C] corporate governance is overwhelmed
- [D] senior management is family-friendly

37. The European Union's intended legislation is ____.

- [A] a reflection of gender balance
- [B] a reluctant choice
- [C] a response to Reding's call
- [D] a voluntary action

38. According to Reding, quotas may help women ____.
- [A] get top business positions
 - [B] see through the glass ceiling
 - [C] balance work and family
 - [D] anticipate legal results
39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of ____.
- [A] skepticism
 - [B] objectiveness
 - [C] indifference
 - [D] approval
40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of ____.
- [A] more social justice
 - [B] massive media attention
 - [C] suitable public policies
 - [D] greater "soft pressure"

上岸甜甜圈

26.2014 text 2

An article in *Scientific America* has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect," or "illusory superiority," and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticised, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation." If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image—which most did—they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. "I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion," says Epley. "It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves." If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing.

Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally—on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray an idealised version of themselves."

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that ____.

- [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
- [B] illusory superiority is a baseless effect
- [C] our need for leadership is unnatural
- [D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's ____.

- [A] rapid matching
- [B] conscious choice
- [C] intuitive response
- [D] automatic self-defence

28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to _____.
 [A] underestimate their insecurities [B] believe in their attractiveness
 [C] cover up their depressions [D] oversimplify their illusions
29. The word “viscerally” (Para. 5) is closest in meaning to _____.
 [A] instinctively [B] occasionally [C] particularly [D] aggressively
30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer’s paradise because people can _____.
 [A] present their dishonest profiles [B] define their traditional lifestyles
 [C] share their intellectual pursuits [D] withhold their unflattering sides

上岸甜甜圈

27.2015 text 4

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is “yes,” they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

- [A] The prospect of a thriving job market.
- [B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.
- [C] The possibility of full employment.
- [D] The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work part-time because they _____.
 [A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs
 [B] feel that is enough to make ends meet
 [C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
 [D] haven't seen the weakness of the market
38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US _____.
 [A] shows a general tendency of decline
 [B] is harder to acquire than one year ago
 [C] satisfies the real need of the jobless
 [D] is lower than before the recession
39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, _____.
 [A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
 [B] full-time employment is still essential for insurance
 [C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
 [D] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
40. The text mainly discusses _____.
 [A] employment in the US [B] part-timer classification
 [C] insurance through Medicaid [D] Obamacare's trouble

上岸甜甜圈

28.2016 text 3

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning—or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually *inclined* to interruption." Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading—useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them." No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too—providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because ____.

- [A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
- [B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
- [C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them
- [D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to ____.

- [A] update their to-do lists
- [B] make passing time fulfilling
- [C] carry their plans through
- [D] pursue carefree reading

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps ____.
- [A] encourage the efficiency mind-set
 - [B] develop online reading habits
 - [C] promote ritualistic reading
 - [D] achieve immersive reading
34. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if ____.
- [A] reading becomes your primary business of the day
 - [B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
 - [C] you are able to drop back to business after reading
 - [D] time can be evenly split for reading and business
35. The best title for this text could be ____.
- [A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading
 - [B] How to Find Time to Read
 - [C] How to Set Reading Goals
 - [D] How to Read Extensively

上岸甜甜圈

29.2017 text 1

Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to lever a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012—but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. ⑩Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation." ⑪The success of Parkrun offers answers.

Parkrun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots" concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

21. According to Paragraph1, Parkrun has _____.

- [A] created many jobs
- [B] gained great popularity
- [C] become an official festival
- [D] strengthened community ties

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to _____.

- [A] boost population growth
- [B] improve the city's image
- [C] increase sport hours in schools
- [D] promote sport participation

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it_____.
- [A] aims at discovering talents
 - [B] focuses on mass competition
 - [C] does not emphasize elitism
 - [D] does not attract first-timers
24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that governments should_____.
- [A] increase funds for sports clubs
 - [B] invest in public sports facilities
 - [C] organize "grassroots" sports events
 - [D] supervise local sports associations
25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is_____.
- [A] critical
 - [B] tolerant
 - [C] uncertain
 - [D] sympathetic

上岸甜甜圈

30.2018 text 4

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of “deep work”—the ability to focus without distraction.

