

# 英语

## 职称等级考试

# 考前全真模拟训练题集

## 综合与人文类 A级

what do you know about Hercules according to the first paragraph?

- ☒ A) He was a Greek hero.
- ☐ B) He was a king.
- ☐ C) He was the Mountain God.
- ☐ D) He was a man of adventures.

Hercules was given many difficult tasks because

- ☐ A) he was the strongest man.
- ☒ B) the king wanted to get rid of him.
- ☐ C) the king wanted to test his strength.
- ☐ D) those tasks had to be done anyway.

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# 考前全真模拟训练题集

## 综合与人文类 A 级

中国人事科学研究院 编

H 31-44

2986/3

意愛護圖書  
要亂寫亂畫

世界图书出版公司

北京·广州·上海·西安

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语职称等级考试考前全真模拟训练题集:综合与人文类/张卫平等主编;中国人事科学研究院编. - 北京:世界图书出版公司北京公司,1999.1

全国专业技术人员职称外语统一考试指定用书配套系列:1

ISBN 7-5062-4104-8

I.英… II.①张… ②中… III.英语-水平考试-习题 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 00147 号

书 名:英语职称等级考试考前全真模拟训练题集(综合与人文类 A 级)

(全国专业技术人员职称外语统一考试指定用书 配套系列)

编 写:中国人事科学研究院

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出 版:世界图书出版公司北京公司

印 刷:香河新华印刷有限公司

发 行:世界图书出版公司北京公司

(北京朝阳门内大街 137 号,100010)

销 售:各地新华书店

开 本:787×1092 1/16 印张:36 字数:780 千字

版 次:1999 年 1 月第 1 版 1999 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:0001-5000

书 号:ISBN 7-5062-4104-8/G·91-1

定 价:全三册(A 级、B 级、C 级) 66.00 元

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## 前 言

国家人事部将于1999年4月起在全国组织和实施全国专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试,为此人事部组织编写和正式颁布了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》等适应于若干外语语种的考试大纲。

为了使应考人员能根据所选择的英语考试等级,有针对性地进行考前训练和复习,也为了使他们能够提高考试临场应变能力,熟悉题型、题量,我们受中国人事科学研究院委托,组织编写了这套《英语职称等级考试考前全真模拟训练题集》系列丛书。

本丛书有如下特点:

1. 根据英语等级考试大纲的样题,按大纲规定的4个类别和每个类别中的3个等级,共分12个分册:综合与人文类C级、B级和A级;理工类C级、B级和A级;卫生类C级、B级和A级;财经类C级、B级和A级。

2. 每个分册都严格按照大纲所规定的题型和难度编写,整体形式完全与大纲样题一致。

3. 各分册编辑体例完全一致,分为三个部分:第一部分为13套模拟试题及答案和题解;第二部分为2套考前自测试题及答案和题解;第三部分为考试大纲所给的与之相对应的样题和答案,并加了题解。

对于准备参加英语职称统一考试的应考人员来说,考前最主要的复习手段就是进行大量的习题训练。而在习题练习中,最有效的方法是用与大纲所给的样题的题型和难度一致的全真模拟试题进行自我测试。我们编写的这套丛书充分考虑到应考人员的需要,使他们能够根据所选择的考试类型和等级,进行大量的考前自我测试练习;并可以通过所给答案和题解,检验和提高自己的应试答题水平。

此外,本丛书也可作为职称英语等级考试考前培训班的教材使用。

编 者  
1999年1月



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# 全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试 (综合与人文类 A 级)

