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太奇2015年管理类专业学位联考辅导

基础班英语周测（阅读2）
Passage 1
Spending 50 minutes with a cell phone close to your ear is enough to change brain cell activity in the part of the brain closest to the antenna（天线）. But whether that causes any harm is not clear, scientists at the National Institute of Health said at a conference last month, adding that the study will not likely settle concerns of a link between cell phones and brain cancer. “What we showed is glucose （葡萄糖） metabolism（代谢）（a sign of brain activity） increases in the brain in people who were exposed to a cell phone in the area closest to the antenna,” said Dr. Nora Volkow of the NIH, whose study was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The study was meant to examine how the brain reacts to electromagnetic fields caused by wireless phone signals.
Volkow said she was surprised that the weak electromagnetic radiation（电磁辐射） from cell phones could affect brain activity, but she said the findings do not shed any light on whether cell phones cause cancer. “This study does not in any way indicate that. What the study does is to show the human brain is sensitive to electromagnetic radiation from cell phone exposures.” Use of the devices has increased dramatically since they were introduced in the early 1980s, with about 5 billion cell phones now in use worldwide.
Some studies have linked cell phone exposure to an increased risk of brain cancers, but a large study of the World Health Organization did not offer a clear answer to this. Volkow's team studied 47 people who had their brain examined while a cell phone was turned on for 50 minutes and another while the phone was turned off. While there was no complete change in brain metabolism, they found a 7 percent increase in brain metabolism in the region closest to the cell phone antenna when the phone was on.
Experts said the results were interesting, but urged that they be understood with great care. “Although the biological significance, if any, of increased glucose metabolism from too much cell phone exposure is unknown, the results require further investigation,” Henry Lai of the University of Washington in the U.S. and Dr. Lennart Hardell of University Hospital in Sweden, wrote in an article in JAMA. “Much has to be done to further investigate and understand these effects.” They

wrote.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
A. Cell phone use is dangerous.
B. Cell phone use causes cancer.

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C. The human brain is an electromagnetic field.
D. There are about 5 billion cell phone users in the world right now.
2. Doctor Volkow was astonished because ______.
A. her research has shed light on her understanding of cell phone
B. she found that cell phone exposure is harmful to human brain
C. she found that using a cell phone for about 50 minutes could influence or change brain activity
D. human brain is not responsive to electromagnetic radiation
3. According to the passage, cell phones were launched _______.
A. in the late 1970s B. between 1980 and 1985
B. in the late 1980s D. in the early 1990s
4. What does the word “that” stand for in the second paragraph? A. Brain activity.
B. Her research findings.
C. The fact that cell phone use may cause cancer.
D. Her research progress.
5. Which of the following is an appropriate title for this passage?
A. Cell Phone Radiation: Is It Harmful?
B. Cell Phone Radiation: Is It Useful?
C. Cell Phone Radiation: Is It Healthy?
D. Cell Phone Radiation: Is It Weak?

Passage 2
The most famous collections of fairy tales are the ones by Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm. The Grimms published their first fairy-tale collection in 1812.They disappearing German folk culture. Their first edition (版本) was a scholarly book that carefully recorded the oral tales. They were surprised when some of their early readers suggested that the stories might be interesting to children.
But the Grimms needed money. They had made a bad deal with their publisher and received little payment for their first book. At one point Wilhelm complained there wasn’t a chair in his house one could sit on without worrying it would break. So he took the hint and set to work to make a book that would be suitable for children. He selected a few of the tales, made them much longer, and polished up the language. He didn’t add morals, but he did slip in character judgments and moralizing comments wherever he could.

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The Grimms’ fairy tales also have one characteristic that would seem to make them unsuitable for children. Many of them include violent incidents. In “Hansel and Gretel”, an old woman is burned to death in an oven, and in Little Red Riding Hood a child is eaten by a wolf. When he revised the tales for children, Wilhelm Grimm retained the violence. In fact, he sometimes even ramped it up. For example, in the first edition of the tales, Cindrealla forgives her sisters at the end. It’s only in the second edition, the one intended for children, that her birds peck(啄)out their eyes.
Why, then, have The Grimms’ Fairy Tales become classic of children’s literature, so much
so that it is hard to imagine a child who doesn’t know Cinderella’s story or Snow White’s?
One answer is that only a few of the tales survived into modern times. The first edition of the Grimms’ Fairy Tales had 210 tales. By 1825 it was down to 50. And today only a dozen or so of the tales are often reprinted in children’s collections.
But the deeper answer is that the tales that have lasted are magical adventures that help children deal with the struggles and fears of their everyday lives.
1. Why did Wilhelm Grimm set out to adapt his book for children?
A. To deal with readers’ complaints.
B. To improve his financial situation.
C. At the request of his publisher.
D. To preserve the ancient stories in print.
2. When revising the fairy tales, Wilhelm did all of the following EXCEPT_______.
A. adding character judgments. B. making the tales much longer
C. deleting the violent scenes D. polishing up the language
3. What does the expression “ramped it up” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Started B. Allowed C. Classified D. Increased
4. Which of the following statements about the Grimms’ fairy tales is TRUE according to the passage?
A. They were originally intended to be children’s stories.
B. Generally speaking, the tales that have endured can help children deal with the challenges life bring to them.
C. A large number of the tales made it to the modern age.
D. They are less violent than the children’s stories being written today.
5. What is the passage mainly concerned with?
A. History of fairy tales.
B. Ways to preserve the oral tradition.

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C. The Grimms’ fairy tales.
D. Violence in fairy tales.
Passage 3
In the early days of the internet, the idea that it represented an entirely new and separate realm, distinct from the real world, was seized upon by both advocates and critics of the new technology. Advocates liked the idea that the virtual world was a placeless datasphere, liberated from constraints and restrictions of the real world, and an opportunity for a fresh start. For instance, John Perry Barlow, an internet activist, issued the “Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace” in February 1996. He thundered, “Governments of the industrial world, I come from cyberspace, the new home of mind. Cyberspace does not lie within your borders. We are creating a world that all may enter without privilege or prejudice accorded by race, economic power, military force, or station of birth.”
Where Mr. Barlow and other cyber-Utopians found the separation between the real and virtual worlds exciting, however, critics regarded it as a cause for concern. They worried that people were spending too much time online, communicating with people they had never even met in person in chat rooms, virtual game worlds and, more recently, on social-networking sites such as MySpace and Facebook. A study carried out by the Stanford Institute for the Quantitative Study of Society in 2000, for example, found that heavy internet users spent less time talking to friends and family, and warned that the internet could be “the ultimate isolating technology”.
Both groups were wrong, of course. The internet has not turned out to be a thing apart. Unpleasant aspects of the real world, such as taxes, censorship, crime and fraud are now features of the virtual world, too. Gamers who make real money selling swords, gold and other items in virtual game worlds may now find that the tax man wants to know about it. Designers of virtual objects in Second Life, an online virtual world, are resorting to real-world lawsuits in order to protect their intellectual property.
At the same time, however, some of the most exciting uses of the internet rely on coupling it with the real world. Social networking allows people to stay in touch with their friends online, and plan social activities in the real world. The distinction between online and offline chatter ceases to

matter.

All these approaches treat the internet as an extension or an attachment to the physical world, not a separate space. Rather than seeing the real and virtual realms as distinct and conflicting, in short, it makes sense to see them as complementary and connected.
1. According to the first paragraph, internet advocates believed that__________.
A. internet stood for progress of the technology

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B. virtual realm was a world without boundaries
C. cyberspace liberated the real world
D. cyberspace can be entered by anyone for free
2. Why is John Perry Barlow mentioned in Paragraph 1?
A. To criticize governments of industrial countries
B. To show the influence of the Internet

C. To advocate the equality for all
D. To illustrate the advocates’ favor of cyberspace
3. The passage suggests that critics of the new technology ___________. A. were concerned about the separation of people from the real world B. worried that friends would never meet in person
C. were concerned that people were too engaged in social networks
D. would believe the internet could isolate people online
4. It can be inferred from passage that ___________.
A. virtual world is free from the dark sides of the real world
B. there is no difference between chatting online and offline now
C. people’s activities online can also affect their real world activities D. people who make real money in virtual games have to pay taxes
5. From the passage we can conclude that the author ____________. A. supports both advocates and critics of the Internet
B. believes that the real and virtual worlds are interdependent
C. is opposed to the fusion of the internet with the physical world
D. argues that real and virtual worlds are incompatible