

**Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)**

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**Part II Vocabulary (10%)**

**Section A**

**Directions:**In this section, all the sentences are incomplete. Four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D are given beneath each of them. You are to choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence, then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

31. Gradually he lost his \_\_\_\_ and wasted away till he was nothing but skin and bones.  
A. willig      B. appetite      C. interest      D. enthusiasm
32. There are many ways to purify water, among which distillation is the best process for water \_\_\_\_ because the water does not contain other impurities.  
A. purity      B. clearing      C. cleansing      D. purification
33. They came to the monument to pay tribute to the martyrs on such a special day, full of the \_\_\_\_ for their contribution in that history.  
A. altitude      B. multitude      C. gratitude      D. magnitude
34. A \_\_\_\_ of more than 1,000 philosophers, teachers and students by the authoritative Philosophers Magazine placed Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species* as the third most important work.  
A. research      B. survey      C. list      D. writing
35. It is \_\_\_\_ because the truth will turn out and dangerous because secrecy delays the necessary remedial action.  
A. exaggerating      B. futile      C. figurative      D. fugitive
36. This ensures that concurrent updates to an item do not result in \_\_\_\_ data loss.  
A. incidental      B. constant      C. accidental      D. instant
37. Hospitals, clinics and other infrastructure of health systems in many countries are \_\_\_\_ to disasters.  
A. weak      B. destroyable      C. vulnerable      D. subject
38. All information reported to or \_\_\_\_ obtained by the commission is considered confidential.  
A. directly      B. indirectly      C. likewise      D. clockwise
39. Some measures of the hospital can better serve the patients; \_\_\_\_, the feedback valuation of the patients can also improve the medical quality of the hospital.  
A. in turn      B. nevertheless      C. however      D. whereas
40. Armed with this toling, analysts no longer \_\_\_\_ diagrams for knowledge in the same way.  
A. turn from      B. turn to      C. turn out      D. turn down

**Section B**

**Directions:**Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words

or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the word or phrase which can best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. The war's impact on the population of the country was catastrophic.

- A. influential      B. disastrous      C. apparent      D. critical

42. Different congenital deformity fetuses have different effects in the development of fetus's colon.

- A. malformation      B. malnutritional      C. degraded      D. reformed

43. Attempts to restrict parking in the city center have further aggravated the problems of traffic congestion.

- A. ameliorated      B. deteriorated      C. duplicated      D. increased

44. I tripped over on the pavement and my ankle was swollen. I had to soak in the ice water.

- A. immerse      B. immense      C. emerge      D. merge

45. The three branches of government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—curb and stabilize one another through their separated functions.

- A. relate      B. remedy      C. associate      D. govern

46. With the rapid development of aerial technology, aircraft security and reliability are ever increasing. However, insecure events related to aircraft up-keeping by people are on the rise.

- A. maintenance      B. retaining      C. pertaining      D. entertaining

47. If you pick the high-fat fries and shake, you may feel sluggish and blow that test.

- A. worried      B. inactive      C. hurried      D. anxious

48. Reading from a monotonous technical brief for hours on end, he would stray into difficult territory.

- A. difficult      B. tedious      C. sophisticated      D. mountainous

49. Now that Tony was no longer present, there was a distinct change in her attitude.

- A. definite      B. outstanding      C. apparent      D. different

50. It will never be too slim for women, so variety of diet pills are often over-marketed.

- A. slender      B. long      C. skinny      D. thin

## Part II Cloze(10%)

**Directions:** In this section there is a passage with ten numbered blanks. For each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D on the right side. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

"Looking at someone's eyes helps us understand whether a person is feeling sad, angry, fearful, or surprised. As adults, we then make decisions about how to respond and what to do next. 51, we know much less about eye patterns in children—so, understanding those patterns can help us learn more about the 52 of social learning," Michalska said.

To examine these questions, Michalska and the team of researchers showed 82 children, 9 to 13 years old, images of two women's faces on a computer screen. The computer was equipped with an eye tracking device that allowed them to measure 53 on the screen children were looking, and for how long. The participants were 54 shown each of the two women a total of four times. Next, one

of the images was paired with a loud scream and a fearful expression, and 55 one was not. At the end, children saw both faces again without any sound or scream.

"We examined participants' eye contact when the face was not expressing any emotions, to 56 if children make more eye contact with someone who is associated with something bad or 57, even when they are not expressing fear at that moment. We also looked at whether children's anxiety scores were 58 to how long children made eye contact."

