

硕士研究生

入学考试

英语试卷和答案

89年度—98年度



外文出版社

**硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷
和答案(89 年度—98 年度)**

外 文 出 版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷和答案:1989 年度~1998 年度/叶芜步编辑. - 北京:外文出版社,1998.10

ISBN 7-119-02253-9

I. 硕… II. 叶… III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-试题-1989~1998 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 24627 号

责任编辑 杜立升

封面设计 晓 滔

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外文出版社出版

(中国北京百万庄大街 24 号)

邮政编码 100037

机械工业出版社印刷厂印刷

1998 年(16 开)第 1 版

1998 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-119-02253-9 / H·747(外)

定价:8.80 元(平)

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1989 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试
英语试卷

(注意:答案必须写在答题纸上)

I . In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught _____ the rain yesterday.

- A. in B. by C. with D. at

ANSWER: (A)

1. Modern man faces dangers completely unknown _____ his predecessors.
A. for B. to C. of D. by
2. The chances of seeing a helicopter in my hometown are one _____ a million.
A. for B. to C. in D. against
3. _____ we have all the materials ready, we should begin the new task at once.
A. Since that B. Since now C. By now D. Now that
4. We hope the measures to control prices, _____ taken by the government, will succeed.
A. when B. as C. since D. after
5. The historical events of that period are arranged _____.
A. in alphabetical order B. in an alphabetical order
C. in the alphabetical orders D. in alphabetical orders
6. In some markets there may be only one seller. _____ is called a monopoly.
A. Situation as this B. Such kind of situation
C. Such a situation D. A situation of this
7. He is _____ to speak the truth.
A. too much of a coward B. too much a coward
C. so much a coward D. so much of a coward
8. He always gives _____ to his wife's demands and does whatever she tells him to.
A. up B. away C. in D. out
9. It's _____ in the regulations that you can take 20 kilos of luggage with you.
A. laid upon B. laid out C. laid up D. laid down
10. Look at all the corruption that's going on. It's time the city was _____.
A. cleaned out B. cleaned down C. cleaned away D. cleaned up
11. Though he did not say so directly, the inspector _____ the man was guilty.
A. declared B. implied C. disclosed D. said

12. The Prime Minister refused to _____ on the rumour that he had planned to resign.
A. explain B. comment C. remark D. talk
13. I asked the tailor to make a small _____ to my trousers because they were too long.
A. change B. variation C. revision D. alteration
14. Magnificent views over the countryside have often _____ people to write poems.
A. excited B. inspired C. induced D. attracted
15. The food was divided _____ according to the age and size of the children.
A. equally B. proportionately C. sufficiently D. adequately

II . Each of the three passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

1

A scientist once said: "I have concluded that the earth is being visited by intelligently controlled vehicles from outer space."

If we take this as a reasonable explanation for UFOs (unidentified flying objects), questions immediately come up.

"Why don't they get in touch with us, then? Why don't they land right on the White House lawn and declare themselves?" people asked.

In reply, scientists say that, while this may be what we want, it may not necessarily be what they want.

"The most likely explanation, it seems to me," said Dr. Mead, "is that they are simply watching what we are up to — that responsible society outside our solar system is keeping an eye on us to see that we don't set in motion a chain reaction that might have unexpected effects for outside our solar system."

Opinions from other scientists might go like this: "Why should they want to get in touch with us? We may feel we're more important than we really are! They may want to observe us only and not interfere with the development of our civilization. They may not care if we see them but they also may not care to say 'hello'."

Some scientists have also suggested that Earth is a kind of zoo or wildlife reserve. Just as we set aside wilderness areas and wildlife reserves to allow animals and growing things to develop naturally while we observe them, so perhaps Earth was set aside ages ago for the same purpose.

Are we being observed by intelligent beings from other civilizations in the universe? Are they watching our progress in space travel? Do we live in a gigantic "zoo" observed by our "keepers", but having no communication with them?

Never before in our history have we had to confront ideas like these. The simple fact is that we, who have always regarded ourselves as supreme in the universe, may not be so. Now we have to recognize that, among the stars in the heavens, there may very well be worlds inhabited by beings who are to us as we are to ants.

