

大学英语考试强化训练

丛书主编

余建中

INTENSIVE TRAINING FOR CET

阅 读

5-6级

王美娣 卢玉玲 主编

CET TOEFL GRE



复旦大学出版社

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编者的话

3.14

经过一年多的努力,我们终于完成了这套《大学英语考试强化训练》的编写工作。我们期待这套丛书能对立志摘取英语学习桂冠的大学生和研究生有所帮助。

也许有人会问,现在各类大学英语教学辅导书多如牛毛,何必再出这套《大学英语考试强化训练》呢?我们的理由有三条:其一,目前各种辅导书大多是以试卷形式编成的,而按照各种英语技能分门别类地、有系统地编就的辅导书并不多。我们这套丛书能使修学大学英语课程及自修英语的读者根据自己的需要,有目的、有选择地进行有关英语技能的训练并受到事半功倍的效果;其二,本套书所用的材料全部选自近年的英美报刊书籍,不用国内早已被人用熟了资料,因此,使用本书的读者不仅不会对书中篇章或句子有某种“似曾相识”的感觉,而且可以在阅读的过程中增长各类最新知识;其三,我们本着切实提高学生的英语应用能力的原则,在本书的编写过程中,一方面结合目前大学英语考试中的新题型和原有题型来命题,另一方面我们还设计了部分旨在提高学生英语基本功的练习。使用本书的读者会发现,本套丛书所含的题型包括了目前许多考试中的各种常用题型。此外,我们还力图通过设计一些新题型来弥补部分常用题型的不足。

除了可以用于大学英语应考训练外,本书还可以作为各界人士攻克其他各类标准化英语考试难关的好帮手。本书各类试题的难易度是根据教学大纲及教材的难易度和词汇量而循序渐进的,但各个级别的划分并不是不可逾越的。修读大学英语某一级的学生可以只做自己本级的试题,也可以视情况做一些其他级别的习题。如把本书作为复习、巩固英语知识和技能的辅助教材,将本书通读一遍亦是大有裨益的。

本套书目前已经编就的共有五册:《阅读(1—4级)》,《阅读(5—6级)》,《词汇(1—6级)》,《语法与结构(1—6级)》,《完形填空(1—4级)与改错(5—6级)》。在本书编写过程中,余建中教授提供了大部分阅读篇章并审订了全书。参加本书编写的还有吴建衡、蒋亚萍和杨默荻等同志。

编者

1998年1月

于复旦大学

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Reading Comprehension Practice Tests (Band Five)

Unit One Multiple Choice Questions (Passages 1-20)

Directions: There are 20 reading passages in this unit. 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 it with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

"Fathers should be neither seen nor heard," wrote Oscar Wilde. "This is the only proper basis for family life." ~~It's~~ hard to say what Wilde would have thought of this week's cover photo or the pictures inside of dads and their children. Several clearly ~~deny~~ the outdated idea of fathers as detached from the parenting process. And that's just what the photographers intended.

Gregory Heisler, who did the cover photograph, says he wanted the image to show genuine affection. So, rather than use professional models, he went out and found some "real dads and their real kids." Adds Heisler: "Instead of doing some slick, over-produced shot, I wanted something more authentic to the experience of being a father." This isn't the first time that Heisler, 39, has conveyed complex ideas for the cover of TIME. His photographs have graced the front of the magazine some 20 times, ranging from Olympic athlete Jackie Joyner-Kersey and director David Lynch to former President George Bush and Ted Turner for the Man of the Year issues in 1991 and 1992, respectively. But this week's TIME cover has special meaning, he says, because he and his wife Prudence had their first child, Lucy, 16 months ago.

The pictures appearing inside were all done by photographer Jeffrey Lowe. Although Lowe has not experienced fatherhood yet, he observed many intimate moments of parenting by spending a lot of private time with each dad and child. Of all the pictures, Lowe was most deeply touched by the father-to-be embracing his pregnant wife.

While most of the credit for the pictures rightly goes to those behind the camera, cover coordinator Linda Freeman and assistant picture editor Mary Worrell Bousquette, who work behind the scenes, also deserve accolades. Freeman, for instance, had the challenging task of making arrangements for the group portrait of child movie stars by Heisler that appears on page 62. Says she: "My greatest reward is working with these talented artists." Bousquette edited the pictures that appear inside. "I wanted our story to show the many faces of fatherhood," she says. At least in this issue, those fathers are seen as

well as heard. Sorry, Oscar.

