

阅读：六级四十天突破讲义与笔记（23）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/497/2021_2022__E9_98_85_E8_AF_BB_EF_BC_9A_E5_c84_497939.htm A nine-year-old schoolgirl single-handedly cooks up a science-fair experiment that ends up debunking (揭穿 . . . 的真相) a widely practiced medical treatment. Emily Rosas target was a practice known as therapeutic (治疗) touch (TT for short), whose advocates manipulate patients "energy field" to make them feel better and even, say some, to cure them of various ills. Yet Emilys test shows that these energy fields cant be detected, even by trained TT practitioners (行医者) . Obviously mindful of the publicity value of the situation, Journal editor George Lundberg appeared on TV to declare, "Age doesnt matter. Its good science that matters, and this is good science." Emilys mother Linda Rosa, a registered nurse, has been campaigning against TT for nearly a decade. Linda first thought about TT in the late 80s, when she learned it was on the approved list for continuing nursing education in Colorado. Its 100,000 trained practitioners (48,000 in the U.S.) dont even touch their patients. Instead, they waved their hands a few inches from the patients body, pushing energy fields around until theyre in "balance." TT advocates say these manipulations can help heal wounds, relieve pain and reduce fever. The claims are taken seriously enough that TT therapists are frequently hired by leading hospitals, at up to \$70 an hour, the smooth patients energy, sometimes during surgery. Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such

proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for independent testing-something they havent been eager to do, even though James Randi has offered more than \$1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (Hes had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth-grader? Says Emily: "I think they didnt take me very seriously because Im a kid."The experiment was straightforward: 21 TT therapists stuck their hands, palms up, through a screen. Emily held her own hand over one of theirs-left or right-and the practitioners had to say which hand it was. When the results were recorded, theyd done no better than they would have by simply guessing. if there was an energy field, they couldnt feel it. 21. We learn from the first paragraph that two systems of automated highways _____. A) are being planned B) are being modified C) are now in wide use D) are under construction注：on the drawing board就是planned 22. A special-purpose lane system is probably advantageous in that _____. A) it would require only minor changes to existing highways B) it would achieve the greatest highway traffic efficiency C) it has a lane for both automated and partially automated vehicles D) it offers more lanes for automated vehicles注：A选项说反了 23. Which of the following is true about driving on an automated highway? A) Vehicles traveling on it are assigned different lanes according to their destinations. B) A car can join existing traffic any time in a mixed lane system. C) The driver should inform his car computer of his

destination before driving onto it. D) The driver should share the automated lane with those f regular vehicles.注：对应第二段开头

24. We know form the passage that a car can enter a special-purpose lane _____. A) by smoothly merging with cars on the conventional lane B) by way of a ramp with electronic control devices C) through a specially guarded gate D) after all trespassers are identified and removed注：争议题

25. When driving in an automated lane, the driver _____. A) should harmonize with newly entering cars B) doesnt have to rely on his computer system C) should watch out for potential accidents D) doesnt have to hold not to the steering wheel注：文章最后一段

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