The following three conclusions can be drawn from the study:

1. All children spent more time looking at the eyes of a face that was paired with the loud scream than the face that was not paired with the scream, 59 they pay attention to potential threats even in the absence of outward cues.

2. Children who were more anxious avoided eye contact during all three phases of the experiment, for both kinds of faces. This had consequences for how afraid they were 60 the faces.

3. The more children avoided eye contact, the more afraid they were of the faces.

The conclusions suggest that children spend more time looking at the eyes of a face when previously paired with something frightening suggesting they pay more attention to potentially threatening information as a way to learn more about the situation and plan what to do next. However, anxious children tend to avoid making eye contact, which leads to greater fear experience.

51. A. But                      B. and                      C. Therefore                      D. So  
52. A. impact                      B. benefit                      C. development                      D. anxiety  
53. A. what                      B. where                      C. why                      D. the place  
54. A. constantly                      B. originally                      C. always                      D. presumably  
55. A. another                      B. other                      C. the other                      D. others  
56. A. question                      B. object                      C. determine                      D. express  
57. A. threat                      B. threaten                      C. threatening                      D. threatened  
58. A. related                      B. decided                      C. relation                      D. decision  
59. A. suggest                      B. suggested                      C. to suggest                      D. suggesting  
60. A. to                      B. of                      C. at                      D. about

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%)

**Directions:** In this part there are six passages, each of which is followed by five questions. For each question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

##### Passage One

The British psychoanalyst John Bowlby maintains that separation from the parents during the sensitive "attachment" period from birth to three may scar a child's personality and predispose to emotional problems in later life.

Some people have drawn the conclusion from Bowlby's work that children should not be subjected to day care before the age of three because of the parental separation it entails, and many people do believe this. It has been argued that an infant under three who is cared for outside the home may suffer because of the separation from his parents. But there are also arguments against such a strong conclusion.

But traditional societies are so different from modern societies that comparisons based on just one factor are hard to interpret. Firstly, anthropologists point out that the insulated love affair between children and parents found in modern societies does not usually exist in traditional societies. For example, in some tribal societies, such as the Ngoni, the father and mother of a child did not rear their infant alone—far from it.

Certainly, Bowlby's analysis raises the possibilities that day care had delayed effects. The possibility that such care might lead to, say, more mental illness or crime 15 or 20 years later can only be explored by the use of statistics. However, statistical studies of this kind have not yet been carried out, and even if they were, the results would certainly be complicated and controversial. Secondly, common sense tells us that day care would not be so widespread today if parents, care-takers found children had problems with it. Thirdly, in the last decade, there have been a number of careful American studies of children in day care, and they have uniformly reported that care had a neutral or slightly positive effect on children's development.

Whatever the long-term effects, parents sometimes find the immediate effects difficult to deal with. Children under three are likely to protest at leaving their parents and show unhappiness. At the age of three or three and a half almost all children find the transition to nursery easy, and this is undoubtedly why more and more parents make use of child care at this time. The matter, then, is far from clear-cut, though experience and available evidence indicate early care is reasonable for infants.

61. According to the passage, the consequence of parental separation \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. still needs more statistical studies
  - B. has been found negative
  - C. is obvious
  - D. is more serious in modern times
62. The author thinks that John Bowlby's concern \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is relevant and justifiable
  - B. is too strong to believe
  - C. is utterly groundless
  - D. has something that deserves our attention
63. What's the result of American studies of children in day care in the last decade?
- A. The children's unhappiness and protest was due to the day care they received.
  - B. The bad effects of parental separation were hard to deal with.
  - C. The effect of day care was not necessarily negative on children's development.
  - D. Early care was reasonable for babies since it's practiced by so many people nowadays.
64. According to the passage, which of the following is probably a reason for parents to send their children under three to day care?
- A. They don't know about day care's negative effect.
  - B. They are too busy to care for their children.
  - C. They want their children to be independent as early as possible.
  - D. They want to facilitate their children to adapt to nursery at the age of about three.
65. What's the author's attitude to people who have drawn the conclusion from Bowlby's work that children should not be subjected to day care before the age of three?
- A. He supports most of their belief because Bowlby's proposition is well-grounded.
  - B. He is sympathetic for them, for he thinks they have been misled by Bowlby.
  - C. He doesn't totally agree with them, since the long-term effect of day care still needs further study.
  - D. He doesn't quite understand them, as they are contradictory in themselves.

