

英语专业八级

Model Tests for TEM-8

真题题源全真模拟试题

TEM-8 一线名师担当主编 | 解题速成技巧全面揭秘





考天下学习网 编

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前 言

英语专业八级考试是由高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会主办的(非教育部主办),对英语专业高年级学生英语水平进行衡量的一种外语水平考试,是目前我国体现最高英语水平的等级考试。因此,TEM-8 考试不仅是英语专业学生检测英语水平的权威指标,也是很多学校英语专业学生求职的敲门砖之一,其重要性不言而喻。

其实,在 TEM-8 考试复习的过程中,最好的复习资料就是历年真题,但是真题是一次性资源,一旦用完就没有了,如果想要利用这些真题做二次模拟,那么由于你脑海中已经有了之前的印象,你的测试分数自然会偏高一点,这种不客观性也就失去了利用真题检验自己水平的意义。许多考生到了后期的复习时,常遇到真题做完无题可做的困境。在这种情况下,考生们往往选择做 A 书的完型, B 书的阅读理解, C 书的写作。但这样的做法有个最大的缺点:市面上的参考书质量良莠不齐,难度更不可能保持一致,利用拼凑起来的试题做模拟就存在某套试题很容易而某套试题又很难的情况,让考生做完以后根本无法检测自己的真实水平。因而对于准备 TEM-8 的考生而言,一本高质量的模拟试题集是必不可缺的。

为帮助考生充分体会历年考题的命题思路,对自己面临的任务和需要解决的问题获得清醒的认识,提高应试能力,我们特别编写了这本《英语专业八级真题题源全真模拟试题》。全书注重揭示命题角度,严格参照真题的出题形式,按照听力理解、阅读理解、综合人文知识、校对与改错、翻译和写作六大板块来编写模拟试题。为了帮助考生更好地检验自己的水平,编写老师从大量的英语经典书籍和国外著名的也是常作为题源的四本杂志——*The Economist* (经济学家), *Newsweek* (新闻周刊), *Time* (时代周刊)以及 *U. S. News and World Report* (美国新闻与世界报道)中,摘选出与 TEM-8 真题难度相当的文章进行命题。本书配有试题详解,在分析题干的同时,注意总结归纳一些应试技能及理解文章和题意的的方法,从而让读者真正弄懂为什么选择这个答案。

编者希望通过这本与真题难度相当的题集,让考生们能够更好地找到做真题的感觉;如果考生在做这些模拟题时还能从阅读这些原汁原味的英美文章中感受到学习英语之乐趣,那将是编者莫大的欣慰。

全书内容虽经过多次校正,仍不免有疏漏之处,加之水平有限,本书的缺点、错误在所难免,我们热切希望得到相关专家和广大读者的批评指正。

编 者

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第一章

全真模拟试题

MODEL TEST 1

Part I >>>

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

In this section, you'll hear a mini-lecture. You'll hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you'll need them to complete a gap-filling task after the mini-lecture. When the lecture is over, you'll be given two minutes to check your notes, and another 10 minutes to complete the gap-filling task. Now listen to the mini-lecture.

Complete the gap-filling task. Some of the gaps below may require a maximum of THREE words. Make sure the word(s) you fill in is (are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may refer to your notes.

Chinese Americans

Introduction: Americans used to associate Chinese Americans with (1).

I. Early immigration

A. First group of Chinese immigrants

- were bullied because other people were jealous of their (2) in the Gold Rush.
- were forbidden to work on own claims in California
- made a living by doing laundry, running small restaurants, farming or fishing.

B. Second group of Chinese immigrants

- were imported as workers for the construction of the first (3)
- were called “heathen Chinese” because of differences in appearance, language and (4)

- Chinese were deprived of (5)
- the Congress banned Chinese immigration in 1882
- (6) population of Chinese Americans in early 20th century

II. Changes since WW II

- China and the U.S. became allies and Chinese immigration was permitted.
- Chinese Americans' life and occupations were (7) Chinatowns.