1. In Oscar Wilde's view, _____.
☒ A) distance between fathers and their children is essential in family life
B) fathers should play a greater role in family life
C) family life is something that fathers enjoy most
D) fathers are never sure about what they should do at home
2. The photographers of this week's TIME intended _____.
A) to support Oscar Wilde's view
☒ B) to prove that Oscar Wilde was wrong
C) to apologize to Oscar Wilde
D) to show their respect for Oscar Wilde
3. The word 'graced' in the second paragraph means _____.
A) decorated
☒ B) substituted
☒ C) turned out
D) mixed up
4. How did Jeffrey Lowe manage to portray fathers' feelings accurately?
A) He tried to experience fatherhood himself.
B) He spent most of his time with his pregnant wife.
☒ C) He mixed with many fathers and their children.
D) He studied the relationship between each member in a family.
5. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?
A) To comment on Oscar Wilde's view on fatherhood.
B) To make a brief introduction to the current issue of TIME.
☒ C) To give his own opinion on fatherhood.
D) To praise the work by the photographers and the editors.

Passage 2

Intersection is—earnestly, self-consciously—a movie for grown-ups. It is made by veteran adults (director Mark Rydell; writers Marshall Brickman and David Rayfiel). It takes up a "mature" (if not exactly original) theme, that of a man torn between the responsibilities of marriage and the delights of a young mistress. It comes to an ending that is both tragic and neatly ironic. And it is a movie that does not for one minute draw you into its life, make you believe in its reality.

Instead, it creates the curious impression that its actors worked against a blue screen projecting handsome views of a nameless Pacific Northwest city (actually Vancouver) and glamorous life-styles. They never seem to be in touch with their environment, their ostensible (外表的) professions or, for that matter, one another.

Richard Gere, playing an architect, doesn't act as if he could read a blueprint, much less draw one up. He's also supposed to be a loving father, but the scenes with his daughter are played as if he fears a charge of child molestation (干扰). His wife is meant to be a frigid businesswoman, but you can practically hear Sharon Stone's joints pop as she attempts the stretch. The other woman (Lolita Davidovich) is said to be a witty journalist, but looks as if she might need help booting up her word processor.

It's not important, really—just another banal (平庸的) triangle. Though based on a 1969 French film, *Les Choses de la Vie*, *Intersection* made at least one viewer think of *Blue*, the 1993 French movie that's also about infidelity and life's sad ironies. There was a felt reality in the intimacy of *Blue*'s textures, and its elliptical style kept the eye puzzled and alert. Not for the first time one wonders why American moviemakers can't get the hang of, the fun of, the higher trivia.

1. *Intersection* can be best described with the following adjectives except _____.
A) tragic
B) ironic
C) realistic
☒ D) romantic
2. Which of the following is true about the characters in *Intersection*?
A) The architect is a loving father.
B) His wife is interested only in her business.
☒ C) His daughter is a troublemaker.
D) His mistress doesn't look as intelligent as she is meant to.
3. The writer found *Intersection* _____.
☒ A) dull
B) interesting
C) full of fun
D) difficult to understand
4. How does *Intersection* compare with *Blue*?
A) *Intersection* and *Blue* are both French movies.
☒ B) *Intersection* and *Blue* are both love stories.
C) *Intersection* is more realistic than *Blue*.
D) *Blue* is based on an earlier French movie.
5. This passage is most likely _____.
A) a short story
B) a movie outline
☒ C) a movie criticism
D) a movie advertisement

Passage 3

Even before Nancy and Tonya skated onto center ice, the Winter Olympics were making TV history. For the first 11 days of the Games, prime-time viewership was up 37% over '92. Then, for the women's short program on Wednesday night, ratings soared to an astonishing 48.5, meaning 48.5% of all U.S. homes with TV sets were tuned in, making that broadcast the sixth highest rated TV show of all time. Friday night's figure-skating finale garnered (得到的) a smaller but still huge 43.9.

After years of fragmenting TV audiences and drooping ratings for even major sports events such as the Olympics and the Super Bowl, the networks had cause to cheer: Lillehammer showed that couch potatoes can still be lured back. The Games' popularity also disproved one bit of conventional Olympics wisdom—that live is better than taped. Although the prime-time events were canned and the results known beforehand, viewers couldn't seem to turn away.

