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New Land 英语四级新题型(710分) 模拟试题

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· 沈 阳 ·

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《New Land 英语四级新题型（710分）模拟试题》
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前 言

随着世界经济一体化的加速进展和我国对外开放的不断深入，也是夯实英语基础知识和顺利通过大学英语四六级考试的严峻现实，对大学英语教育提出了更严格的要求。鉴于此，我们组织专家、学者编写出这套“大学英语系列辅导丛书”。这套书既包括针对不同学期学生的阶段训练，也有四六级考试前的强化辅导，目的在于通过日常训练，巩固英语基础知识，提高英语驾驭能力，再经过过级考试前的强化测试，水到渠成，实现顺利过级。

本书是四级考试前的辅导书，共有模拟试题 10 套。

本书依据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》精神，按照四级考试最新题型试卷结构，由具有多年教学、考试辅导经验的一线教师在深入研究最新试题的基础上编撰而成。本书旨在帮助考生检测自己的复习效果，增加临场经验和提高应试技巧。本书具有如下几个特点：

一、题型体现最新变化

本书试题由五部分组成：写作、快速阅读理解、仔细阅读理解、完型填空/改错和翻译。同以往考试相比，增加了快速阅读理解、篇章词汇理解、改错和中译英等题型，调整了阅读理解部分的分值比例，进一步提高了对学生英语综合应用能力的考查。本模拟试题根据四级考试改革的变化，在体例设置、内容安排、训练考查等方面尽量做到与真题一致。

二、试题题材新颖

本书试题内容形式多样，题材新颖，既有涉及政治、经济、生活、娱乐、体育、风俗等方面的一般性话题，又有更具实际意义、更贴近学生生活的实用性话题和更具时代气息的热门话题，如作文中的电子邮件、海报、求职信等的写作。可以这样说，每一套试题，都会把学生带入一个新的领域，让学生更加深入地体会四级的新题型。

三、答案与解析详尽

本书对试题在给出答案的基础上，都给予简明扼要的讲解、评析，既突出重点，又给学生们留下思考的余地。

在编写过程中，我们参考了国内外出版的许多书刊，从中受到不少的启发。沈阳化工学院外语系黄兴永教授对本书提出了许多宝贵的意见，并仔细地审阅了全书，给予我们极大的支持和帮助。对此，我们表示衷心的感谢。

“宝剑锋从磨砺出，梅花香自苦寒来”。同学们只有在学习中进行大量的练习，才能在四级考试中取得好的成绩。希望本书能够助你们一臂之力，在四级考试中取得好成绩，实现你们的人生梦想！

编 者

2007 年 1 月

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MODEL TEST ONE

Part I

Writing

(35 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition based on the title “How to Be a Good Student”. The key words and expressions of the outline are given below. Your composition should be no less than 120 words. Remember to write clearly. You should write your composition on the composition sheet.*

Key words and expressions:

1. serve the society, diligent, knowledge
2. take care of one's health, important
3. cultivate one's own virtue, noble, conscience, character

How to Be a Good Student

Part II Reading Comprehension(Skiming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

For questions 1—7, mark

- Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage ;*
N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage ;
NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage .

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage .

The Mystery of the Mayas

The ruins of once-beautiful cities in the forests of Central America tell scientists much about the amazing people who built them. But they do not tell why these cities were suddenly abandoned over one thousand years ago. Around AD 800, something mysterious happened to the Mayan civilization. Walls and foundations for new buildings were left unfinished. To modern archeologists, it looked as if the cities had been abandoned. What happened? What is the possible explanation of this mystery?

Early Discoveries

In the late 1700's, a group of explorers cutting their way through a forest in Central America came upon the ruins of an ancient city. Under a tangle of trees and vines, they found large, well-designed stone buildings and handsome stone monuments. Some of the

stones were covered with a strange kind of writing. Carvings on other stones showed that at least some of the people who lived in the area long before were highly advanced.

Questions Raised

In the next 150 years, more cities were discovered. They seemed to be part of a great civilization stretching across 500 miles (about 800 kilometers) of forest. In 1881, an Englishman named Alfred Maudslay led the first big scientific expedition to study the ruins in the forest. Maudslay was an archeologist, a scientist who studies the remains of ancient communities for clues to how the people lived. Other expeditions followed, but at first they found more questions than answers; Who built the cities, and when the cities were built? How had the people lived here in the middle of a rain forest? Most puzzling of all, what happened to them?