## 模拟试题(一)

### 第一部分:词汇(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

下面共有二十小题,每个小题下面有四个选项。其中一至十题的每个句子中有一处空白,请从四个选项中选择一正确答案填入句中的空白处;十一至二十题的每个句子中均有一个词或词组划有底横线,请从四个选项中选择一与划线部分意义最相近的词或词组代替或解释句中的划线部分。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. Meg was quite upset this afternoon. She was in no \_\_\_\_\_ for their brainless gossip.  
A) mood                      B) taste                      C) emotion                      D) appetite
2. After the owner died, his son \_\_\_\_\_ the management of the business. The plan failed due to bad management, however.  
A) took up                      B) took over                      C) took on                      D) took to
3. The teacher asked the students to leave some \_\_\_\_\_ for correction when they write compositions.  
A) margin                      B) blank                      C) emptiness                      D) void
4. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ turndown when Thomas said he would reconsider my application if there was any vacancy.  
A) possible                      B) virtual                      C) real                      D) true
5. The house are made of wood, mud and straw, and \_\_\_\_\_ to collapse in heavy storm.  
A) liable                      B) feeble                      C) avoidable                      D) probable
6. They were warned never to \_\_\_\_\_ with the members of any extremist group.  
A) assimilate                      B) assume                      C) associate                      D) assign
7. There was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Shenzhen stock markets in 1993. The serious situation was controlled immediately after the police arrived.  
A) unrest                      B) fight                      C) uprising                      D) riot
8. The police are trying to find out the \_\_\_\_\_ of the woman killed in the traffic accident.  
A) recognition                      B) status                      C) position                      D) identity
9. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ that such a rich country should have so many poor people living in it.  
A) surprise                      B) paradox                      C) queer                      D) suspicious

10. Some people believe that "King John" was written by Shakespeare, but some people think it might be written by an \_\_\_\_\_ author.  
A) authentic      B) anonymous      C) antique      D) ambitious
11. His winning the award was the highest attainment of his career.  
A) desire      B) spectacle      C) achievement      D) joy
12. After living in several towns we have decided to live in London permanently.  
A) previously      B) forever      C) practically      D) predominantly
13. The Department of Resources notified the town council that the water supply was contaminated.  
A) polluted      B) diverted      C) cut      D) danerous
14. That matter is so confidential that it must not be discussed outside this office.  
A) important      B) secret      C) interesting      D) alarming
15. If we were ignorant of the structure of the atom, it would be impossible for us to study nuclear.  
A) detached      B) naive      C) incapable      D) unaware
16. In spite of medical advances, that disease is usually fatal.  
A) decisive      B) deadly      C) painful      D) curable
17. Malicious gossip may do a lot of harm to quite innocent people.  
A) naive      B) detached      C) eloquent      D) sophisticated
18. Can this be a duplicate of the document?  
A) a summary      B) a revision      C) an outline      D) a copy
19. The speaker demonstrated his knowledge of the subject by his excellent lecture.  
A) corrected      B) created      C) repeated      D) showed
20. Smoking is prohibited in many university classrooms in the United States.  
A) permitted      B) taught      C) banned      D) revoked

## 第二部分: 阅读理解(25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 50 分)

下面有五篇短文, 每篇短文后有五个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案, 请阅读短文并根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

### 第一篇

### Owen Wister's The Virginian

In 1885 Owen wister (1850 — 1938) recorded that "it won't be a century before the West is simply



the true America, with thought, type, and life of its own" and he wanted "to be the hand that once for all, chronicled and laid bare the virtues and the vices of this extraordinary phase of American social progress." He never became that self-envisioned Tolstoi of the old West, but in 1902 *The Virginian* was published. It won instant success and skyrocketed its author to fame. It is still the most popular "Western" novel ever published and the master design for the fiction of the Wild West.

*The Virginian* established a literary form, a formula (公式) popularly known as "horse opera," whose conventions, clichés (陈词滥调), and values have reappeared in novels and short stories, in movies and television serials, ever since. The romantic cowboy is the hero and gentleman, one of those "good men in the humbler walks of life," who sees through shams, defends justice and a lady's honor, shoots it out with the villain, and conquers evil. Because of *The Virginian*, Wister created a character who is the original type for the Western folk hero. He represents the embodiment of certain American ideals — a man who is equal to all occasions, who shows independence of action, a man who keeps his word and who is "a broad-gauge fellow living among narrow-gauge folk". "But the literary device and cowboy code which Wister established dictated that the hero must kill the bad man." This necessity for sanctioning murder and the romanticizing of the cowboy as a gentleman prohibited the *Virginian* and the genre it created from becoming serious fiction, or even an authentic product of the western experience. Instead of achieving his ambition, therefore, Wister gave us a sort of American folk epic, the cowboy story.

21. The type of cowboy story the Wister gave us is

- A) a realistic account of a cowboy's life.
- B) an American folk story.
- C) considered serious fiction.
- D) illustrative of the theme that evil can sometimes triumph over good.

22. Owen Wister believed

- A) the way of life in the West in 1885 was a passing phase.
- B) the cowboy in 1885 symbolized the typical American male.
- C) the West would always be isolated from the rest of the country by its moral code.
- D) none of these

23. "The Virginian" was published in

- A) 1938
- B) 1902
- C) 1885
- D) 1860

24. Stylistically, "The Virginian" is noted for the fact that it

- A) was written according to a preestablished formula.
- B) established the formula known as "horse opera".
- C) followed the literary conventions of the day.
- D) abandoned American conventions in favor of foreign ones.

