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适合英语（一）、英语（二）考生

# READING

## 2016考研英语 同源阅读80篇

### 1 试题分册

真题同源选材 难度把握精准  
试题命制科学 内容讲解详尽

主编 / 陈正康



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# P 前言

## Preface

考研英语试卷由阅读理解 Part A、Part B(新题型)、Part C(翻译)、写作和英语知识运用五大部分构成。阅读理解三部分的分值占整个试卷的半壁江山以上,可以毫不夸张地说,得阅读者得天下。考生要想在这三部分取得理想成绩,必须了解考研试题命制规律,具有扎实的基础和科学的复习方法并进行大量的练习。众所周知,真题是最佳的练习材料,但真题数量有限,因此,我编写了这本《考研英语同源阅读 80 篇》,帮助考生更好地备考。

本书凝聚了我多年授课经验的精华,与市面上一些考研英语阅读书相比,具有如下特点:

### 一、选材与真题同源,文章难度适中

考研英语阅读的文章一般都选自英美国家的权威报纸、杂志,如 *Newsweek* (《新闻周刊》)、*The New York Times* (《纽约时报》)、*US News and World Report* (《美国新闻与世界报道》)、*The Guardian* (《卫报》)、*The Economist* (《经济学家》)、*Time* (《时代周刊》)、*Nature* (《自然》)、*The Times* (《泰晤士报》) 等。文章内容包罗万象又具有时效性,大多涉及热门话题,涵盖了社会科学、自然科学、人文科学等领域。从体裁上看,文章以议论文和说明文为主。

基于以上分析,本书从与真题同源的报刊中,甄选出 80 篇贴近真题的精品文章,题材涉及社会科学、自然科学、人文科学等领域,体裁以议论文和说明文为主。同时,所选文章的长度、难度及命题思路与真题高度一致。

### 二、试题命制科学,答案详尽具体

考研英语(一)和英语(二)的阅读理解 Part A 考查细节题、推断题、主旨题、猜词题、例证题、态度题等六大题型。考研英语(一)的阅读理解 Part B 考查标题匹配、七选五和排序题三种题型;考研英语(二)的阅读理解 Part B 考查多项对应和标题匹配两种题型。英语(一)阅读理解 Part C(翻译)分值是 10 分,翻译 5 个句子,每个句子 2 分。英语(二)阅读理解 Part C 部分分值是 15 分,考段落翻译。

本书在对考试大纲及历年真题详细研究的基础上,科学设置题目,答案解析详尽具体。考研英语阅读选项设置的理念就是用一些错误选项迷惑考生,从而考查考生对文章的理解和解题能力。因此考生要不断修正自己的思路,让自己的思路和命题思路高度一致;不仅要知道正确选项为什么对,而且要弄懂错误选项为什么错。本书正是基于这一考虑,在解析部分归纳命题思路,为考生分析正确选项的规律和错误选项的特征。同时,无论是阅读理解 Part A 还是 Part B,抑或是翻译部分,本书都配有对应的技巧点拨,帮助考生掌握命题思路与解题技巧。

### 三、内容全面,英语(一)与英语(二)均适用

市面上大部分阅读书都只有阅读 Part A,而 Part B 和 Part C 也是非常重要的,尤其是 Part B 也就是新题型部分真题数量极少,考生急需练习材料。因此,本书中不仅包含 56 篇阅读 Part A 文章,还包含 12 篇阅读 Part B 文章,12 篇阅读 Part C 文章,内容全面,涵盖阅读所有题型。此外,本书不仅适合英语(一)考生而且适合英语(二)考生。

本书在编写过程中,为了方便编排将考研英语(二)中的 Section III Translation 部分列入阅读理解 Part C。时间和精力有限,疏漏之处在所难免,大家可以通过扫描图书封底的二维码关注我的微博(<http://weibo.com/yzchsi> 陈正康老师)和微信(czkaoyanyingyu)与我交流。感谢大家支持,祝考研成功!

