



书博士英语专业系列辅导

根据最新《考试大纲》编写

高校英语专业 四级应考教程

—— 阅读理解与写作

主审 邹 申

主编 江 萍

辽宁师范大学出版社



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PREFACE



为了使考生能熟悉 2004 年新大纲的要求和新题型的变化,我们严格按照最新修订的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》和《高等学校英语专业教学大纲》的要求精心编写了这本《高校英语专业四级应考教程——阅读理解与写作》。通过对大量阅读理解与写作试题的专项训练,培养具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地将英语运用于各个领域的 21 世纪的复合型人才。本书在阅读理解和写作方面向学生提供了更多的练习机会,可以帮助考生适应新大纲所规定的基本要求,提高应试能力,使他们通过反复操练,在规定的时间内,不但达到考试要求掌握的语言知识及写作方法,而且通过语言知识及写作方法提高综合技能,顺利通过在新大纲规定条件下的英语专业四级考试。本书具有如下特点:

一、新大纲,新题型

本书严格按照最新修订的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(2004 年新版)的题型、难度和范围的要求编写而成,题型设置、重点、难点的分布和覆盖范围与大纲提供的样题保持一致,既考虑到难度适中、覆盖面广,又兼顾重点、难点的重现率。

二、专项强化,讲解透彻

每套练习后附有详尽的题解,讲解透彻,一目了然。所选练习难易适中,具有代表性,可以使考生准确把握阅读理解与写作部分的命题走向,真正提高自己的英语水平。

三、内容新颖,题材广泛

本书在编写过程中,除了选用英语国家政治、经济、文化、贸易、教育、科技等方面的广泛题材外,还特别选用了中国的改革开放等内容,有较强的时代感和实用性。除此之外,本书的阅读文章由浅入深,循序渐进,使考生能一个环节紧扣一个环节,逐步深入,趋于完善。

本书主要分成四大部分:第一部分是应试技巧与指导,第二部分是强化训练(共 20 套),第三部分是习题详解,第四部分是参考答案。

高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会委员、《高校英语专业四、八级考试大纲》起草人之一、上海外国语大学邹申教授担任本书的主审工作。另外,本书在编写过程中还得到了原芳老师、陈剑虹老师和费国萍老师的大力帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

希望本书能对考生顺利通过英语专业四级考试有所裨益。一分耕耘,一分收获。祝广大英语专业的考生在考试中取得优异成绩,同时我们也真诚希望广大师生在使用本书的过程中提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者

2005 年 12 月

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第一部分：应试技巧与指导

2004年2月高校英语专业四级考试大纲修订小组公布了新的考试大纲,新大纲考试样题与原来的英语专业四级考试题目相比有较大的变动。阅读理解部分删除了快速阅读,题目由原来的15道题增加到20道题,分值为20分。阅读材料由原来的1500个单词增加到1800个单词左右,阅读速度为每分钟120个单词,考试时间仅为25分钟,因而阅读难度有所增加。由此可见,阅读理解是一项非常重要的部分,在高校英语专业四级考试中,阅读理解的分数占20%。这是贯彻高校英语专业四级考试大纲中“阅读理解部分是测试学生通过阅读获取信息能力”这一要求的体现。新的考试大纲对培养基础阶段学生的阅读能力提出了更高的要求,这对于培养具有扎实的语言基础和比较广泛的文化知识的英语专门人才有着十分重要的意义。

众所周知,语言是一种技能,没有足够的摄入量很难产生语感,而没有语感是不可能从整体上掌握一门语言的。在中国,英语语言环境并不充分,对于大多数英语学习者来说,阅读便是一个最切实可行、最简便有效的提高英语综合能力的手段。阅读是读者、编者和课文相互作用、相互影响的过程。读者的积极参与是提高阅读理解能力和阅读速度的前提。读者通过阅读来扩充词汇量,摄入语言和文化信息,结合自己的阅读体验,对作者的观点、文章的要点以及具体的细节加以分析、评判,得出明确的结论,从而提高阅读理解能力和逻辑思维能力,达到整体提高英语语言能力的目的。

