

### 第八周仔细阅读作业（2016年12月真题）

①As a person who writes about food and drink for a living. I couldn't tell you the first thing about Bill Perry or whether the beers he sells are that great. But I can tell you that I like this guy. That's because he plans to ban tipping in favor of paying his servers an actual living wage.

②I hate tipping.

③I hate it because it's an obligation disguised as an option. I hate it for the post-dinner math it requires of me. But mostly, I hate tipping because I believe I would be in a better place if pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers, as is the custom in virtually every other industry.

④Most of you probably think that you hate tipping, too. Research suggests otherwise. You actually love tipping! You like to feel that you have a voice in how much money your server makes. No matter how the math works out, you persistently view restaurants with voluntary tipping systems as being a better value, which makes it extremely difficult for restaurants and bars to do away with the tipping system.

⑤One argument that you tend to hear a lot from the pro-tipping crowd seems logical enough: the service is better when waiters depend on tips, presumably because they see a benefit to successfully veiling their contempt for you. Well, if this were true, we would all be slipping a few 100-dollar bills to our doctors on the way out their doors, too. But as it turns out, waiters see only a tiny bump in tips when they do an exceptional job compared to a passable one. Waiters, keen observers of humanity that they are, are catching on to this; in one poll, a full 30% said they didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips they received.

⑥So come on, folks: get on board with ditching the outdated tip system. Pay a little more upfront for your beer or burger. Support Bill Perry's pub, and any other bar or restaurant that doesn't ask you to do drunken math.

46. What can we learn about Bill Perry from the passage?

- A) He runs a pub that serves excellent beer.
- B) He intends to get rid of the tipping practice.
- C) He gives his staff a considerable sum for tips.
- D) He lives comfortably without getting any tips.

47. What is the main reason why the author hates tipping?

- A) It sets a bad example for other industries.
- B) It adds to the burden of ordinary customers.
- C) It forces the customer to compensate the waiter.
- D) It poses a great challenge for customers to do math.

48. Why do many people love tipping according to the author?

- A) They help improve the quality of the restaurants they dine in.
- B) They believe waiters deserve such rewards for good service.

- C) They want to preserve a wonderful tradition of the industry.  
D) They can have some say in how much their servers earn.
49. What have some waiters come to realize according to a survey?
- A) Service quality has little effect on tip size.  
B) It is in human nature to try to save on tips.  
C) Tips make it more difficult to please customers.  
D) Tips benefit the boss rather than the employees.
50. What does the author argue for in the passage?
- A) Restaurants should calculate the tips for customers.  
B) Customers should pay more tips to help improve service.  
C) Waiters deserve better than just relying on tips for a living.  
D) Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers.

### 第八周仔细阅读作业 (2016年12月真题)

① "Sugar, alcohol and tobacco," economist Adam Smith once wrote, "are commodities which are nowhere necessities of life, which have become objects of almost universal consumption, and which are, therefore, extremely popular subjects of taxation. "

② Two and a half centuries on, most countries impose some sort of tax on alcohol and tobacco. With surging obesity levels putting increasing strain on public health systems, governments around the world have begun to toy with the idea of taxing sugar as well.

③ Whether such taxes work is a matter of debate. A preliminary review of Mexico's taxation found a fall in purchases of taxed drinks as well as a rise in sales of untaxed and healthier drinks. By contrast, a Danish tax on foods high in fats was abandoned a year after its introduction, amid claims that consumers were avoiding it by crossing the border to Germany to satisfy their desire for cheaper, fattier fare.

④ The food industry has, in general, been firmly opposed to such direct government action. Nonetheless, the renewed focus on waistlines means that industry groups are under pressure to demonstrate their products are healthy as well as tasty.

⑤ Over the past three decades, the industry has made some efforts to improve the quality of its offerings. For example, some drink manufacturers have cut the amount of sugar in their beverages.

⑥ Many of the reductions over the past 30 years have been achieved either by reducing the amount of sugar, salt or fat in a product, or by finding an alternative ingredient. More recently, however, some companies have been investing money in a more ambitious undertaking: learning how to adjust the fundamental make-up of the food they sell. For example, having salt on the outside, but none on the inside, reduces the salt content without changing the taste.

⑦ While reformulating recipes ( 配方 ) is one way to improve public health, it should be part of a multi-sided approach. The key is to remember that there is not just one solution. To deal with obesity, a mixture of approaches--including reformulation, taxation and adjusting portion sizes--will be needed. There is no silver bullet.

46. What did Adam Smith say about sugar, alcohol and tobacco?

- A. They were profitable to manufacture.
- B. They were in ever-increasing demand.
- C. They were subject to taxation almost everywhere.
- D. They were no longer considered necessities of life.

47. Why have many countries started to consider taxing sugar?

- A. They are under growing pressure to balance their national budgets.
- B. They find it ever harder to cope with sugar-induced health problems.
- C. The practice of taxing alcohol and tobacco has proved both popular and profitable.
- D. The sugar industry is overtaking alcohol and tobacco business in generating profits.

48. What do we learn about Danish taxation on fat-rich foods?
- A. It did not work out as well as was expected.
  - B. It gave rise to a lot of problems on the border.
  - C. It could not succeed without German cooperation.
  - D. It met with firm opposition from the food industry.
49. What is the more recent effort by food companies to make foods and drinks both healthy and tasty?
- A. Replacing sugar or salt with alternative ingredients.
  - B. Setting a limit on the amount of sugar or salt in their products.
  - C. Investing in research to find ways to adapt to consumers' needs.
  - D. Adjusting the physical composition of their products.
50. What does the author mean by saying, at the end of the passage, "There is no silver bullet" ( Line 4, Para.7)?
- A. There is no single easy quick solution to the problem.
  - B. There is no hope of success without public cooperation.
  - C. There is no hurry in finding ways to solve the obesity problem.
  - D. There is no effective way to reduce people's sugar consumption.