## Passage Two

Less than a year ago, a new generation of diet pills seemed to offer the long sought answer to our chronic weight problems. Hundreds of thousands of pound-conscious Americans had discovered that a drug combination known as "fen-phen" could shut off voracious (贪吃的) appetites like magic, and the FDA had just approved a new drug, Redux, that did the same with fewer side effects. Redux would attract hundreds of thousands of new pill poppers within a few months.

But now the diet-drug revolution is facing a backlash. Some of the nation's largest HMOs, including Aetna U.S. Healthcare and Prudential Healthcare have begun cutting back or eliminating reimbursement (退款补偿, 报销) for both pills. Diet chains like Jenny Craig and Nutri/System are backing away from them too. Several states, meanwhile, have restricted the use of fen-phen. Last week the Florida legislature banned new prescriptions entirely and called on doctors to wean (使断绝) current patients from the drug within 30 days. It also put a 90-day limit on Redux prescriptions. Even New Jersey doctor Sheldon Levine, who touted Redux last year on TV and in his book *The Redux Revolution*, has stopped giving it to all but his most obese patients. The reason for all the retrenchment: potentially lethal side effects. Over the summer, the FDA revealed that 82 patients had developed defects in their heart valves while on fen-phen, and that seven patients had come down with the same condition on Redux.

As if that weren't bad enough, physicians reported that a woman who had been taking fen-phen for less than a month died of primary pulmonary hypertension, a sometimes fatal lung condition already associated with Redux. And an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* last month confirmed earlier reports that both fen-phen and Redux can cause brain damage in lab animals.

These findings led the *New England Journal* to publish editorial admonishing doctors to prescribe the drugs only for patients with severe obesity. Meanwhile, FDA asked drug makers to put more explicit warnings on fen-phen and Redux labels. Since mid-July, prescriptions for fen-phen have dropped 56%, and those for Redux 36%, according to MS America, a pharmaceutical market research firm. All that really does, however, is to bring the numbers down to where they should have been all along. Manufacturers said from the start that their pills were for the severely obese, not for people looking to fit into a smaller bathing suit. FDA approved Redux with just such a caveat, and when limited to these patients, the drugs may still make sense—despite the risks—because morbid obesity carries its own dangers, including heart disease, diabetes and stroke. Too often, however, Redux and fen-phen were peddled to all comers, almost like candy. The current backlash, says Levine, is a "roller coaster that never should have happened".

66. What does the phrase "pill poppers" in the first paragraph mean?

- A. pill distributors
- B. pill manufacturers
- C. pill promoters
- D. pill takers and abusers

67. The worst case that revealed the fatal dark side of the diet pills is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 82 patients on fen-phen and seven on Redux had developed heart disease
- B. a woman patient on fen-phen had died of abnormally high blood pressure
- C. a woman patient on fen-phen had died of a lung disease
- D. both diet pills have caused brain damage

68. *New England Journal* admonished doctors to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give the pills only to the severely overweight persons
- B. take the obese patients off the drugs completely
- C. reduce prescriptions of the pills drastically

D. put clearer warnings on the drug labels

69. According to the drug manufacturers, the pills\_\_\_\_\_.

A. only offer temporary treatment for patients with morbid obesity

B. are meant for all the people who yearn for slimness

C. are the best cure to our chronic weight problems

D. are the most important weight-loss discoveries

70. We can infer from the last paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the severe obesity carries the potential of illness

B. the pills were sold to all comers without discrimination

C. the pills may still be effective if properly administered

D. the pills shouldn't have been hailed as miraculous cures and then discarded

### Passage Three

The bizarre antics of sleepwalkers have puzzled police, perplexed scientists, and fascinated with for centuries. There is an endless supply of stories about sleepwalkers. Persons have been said to climb on a roof, solve mathematical problems, compose music, walk through plate-glass windows, and commit murder in their sleep.

How many of these stories have a basis in fact, and how many are pure fakery? No one knows, but if some of the most sensational stories should be taken with a barrel of salt, others are a matter of record. In Revere, Massachusetts, a hundred policemen combed a waterfront neighborhood for a lost boy who left his home in his sleep and woke up five hours later on a strange sofa in a strange living room, with no idea how he had got there.