另外,阅读还需要有一整套的技能,例如,如何领会文章的中心思想、段落大意,如何了解作者的意图,如何区别文中所述的事实与观点,如何进行推理与判断,如何快速汲取信息,如何猜测词汇意义等等。阅读方法的选择也会决定阅读效果的好坏。主旨题是测试学生对整篇文章的理解能力,也就是说,学生通过阅读,找出文章的中心思想或段落大意。做这样的题目时,学生应该先找出文章的主题句,一般主题句就是文章的中心思想。主题句一般在文章的开头部分可以找到,有时也可以出现在文章的中间或最后部分。推理题的答案往往在文章的字面上不会直接出现,而要求学生凭借自己已学过的知识、阅读经验和语言能力就文章提供的信息进行推理,因此做这样的题目有一定的难度。编者认为学生要注意平时大量不同题材的阅读,拓宽阅读的知识面,更多地了解背景知识,这样才能提高推理题的准确度。细节题是测试学生对整篇文章提供的信息和事实的理解。做这样的题目时,学生可以通过寻读(scanning)的方法,在文章中查找所需要的信息。词义猜测题是测试学生在整篇文章中理解词义和词组意义的能力。本书提供两个基本方法:一是通过构词法猜测词义。构词法要求学生了解词语的构成,如:词根、前缀和后缀。二是通过语境猜测词义。任何词都有两层意义:一是在词典中的释义,这是基本意思,没有语境;二是在实际使用时的具体意义,是其基本释义的引申,学生应该利用上下文的语义联系来推测词的意思。

写作部分的作文字数由原来的150个字增加到200个字,考试时间仍是35分钟,难度有所增加,分值为15分。写作是一项综合技能,要求学生既要词汇、语句、结构、修辞等方面有较为全面而牢固的掌握,又能够将基本知识转化为有效的表达手段。论则论得条理分明,有理有据;述则述得完整连贯,生动新颖。学生要有广泛的阅读积累,才能了解英语单词与社会、历史、文化等因素的关系,选词时才能符合语言习惯。一篇好的文章的词汇应是丰富妥帖、得体恰当的。除了要了解词语具体的使用场合、词语搭配及同义词的细微差别外,学生在平时阅读时,要积累一

些修辞手法。修辞,即调整、修饰文字词句,是写作的一门艺术。修辞用得好,会使文章语言有滋有味、鲜明生动,行文流畅。另外,句子是一个完整的语言单位,每句话都表达一个完整而独立的意思。通常,一篇文章主要以简单句为基础,配合适当的并列句和复杂句。简单句可长可短,可以加些分词短语、介词短语、副词短语或不定式动词短语等。因而,句子结构的丰富多彩、变化多样在一篇好的文章中也起着至关重要的作用。文章的组织结构更是在一篇优秀的作文中起着决定性的作用。文章的组织结构是文章的基本框架,主要由四个部分组成:标题(title),首段(opening paragraph),主体段(body paragraph)和结尾段(concluding paragraph)。英语专业四级作文考试一般都是命题作文,即已把标题给了学生,只要求学生写出首段、主体段和结尾段。首段的内容根据文章的体裁而变化:记叙文的首段一般交代人物和故事背景;议论文的首段则包括引入和主题两部分,通常是从众所周知的现象或观点开始,引出文章所要讨论的观点并提出作者本人的观点立场,即全文的主题或中心思想。主体段是文章的主要部分,通过事实、举例、数据等对中心思想或中心事件展开有层次有次序的论证说明。结尾段是对全文的总结,是在论证说明的基础上,总结并回答主题句所提出的问题,得出分析论证的结果。

便条字数不变,仍为 50~60 个字,考试时间仍是 10 分钟,但分值由原来的 5 分增加到 10 分。便条主要包括三个方面:格式、内容和语言。格式要求日期、称呼和签名要规范;内容要切题、完整;语言要通顺,表达要得体,语法要正确。

总之,阅读和写作是一项艰苦而又艰巨的工作,学生平时一定要注意多读、多写、多思考,拓宽知识面,使阅读和写作技能日趋完善。

第二部分：强化训练

Exercise 1

PART I READING COMPREHENSION

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

TEXT A

Sociology is defined as the study of human groups. In the broadest sense, sociology is concerned with understanding patterns of human relationships, their causes and their effects. Unlike psychology, sociology does not attempt to explain the behavior of a particular individual under certain circumstances. Rather, sociology focuses on social trends or other influences that affect whole groups or categories of people. Thus, while a psychologist might counsel an individual who feels worthless after retiring from a long and successful career, a sociologist would be more likely to examine societal attitudes that may contribute to the loss of self-esteem experienced by many retired persons in our society.