The TV coverage drew the usual complaints and critical brickbats (贬责的话): too much feature material, not enough action; too much cheer leading from the commentators; too much coy (不肯表态的) withholding of the video for key events until prime time. Yet nothing CBS Sports did was quite as embarrassing as the performance by the network's news division. Connie Chung spent 1 1/2 weeks playing Tonya Harding's shadow. And Dan Rather joined her in fake-cuddly promotional spots for the CBS Evening News that may drive away the few viewers it has left.

But the Games created as many stars as it tarnished (使失去光泽的)—notably Greg Gumbel, who did a businesslike job anchoring the coverage, and David Letterman's mother, who sent back homey (家庭似的) reports from Lillehammer for her son's late-night talk show. Indeed, the spectacular ratings proved that CBS was doing something right. Each evening's program was crafted for maximum dramatic effect, with heroes, suspense and, almost always, an ending accompanied by The Star-Spangled Banner. Who cares if it's old news when you've got a TV movie like that?

1. From the first paragraph we may conclude that _____.

- A) TV viewership of the Winter Olympics rated the highest of all shows
- ✓ B) Nancy and Tonya are very popular American skaters
- C) The women's short program is the most popular TV programs in the US
- D) figure-skating final attracted the largest TV audience

2. The phrase "couch potatoes" (par. 2, line 3) most probably means _____.

- ✓ A) TV viewers
- B) sports players
- C) unimportant people
- ✗ D) Olympic games fans

3. It seems TV sports audience usually prefer to have _____.
A) more commentary
✓B) more action
C) more cheers
D) more feature material
4. In order to attract TV viewers, what has CBS endeavored to produce?
A) Taped sports games.
✓B) Programs about sports stars.
C) Movie-like sports programs.
D) Late-night talk show.
5. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
✓A) Live sports programs are always better than taped ones.
B) TV viewers are accustomed to news division during sports coverage.
C) TV viewers are more critical than spectators in the stadium.
D) People usually tend to complain about TV sports coverage.

Passage 4

In Russia don't look to read about actor X sneaking out to the Bolshoi with starlet Y, while his famous author wife is on vacation in Odessa with her children from two previous marriages. Even if X and Y were engaged in hanky-panky, the country could not do the story justice, since it lacks the equivalents of *People* or *Vanity Fair*, the *National Enquirer* or *Entertainment Tonight*. Nor do famous lives play themselves out in newspapers or on television. The press is as conservative as the society at large, where direct questions about private lives are considered insulting. Movie magazines are simply film synopses and accounts of production and casting.

That does not mean, however, that inquiring Russian minds don't want to know. "It often seems as if it is the national pastime to gossip about me," says pop superstar Alla Pugacheva, 39, the biggest musical draw in the country. "Perhaps we are better off here than in the West. We do not have entire magazines devoted to our private lives. But Soviets don't need a magazine to gossip." Instead, a vast rumor mill operates 24 hours a day, 365 1/4 days a year. A study of some unofficial youth groups in Tadjikistan in Central Asia listed among them "Celebrity Hounds," which a local paper described as "people who try to gain prestige among the less informed by exchanging stories about the private lives of stars."

Some may consider the meager trickle (细流) of personal detail about a pop star a blessing, but the lack of information about politicians proved to be a handicap for voters in last month's election. "Even if voters knew a candidate's program, they did not know the man himself," complains Yegor Yakovlev, editor of *Moscow News*. Soviet newspapers and magazines discuss the personal lives of leaders only when the person is dead and usual-

ly out of favor (thus only last fall did Moscow News claim that Leonid Brezhnev, who died in 1982, had been revived from clinical death in 1976, and was tended constantly by doctors for the rest of his life) or when refuting a nasty bit of gossip. Observes Zhenia, a semiprofessional celebrity watcher in Moscow: "The way it works is that first a rumor starts, then gains momentum (势头), then, and only then, something appears in the press denying the rumor as unfounded."

