

职称英语等级考试 指南

(试用)

人事部专业技术人员职称司

ENGLISH

下

辽宁大学出版社

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人事部专业技术人员职称司

辽宁大学出版社
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编者的话

应广大应试者的要求,我们设计了十套英语等级考试练习题,供自学、自测和培训使用。《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行)》颁布之后,不少准备应试人员反映,只有一套样题和一套模拟题,不足以检查自己的水平,更不足以拿来做练习使用,办各种应试培训班的教师也感到找不到足够水平的合适的阅读材料。在这种情况下,我们组织了几位精通测试理论、对《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲(试行)》理解较深的专家、教授编写了这十套练习题。

这十套练习题的特点是:1. 较好地体现了《大纲》的要求,达到了《大纲》上要求的词汇、语法等有关项目,测量了《大纲》上要求的语言技能,既不超纲,也不降低水平;2. 体现了《大纲》和样题的特征:各部分的题型、题量、字数等都达到《大纲》的要求;3. 题目设计符合测试理论,每道题测验一个语言项目或技能,不设计偏题难题,不设计没有实际意义的题,不设计模棱两可的题;4. 课文选材比较讲究,既照顾到语言难易程度,又使专业内容广泛,既有比较正式的文体,也有比较活泼轻松的文体;5. 附有答案,便于自学。

如何看待练习题?我们一贯认为,模拟试题不能代替课本,做模拟题不能代替正常教学。光靠做练习题是绝对学不会一门外语的。要想掌握一门外语,还是要老实地进一个学习班,跟着一本好的教材,一步一步地学下去,知识要讲究系统、扎实,支离破碎的知识派不上用场。我们认为,凡是英语水平还有一定差距的同志,不要急于抱着练习题读来读去,因为这样对提高外语水平帮助不大。试题上的知识是不系统的,其出现是随机的,几道题做对了,有很大的偶然性,另几道题做错了,又可能说明有严重的知识缺欠。所以,最好是学习到一定水平,再来使用练习题。

使用这几套题时,首先按照时间要求,把第一套题做一遍,做在另一张

纸上,然后对照答案,给自己评个分。如果不及格或相差很远(如 20%, 30%),最好不要去做第二套。学习一段时间,再来做第一套。如果做第一套题能做对 50%以上,则可使用这本书当练习。每做一套题,都要认真检查自己哪些题做对了,哪些题做错了,为什么错,从而学到一些知识技巧。例如,是词汇问题,还是语法结构不懂,还是上下文的逻辑关系没注意?这样做的目的是使自己不够系统或不够全面的知识系统起来,或更加全面。每一套题能让你发现和弥补几个知识漏洞,那就是了不起的收获。切忌只顾做题,不加分析。那就白白浪费这十套题,收获不会太大。如果这么认真地做十套题,就等于读完了一百篇短文,阅读量约为三十万词,接触到了各种各样的词汇,领略了各种各样的内容和文体。能平心静气地读这么多文字,就是好事;能句句读懂,那就是大好事。从这个意义上讲,只读文章,不去做题,也是值得鼓励的。

如果有的教师拿这本书做应试培训班教材,务请教师把重点放在提高学员的水平上,不要单单讲“应试技巧”。全国专业技术资格外语等级考试是一项严肃的工作,考试成绩是这些专业技术人员评定职称的依据。这项工作进行的好,全国专业技术人员的外语水平会有明显的提高。从这个意义上讲,这项考试关系到整个民族素质的提高。所以,希望办培训班的教师以讲解文章为重点,帮助应试者读懂课文,读者英语水平的提高就是水到渠成的事了。

编 者

一九九六年三月于北京

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全国专业技术资格英语等级考试模拟题(1)

第一部分 阅读理解(75 分)

下面有三篇文章,每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

The Sea

What do you know about the sea? We know that it looks very pretty when the sun is shining on it. We also know that it can be very rough (狂暴) when there is a strong wind. What other things do we know about it?

The first thing to remember is that the sea is very big. When you look at the map of the world you will find there is more water than land. The sea covers three quarters of the world.

The sea is also very deep in some places. It is not deep everywhere. Some parts of the sea are very shallow (浅的). But in some places the depth of the sea is very great. There is one spot, near Japan, where the sea is nearly 11 kilometres deep! The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometres high. If that mountain were put into the sea at that place, there would be 2 kilometres of water above it! What a deep place!