There is an early medical record of a somnambulist who wrote a novel in his sleep. And the great French writer Voltaire knew a sleepwalker who once got out of bed, dressed himself, made a polite bow, danced a minuet, and then undressed and went back to bed.

At the University of Iowa, a student was reported to have the habit of getting up in the middle of the night and walking three-quarters of a mile to the Iowa River. He would take a swim and then go back to his room to bed.

The world's champion sleepwalker was supposed to have been an Indian, Pandit Ramrakha, who walked sixteen miles along a dangerous road without realizing that he had left his bed. Second in line for the title is probably either a Vienna housewife or a British farmer. The woman did all her shopping on busy streets in her sleep. The farmer, in his sleep, visited a veterinarian miles away.

The leading expert on sleep in America claims that he has never seen a sleepwalker. He is Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman, a physiologist at the University of Chicago. He is said to know more about sleep than any other living man, and during the last thirty-five years has lost a lot of sleep watching people sleep. Says he, "Of course, I know that there are sleepwalkers because I have read about them in the newspapers. But none of my sleepers ever walked, and if I were to advertise for sleepwalkers for an experiment, I doubt that I'd get many takers."

Sleepwalking, nevertheless, is a scientific reality. Like hypnosis, it is one of those dramatic, eerie, awe-inspiring phenomena that sometimes border on the fantastic. It lends itself to controversy and misconceptions, what is certain about sleepwalking is that it is a symptom of emotional disturbance, and that the only way to cure it is to remove the worries and anxieties that cause it. Doctors say that somnambulism is much more common than is generally supposed. Some have estimated that there are four million somnambulists in the United States. Others set the figure even higher. Many sleepwalkers do not seek help and so are never put on record, which means that an accurate count can never be made.

The simplest explanation of sleepwalking is that it is the acting out of a vivid dream. The dream usually comes from guilt, worry, nervousness, or some other emotional conflict. The classic sleepwalker is Shakespeare's Lady Macbeth. Her nightly wanderings were caused by her guilty conscience at having committed murder. Shakespeare said of her, "The eyes are open but their sense is shut."

The age-old question is: Is the sleepwalker actually awake or asleep? Scientists have decided that he is about half-and-half. Like Lady Macbeth, he has weighty problems on his mind. Dr. Zelda Teplitz, who made a ten-year study of the subject, says, "Some people stay awake all night worrying about their problems. The sleepwalker thrashes them out in his sleep. He is awake in the muscular area, partially asleep in the sensory area." In other words, a person can walk in his sleep, move around, and do other things, but he does not think about what he is doing.

71. The second sentence in the second paragraph means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. no one knows, but certainly all the sleep walking stories have something incredible
  - B. the sleepwalking stories are like salt adding flavor to people's life
  - C. sleepwalking stories that are most fantastic should be sorted out from ordinary stories
  - D. the most fantastic sleepwalking stories may be just fictions, yet there are still truthful recorded stories
72. \_\_\_\_\_ was supposed to be the world's champion sleepwalker.
- A. The student habitually walked to the Iowa River and swam in his sleep
  - B. The man danced a minuet in his sleep
  - C. The man walked sixteen miles along a dangerous road
  - D. The boy walked five hours in his sleep
73. Sleepwalking is the result of \_\_\_\_\_ according to the passage.
- A. emotional disorder
  - B. a vivid dream
  - C. lack of sleep and great anxiety
  - D. insanity
74. Dr. Zelda Teplitz seemed to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. agree that sleepwalking sometimes leads to dangerous acts
  - B. conclude that sleepwalkers are awake in their sensory area
  - C. disagree with the belief that sleep walkers are immune to injury
  - D. think that sleepwalking can turn into madness
75. The writer makes it obvious that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sleepwalkers are often awakened by dangers
  - B. most sleepwalkers can find ways to avoid self-injury
  - C. it is important to find out the underlying cause of sleepwalking
  - D. sleepwalking is actually a kind of hypnosis

#### Passage Four

Having too much caffeine during pregnancy may impair baby's liver development and increase the risk of liver disease in adulthood, according to a study published in the Journal of Endocrinology. Pregnant rats given caffeine had offspring with lower birth weights, altered growth and stress hormone levels and impaired liver development. The study findings indicate that consumption of caffeine equivalent to 2-3 cups of coffee may alter stress and growth hormone levels in a manner that can impair growth and development, and increase the risk of liver disease in adulthood.

