

STEPS TO ENGLISH READING

英 语 阅 读 进 阶

主编： 林祖安 王业民 郭庆民

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Passage 1

The other day my wife asked me to go to town to buy something. After going into a store and buying a pound of sugar, I went back home. I handed the paper bag containing the sugar to my wife, saying, "Here is the sugar you wanted."

With a strange look on her face, she said slowly, "What's the matter with you? I wanted you to get me a bottle of milk."

Frightened over my absent-mindedness (心不在焉), I paid a call on my family doctor. He was very kind.

"Your problem," he said, "is a simple one and quite common. It shouldn't give you any worry. If you know you're absent-minded, you're okay. It's nothing to worry about. But if you're so far gone you don't know you're absent-minded, you may be in trouble."

"There are many famous people who have been absent-minded," the doctor told me. "Thomas Edison was standing in line one day to pay his taxes. When he arrived at the window, he found that he had forgotten his own name. Turning to the man next in line, he asked, 'Can you tell me who I am?' The man told him."

I felt relieved and got up to leave. "Thank you, doctor," I said. "How much should I pay you?"

"Ten dollars for the check-up," the doctor replied.

"But doctor, I didn't have a check-up."

The doctor looked puzzled. "Oh, yes," he said, "it was the patient before you. How absent-minded I am!"

1. For what trouble did the narrator go to the doctor?
 - A. He quarrelled with his wife for buying a pound of sugar.
 - B. He wanted to get a bottle of milk.
 - C. He wanted to see if he had any mental disease.
 - D. He was greatly worried about his absent-mindedness.
2. The passage shows that absent-mindedness is
 - A. rare.
 - B. a serious problem.
 - C. a matter for concern.
 - D. often found among people.
3. The doctor was puzzled because he had
 - A. forgotten the purpose of his patient's call.
 - B. made a wrong check-up.
 - C. lost his memory.
 - D. been unable to remember his name.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that

- A. absent-mindedness is quite common.
- B. absent-mindedness is dangerous.
- C. you should show great concern for your absent-mindedness if you know your problem.
- D. doctors are often absent-minded.

Passage 2

Sport is full of wonderful moments, but perhaps nothing is as exciting as the finish of the marathon. It is the longest, hardest race of all. The name 'marathon' comes from a village in Greece. A famous battle was fought there in the year 490 B. C. When the Greeks had beaten the Persians, a soldier ran all the way from Marathon to Athens—more than 40 kilometres—to tell people the good news. When the modern Olympic Games were started in 1896, the organisers knew this story. The marathon has been a race since then.

In the ancient world the Olympics were held every 4 years for 1,000 years. They were an important part of life. In the modern Games we try to copy their ideas. The finest sportsmen in the world are collected in one place—or at least, the finest 'amateurs' are. An amateur is someone who does not earn any money from sport. It is often difficult to say who is an amateur and who is not. It is true that Olympic athletes do not earn large amounts of money like professional sportsmen. But Olympic athletes are often students or teachers of a sport. They have to spend a lot of time training. Their governments pay for their training, travel and 'pocket money', because they want them to win. Some people think that this changes the Olympics. They feel that the Games are now a political marathon.

1. The word 'marathon' was first used for a
 - A. battle.
 - B. story.
 - C. place.
 - D. race.
2. The marathon race was run in 1896 because
 - A. there was such a race at the ancient Olympic Games.
 - B. the distance was once run by a famous Greek soldier.
 - C. the Olympic Games were held at Marathon in 1896.
 - D. the longest race has always been called a 'marathon'.
3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Olympic athletes are all the finest professional sportsmen in the world.
 - B. Amateurs are those who earn a lot of money from sport.
 - C. Olympic athletes earn little money from the government.
 - D. Sometimes it is hard to determine who is an amateur and who is not.
4. The ancient Olympic Games were started in
 - A. 490 B. C.
 - B. 1,000 B. C.
 - C. 1896.
 - D. The passage does not say.

Passage 3

Agriculture which serves as supplier of most of the food we eat and of raw materials for many industrial processes is clearly an important area of the economy. But the industrial performance of agriculture is even more important than this. For in nations where the productivity of farmers is low, most of the working population is needed to raise food and few people are available for production of investment goods or for other activities required for economic growth. Indeed, one of the factors related most closely to the per capita income(人均收入) of a nation is the fraction of its population engaged in farming. In the poorest nations of the world, more than half of the population lives on farms. This compares sharply with less than 10 percent in western Europe and less than 4 percent in the United States.