Possible Answers

Gradually, some of the answers have been pieced together. Today, living in parts of Mexico and Guatemala, there are brown-skinned Indian people called the Mayas. Scientists believe that the ancestors of these Indians built the cities and carved the stone monuments.

Dates carved on some monuments show that they were put up between AD 300 and 800, but bits of buried pottery tell us that the Mayas had lived in some of their cities for hundreds of years earlier. At the height of Mayan civilization, there must have been over two million people living in and around hundreds of beautiful towns and cities.

Archeologists digging in these cities have uncovered roads, a few water reservoirs, and temples built one on top of another. Handsome pictures made of sculptured plaster and painted in bright colors were found on the walls of buildings. Painted pots and pieces of carefully carved jewelry were discovered in tombs under the floors of temples. These pictures and objects showed much about the Mayas' life. There were scenes of people working, people at war, nobles holding court, priests in fantastic costumes, and Mayan gods.

Possible Errors

For a long time, archeologists worked only on uncovering large Mayan structures, such as temples, palaces, and ball courts. Little effort was made to find the remains of smaller buildings, such as houses. The seeming absence of houses led people to believe that the cities were only the homes of priests and rulers, who lived in the palaces. They thought the ordinary people probably lived in the countryside and come to the cities only for religious ceremonies.

New Evidence

In recent years, new evidence has been uncovered at a number of Mayan cities by different groups of archeologists. The University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia has just finished a twelve-year study of Tikal, the biggest of the Mayan cities. More than one hundred small houses varied, too. Some had many remains of finely decorated pottery. Others had fewer and plainer pieces. The houses were very close together with little space to raise food, except in small gardens.

Change of View

These new findings changed our picture of Mayan life. Dr. William R. Coe, director of the Tikal project, said that Tikal must have been a real city after all, at least for part of its history. It must have had a big population. The differences in the houses show that there were many different classes of people. Perhaps some were craftsmen, stonemasons, sculptors, and painters who worked on new temples and monuments.

Mayas' Impressive Accomplishments

As archeologists studied the Mayas, they became more and more impressed by how much these people had been able to do. In other parts of the world, people were using metal tools before they began building cities. They also had wheels and carts to help move loads, and domesticated animals to push or pull them. The Mayas had none of these things. Their only tools were made of wood or stone. Yet they cut and carved rocks weighing thousands of pounds, and built temples over 200 feet (above sixty meters) tall.

But the Mayas could do more than just make buildings and works of art. One of the most important things they did was writing. When some of the Mayan writing was figured out, archeologists discovered how much the Mayas knew about other things, too.

In mathematics, they could count up to the millions. They were the first people to figure out how to use the zero with other numerals to make working with large numbers easier.

In astronomy, too, they were way ahead of other ancient peoples. Records show that the Mayas had observed the skies for centuries, keeping track of what they saw. They knew how long the moon took to go around the earth, and how long the planet Venus took to come back to the same place in the sky. They could predict eclipses, and they worked out a calendar of eighteen twenty-day "months" and one five-day "month" that measured the year as accurately as the calendar we use today.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。(正式考试时,8—10 题在答题卡 1 上。)

1. By putting together various findings obtained since the 1700s, researchers have come to the conclusion that Mayan culture is quite remarkable.
2. The ruins of the ancient city in the late 1700s convinced the explorers that the city was once lived by people of a highly advanced culture.
3. The researchers believe the Mayas to be Indians, whose ancestors had come from Asia.
4. The reason why people in the past believed the ordinary Mayans lived in the countryside was that their knowledge was based on uncovered large buildings.
5. The new findings obtained proved that it was wrong to believe that Mayan cities were only the homes of priests and rulers.
6. With metal tools, the Mayans were based on uncovered large buildings.
7. Evidence shows that the use of astronomic knowledge of astronomy greatly affected the life of the Mayas.
8. According to the recent evidence, the biggest city of Maya is _____.
9. In mathematics, the Mayas were the first people to have the large numbers counting

easier by _____.

10. Besides making buildings and works of art, the Mayas were also good at _____.

Part III Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 11 to 20 are based on the following passage.

The old-fashioned general store is fast disappearing. This is, perhaps, a pity, because shopping today seems to 11 that personal element which existed when the shopkeeper knew all his regular customers personally. He could, for instance, remember which brand of tea Mrs. Smith usually bought or what sort of washing-powder Mrs. Jones preferred. Not 12 was the shop a center of buying and selling, but also a social meeting place.