陈正康

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## 第一部分 (共 14 个单元, 56 篇文章)

### 阅读理解 Part A

注:

英语(一)和英语(二)的阅读理解Part A分值都是40分, 4篇文章, 每篇文章5道小题, 每题2分。试题文章均选自与考研英语真题同源的国外期刊, 包括*The Economist* (《经济学人》)、*Newsweek* (《新闻周刊》)、*Time* (《时代周刊》)、*The Times* (《泰晤士报》)、*The Guardian* (《卫报》)等。



## Unit 1

### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

### Text 1

Several years ago, an obese, diabetic patient of mine insisted on knee-replacement surgery against the wishes of her doctors, who believed that it would be too dangerous. She came through with flying colors. While everyone rightly praised the efforts of her surgeon and physical therapist, another factor in her recovery was ignored: luck. Why are doctors and patients so reluctant to discuss a phenomenon that permeates medicine every day?

The likeliest reason that luck—good or bad—is so often disregarded is that at first glance, it appears contrary to the scientific basis of medicine. That is, doctors employ the best scientific knowledge available to diagnose and treat disease. How well patients do thus reflects this acumen. Luck seems to have become a curse in an era of evidence-based medicine, in which physicians and patients are encouraged to learn the latest relevant data to guide decisions. Dr. Peter A. Ubel, a University of Michigan internist and author of *You're Stronger Than You Think*, believes that his patients prefer biological explanations of why they are sick, rather than hearing that they have bad genes or bad luck.

But given the biological variability within given diseases, like cancer, and the fact that variable genetic makeup leads different individuals to respond differently to diseases and therapies, even better scientific knowledge will not eliminate the role played by luck. Chance, the British physician R.J. Epstein wrote in the *Quarterly Journal of Medicine*, ensures different outcomes within given sick populations.

A more frank acknowledgment of the role luck plays has a virtue: eliminating the tendency to second-guess and blame patients. Medicine today puts a huge emphasis on reducing risk factors for diseases, urging patients to take medications for diabetes and high cholesterol, for example, and to improve their diets. But risk reduction is not risk elimination. Even well-established interventions, like regular screening mammograms in women over 50 and anti-hypertensive pills for high blood pressure, lower the risk of death by 30 percent at most. That means that plenty of patients who are 100 percent compliant with their doctors' wishes will still die of breast cancer or complications of hypertension, like heart attacks or strokes. These are the unlucky ones. And then there are always those patients who constantly disregard medical recommendations and seemingly suffer no ill effects. You guessed it: lucky.

This is not to say that patients might better spend their time wishing on stars than taking pills. As the case of my knee-replacement patient demonstrates, seeking out the best medical



care surely increases one's chances of doing well. There are just no guarantees.

1. The phrase "with flying colors" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] successfully [B] unsuccessfully [C] marginally [D] narrowly
2. The author mentions the experience of his patient in the first paragraph to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] doctors have long overestimated the role luck plays in treatments  
 [B] doctors are often willing to offer aggressive treatments  
 [C] luck is a taboo word in the knowledge-based society  
 [D] the role played by luck in patients' recovery is often overlooked
3. R. J. Epstein believes that good luck \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] plays a more vital role than therapies  
 [B] is conditioned by scientific knowledge  
 [C] has something to do with good genes  
 [D] makes a difference among specific patients
4. It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 that people take anti-hypertensive pills to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] eliminate the risk of hypertension  
 [B] avoid medical interventions  
 [C] increase chances of survival  
 [D] ward off bad luck
5. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?  
 [A] The best medical care can surely save patients.  
 [B] Acknowledging the role of luck is good for patients.  
 [C] Medical interventions can surely postpone death.  
 [D] Bad luck is largely responsible for human deaths.

## Text 2

A year ago the mere survival of many newspapers seemed doubtful. It had become clear that the young, in particular, were getting much of their news online. Readers were flitting from story to story, rarely paying. Advertising too was moving online, but not to newspapers' websites. Rather, it was being swallowed by search engines. The classified-ad market was ravaged by free listings websites such as Craigslist. A deep recession, received wisdom had it, would surely finish off newspapers, which have high fixed costs in the form of journalists and printing presses. Yet almost all newspapers have survived, although with occasional help from the bankruptcy courts. American newspaper firms like McClatchy stayed mostly profitable even as revenues plunged.