In a word, the course of economic development in general depends in a fundamental way on the performance of farmers. This performance, in turn, depends on how agriculture is organized and on the economic environment, or market structure, within which it functions. In the following pages the performance of American agriculture is examined. It is appropriate to begin with a consideration of its market structure.

1. This passage is most probably
 - A. a news item.
 - B. part of an introduction of a book.
 - C. part of a lecture.
 - D. an advertisement.
2. _____ is most important to agriculture.
 - A. The amount of food it produces
 - B. The per capita income of farmers
 - C. Its industrial performance
 - D. The production of investment goods
3. What essentially determines the course of economic development?
 - A. Most of the working population.
 - B. The performance of farmers.
 - C. The market structure.
 - D. The organization of agriculture.
4. This passage will most probably be followed by a discussion of
 - A. the structure of American farming population.
 - B. the market structure of American agriculture.
 - C. the various functions of American agriculture.
 - D. the organization of American agriculture.

Passage 4

Sleepwalking, nevertheless, is a scientific reality. Like hypnosis, it is one of those dramatic, eerie(怪异的), awe-inspiring phenomena that sometimes border on the fantastic. It lends itself to controversy and misconceptions. What is certain about sleepwalking is that it is a symptom of emotional disturbance, and that the only way to cure it is to remove the worries and anxieties that cause it. Doctors say that somnambulism(梦游症) is much more common than is generally supposed. Some have estimated that there are four million somnambulists in the United States. Others set the figure even higher. Many sleepwalkers do not seek help and so are never put on record, which means that an accurate count can never be made.

The simplest explanation of sleepwalking is that it is the acting out of a vivid dream. The dream usually comes from guilt, worry, nervousness, or some other emotional conflict.

1. Sleepwalking is caused by
 - A. insanity.
 - B. emotional conflict.
 - C. restlessness.
 - D. genetic problems.
2. The number of somnambulists is not accurately known because
 - A. doctors disagree about what sleepwalking really is.
 - B. newspaper accounts exaggerate the number of sleepwalkers.
 - C. many sleepwalkers do not seek medical help.
 - D. sleepwalkers are not easily recognized.
3. According to the writer, the best way to cure sleepwalking is to
 - A. keep sleepwalkers from dreaming.
 - B. awake sleepwalkers as soon as they start dreaming.
 - C. offer help and friendly attitude whenever sleepwalkers should feel worried or guilty.
 - D. remove public misunderstanding of sleepwalking.
4. Which of the following statements about sleepwalking is true?
 - A. Those who suffer emotional disturbance are likely to become sleepwalkers.
 - B. Sleepwalking is rarer than is generally supposed.
 - C. Some sleepwalkers are not sure about their problem.
 - D. There is much controversy about sleepwalking among doctors.

Passage 5

England, Wales and Scotland together form Great Britain. Scotland, lying in the northern

part of Great Britain and bordering England on the south, is half the size of England and Wales, having an area of about 76,000 square kilometers. It is 400km from the English border to John O'Groats at the northern tip of the mainland. Most of Northern Scotland is a mountainous region known as the Central Lowlands, and the South is an undulating and hilly region known as the Southern Uplands which rise to 800m.

In Scotland the main rainbearing winds come from the Atlantic Ocean. The west part is wet with an average rainfall of up to 200cm. While the east is dryer with about 75cm. The winters are cool or cold with an average January temperature of 4°C. The summers are cool or warm but rarely hot.

~~As to~~ ^{As to} agriculture, the main cereal crops in Scotland are oats and barley. It is too cold and damp to grow much wheat. The oats are made into porridge which the Scots eat for breakfast, and the chief use of barley is for making Scotch whisky, one of Britain's biggest exports. Climatically, farming in some regions is difficult, people raise and shear sheep. They weave wool into Scottish tweed, which also brings in much money in foreign trade.