Previous studies have indicated that prenatal caffeine intake of 300mg/day or more in women, which is approximately 2 to 3 cups of coffee per day, can result in lower birth weights of their children. Animal studies have further suggested that prenatal caffeine consumption may have more detrimental long-term effects on liver development with an increased susceptibility to non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, a debilitating condition normally associated with obesity and diabetes. However, the underlying link between prenatal caffeine exposure and impaired liver development remains poorly understood. A better understanding of how caffeine mediates these effects could help prevent these health issues in people in the future.

In this study, Prof Hui Wang and colleagues at Wuhan University in China, investigated the effect of low equivalent to 2-3 cups of coffee and high doses (equivalent of 6-9 cups of coffee) of caffeine, given to pregnant rats, on liver function and hormone levels of their offspring. Offspring exposed to prenatal caffeine had lower levels of the liver hormone, insulin-like growth factor (IGF-1), and higher levels of the stress hormone, corticosteroid at birth. However, liver development after birth showed a compensatory "catch up" phase, characterised by increased levels of IGF-1, which is important for growth,

Dr Yinxian Wen, study co-author, says, "Our results indicate that prenatal caffeine causes an excess of stress hormone activity in the mother, which inhibits IGF-1 activity for liver development before birth. However, compensatory mechanisms do occur after birth to accelerate growth and restore normal liver function, as IGF-1 activity increases and stress hormone signalling decreases. The increased risk of fatty liver disease caused by prenatal caffeine exposure is most likely a consequence of this enhanced, compensatory postnatal IGF-1 activity."

These findings not only confirm that prenatal caffeine exposure leads to lower birth weight and impaired liver development before birth but also expand our current understanding of the hormonal changes underlying these changes and suggest the potential mechanism for increased risk of liver disease in the future. However, these animal findings need to be confirmed in humans.

Dr Wen comments, "Our work suggests that prenatal caffeine is not good for babies and although these findings still need to be confirmed in people, I would recommend that women avoid caffeine during pregnancy."

76. Which of the following is NOT the problem of baby rats of pregnant rats given caffeine?

- A. Lower birth weight.
- B. Smaller stress.
- C. Liver development problem.
- D. Growth problem.

77. If a pregnant woman takes 3 cups of coffee, what will probably happen

- A. Her weight will get lower and lower.
- B. The weight of her baby will get lower and lower.
- C. She will suffer from non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in a long run.
- D. Her baby will be more vulnerable to obesity and diabetes because of liver problem.

78. Which of the following is not correct according to the passage?

- A. A better understanding of the relationship between caffeine and effects has been achieved.
- B. 4-5 cups of coffee could be categorized as medium-dose intake.
- C. Liver development problem may be remedied after birth by increased growth factor.
- D. The study is mainly conducted on the rats instead of human.



79. What is the relationship between stress hormone and liver development when taking in prenatal caffeine?

- A. Lower stress hormone, lower birth weight before birth.
- B. Higher stress hormone, lower growth hormone before birth.
- C. Lower stress hormone, more accelerated growth of weight after birth.
- D. Lower stress hormone, less accelerated growth of liver after birth.

80. What can be the best summary of the last paragraph?

- A. The research hasn't been done on humans so pregnant women can ignore the results.
- B. The compensatory mechanism for liver growth makes prenatal caffeine intake safe.
- C. Experts suggest pregnant women should still avoid caffeine.
- D. We have known enough about the hormone changes underlying the health problems.

### Passage Five

Beyond the basic animal instincts to seek food and avoid pain, Freud identified two sources of psychic energy, which he called "drives": aggression and libido. The key to his theory is that these were unconscious drives, shaping or behavior without the mediation of our waking minds; they surface, heavily disguised, only in our dreams. The work of the past half century in psychology and neuroscience has been to downplay the role of unconscious universal drives, focusing instead on rational processes in conscious life. But researchers have found evidence that Freud's drives really do exist and they have their roots in the limbic system, a primitive part of the brain that operates mostly below the horizon of consciousness. Now more commonly referred to as emotions, the modern suite of drives comprises five: rage, panic, separation distress, lust and a variation on libido sometimes called seeking.