Newspapers have cut their way out of crisis. In the past year McClatchy reduced payroll costs by 25%. Many publications closed bureaus and forced journalists to take unpaid leave. There have been clever adaptations, too. At Gannett, another American firm, 46 local titles now carry national and international news from *USA Today*, the firm's national paper.

Outside America newspapers have fared better. In emerging markets one must look hard to find any sign of crisis at all. In Brazil advertising wobbled only briefly during the recession. Brazil's growing middle class is hooked on a clutch of inexpensive newspapers that are heavy on murders. In 2003 just three of Brazil's top ten papers were tabloids. Today five of them are.

That emphasis on giving readers what they want to read, as opposed to what lofty notions of civic responsibility suggest they ought to read, is part of a global trend. Newspapers are becoming more distinctive and customer-focused. In America many newspapers have chosen local news and sport. Papers are also courting small local businesses. In short, metropolitan newspapers are turning into city newspapers.

Newspaper publishers hope that this emphasis on distinctive content may ease the move from print to digital distribution. Whether the platform is a smart-phone, a tablet computer like the iPad or the open Internet, the key to success for most publications will be a dual revenue stream. Just as they do offline, newspapers will have to bring in both advertising and paying readers. So far the few that have persuaded readers to pay for news online tend to have a reputation for distinctive coverage.

The survival of newspapers is by no means guaranteed. They still face big structural obstacles; it remains unclear, for example, whether the young will pay for news in any form. But the recession brought out an impressive and unexpected ability to adapt. If newspapers can keep that up in better times, they may be able to contemplate more than mere survival.

6. It is suggested in Para. 1 that one of the challenges facing newspaper firms last year was \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the rising cost in terms of journalists and printing
- [B] the emergence of online distribution
- [C] the falling advertising revenue and readership
- [D] the monopoly of Craigslist in the classified-ad market

7. It can be learned from the text that in the past year McClatchy \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] was hit hard by a deep recession
- [B] got much help from the bankruptcy courts
- [C] suffered a substantial loss
- [D] still earned money despite a sharp fall in profits

8. What has Gannett done to come out of the crisis?

- [A] It has carried out compulsory unpaid leave.
- [B] It has closed some of its local titles.
- [C] It has made local titles share news with its national paper.
- [D] It has been forced to cut jobs and wages.

9. How are newspapers faring in such emerging markets as Brazil?

- [A] They are giving readers suggestions about civic responsibility.
- [B] They are focusing more on customer-oriented distinctive coverage.

- [C] They are experiencing the decline in the scope and seriousness of their coverage.  
 [D] They are bringing the world to as many readers as possible.

10. The future of print can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] promising [B] dangerous [C] guaranteed [D] obscure

### Text 3

As a young bond trader, Buttonwood was given two pieces of advice, trading rules of thumb, if you will: that bad economic news is good news for bond markets and that every utterance dropping from the lips of Paul Volcker, the then chairman of the Federal Reserve, should be more respected than Pope's orders. Today's traders are, of course, a more sophisticated bunch. But the advice still seems good, apart from two slight drawbacks. The first is that the interpreting of utterances from the present chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, is very difficult. The second is that, of late, good news for the economy has not seemed to upset bond investors all that much.

Yet the news from the economic front has been better by far than anyone could have expected. On Tuesday November 25th, revised numbers showed that America's economy grew by an annual 8.2% in the third quarter, a full percentage point more than originally thought, driven by American consumer and corporate investment. New houses are still being built quickly. Exports are rising, for all the protectionist crying. Even employment, in what had been mocked as a jobless recovery, increased by 125,000 in September and October. All these suggest a deep and long-lasting recovery. Yet Treasury-bond yields have fallen.

If the rosy economic background makes this odd, making it odder is an apparent absence of foreign demand. Foreign buyers of Treasuries, especially Asian central banks, who had been swallowing American government debt like there was no tomorrow, seem to have had second thoughts lately. In September, according to the latest available figures, foreigners bought only \$5.6 billion of Treasuries, compared with \$25.1 billion the previous month and an average of \$38.7 billion in the preceding four months. In an effort to control the yen's rise, the Japanese central bank is still busy buying dollars and parking the money in government debt. But other countries seem to have been selling.