III. Introduction of current Chinese Americans

- most descend from (8) immigrants
- tradition is well preserved
- emphasis on education and (9) makes Chinese Americans distinguish themselves
- appreciated by their (10) to the U.S.

SECTION B INTERVIEW

In this section you'll hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions.

Now listen to the interview.

11. As to bank-online, which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
 - A. It's very secure.
 - B. It's better to use your own bank's website.
 - C. Consumer service representatives are the ones to consult.
 - D. It can always save you a big amount of time.
12. The following can be bought online EXCEPT _____.
 - A. the paper products
 - B. the cleaning products
 - C. the cereals
 - D. the meats
13. The person who can go on the flight quickest is someone with _____.
 - A. ticket and carry-ons
 - B. ticket and baggage to check
 - C. printing boarding pass and carry-ons
 - D. printing boarding pass and baggage to check
14. What is suggested to use as to making the phone number easy to find?
 - A. Christmas cards.
 - B. Envelope flaps.
 - C. Color pens.
 - D. Napkins.
15. Which suggestion is INCORRECT as to saving time?
 - A. Organizing things well.
 - B. Storing some threads in every single room.

- C. Not being too choosy while going online grocery.
- D. Reserving books online before going to the library.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section you will hear everthing ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Questions 16 and 17 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you'll be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

16. The percentage of purchases on credit cards this year drops by _____ since 2007.
A. 31% B. 42% C. 45% D. 56%
17. The reasons why purchases on credit cards drop include all the followings EXCEPT _____.
A. many people prefer paying by cash
B. the recession made people spend less
C. people prefer debit cards than credit cards
D. it is more difficult for young people to get credit cards

Questions 18 and 19 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you'll be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

18. The unemployment rate in the U.S. in October was _____.
A. lower than 10 yeats ago
B. the highest in the past 25 years
C. much higher than ever before
D. reduced to a large extent
19. The implementation of job creation schemes may _____.
A. create jobs at a low cost
B. pay off the debt of the government
C. be difficult to realize for the lack of money
D. solve the political difficulties

Question 20 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you'll be given 10 seconds to answer the question.

Now listen to the news.

20. What is the main idea of the news item?
A. The Afghan government feels sad for the death of soldiers in the war.

- B. Soldiers were mistakenly killed and wounded by their allies in Afghanistan.
- C. The Afghan government criticizes NATO for their mistake.
- D. The U. S. has imposed new restrictions on air strikes.

Part II >>> READING COMPREHENSION

In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Text A

A new crash warning system that allows vehicles to “talk” to each other more than 900 feet away was demonstrated for federal officials Tuesday, marking a significant step in efforts by the government and automakers to put advanced communications technology in cars. Using specialized Wi-Fi signals that are emitted 10 times every second, the technology senses when a collision is imminent and alerts a driver through flashing red lights and beeps.

In the demonstration in the parking lot near RFK Stadium, the system notified a driver when it detected another car speeding through a red light in an upcoming intersection, of several cars blocking the highway ahead, and of a car zooming up from behind.

A report by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in October reported that such “vehicle-to-vehicle” warning systems could address nearly 80 percent of reported crashes that do not involve drunk drivers. “This technology has the potential to save a lot of lives,” said Peter Appel, administrator of the Research and Innovative Technology Administration at the Department of Transportation, after riding along for the demo.

The technology, if successfully developed, could become mandatory in 2013 when federal officials are scheduled to decide whether to require such systems. In the absence of such a requirement, the first challenge may be overcoming a basic chicken-and-egg problem. If other people don’t buy the systems, they will be nearly useless. In that case, persuading the first consumers to purchase the technology may be difficult. Implementation of the system would require the nation’s automakers, normally competitive, to agree on how such systems should work and what kind of information they should share. So far, nearly all the major automakers have joined a consortium to set standards. Ford, which conducted Tuesday’s demonstration for federal officials and the media, is expected to announce during this week’s Washington Auto Show that it will invest more in the technology. The Department of Transportation has already spent more than \$40 million on the technology, with an additional \$36 million slated for more research, officials said. Research by the government and automakers is supposed to be finished within two years.