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work—be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a “journalistic” approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

Newport also recommends “deep scheduling” to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time. “At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor’s appointment or important meeting,” he writes.

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritise your day—in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, “be lazy.”

“Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body... [idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done,” he argues.

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

“What people don’t realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain,” says Pillay.

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to ____.

- [A] keep to your focus time
- [B] list your immediate tasks
- [C] make specific daily plans
- [D] seize every minute to work

37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that ____.

- [B] daily schedules are indispensable to studying
- [C] students are hardly motivated by monthly goals
- [D] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

[A] distractions may actually increase efficiency

38. According to Newport, idleness is ____.

[A] a desirable mental state for busy people

[B] a major contributor to physical health

[C] an effective way to save time and energy

[D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work.

39. Pillay believes that our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused ____.

[A] can result in psychological well-being

[B] can bring about greater efficiency

[C] is aimed at better balance in work

[D] is driven by task urgency

40. This text is mainly about ____.

[A] ways to relieve the tension of busy life

[B] approaches to getting more done in less time

[C] the key to eliminating distractions

[D] the cause of the lack of focus time

上岸甜甜圈

31.2019 text 4

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Dia Mirza and Adrian Grenier have a message for you: It's easy to beat plastic. They're part of a bunch of celebrities starring in a new video for World Environment Day – encouraging you, the consumer, to swap out your single-use plastic staples like straws and cutlery to combat the plastics crisis.

The key messages that have been put together for World Environment Day do include a call for governments to enact legislation to curb single-use plastics. But the overarching message is directed at individuals.

My concern with leaving it up to the individual, however, is our limited sense of what needs to be achieved. On their own, taking our own bags to the grocery store or quitting plastic straws, for example, will accomplish little and require very little of us. They could even be detrimental, satisfying a need to have “done our bit” without ever progressing onto bigger, bolder, more effective actions – a kind of “moral licensing” that allays our concerns and stops us doing more and asking more of those in charge.

While the conversation around our environment and our responsibility toward it remains centered on shopping bags and straws, we're ignoring the balance of power that implies that as “consumers” we must shop sustainably, rather than as “citizens” hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change.

It's important to acknowledge that the environment isn't everyone's priority – or even most people's. We shouldn't expect it to be. In her latest book, *Why Good People Do Bad Environmental Things*, Wellesley College professor Elizabeth R. DeSombre argues that the best way to collectively change the behavior of large numbers of people is for the change to be structural.

This might mean implementing policy such as a plastic tax that adds a cost to environmentally problematic action, or banning single-use plastics altogether. India has just announced it will “eliminate all single-use plastic in the country by 2022.” There are also incentive-based ways of making better environmental choices easier, such as ensuring recycling is at least as easy as trash disposal.

DeSombre isn't saying people should stop caring about the environment. It's just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior.

None of this is about writing off the individual. It's just about putting things into perspective. We don't have time to wait. We need progressive policies that shape collective action (and rein in polluting businesses), alongside engaged citizens pushing for change.

36. Some celebrities star in a new video to _____.

- [A] demand new laws on the use of plastics
- [B] urge consumers to cut the use of plastics
- [C] invite public opinion on the plastics crisis
- [D] disclose the causes of the plastics crisis

- 37.The author is concerned that “moral licensing” may_____. .
- [A] mislead us into doing worthless things
 - [B] prevent us from making further efforts
 - [C] weaken our sense of accomplishment
 - [D] suppress our desire for succes
- 38.By pointing out our identity “citizens” , the author indicates that_____. .
- [A] our focus should be shifted to community welfare
 - [B] our relationship with local industries is improving
 - [C] we have been actively exercising our civil rights
 - [D] we should press our government to lead the combat
- 39.DeSombre argues that the best way for a collective change should be_____. .
- [A] a win-win arrangement
 - [B] a self-driven mechanism
 - [C] a cost-effective approach
 - [D] a top-down process
- 40.The author concludes that individual efforts_____. .
- [A] can be too aggressive
 - [B] can be too inconsistent
 - [C] are far from sufficient
 - [D] are far from rational

上岸甜甜圈

32.2020 text 1

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat—one social and one asocial—for four days. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colourful markings.