11. What can we learn about the advice for Buttonwood?

- [A] Economy has the greatest influence upon the daily life of ordinary people.  
 [B] Bond markets benefit from worsening economic conditions.  
 [C] Paul Volcker enjoyed higher prestige than Pope.  
 [D] The Federal Reserve has never failed in inflation control.

12. One disadvantage of the advice on bond trading nowadays is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the bond traders are more experienced in bond trading  
 [B] it is hard to learn useful information from Alan Greenspan  
 [C] the good economic situation has cooled the bond investors' enthusiasm  
 [D] bonds earning has dropped with the booming economy

13. One factor that contributes to the rapid economic growth in the US is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] domestic consumers [B] foreign investments  
[C] real estate market [D] the job market recovery

14. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that most Asian central banks are becoming \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] rather regretful [B] more ambitious  
[C] more cautious [D] more speculative

15. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the solution to inflation of US [B] the economic recovery of US  
[C] the bond markets of US [D] the riddle of US Treasuries

### Text 4

Positive surprises from government reports on retail sales, industrial production, and housing in the past few months are leading economists to revise their real gross domestic product (GDP) forecasts upward supporting the notion that the recession ended in December or January.

Bear in mind; this recovery won't have the vitality normally associated with an upturn. Economists now expect real GDP growth of about 1.5 in the first quarter. That's better than the 0.4 the consensus projected in December, but much of the additional growth will come from a slower pace of inventory draw-downs, not from surging demand.

Moreover, the economy won't grow fast enough to help the labor markets much. The only good news there is that jobless claims have fallen back from their peak after September 11 and that their current level suggests the pace of layoffs is easing.

The recovery also does not mean the Federal Reserve will raise interest rates soon. The January price indexes show that inflation remains tame. Consequently, the Fed can take its time shifting monetary policy from extreme accommodation to relative neutrality.

Perhaps the best news from the latest economic reports was the January data on industrial production. Total output fell only 0.1, its best showing since July. Factory output was flat, also the best performance in six months. Those numbers may not sound encouraging, but manufacturers have been in recession since late 2000. The data suggest that the factory sector is finding a bottom from which to start its recovery.

Production of consumer goods, for instance, is almost back up to where it was a year ago. That's because consumer demand for motor vehicles and other goods and the housing industry remained healthy during the recession, and they are still growing in early 2002.

Besides, both the monthly home-building starts number and the housing market index for the past two months are running above the averages for all of 2001, suggesting that home-building is off to a good start and probably won't be big drag on GDP growth this year.

Equally important to the outlook is how the solid housing market will help demand for home-related goods and services. Traditionally, consumers buy the bulk of their furniture,

electronics, and textiles within a year of purchasing their homes. Thus, spending on such items will do well this year, even as car sales slip now that incentives are less attractive. Look for the output of consumer goods to top year-ago level in coming months.

Even the business equipment sector seems to have bottomed out. Its output rose 0.4% in January, led by a 0.6% jump computer gear. A pickup in orders for capital goods in the fourth quarter suggests that production will keep increasing—although at a relaxed pace—in coming months.

16. American economists change their GDP forecasts because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] industrial production keeps growing
- [B] the recession was over in December or January
- [C] their government has announced positive news on US economy
- [D] US inflation is under control

17. Which of the following is TRUE about the US economic recovery?

- [A] America's domestic demand is increasing.
- [B] More jobs are provided than expected.
- [C] The Federal Reserve has raised interest rates.
- [D] Industrial production is reaching its lowest point.

18. Production of consumer goods recovers in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] production capacity grew fast during the recession
- [B] the recession has not weakened consumer demand
- [C] the housing industry fared well during the recession
- [D] price indexes remained stable during the recession

19. Which industry may be an important factor for a better future for US economy?

- [A] Motor vehicles.
- [B] Housing market.
- [C] Business equipment.
- [D] Computer gear.

20. The author's attitude towards the US future economic situation is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] pessimism
- [B] indifference
- [C] optimism
- [D] skepticism

## Unit 2

### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

### Text 1

How quickly will firms start hiring again as the economy recovers?