16. People who ask the question "Why don't they get in touch with us ... and declare themselves?" think that _____.
A. there are no such things as UFOs B. UFOs are visitors from solar system
C. there's no reason for UFOs not to land on Earth
D. we are bound to see UFOs sooner or later
17. According to Dr Mead, the attitude of beings from outer space toward us is one of _____.
A. unfriendliness B. suspicion C. superiority D. hostility
18. The tone of the writer is that of _____.
A. doubt B. warning C. indifference D. criticism

2

The use of the motor is becoming more and more widespread in the twentieth century; as an increasing number of countries develop both technically and economically, so a larger proportion of the world's population is able to buy and use a car. Possessing a car gives a much greater degree of mobility, enabling the driver to move around freely. The owner of a car is no longer forced to rely on public transport and is, therefore, not compelled to work locally. He can choose from different jobs and probably changes his work more frequently as he is not restricted to a choice within a small radius. Travelling to work by car is also more comfortable than having to use public transport; the driver can adjust the heating in winter and the air conditioning in the summer to suit his own needs and preference. There is no irritation caused by waiting for trains, buses or underground trains, standing in long patient queues, or sitting on windy platforms, for as long as half an hour sometimes. With the building of good, fast motorways long distances can be covered rapidly and pleasantly. For the first time in this century also, many people are now able to enjoy their leisure time to the full by making trips to the country or seaside at the weekends, instead of being confined to their immediate neighbourhood. This feeling of independence, and the freedom to go where you please, is perhaps the greatest advantage of the car.

When considering the drawbacks, perhaps pollution is of prime importance. As more and more cars are produced and used, so the emission from their exhaust-pipes contains an ever larger volume of poisonous gas. Some of the contents of this gas, such as lead, not only pollute the atmosphere but cause actual harm to the health of people. Many of the minor illnesses of modern industrial society, headaches, tiredness, and stomach upsets are thought to arise from breathing polluted air; doctors' surgeries are full of people suffering from illnesses caused by pollution. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the problem of traffic in towns; most of the important cities of the world suffer from traffic congestion. In fact, any advantage gained in comfort is often cancelled out in city driving by the frustration caused by traffic jams: endless queues of cars crawling one after another through all the main streets. As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced into one-way systems which cause even greater delays than the traffic jams they are supposed to prevent. The mounting cost of petrol and the increased licence fees and road tax all add to the

driver's worries. In fact, he must sometimes wonder if the motor car is such a blessing and not just a menace.

19. More and more people can afford to buy and use cars because _____.
A. an increasing number of cars are being produced
B. the cost of cars is getting cheaper with the development of technology
C. lots of countries have become more developed
D. the use of cars has proved to be more economical
20. The advantages of having a car are best experienced in the driver's _____.
A. freedom in choosing his job B. comfort during the travels
C. enjoyment of his leisure time D. feeling of self-reliance
21. What is considered by the writer as the greatest menace to the people caused by the widespread use of motor cars? _____.
A. Air pollution B. Traffic jams C. Fatal diseases D. High cost

3

Manners nowadays in metropolitan cities like London are practically non-existent. It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her, as he ought. In fact, it is saddening to note that if a man does offer his seat to an older woman, it is nearly always a Continental man or one from the older generation.

This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else. Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves 'First come, first served,' while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child or a cripple stands? Yet this is all too often seen.

Conditions in travel are really very hard on everyone, we know, but hardship is surely no excuse. Sometimes one wonders what would have been the behaviour of these stout young men in a packed refugee train or a train on its way to a prison-camp during the War. Would they have considered it only right and their proper due to keep the best places for themselves then?

Older people, tired and irritable from a day's work, are not angels, either — far from it. Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary queues push and shove each other to get on buses and tubes. One cannot commend this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems imperative, not only that communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite. All over cities, it seems that people are too tired

and too rushed to be polite. Shop assistants won't bother to assist, taxidriviers growl at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductor pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or off the bus, and so on and so on. It seems to us that it is up to the young and strong to do their small part to stop such deterioration.

22. From what you have read, would you expect manners to improve among people _____?
- A. who are physically weak or crippled
 - B. who once lived in a prison-camp during the War
 - C. who live in big modern cities
 - D. who live only in metropolitan cities
23. What is the writer's opinion concerning courteous manners towards women? _____.
- A. Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.
 - B. It is generally considered old-fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.
 - C. "Lady First" should be universally practised.
 - D. Special consideration ought to be shown them.
24. According to the author communication between human beings would be smoother if _____.
- A. people were more considerate towards each other
 - B. people were not so tired and irritable
 - C. women were treated with more courtesy
 - D. public transport could be improved
25. What is the possible meaning of the word "deterioration" in the last paragraph? _____.
- A. Worsening of general situation
 - B. Lowering of moral standards
 - C. Declining of physical constitution
 - D. Spreading of evil conduct

III . For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

One day drought may be a thing of the past at least in coastal cities. Vast areas of desert throughout the world may for the first time 26 and provide millions of hectares of land where now nothing grows.