The emphasis that sociology places on human groups rather than individuals stems directly from the work of Emile Durkheim, a pioneering sociologist of the nineteenth century. Durkheim likened the nature of a social group to bronze, a unique metal that is formed when the metals tin, copper, and lead are melted and mixed together. Durkheim noted that bronze is much harder than any of its component metals. In the same way, he reasoned, the characteristics of a social group viewed as a whole cannot be determined simply by examining the characteristics of its individual members. Nor can individuals be understood strictly in terms of the individuals themselves; when people come together as members of a particular group, the group exerts considerable pressure on the individual to conform to what it considers acceptable ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving.

Besides developing a theoretical foundation for the study of social groups, Durkheim also conducted research designed to corroborate his theoretical work. Using landmark research methods, Durkheim collected and analyzed data from a number of countries that kept records on suicides. He wanted to show that social environment may have a profound effect even on those behaviors we consider most personal. The results of his study showed that suicide rates do indeed vary according to specific social characteristics. For example, Durkheim found that

members of religions with strong prohibitions against suicide are less likely to commit suicide than are members of religious groups with weaker prohibitions. He also found a lower incidence of suicide among married persons than among persons who were single or divorced. Taken together, the findings of Durkheim's study provided convincing evidence that social groups do indeed exert pressures that control or regulate the behavior of individuals, including deeply personal behaviors.

Durkheim's rigorous research methods captured the attention of sociologists around the world, and were perhaps even more important to the future development of sociology than any specific research results could be. Within a short time, his specific approach to formulating and testing social theory became a **model** that guided the work of nearly all sociologists. This assured Emile Durkheim a lasting place as one of the key figures in the history of sociology.

1. Which sentence best summarizes the article?
 - A. Through his research, Durkheim made great strides in distinguishing sociology from psychology.
 - B. Both the social group theory and the scientific research methods developed by Durkheim have contributed much to the field of sociology.
 - C. The research study conducted by Durkheim provided strong evidence that suicide rates vary among members of different social groups.
 - D. Durkheim believed that individual members of a group strongly influence the group's ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving.
2. According to the article, how do sociologists and psychologists differ?
 - A. Sociologists are more concerned with explaining behavior than psychologists are.
 - B. Sociologists spend more time helping people solve their problems than psychologists do.
 - C. Psychologists are more interested in understanding patterns of human relationships than sociologists are.
 - D. Psychologists focus more on individuals than sociologists do.
3. In comparing social groups to bronze, Durkheim implied that _____.
 - A. a social group has characteristics that differ from those of its individual members
 - B. social groups are made up of three major component parts acting together
 - C. each social group is a unique entity that is unlike any other social group
 - D. social groups are extremely difficult to break apart once they have been formed
4. The word "model" in the last paragraph of the article most probably means "_____".
 - A. a plan to be imitated
 - B. an artist's subject
 - C. a small copy of an object
 - D. one of two or more alternative styles
5. From the article we know that the writer wants to _____.
 - A. outline the steps Durkheim followed in conducting his research study
 - B. describe the ways in which Durkheim's work has influenced sociology
 - C. persuade the reader that social groups control most of the behaviors of their individual

members

D. explain the differences between sociology and psychology

TEXT B

When 18-year-old Jon Angel set his sights on a \$ 5,000 motorcycle last month, he was determined not to let a little thing like lack of funds stand in his way. "My bank said they'd never loan me that sort of money, since I don't really have any assets yet," the recent high school graduate from Littleton, Colo., recalls. Still, Angel was able to secure a loan from the Young Americans Bank in Denver, which caters to the under-22-year-old crowd and permits allowance to be listed as a source of income on loan applications. Now, with a new Suzuki, Angel is setting aside most of the income from his \$ 6.75-an-hour job at a local McDonald's to pay off his debt.

