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《百宝箱》 Passage2 You ' re busy filling out the application form for a position you really need. let ' s assume you once actually completed a couple of years of college work or even that you completed your degree. Isn ' t it tempting to lie just a little, to claim on the form that your diploma represents a Harvard degree? Or that you finished an extra couple of years back at State University? More and more people are turning to utter deception like this to land their job or to move ahead in their careers, for personnel officers, like most Americans, value degrees from famous schools. A job applicant may have a good education anyway, but he or she assumes that chances of being hired are better with a diploma from a well-known university. Registrars at most well-known colleges say they deal with deceitful claims like these at the rate of about one per week.

Personnel officers do check up on degrees listed on application forms, then . If it turns out that an applicant is lying, most colleges are reluctant to accuse the applicant directly. One Ivy League school calls them “ impostors 骗子 ” . another refers to them as “ special cases.

” one well-known West Coast school, in perhaps the most delicate phrase of all, says that these claims are made by “ no such people. ”

To avoid outright (彻底的) lies, some job-seekers claim that they “ attended ” or “ were associated with ” a college or university.

After carefully checking, a personnel officer may discover that

“ attending ” means being dismissed after one semester. It may be that “ being associated with ” a college means that the job seeker visited his younger brother for a football weekend. One school that keeps records of false claims says that the practice dates back at least to the turn of the century that ’ s when they began keeping records, anyhow. If you don ’ t want to lie or even stretch the truth, there are companies that will sell you a phony (假的) diploma. One company, with offices in New York and on the West Coast, will put your name on a diploma from any number of nonexistent colleges. The price begins at around twenty dollars for a diploma from “ Smoot State University. ” The prices increase rapidly for a degree from the “ University of Purdue. ” As there is no Smoot State and the real school in Indiana is properly called Purdue University, the prices seem rather high for one sheet of paper.1. The main idea of this passage is that .A) employers are checking more closely on applicants nowB) lying about college degrees has become a widespread problemC) college degrees can now be purchased easilyD) employers are no longer interested in college degrees2. According to the passage, “ special cases ” refers to cases where .A) students attend a school only part-timeB) students never attended a school they listed on their applicationC) students purchase false degrees from commercial firmsD) students attended a famous school3. We can infer from the passage thatA) performance is a better judge of ability than a college degreeB) experience is the best teacherC) past work histories influence personnel officers more than degrees doD) a degree from a famous school enables an applicant to

gain advantage over others in job competition⁴. This passage implies that .A) buying a false degree is not moralB) personnel officers only consider applicants from famous schoolsC) most people lie on applications because they were dismissed from schoolD) society should be greatly responsible for lying on applications⁵. As used in the first. Line of the second paragraph, the word “ utter ” means .A) address C) thoroughB) ultimate D) decisive 100Test 下载频道 开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com