By the end of this century this may not be mere 27. Scientists are already looking into the possibility of using some of the available ice in the Arctic and Antarctic. In these regions there are vast ice-caps formed by snow that has fallen over the past 50,000 years. Layer 28 layer of deep snow means that, when melted, the snow water would be pure, not salty as sea-ice would be. There is so much 29 pure water here that it would need only a fraction of it to turn much of the desert or poorly irrigated parts of the world into rich farmland. And what useful packages it

would come in! It should be possible to cut off a bit of ice and transport it! Alternatively perhaps a passing iceberg could be 30. They are always breaking away from the main caps and floating around, pushed by currents, until they eventually melt and are wasted.

Many icebergs are, of course, far too small to be towed 31 distance, and would melt before they reached a country that needed them anywhere. It would be necessary to locate one that was 32 and that was big enough to provide a good supply of ice when it reached us. Engineers think that an iceberg up to seven miles long and one and a half miles wide could be transported if the tug pulling it was as big as a supertanker! Even then they would cover only twenty miles every day. However, 33 the iceberg was at its destination, more than 7,000 million cubic metres of water could be taken from it! That would probably be more than enough for any medium-sized city even in the hottest summer! But no doubt a use could be found for it.

34, scientists say, there would not be too much wastage in such a journey. The larger the iceberg, the slower it melts, even if it is towed through the tropics. This is because when the sun has a bigger area to warm 35, less heat actually gets into the iceberg. The vast frozen centre would be unaffected.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 26. A. come to life | B. come into existence |
| C. come into activity | D. come round |
| 27. A. speculation | B. imagination |
| C. computation | D. expectation |
| 28. A. above | B. of |
| C. upon | D. over |
| 29. A. essential | B. potential |
| C. claimable | D. obtainable |
| 30. A. seized | B. snatched |
| C. grabbed | D. captured |
| 31. A. much | B. any |
| C. some | D. certain |
| 32. A. manageable | B. manipulative |
| C. operable | D. controllable |
| 33. A. after | B. while |
| C. since | D. once |
| 34. A. Apparently | B. Noticeably |
| C. Distinctly | D. Notably |
| 35. A. round | B. over |
| C. up | D. through |

IV. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labelled A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You have to hurry up if you want to buy something because there's hardly something left.
A B C D

ANSWER: (C) anything

36. No bank keeps enough cash paying all its depositors in full at one time.
A B C D

37. Magazines provide the great variety of advertisements and entertainment as well as information.
A B C D

38. If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they are to be survived.
A B C D

39. This is the most important respect which civilized man can be distinguished from primitive communities.
A B C D

40. As a bad-tempered man, he would not tolerate having his lectures interrupted as if he were some obscure candidate making an election speech.
A B C D

41. If you were awarded a prize of ten thousand dollars, what would you do with it if you had to spend in a day?
A B C D

42. The boy is constantly being told not to scratch the paint off the wall, but he goes on to do it all the same.
A B C D

43. The parcel you post must be well packed. Inadequate packing can mean delay, damage or loss at your expenses.
A B C D

44. The radio was of so inferior quality that I took it back and asked for a better one.
A B C D

45. I can listen to Bruckner for hours without getting bored, but if you haven't heard much of his music before, you may find it takes some getting used.
A B C D

V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets. Put your answers in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president _____ (appoint) for this college.

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

46. Byron is said _____ (live) on vinegar and potatoes.

47. You _____ (leave) a note. It was very inconsiderate of you to do so.
48. If the horse won today, he _____ (win) thirty races in five years.
49. Upon being questioned he denied _____ (write) the article.
50. I was so sick last night that I felt as if the room _____ (go) round.
51. Nowadays people usually prefer driving to _____ (drive).
52. I hope her health _____ (improve) greatly by the time we come back next year.
53. While we were in London that year, the London Bridge _____ (repair).
54. Lots of empty bottles were found under the old man's bed. He must have done nothing but _____ (drink).
55. Ford tried dividing the labour, each worker _____ (assign) a separate task.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

56. 请乘客们系好安全带,以防碰伤。
57. 除非安装一条新的装配线,否则提高产量是没有指望的。
58. 有人提出,暑假期间安排一次到海南岛的考察旅行。
59. 为了把课文中的难点解释清楚,他举了许多例子。
60. 护士们通常毕生致力于照顾病人。

VII. Read the following passage carefully and then translate the sentences in heavy type into Chinese. (20 points)

When Jane Mathesen started work at Advanced Electronics Inc. 12 years ago, (61) **she laboured over a microscope, hand-welding tiny electronic computers and turned out 18 per hour.** Now she tends the computerized machinery that turns out high capacity memory chips at the rate of 2,600 per hour. Production is up, profits are up, her income is up and Mrs. Mathesen says the work is far less strain on her eyes.