If you have swum in the sea, you know that it is salty. You can taste the salt. Rivers, which flow into the sea, carry salt from the land into the sea. Some parts of the sea are more salty than other parts. There is one sea, called the Dead Sea, which is very salty. It is so salty that swimmers cannot sink! Fish cannot live in the Dead Sea!

In most parts of the sea, there are plenty of fishes and plants. Some live near the top of the sea. Others live deep down. There are also millions of tiny living things that float(漂浮)in the sea. These floating things are so small that it is hard to see them. Many fish live by eating these.

The sea can be very cold. Divers (潜水员), who go deep down in the sea, know this. On the top the water may be warm. When the diver goes downwards, the sea becomes colder and colder. Another thing happens. When the diver goes deeper, the water above presses down on him. It squeezes (挤) him. Then the diver has to wear clothes made of metal. But he cannot go very deep. Some people who wanted to go very deep used a very strong diving (潜水) ship! They went down to the deepest part of the sea in it. They went down to a depth of eleven kilometres!

1. When does the sea look beautiful?

- A) When it is cloudy.
- B) When it is a fine day.
- C) When there is a strong wind.
- D) When there is a storm.

2. Because of the sea, only _____ of the world is left for people to live in.
 - A) 45%
 - B) 30%
 - C) 15%
 - D) 25%
3. Why do we consider the sea near Japan so deep a place?
 - A) Its depth is 2 kilometers greater than the height of the highest mountain.
 - B) It can nearly hold the highest mountain in the world.
 - C) Its depth almost reaches 9 kilometres.
 - D) The highest mountain is only 2 kilometres above water if put into the sea there.
4. The saltier the sea is,
 - A) the easier people can swim in it.
 - B) the easier the fish can live in it.
 - C) the more dangerous it will be.
 - D) the more floating things there will be.
5. Why can people not go very deep into the sea?
 - A) Because of the coldness of the water.
 - B) Because of the living things in the sea.
 - C) Because of the pressure of the water.
 - D) Because of the salt in the sea.

第二篇

Let Them Watch It

One hot night last July, when our new baby wouldn't or couldn't sleep, I tried everything I could think of: a warm bottle, songs, gentle rocking. Nothing would settle him. Guessing that I had a long night ahead of me, I brought a portable (手提的) TV into his room, figuring that watching the late movie was as good a way as any to kill off the hours until dawn. To my surprise, as soon as the TV lit up, the baby quieted right down, his little eyes focused (集中) brightly on the tube. Not to waste an opportunity for sleep, I then tip-toed (踮脚尖走) out of the room, leaving him to watch the actors celebrate John Bellushi's forty-fifth birthday.

My wife and I heard no more of the baby that night, and the next morning when I went into his room, I found him still watching TV himself.

I found in my baby's behavior a metaphor (暗喻) for the new generation. My wife and I had given him some books to examine, but he merely spit (吐唾液) upon them. When we read to him, he did not feel comfortable. And so it is in the schools. We find that our students don't read, that they look down upon reading and scold those of us who teach it. All they want to do is watch TV.

After this experience with the baby, however, I have reached a conclusion: "Let them watch it!" If television is that much more attractive to children than books, why should we fight it? Let them watch it all they want!

6. Why did the author bring a TV set into his son's room?
 - A) To make his son stop crying.

- B) To spend the night by watching TV programs.
 - C) To leave it to his son.
 - D) To make his son go to sleep as soon as possible.
7. The baby's reaction to the TV program was
- A) unexpected.
 - B) exciting.
 - C) awful.
 - D) calm.
8. From the passage we know that the author is
- A) a doctor.
 - B) an editor.
 - C) a writer.
 - D) a teacher.
9. According to the passage, which is true of the school children?
- A) They prefer reading to watching TV.
 - B) They like watching TV only after school.
 - C) They would rather watch TV than read books.
 - D) They like their teachers who teach them reading.
10. What do you think is the author's attitude towards TV expressed in the last two sentences?
- A) Favourable.
 - B) Serious.
 - C) Not favourable.
 - D) Not serious.