During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 per cent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being, says Quinn. The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviors like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, she says.

“Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them,” says Quinn.

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design. The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels. “We’d assumed we’d have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn’t necessary,” says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots, says Wiles. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. “We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too,” says Wiles.

21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can _____.

- [A] pick up social signals from non-living rats
- [B] distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one
- [C] attain sociable traits through special training
- [D] send out warning messages to their fellows

22. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?

- [A] It followed the social robot.
- [B] It played with some toys.
- [C] It set the trapped rats free.
- [D] It moved around alone.

23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they _____.

- [A] tried to practice a means of escape.
- [B] expected it to do the same in return.
- [C] wanted to display their intelligence.
- [D] considered that an interesting game.

24. Janet Wiles notes that rats _____.

- [A] can remember other rats' facial features.
- [B] differentiate smells better than sizes.
- [C] respond more to actions than to looks.
- [D] can be scared by a plastic box on wheels.

25. It can be learned from the text that rats _____.

- [A] appear to be adaptable to new surroundings
- [B] are more socially active than other animals
- [C] behave differently from children in socializing
- [D] are more sensitive to social cues than expected

上岸甜甜圈

33.2020 text 3

Madrid was hailed as a public health beacon last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars. Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible termination. Mayor Jose Luis Martinez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centrepiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality. A judge has now overruled the city's decision to stop levying fines, ordering them restored. But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

Madrid's back and forth on clean air is a pointed reminder of the limits to the patchwork, city-by-city approach that characterises efforts on air pollution across Europe, Britain very much included.

Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically contentious, and therefore vulnerable. That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution. It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year's mayoral election. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless. Far from it. Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat. The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits—fewer heart attacks, strokes and premature births, less cancer, dementia and asthma. Fewer untimely deaths.

But mayors and councilors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town. They are acting because national governments—Britain's and others across Europe—have failed to do so.

Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centres, “school streets”, even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance. Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimise pollution. We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone?

- [A] Its effects are questionable.
- [B] It has been opposed by a judge.
- [C] It needs tougher enforcement.
- [D] Its fate is yet to be decided.

32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air?

- [A] They put too much burden on individual motorists.
- [B] They prove impractical for city councils.
- [C] They are deemed too mild for politicians.
- [D] They are biased against car manufacturers.

- 33.The author believes that the extension of London' s Ulez will _____. .
- [A] ensure Khan' s electoral success
 - [B] arouse strong resistance
 - [C] improve the city' s traffic
 - [D] discourage car manufacturing
- 34.Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?
- [A] Local residents.
 - [B] National governments.
 - [C] Councilors.
 - [D] Mayors.
- 35.It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies _____. .
- [A] will raise low-emission car production
 - [B] will upgrade the design of their vehicles
 - [C] should be forced to follow regulations
 - [D] should be put under public supervision

上岸甜甜圈

34.2021 text 3

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acqui-hires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent.

To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. "They bought the seedlings and closed them down," complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

Like other start-up investors, Mr. Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals—many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise—might seem beside the point. Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only \$3.4 billion a year on sub-\$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years—a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the US last year.

However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a "buy and kill" tactic to simply close them down.

31. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

- [A] Their engineers were retained.
- [B] Their market values declined.
- [C] Their tech features improved.
- [D] Their products were re-priced.

32. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to _____.
 [A] exaggerate their product quality
 [B] eliminate their potential competitors
 [C] treat new tech talent unfairly
 [D] ignore public opinions
33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might _____.
 [A] weaken big tech companies
 [B] worsen market competition
 [C] harm the national economy
 [D] discourage start-up investors
34. The US Federal Trade Commission intends to _____.
 [A] limit Big Tech's expansion
 [B] encourage research collaboration
 [C] examine small acquisitions
 [D] supervise start-ups' operation
35. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have _____.
 [A] brought little financial pressure
 [B] raised few management challenges
 [C] set an example for future deals
 [D] generated considerable profits

35.2021 text 4

We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she called "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had to count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

Other research shows we're better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that."