25. A cowboy in today's television Westerns "owns his own type of life and thought, with the true American spirit. He is not a romantic hero, but a man of the West, a man of the future. He never became that self-convinced Tolstoy of the old West. He is a stereotype of Wister's Virginian. He can no longer be a "good man" because today's Westerns are adult Westerns."

## 第二篇

## Occupational Mobility

Studies of several cities show that nineteenth-century workers achieved some occupational mobility. One worker in five in Los Angeles and Atlanta during the 1890s, for example, managed to climb into the middle class. Most immigrant workers were stuck in ill-paid, insecure jobs, but their children ended up doing better. The son of an unskilled laborer might move on to become a semiskilled or skilled worker as new immigrants took the jobs at the bottom. Second-generation Irish made progress, especially in the West and the Midwest. Even in Boston, 40 percent of the children of Irish immigrants obtained white-collar jobs.

Mobility, like occupation, was related to background. Native-born whites, Jews, and Germans rose more swiftly and fell less often than Irish, Italians, or Poles. Cultural attitudes, family size, education, and group leadership all contributed to different ethnic mobility patterns. Jews, for example, valued education and sacrificed to keep children in school. By 1915, Jews represented 85 percent of the free City College student body in New York City, 20 percent of New York University's student body, and one-sixth of those studying at Columbia University. With an education, they moved upward. The Slavs, however, who valued a steady income over mobility and education, took their children out of school and sent them to work at an early age. This course of action, they believed, not only helped the family but gave the child a head start in securing reliable, stable employment. The southern Italian proverb "Do not make your child better than you are" suggests the value Italians placed on family rather than individual success. Differing attitudes and values led to different aspirations and career patterns.

Two groups enjoyed little mobility. African-Americans were largely excluded from the industrial occupational structure and restricted to unskilled jobs. Unlike immigrant industrial workers, they did not have the opportunity to move to better jobs as new unskilled workers took the positions at the bottom. A study in Los Angeles suggests that Hispanic (西班牙的) residents made minimal gains. Their experiences elsewhere may have been much the same.

26. The word "mobility", as is used in this passage, refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the possibility of moving on from an ill-paid job to a well-paid one
- B) the phenomenon of moving from one place to another
- C) the chance to get rich quickly
- D) the state of rising and falling in one's career

27. In the nineteenth century it was common for new immigrants to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) obtain a job with good pay
- B) feel dissatisfied with their poor working conditions

- C) start to work at the lowest level  
D) climb up into the middle class
28. The chief reason why the Slavs sent their children to work at an early age was that  
A) they needed money more than anything else  
B) they believed this course of action could also help their children get well-paid jobs  
C) they didn't think education would do their children any good  
D) they were concerned only with getting a secure and stable job
29. What do we learn from the Italian proverb?  
A) To the Italians, if the father was overshadowed by the child, the latter would get out of control.  
B) To the Italians, the success of a family was more important than the success of its individual members.  
C) To the Italians, only a family could achieve success through joint efforts.  
D) To the Italians, individual success would do more harm than good to the family.
30. The author points out that mobility was related to background, values and attitudes. But we can also conclude from the last paragraph that it had much to do with  
A) education  
B) religion  
C) experience  
D) race

### 第三篇

### France's Subway Industry

It started with the Paris Metro — a clean, efficient system that puts the New York subway and London underground to shame. Now the French are fast becoming subway makers to the world. French companies have created the design — and manufactured most of the equipment — for new subways in Montreal, Mexico City, Santiago and Caracas. Similar French projects are under way in Cairo, Algiers and Lagos. And the French are now making serious inroads into one of the biggest markets of all — the United States.

France's subway makers owe their prowess largely to technological advances. In 1965 French President Charles de Gaulle decided that a growing metropolis like Paris needed a modernized public transportation system. Since then, French designers and engineers have pioneered numerous innovations, from lightweight cars and computerized ticket distributors to "quiet" subway lines with rubber-coated wheels and tracks. As urbanization and the oil crisis created a growing international demand for mass transit — particularly in the overpopulated Third World — the France were smartly equipped to fill the bill.

