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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解 120 篇精解/同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试辅导用书编审委员会编著. —7 版. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2014. 7

ISBN 978-7-300-19702-9

I. ①同… II. ①同… III. ①英语-阅读教学-硕士-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 148317 号

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解 120 篇精解

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试辅导用书编审委员会 编著

Tongdeng Xueli Shenqing Shuoshi Xuewei Yingyu Kaoshi Yuedu Lijie 120 Pian Jingjie

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.lkao.com.cn> (中国 1 考网)

经 销 新华书店

刷 北京市鑫霸印务有限公司

规 格 185 mm×260 mm 16 开本

印 张 25.25

字 数 563 000

邮政编码 100080

010-62511770 (质管部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

版 次 2008 年 9 月第 1 版

2014 年 7 月第 7 版

印 次 2014 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 49.00 元

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印装差错 负责调换

总 序

General Preface

随着中国国际化进程的日益推进、改革开放逐步深化以及经济发展速度的日益加快, 社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进, 对博士、硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求也越来越大, 报考硕士、博士研究生的考生正在逐年增多。对于许多不能脱产学习的考生来说, 参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试是获取硕士学位的一个重要途径。同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试对考生的外语水平要求比较高, 尤其是听、说、读、写、译的综合应用能力。参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试的考生, 一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和较强的科研能力, 另一方面还应该具备较强的外语应用能力。

国务院学位委员会办公室于 2012 年再次修订了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》, 对考试项目做了必要的调整, 所以考生非常需要有关调整后内容的复习资料, 以便更有针对性地复习和准备。综合考察最近的图书市场, 有关同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的辅导资料很多, 而根据最新大纲精神编写、完全符合目前考试需要的辅导资料非常缺乏。考生对如何复习应考常常感到无所适从, 他们迫切需要一套高质量的考前辅导资料, 以应对考试的实际要求, 在考试中把握命题规律, 获取高分。

为了更好地帮助考生复习, 了解同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度, 并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧, 提高得分能力, 我们在前版基础上精心修订了这套同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导书。修订后本套书包括《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试综合辅导教程》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准模拟考场》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解 120 篇精解》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年试题精解》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准大纲词汇记忆与精解》, 共五本。

本套书的特色如下:

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本套书作者长期从事同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作, 对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验, 深谙命题规律和出题的动态, 从而使本套书具有极高的权威性。本套书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年的教学、命题、评卷经验。

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第一部分

基础阅读训练 30 篇

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解 120 篇精解

Text 1

Very soon, unimaginably powerful technologies will remake our lives. This could have dangerous consequences, especially because we may not even understand the basic science underlying them. There's a growing gap between our technological capability and our underlying scientific understanding. We can do very clever things with the technology of the future without necessarily understanding some of the science underneath, and that is very dangerous.

The technologies that are particularly dangerous over the next hundred years are nanotechnology, artificial intelligence and biotechnology. The benefits they will bring are beyond doubt but they are potentially very dangerous. In the field of artificial intelligence there are prototype designs for something that might be 50,000 million times smarter than the human brain by the year 2010. The only thing not feasible in the film *Terminator* is that the people win. If you're fighting against technology that is much smarter than you, you probably will not win. We've all heard of the grey goo problem that self-replicating nanotech devices might keep on replicating until the world has been reduced to sticky goo, and certainly in biotechnology, we've really got a big problem because it's converging with nanotechnology. Once you start mixing nanotech with organisms and you start feeding nanotech-enabled bacteria, we can go much further than the Borg in *Star Trek*, and those superhuman organisms might not like us very much.

We are in a world now where science and commerce are increasingly bedfellows. The development of technology is happening in the context of global free trade regimes which see technological diffusion embedded with commerce as intrinsically a good. We should prepare for new and unfamiliar forms of argument around emerging technologies.