第三篇

The Railway Engine

George Stephenson's father was a stoker (司炉) of a coal engine near Newcastle—upon—Tyne in England. When George was fourteen he became his father's assistant at a shilling (先令) a day. He loved engines and spent all his spare time studying them. That was in 1795, and in those days all steam engines were stationary (不动的). They were used to pull trucks along rails (铁轨) with a chain or rope.

In 1804, Richard Trevithick built an engine on wheels, and several other engineers built locomotives, as they were called, each one trying to make a better machine than the others. George Stephenson set himself to build a locomotive.

Stephenson built his first locomotive in 1814, and he kept on trying to improve it. When the first public railway was opened between Stochton and Darlington in 1825, it was his engine, called Locomotion, that pulled the first goods train in the world, with a few passengers on board.

Stephenson's most famous engine was The Rocket, which his son Robert helped to design. In 1829, a prize of 500 pounds was offered to the designer of the best locomotive. Five engines took part in the tests and The Rocket proved to be the best in every way. It astonished everyone by pulling a train at the wonderful speed of 30 miles an hour. With Robert, George Stephenson became the leading railway engineer in the world, both for building engines and making railways.

Engines had interesting names in those days, and one very famous one was called Puffing Billy.

11. George Stephenson's interest in engines started from
 - A) his love of engines at his time.
 - B) his study of engines at spare time.
 - C) his one—shilling income from his father.
 - D) his experience of working with his father.
12. Stephenson began to work on locomotives at the time when
 - A) some kinds of locomotives had already been built.
 - B) no one could build a better one than his.
 - C) only Trevithick made an engine on wheels.
 - D) engines on wheels were not known as locomotives.
13. Engines could be used to carry passengers _____ after the building of engines on wheels.
 - A) ten years
 - B) twenty—five years
 - C) twenty—one years
 - D) thirty years
14. The Rocket aroused people's interest because it
 - A) won the prize.
 - B) could run much faster.
 - C) was the best of the five locomotives.
 - D) was designed by Stephenson.
15. Who played an important role in Stephenson's success in the engine tests?
 - A) His father.
 - B) Trevithick.
 - C) The early engineers.
 - D) His son.

第二部分 完成句子(25 分)

阅读下面的短文,根据短文的内容,完成句子。每个句子的空格处只准填写一个单词。每个单词的第一个(或前两个)字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Banking

People put their money into a bank for many reasons. Most people feel that it is far safer there than it would be in their homes. They also use the services that banks provide. For example, they may wish to open a current account. Having a current account is a simple matter. You put money in the bank, which credits it to your account. The bank also gives you a cheque book. To withdraw (取款) your money you write a cheque for the amount you want. The bank then gives you the cash amount and takes the money from your account.

Cheques can also be used to pay for goods and services. The cheque tells the bank to withdraw the money from your account to pay the account of a person or company whose name

you write on the cheque. This method of paying bills, for example, is easier and usually safer than paying in cash. It is the best way when large sums of money are involved, or when the money has to be sent by post.

You can also put your money into a deposit account (定期存款). It will earn a certain amount of interest for you. The bank pays you for the use of your money. For example, you may put a hundred pounds into a deposit account. If the bank is paying five per cent interest, at the end of one year you will have 105 pounds in your account.

You can also borrow from a bank. But then you will pay interest to the bank. In some countries the bank lends you money by allowing an overdraft (透支) on your current account. It lets you overdraw (透支) more money than you have in your account as long as it knows that you will soon be able to pay it back. The bank may ask some kind of security (安全) to back an overdraft.

16. It is thought to be s to put money in a bank than to keep it at home.
17. When you put money into a bank, the bank will c the money to your account.
18. It is easier for people to use cheques to pay for goods and to deal with m in large sums.
19. If you put your money into a deposit account, then you can get in from the bank.
20. You can borrow more money than you have in your account from a bank, if the bank knows that you have the a to pay it back.

第三部分 阅读理解(80 分)

下面有两篇文章,每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

The Many Divisions of Physics

There are no exact differences between physics and other natural sciences because all sciences overlap (重叠). In general, however, physics is the scientific study of forces and qualities such as heat, light, sound, pressure, gravity and electricity, and the ways they affect other objects.

