**高三年级(上)英语 第1课时(第2周)学力指导：M8U2阅读**

**C**

Since the Second World War, there has been an obvious trend, especially among the growing group of college students, toward early marriage. Many youths begin dating in the first stage of adolescence, “go steady” through high school, and marry before their formal education has been completed. In some quarters, there is much shaking of graying heads over the unacceptable ways of youth. However, emotional(情感的) maturity does not grow with age; it does not arrive automatically at twenty-one or twenty-five. Some achieve it surprisingly early, while others never do, even in three-score years and ten.

Many students are marrying as an escape, not only from an unsatisfying home life, but also from their own personal problems of loneliness. However, any marriage entered into as an escape cannot prove entirely successful. The sad fact is that marriage seldom solves one’s problems; more often, it merely worsens them. What’s more, it is doubtful whether the home is able to carry all that the young are seeking; they might abandon one idol(幻像) only to have another. Young people correctly understand that their parents are wrong in believing that success is the most important in life, but they themselves are wrong in believing that they have found the true center of life’s meaning. Their expectations of marriage are basically unrealistic and therefore can not be met. They want too much, and tragic disillusionment(幻想破灭) is often likely to follow.

Shall we, then, join the chorus of those against early marriages? One cannot generalize: all early marriages are bad and all later ones are good. Satisfactory marriages are determined not by how old one is, but by the emotional maturity of the partners. Therefore, each case must be judged on its own benefits. If the early marriage is not an escape, if it is entered into with relatively few false expectations, and if it is economically workable, why not? Good marriages can be made from sixteen to sixty, and so can bad ones.

63. The phrase “shaking of graying heads” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the anger of parents

B. the disapproval of elderly people

C. the improper behaviors of the young

D. the emotional expectations of young lovers

64. The author thinks the idea of marriage as an escape is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. acceptable B. controversial C. immature D. unreasonable

65. The author argues that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. young people can benefit little from early marriages

B. elderly people are wrong about early marriages

C. early marriages are not always unsuccessful

D. early marriages should not be encouraged

66. What’s the main idea of the passage?

A. Young people’s failure in marriage results from disillusionment.

B. Young people shouldn’t have many expectations for marriage.

C. Successful marriages depend on emotional maturity.

D. Home is the place where you get rid of loneliness.

**D**

**New security camera can “see” through clothes**

New technology that can “see” through clothing and detect what’s underneath can now be used to scan crowds, making it a potentially effective tool to prevent terrorist attacks in public places.

The ThruVision T5000 camera picks up Terahertz rays, or T-rays, which are naturally sent out by all objects and can pass through clothes or even walls. The camera can then detect metallic and nonmetallic objects hidden under clothing on still or moving subjects without showing any body detail.

While similar technology is seen at airports around the world, the T5000 is designed to be used in large, open areas. With a range of 25 meters, the T5000 can screen people in public places, thus avoiding bottle-necks at border crossing or security checkpoints. It also means people can be screened without knowing it.

The technology develops from British astronomers’ work in studying dying stars. Astronomers use T-ray cameras to see through dust and clouds in space. The company sees uses for its camera at other sites where political or business activities take place.

For privacy concerns, ThruVision Chief Executive Clive Beattie said the image produced by the camera did not show detailed parts of the body. “It’s almost a shining light bulb(灯泡).” Beattie said. “You don’t see the detail that people might be concerned about.” In London’s busy Piccadilly Circus—which is already filled with closed-circuit surveillance(监视) cameras—reaction to the new technology was mixed. Some said the camera was going too far and violating privacy, but others said they are willing to put safety before privacy concerns. “There’s surveillance everywhere anyway.” said one commuter. “I don’t think it’s much of a difference. I don’t care that they can see through me because they can see me anyway.”

Some experts said the privacy violation of the camera was not worth the benefit. “What we should consider is how much we want to lose our privacy in order to obtain a sort of national security,” said David Murakami Wood, director of the Surveillance Studies network, which deals with surveillance and privacy problems. “In most cases this isn’t real security—it’s a sense of safety that has very little real effect.”

67. What can we learn about T5000?

A. It can detect metallic and nonmetallic objects underneath.

B. It can see through clothing or walls by sending out T-rays.

C. It was first used to observe stars by astronomers.

D. It is widely used at airports around the world.

68. What is the most probable purpose of the new invention?

A. To improve people’s life standard. B. For scientific research.

C. For commercial benefits. D. For safety reasons.

69. Which is most probably the opinion of people on using the new camera?

A. Some agree to its use as it is new technology to protect privacy.

B. Some agree to its use because safety is the most important.

C. Some don’t agree to its use because it makes no difference.

D. Some people don’t care because they know little about it.

70. What’s the main idea of the last paragraph?

A. Safety is more important than privacy.

B. T5000 is more beneficial than harmful.

C. T5000 does not really provide security.

D. It’s not worth giving up privacy for safety.