

those who were not current drinkers, regardless of whether they used to be alcoholics, second highest for heavy drinkers and lowest for moderate drinkers.

46. According to the Alcoholics Anonymous, why do people who don't drink tend to die sooner than those who do?
- A) Because people who don't drink are desperately lonely.
 - B) Because people who don't drink had health problems owing to drinking.
 - C) Because people who don't drink have more life stresses.
 - D) Because people who don't drink had health problems irrelevant to drinking.
47. According to the new paper in the journal *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, _____.
- A) abstaining from alcohol can make people lead a happier life
 - B) the mortality rates of former problem drinkers are the lowest
 - C) researchers have clearly explained the reason why abstainers face a high risk
 - D) compared with the abstainers, heavy drinkers are at a lower risk of death
48. Which of the following can be considered as moderate drinkers?
- A) People who have less than three drinks per day.
 - B) People whose drink of choice is red wine.
 - C) People who only drink with family members.
 - D) People who drink to improve their health.
49. Why would abstaining from alcohol lead to a shorter life?
- A) Because people who abstain from alcohol are in lower status.
 - B) Because abstaining from alcohol is a very painful experience.
 - C) Because people abstaining from alcohol tend to face more stresses.
 - D) Because people who abstain from alcohol have incurred health problems.
50. According to the last paragraph, what kind of people had the highest mortality rates?
- A) Those who didn't drink over the 20-year period.
 - B) Those who drank for more than 20 years.
 - C) Those who were alcoholics.
 - D) Those who drank moderately.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

No document is safe any more. Faking, once the domain of skilled deceivers that used expensive *engraving* (雕刻) and printing equipment, has gone mainstream since the price of desktop-publishing systems has dropped. In ancient times, faking was a hanging offence. Today, desktop *counterfeiters* (伪造者) have little reason to worry about prison, because the systems they use are universal and there is no means of tracing forged documents to the machine that produced them. This, however, may soon change thanks to technology development by George Chiu, an anti-faking engineer.

His approach is based on detecting imperfections in the print quality of documents. Old-school court scientists were able to trace documents to particular typewriters based on *quirks* (瑕疵) of the individual keys. He employs a similar approach, exploiting the fact that the rotating drums and mirrors inside a printer are imperfect pieces of engineering which leave unique patterns of banding in their products.

Although these patterns are invisible to the naked eye, they can be detected and analyzed by computer programs, and it is these that Dr. Chiu has spent the past year devising. So far, he cannot trace individual printers, but he can tell pretty reliably which make and model of printer was used to create a document.

That, however, is only the beginning. While it remains to be seen whether it will be possible to trace a counterfeit document back to its guilty creator on the basis of manufacturing imperfections, Dr. Chiu is now working out ways to make those imperfections deliberate. He wants to modify the printing process so that unique, invisible signatures can