There have been times when a sharp rise in the productivity of American business would have been greeted as unambiguously good news—a miracle, even. But the announcement on August 11th that productivity had jumped by 6.4% in the second quarter, and had increased by 1.8% compared with a year earlier, caused as much **consternation** as celebration. In past downturns productivity has tended to fall, because firms have been slow to cut their workforce. This time, the worry is that rising productivity indicates they have cut too aggressively. But that thought, in turn, is giving rise to some optimism that employment will rise faster than usual once the economy starts to recover, as firms rush to repair the damage done by their overzealous downsizing.

Alas, for America's unemployed masses, this is probably wishful thinking. A few firms have shed too many jobs, but most have not, says Grant Freeland of the Boston Consulting Group. The carmaker will need "new talent if it is to survive", he thinks, but most firms have just "taken fat off the top." Late last year they resorted to modest cuts combined with trimmed bonuses, offers of shorter working hours or unpaid holidays and so forth. In the first half of this year, they started making bigger cuts.

Firms now have a much better understanding of their employment needs than in the past, says Jeff Joerres, the boss of Manpower, an employment-services firm, who attributes this in part to vastly improved computer systems. These help firms keep much closer track of orders, inventories and the like, and so help them to determine faster and more accurately when extra staff are needed. That might fundamentally alter how they think about recruitment as the economy recovers.

In the past, once economists had declared a downturn over, firms would typically start hiring in the expectation that demand was about to surge. These days, however, says Mr. Joerres, "firms will no longer hire in anticipation; they will wait to respond to actual changes in demand."

If big firms are unlikely to start hiring again briskly whenever the economy revives, what about smaller ones, which have, after all, long been a far greater source of new jobs? *The Latest Small Business Economic Trends Survey*, published by the National Federation of Independent Business on August 11th, found that small-business owners became even gloomier in

July. The margin of those planning to cut jobs over those planning to add them grew. For the time being, sadly, rising productivity in America looks a far safer bet than rising employment.

1. The word "consternation" (Line 4, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] apprehension      [B] disbelief      [C] approval      [D] excitement
2. According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, during the current recession, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] firms have rushed to downsize their workforce to be more productive  
 [B] most firms haven't made substantial layoffs  
 [C] downsizing has been more harmful than beneficial for firms  
 [D] many firms have taken other steps instead of cutting jobs to survive
3. According to Jeff Joerres, computer systems help firms to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] start hiring in the hope of an increase in demand  
 [B] lay off the extra employees  
 [C] understand how to increase orders  
 [D] know better when to recruit new talents
4. It is suggested in the last paragraph that small firms \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] have shown signs of a strong recovery  
 [B] won't raise employment as much as expected  
 [C] won't provide more new jobs than big firms  
 [D] are the last hope in an otherwise gloomy job market
5. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?  
 [A] Approaches to weather a recession.  
 [B] Factors that depress the employment market.  
 [C] The outlook for jobs in America.  
 [D] The fear that layoffs can create.

## Text 2

Tradition is a powerful force in education. There is something about the rote and routine of early schooling—the knotting of ties, the recitation of times tables, the eager faces at morning assembly—that continues to deliver great results.

The Victorian principles of a rounded education have endured social, political and economic upheaval and remain as effective today as they were in the 19th century. What is no longer of any use, though, is their antiquated timetabling of the school year. The 9 am to 3:30 pm day, with six-week summer holidays, is not only no longer relevant to our lives, but also puts significant and unnecessary strain on teachers, parents and children.

The roots of the scheduling rest in our agricultural heritage, when families required their children's labour in the summer to pick fruit and farm the land. As far as I'm aware, not one of our intake has toiled in the fields in the past century. Rather, they spend their summer forgetting what they have learnt during term, getting into mischief and worse. The reasoning behind a 3:30 pm finish was largely the same; children were needed to help at home, with



cleaning, cooking and laundry. Nowadays the chores consist of little more than turning on the dishwasher.

As trends in employment have moved away from farming and manufacturing, so the working day has moved away from a sunrise start to milk the cows and a mid-afternoon finish. Today, working hours are largely based around the 9-5 model and it is almost unheard of for a working parent to be at home at the end of the school day, which is why we see such demand for our after-school provision. Parents would heartily support it becoming part of the formal daily structure in all schools; they don't want to see their children hanging around on street corners, nor pay for child minders. Why, then, can't we bring the school day in line with our working day? "Because it is unfair to teachers!" is the usual response, shouted very loudly by the unions. But is that really the case?