At malls, movie theaters and even motorcycle dealerships around the country, teenagers like Jon Angel are behaving like the fiscal equivalent of the Energizer Bunny: They keep spending, and spending, and spending. Last year, 12-to-19-year-olds went on their biggest shopping spree ever, ringing up \$ 109 billion in purchases, a 38 percent increase over 1990. And the demographics for the teen market are enough to make any orthodontist smile. As the baby boomers' babies hit puberty, the teen population is expected to balloon from 29.1 million to 34.9 million by 2010.

Teens are also earning money. About half of all 16-to-19-year-olds have part-time jobs, according to Teenage Research Unlimited, a market research firm. Combined with allowance from their parents, adolescents average \$ 64 in income per week. But that money burns a quick hole in their pockets. For every dollar teens earned last year, they spent 84 cents. And even when they do put aside some of their funds, teenagers save only until they can afford some coveted big-ticket item. Clair Boetticher, 17, from North Dallas, Texas, for example, receives \$ 35 in weekly allowance and is earning an extra \$ 100 a week this summer working on a ranch. She spends most of the money on food, movies and compact disks. And when Boetticher does save, she usually hangs onto the money only long enough to buy tickets to a rock concert.

With all this money up for grabs, it is no longer just makers of acne medication who are zeroing in on adolescents. Nike, for example, which consistently ranks as one of the most popular brands among teens, targets its products to consumers between the ages of 14 and 24. And Levi Strauss consults a panel of several hundred teens around the country during its product-development process. If the feedback indicates that the cut on a pair of jeans needs changing, the designers return to the drawing board.

Teens don't just spend their own money; they also affect the way their parents shop. When it comes time to buy a family computer, for instance, grown-ups often turn to their kids as technology consultants. With an increasing number of children using PCs at school, it's not surprising that parents who buy home computers let their teens influence the decision about two thirds of the time.

6. What is the passage mainly concerned?
- A. American teenagers affect their parents' shopping habits tremendously.
 - B. American adolescents typically spend money on famous brands and concert tickets.
 - C. American businessmen are trying to figure out new ways to tap the potential of adolescent market.
 - D. American teenagers are spending whatever they can instead of putting aside the money they make.
7. Which of the following can be used to depict the first paragraph?
- A. Interrogative.
 - B. Imperative.
 - C. Indicative.
 - D. None of the above.
8. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- A. adolescent consumption reached an unprecedented level last year
 - B. American adolescents find it hard to get by only with the allowances their parents give them
 - C. American young people are not allowed to get loans from the bank unless they have personal assets
 - D. almost all American adolescents work on a part-time basis one time or another
9. According to the passage, which of the following probably explains the producers' focusing on the adolescent market?
- A. A research team has revealed that nearly half of American adolescents have part-time jobs, and thus, some extra money to spend.
 - B. Adolescents account for a great part of the consumers and their tastes and preferences are of great importance to the producers.
 - C. Adolescents are turning their interests from acne medication and sport wears to other goods.
 - D. Adolescents often serve as consultants for their parents' purchasing behavior and sometimes even alter their parents' purchasing habits.
10. The author's attitude towards this phenomenon in adolescent consumption in the United States might be _____.
- A. slight criticism
 - B. unreserved approval
 - C. complete indifference
 - D. intense worry

TEXT C

Rent control is the system whereby the local government tells building owners how much they can charge their tenants in rent. In the United States, rent controls date back to at least World War II.

In 1943 the federal government imposed rent controls to help solve the problem of housing shortages during wartime. The federal program ended after the war, but in some locations, including New York City, controls continued. Under New York's controls, a landlord generally cannot raise rents on apartments as long as the tenants continue to renew their

leases. In places such as Santa Monica, California, rent controls are more recent. They were spurred by the inflation of the 1970's, which, combined with California's rapid population growth, pushed housing prices, as well as rents, to record levels. In 1979 Santa Monica's municipal government ordered landlords to roll back their rents to the levels charged in 1978. Future rents could only go up by two-thirds as much as any increase in the overall price level.

In any housing market, rental prices perform three functions: (1) promoting the efficient maintenance of existing housing and stimulating the construction of new housing, (2) allocating existing scarce housing among competing claimants, and (3) rationing use of existing housing by potential renters.