1. What is the attitude of ordinary Russians towards the private lives of famous people?
 - A) Indifferent.
 - B) Respectful.
 - C) Blindfold.
 - D) Inquisitive at heart.
2. Famous lives are rarely publicized through the mass media in Russia because _____.
 - A) famous lives are not exciting enough
 - B) it is difficult to get interesting stories
 - C) it is against the nation's moral standards
 - D) famous people don't want others to know about their lives
3. From the passage we know that pop superstar Alla Pugacheva _____.
 - A) is proud to be the center of national gossip
 - B) lives a better life than stars in the west
 - C) wishes to attract more attention from the mass media
 - D) doesn't want to be the center of national gossip
4. In the writer's opinion, politicians' lives _____.
 - A) should always be kept secret
 - B) can be publicized after their death
 - C) can be publicized in order to refute the gossips
 - D) can be publicized to let the public know them better
5. Which of the following is true in Russia?
 - A) Movie magazine is a popular magazine.
 - B) Stories about famous lives can only be found on local papers.
 - C) People have no interest in the lives of passed-away leaders.
 - D) Some people are specialized in collecting and spreading stories of famous lives

Passage 5

The belief that tough guys are really decent guys at heart may be, as Norman Mailer once remarked, "one of the sweetest thoughts in all the world." And a necessary one. For, as the novelist also observed, "there's nothing more depressing than finding a guy as tough as nails and as mean as dirt."

Since John Avildsen, who directed Rocky and The Karate Kid, is obviously not attracted to depressing subjects, you know up front that Lean on Me will lean heavily on Mailer's theorem(定理) in telling the Joe Clark story. The estimable Morgan Freeman plays the man who became the last-hope principal of crime-ridden, drug-soaked, graffiti-infested(在墙上乱涂) Eastside High in Peterson, N. J.

Clark gained national attention — including a TIME cover— by bullying students and faculty into a state of moral grace and academic excellence. His well-publicized symbols of rule were a bullhorn(手提式电子扩音器) and a baseball bat. His lessons included expelling 300 of the worst troublemakers en masse(全体), chaining the school's doors to bar drug dealers and — whooping audience delight here— inveighing(痛骂) colorfully against laziness, incompetence and any politician or community leader who questioned his ways. But underneath all that, as the movie points out, were sweetness and caring: Clark redeeming a crack addict (Jermaine Hopkins), mending a mother-daughter conflict, nursing a comic obsession with getting the kids to sing the school song with gusto.

The movie finds nothing ambiguous in this tale. No student rebels, reform is achieved at miracle speed, all opposition is seen as opportunistic. In short, complexity is sacrificed to fast-food inspirationalism. After the cheers die and the tears dry comes the realization that Lean on Me is serving up empty emotional calories. They don't leave you sick, just hungry for an honest meal.

1. Who might Norman Mailer be?
☒ A) A novelist.
B) A director.
C) An actor.
D) A school master.
2. Eastside High used to be a school _____.
☒ A) with no rules at all
B) in a state of moral disgrace
C) full of young offenders
D) with academic excellence
3. Clark gained national attention because _____.
A) he expelled 300 troublemakers
B) no one questioned his way
☒ C) he was the toughest principal in the country
D) the school took on a new look under his leadership
4. Lean on Me is _____.
A) the title of a novel
☒ B) the title of a movie
C) a theory put forward by Norman Mailor

D) a principle on which Clark runs the school
5. The writer's description of Clark is _____.

- A) objective
- B) ironic
- C) depressing
- √D) passionate

Passage 6

All amphibians(两栖动物) must live near water because their soft skin provides little protection against dehydration(脱水). If their skin dries up, they soon die. Most live in the areas between fresh water and dry land or in regions that have plenty of dew and moisture.

Some species of amphibians are active by day, while others move about at night. Their activity is also influenced by temperature and humidity.

Amphibians are cold-blooded animals, meaning they are about the same temperature as their environment. When the temperature drops or rises or the humidity falls, they change habitats in order to become more comfortable. This is necessary because their body temperature influences such processes as growth and egg formation.

Where temperature becomes high and humidity low, or where dry and rainy seasons alternate, some amphibians become inactive until conditions are again favorable. This is called aestivation.

In cold or temperate regions, some amphibians go into hibernation. They seek out mud, trees, or caverns in which they remain in a state of inactivity for periods ranging from two to eight months, until the environment is again warm enough.

Some amphibians are considered moderately intelligent. They are known to communicate with each other by calls or croaks that indicate mating, distress, or territorial concerns. Sounds, which vary greatly among the species, are made by the passage of air across the vocal cords. Male frogs have vocal sacs on either side of the throat. These act to amplify sounds. Some frogs and toads even sing in chorus.