The industry's success has received blessings from a series of French governments. The export drive never needed direct government subsidies (补助金, 津贴), but indirectly the state has secured some of France's biggest contracts — for the subways in Mexico and Santiago, for example — by negotiating government-to-government deals. These generally involve an exchange of cut-rate French loans and credits for pledges to employ French manufacturers. The socialist President Mitterrand was particularly eager to aid the subway boom because it was one of the few bright spots in a dismal French export situ-

ation. Mitterand's transport minister, Charles Fiterman, was a Communist who vowed to give "priority to collective transport" and did nothing to curb the aggressive promotion of French subway knowhow.

When Montreal went shopping for a subway before its 1967 world's fair, the French had almost no competition. Now, inevitably, the market is crowded with dozens of other sophisticated subway manufacturers vying for the business. Last year, for instance, Francorail lost a major New York subway contract for 825 cars to Bombardier Inc., a Canadian company that learned the trade by analyzing the French-built system in Montreal. "In this business," says an expert of Sofretu (the French Society for the Study and Realization of Urban Transport), "you manufacture your own competition." In coming years, the leaders of France's subway industry expect to confront increasingly stiff competition, especially from the English and the Japanese. And recession will continue to make customers more selective in their purchasing. For the moment, though, the French seem to be having no trouble digging underground for profits.

31. The word "inroad" in the first paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) successes B) efforts  
C) advances D) methods
32. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A) The Paris Metro outshines the New York subway and the London underground.  
B) Mitterand thought the subway industry might save the French economy.  
C) French metro makers are doing business world-wide.  
D) When de Gaulle was president, he saw the need of a modernized public transportation system.
33. How did successive French governments help the subway makers?  
A) By giving generous subsidies.  
B) By offering loans and credits.  
C) By investing heavily on the industry.  
D) By helping them to get business in foreign countries.
34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor that contributed to the success of the French subway makers?  
A) Their advanced technology.  
B) The growing need for mass transportation.  
C) Innovative designs made by engineers and designers.  
D) Fierce competition from other countries.
35. In the last paragraph, what does the Sofretu expert mean when he says "in this business, you manufacture your own competition"?  
A) In the subway business, you imitate your own competitors.  
B) In the subway business, you make new products that increase your competitiveness.  
C) In the subway business, the moment you turn out new products, your competitors begin learning



from your ideas.

D) In the subway business, friendly competitors help each other by copying from each other.

#### 第四篇

#### Blue is the Sky

We all admire the beautiful blue of a clear sky or the superb contrast between the brilliant white of the clouds and the azure (天蓝色的) between them. This colour, however, is not inherent in the atmosphere; it is an optical effect.

When light encounters a cloud of small particles, it is diffused. This may be illustrated by a familiar example. When sunlight enters a darkened room through a gap in the blinds (百叶窗), it will appear as a brilliant ray of light. This is because there are tiny particles of dust suspended in the air. These, although normally invisible, catch and diffuse any strong light shining on them. The same effect can be seen in the sky when broken clouds hide the sun. Thus we can see that diffusion occurs owing to all sorts of impurities (混杂物) in the atmosphere. This explains all the delightfully varied shades of colour seen at different times of the day.

White light is a mixture of all the colours of the rainbow or spectrum (光谱), which, as Isaac Newton proved, can be separated by a prism. In order, they are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet, and they are all to be found in the solar spectrum. Red light has the longest wavelength and violet the shortest but diffused approximately sixteen times more strongly than red.

The size of the particles is important. Impurities such as dust and water droplets are much larger than the molecules of gas. In the lower parts of the atmosphere, where most of these impurities are concentrated, the sky is different from what it is at heights where no impurities exist. A simple observation will demonstrate this principle. Examine the smoke from a cigarette before and after it has been inhaled. At first the smoke will be plainly bluish since it is made up of very minute particles; after it has been inhaled and then puffed out through the mouth, it will be yellowish because it now contains water droplets which have condensed round the particles, and which are much more efficient diffusers of light.

This is why the colour of the sky is much more intense and dark blue when seen from the top of a mountain than from sea level. In the first place there is an almost complete absence of water vapour and, more important, dust. Secondly, we are above the thickest portions of the atmosphere, and this naturally has the most powerful diffusing effect. The colour of the sky varies from horizon to zenith, since there is a different thickness of air in these two directions. The horizon always appears lighter, more whitish or even reddish, according to the state of the atmosphere. All this, incidentally, also intensifies the illusion of being under a great dome — the celestial vault.