The warning systems, however, face technical challenges. The Wi-Fi signals between cars are sent via a channel allocated by the Federal Communications Commission. Engineers are trying to cope with “channel loading” when there are more than 100 cars within the 300-meter radius, officials said. Moreover, there is some fear that hackers could fool the systems into thinking that others cars are in the area—setting off alarms and snarling traffic. The automakers must ensure that the signals vehicles are receiving are actually from other cars. Setting up electronic certifications also has to be done in a way that addresses the concerns of privacy advocates and does not identify specific drivers. “We don’t want people to feel there is some tracking device on the car,” said Michael Shulman, a technical leader for the project at Ford. “But we have to make sure the other car you’re sensing is not some guy on an overpass with a laptop. So there are obstacles, but we think we have ways of overcoming them.”

Some cars already have limited radar devices that can detect obstacles in the front, as well as those in the blind spots missed by mirrors. Such systems can cost \$ 1,000 or more.

The advantage of the Wi-Fi technology is not only that it is far cheaper—possibly adding as little as \$ 100 to the cost of the car—but also that it can detect other vehicles much farther away and in all directions, officials said. The system’s low price tag would allow manufacturers to put it in both luxury and economy models. “We want to be able to sell this on the Fiestas as well as the Lincoins,” Shulman said.

21. In the demonstration of the new crash warning system, the driver was informed of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. Wi-Fi signals emitting 10 times every second
 - B. another car speeding through a red light in an upcoming intersection
 - C. several cars blocking the highway ahead
 - D. a car moving very quickly up from behind
22. According to the report in October, _____ could be dealt with by the warning system.
 - A. crashes by drunk drivers
 - B. most reported crashes
 - C. all the crashes of cars
 - D. imminent collisions
23. If successfully developed, why should the systems be required?
 - A. Because they are quite convenient.
 - B. Because there are too many car accidents.
 - C. Because they will be marketable.
 - D. Because they will be nearly useless otherwise.
24. The warning systems face the following challenges EXCEPT _____.
 - A. channel loading
 - B. hackers
 - C. alarms
 - D. privacy concerns

25. The author's attitude towards the system's prospect is _____.

- A. optimistic B. ambiguous C. ironic D. bitter

Text B

It closed a month after it opened Off Broadway. *Entertainment Weekly* selected it as one of the worst shows of 2006. Most New Yorkers don't even remember it. Yet John Cariani's "Almost, Maine," an earnest 19-character play about the romantic happenings one cold night in northern Maine, has since been produced around the world, including in Australia, Dubai and South Korea. A Spanish-language version will be presented this spring in Mexico City. More than 600 companies, amateur and professional, have put it on in the United States and Canada. Moreover, "Almost, Maine," which lost its entire \$ 800,000 Off Broadway capitalization, was the most-produced play in North American high schools this year. It unseated Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* from the No. 1 high school slot, according to Dramatics magazine's Top 10 list.

"After it closed Off Broadway, I sort of put it behind me," said Mr. Cariani, 41, who is also a Tony Award-nominated actor. "I had to make a having. I started auditioning again. But then it started to build like a snowball." While Mr. Cariani has done other acting parts, royalties from the play alone could have supported him over the last two years, he said. "It's great because I don't have to take every audition."

Yet auditions are what led him to create the play. *Raised in Presque Isle, Me.*, Mr. Cariani began writing vignettes about his home state to perform at auditions. In the late 1990s he started presenting them at Performance Space NBC in New York, a place where the television network would develop new talent. It was there that Gabriel Barre, a theater director, approached Mr. Cariani about stitching the stories into a play.