A 13 general store might have employed four or five assistants, and so there were very few problems in management as far as the staff were 14. But now that the supermarket has replaced the general store, the job of the manager has changed 15. The modern supermarket manager has to 16 with a staff of as many as a hundred, apart from all the other everyday problems of running a large business.

Every morning the manager must, like the 17 of an army division, carry out an inspection of his store to make sure that everything is ready for the business of the day. He must see that everything is running 18. He will have to give advice and make decisions as problems arise; and he must know how to get his huge staff to work efficiently with their 19 responsibilities.

No matter what he has to do throughout the day, however, the supermarket manager must be ready for any emergency that may 20. They say in the trade that you are not really an experienced supermarket manager until you have dealt with a flood, a fire, a birth and a death in your store.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) cope	B) commander	C) servant	D) smoothly	E) distant
F) respective	G) disappear	H) arise	I) completely	J) concerned
K) prosperous	L) lack	M) dramatically	N) only	O) operator

Section B

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 center.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities in the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, America, China, Japan and among the Arctic peoples, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the oxcart to the automobile is a direct line of descent. The progress from a rattle (拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 3000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

21. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?
- A) The craftsmanship in toy making has remained essentially unchanged.
 - B) Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
 - C) The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
 - D) Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.
22. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that _____.
- A) their social roles are rigidly determined
 - B) most boys would like to follow their father's professions

- C) boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers
D) they like challenging activities
23. One aspect of “the universality of toys” lies in the fact that _____ .
A) technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys
B) the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities
C) the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys
D) the basic characteristics of toys are the same all over the world
24. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys _____ .
A) follow a direct line of ascent
B) also appeal greatly to adults
C) are not characterized by technological progress
D) reflect the pace of social progress
25. The author used the example of a rattle to show that _____ .
A) in toy making there is a continuity in the use of materials
B) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology
C) it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy making
D) even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage .

The Pepsi Bottling Group reported yesterday that quarterly profit rose 4.2 percent on strong sales of new products like Pepsi Lime and Tropicana Twister, along with price increases and volume growth in its overseas markets.

The company also raised its earnings forecast for the year to a range of \$ 1.82 to \$ 1.88 a share, up from \$ 1.76 to \$ 1.84. Including the effect of an additional week in the financial year, Pepsi Bottling said it expected earnings of \$ 1.84 to \$ 1.91 a share. Shares of Pepsi Bottling rose more than 6 percent after the better-than-expected profit report. Shares rose \$ 1.83, to close at \$ 30.03.

The company — the largest bottler of Pepsi drinks, reported earnings of \$ 148 million, or 59 cents a share, in the second quarter, which ended June 11, compared with \$ 142 million, or 53 cents a share, a year earlier.

Analysts on average were expecting profit of 56 cents a share, according to Reuters Estimates. “Upside in the quarter came from strong volumes in Eastern Europe and Mexico, as well as solid results from the high-margin cold drink channel,” the investment bank UBS said in a research note. UBS has a neutral rating on the stock.

Revenue rose to \$ 2.86 billion from \$ 2.68 billion, Pepsi Bottling said. Worldwide case volume and net revenue per case, which reflects prices, rose 3 percent in the quarter.

The company reported volume growth of 8 percent in Mexico. Pepsi Bottling has been trying to revive its Mexican operations, which have suffered in the last few years. The

company forecast volume growth of 2 percent, to 3 percent for the year, excluding the additional week. Including the additional week, Pepsi Bottling said it expected volume growth of 3 percent to 4 percent.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

26. The best title of this passage is _____ .
- A) Better-than-Expected Profit Report
 - B) the Pepsi Bottling Group Reported Quarterly Profit
 - C) Pepsi Revive Its Mexican Operations
 - D) New Flavors Help Lift Earnings and Forecast for Pepsi Bottling
27. Profit rise is based on the following except _____ .
- A) good sales of new products
 - B) the increase of price
 - C) the growth of volume
 - D) the effect of an additional week
28. Which of the following is true about the rise and fall of the share price?
- A) The company raised its earnings forecast by 6 percent.
 - B) Earnings forecast for the year rises from \$ 1.82 to \$ 1.88 a share.
 - C) Excluding the additional week, there will be no earning at all.
 - D) Shares closed at \$ 30.03 after the release of the report.
29. What is the meaning of “Upside” in the forth paragraph?
- A) the first half
 - B) rise
 - C) new product
 - D) profit
30. According to the passage what do you think the Pepsi Bottling Group will do in Mexico?
- A) To increase investment and enhance management in Mexico.
 - B) To increase the net revenue per case in Mexico.
 - C) To find out why operations have suffered in the past few years.
 - D) Nothing.