I know from experience how stressful teaching can be. But would it not be less stressful and more efficient to have more uniform term lengths so teachers could plan better? Would it not be less stressful and more efficient to have a longer school day with time to deliver a rich, rounded curriculum? Would it not be less stressful and more efficient to know that with regular two-week breaks and a shorter summer holiday, there would be more chance for teachers to relax throughout the year?

6. It is implied in the first two paragraphs that the 19th century timetable \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] has a positive impact on the current academic year
- [B] has been discarded by schools completely
- [C] is out of date and pointless for schools today
- [D] is as effective now as it used to be

7. The six-week summer break was designed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] free parents from laborious farm work
- [B] allow children more time to do chores
- [C] meet the demands of manufacturing
- [D] fit the needs of an agricultural economy

8. What happens when the school day isn't consistent with our working day?

- [A] There is an ever-growing demand for after-school provision.
- [B] Child minders are increasingly popular among working parents.
- [C] Parents take some time off work to look after their children.
- [D] Children get into mischief without parental supervision after school.

9. What's the teaching unions' attitude toward the call to lengthen the school day?

- [A] Supportive.
- [B] Indifferent.
- [C] Disapproving.
- [D] Objective.

10. When it comes to reducing stress in teaching, what does the author suggest?

- [A] Increasing the number of teaching staff.
- [B] Extending the school day and shortening summer holidays.



- [C] Strictly following the curriculum.  
[D] Ensuring teachers enough time to relax.

### Text 3

When Digicel, an Irish mobile-phone operator, decided to invest heavily in Haiti last year, it raised eyebrows. How on earth did Digicel's maverick owner, Dennis O'Brien, hope to make money in such a poor country? "You don't look at GDP. You ignore that," says Mr. O'Brien. Sure enough, Digicel signed up new customers so fast that the company had to rewrite its business plan after the first week. After just 15 months it has signed up 1.7m customers, compared with the 1m shared by its two rivals, Comcel and Haitel. Digicel's assault on Haiti is only the latest in a series of Caribbean conquests. Since the company set up in Jamaica in April 2001 it has established a presence in 22 markets in the region and has amassed some 5m customers. Mr. O'Brien says he has invested \$1.9 billion in total, including \$260m in Haiti.

Digicel has prospered by introducing modern technology and innovative services into uncompetitive markets. Its entry into Jamaica led to drastic reductions in prices and showed the region just how much it stood to gain from liberalisation. Digicel used a similar recipe in Haiti. "We floored prices and gave people a better service," says Mr. O'Brien. Pre-paid billing, based on top-up cards, makes phones more affordable to those outside the business and political elites. Digicel has also introduced novel twists of its own, such as the ability to send free "call me" text messages to other people.

But some analysts predict the company's rapid growth may now have peaked. Competition is heating up as operators in Latin America, where growth is now slowing, look to new markets in the Caribbean and Central America. In particular, América Móvil, the world's fifth-largest mobile operator, announced its intention in August to buy Oceanic Digital, a small Jamaican phone company that operates under the MiPhone brand. Like Digicel, it relies on strong branding, modern technology and cut-price tariffs.

"Digicel's easy ride is over," says Jose Otero, an analyst at Signals Telecom Consulting. "This is the first time they are going to face someone who is used to competing in the global market with better financial strength and government relations."

Digicel's critics say it has used dishonest tactics, such as giving away free phones to journalists and breaking industry rules by treating Haiti as part of Jamaica in order to offer cheap roaming. But officials deny any impropriety and credit Digicel with making the market more affordable for Haiti's poor majority. "Haiti needs more foreign investment like this, both for the jobs and for the 'best practices' business models that it injects into this extremely old, non-customer-friendly business environment," says a senior Haitian official.

11. By saying "it raised eyebrows" (Line 2, Para. 1), the author means \_\_\_\_.

- [A] Digicel's claim to invest in Haiti caused surprise  
[B] Digicel's latest move in Haiti was met with approval  
[C] Haiti wasn't an ideal target for investment as a poor country  
[D] Digicel would not make profit from an uncompetitive market