One major branch of physics deals with the states of matter — solids, liquids, and gases — and with their motions. The pioneer achievements of Galileo, Kepler, and Newton dealt with solid masses of matter in motion. Such studies deal with forces acting on moving objects. It is the subject of mechanics and belongs to the branch of mechanics called dynamics, the study of matter in motion. This large topic includes not only the motions of stars and ping-pong balls but also the motions of the water pumped by a fire engine and those of the air passing through the jet engine of an airplane.

A branch of mechanics is statics (静力学), the study of matter at rest. The design of buildings and bridges are examples of problems in statics. Other branches of physics are based on the different kinds of energy which interact with matter. They deal with electricity and magnetism (磁力), heat, light, and sound. From these branches of physics scientists find clues (线索) which have revealed the constructions of atoms and how the atoms react to various kinds

of energy. This knowledge is often called the basis of modern physics. Among the many subdivisions (细的分支) of modern physics are electronics and nuclear physics.

Physics is closely related to engineering. A person who uses knowledge of physics in solving everyday problems is often called an engineer. For example, electricity is one of the branches of physics; and an electrical engineer is a man who uses the "natural laws" of electricity to help in designing an electric generator (发电机).

21. Physics is not exactly different from other natural sciences because
 - A) physics and other natural sciences have parts in common.
 - B) physics is the scientific study of forces and qualities such as heat, light and sound.
 - C) physics studies the ways in which forces and qualities affect other objects.
 - D) physics is a part of other natural sciences.
22. All of the following are included in the study of dynamics except
 - A) the design and construction of skyscrapers.
 - B) the motions of heavenly bodies.
 - C) the motions of water pumped by a fire engine.
 - D) the motions of the air passing through the jet engine of an airplane.
23. Among the many branches of modern physics is
 - A) statics.
 - B) electricity.
 - C) electronics.
 - D) mechanics.
24. "This knowledge" in paragraph three refers to
 - A) electricity and magnetism, light and sound.
 - B) the construction of atoms and their reactions to various kinds of energy.
 - C) the basis of modern physics.
 - D) electronics and nuclear physics.
25. The passage is mainly about
 - A) the changes in our life brought about by physics.
 - B) the states and motions of solids, liquids and gases.
 - C) the interactions of matter with different kinds of energy.
 - D) the branches of knowledge making up the science of physics.

第二篇

Holding the Baby on the Left

Scientists recently revealed an instinct in women which is not affected by the advances of technology. They made a series of experiments and observations to determine on which side women hold their babies and why.

First they determined that modern mothers tend to hold their baby on the left. Of 155 right-handed mothers, 83% held the baby on the left. And out of 32 left-handed women, 78% held the baby on the left. As a control, women were watched coming out from supermarkets carrying baby-sized packages; the bundles were held with no side preference.

A large number of mothers who brought their premature babies (早产婴儿) to a follow-up

clinic (复查诊所) were seen to hold their babies against their right side. So, 155 mothers who had been separated from their babies for 24 hours after birth were observed for holding response. The experimenters presented the baby directly to the mid—line of the mother's body, and noted how she held the baby. 53% placed the baby on the left and 47% on the right.

The author suggests that "the time immediately after birth is a critical period when the stimulus (刺激) of holding the baby releases a certain maternal (母性的) response." That is to say, she senses that the baby is better off on her left. Left-handed holding enables the baby to hear the heartbeat — a sound associated with the security of the womb (子宫). In order to discover whether hearing the heart has a beneficial effect on the baby, the sound of a human heartbeat was played to 102 babies in a nursery for 4 days. A control group of babies was not exposed to heartbeats. The babies in the experiment group gained more weight and cried far less than the babies in the control group.