But the most significant effect of the changes at AEI was felt by the workers who are no longer there. Before the new computerized equipment was introduced, there were 940 workers at the plant. Now there are 121. (62) **A plant follow-up survey showed that one year after the lay-offs only 38% of the released workers found new employment at the same or better wages.** Nearly half finally settled for lower pay and more than 13% are still out of work. The AEI example is only one of hundreds around the country which forge intelligently ahead into the latest technology, but leave the majority of their workers behind.

(63) **Its beginnings obscured by unemployment caused by the world economic slow-down, the new technological unemployment may emerge as the great socio-economic challenge of the end of the 20th century.** One corporation economist says the growth of "machine job replacement" has been with us since the beginning of the industrial revolution, but never at the pace it is now. The human costs will be astonishing. (64) **"It's humiliating to be done out of your job by a machine and there is no way to fight back, but it is the effort to find a new job that really**

hurts." Some workers, like Jane Mathesen, are restrained to handle the new equipment, but often a whole new set of skills is required and that means a new, and invariably smaller, set of workers. (65) **The old workers, trapped by their limited skills, often never regain their old status and employment.** Many drift into marginal areas. They feel no pride in their new work. They get badly paid for it and they feel miserable, but still they are luckier than those who never find it.

(66) **The social costs go far beyond the welfare and unemployment payments made by the government.** Unemployment increases the chances of divorce, child abuse, and alcoholism, a new federal survey shows. Some experts say the problem is only temporary ... that new technology will eventually create as many jobs as it destroys. (67) **But futurologist Hymen Seymour says the astonishing efficiency of the new technology means there will be a simple and direct net reduction in the amount of human labor that needs to be done.** "We should treat this as an opportunity to give people more leisure. It may not be easy, but society will have to reach a new unanimity on the division and distribution of labor." Seymour says. He predicts most people will work only six-hour days and four-day weeks by the end of the century. But the concern of the unemployed is for now. (68) **Federally funded training and free back-to-school program's for laid-off workers are under way, but few experts believe they will be able to keep up with the pace of the new technology.** For the next few years, for a substantial portion of the workforce, times are going to be very tough indeed.

英语试卷

(注意:答案必须写在答题纸上)

I . In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught _____ the rain yesterday.

- A. in B. by C. with D. at

ANSWER: (A)

1. Those two families have been quarrelling _____ each other for many years.
A. to B. between C. against D. with
2. There are many things whose misuse is dangerous, but it is hard to think of anything that can be compared _____ tobacco products.
A. in B. with C. among D. by
3. "How often have you seen cases like this?" one surgeon asked another. "Oh, _____ times, I guess," was the reply.
A. hundred of B. hundreds C. hundreds of D. hundred
4. Give me your telephone number _____ I need your help.
A. whether B. unless C. so that D. in case
5. You sang well last night. We hope you'll sing _____.
A. more better B. still better C. nicely D. best
6. Those people _____ a general understanding of the present situation.
A. lack of B. are lacking of C. lack D. are in lack
7. Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt _____ lonely.
A. nothing but B. anything but C. all but D. everything but
8. Grace _____ terars when she heard the sad news.
A. broke in B. broke into C. broke off D. broke through
9. She refused to _____ the car keys to her husband until he had promised to wear his safety belt.
A. hand in B. hand out C. hand down D. down
10. Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes _____ to American audiences.
A. around B. over C. across D. down
11. The book contained a large _____ of information.
A. deal B. amount C. number D. sum

12. Nowadays advertising costs are no longer in reasonable _____ to the total cost of the product.
- A. proportion B. correlation C. connection D. correspondence
13. When she saw the clouds she went back to the house to _____ her umbrella.
- A. carry B. fetch C. bring D. reach
14. We must _____ that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible.
- A. assure B. secure C. ensure D. issue
15. He was knocked down by a car and badly _____.
- A. injured B. damaged C. harmed D. ruined

II . Each of the three passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

1

In May 1989, space shuttle "Atlantis" released in outer space the space probe "Magellan", which is now on her 15-month and one-billion-kilometer flight to Venus. A new phase in space exploration has begun.