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college courses aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex—when they had a lot of information to process.

Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "hunches," "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

36. Nalini Ambady's study deals with _____.

- [A] the power of people's memory
- [B] the reliability of first impressions
- [C] Instructor-student interaction
- [D] people's ability to influence others

37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants _____.
 [A] focused on specific details
 [B] gave the rating in limited time
 [C] watched shorter video clips
 [D] discussed with one another
38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that _____.
 [A] reflection can be distracting
 [B] memory may be selective
 [C] social skills must be cultivated
 [D] deception is difficult to detect
39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to _____.
 [A] collect enough data
 [B] list your preferences
 [C] seek expert advice
 [D] follow your feelings
40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
 [A] Generating new products takes time.
 [B] Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
 [C] Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.
 [D] Objective thinking may boost intuitiveness.

36.2022 text 3

We have all encountered them, in both our personal and professional lives. Think about the times you felt tricked or frustrated by a membership or subscription that had a seamless sign-up process but was later difficult to cancel. Something that should be simple and transparent can be complicated, intentionally or unintentionally, in ways that impair consumer choice. These are examples of dark patterns.

First coined in 2010 by user experience expert Harry Brignull, “dark patterns” is a catch-all term for practices that manipulate user interfaces to influence the decision-making ability of users. Brignull identifies 12 types of common dark patterns, ranging from misdirection and hidden costs to “roach motel,” where a user experience seems easy and intuitive at the start, but turns difficult when the user tries to get out.

In a 2019 study of 53,000 product pages and 11,000 websites, researchers found that about one in 10 employs these design practices. Though widely prevalent, the concept of dark patterns is still not well understood. Business and nonprofit leaders should be aware of dark patterns and try to avoid the gray areas they engender.

Where is the line between ethical, persuasive design and dark patterns? Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company’s user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions. Any or all these teams can play a role in creating or avoiding “digital deception.”

Lawmakers and regulators are slowly starting to address the ambiguity around dark patterns, most recently at the state level. In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) that “ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights.” The regulations aim to ban dark patterns—this means prohibiting companies from using confusing language or unnecessary steps such as forcing them to click through multiple screens or listen to reasons why they shouldn’t opt out.”

As more states consider promulgating additional regulations, there is a need for greater accountability from within the business community. Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis, but only if organizations hold themselves accountable, not just to legal requirements but also to industry best practices and standards.

31. It can be learned from the first two paragraphs that dark patterns_____.

- [A] improve user experiences
- [B] leak user information for profit
- [C] undermine users’ decision-making
- [D] remind users of hidden costs

32. The 2019 study on dark patterns is mentioned to show _____.
 [A] their major flaws
 [B] their complex designs
 [C] their severe damage
 [D] their strong presence
33. To handle digital deception, businesses should _____.
 [A] listen to customer feedback
 [B] talk with relevant teams
 [C] turn to independent agencies
 [D] rely on professional training
34. The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to _____.
 [A] guide users through opt-out processes
 [B] protect consumers from being tricked
 [C] grant companies data privacy rights
 [D] restrict access to problematic content
35. According to the last paragraph, a key to coping with dark patterns is _____.
 [A] new legal requirements
 [B] businesses' self-discipline
 [C] strict regulatory standards
 [D] consumers' safety awareness

上岸甜甜圈

37.2022 text 4

Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior; evidence either way is weak, relying on contrived laboratory tests or sometimes unreliable self-reports. But a new study published in *Cognition* found that, in at least one real-world situation, a single ethics lesson may have had lasting effects.

The researchers investigated one class session's impact on eating meat. They chose this particular behavior for three reasons, according to study co-author Eric Schwitzgebel, a philosopher at the University of California, Riverside: students' attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and ethics literature largely agrees that eating less meat is good because it reduces environmental harm and animal suffering. Half of the students in four large philosophy classes read an article on the ethics of factory-farmed meat, optionally watched an 11-minute video on the topic and joined a 50-minute discussion. The other half focused on charitable giving instead. Then, unknown to the students, the researchers studied their anonymized meal-card purchases for that semester—nearly 14,000 receipts for almost 500 students.