1. England and Wales together are
 - A. half as big as Scotland.
 - B. as big as Ireland and Scotland put together.
 - ☒ C. twice as large as Scotland.
 - D. two-third the area of Scotland.
2. Great Britain has an area of
 - ☒ A. about 228,000 square kilometers.
 - B. about 152,000 square kilometers.
 - C. about 76,000 square kilometers.
 - D. about 38,000 square kilometers.
3. The author says that in Scotland there is more rain
 - A. in the Highlands than in the Southern Uplands.
 - B. in the Central Lowlands than in the Highlands.
 - C. in the east part than in the west.
 - ☒ D. in the west part than in the east.
4. Oats and barley grow fine in Scotland because they are adaptable to
 - A. hot and dry weather.
 - ☒ B. cold and wet weather.
 - C. hot and wet weather.
 - D. cold and dry weather.

Passage 6

Doctors are doing experiments to see what will happen if human beings are deprived of sleep for long periods of time. A New Yorker, Peter Tripp, offered to receive a test, in which he would stay awake for 200 hours. A group of doctors were with him, observing and reporting on his progress during that time.

After three days of staying awake, he began to show signs of mental breakdown. He laughed at things that were not funny, and wept at things that were not sad. He wasn't wearing a hat, yet kept saying that the hat pressed his head too hard, and tried repeatedly to take it off.

Five days later, he began to fancy all kinds of things. He cried out that a doctor's jacket looked like crawling worms. Then he imagined he was in another city; he tried to run away from the building, insisting it was on fire; and he thought the 200-hour mark had been passed but that the doctors were still trying to keep the experiment going. After 200 hours without sleep, Tripp, said the doctors, was "suffering from mental illness". He was nearly mad!

Barely able to stand, Tripp was helped across the street to a room in a hotel. There, after being awake for 201 hours and thirteen minutes, he fell asleep. The doctors predicted Tripp would sleep the deepest sleep in history. Tripp slept all right—for nine hours and eleven minutes. When he awoke, his first words were, "I feel fine." After a medical check, his greatly surprised watchers pronounced him fit.

The next day he was back at work.

1. Choose the best title for the passage.
 - A. Adjusting to Sleeplessness
 - B. A Threat and Danger to Health
 - C. A Test of the Strength of Body and Mind
 - D. 200 Hours Without Sleep
2. The main idea of the passage is:
 - A. There is little danger of serious after-effects when human beings are deprived of sleep for long periods of time.
 - B. Going without sleep for a long period will cause bad short-lived effects, but apparently no serious after-effects.
 - C. After 200 hours without sleep Tripp was suffering from "mental illness".
 - D. The doctors predicted Tripp would sleep for twenty or thirty hours.
3. When he was deprived of sleep for 5 days, Tripp
 - A. started to imagine all kinds of things.
 - B. was completely out of his mind.
 - C. tried to run away from the building he thought on fire.

- D. fell into a sound sleep immediately.
4. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that long periods of sleeplessness may produce
- A. lasting harm to the brain.
 - B. a loss of cheerfulness forever.
 - C. no permanent damage.
 - D. some serious after-effects.

Passage 7

Today, less than forty years later, computers are relieving people of more and more of the routine tasks in business and in people's personal lives. Once people were worried that computers would take over the world from man one day, and now people tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to challenge their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction.

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong.

Questioning and routine double-checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in pre-computer days. Maybe each computer should come with the warning: for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

1. What is the main purpose of this passage?
 - A. To look back to the early days of computers.
 - B. To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.
 - C. To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.
 - ☒ D. To warn against a mentally lazy attitude towards computers.
2. According to the passage, the initial concern about computers was that they might
 - ☒ A. change people's personal lives.
 - B. take control of the world.
 - C. create new problems.
 - D. affect people's business.
3. The passage recommends those dealing with computers to
 - ☒ A. be reasonably doubtful about them.
 - B. check all their answers.
 - C. substitute them for basic thinking.
 - D. use them for business purposes only.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would disapprove of

- A. investment in computers.
- B. the use of one's internal computer.
- C. double-checks on computers.
- D. complete dependence on computers for decision-making.

Passage 8

Last year, I went to Detroit on business. I stayed in a big hotel where I thought good service was out of question. As I didn't want to carry too much money with me, I asked the desk clerk to put a hundred-dollar bill in the safe for me.

The next morning, however, the clerk said that he didn't know anything about the money, when I asked for it. Having no proof that I had given the man the money, I could do nothing but go to the nearest lawyer.

After hearing my story, the lawyer advised me to return to the hotel with him and give the clerk another hundred-dollar bill. So I did. An hour later, I went back to the desk and asked for my money. With the lawyer as an eye-witness to the second hundred-dollar bill, I got back my money easily.