1. From the text, we know that the author's greatest worry is _____.

A. our lack of technological understanding of the process involved

B. our lack of technological capability

C. creating technology without really understanding the issues

D. our refusal to face the consequences of the technology we create

2. It can be inferred from the text that the author _____.

A. thinks people overestimate the capabilities of technology

B. is not optimistic that artificial intelligence will always be used positively

C. thinks that we should take science fiction movies more seriously

- D. believes artificial intelligence is the greatest threat we face technologically
3. Why does the author say it is not feasible in the film *Terminator* that the humans win?
- A. Because the power of the technology was exaggerated.
B. Because the strength of the machines would be much greater.
C. Because machines with that much intelligence would not allow it.
D. Because even heroic humans would achieve nothing from such a battle.
4. The mixing of nanotech with organisms may _____.
- A. produce dangerous viruses capable of killing many people
B. produce creatures that are unfriendly to humans
C. upset our balance of nature
D. reduce the world to sticky glue
5. The author's attitude toward the emerging technologies is _____.
- A. critical B. skeptical C. provocative D. alarmist
6. Which one is correct according to this article?
- A. Human's ability of understanding is faster than new technology.
B. The future development of the unimaginable science is harder.
C. Embedding technology with commerce is good only in free trade regimes.
D. Emerging technologies are a challenge for human's intelligence.

长难例句分析

[长难例句] The development of technology is happening in the context of global free trade regimes which see technological diffusion embedded with commerce as intrinsically a good.

[结构分析] 本句中, The development of technology 作主语, in the context of global free trade regimes 是介宾短语作状语, which 引导的定语从句修饰 regimes。

[参考译文] 在全球自由贸易体制的环境中, 技术正在发展。这种体制认为, 技术的传播与商业结合实质上是好事。

全文参考译文

无比强大的科技很快就将完全改变我们的生活。这可能会产生危险的后果, 尤其是因为我们可能不懂得其背后的基本科学。我们的科技能力和对科学的基本理解之间的差距愈发加大。我们借助于未来科技可以从事非常巧妙的事情, 而不必理解基本的科学原理, 这是很危险的。

未来的一百年中特别危险的技术是纳米技术、人工智能和生物技术。它们带来的好处不容置疑, 但它们潜在的危险却很大。在人工智能领域, 到 2010 年比人脑聪明 500 亿倍的东西其原型设计已经出现。电影《终结者》中唯一不可能实现的是人类会胜出。假如你

在和比自己聪明得多的技术对抗,你可能不会取胜。我们都听说过灰色黏质问题,能自我复制的纳米技术装置不停地复制,直到世界沦为黏糊糊的质体。无疑在生物技术方面,我们真的有个大问题,因为它在与纳米技术合流。一旦把纳米技术和有机体相结合,就有了纳米技术制造的细菌,我们能够比《星际迷航》中的柏格飞船旅行得更远,但那些超人生物体可能对我们并不太友好。

我们所处的世界科学与商业联系日益紧密。在全球自由贸易体制的环境中,技术正在发展,这种体制认为,技术的传播与商业结合实质上是好事。我们应该做好准备,迎接围绕新兴技术而展开的前所未有的争论。

题目答案与解析

1. 我们从文中可知,作者最大的担忧是_____。

- A. 我们对相关过程的技术缺乏了解
- B. 我们技术能力的缺乏
- C. 在创造技术的同时没有真正懂得问题
- D. 我们拒绝面对我们所创造的技术所产生的后果

【答案】C

【解析】从第1段可知,作者先后指出:“无比强大的科技很快就将完全改变我们的生活。这可能会产生危险的后果,尤其是因为我们可能不懂得其背后的基本科学”;“我们借助于未来科技可以从事非常巧妙的事情,而不必理解基本的科学原理,这是很危险的”。可见,作者的最大担心是在创造技术的同时没有真正懂得问题。因此C项为正确答案。

2. 从文中可以推出,作者_____。

- A. 认为人们高估了科技的能力
- B. 对人工智能的积极应用并不乐观
- C. 认为我们应更加严肃地对待科幻电影
- D. 认为我们在科技上所面对的最大威胁是人工智能

【答案】B

【解析】文中第2段具体分析探讨了人工智能、纳米技术和生物技术的潜在危险。从中可知,作者对人工智能的积极应用并不乐观。因此B项为正确答案。

3. 为什么作者说,在电影《终结者》中人类是不会获胜的?