Craig Pospisil, the director of nonprofessional licensing for Dramatists Play Service, which has the North American rights to the show, described its slow build as a "real Cinderella story". Productions that have flopped in New York but succeeded elsewhere usually showcase big-name creative personnel, well-known titles, child-friendly material or a combination of all three. It is much rarer to find a play that still attracts attention outside the city without those calling Cards. "Almost, Maine," however, has had a particularly unlikely ascent. Perhaps it helped that Dramatist representatives handed out colorful "Almost, Maine" buttons (left over from Off Broadway) at conferences throughout the country. Or that Mr. Cariani and Jack Thomas, the show's original lead Off Broadway producer, sent out mailings to artistic directors, putting it on the regional circuit's radar. Maybe it was because the play—composed of nine vignettes—offered material that students could break off and perform at drama competitions and that professional actors could present at auditions. Or could the key to success be that the text can be performed by as few as 4 people or as many as 19?

“If you are a professional playwright looking to make it in New York, you write something with the smallest possible cast,” said Doug Rand, chairman of the licensing company Playscripts Inc. “Amateur theater groups want to have as big a cast as possible. New York really hasn’t generated that kind of work in decades. So, when you come across that work, it’s like water in the desert.”

That the play has become such a high school favorite is somewhat surprising, given that one segment involves two men falling in love, a story line that would seem to hamper productions in more conservative areas. Yet it has been performed twice in Dubai, where homosexual acts are illegal and a government agency must approve all theatrical scripts before they are produced.

“We were a little nervous about the whole thing, but we were very much charmed by the material and wanted to do it,” said Emily Madghachian, the artistic director of *Kids. Theater Works!*, who produced one of the two Dubai renditions after seeing the show at the 2009 International Thespian Festival in Nebraska. “In the end we didn’t encounter any trouble.” The production even made money.

“When shows have certain sweetness, an absolute lack of guile, they can be very good for regional theaters to do,” Mr. Thomas said. He described the scene at one such house, Florida Repertory Theater, in Fort Myers, where the show played in 2007. Mr. Thomas said: “The theater was filled with people who drive big American cars and were wearing embroidered sweaters with moose and other animals. They loved it.”

26. Which of the following is true about the market reaction to the show?
 - A. It was a successful Off Broadway show.
 - B. People in New York were excited about it.
 - C. It was a total failure.
 - D. It was extremely popular in high schools.
27. How did the writer, Mr. Cariani, feel about people’s reaction to his play?
 - A. Surprised.
 - B. Indifferent.
 - C. Disappointed.
 - D. Angry.
28. What does “real Cinderella story” in Paragraph 4 mean?
 - A. The play is as poor as Cinderella was.
 - B. There is a huge change in the fate of both Cinderella and the play.
 - C. The play is disliked by most people as Cinderella was.
 - D. The play is about a story similar to Cinderella.
29. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the play?
 - A. It consists of many separable parts.
 - B. It can be played by many or a few people.
 - C. It involves some big names.
 - D. It is suitable for school performance.
30. Why was Emily Madghachian nervous about the play in the last but one paragraph?
 - A. The play is very conservative.

- B. It's likely to irritate the radical people.
- C. It involves homosexual love.
- D. It involves sexual discrimination.

Text C

We are awash in health-care proposals. President Bush has one. So does California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger. Democratic Sen. Ron Wyden has a plan, as does a coalition led by Families U.S.A (a liberal advocacy group) and America's Health Insurance Plans (a trade group). To some extent, all these plans and others aim to provide insurance to the estimated 47 million Americans who lack it—a situation widely deplored as a national disgrace. But the real significance of all these proposals, I submit, lies elsewhere.

For decades, Americans have treated health care as if it exists in a separate economic and political world: when people need care, they should get it; costs should remain out of sight. About 60 percent of Americans receive insurance through their employers; to most workers, the full costs are unknown. The 65-and-older population and many poor people receive government insurance. Except for modest Medicare premiums and payroll taxes, costs are largely buried in federal and state budgets.

It is this segregation of health care from everything else that is now crumbling—and the various health proposals are just one sign. We see others all the time. For example, even with employer-provided insurance, workers' monthly premiums (which cover only part of the costs) have skyrocketed. From 1999 to 2006, they doubled from \$ 129 to \$ 248.