Another hour later, I put the second part of the lawyer's plan into action. This time the lawyer went to the hotel together with me. I asked for the hundred-dollar bill once again, and when the clerk insisted he had already given it to me, I denied it.

The lawyer said to him, "I saw this gentleman give you a hundred dollars. If you don't hand it over immediately, I'll be forced to call the police." The clerk realized that he had been tricked, so he gave me back the first hundred-dollar bill.

"I don't know how to thank you enough for getting my money back," I said to the lawyer. And what do you suppose he answered?

He said, "Oh, don't thank me. That will be a hundred dollars, please."

1. What did the man go to a Detroit hotel for one day?
 - A. To get his money back.
 - B. To put a \$100 bill in the safe.
 - C. To ask to be a desk clerk.
 - D. To stay for the night.
2. The hotel clerk at last returned the first hundred-dollar bill to the man because
 - A. he knew the lawyer's plan very well.
 - B. he found the lawyer tricking him.
 - C. he didn't want to get into trouble with police.
 - D. he wanted to give the man a surprise.
3. It is clear that the hotel clerk was

- A. dishonest.
 - B. ready to help.
 - C. afraid of the lawyer.
 - D. foolish.
4. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The man didn't get his 200 dollars back.
 - B. The lawyer was happy that the man got both his bills back.
 - C. The lawyer asked for 100 dollars.
 - D. The man thanked the lawyer by paying him some money.

Passage 9

All of us have been in a "bad mood" or have had the "blues" at one time or another. Sometimes we know why—our feelings have been hurt, or we have been disappointed. Other times there doesn't seem to be a cause. In either case, for most of us the mood lifts and we continue with life as usual.

For some 17 percent of our population, depression is more serious and longer lasting. Depressed people may feel tired and sad; they may have changed eating and sleeping patterns. They may lose interest in the world and may not have the energy to get anything done. This may be due to abnormal feelings of helplessness that they experience. In severe cases, there may be hallucinations and delusions, suicidal tendencies, or complete withdrawal.

No one knows the cause of this disease. Some researchers consider it to be biological. Others consider it to be a result of basic weaknesses in the individual personality, especially in the face of a crisis situation. Some researchers consider it a reflection of certain flaws in our society.

There is disagreement between and within each group about treatment. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) has been widely used since 1940. More recently, antidepressant drugs have been used. These drugs seem to increase the efficiency of monoamine neuro-transmitters in the brain. One hypothesis is that problems with these transmitters, which carry messages from one nerve to the other, cause depression. If the individual is not too depressed to respond, psychotherapy may be helpful. Dr. Beck, in his book *Depression-Causes and Treatment*, suggests cognitive therapy, in which the patient can be helped to realize that his mistaken ideas about the world, himself, and the future are not accurate. One way to do this is by structuring tasks that are easy enough so that the patient can succeed, and gradually increasing the difficulty of the tasks.

No matter what the treatment, depressed people need the support of friends and family. The mood will lift through some form of treatment, or even by itself.

1. A good title for this passage is
- A. Electroconvulsive Therapy.

- B. Mental Illness.
 - C. Depression.
 - D. Feelings.
2. The cause of depression is
- A. well-known.
 - B. stress.
 - C. still in question.
 - D. induced by society.
3. Treatment that may be used for depression is
- A. electroconvulsive therapy.
 - B. psychoanalysis.
 - C. cognitive therapy.
 - D. all of the above.
4. Depression is considered
- A. a serious disease.
 - B. a condition that can be treated.
 - C. a mood which will improve with appropriate treatment.
 - D. all of the above.

Passage 10

The ability to see words on either side of the point at which your eyes focus is called peripheral (周围的) vision. Foreign students of English often feel that it is impossible to recognize so many words at a single glance. It is difficult for many native speakers, but it can be done. It is something that has to be done if you are to read as rapidly as you should. You can increase your peripheral vision by eye exercises.

Equally important is the importance of moving your eyes from point to point in a uniform rhythm. Slow reading often results from regression, the number of times your eyes have to go back. While practicing to increase your peripheral vision and uniform rhythm, you may occasionally have to go back to reread. Do not get discouraged. A smooth, forward rhythm comes with practice. Eventually your speed will get to the point where your eyes move comfortably forward without regression.