Frogs and toads have a strong sense of location. When taken from their territories or breeding grounds, they can find their way back by smell and instinctively by the position of the stars. Many migratory species tend to return to the same breeding grounds year after year.

Amphibians respond to danger in several ways. Some dive in the water or hide in dens. Others pretend to be dead or camouflage(伪装) themselves by changing color. Others protect themselves with poisonous skin secretions(分泌液), or puff up to look large and frightening. The enemies of amphibians include foxes, hedgehogs, storks, herons, snakes, and large spiders.

Humans are the most serious threat to amphibians. Although amphibians help keep

insect populations under control, they are often destroyed when people drain marshes to kill mosquitoes and other insect pests. Amphibians are eaten in some countries; frog legs are a delicacy. Many amphibians are used in scientific experiments. Some are also kept as pets.

1. Amphibians have to live in moist places because _____.
A) they were born there
B) they can find more insects there
☒ C) lack of water means death to them
D) they consider moist places their own territories
2. What characteristic do all amphibians have in common?
A) They are very intelligent.
☒ B) They are cold-blooded animals.
C) They either aestivate or hibernate.
D) They have a strong sense of location.
3. The word "aestivation" (par. 4, line 3) most probably means _____.
A) to pass hot days in a state of inactivity
B) to pass cold days in a warm place
☒ C) to spend several months in a comfortable place
D) to build a den or a cavern in the rainy season
4. The greatest threat to amphibians is when _____.
A) humidity becomes low
B) temperature drops or rises
C) they fail to find their breeding grounds
☒ D) people dry up marshes to kill insect pests
5. Which of the following can you infer from the passage?
☒ A) Amphibians are big insect-eaters.
B) Amphibians are the most clever animals.
☒ C) Amphibians' egg formation is decided by temperature.
D) All frogs have same vocal organs.

☒ Passage 7

Of all the goddesses of ancient mythology, none was more widely venerated than the goddess of love. The Greeks called her Aphrodite. The Romans worshipped her as Venus.

In Homer's "Iliad" Aphrodite is said to be the daughter of Zeus and Diane, a Titan goddess. Other stories tell how she sprang, full-grown, from the foam of the sea near the island Cythera. (Aphros is Greek for "foam.") From there Zephyrus, the west wind, carried her gently on a shell to Cyprus, which was always regarded as her real home. There the Hours met her, clothed her, and brought her to the gods.

Every god—even Zeus himself—wanted this beautiful, golden goddess as his wife. Aphrodite was too proud and rejected them all. To punish her, Zeus gave her to Hephaestus (Vulcan in Roman mythology), the lame and ugly god of the forge. This good-natured craftsman built her a splendid palace on Cyprus. Aphrodite soon left him for Ares (Mars), the handsome god of war. One of their children was Eros (Cupid), the winged god of love.

Always eager to help lovers in distress, Aphrodite was equally quick to punish those who resisted the call of love. Cupid shot golden arrows into the hearts of those his mother wanted to unite in marriage. Aphrodite also had a magic girdle(腰带) that made its wearer irresistible, and she sometimes loaned it to others. Under her influence Zeus more than once fell in love with mortal maidens. Afraid of being mocked someday by Aphrodite, Zeus decreed she should lose her heart to Anchises, a shepherd of Troy. From this union was born Aeneas, the mythical ancestor of the Roman people.

Aphrodite helped Paris of Troy win the beautiful Helen of Greece. In the war that followed she proved to be a so-called “coward goddess.” When Aeneas was wounded by Diomedes, she lifted him up in her soft arms and bore him from the field. Diomedes, advised by Athena that he could attack Aphrodite with safety, thrust at her with his spear and cut her hand. Aphrodite fled weeping to Mount Olympus to be healed and comforted.

Aphrodite was worshipped chiefly as the goddess of human love. She was also widely venerated as a nature goddess. Because she came from the sea, sailors prayed to her to calm the wind and the waves.

The poets of Greece and Rome never tired of singing the praises of the love goddess. Their sculptors carved countless figures of her. The most celebrated statue of Aphrodite in ancient times was that carved by Praxiteles at Cnidus, on the coast of Asia Minor. This has never been found by archaeologists. The most famous one that remains today is the beautiful “Venus de Milo”, now in the Louvre in Paris.