One result of rent control is a decrease in the construction of new rental units. Rent controls have artificially depressed the most important long-term determinant of profitability—rents. Consider some examples. In a recent year in Dallas, Texas, with a 16 percent rental vacancy rate but no rent control laws, 11,000 new housing units were built. In the same year, in San Francisco, California, only 2,000 units were built. The major difference? San Francisco has only a 1.6 percent vacancy rate but **stringent** rent control laws. In New York City, except for government-subsidized construction, the only rental units being built are luxury units, which are exempt from controls. In Santa Monica, California, new apartments are not being constructed. New office rental space and commercial developments are, however. They are exempt from rent controls.

11. The best title for this passage is “_____”.

- A. The Shortage of Affordable Housing in the United States
- B. The Construction of Apartments in the United States
- C. Causes and Effects of Rent Control
- D. The Fluctuations of Rental Prices

12. All of the following are reasons for the introduction of rent controls in Santa Monica, California EXCEPT _____.

- A. economic conditions during wartime
- B. rapid population growth
- C. inflation
- D. record-high housing prices

13. Which of the following can be the purpose of rent control?

- A. To protect landlords.
- B. To protect tenants.
- C. To increase vacancy rates.
- D. To limit construction.

14. The word “stringent” (Para. 4) most probably means “_____”.

- A. continuous
- B. strict
- C. strenuous
- D. scientific

15. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. There is a growing need for government-subsidized housing.
- B. Luxury apartments are rarely built when there is rent control.
- C. San Francisco has eliminated its rent control laws.

D. Rent control leads to a reduction in the construction of housing units.

TEXT D

The question of what children learn, and how they should learn it, is continually being debated and redebated. Nobody dares any longer to defend the old system, the learning of lessons parrot-fashion, the grammar-with-a-whip system, which was good enough for our grandparents. The theories of modern psychology have stepped in to argue that we must understand the needs of children. Children are not just small adults; they are children who must be respected as such.

Well, you may say, this is as it should be, and a good idea. But think further. What happens? "Education" becomes the responsibility not of teachers, but of psychologists. What happens then? Teachers worry too much about the psychological implications of their lessons, and forget about the subjects themselves. If a child dislikes a lesson, the teacher feels that it is his fault, not the child's. So teachers worry whether history is "relevant" to modern young children. And do they dare to recount stories about violent battles? Or will this make the children themselves violent? Can they tell their classes about children of different races, or will this encourage racial hatred? Why teach children to write grammatical sentences? Verbal expression is better. Sums? Arithmetic? NO; real-life mathematical situations are more understandable.

You see, you can go too far. Influenced by educational theorists, who have nothing better to do than write books about their ideas, teachers leave their teacher-training colleges filled with grand, psychological ideas about children and their needs. They make elaborate, sophisticated preparations and try out their "modern methods" on the long-suffering children. Since one "modern method" rapidly replaces another, the poor kids will have had a good bellyful by the time they leave school. Frequently the modern methods are so sophisticated that they fail to be understood by the teachers, let alone the children; even more often, the relaxed discipline so essential for the "informal" feeling the class must have, prevents all but a handful of children from learning anything.

16. According to modern psychologists, which of the following is true?

- A. Children's demands should be neglected.
- B. Children are small adults and what they need should be respected.
- C. Children are better off without learning lessons.
- D. Education of children is the responsibility of psychologists.

17. What will possibly happen when teachers emphasize the psychology of their lessons too much?

- A. They will blame students for their failure in teaching.
- B. They will find the children dislike their lessons.
- C. They will pay not enough attention to the actual lessons.
- D. They will no longer want to teach children history.

18. Grammatical sentences are regarded unimportant because _____.
A. talking freely and naturally without sentences is a better form of expression
B. it's better to use verbal expressions
C. words are uttered out of natural feeling only
D. it is felt that formal grammar rules might cause unnatural expression
19. The author suggests that _____.
A. more sophisticated teachers understand the modern methods
B. everyone who enjoys the relaxed discipline of the informal classes understands the modern methods
C. only a handful of teachers and students understand the modern methods
D. neither the teachers nor the students understand the modern methods
20. The author seems to be in favour of _____.
A. the old system
B. the modern system
C. the combination of psychology and education
D. the relaxed discipline of classes

PART II WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

It is reported that the number of youth crime in China is rising. What do you think are the causes of this phenomenon?