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.*

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Australians are very direct people and usually 31 what they say. When they issue an invitation to somebody they 32 polite and if that person accepts the invitation, he is

expected to 33 . In some cultures it is not polite to say no. This is not the case in Australia 34 if a person is invited to do something and is unable to do it, a “no” answer 35 be given; otherwise the person who has issued the invitation will be greatly 36 .

Punctuality is also 37 when an invitation is accepted. If a person is invited 38 at a particular place at a specified time, 39 if there is a meal 40 , that person is expected to arrive on time. One of the 41 for this is that western type Australian food, such as a roast dinner, must be 42 and eaten as soon as it is cooked, and if a person arrives late the food will be 43 .

Australians 44 issue informal invitations. They will give a person their name, address and telephone number and 45 , “why don’t you come and see me 46 when you are free?” This is not just a polite gesture, it is a 47 invitation and the Australian who has issued the invitation will be disappointed and even offended if that person does not 48 them. However, because Australians live in a 49 society, they are not always at home and it is always best to telephone them to make sure they will be at home 50 making a visit.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 31. A) express | B) show | C) imply | D) mean |
| 32. A) are not just | | B) are not just being | |
| | C) are not just to be | D) are not just going to be | |
| 33. A) turn up | B) turn down | C) come up | D) come along |
| 34. A) Therefore | B) However | C) And | D) Furthermore |
| 35. A) must | B) have to | C) should | D) had better |
| 36. A) bored | B) offended | C) should | D) suspected |
| 37. A) wished | B) supposed | C) insisted | D) expected |
| 38. A) to be | B) to go | C) to come | D) to reach |
| 39. A) even | B) as | C) especially | D) surely |
| 40. A) concerned | B) involved | C) proposed | D) invited |
| 41. A) causes | B) purpose | C) reasons | D) aims |
| 42. A) offered | B) served | C) prepared | D) given |
| 43. A) spoiled | B) ruined | C) decayed | D) damaged |
| 44. A) hardly | B) always | C) seldom | D) often |
| 45. A) speak | B) ask | C) say | D) express |
| 46. A) some time | B) some times | C) sometime | D) sometims |
| 47. A) genuine | B) typical | C) convenient | D) frequent |
| 48. A) accept | B) receive | C) contact | D) confirm |
| 49. A) industrialized | B) commercial | C) competitive | D) mobile |
| 50. A) until | B) before | C) if | D) once |

Part V

Translation

(5 minutes)

51. As a CEO, he was always cheerful and _____ (全身心地投入) his work.
52. _____ (据说他猝死于心脏病) when he was at work.
53. The problem is not as simple as it might seem _____ (乍看起来).
54. We don't need air conditioning, _____ (我们也负担不起空调的费用).
55. Although the young couple have a lot in common in life style _____ (但是在政治观点上差异很大).

MODEL TEST TWO

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a summary based on the following passage. Your summary should be no less than 90 words and no more than 150 words, and deficiency or surplusage of words will result in a failure in your marks. Remember to write clearly. You should write your summary on the composition sheet.*

Text:

I vividly recall my first visit, as a boy of twelve, to a big town. I had hardly been outside the confines of the village where I was born and I had met and talked to no more than a few hundred people, but these few hundred I knew very well. Of course we did sometimes see a strange face, but visitors from the outside world, whose coming always aroused great excitement, were few and far between. When I reached the town that I mentioned I was first overcome by the striking change from the slow and quiet life I had been used to. Surely those swiftly moving vehicles must inevitably collide with each other — or with us — at any moment, and these tall buildings collapse and crush us all! But I soon forgot those fears and began to notice something even more amazing — the crowds of people on the pavements who were hurrying past each other without a smile. It gradually dawned on me that not only were they not interested in one another, they were strangers and apparently quite content to remain so. It was the lack of friendliness among them that most deeply distressed me.

