

2011年在职MBA阅读理解练习及答案011 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/646/2021_2022_2011_E5_B9_B4_E5_9C_A8_c70_646588.htm Diego Chiapello, legally blind since birth, isn't one of Italy's famous "mama's boys" who live with their parents into adulthood. The 27-year-old lives alone in Milan, works as a network administrator, loves diving and dreams of sailing across the Atlantic with a sight-impaired (有视力障碍的) crew. Obviously, he's not your average disabled person but especially so in Italy. The country has more barriers to integration than almost anywhere else on the continent. Among European countries, Italy ranks third from the bottom in accessibility for the disabled, ahead of only Greece and Portugal. People who use wheelchairs, especially, find it difficult to navigate the country's cobblestone (鹅卵石) streets, ride buses or visit restaurants, shops and museums. Less than a quarter of Italy's disabled hold jobs compared with 47 percent for Europe. But the biggest obstacle for the country's physically challenged may, in fact, be the fabled Italian family. Because of the social defect that still attaches to disabilities, "they tend to keep disabled people at home and out of public view," explains Giovanni Marri, head of an employment training center in Milan that caters to the handicapped. Thus while 15 percent of the country's families include a disabled person, according to surveys, only 2 percent of Italians report going to school with a disabled person and only 4 percent work with one. Italians are beginning to recognize the problem. Over the past

decade, the government has passed laws targeting everything from workplace discrimination to accessibility requirements. A recent study by the European Union found that 85 percent of Italians admit that public transportation and infrastructure (基础设施) are inadequate for the handicapped, and 97 percent say action is needed. But the biggest barrier is psychological. “ Italian companies are afraid of hiring disabled people, ” says Chiapello. The only way to alter that, he says, is for Italy ’ s disabled to do what he did get out of the house and demand change.

1 . Which of the following words best describes “ mama ’ s boys ” ? A . Ordinary. B . Optimistic. C . Dependent. D . Desirable.

2 . In this passage, Chiapello is cited as an example of . A . unusual disabled Italians B . courageous blind sailors C . typical handicapped people D . vulnerable disabled Europeans

3 . In Italy, where are the disabled people most likely to be? A . On the street. B . At home. C . In school. D . At work.

4 . Italy ’ s general public will most probably agree that . A . physical inadequacies are the biggest obstacle for the disabled B . things should be done to remove the barriers against the disabled C . workplace prejudices toward the disabled are hardly recognizable D . disabled people should reduce the need of going to public places

5 . What is the passage mainly about? A . Italy has not done enough in aiding the disabled. B . Italy ’ s disabled people should get out of their houses. C . Italian people have been blind to troubles of the disabled. D . Italian ways of aiding the disabled should be encouraged.

答案解析： 1 . C。根据文章第一段中的 “ ... ‘ mama ’ s boys ’ who live with their parents into adulthood. ” 可

‘ mama ’ s boys ’ who live with their parents into adulthood. ” 可

知，mama's boys指的是那些需要依靠别人生活的孩子。故答案为C。 2. A。根据文章第二段中“...he's not your average disabled person...”，作者举这个例子主要是比较特殊。故答案为A。 3. B。根据文章第三段中“...They tend to keep disabled people at home...”，残疾人大多数时间待在家里。故答案为B。 4. B。根据第四段中“...97 percent say action is needed.”，针对目前存在的不利于残疾人的因素，97%的人认为应该采取措施消除不利于残疾人的障碍。故答案为B。 5. A。文章从一开始就论述了在意大利残疾人受到各种各样的不平等待遇，且政府并没有采取多么显著的措施。故答案为A。 特别推荐：[#0000ff>2011年在职MBA阅读理解练习及答案汇总](#) [#0000ff>2011年在职MBA完型填空练习及答案汇总](#) [#0000ff>2011年在职MBA联考英语模拟试题及答案汇总](#) [#0000ff>2011年在职工商管理硕士报考必读：报名时间、入口、考试时间、考试大纲](#) [#0000ff>2009年-2010年在职工商管理硕士真题及参考答案](#) 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