Write a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

On the Youth Crime

You are to write in three parts:

In the first part, state specifically what your view is.

In the second part, support your view with one or two reasons.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

Write a note of about 50~60 words based on the following situation:

You are a freshman in the university and this is your first winter vacation, but you are not to spend the winter vacation with your parents. Write a note to state your reasons to your parents.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

Exercise 2

PART I READING COMPREHENSION

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

TEXT A

Municipal sewage is of relatively recent origin as a pollutant. It was first brought to public attention in the 19th century by a London physician who showed that the city's cholera outbreak had been caused by just one contaminated well. Even though the contamination of drinking water by disease germs has been nearly eliminated in this country, hundreds of communities are still discharging raw sewage into streams and rivers.

When we consider that this sewage contains effluents from toilets, hospitals, laundries, industrial plants, etc., then the potential of the pollutants as a health hazard is apparent.

The problem of municipal sewage disposal is complicated by the fact that, years ago, most cities combined their storm and waste disposal sewers. Many of these combined systems work well, but others cannot cope with sudden heavy rains. When such storms occur, water mixed with sewage may flood and disable treatment plants unless bypassed, untreated, into a stream. In either case, the people may have little protection for several days from these wastes that may contain disease germs.

Even if adequately treated to eliminate the health hazard, sewage is aesthetically undesirable because of odors and colors produced. Detergents have posed a particular disposal problem. Although there is no indication that they are injurious to health, they can cause foaming, which can clog treatment plants and, at the least, spoil the scenic beauty of streams.

Rural and suburban residents should be aware that septic tanks and cesspools are a potential source of pollution to ground water supplies. This is especially true in the suburban areas with a high population density and with no municipal sewage disposal and treatment system available. In some areas, sewage disposal is accomplished by cesspools. Soil research is furnishing guidelines for more effective and safer use of systems such as these.

1. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. An Outbreak of Cholera.
- B. The Problems of Waste Disposal.
- C. An Aesthetical Value of Sewage.
- D. The Contamination of Drinking Water.

2. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
A. it is necessary to deal with pollution
B. it was due to medical science that we knew something about pollution
C. it is dangerous to drink directly from water supplies
D. water supplies may be contaminated
3. The municipal sewage disposal system seems to be _____.
A. defective B. effective C. harmful D. complicated
4. In developing the main point, the author does not make use of _____.
A. illustration B. reasoning C. presumption D. analogy
5. The passage might be taken from _____.
A. a science fiction B. a report of municipal construction
C. a popular magazine D. a text book

TEXT B

Joblessness is far more than an economic misfortune. It can be a psychological disaster for the unemployed and their families. It can cause illness, divide families and create a downward spiral of feelings of worthlessness and lack of self-esteem.

According to research done by M. Harvery Brenner, associate professor of health at Johns Hopkins University, every 1% increase in the unemployment rate translates into 37,000 deaths over the next 6 years, including over 20,000 deaths from heart attacks, 900 suicides and nearly 500 deaths from cirrhosis of the liver. In addition, Brenner estimates that 7,500 unemployed or their families will be admitted to prison after committing a crime or to a mental hospital. "The impact goes well beyond the individual who loses a job," said Brenner, "stress caused by economic factors affects our national life at every level."

Men who have been socialized as the family breadwinner are especially hard hit by unemployment. They suffer greater depression and anxiety and have a higher possibility of psychotic behavior than men who are employed. "Nine months seems to be a crucial point when hope and patience give out," said a leading psychologist, "after that illness, suicide, alcoholism, divorce, and even crime grow at epidemic rate."

Left without a job, many workers feel they have nothing to look forward to. They miss their coworkers and the routine of going to work. For many, the sense of hopelessness grows worse every time they are rejected for a new job. When this happens often enough, the rejection unemployed workers feel may be exacerbated if some friends and neighbors avoid them as if they had a contagious disease.

6. We learn from the passage that _____.
A. joblessness leads to a second rejection in job-hunting
B. joblessness causes more psychological sufferings than economic losses
C. joblessness can affect the employed too
D. joblessness is a contagious disease