Look at Massachusetts. Last year the then Gov. Mitt Romney made headlines by signing legislation to cover all the state's uninsured. The law required that everyone with incomes three times the federal poverty line buy "affordable" insurance (people with incomes below that threshold would be subsidized on a sliding scale). Romney suggested annual premiums for a single worker might total \$ 2,400. But when insurance companies recently provided real estimates, the cost was much higher: \$ 4,560. Is it a sensible policy to force workers with a \$ 30,000 income—about triple the poverty line—to spend nearly a sixth of their budget on health insurance, as opposed to food, rent or transportation? Good question.

The hard questions won't sit still, because health care (now a sixth of the economy, up from an 11th in 1980) is too big to be hidden. Myths abound. Contrary to conventional wisdom, the doubling of premiums for employer-provided coverage doesn't mean companies shifted a greater share of costs to workers. In both 1999 and 2006, premiums covered 27 percent of costs, says Paul Fronstin of the Employee Benefit Research Institute. It's simply the rapid rise in total health spending that's depressed workers' take-home pay.

One myth about the uninsured is that, because they're heavy users of emergency-room services, providing them with insurance (and regular care) would actually lower their costs. This may be true for some—but not most. The trouble is that the uninsured don't really use emergency rooms heavily. A study on the journal *Health Affairs* finds that their use is similar to that of people with private insurance—and half that of people with Medicaid. The upshot is that extending insurance to all the uninsured would be costly, because they would get more and (presumably) better care. John Sheils of the Lewin Group estimates the annual cost of their care would rise 75 percent to \$145 billion.

Our health-care system will inevitably combine government regulation and private enterprise. But what should the mix be? Which patients, providers and technologies should be subsidized and why? How important is health care compared with other public and private goals? Will an expanding health-care sector spur the economy—or, through high taxes and insurance premiums, retard it? We have refused to have this debate for obvious reasons. A friend of mine recently had a near-death experience; he survived only because he had superb medical care. Debating health care makes us queasy, because it pits moral imperatives (including the right to live) against coldhearted economics.

I don't intend to examine—at least now—all the new proposals. Some would do better at some goals (say, protecting the poor) than at others (say, controlling costs). But the Bush proposal does have one huge virtue: it exposes health-care costs to the broad public. By not taxing employer-paid insurance, the government now provides a huge invisible subsidy to workers. Bush wouldn't end the subsidy, but by modifying it with specific deductions for insurance (\$15,000 for families, \$7,500 for singles), he would force most workers to see the costs. By contrast, some other proposals disguise their costs. Schwarzenegger's plan shifts costs to the federal government, doctors and hospitals. It's clever, but it perpetuates the illusion that health care is cheap—or even free.

However our health system evolves—with more government control or more market influence—Americans need to come to a more realistic understanding of its limits. Underestimating its costs and exaggerating its benefits guarantees disappointment. If the present outpouring of proposals signals a start of our needed debate, then it is long overdue.

31. According to the author, the real significance of health proposals is _____.

- A. to solve health problems
- B. to show that health care is cheap
- C. to provide insurance to the uninsured
- D. to treat health care in a realistic way

32. Which of the following is NOT a sign that shows the present situation of American's health care?
- A. The various health proposals.
B. The various benefits it provides.
C. The Massachusetts law by Mitt Romney.
D. The increase of workers' monthly premiums.
33. The word "upshot" in paragraph six means _____.
A. myth B. effect C. outcome D. misunderstanding
34. According to the passage, a big difference between the Bush proposal and the Schwarzenegger proposal is that _____.
A. the latter hides the health-care costs
B. the former hides the health-care costs
C. the latter does better at controlling costs
D. the former does better at controlling costs
35. What can be inferred from the passage about health care in America?
A. American health care is cheap.
B. The government can afford to pay health cost.
C. Health care has become a problem to be heeded.
D. Health care is not so serious as to affect the economy.