Schwitzgebel predicted the intervention would have no effect; he had previously found that ethics professors do not differ from other professors on a range of behaviors, including voting rates, blood donation and returning library books. But among student subjects who discussed meat ethics, meal purchases containing meat decreased from 52 to 45 percent—and this effect held steady for the study's duration of several weeks. Purchases from the other group remained at 52 percent.

“That's actually a pretty large effect for a pretty small intervention,” Schwitzgebel says. Psychologist Nina Strohminger at the University of Pennsylvania, who was not involved in the study, says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable. And if real, she notes, it might be reversible by another nudge: “Easy come, easy go.”

Schwitzgebel suspects the greatest impact came from social influence—classmates or teaching assistants leading the discussions may have shared their own vegetarianism, showing it as achievable or more common. Second, the video may have had an emotional impact. Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument, although his co-authors say reason might play a bigger role. Now the researchers are probing the specific effects of teaching style, teaching assistants' eating habits and students' video exposure. Meanwhile, Schwitzgebel—who had predicted no effect—will be eating his words.

36. Scientists generally believe that the effects of ethics classes are _____.

- [A] hard to determine.
- [B] narrowly interpreted.
- [C] difficult to ignore.
- [D] poorly summarized.

37. Which of the following is a reason for the researchers to study meat eating?
- [A] It is common among students.
 - [B] It is a behavior easy to measure.
 - [C] It is important to students' health.
 - [D] It is a hot topic in ethics classes.
38. Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings suggest that ethics professors_____.
- [A] are seldom critical of their students.
 - [B] are less sociable than other professors.
 - [C] are not sensitive to political issues.
 - [D] are not necessarily ethically better.
39. Nina Strohminger thinks that the effect of the intervention is_____.
- [A] permanent.
 - [B] predictable.
 - [C] uncertain.
 - [D] unrepeatable.
40. Eric Schwitzgebel suspects that the students' change in behavior_____.
- [A] can bring psychological benefits.
 - [B] can be analyzed statistically.
 - [C] is a result of multiple factors.
 - [D] is a sign of self-development.

上岸甜甜圈

38.2010 text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70 million, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200 million in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because_____.

- [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
- [B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
- [C] *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces
- [D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Line 1~2, Para. 3), the author suggests that_____.

- [A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
- [B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
- [C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
- [D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- [A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
 - [B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
 - [C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.
 - [D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are_____.
- [A] auction houses' favorites
 - [B] contemporary trends
 - [C] factors promoting artwork circulation
 - [D] styles representing Impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be_____.
- [A] Fluctuation of Art Prices
 - [B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
 - [C] Art Market in Decline
 - [D] Shifted Interest in Arts

上岸甜甜圈

39.2012 text 3

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades—by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. Executives were violently agitated. The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a “preliminary step” in a longer battle.

On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's. A growing number seem to agree. Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule “is no less a product of nature... than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds”.

Despite the appeals court's decision, big questions remain unanswered. For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

As the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules—most are already patented or in the public domain. Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy. Companies are eager to win patents for “connecting the dots”, explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the biotech companies would like ____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| [A] genes to be patentable | [B] the BIO to issue a warning |
| [C] their executives to be active | [D] judges to rule out gene patenting |

32. Those who are against gene patents believe that ____.

- [A] genetic tests are not reliable
- [B] only man-made products are patentable
- [C] patents on genes depend much on innovation
- [D] courts should restrict access to genetic tests

33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for ____.
- [A] discovering gene interactions [B] establishing disease correlations
- [C] drawing pictures of genes [D] identifying human DNA
34. By saying “Each meeting was packed” (Para. 6), the author means that ____.
- [A] the supreme court was authoritative
- [B] the BIO was a powerful organisation
- [C] gene patenting was a great concern
- [D] lawyers were keen to attend conventions
35. Generally speaking, the author’s attitude toward gene patenting is ____.
- [A] critical [B] supportive
- [C] scornful [D] objective

上岸甜甜圈

40.2013 text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases—or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

- [A] vary according to the urgency of the situation
- [B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction
- [C] depend on the importance of the assessment
- [D] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions ____.