The seeking drive is proving a particularly fruitful subject for researchers. Although like the others it originates in the limbic system, it also involves parts of the forebrain, the seat of higher mental functions. In the 1980s, Jaak Panksepp, a neurobiologist at Bowling Green State University in Ohio, became interested in a place near the cortex known as the ventral tegmental area, which in humans lies just above the hairline. When Panksepp stimulated the corresponding region in a mouse, the animal would sniff the air and walk around, as though it were looking for something. Was it hungry? No. The mouse would walk right by a plate of food, or for that matter any other object Panksepp could think of. This brain tissue seemed to cause a general desire for something new. "What I was seeing," he says, "was the urge to do stuff." Panksepp called this seeking.

To neuropsychologist Mark Solms of University College in London, that sounds very much like libido. "Freud needed some sort of general, appetitive desire to seek pleasure in the world of objects," says Solms, "Panksepp discovered as a neuroscientist what Freud discovered psychologically." Solms studied the same region of the brain for his work on dreams. Since the 1970s, neurologists have known that dreaming takes place during a particular form of sleep known as REM— rapid eye movement — which is associated with a primitive part of the brain known as the pons. Accordingly, they regarded dreaming as a low-level phenomenon of no great psychological interest. When Solms looked into it, though, it turned out that the key structure involved in dreaming was actually the ventral tegmental, the same structure that Panksepp had identified as the seat of the "seeking" emotion. Dreams, it seemed, originate with the libido — which is just what Freud had believed.

Freud's psychological map may have been flawed in many ways, but it also happens to be the most coherent and, from the standpoint of individual experience, meaningful theory of the mind. "Freud should be placed in the same category as Darwin, who lived before the discovery of genes," says Panksepp. "Freud gave us a vision of a mental apparatus. We need to talk about it, develop it, test it." Perhaps it's not a matter of proving Freud wrong or right, but of finishing the job.

81. Freud believed that aggression and libido\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. were the only two sources of psychic energy
  - B. could sometimes surface in our conscious life
  - C. affected our behavior unconsciously
  - D. could appear clearly on our dreams
82. Which of the following terms is equivalent to what Freud called libido?
- A. Emotion.
  - B. Lust.
  - C. Seeking.
  - D. Urge.
83. Jaak Panksepp's study on a mouse proves that the seeking drive
- A. originates in the limbic system
  - B. involves parts of the forebrain
  - C. controls how we respond to stimulus
  - D. exists in many other animals
84. According to Mark Solms, dreaming
- A. takes place during the whole sleeping period
  - B. involves a primitive part of the brain known as the pons
  - C. originates in the forebrain
  - D. just takes place in a certain period
85. It can be inferred that Freud and Darwin are similar in that their theories
- A. have long been discredited
  - B. provided good guide for further research
  - C. are placed in the same category
  - D. are concerned about human being

### **Passage Six**

You are what you eat, or so the saying goes. But a new generation of molecular biologists is starting to give that old adage a decidedly high-tech twist.

By combining the latest discoveries in human genetics with a deeper understanding of the hundreds of compounds found in food, investigators have begun to tease apart some of the more complex interactions between your diet and your DNA. In the process, they hope eventually to give consumers more personalized advice about what to eat and drink to stave off heart disease, cancer and other chronic conditions of aging, "We are trying to put more science behind the nutrition," says Jose Ordovas, a geneticist at the Friedman School of Nutrition at Tufts. "We want to finally understand why nutrients do what they do and to whom why a low-fat diet may not work for some but works for others."

Do you drink three cups or more of coffee a day? Genetic tests can now determine whether you—like approximately 10% to 20% of the population—have a specific genetic variation that makes it harder for your body to absorb calcium in the presence of caffeine, thus increasing your rate of bone loss.

Are you getting enough folic acid, found in beans, peas and fortified grains? Researchers have learned that many people have a genetic predisposition that puts them at greater risk of developing heart disease because they need more folic acid than the average person to maintain normal blood chemistry.

Would a high-fat diet be particularly damaging to your health, given your genetic makeup? About 15% of folks are born with a form of a liver enzyme that causes their HDL, or good cholesterol, level to go down in response to dietary fat. In most people the HDL level goes up, counterbalancing some of the bad effects of dietary fat on LDL— the dangerous cholesterol.

None of those genetic variations are immediately life threatening. In fact, most of them have no apparent effect. The variants are not like the mutations most of us learned about in school—alterations that cause entire genes or series of genes to malfunction and that result in diseases like sickle-cell anemia and cystic fibrosis.