26. Who tend to hold their babies on the left according to the experiment ?
- A) Left-handed women.
 - B) Only right-handed women.
 - C) Both right-handed women and left-handed women.
 - D) Women who hold parcels one the left.
27. Why did the scientists watch women coming out of supermarkets ?
- A) To see if women carried parcels and babies differently.
 - B) To see how the women carried their babies.
 - C) To determine what the women had bought in the supermarkets.
 - D) To determine if the women were right-handed or left-handed.
28. According to the passage, the time right after birth is important because
- A) the mother gets proper response by holding the baby.
 - B) the baby's response to the mother is released.
 - C) the baby can hear the mother's heartbeat.
 - D) the mother has an instinctive tendency to hold the baby on the left.
29. In the experiment mentioned in the last paragraph, 102 babies spent four days
- A) not exposed to heartbeats.
 - B) in a control group.
 - C) exposed to the recording of heartbeats.
 - D) with their mothers.
30. Which of the following conclusions is proved by the experiments ?
- A) Mothers are more interested in holding their babies on the left.
 - B) Mothers of premature babies do not have the instinct to hold their babies on the left.
 - C) Mothers hold their babies on the left at times of stress.
 - D) Mothers find it more comfortable to carry their babies on the left.

第四部分 概括大意(20 分)

下面的一篇文章共分五段,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。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Adult Education

31. P _____ in Adult Education

Voluntary learning in organized courses by mature men and women is called adult education. Such education is offered to make people able to enlarge and interpret their experience as adults. Adults may want to study something which they missed in earlier schooling, get new skills or job training, find out about new technological developments, seek better self-understanding, or develop new talents and skills.

32. W _____ of Adult Education

This kind of education may be in the form of self-study with proper guidance through the use of libraries, correspondence (函授) courses, or broadcasting. It may also be acquired collectively in schools and colleges, study groups, workshops, clubs, and professional associations.

33. Social Ba _____ for the Development of Adult Education

Modern adult education for large numbers of people started in the 18th and 19th centuries with the rise of the Industrial Revolution. Great economic and social changes were taking place; people were moving from rural areas to cities; new types of work were being created in an expanding factory system. These and other factors produced a need for further education and re-education of adults.

34. E _____ Days

The earliest programs of organized adult education arose in Great Britain in the 1790s, with the founding of an adult school at Nottingham (诺丁汉) and a mechanics' institute at Glasgow (格拉斯哥). The earliest adult education institution in the United States was founded by Benjamin Franklin and some friends in Philadelphia (费城) in 1727.

35. Present S _____

People recognize that continued learning is necessary for most forms of employment today. For example, parts of the adult population in many countries find it necessary to take part in retraining programs at work or even to learn completely new jobs. Adult education programs are springing up constantly to meet these and other needs.

第五部分 阅读理解(120分)

下面有两篇文章,每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Great Escape

The Man of Many Secrets—Harry Houdini—was one of the greatest American entertainers (演艺者) in the theater this century. He was a man famous for his escapes—from prison cells,

from wooden boxes floating in rivers, from locked tanks full of water. He appeared in theaters all over Europe and America; crowds came to see the great Houdini and his "magic" tricks.

Of course, his secret was not magic, or supernatural powers. It was simply strength. He had the ability to move his toes as well as he moved his fingers. He could move his body into almost any position he wanted.

Houdini started working in the entertainment world when he was 17, in 1891. He and his brother Theo performed card tricks in a club in New York. They called themselves the Houdini Brothers. When Harry married in 1894, he and his wife Bess worked together as magician and assistant. But for a long time they were not very successful. Then Harry performed his first prison escape, in Chicago in 1898. Harry persuaded a detective to let him try to escape from the prison, and he invited the local newspapermen to watch.

It was the publicity (名声) that came from this that started Harry Houdini's success.

Harry had fingers trained to escape from handcuffs (手铐) and toes trained to escape from ankle chains. But his biggest secret was how he unlocked the prison doors. Every time he went into the prison cell, Bess gave him a kiss for good luck—and a small skeleton key, which is a key that fits many locks, passed quickly from her mouth to his.

Harry used these prison escapes to build his fame. He arranged to escape from the local jail of every town he visited. In the afternoon, the people of the town would read about it in their local newspapers, and in the evening every seat in the local theater would be full. What was the result? World—wide fame, and a name remembered today.

36. According to the passage, Houdini's success in prison escapes depends on
- A) his magic tricks and unhuman powers.
 - B) his special tricks and a skeleton key.
 - C) his unusual ability and a skeleton key.
 - D) his unhuman talents and magic tricks.
37. In the fourth paragraph, the word this refers to
- A) the previous sentence.
 - B) "the publicity".
 - C) the place, Chicago.
 - D) the time, 1898.
38. According to the passage, how did Houdini get the key which helped him unlock prison doors?
- A) He took the key from his wife's mouth.
 - B) His wife passed it to his hand while kissing him.
 - C) His wife gave it to him by a magic trick.
 - D) He got it in his mouth through a kiss by his wife.
39. It can be inferred from the passage that Houdini became famous
- A) when he was about 24.
 - B) when he was about 17.
 - C) after the year 1894.
 - D) before the year 1898.