A final cause of slow reading is vocalizing, or forming the sounds of each word, even though you might not speak them aloud. The average American speaks English at 180 to 200 words a minute. If you vocalize each word, it is impossible to read faster than this. Reading 200 words a minute is a dangerously slow speed.

1. Peripheral vision allows you to see

- A. things far away.
 - B. printed matter more clearly.
 - C. a wider field of things.
 - D. a whole sentence at one time.
2. How could a slow reader improve his speed?
- A. By using books with large typeface.
 - B. By decreasing peripheral vision.
 - C. By not forgetting to regress.
 - D. By not vocalizing.
3. Native speakers
- A. all have good peripheral vision.
 - B. never vocalize.
 - C. speak about 190 words a minute.
 - D. all read rapidly.
4. Why does regression reduce reading speed?
- A. The reader rereads things.
 - B. The reader speaks while reading.
 - C. The reader does not recognize words quickly enough.
 - D. The reader reads too slowly.

Passage 11

A man shot Martin Luther King in Atlanta on 4th April, 1968. He drove a white Ford car. Who was he? The police found "Harvey Lowmeyer's" gun and "John Willard's" shirt—and then the white car. It was "Eric Starvo Galt's" car. So what was this man's real name? Marks on the shirt and the car sent the FBI to Los Angeles. 300 detectives questioned people. At last one found a photograph of "Galt". Then detectives in Atlanta found a fingerprint. It was on a map in "Galt's" room in a small hotel. One fingerprint was enough. James Earl Ray's fingerprints were already on the FBI cards. The police watched railway stations, hotels and airports. 3,000 detectives were trying to find Ray—without success. The Canadian police were helping too. They looked at 240,000 photographs in their Passport Office. Then they found one of "Ramon George Sneyd". "We gave this man a passport last month," they said. "He went to London on 2nd May." The man was wearing thick spectacles, but he looked like Ray. Then on 8th June, a detective at London Airport saw Sneyd's name on a passenger list. It was the end of the biggest manhunt in history. The FBI spent 1.4 million dollars, but they got their man.

1. Martin Luther King's murderer used the name of
- A. Harvey Lowmeyer when he bought the car.

- B. John Willard when he paid for the gun.
 - C. Eric Starvo Galt when he lived in Los Angeles.
 - D. James Earl Ray when he came to Atlanta.
2. The detective at London Airport arrested Ramon George Sneyd because
- A. Sneyd had a Canadian passport.
 - B. he found the latter's name in the passenger list.
 - C. Sneyd's name was not on the passenger list.
 - D. Sneyd was wearing spectacles.
3. What does FBI refer to?
- A. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 - B. Federation of British Industries.
 - C. Federal Bureau of Institution.
 - D. Federation of British Institute.
4. A detective saw Sneyd's name
- A. in the Passport Office.
 - B. on the map in Galt's room in a small hotel.
 - C. at London Airport on a passenger list.
 - D. on the shirt and the car.

Passage 12

The American colonists' spirit of independence inevitably led to conflicts with the mother country. This conflict came about even after the colonials had fought bravely with English troops against the French and their Allies during the French and Indian War. At the beginning, the colonists refused to pay the taxes voted by the English Parliament. And they objected to what they called the violation of their rights by English officials. While the government in London at first seemed to give in to the colonists' demands, it later chose to enforce its policies. This led to the Revolutionary War.

To the surprise of the entire world the colonists won the conflict. As a result a new nation, the United States of America, was born. It was the first democratic republic in modern history. Its Declaration of Independence stated ideals of democracy that encouraged the common people everywhere. Starting from its origins in the late 18th century, the United States has stood as a beacon of freedom and justice for all lands.

1. The colonists had fought alongside the Britain in
- A. the French Revolution.
 - B. the Spanish-American War.
 - C. the French-Indian War.

- D. the French and Indian War.
2. At first, the British Government
- A. resisted the colonists' demands.
 - B. appeared to accept their demands.
 - C. could not understand their demands.
 - D. accepted their demands.
3. The origins of the United States date back to
- A. the early nineteenth century.
 - B. the late seventeenth century.
 - C. the late eighteenth century.
 - D. the early eighteenth century.
4. A lot of countries
- A. did not expect the colonists to win the War.
 - B. were confident that the colonists would win the War.
 - C. ignored the newborn nation.
 - D. used to fight with the colonists before the War.