In the ‘Iliad’ Aphrodite is called the Cyprian or Cytherea. She is also referred to as Dionaea, after her mother, or even Dione. Other names for her are Aphrogenia, Anadyomene, and Astarte. It is often written Ashtoreth, particularly in Bible references to Philistine idols. The name may have been derived from that of the Assyrian goddess Ishtar.

1. The first paragraph mainly tells about _____.
 - A) how Aphrodite became widely respected
 - B) how Aphrodite came into being
 - C) how many names Aphrodite had
 - D) where Aphrodite’s real home is located
2. Aphrodite became Hephaestus’ wife because _____.
 - A) he was a good natured god

- B) he would build her a splendid palace
 - C) she irritated Zeus
 - D) she had no other better choice
3. Zeus fell in love with mortal maidens because _____.
- A) mortal maidens were too attractive to resist
 - B) he was under the mysterious charm of Aphrodite
 - C) he was too angry to be rejected by Aphrodite
 - D) he didn't want to be mocked by Aphrodite
4. How did Aphrodite act in Trojan War?
- A) Foolishly.
 - B) Timidly.
 - C) Courageously.
 - D) Intelligently.
5. which of the following statement is true?
- A) Aphrodite was named after her mother.
 - B) Aphrodite was a lasting heroin in Greek and Roman poetry.
 - C) Sailors especially worshipped Aphrodite for her magic power over wind and waves.
 - D) Aphrodite's most famous statue was found at Cnidus.

Passage 8

The houses and businesses in Osage, a town of some 3,600 people in northern Iowa, seem just like buildings anywhere else in small-town America. Only a close look reveals the difference. Examine, for example, the new insulated roof on the local hospital that shaves utility bills 20%. Or venture into the basement of Steele's Super Valu grocery to see the wall that owner Everett Steele built around his cooling compressors to capture heat, which is then pumped into the store. Osage's model conservation program saved the town an estimated \$1.2 million in energy costs in 1988 and made a modest but worthwhile contribution toward slowing down global warming.

The folks in Osage save energy the old-fashioned way: they plug leaky windows, insulate walls and ceilings, replace inefficient furnaces and wrap hot-water heaters in blanket insulation. Since 1974, the community has cut its natural-gas consumption some 45% and reduced its annual growth in electricity demand by more than half, to less than 3% a year.

Much of the town's energy saving can be traced to the zeal of Weston Birdsall, general manager of Osage Municipal Utilities. Looking back to 1972, when he took over the utility company, Birdsall recalls, "That's about the time OPEC reared its ugly head. We had to do something." Birdsall preached conservation door to door, offering to give every building a free thermogram, a test that pinpoints places where the most heat is escaping. More than half the town's property owners accepted the offer.

Birdsall's conservation campaign still flourishes long after similar efforts elsewhere have flagged. The utility recently decided to give customers \$15 fluorescent light bulbs (荧光灯), which use far less energy than incandescent models (白炽灯). While Birdsall's strategies are based on simple, widely known techniques, few cities or towns apply the methods as diligently as Osage does. "Why aren't more people doing this?" Birdsall asks. Maybe more of them will if they come to realize that conserving energy not only saves money but also helps save the environment.

1. The difference between the buildings in Osage and the rest of the country is that buildings in Osage _____.
A) have newly insulated roof
B) have no leaky windows or doors
C) use not-water heaters instead of furnaces
✓D) adopt some kind of energy-saving method
2. The energy saving program in Osage is _____.
✓A) modern
B) traditional
C) costly
D) complicated
3. What stimulated Birdsall to launch this energy saving campaign in Osage?
A) Pressure from OPEC.
✓B) Increasing energy consumption.
C) Environmental problems.
D) Desire to do better in his new post.
4. Which of the following best describes Birdsall's personality?
A) Talkative.
✓B) Intelligent.
C) Thrifty.
D) Persistent.
5. Which of the following statements might be inferred from the passage?
A) Fluorescent light bulbs are more popular than incandescent models in the US now.
B) Osage's conservation program helps prevent global warming.
C) More and more cities are adopting Osage's energy saving methods.
✓D) Many Americans still don't realize the importance of energy conservation.

Passage 9

Harriet Adams took over the Stratemeyer syndicate after the death of her father in 1930. Her sister, Edna was also named to inherit the business, but she couldn't keep up with Harriet, and signed over her half after only a short time. When Harriet took full con-