36. Diffusion of light in the sky occurs owing to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) atmospheric impurities

B) molecules of gas

C) varied shades of colour

D) different times of the day

37. The sky has a darker blue colour when we look at it \_\_\_\_\_.

A) near a mountain

B) against a mountain

C) from the top of a mountain

D) at the foot of a mountain



38. The colour of the sky at the horizon depends on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the amount of light
  - B) the condition of the atmosphere
  - C) the time of the day
  - D) the thickness of air

39. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A) The difference of light takes place when light encounters small particles.
  - B) White light can be separated by a prism.
  - C) The colour of the sky varies with heights.
  - D) The beautiful blue of the sky is inherent.
40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A) The colour of the sky is much more intense and dark blue at heights.
  - B) Without air, water and other substances there would be no colour.
  - C) Light can be seen because of all sorts of impurities.
  - D) The colour of the sky varies because of the different thickness of air.

## 第五篇

### The "Singapore Miracle"

Computers monitor everything in Singapore from soil composition to location of manholes (检修孔). At the airport, it took just 15 seconds for the computerized immigration system to scan and approve my passport. It takes only one minute to be checked into a public hospital.

By 1998, almost every household will be wired for interactive cable TV and the Internet, the global computer network. Shoppers will be able to view and pay for products electronically. A 24-hour community telecomputing network will allow users to communicate with elected representatives and retrieve information about government services. It is all part of the government's plan to transform the nation into what it calls the "Intelligent Island."

In so many ways, Singapore has elevated the concept of efficiency to a kind of national ideology. For the past ten years, Singapore's work force was rated the best in the world — ahead of Japan and the U. S. — in terms of productivity, skills and attitude by the Business Environment Risk Intelligence service.

Behind the "Singapore miracle" is a man Richard Nixon described as one of "the ablest leaders I have met," one who, "in other times and other places, might have attained the world stature of a Churchill." Lee Kuan Yew led Singapore's struggle for independence in the 1950s, serving as Prime Minister from 1959 until 1990. Today (1995), at 71, he has nominally (名义上) retired to the office of Senior Minister, where he continues to influence his country's future. Lee offered companies tax breaks, political stability, cheap labor and strike-free environment.

Nearly 90 percent of Singaporean adults now own their own homes and thanks to strict adherence to the principle of merit, personal opportunities abound. "If you've got talent and work hard, you can be anything here," says a Malaysian-born woman who holds a high-level civil-service position.

Lee likes to boast that Singapore has avoided the "moral breakdown" of Western countries. He attributes his nation's success to strong family ties, a reliance on education as the engine of advancement

and a social philosophy that he claims is superior to America's.

In an interview with Reader's Digest, he said that the United States has "lost its bearings" by emphasizing individual rights at the expense of society. "An ethical society," he said, "is one which matches human rights with responsibilities."

41. What characterizes Singapore's advancement is its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) computer monitoring
- B) work efficiency
- C) high productivity
- D) value on ethics

42. In Mr. Lee Kuan Yew's view, the American society lacks \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) personal opportunities
- B) family education
- C) responsibilities
- D) efficiency

43. In Nixon's view, Lee is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) almost as great as Churchill
- B) not as great as Churchill
- C) only second to Churchill in being a leader
- D) just as great as Churchill

44. "You can be anything here" (Para. 5) may be paraphrased as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) You can hope for a very bright prospect
- B) You may be asked to do anything needed
- C) You can choose any job as you like
- D) You will become an outstanding worker

45. In Singapore, the concept of efficiency \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) has been emphasized throughout the country
- B) has become an essential quality for citizens to aim at
- C) is brought forward by the government in order to compete with America
- D) is known as the basis for building the "Intelligent Island"

### 第三部分:概括大意(5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

下面的一篇短文共分五段,每段说明一个主题。其主题可以用一个或几个单词表示出来,该单词或词组是不完整的,即有一个词是空出来的,但其第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全,使之成为一个完整的单词。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

#### Homeless People

46. Various T\_\_\_\_\_ of Homeless People

Few social problems have increased so suddenly or been dramatized so effectively as the plight of the homeless in the 1980s and 1990s. Once an invisible people who could easily be ignored, the homeless are now recognized everywhere on the streets and in the public facilities of major cities. There are bag ladies who roam the streets carrying what is left of their possessions in shopping bags or grocery carts. There are disoriented men curled up on benches, in stairwells, or alongside walls. There are children — some runaways and some throwaways — scrounging for food and shelter.