Passage 13

On June 17, 1744, a talk was held by the officials from Maryland and Virginia with the Indians of the Six Nations. They invited the Indians to send boys to William and Mary College. However, the Indians wrote them a letter the next day refusing their offer by saying:

We know that you have a high opinion of the kind of learning taught in your colleges, and that the costs of living of our young men, while with you, would be expensive to you. We are convinced that you mean to do us good by your proposal and we thank you heartily. But you must know that different nations have different ways of looking at things, and you will therefore not be offended if our ideas of this kind of education happen not to be the same as yours. We have had some experience of it. Several of our young people were formerly brought up at the colleges of the northern provinces; they were taught all your sciences; but, when they came back to us, they were bad runners, ignorant of every means of living in the woods... they were totally good for nothing.

We are, however, not the less obliged by your kind offer, though we refuse to accept it; and to show our grateful sense of it, if the gentlemen of Virginia will send us a doze of their sons, we will take care of their education, teach them everything we know, and make men of them.

1. The passage is about
- A. the talk between the Indians and the officials.
 - B. the colleges of the northern provinces.

- C. the educational values of the Indians.
 - D. the problems of the Americans in the mid-eighteenth century.
2. The Indians' chief propose in writing the letter seems to
 - A. politely refuse a friendly offer.
 - B. express their opinions on equal treatment.
 - C. show their pride.
 - D. describe Indian customs.
 3. According to the letter, the Indians believed that
 - A. it would be better for their boys to receive some schooling.
 - B. they were being insulted by the offer.
 - C. they knew more about science than the officials.
 - D. they had a better way of educating young men.
 4. The tone of the letter as a whole is best described as
 - A. angry.
 - B. polite.
 - C. pleasant.
 - D. inquiring.

Passage 14

Ten years ago our cities were full of cars, buses and trucks. Now the streets are completely congested and it is very difficult to drive a car along them. Drivers must stop at hundreds of traffic lights.

What are our cities going to be like in ten or twenty years? Will enormous motorways be built across them? With big motorways cutting across them, full of noisy, dirty cars and lorries, our cities are going to be awful places. How can we solve the problem?

There are some good ideas to reduce the use of private cars. In 1971, for example, the authorities in Rome began an interesting experiment: passengers on the city buses did not have to pay for their tickets.

In Stockholm there was another experiment: people paid very little for a season ticket to travel on any bus, trolley bus, train or tram all over the city.

In many cities now some streets are closed to vehicles and pedestrians are safe there.

In London there is another experiment: part of the street is for buses only, so the buses can travel fast. There are no cars or taxis in front of them.

1. What the writer worries about in a big city is
 - A. the number of traffic lights.
 - B. the shortage of buses.
 - C. the lack of moterways.
 - D. the traffic congestion.
2. What city once experimented on a completely free bus service?

- A. London. B. Rome. C. Paris. D. Stockholm.
3. What city once experimented on a very cheap bus service?
- A. London. B. Rome.
C. Stockholm. D. None of the above.
4. In many cities pedestrians are now much safer because
- A. no traffic is allowed in some streets.
B. traffic is computer-controlled.
C. cars move very slowly.
D. only one-way streets are open to traffic.

Passage 15

There are several weaknesses that W. E. B. Du Bois saw in the thinking of Booker T. Washington. For one thing, he could not see how it could be possible for Blacks to exchange political progress for economic progress, as Washington suggested. Du Bois reasoned that, without political power, Blacks could not gain economic power. For another, he could not agree with Washington that Blacks could gain in the long run by giving up on civil rights. Du Bois could not understand how a people without equal rights under the law could have the self-respect and habits of thrift that Washington thought the people of his race should develop. Finally, he flatly rejected the teaching of Washington that Blacks should not reach out for higher education but rather should seek out trade schools where they could learn a skill. Du Bois argued that such a course would in time leave the Black community without any professional people whatsoever.

1. Booker T. Washington suggested that Blacks should
- A. never give up their civil rights.
B. develop thriftiness and self-respect.
C. exchange economic progress for political progress.
D. seek out higher education.
2. In the thinking of Washington, Du Bois saw
- A. oversimplification.
B. several weaknesses.
C. immature reasoning.
D. biased opinions.
3. Washington wanted Blacks to attend trade schools so that
- A. they could have an inexpensive education.
B. they would not need to travel far from home.
C. they could assume the command of unions.
D. they could learn specific skills.