

第二套 仔细阅读

42. After failing again and again, most animals give up hope.
43. Informing students about the brain as a learning machine is a good strategy to enhance their motivation for learning.
44. People with a fixed mind-set believe that one's intelligence is unchangeable.
45. In the workplace, feedback may not be so welcome to managers with a fixed mind-set.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

"Sugar, alcohol and tobacco," economist Adam Smith once wrote, "are commodities which are nowhere necessities of life, which have become objects of almost universal consumption, and which are, therefore, extremely popular subjects of taxation."

Two and a half centuries on, most countries impose some sort of tax on alcohol and tobacco. With surging obesity levels putting increasing strain on public health systems, governments around the world have begun to toy with the idea of taxing sugar as well.

Whether such taxes work is a matter of debate. A preliminary review of Mexico's taxation found a fall in purchases of taxed drinks as well as a rise in sales of untaxed and healthier drinks. By contrast, a Danish tax on foods high in fats was abandoned a year after its introduction, amid claims that consumers were avoiding it by crossing the border to Germany to satisfy their desire for cheaper, fattier fare.

The food industry has, in general, been firmly opposed to such direct government action. Nonetheless, the renewed focus on waistlines means that industry groups are under pressure to demonstrate their products are healthy as well as tasty.

Over the past three decades, the industry has made some efforts to improve the quality of its offerings. For example, some drink manufacturers have cut the amount of sugar in their beverages.

Many of the reductions over the past 30 years have been achieved either by reducing the amount of sugar, salt or fat in a product, or by finding an alternative ingredient. More recently, however,

some companies have been investing money in a more ambitious undertaking: learning how to adjust the fundamental make-up of the food they sell. For example, having salt on the outside, but none on the inside, reduces the salt content without changing the taste.

While reformulating *recipes* (配方) is one way to improve public health, it should be part of a multi-sided approach. The key is to remember that there is not just one solution. To deal with obesity, a mixture of approaches—including reformulation, taxation and adjusting portion sizes—will be needed. There is no silver bullet.

46. What did Adam Smith say about sugar, alcohol and tobacco?
- A) They were profitable to manufacture.
 - B) They were in ever-increasing demand.
 - C) They were subject to taxation almost everywhere.
 - D) They were no longer considered necessities of life.
47. Why have many countries started to consider taxing sugar?
- A) They are under growing pressure to balance their national budgets.
 - B) They find it ever harder to cope with sugar-induced health problems.
 - C) The practice of taxing alcohol and tobacco has proved both popular and profitable.
 - D) The sugar industry is overtaking alcohol and tobacco business in generating profits.
48. What do we learn about Danish taxation on fat-rich foods?
- A) It did not work out as well as was expected.
 - B) It gave rise to a lot of problems on the border.
 - C) It could not succeed without German cooperation.
 - D) It met with firm opposition from the food industry.
49. What is the more recent effort by food companies to make foods and drinks both healthy and tasty?
- A) Replacing sugar or salt with alternative ingredients.
 - B) Setting a limit on the amount of sugar or salt in their products.
 - C) Investing in research to find ways to adapt to consumers' needs.
 - D) Adjusting the physical composition of their products.
50. What does the author mean by saying, at the end of the passage, "There is no silver bullet" (Line 4, Para. 7)?
- A) There is no single easy quick solution to the problem.
 - B) There is no hope of success without public cooperation.
 - C) There is no hurry in finding ways to solve the obesity problem.
 - D) There is no effective way to reduce people's sugar consumption.

第一篇

46 D 定位第一段，它们在任何地方也不是生活必需品。

47 B 定位第二段第二句，过度消耗糖给公共康系统带来了压力，B 很难处理糖引起的问题。

48 A 定位在第三段最后一句，税收被放弃了，它没有预期那样奏效。

49 D 定位在倒数第二段第二句，学会如何调整食物根本构成。

50 A 定位在最后一段，通读理解到没有唯一方法来解决问题，只有将多种方法结合才可以。

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

You may have heard some of the fashion industry horror stories; models eating tissues or cotton balls to hold off hunger, and models collapsing from hunger-induced heart attacks just seconds after they step off the runway.

Excessively skinny models have been a point of controversy for decades, and two researchers say a model's body mass should be a workplace health and safety issue. In an editorial released Monday in the *American Journal of Public Health*, Katherine Record and Bryn Austin made their case for government regulation of the fashion industry.

The average international runway model has a body mass index (BMI) under 16—low enough to indicate starvation by the World Health Organization's standard. And Record and Austin are worried not just about the models themselves, but about the vast number of girls and women their images influence.

"Especially girls and teens," says Record. "Seventy percent of girls aged 10 to 18 report that they define perfect body image based on what they see in magazines." That's especially worrying, she says, given that *anorexia* (厌食症) results in more deaths than does any other mental illness, according to the National Institute of Mental Health.

It's commonly known that certain diseases are linked with occupations like lung disease in coal miners. Professional fashion models are particularly vulnerable to eating disorders resulting from occupational demands to maintain extreme thinness.

Record's suggestion is to prohibit agents from hiring models with a BMI below 18.