The planet Venus is only slightly smaller than Earth; it is the only other object in the solar system, in fact, that even comes close to earth's size. Venus has a similar density, so it is probably made of approximately the same stuff, and it has an atmosphere, complete with clouds. It is also the closest planet to earth, and thus the most similar in distance from the sun. In short, Venus seems to justify its long-held nickname of "earth's twin."

The surface temperature of Venus reaches some 900F. Added to that is an atmospheric pressure about 90 times Earth's: High overhead in the carbon dioxide (CO₂) that passes for air is a layer of clouds, perhaps 10 to 20 miles thick, whose little drops consist mostly of sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). Water is all but nonexistent.

Born with so many fundamental similarities to earth, how did Venus get to be so radically different: It is not just an academic matter. For all its extremes, Venus is a valuable laboratory for researchers studying the weather and climate so earth. It has no earth's oceans, so the heat-transport and other mechanisms are greatly simplified. In addition, the planet Venus takes 243 earth-days to turn once on its axis, so incoming heat from the sun is added and distributed at a more leisurely, observable pace.

16. Venus is similar to Earth in _____.
- A. size and density B. distance from the sun
C. having atmosphere D. all of the above
17. The greatest value in studying Venus should be to _____.
- A. allow us to visit there B. understand Earth better
C. find a new source of energy D. promote a new space program
18. The main idea of this passage is about _____.

- A. problems of space travel
- B. scientific methods in space exploration
- C. the importance of Venus to Earth
- D. conditions on Venus

2

Tourists were surprised to see a woman driving a huge orange tractor down one of Rome's main avenues. Italy's political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the tractor was followed by about 200,000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

Shouting slogans, waving flags and dancing to drumbeats, the women had come to the capital from all over Italy to demonstrate for "a job for each of us, a different type of job, and a society without violence". So far, action to improve women's opportunities in employment has been the province of collective industrial bargaining. "But there is a growing awareness that this is not enough," says a researcher on female labor at the government-funded Institute for the Development of Professional Training for Workers.

Women, who constitute 52 per cent of Italy's population, today represent only 35 per cent of Italy's total workforce and 33 per cent of the total number of Italians with jobs. However, their presence in the workplace is growing. The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace. Official statistics also show that women have also made significant strides in self-employment. More and more women are going into business for themselves. Many young women are turning to business because of the growing overall unemployment. It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgements on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

Such changes are occurring in the professions too. The number of women doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers and university professors increased two to three fold. Some of the changes are immediately visible. For example, women have appeared on the scene for the first time as state police, railway workers and street cleaners.

However, the present situation is far from satisfactory though some progress has been made. A breakthrough in equal opportunities for women is now demanded.

19. The expression "snake through central Rome" probably means "to move _____".

- A. quietly through central Rome"
- B. violently through central Rome"
- C. in a long winding line through central Rome"
- D. at a leisurely pace through central Rome"

20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. There are more women than men in Italy.
- B. In Italy, women are chiefly employed in services.
- C. In Italy, women are still at a disadvantage in employment.
- D. In Italy, about two-thirds of the jobs are held by men.

21. About 200,000 women in Rome demonstrated for _____.

- A. more job opportunities
- B. a greater variety of jobs
- C. "equal job, equal pay"
- D. both A and B

22. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A. The Role of Women in Society
- B. Women Demonstrate for Equality in Employment
- C. Women as Self-employed Professionals
- D. Women and the Jobs Market

3

The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness if unfounded. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, 1,500 gifted persons were followed up to their thirty-fifth year with these results:

On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they had as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. 84 per cent of their group were married and seemed content with their lives.

About 70 per cent had graduated from college, though only 30 per cent had graduated with honors. A few had even dropped out, but nearly half of these had returned to graduate.

Of the men, 80 per cent were in one of the professions or in business management or semiprofessional jobs. The women who had remained single had office, business, or professional occupations.

The group had published 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents.

In a material way they did not do badly either. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

In fact, far from being strange, most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

23. The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years is _____.

- A. true in all senses
- B. refuted by the author
- C. medically proven
- D. a belief of the author

24. The survey of bright children was made to _____.

- A. find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults
- B. prove that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years
- C. discover the percentage of those mentally ill among the gifted
- D. prove that talented children never burn themselves out

25. Intelligence tests showed that _____.

- A. bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy
- B. between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence