

官方指南7

Practice 7 Section 2

陈慧琳

- NASA: A Space Program with Down-to-Earth Benefits
- Questions 1 through 11 are based on the following passage.

- Question 1.
- The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is a US government agency whose budget is frequently [Q1] many times contested.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. oftentimes
- C. repeatedly
- D. DELETE the underlined portion.

- Question 2.
- In truth, the agency has a widespread positive [Q2] effect on society by serving as a catalyst for innovation and scientific understanding, to create jobs, and showing humanity its place within the universe.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. affect on
- C. effect to
- D. affects on

- Question 3.
- In truth, the agency has a widespread positive effect on society by serving as a catalyst for innovation and scientific understanding, [Q3] to create jobs, and showing humanity its place within the universe.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. creating jobs,
- C. for job creation,
- D. the creation of jobs,

- Question 4.
- But by initiating and collaborating on projects such as the Apollo Moon missions, the space shuttle program, the Hubble Space [Q4] Telescope, and unmanned planetary exploration, NASA has continually challenged its scientists and engineers to do things that were previously thought impossible.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Telescope; and
- C. Telescope and;
- D. Telescope and,

- Question 5.
- All along, these NASA projects have [Q5] greatly increased international cooperation. A short list of inventions elaborated by NASA includes communications satellites, invisible braces, and cordless tools.
- Which choice most effectively sets up the list of examples that follows in the next sentence?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. garnered national publicity for the agency.
- C. generated a steady stream of new technology.
- D. made a lot of money for the agency.

- Question 6.
- A short list of inventions [Q6] elaborated by NASA includes communications satellites, invisible braces, and cordless tools.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. evolved
- C. developed
- D. progressed

- Question 7.
- All these inventions [Q7] spawns new industries, and with those industries, jobs. NASA also sponsors the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs, which are specifically designed to support technological development in the private sector.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. spawned
- C. has spawned
- D. spawning

- Question 8.
- More than 60 percent of the contribution [Q8] coming from commercial goods and services created by companies using space-related technology.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. which came
- C. to come
- D. came

- [1] A report by the Space Foundation estimated that NASA contributed \$180 billion to the economy in 2005.
- [2] More than 60 percent of the contribution [Q8] coming from commercial goods and services created by companies using space-related technology.
- [3] This translates as excellent returns from an agency that received approximately 17.7 billion in tax dollars in 2014.
- [4] This investment by taxpayers enhances not only the national economy but also the United States ' competitiveness in the international market.
- [5] Moreover, the benefits of NASA funding extend beyond the purely economic, as astrophysicist Neil deGrasse Tyson indicated in his testimony before the US Senate: "For . . . a penny on a dollar—we can transform the country from a sullen, dispirited nation, weary of economic struggle, to one where it has reclaimed its twentieth-century birthright to dream of tomorrow." [Q9]
- To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 1 should be placed

- [1] A report by the Space Foundation estimated that NASA contributed \$180 billion to the economy in 2005.
- [2] More than 60 percent of the contribution [Q8] coming from commercial goods and services created by companies using space-related technology.
- [3] This translates as excellent returns from an agency that received approximately 17.7 billion in tax dollars in 2014.
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- [5] Moreover, the benefits of NASA funding extend beyond the purely economic, as astrophysicist Neil deGrasse Tyson indicated in his testimony before the U S Senate: "For . . . a penny on a dollar—we can transform the country from a sullen, dispirited nation, weary of economic struggle, to one where it has reclaimed its twentieth-century birthright to dream of tomorrow." [Q9]
- To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 1 should be placed
 - A. where it is now. B. after sentence 2.
 - C. after sentence 3. D. after sentence 4.

- Tyson' s expansive vision for the agency hints at another mission of NASA' s... "You develop an instant global consciousness, a people orientation, an intense dissatisfaction with the state of the world, and a compulsion to do something about it." ... [Q10] With world population topping seven billion, humanity is in need of some perspective.
- In addition, NASA has facilities in Washington, D C, Florida, Texas, California, and other states.
- Should the writer make this addition here?
- A. Yes, because it serves as a counterargument to the quotation from astrophysicist Neil deGrasse Tyson.
- B. Yes, because it reinforces the passage's point about the importance of NASA's work.
- C. No, because it undermines the passage's claim about the economic benefits of NASA's work.
- D. No, because it blurs the paragraph's focus by introducing information that does not support the paragraph's claim about the importance of NASA's work.

- Question 11.
- With world population topping seven billion, humanity is in need of some perspective.
[Q11] Therefore, we should continue to support NASA not only for practical reasons but also because it is a necessary vehicle for increasing our awareness of how we can fulfill our responsibilities to the planet and each other.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Instead,
- C. For example,
- D. However,

- Professional Development: A Shared Responsibility
- Questions 12 through 22 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

- Question 12.
- New theories, [Q12] new practices too, and technologies are transforming the twenty-first-century workplace at lightning speed.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. also new practices,
- C. in addition to practices,
- D. practices,

- Question 13.
- To perform their jobs successfully in this dynamic environment, workers in many [Q13] fields—from social services to manufacturing, must continually acquire relevant knowledge and update key skills.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. fields
- C. fields,
- D. fields;

- Question 14.
- This practice of continued education, also known as professional development, benefits not only employees but also their employers.
[Q14] Accordingly, meaningful professional development is a shared responsibility: it is the responsibility of employers to provide useful programs, and it is also the responsibility of employees to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Nevertheless,
- C. Regardless,
- D. Similarly,

- Question 15.
- Critics of employer-provided professional development argue that employees [Q15] might consider a popular career path. If employees find themselves falling behind in the workplace, these critics contend. Then it is the duty of those employees to identify, and even pay for...
- Which choice best establishes the argument that follows?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. should lean heavily on their employers.
- C. must be in charge of their own careers.
- D. will be ready for changes in the job market.

- Question 16.
- If employees find themselves falling behind in the workplace, these critics [Q16] contend. Then it is the duty of those employees to identify, and even pay for, appropriate resources to [Q17] show them how and why they are falling behind and what they should do about it.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. contend; then
- C. contend then
- D. contend, then

- Question 17.
- If employees find themselves falling behind in the workplace, these critics contend. Then it is the duty of those employees to identify, and even pay for, appropriate resources to [Q17] show them how and why they are falling behind and what they should do about it.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. address their deficiencies.
- C. deal with their flaws and shortcomings.
- D. allow them to meet their employers' needs in terms of the knowledge they are supposed to have.

- Question 18.
- Forward-thinking employers recognize the importance of investing in the employees they have rather than hiring new staff when the skills of current workers [Q18] get old and worn out.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. are no good anymore.
- C. become obsolete.
- D. have lost their charm.

- Question 19.
- The most common forms of professional development provided to employees [Q19] includes coaching, mentoring, technical assistance, and workshops.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. include
- C. including
- D. has included

- Question 20.
- Some employers utilize several approaches simultaneously, developing a framework that suits the particular needs of their employees.
[Q20] Around the same time, the figure illustrates a simple yet comprehensive professional-development model created for special education personnel.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Besides that,
- C. Nevertheless,
- D. DELETE the underlined portion and begin the sentence with a capital letter.

- As the figure suggests, [Q21] receiving coaching and consultation is **the overarching framework**, while the opportunity to belong to professional networks and participate in activities such as foundation and skill-building workshops is relatively unimportant.
- Which choice makes the writer's description of the figure most accurate?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. participation in foundation and skill building workshops is the overarching framework within which staff receive coaching and consultation as well as the opportunity to belong to a professional network.



- [Q21] receiving coaching and consultation is the overarching framework, while the opportunity to belong to professional networks and participate in activities such as foundation and skill-building workshops is relatively unimportant.
- Which choice makes the writer' s description of the figure most accurate?
- C. membership in a professional network is the overarching framework within which staff receive coaching and consultation as well as the opportunity to attend foundation and skill building workshops.
- D. receiving coaching and consultation is the overarching framework within which staff have the opportunity to belong to a professional network as well as attend foundation and skill building workshops.



- Question 22.
- Employers can also [Q22] identify, which employees have successfully completed instructional modules and which need to be offered additional training.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. identify:
- C. identify
- D. identify—

Thanks

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- The Evolution of Slow Food
- Questions 23 through 33 are based on the following passage.

- Question 23.
- Young, on-the-go eaters were thrilled; [Q23] specifically, those who prized regional foods and Italy's convivial culture built on cooking and long meals feared that the restaurant signaled the death of a way of life.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. for example,
- C. however,
- D. in fact,

- Question 24.
- To counter the rise of fast food and fast [Q24] life, a cohort of chefs, journalists, and sociologists spearheaded a Slow Food movement, declaring loyalty to unhurried enjoyment.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. life; a
- C. life: a
- D. life. A

- Question 25.
- To counter the rise of fast food and fast life, a cohort of chefs, journalists, and sociologists spearheaded a Slow Food movement, declaring loyalty to unhurried enjoyment. [Q25]
- The group 's philosophy was connected to the tale of the hare and the tortoise, in which the tortoise wins the race.
- Should the writer make this addition here?
- A. Yes, because it explains the primary belief that led to the development of the Slow Food movement.
- B. Yes, because it reinforces a claim that the writer makes earlier in the paragraph.
- C. No, because it blurs the paragraph's focus by introducing a new idea that is not clearly explained.
- D. No, because it distracts from the paragraph's emphasis on the Slow Food movement's origins and beliefs.

- Question 26.
- From its beginning, the movement [Q26] had opposed the standardization of taste that fast food chains promote.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. opposes
- C. will oppose
- D. has opposed

- Question 27.
- A goat ingests the vegetation particular to the meadow in which it grazes, which, along with other environmental [Q27] factors such as altitude and weather shapes the cheese's taste and texture.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. factors, such as altitude and weather,
- C. factors such as, altitude and weather,
- D. factors, such as altitude and weather

- Question 28.
- ...which, along with other environmental factors such as altitude and weather shapes the cheese's taste and texture. If all foods were produced under the industrial model, [Q28] we would have meals that are not very flavorful.
- Which choice most effectively supports the central point of the paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. the public would not be interested in learning about traditional foods.
- C. people would not be able to determine how a particular food was made.
- D. consumers would lose this diversity of flavors.

- Question 29.
- During [Q29] their early years, the movement also focused on the value of spending lots of time with friends and family during long meals.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. there
- C. its
- D. it's

- Question 30.
- During their early years, the movement also focused on the value of [Q30] spending lots of time with friends and family during long meals.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. leisurely meals with friends and family.
- C. eating slowly and in the company of loved ones such as friends and family.
- D. joining friends as well as family for time consuming meals.

- Question 31.
- As the movement grew beyond Italy's borders—today Slow Food International boasts more than 100,000 members in 150 countries—this emphasis on pleasure [Q31] pictured criticism for being elitist.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. portrayed
- C. drew
- D. sketched

- Question 32.
- Critics have also asked if growing food using traditional methods, as opposed to mass production, [Q32] can adequately and affordably feed the world?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. adequately and affordably can feed the world?
- C. can adequately and affordably feed the world.
- D. adequately and affordably can feed the world.

- Question 33.
- Slow Food has broadened its mission to focus on food that is good, clean, and fair for all. ...[Q33] In short, Slow Food runs programs that support small-scale producers in marketing regional foods in a world where food corporations threaten to drive them out of the marketplace and homogenize food choices.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Nonetheless,
- C. To these ends,
- D. By the same token,

- Was the Hoax a Hoax?
- Questions 34 through 44 are based on the following passage.

- Question 34.
- The next day, a front-page [Q34] headline in the *New York Times* declared, "Radio Listeners in Panic, Taking War Drama as Fact."
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. headline in the New York Times, declared
- C. headline, in the New York Times declared,
- D. headline, in the New York Times, declared

- Question 35.
- The next day, a front-page headline in the *New York Times* declared, “Radio Listeners in Panic, Taking War Drama as Fact.”
[Q35] The *Times* article claimed that people had fled their homes and that police stations had been swamped with calls.
- The writer wants to add a supporting detail to indicate **that the story was widely reported**. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Other newspapers also ran stories claiming that the broadcast had incited mass hysteria.
- C. In 2013, many newspapers and magazines featured articles about the seventy fifth anniversary of the broadcast.
- D. The Times was then and is now one of the United States' most popular news sources.