47. Impossible to V \_\_\_\_\_ the Number

The number of homeless people in underdeveloped societies in the mid-1980s was estimated by the United Nations (UN) to be more than 100 million. The so-called "new" homeless live in the developed, industrialized nations of Europe, North America, and East Asia. Accurate statistics have been impossible to verify, in part because of the conflicting viewpoints on the subject of homelessness.

48. Advocators for the Homeless S \_\_\_\_\_ Different Numbers

Politicians, lawyers, and others who become advocates for the homeless have said that there are from 2 to 3 million homeless in the United States alone. Others who have studied the problem from a less sympathetic point of view suggest that the number is closer to 300,000.

49. One R \_\_\_\_\_ for Being Homeless

One reason for statistical uncertainty is the composition of the homeless population. Some families suffer temporary poverty because of loss of a job. Unable to afford rent or mortgage payments, they may temporarily join the ranks of the homeless for a period of days or weeks (or they may live with relatives). Once another job is found, the family can usually afford shelter once more.

50. The M \_\_\_\_\_ of the Homeless People

The number of those who are truly homeless consists of possibly 3 percent or less of the very poor. Their most common characteristic is poverty, though some work at least part-time, while others receive various kinds of welfare payments. The makeup of the homeless population, according to a study by the United States Conference of Mayors, indicated the following breakdown: 56 percent single men, 15 percent single women, and 28 percent in families — usually one-parent families. As a group, the homeless tend to be young, mostly under the age of 40.

#### 第四部分:完形填空(10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

阅读下面短文,其中有十处空白,根据短文的内容在文中的空白处填上适当的字母,使之构成一个完整的单词。该单词的第一个字母已经给出。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

#### This World

Native Americans from the southeastern part of what is now the United States believed that the universe in which they lived was made u 51 of three separate, but related, worlds: the Upper World, the Lower World, and This W 52. In the last there lived humans, most animals, and all plants.

This World, a round island resting on the surface of waters, was suspended from the sky by four cords attached t 53 the island at the four cardinal points of the compass. Lines drawn to connect the opposite points of the compass, from north to south and from east to w 54, intersected This World to divide it into four wedge-shaped segments. Thus a symbolic representation of the human world was a cross within a circle, the cross representing the intersecting lines and the circle the shape of This

World.

Each segment of This World was identified by its own color. According to \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ Cherokee doctrine, east was associated with the color red because it was the direction of the Sun, the greatest deity of all. Red was also the color \_\_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ of fire, believed to be directly connected with the Sun, with blood, and therefore \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ life. Finally, red was the color of success. The west was the Moon segment; it provided no warmth and was not life-giving as the Sun was. So its color was black. North was the direction of cold, and so its color was blue (sometimes purple), and it represented trouble and defeat. \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ was the direction of warmth: its color, white, was associated with peace and happiness. The southeastern "Native Americans" universe was one in which opposites were constantly \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_ war with each other, red against black, \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_ against white. This World hovered somewhere between the perfect order and predictability of the Upper World and the total disorder and instability of the Lower World. The goal was to find some kind of halfway path, or balance, between those other worlds.

1. One of the essentials of freedom is freedom of \_\_\_\_\_ to accurate information.  
(A) entry (B) access (C) entrance (D) approach
2. She was \_\_\_\_\_ because we would not allow her gentleman friends to visit her in the cabin.  
(A) decreased (B) suspended (C) lessened (D) discouraged
3. Government should rule only with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the governed.  
(A) consent (B) consent (C) ascent (D) dissent
4. This kind of exercise is most \_\_\_\_\_, and therefore is a good test of your student's competence.  
(A) challenging (B) confusing (C) tricky (D) opaque
5. With its expensive furniture and carefully-chosen color scheme, the living-room looked quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) convenient (B) prominent (C) comfortable (D) luxurious
6. The captain was \_\_\_\_\_ by the kidnappers' cold-blooded killing and was resolved to fight back.  
(A) executed (B) outraged (C) undertaken (D) paralyzed
7. Accused of forging checks, he tried in vain to prove that he was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ignorant (B) reluctant (C) unconnected (D) innocent
8. Every four years, athletes from all over the world compete in the Olympics. Each country sends teams of its finest athletes to \_\_\_\_\_ the games.  
(A) take part (B) enter in (C) participate in (D) go in to