Text D

In a perfectly free and open market economy, the type of employer—government or private—should have little or no impact on the earnings differentials between women and men. However, if there is discrimination against one sex it is unlikely that the degree of discrimination by government and private employers will be the same. Differences in the degree of discrimination would result in earnings differentials associated with the type of employer. Given the nature of government and private employers, it seems most likely that discrimination by private employers would be greater. Thus, one would expect that, if women are being discriminated against, government employment would have a positive effect on women's earnings as compared with their earnings from private employment. The results of a study by Fuchs support this assumption. Fuchs' results suggest that the earnings of women in an industry composed entirely of government employees would be 14.6 percent greater than the earnings of women in an industry composed exclusively of private employees, other things being equal.

In addition, both Fuchs and Sanborn have suggested that the effect of discrimination by consumers on the earnings of self-employed women may be greater than the effect of either government or private employer discrimination on the earnings of women employees. To test this hypothesis, Brown selected a large sample of White male and female workers from the 1970 Census and divided them into three categories:

private employees, government employees, and self-employed. (Black workers were excluded from the sample to avoid picking up earnings differentials that were the result of racial disparities.) Brown's research design excluded education, labor-force participation, mobility, motivation, and age in order to eliminate these factors as explanations of the study's results. Brown's results suggest that men and women are not treated the same by employers and consumers. For men, self-employment is the highest earnings category, with private employment next, and government lowest. For women, this order is reversed.

One can infer from Brown's results that consumers discriminate against self-employed women. In addition, self-employed women may have more difficulty than men in getting good employees and may encounter discrimination from suppliers and from financial institutions.

Brown's results are clearly consistent with Fuchs' argument that discrimination by consumers has a greater impact on the earnings of women than does discrimination by either government or private employers. Also, the fact that women do better working for government than for private employers implies that private employers are discriminating against women. The results do not prove that government does not discriminate against women. They do, however, demonstrate that if government is discriminating against women, its discrimination is not having as much effect on women's earnings as is discrimination in the private sector.

36. The passage mentions all of the following as difficulties that self-employed women may encounter EXCEPT _____.
 - A. discrimination from suppliers
 - B. discrimination from consumers
 - C. discrimination from financial institutions
 - D. problems in obtaining government assistance
37. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following conclusions about discrimination against women by private employers and by government employers?
 - A. Both private employers and government employers discriminate with equal effects on women's earnings.
 - B. Both private employers and government employers discriminate, but the discrimination by private employers has a greater effect on women's earnings.
 - C. Both private employers and government employers discriminate, but the discrimination by government employers has a greater effect on women's earnings.
 - D. Private employers discriminate; it is possible that government employers discriminate.

38. A study of the practices of financial institutions that revealed no discrimination against self-employed women would tend to contradict which of the following?
- A. Some tentative results of Fuchs' study.
 - B. Some explicit results of Brown's study.
 - C. A suggestion made by the author.
 - D. Fuchs' hypothesis.
39. According to Brown's study, women's earning categories occur in which of the following orders, from highest earnings to lowest earnings?
- A. Government employment, self-employment, private employment.
 - B. Government employment, private employment, self-employment.
 - C. Private employment, self-employment, government employment.
 - D. Private employment, government employment, self-employment.
40. The passage explicitly answers which of the following questions?
- A. Why were Black workers excluded from the sample used in Brown's study?
 - B. Why do private employers discriminate more against women than do government employers?
 - C. Why do self-employed women have more difficulty than men in hiring high-quality employees?
 - D. Why do suppliers discriminate against self-employed women?

Part III >>> GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

There are ten multiple-choice questions in this section. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

41. On the island of Great Britain, there are _____.
A. four political divisions—England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
B. four political divisions—England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland
C. three political divisions—England, Scotland, and Wales
D. three political divisions—England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland
42. Great Britain is separated from the rest of Europe by the _____ in the south.
A. North Sea
B. Atlantic Ocean
C. Straits of Dover
D. English Channel
43. The _____ of Britain are mainly highlands, and the _____ are mainly lowlands.
A. north and west; east and south
B. east and south; north and west
C. east and west; north and south
D. east and north; west and south
44. The origin of the American party system can be traced to _____.
A. the struggle between the Royalists and revolutionaries in the War of Independence