

USA Contest, a statewide vocational competition. They took first and third place in architectural CAD, and the top three spots in PC repair and networking.

[L] Results like these are raising eyebrows in the New Mexico business community and across the country. Mick Rich, the owner of a local construction company and another Charter Vocational board member, belongs to a national organization of builders called the Jack Miller Network, which meets twice each year. “One of the things we talk about is how do we find young people to go into construction?” Rich says. “When I bring up the vocational high school, the response is ‘What did you do? How do we get this started?’” Maybe the better question, in communities everywhere, is: “Who can be our Danny Moon?”

36. The New Mexcio business community and the country as well have cast doubt on the success of Charter Vocational High School.
37. Charter Vocational High School ensures that every student will receive sufficient individual attention.
38. In Danny Moon’s school, students are taught with not only academic lessons but also professional skills in class.
39. The success of vocational education of Charter Vocational High School lies mainly in its top faculty and staff.
40. Aaron Segura should be grateful to Danny Moon for his change of fortune.
41. Aaron Segura wasn’t a standout student in terms of academic study when he was in a traditional high school.
42. Aaron Segura had already found a job as a draftsman for an architectural firm before graduation.
43. The target students of Danny Moon are those who have found themselves struggling in traditional high schools.
44. Students at Charter Vocational High School can complete a course at their own pace for they can personally work with their teachers.
45. Two of the subjects that Charter Vocational High School has added to its original subjects are PC repair and desktop publishing.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

One of the most *contentious* (有争议的) issues in the vast literature about alcohol consumption has been the consistent finding that those who don’t drink tend to die sooner than those who do. The standard *Alcoholics Anonymous* (匿名戒酒互助会) explanation for this finding is that many of those who show up as *abstainers* (戒酒者) in such research are actually former hard-core drunks who had already incurred health problems associated with drinking.

But a new paper in the journal *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* suggests that—for reasons that aren’t entirely clear—abstaining from alcohol does tend to increase one’s risk of dying, even when you exclude former problem drinkers. The most shocking part is abstainers’ mortality rates are higher than those of heavy drinkers.

Moderate drinking, which is defined as one to three drinks per day, is associated with the lowest mortality rates in alcohol studies. Moderate alcohol use (especially when the beverage of choice is red wine) is thought to improve heart health, circulation and sociability, which can be important because people who are isolated don’t have as many family members and friends who can notice and help treat health problems.

But why would abstaining from alcohol lead to a shorter life? It’s true that those who abstain from alcohol tend to be from lower socioeconomic classes, since drinking can be expensive. And people of lower socioeconomic status have more life stressors—job and child-care worries that might not only keep them from the bottle but also cause stress-related illnesses over long periods. (They also don’t get the stress-reducing benefits of a drink or two after work.)

But even after controlling for nearly all imaginable variables—socioeconomic status, level of physical activity, number of close friends, quality of social support and so on—the researchers (a six-member team led by psychologist Charles Holahan of the University of Texas at Austin) found that over a 20-year period, mortality rates were highest for