- A. 因为科技的力量被夸大了。
- B. 因为机器的力量会大得多。
- C. 因为拥有很高智能的机器使人类无法获胜。
- D. 因为从这样一场战役中,即使是英勇的人类也会一无所获。

【答案】C

【解析】从第2段可知,电影《终结者》中唯一不可能实现的是人类会胜出。假如你在和比自己聪明得多的技术对抗,你可能不会取胜。这两句话的关系是前果后因。因此C项为正确答案。

4. 纳米技术和有机体结合会_____。

- A. 产生使许多人致命的危险病毒
- B. 产生对人不友好生物
- C. 打破自然的平衡
- D. 使世界陷入黏液之中

【答案】B

【解析】从第2段可知，纳米技术与有机体相结合可能产生对人类不太友好的生物。因此B项为正确答案。

5. 作者对新兴技术的态度是_____。

- A. 批评
- B. 怀疑
- C. 煽动
- D. 大惊小怪

【答案】B

【解析】从第2段开头可知，未来一百年中特别危险的技术是纳米技术、人工智能和生物技术。它们带来的好处不容置疑，但它们潜在的危险却很大。由此可见，B项为正确答案。

6. 根据本文推测以下哪个表述是正确的？

- A. 人类理解能力快于新型科技。
- B. 让人意想不到的科技在未来发展困难。
- C. 科技与商业的结合只在自由贸易体制下是件好事。
- D. 新技术的出现对人类智慧是个挑战。

【答案】D

【解析】从第1段和最后一段最后一句话可知，无比强大技术因为人类的理解能力而变得危险，人类应该对新技术的出现不断进行辩论，因此，新技术的出现要考虑人类的理解能力和人类的智慧。因此D项是正确的。

Text 2

Directions: In this section, you are required to read several excerpts from newspapers and/or magazines. These excerpts are followed by five questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Excerpt 1

From 2003 to 2050, the world's population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO₂) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that's too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world's poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else's living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions

more than double by 2050.

Excerpt 2

Although the threat of global warming has been known to the world for decades and all countries and leaders agree that we need to deal with the problem, we also know that the effects of measures, especially harsh measures taken in some countries, would be nullified (抵消) if other countries do not control their emissions. Whereas the UN team on climate change has found that the emissions of carbon dioxide would have to be cut globally by 60% to stabilize the content of CO₂ in the atmosphere, this path is not feasible for several reasons. Such deep cuts would cause a breakdown of the world economy.

Excerpt 3

Climate change is one of the most important environmental issues facing humankind. Climate change may affect natural ecosystems in a variety of ways. In the short term, climate change can alter the mix of plant species in land ecosystems such as grasslands. In the long term, climate change has the potential to dramatically alter the geographic distribution of major vegetation types—savannas, forests, and tundra. Climate change can also potentially alter global ecosystem processes, including the cycling of carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulfur. Moreover, changes in these ecosystem processes can affect and be affected by changes in the plant species of the ecosystem and vegetation type. All of the climate change-induced alterations of natural ecosystems affect the services that these ecosystems provide to humans.

Excerpt 4

Plants and animals adapt to climate change over centuries. At the current estimate of half a degree centigrade of warming per decade, vegetation may not keep up. Climatologist James Hansen predicts climate zones will shift toward the poles by 50 to 75 kilometers a year—faster than trees can naturally migrate. Species that find themselves in an unfamiliar environment will die.

Excerpt 5

Scientists have long warned that some level of global warming is a done deal—due in large part to heat-trapping greenhouse gases humans already have pumped skyward. Now, however, researchers are fleshing out how much future warming and sea-level rise the world has triggered.

Excerpt 6

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking our dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

自 1. Greenhouse emissions will more than double by 2050 because of economic growth.