- [A] can be associative
- [B] are not unconscious
- [C] can be dangerous
- [D] are not impulsive

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should ____.

- [A] trust our first impression
- [B] do as people usually do
- [C] think before we act
- [D] ask for expert advice

34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on ____.

- [A] critical assessment
- [B] “thin sliced” study
- [C] sensible explanation
- [D] adequate information

35. The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is ____.

- [A] tolerant
- [B] uncertain
- [C] optimistic
- [D] doubtful

上岸甜甜圈

41.2014 text 4

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if it returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

While the government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed, the very pressing need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away.

36. The author believes that the housing sector_____.

- [A] has attracted much attention
- [B] involves certain political factors
- [C] shoulders too much responsibility
- [D] has lost its real value in economy

37. It can be learned that affordable housing has_____.

- [A] increased its home supply
- [B] offered spending opportunities
- [C] suffered government biases
- [D] disappointed the government

38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may_____.

- [A] allow greater government debt for housing
- [B] stop local authorities from building homes
- [C] prepare to reduce housing stock debt
- [D] release a lifted GDP growth forecast

39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would _____.

- [A] lower the costs of registered providers
- [B] lessen the impact of government interference
- [C] contribute to funding new developments
- [D] relieve the ministers of responsibilities

40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may _____.

- [A] implement more policies to support housing
- [B] review the need for large-scale public grants
- [C] renew the affordable housing grants programme
- [D] stop generous funding to the housing sector

上岸甜甜圈

42.2015 text 3

Even in traditional offices, “the *lingua franca* of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like *journey*, *mission*, *passion*. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about *energy*; we didn’t talk about *passion*.”

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team”- oriented—and not by coincidence. “Let’s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal. It’s not explicitly conscious; it’s the idea that I’m a coach, and you’re my team, and we’re in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.”

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm. “You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: terms like *vision*, *values*, *passion*, and *purpose*,” said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over *work-life balance*. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’s *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like *unplug*, *offline*, *life-hack*, *bandwidth*, and *capacity* are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “passion”, you’ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As a linguist once said, “You can get people to think it’s nonsense at the same time that you buy into it.” In a workplace that’s fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become _____.

- [A] less strategic
- [B] less energetic
- [C] more objective
- [D] more emotional

32. “Team”-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to _____.

- [A] sports culture
- [B] gender difference
- [C] historical incidents
- [D] athletic executives

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to _____.
 [A] revive historical terms
 [B] promote company image
 [C] foster corporate cooperation
 [D] strengthen employee loyalty
34. It can be inferred that *Lean In* _____.
 [A] voices for working women
 [B] appeals to passionate workaholics
 [C] triggers debates among mommies
 [D] praises motivated employees
35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?
 [A] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.
 [B] Regular people mock it but accept it.
 [C] Companies find it to be fundamental.
 [D] Managers admire it but avoid it.

上岸甜甜圈

43.2016 text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let “states” remain in the driver's seat for managing the species,” Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough “The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction,” says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is ____.

- [A] its drastically decreased population
- [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage
- [C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
- [D] the insistence of private landowners

27. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it ____.

- [A] was a give-in to governmental pressure
- [B] would involve fewer agencies in action
- [C] granted less federal regulatory power
- [D] went against conservation policies

28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they_____.
- [A] agree to pay a sum for compensation
 - [B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
 - [C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
 - [D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations
29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is_____.
- [A] the federal government
 - [B] the wildlife agencies
 - [C] the landowners
 - [D] the states
30. Jay Lininger would most likely support_____.
- [A] industry groups
 - [B] the win-win rhetoric
 - [C] environmental groups
 - [D] the plan under challenge

上岸甜甜圈

44.2017 text 2

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. "Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasised, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it — particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to _____.

- [A] absorb user attention
- [B] increase work efficiency
- [C] simplify routine matters
- [D] better interpersonal relations

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices _____.