I know that if we are to profit from the innumerable mechanical inventions of this scientific age, it is necessary for us to live together in large communities. We are thus enabled to provide and enjoy material benefits which are rarely available in small villages — such amenities as good sanitation, cheap transport, well-stocked shops — and in addition the very fact of our living together in large numbers makes it possible for us to live a richer social and cultural life. Yet it seems to me that the mechanical inventions demand from ordinary men and women so much of their time and attention that they have none left for their fellow human beings. When I think of those crowded pavements and of those thousands of people hurrying to and fro apparently with no thought for others, I cannot help wondering whether the so-called benefits of civilization in a mechanical age are not being purchased at too high a price.

(355 words)

Part II Reading Comprehension(Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

For questions 1—7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage ;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage ;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage .

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage .

The workplace for older adults is becoming a dynamic space rather than a unidirectional journey leading to retirement. The new older worker is developing a third stage of working life, the period beyond the traditional retirement age and final disengagement from the work role.

The third age of life has been associated with choice, personal fulfillment, and liberation. Workplaces are searching for ways to increase productivity, older workers are asking for increased career development opportunities and yet are still neglected by most workplaces. We are going to discuss some of the misconceptions about older workers and the reality of a more active and involved older adult workforce.

There appears to be considerable variation in the concept of “older worker” as defined by age alone. The term “older worker” extends from 40 to 75 years of age. The concept of older worker encompasses different ages depending on the purpose of the organization as well as the needs of the worker. Age alone may not be a defining characteristic of an older worker. Perhaps becoming an older worker is more situational than chronological.

Retirement for future older workers is becoming an outdated notion. From a societal perspective, the issue has changed from assisting older workers to retire and use leisure time to retaining and recruiting older workers. Recruitment and retention will become a key policy issue to satisfy the increasing demands for productivity; worker shortages, and retaining corporate knowledge. From a national policy perspective, increasing work life eases the social security burden, and requires programs for reemployment and continued employment of older workers. In the future, retirement will be interspersed with older workers cycling in and out of periods of active employment. Work will become an integral part of living. In the future, baby boomers may not be able to retire due to frequent job changes, underemployment, and not having acquired a consistent retirement package such as one might earn over a working life in a one-career job.

Organizations are experiencing an attitudinal shift, seeing the value and importance of training older workers. During the past decade, advocates concentrated on convincing employers that older workers are capable of learning. Today, advocates are demonstrating that with training to maintain, enhance, or update skills, older workers are contributing to

organizational productivity and may even surpass younger workers in reliability and consistency. By implementing ecological changes in training and workplace design, the productivity of older adults can be enhanced. Older adults are now viewed as assets in terms of work ethic, reliability, accuracy, and stability. However, myths about aging still are present and some workplace supervisors still are unsure that hiring older workers is a sound investment. Older workers are also asking more of the workplace and asserting their right to make decisions to return or remain in the workplace based on availability of training, need to be engaged, or desire to develop a second career. Older workers are becoming entrepreneurs, beginning new businesses and hiring other, older workers. Managers are advised to create meaningful work and to consider the role of work up the life style of an older adult.

There is a trend toward providing increasing career development opportunities for older workers. Career development programs for older adults are a worthwhile societal investment. Community colleges and community agencies are tasking a role in providing advocacy for employment (Counseling, and development of new workplace skills.) Partnerships among community agencies, educational institutions, and employers are suggested as an integrated approach to retraining and for providing reentry for older workers. The continued skill development of older workers can provide workplaces with a pool of experienced, motivated, and engaged employees in an era in which older adults will comprise a greater proportion of the population.

Increasing needs for productivity, financial strains on retirement systems, and a changing demographic structure are increasing the interest in older workers. The older worker is becoming viewed as a recruitable, retrainable, and retainable organizational asset. More prominent is the portrait of the older worker as an agent with needs, concerns, and work aspirations that need to be accounted for by employers. Older adults are becoming decision makers, choosing when and where to return to the workforce. Investment in developing new skills for older workers is seen as a strategy for improving productivity as well as the quality of life for older adults. Rather than being seen as a liability, the older worker is becoming an investment in continuing productivity. Employers will need to address flexible work schedules as well as policies such as elder care to attract and retain older workers. Challenges to institutions at both the corporate, community, and governmental levels will include creating meaningful work opportunities and addressing issues of ageism in the workplace. Helping older adults to consider second or even third careers, adjust to new technologies, and modify workplace ecology can become the new realities of the workplace.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。(正式考试时,8—10 题在答题卡 1 上。)

1. Paragraph Three mainly describes the definition of an older worker.
2. Age is the only factor that defines an older worker.
3. The society assists older workers to retire and use leisure time now.
4. With adequate training older workers may outperform young workers in reliability and consistency.