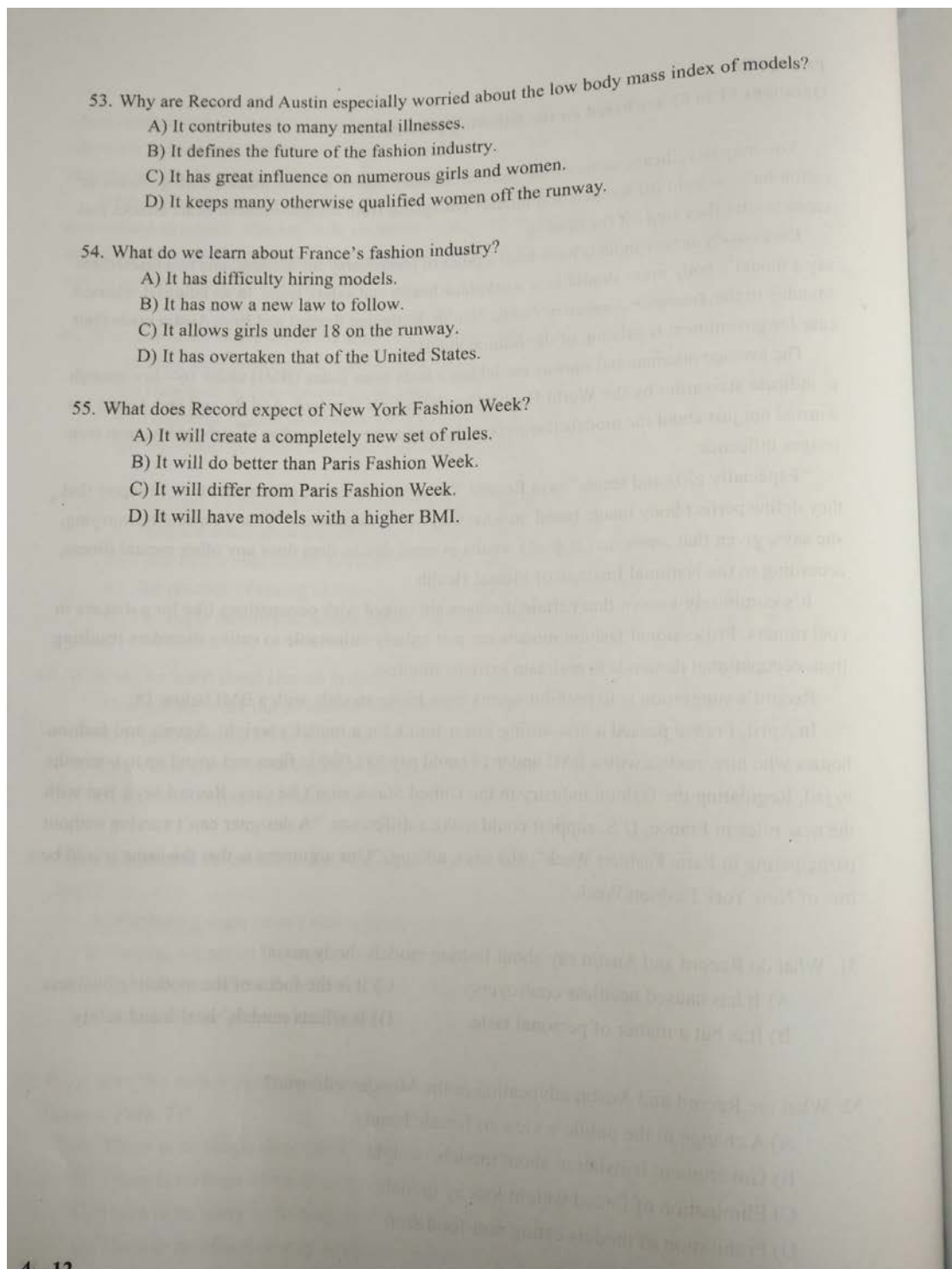
In April, France passed a law setting lower limits for a model's weight. Agents and fashion houses who hire models with a BMI under 18 could pay \$82,000 in fines and spend up to 6 months in jail. Regulating the fashion industry in the United States won't be easy, Record says. But with the new rules in France, U.S. support could make a difference. "A designer can't survive without participating in Paris Fashion Week", she says, adding, "Our argument is that the same would be true of New York Fashion Week."

51. What do Record and Austin say about fashion models' body mass?

- A) It has caused needless controversy. C) It is the focus of the modeling business.
B) It is but a matter of personal taste. D) It affects models' health and safety.

52. What are Record and Austin advocating in the Monday editorial?

- A) A change in the public's view of female beauty.
B) Government legislation about models' weight.
C) Elimination of forced weight loss by models.
D) Prohibition of models eating non-food stuff.



第二篇

51 D 定位在第二段第一句，它是健康和安全问题。

52 B 定位在第二段最后一句，希望政府监管模特体重。

53 C 定位在第四段前两句，年轻女孩会受到杂志上人物身材的影响。

54 B 定位在最后一段第三句，有新的法律规则需要遵守。

55 A 定位在最后一段第三和第四句，设计师不参加巴黎时装周不能生存，纽约时装周情况也一样，说明他期待纽约时装周创造完全新的标准。

解析教师



吴琼：哈尔滨新东方国内考试部教师。主讲四级阅读、专四阅读课程。外国语言学及应用语言学专业研究生，毕业于哈尔滨工程大学。英语专业八级，人事部英语笔译资格证书持有者，剑桥大学 TKT 考试 10 分获得者。在校期间曾获多次国家奖学金，在外语类主要期刊上发表多篇学术论文。热爱课堂和学生，讲课风格轻松幽默。始终相信人生有梦想才完整，愿意为每一个学生的梦想助力加油。