- B. wasteful use of energy
- C. the widening gap between the rich and poor
- D. the rapid advances of science and technology

2. It is impossible at present to cut 60% of carbon dioxide emissions globally because

- A. it is only a goal to be reached in the future
- B. some people are lacking in imagination
- C. some people are irresponsible
- D. it would cause a collapse of the world economy

3. Excerpt 3 is primarily concerned with _____.

- A. the potential impacts of climate change for natural ecosystems
- B. how to minimize the negative consequences of climate change
- C. how to maximize the opportunities that climate change may offer
- D. the complex, nonlinear nature of natural ecosystems

4. James Hansen predicts that the shift of climate zones will be accompanied by

- A. the cutting of many trees
- B. desirable environmental changes
- C. successful migration of species
- D. unsuccessful migration of trees

5. What is the message the author intends to convey in Excerpt 6?

- A. Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one.
- B. The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology.
- C. The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs.
- D. People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming.

长难例句分析

[长难例句] Although the threat of global warming has been known to the world for decades and all countries and leaders agree that we need to deal with the problem, we also know that the effects of measures, especially harsh measures taken in some countries, would be nullified (抵消) if other countries do not control their emissions.

[结构分析] 句子主干 we...know that...; although 引导让步状语从句, 此让步状语从句中 and 连接两个并列句, 第二分句中又含一个 that 引导的宾语从句; 主句中含 that 引导的宾语从句, 此宾语从句中又包含一个 if 引导的条件状语从句。

[参考译文] 虽然世界上的人们了解全球变暖的威胁已经有几十年, 而且所有的国家和领导人都一致认为我们应该解决这个问题, 但是, 我们也知道: 如果其他国家不控制自己的有害排放, 各国所采取的措施产生的效果, 尤其是一些采取严厉措施的国家产生的效

果, 将会被抵消。

全文参考译文

摘录一

从 2003 年到 2050 年, 世界人口预计将由 64 亿增长到 91 亿, 上涨 42%。如果人均能源消耗量和技术水平保持不变, 能源消耗总量和温室气体排放量(主要是二氧化碳排放量)也将会在 2050 年上涨 42%。但那只是最保守的估计, 因为社会越发展, 能源也将消耗得越多。除非我们强迫穷人维持贫困现状, 限制其他人生活水平的提高, 否则我们就需要经济增长。按照一个较为中等的增长速度来看, 能源消耗和温室气体排放到 2050 年也将是现在的两倍。

摘录二

虽然世界上的人们了解全球变暖的威胁已经有几十年, 而且所有的国家和领导人都一致认为我们应该解决这个问题, 但是, 我们也知道: 如果其他国家不控制自己的有害排放, 各国所采取的措施产生的效果, 尤其是一些采取严厉措施的国家产生的效果, 将会被抵消。虽然联合国气候变化研究小组发现, 要想稳定大气中二氧化碳的含量, 全球二氧化碳的排放量将不得不减少 60%, 但是, 好几个理由显示这种做法不是切实可行的。如此大幅度的削减会引起世界经济的崩溃。

摘录三

对人类来说, 气候变化是众多重要环境问题之一。自然生态系统在诸多方面会受到气候变化的影响。在短时间内, 草地之类的陆地生态系统的植物类群在气候变化的影响下有所改变。长期来说, 主要植被种类的地理分布在气候变化的影响下会发生极大的变化, 像热带稀树大草原、森林、苔原。全球生态系统的进程在气候变化的影响下同样会发生变化, 包括碳、氮、磷、硫黄的循环。此外, 生态系统进程中的变化与生态系统的植物类群和植被种类的变化之间会相互影响。所有这些气候变化先是改变了自然生态系统, 然后自然生态系统的改变又影响了人类从这些系统中获得的益处。

摘录四

许多世纪以来, 植物和动物适应了气候的变化。目前估计, 每十年温度就会升高零点五摄氏度, 但植物可能跟不上气候的变化。气候学家詹姆斯·汉森预计, 气候带将每年向极地移动 50~75 公里——比树木可能自然迁移的速度要快。那些发现自己生活于一个不熟悉的环境的物种将会灭绝。

摘录五

长期以来, 科学家一直在警告, 某种程度的全球变暖是一个既定的事实——这很大程度上是由于人类向大气排放的吸热温室气体所导致的。不过, 研究人员正在设法了解全球未来升温和海平面上升的幅度。