- Question 36.
- This version of events persisted, and the legend became that Welles's broadcast had as many as twelve million people [Q36] who feared that Martians had invaded Earth.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. that feared
- C. fearing
- D. to fear

- Question 37.
- The authors of an article published in October 2013 go [Q37] so far to assign blame for the distortion to the newspaper industry.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. as far
- C. as far and
- D. so far as

- Question 38.
- The authors of an article published in October 2013 go so far to assign blame for the distortion to the newspaper industry. [Q38] At this time, Jefferson Pooley and Michael Socolow, both professors of communication studies, argue that the newspaper industry sought to discredit the newly emerging technology of radio, which was cutting into newspapers' profits. The newspaper industry tried to do this by portraying the new medium as irresponsible.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. On one hand,
- C. In the article,
- D. Next,

- Question 39.
- ...the newspaper industry sought to discredit the newly emerging technology of radio, which was cutting into newspapers' [Q39] profits. The newspaper industry tried to do this by portraying the new medium as irresponsible.
- Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?
- The sentences containing the underlined portion are as follows:
 - At this time, Jefferson Pooley and Michael Socolow, both professors of communication studies, argue that the newspaper industry sought to discredit the newly emerging technology of radio, which was cutting into newspapers' profits. The newspaper industry tried to do this by portraying the new medium as irresponsible.
- A. profits, which is what the newspaper industry tried to do when it portrayed
- B. profits, by which the newspaper industry portrayed
- C. profits and tried to do this by portraying
- D. profits, by portraying

- Question 40.
- Proof of ulterior motives is scarce, [Q40] consequently weakening Pooley and Socolow's argument.... a mere 2 percent of households had tuned in to the broadcast ...call into question the validity of an oft-cited report that ...
- Which choice best establishes the main idea of the paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. but evidence does suggest that reports of panic have been overblown.
- C. yet Pooley and Socolow maintain that the newspaper industry intentionally distorted the story.
- D. making it difficult to determine what really happened in 1938.

- Question 41.
- Ratings, however, reveal that [Q41] far fewer than a million people had been listening to the broadcast.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. many less than
- C. much less then
- D. much fewer then

- [1] Proof of ulterior motives is scarce, consequently weakening Pooley and Socolow 's argument.
 - [2] For instance, the C. E. Hooper ratings indicate that a mere 2 percent of households had tuned in to the broadcast.
 - [3] Pooley and Socolow also call into question the validity of an oft-cited report that was based on a survey conducted six weeks after the broadcast.
 - [4] Just because some people found the broadcast unsettling, the authors contend, doesn 't mean they believed it and reacted with real terror.
 - [5] According to this report, one million people indicated that they had been "frightened" by the broadcast.
 - [6] Ratings, however, reveal that] far fewer than a million people had been listening to the broadcast. Furthermore,
 - [7] Pooley and Socolow note that this survey "conflated being 'frightened,' 'disturbed,' or 'excited' by the program with being 'panicked.'" [Q42]
-
- To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 4 should be placed

- [1] Proof of ulterior motives is scarce, consequently weakening Pooley and Socolow 's argument.
- [2] For instance, the C. E. Hooper ratings indicate that a mere 2 percent of households had tuned in to the broadcast.
- [3] Pooley and Socolow also call into question the validity of an oft-cited report that was based on a survey conducted six weeks after the broadcast.
- [4] Just because some people found the broadcast unsettling, the authors contend, doesn 't mean they believed it and reacted with real terror.
- [5] According to this report, one million people indicated that they had been "frightened" by the broadcast.
- [6] Ratings, however, reveal that] far fewer than a million people had been listening to the broadcast. Furthermore,
- [7] Pooley and Socolow note that this survey "conflated being 'frightened,' 'disturbed,' or 'excited' by the program with being 'panicked.'" [Q42]
- Sentence 4 should be placed
 - A. where it is now. B. after sentence 2.
 - C. after sentence 5. D. after sentence 7.

- Question 43.
- Pooley and Socolow describe a more likely scenario: most people who heard the broadcast understood they were listening to a piece of fiction, but [Q43] some being influenced by the sensationalized news coverage afterward, later “remembered” being more afraid than they had been.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. some, they were
- C. some,
- D. some

- Question 44.
- The researchers also suggest that, [Q44] not unlike people who got caught up in the excitement of the story when reading about it in the newspaper, the American public may have been willing to embrace the legend because of its appeal to the imagination.
- Which choice most effectively signals the comparison the writer is making between the two groups mentioned?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. unlike
- C. not like
- D. different from

Thanks

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