- [A] takes away babies' appetite
- [B] distracts children's attention
- [C] slows down babies' verbal development
- [D] reduces mother-child communication

28. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” to show that _____.
 [A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
 [B] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
 [C] parents need to respond to children’s emotional needs
 [D] children are insensitive to changes in their parents’ mood
29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to _____.
 [A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies
 [B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year
 [C] remain concerned about kids’ use of screens
 [D] ensure constant interaction with their children
30. According to Tronick, kids’ use of screens may _____.
 [A] make their parents more creative
 [B] give their parents some free time
 [C] help them with their homework
 [D] help them become more attentive

上岸甜甜圈

45.2018 text 3

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them—and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

31. According to Paragraph1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its_____.

- [A] digital products
- [B] user information
- [C] physical assets
- [D] quality service

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may _____.

- [A] worsen political disputes
- [B] mess up customer records
- [C] pose a risk to Facebook users
- [D] mislead the European commission

33. According to the author, competition law _____.
 [A] should serve the new market powers
 [B] may worsen the economic imbalance
 [C] should not provide just one legal solution
 [D] cannot keep pace with the changing market
34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because _____.
 [A] they are not defined as customers
 [B] they are not financially reliable
 [C] the services are generally digital
 [D] the services are paid for by advertisers
35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate _____.
 [A] a win-win business model between digital giants
 [B] a typical competition pattern among digital giants
 [C] the benefits provided for digital giants' customers
 [D] the relationship between digital giants and their users

上岸甜甜圈

46.2019 text 1

Unlike so-called basic emotions such as sadness, fear, and anger, guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction with a child's growing grasp of social and moral norms. Children aren't born knowing how to say "I'm sorry"; rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends – and their own consciences. This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt, in the right amount, to be a good thing.

In the popular imagination, of course, guilt still gets a bad rap. It is deeply uncomfortable – it's the emotional equivalent of wearing a jacket weighted with stones. Yet this understanding is outdated. "There has been a kind of revival or a rethinking about what guilt is and what role guilt can serve," says Amrisha Vaish, a psychology researcher at the University of Virginia, adding that this revival is part of a larger recognition that emotions aren't binary – feelings that may be advantageous in one context may be harmful in another. Jealousy and anger, for example, may have evolved to alert us to important inequalities. Too much happiness can be destructive.

And guilt, by prompting us to think more deeply about our goodness, can encourage humans to make up for errors and fix relationships. Guilt, in other words, can help hold a cooperative species together. It is a kind of social glue.

Viewed in this light, guilt is an opportunity. Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency. In a number of studies, Malti and others have shown that guilt and sympathy may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing. Some kids who are low in sympathy may make up for that shortfall by experiencing more guilt, which can rein in their nastier impulses. And vice versa: High sympathy can substitute for low guilt.

In a 2014 study, for example, Malti looked at 244 children. Using caregiver assessments and the children's self-observations, she rated each child's overall sympathy level and his or her tendency to feel negative emotions after moral transgressions. Then the kids were handed chocolate coins, and given a chance to share them with an anonymous child. For the low-sympathy kids, how much they shared appeared to turn on how inclined they were to feel guilty. The guilt-prone ones shared more, even though they hadn't magically become more sympathetic to the other child's deprivation.

"That's good news," Malti says. "We can be prosocial because we caused harm and we feel regret."

21. Researchers think that guilt can be a good thing because it may help _____. .

- [A] regulate a child's basic emotions
- [B] improve a child's intellectual ability
- [C] foster a child's moral development
- [D] intensify a child's positive feelings

22. According to Paragraph 2, many people still consider guilt to be _____. .

- [A] deceptive
- [B] burdensome
- [C] addictive
- [D] inexcusable

23. Vaish holds that the rethinking about guilt comes from an awareness that _____.

- [A] emotions are context-independent
- [B] emotions are socially constructive
- [C] emotional stability can benefit health
- [D] an emotion can play opposing roles

24. Malti and others have shown that cooperation and sharing _____.

- [A] may help correct emotional deficiencies
- [B] can result from either sympathy or guilt
- [C] can bring about emotional satisfaction
- [D] may be the outcome of impulsive acts

25. The word “transgressions” (Line 4, Para.5) is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] teachings
- [B] discussions
- [C] restrictions
- [D] wrongdoings

上岸甜甜圈