Instead the changes nutritional geneticists are looking for are more like normal variations in the correct spelling of a word, say, theater or theatre, depending on whether you speak Queen's English or American. "We all have these variants in our genes," says Ray Rodriguez, a geneticist at the University of California at Davis. "And they affect how we absorb, utilize and store various nutrients."

Researchers now have a good reference guide for the 25,000 or so genes of the human genome and the more than 3 million common variants that lurk within those genes. They still need to figure out how all those genetic variables relate to health and disease.

Add the fact that food is full of hundreds of bioactive compounds, each of which varies depending on where plants are grown or animals are raised, and you've got quite a lot of information to puzzle out. In the end, you'll probably find out you still need to eat your broccoli. But at least you'll have a better understanding of why.

86. What does the passage want to verify?

- A. You are what you eat.
- B. You are not what you eat.
- C. The relationship between cancer and eating habit.
- D. The relationship between technology and eating.

87. What does Jose Ordovas mean by saying "put more science behind the nutrition"?

- A. The nutritionists worked on the unscientific basis before.
- B. There is a more scientific explanation how nutrients work on individuals.
- C. It has been a total mystery why the same nutrients have different functions.
- D. The nutritionists find it difficult to give accurate diets to all the people.

88. Which of the following is CORRECT according to the passage?

- A. Genetic features decide what you should eat for the sake of health.
- B. More than 3 cups of coffee must be bad for your health.
- C. Everyone needs a lot of folic acid to purify their own blood.
- D. High-fat diet does harm to all the people.

89. What is the genetic variation mentioned in the passage like?

- A. It will never be life threatening nor effective.
- B. It will develop into the gene mutation if untreated properly.
- C. It makes people differ from each other confronting the same nutrients.
- D. It can lead to some terrible diseases like sickle-cell anemia and cystic fibrosis.

90. If you find out you still need to eat your broccoli, that's because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the scientist have spotted out your gene variation
- B. the nutritionist have figure out all the variations including yours
- C. it is decided by your genetic feature
- D. there is a lot of information in the broccoli

## 试卷二 (Paper Two)

### Part V Writing (20%)

**Directions:** In this part there is an essay in Chinese. Read it carefully and then write a summary of 200 words in English on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Make sure that your summary covers the major points of the passage.

我国食品安全的现状、问题及对策

民以食为天，食以安为先。进入 21 世纪以来，我国食品安全事件多发、频发，不仅对产业发展造成影响，也给人民身体健康和安全带来威胁，成为社会关注的重大民生问题。随着经济发展和人民生活水平的提高，我国民众的生活方式在悄然发生转变，由吃到饱、吃到好奔向要吃出健康。那么，舌尖上的美食究竟是否安全呢？

具体而言，我国食品安全水平不断提高。2009 年至 2013 年，我国蔬菜、水果、畜禽、水产品质量安全合格率分别在 96%、95%、99%和 94%以上，总体保持较高水平。2009 至 2012 年我国加工食品监督抽查合格率从 91.1%上升至 95.6%，质量安全水平逐年提高。这些都与我们国家《食品安全法》的颁布和实施有着密切关系，也与社会各方面的努力分不开。

尽管我们在食品安全方面取得了很大成就，但食品安全治理仍然任重道远。我国凸显四类主要食品安全风险。第一，病原微生物污染是造成食品中毒死亡的主要原因，因此，防控病原微生物的污染是食品安全的刚性需求；第二，农兽药滥用则是当前食品安全源头污染的主要来源，我国农兽药的使用仍然处于无序状态；第三，重金属、真菌毒素等污染物对粮食和食品安全构成长远隐患；第四，非法添加 (addition) 和掺假 (adulteration) 仍是我国现阶段突出的食品安全问题。

对于食品安全的治理要实施“两步走”的战略。第一步，通过完善法律法规、标准和监管体系，强化过程控制和风险分析等技术支撑，优化产销环境，强化企业主体责任，建立诚信体系和契约机制。第二步，通过产地环境的进一步治理，高效种植、养殖业得到健康发展，到 2030 年，产地环境污染治理初见成效，食源性 (foodborne) 疾病实现主动预防和控制，食品营养失衡引发的慢性非传染病高发态势得到遏制。

“扫一扫”，了解新东方在线考博英语网课