40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A) Houdini used to be a famous magician in the USA.
- B) Houdini was first recognized widely in Chicago.
- C) Houdini entered the entertainment world together with his wife.
- D) Houdini owed his great success to his small skeleton key.

第二篇

Prolonging Human Life

Prolonging human life has increased the size of the human population. Many people alive today would have died of childhood diseases if they had been born 100 years ago. Because more people live longer, there are more people around at any given time. In fact, it is a decrease in death rates, not an increase in birthrates, that has led to the population explosion.

Prolonging human life has also increased the dependency load. In all societies, people who are disabled or too young or too old to work are dependent on the rest of society to provide for them. In hunting and gathering cultures, old people who could not keep up might be left behind to die. In times of famine, infants might be allowed to die because they could not survive if their parents starved, whereas if the parents survived they could have another child. In most contemporary societies, people feel a moral obligation to keep people alive whether they can work or not. We have a great many people today who live past the age at which they want to work or are able to work; we also have rules which require people to retire at a certain age. Unless these people were able to save money for their retirement, somebody else must support them. In the United States many retired people live on social security checks which are so little that they must live in near poverty. Older people have more illness than young or middle-aged people; unless they have wealth or private or government insurance, they must often "go on welfare" if they have a serious illness.

When older people become senile (衰老的) or too weak and ill to care for themselves, they create grave problems for their families. In the past and in some traditional cultures, they would be cared for at home until they died. Today, with most members of a household working or in school, there is often no one at home who can care for a sick or weak person. To meet this need, a great many nursing homes and convalescent (康复期病人) hospitals have been built. These are often profit-making organizations, although some are sponsored by religious and other nonprofit groups. While a few of these institutions are good, most of them are simply "dumping (倒垃圾的) grounds" for the dying in which "care" is given by poorly paid, overworked, and underskilled personnel.

41. The author believes that the population explosion results from

- A) an increase in birthrates.
- B) the industrial development.
- C) a decrease in death rates.
- D) human beings' cultural advances.

42. It can be inferred from the passage that in hunting and gathering cultures

- A) it was a moral responsibility for the families to keep alive the aged people who could not work.

- B) the survival of infants was less important than that of their parents in times of starvation.
 C) old people was given the task of imparting the cultural wisdom of the tribe to new generations.
 D) death was celebrated as a time of rejoicing for an individual freed of the hardships of life.
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the old people in the United States is true?
 A) They may live on personal wealth, and private or government insurance.
 B) A minority of them remain in a state of near poverty after their retirement.
 C) When they reach a certain age, compulsory retirement is necessary and beneficial.
 D) With the growing inflation, they must suffer more unbearable burdens than ever.
44. In paragraph three, the phrase "this need" refers to
 A) prolonging the dying old people's lives.
 B) reducing the problems caused by the retired people.
 C) making profits through caring for the sick or weak persons.
 D) taking care of the sick or weak people.
45. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward most of the nursing homes and convalescent hospitals?
 A) Sympathetic.
 B) Approving.
 C) Optimistic.
 D) Critical.

第六部分 完形填空(30 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。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Marriage and Children

Many single adult Americans today are waiting longer to get married. Some women and men are delaying marriage and family b 46 they want to finish school or start their careers; others want to become more established in their chosen profession. Most of these p 47 eventually will marry. One survey showed that only 15 percent of all single adults i 48 the United States want to stay single. Some women become more interested in getting married and starting a family a 49 they enter their 30s.

One positive result may come from men and women marrying later. People w 50 get married at later ages have fewer divorces. Along with the decision to wait to m 51, couples are also waiting longer before they have children, sometimes in order to be more f 52 established economically. Rearing a child in the United States is costly.

Some c 53 today are deciding not to have children at all. In 1955, only one percent of all women expected to have n 54 children. Today more than five percent say they want to remain childless. The ability of a couple to choose w 55 they will have children means that more