摘录六

现实的结论就是, 如果全球变暖是一个潜在灾难的话, 唯一的解决办法就是新科技。只有有效的科研和发展规划才可能找到打破我们对矿物燃料依赖的办法, 或者, 能更好地

应对这一问题的方法。

题目答案与解析

1. 温室气体排放到 2050 年将是现在的两倍,这是因为_____。

- A. 经济的增长
- B. 能源浪费
- C. 日益扩大的贫富差距
- D. 科技的快速进步

【解析】根据 excerpt 1 最后一句可知,按照一般的经济增长速度来计算,能源消耗和温室气体排放到 2050 年将翻一番。原文中的 growth 即 A 中的 economic growth,所以选 A。

2. 全球二氧化碳的排放量不可能减少 60%,这是因为_____。

- A. 这只是未来要达到的一个目标
- B. 一些人缺乏想象力
- C. 有些人是不负责的
- D. 这会导致全球经济的崩溃

【答案】D

【解析】根据 excerpt 2 中的“Whereas the UN team on climate change has found that the emissions of carbon dioxide would have to be cut globally by 60% to stabilize the content of CO₂ in the atmosphere, this path is not feasible for several reasons. Such deep cuts would cause a breakdown of the world economy.”可知,虽然联合国气候变化研究小组发现,要想稳定大气中二氧化碳的含量,全球二氧化碳的排放量将不得不减少 60%,但是,好几个理由显示这种做法不是切实可行的。如此大幅度的削减会引起世界经济的崩溃。可见 D 项最符合文章的意思。

3. 摘录三主要是关于_____。

- A. 气候变化对自然生态系统的潜在影响
- B. 如何减少气候变化的负面影响
- C. 如何扩大气候变化带来的机遇
- D. 自然生态系统复杂、非线性的本质

【答案】A

【解析】excerpt 3 讲,对人类来说,气候变化是众多重要环境问题之一。后面又分析了气候变化会带来的诸多影响和后果,特别是对生态环境的影响。

4. 詹姆斯·汉森预计,气候带的移动伴随着_____。

- A. 许多树木的砍伐
- B. 理想的环境变化
- C. 物种的成功迁移

D. 树木的失败迁移

【答案】D

【解析】根据 Excerpt 4 中的 “Climatologist James Hansen predicts climate zones will shift toward the poles by 50 to 75 kilometers a year—faster than trees can naturally migrate. Species that find themselves in an unfamiliar environment will die.” 可知气候学家詹姆斯·汉森预计，气候带将每年向极地移动 50~75 公里，比树木可能自然迁移的速度要快。那些发现自己生活于一个不熟悉的环境的物种将会灭绝。可见，气候带的迁移使树木不能适应而灭绝。D 项符合文章的意思。

5. 作者在摘录六要表达的信息是_____。

A. 全球变暖是一个道德问题而不是一个实际问题

B. 全球变暖最终解决之道在于新技术

C. 全球变暖的争论会产生技术突破

D. 为了阻止全球变暖，人们不得不放弃某些物质享受

【答案】B

【解析】根据 “The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology.” 可知，现实的结论就是，如果全球变暖是一个潜在灾难的话，唯一的解决办法就是新科技。所以 B 项符合文意。

Text 3

Specialization can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialization was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalization of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science; exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word “amateur” does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialization in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twen-

tieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalization and specialization was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

1. The growth of specialization in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as _____.

- A. sociology and chemistry
- B. physics and psychology
- C. sociology and psychology
- D. physics and chemistry

2. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. there is little distinction between specialization and professionalization
- B. amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
- C. professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
- D. amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones

3. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate _____.

- A. the process of specialization and professionalization
- B. the hardship of amateurs in scientific study
- C. the change of policies in scientific publications
- D. the discrimination of professionals against amateurs

4. The direct reason for specialization is _____.

- A. the development in communication
- B. the growth of professionalization
- C. the expansion of scientific knowledge
- D. the splitting up of academic societies

5. Which statement about the amateur is correct?

- A. Professionals and amateurs are very different from each other in science.
- B. The growth of specialization improves the amateur participation in science.