

Winners 考研英语

阅读高分技巧

Reading Skills

总主编 宫玉波

主 编 于凤军 张军学

新大纲 新思路 新题型



北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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Hard work and good method are sure guarantee of success.

勤奋和好的方法是成功的绝对保证。

——编者

Success is no chance, but it can be prepared.

成功绝非偶然，但可有所准备。

——编者

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内 容 简 介

本书根据教育部最新颁布的《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲（非英语专业）》对阅读理解能力的要求而编写，内容包括：考试大纲要求及试题特点分析、真题回放及精解，以及实战演练标准阅读 75 篇。

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

Winners 考研英语阅读高分技巧 / 宫玉波, 于凤军, 张军学主编. —北京: 北京理工大学出版社, 2005. 4

ISBN 7 - 5640 - 0458 - 4

I. W… II. ①宫…②于…③张… III. 英语 - 阅读教学 - 研究生 - 入学考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 022200 号

出版发行 / 北京理工大学出版社

社 址 / 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编 / 100081

电 话 / (010) 68914775 (办公室) 68944990 (发行部)

网 址 / <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

电子邮箱 / chiefedit@bitpress.com.cn

经 销 / 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 / 北京圣瑞伦印刷厂

开 本 / 787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 14.25

字 数 / 313 千字

版 次 / 2005 年 4 月第 1 版 2005 年 4 月第 1 次印刷 版式设计 / 刘小亦

印 数 / 1 ~ 5000 册

责任校对 / 陈玉梅

定 价 / 20.00 元

责任印制 / 吴皓云

图书出现印装质量问题, 本社负责调换

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前 言

考研目前已成为并将继续成为莘莘学子的奋斗目标，而英语成绩的好坏直接决定了许多考生能否实现其奋斗目标。其中占英语总成绩 60% 的阅读理解、选配题和翻译更是重中之重，对许多考生来说也是难中之难。本书专为参加硕士研究生入学统一考试的考生精心编写，愿助你一臂之力，使你事半功倍。山不在高，有仙则名；题不在多，精研才行。

本书精选了 104 篇文章，其中 2000 年—2005 年考研真题回放 27 篇，精编模拟试题 75 篇。文章体裁以议论文和说明文为主，文章内容涉及社会生活、经济发展等方面的许多热点问题，阅读理解题以深层次理解题为主，涉及文章的主旨大意、作者的观点态度及判断推理引申等，完全按照《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲（非英语专业）》的要求编写。

全书共分三大部分：

第一部分 考试大纲要求及试题特点分析

第二部分 真题回放及精解

第三部分 实战演练标准阅读 75 篇

第一部分为读者分析了考试大纲、命题特点和答题技巧等。

第二部分对每道题精心讲解，希望读者仔细地慢慢研读，体会其命题规律与特点。

第三部分精编了 75 篇文章供读者在研读了真题之后加以实战演练，每篇文章的试题都配有注释。另外，难句分析翻译板块不仅能使读者更好地理解文章，还为读者提供了练习翻译的机会。

阅读理解能力是衡量一个人语言综合能力的一项重要标准。要提高阅读能力，读者平时就应该广泛涉猎并记忆各类文章的词汇、短语、句式、风格和结构。语言的提高非一朝一夕之功，愿读者借助本书，日积月累，坚持不懈，钻研不止，经过一段时间的训练后，考生定能有备无患，游刃有余。

编 者

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第一部分 考试大纲要求及试题特点分析

阅读理解 A 节

一、大纲要求

根据《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》中阅读部分的要求：考生应能读懂不同类型的文字材料（生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的 3%），包括信函、书刊和杂志上的文章，还应读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。根据所读材料，考生应能：

理解文章的主旨、要义；

理解文中的具体信息；

理解文中的概念性含义；

进行有关的判断、推理和引申；

根据上下文推测生词的词义；

理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系；

理解作者的意图、观点或态度；

区分论点和论据。

二、考试形式和内容

2005 年新大纲规定，阅读理解 A 节，20 道题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分，主要考查考生理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。考生应根据所提供的 4 篇（总长度约为 1600 词）文章的内容，从每道题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

三、文章选材特点

文章题材涉及人文社会科学、自然科学及其他各个领域的知识。以历年真题的阅读理解文章为例，2005 年的四篇文章涉及的分别是：猴子的公平意识，温室效应，梦的控制，语言的非正式性；2004 年的四篇文章涉及的分别是：网上求职，字母表排序无意中造成的不公平，经济不景气和人们的乐观态度，重视知识；2003 年的四篇文章涉及的分别是：因特网与网络间谍，生物医学研究，铁路系统兼并，医学与死亡；2002 年的四篇文章涉及的分别是：如何使用幽默，人工智能机器人，石油价格上涨，安乐死；2001 年的五篇文章涉及的分别是：专业化，信息差，美国人对报纸的不信任，企业兼并与收购，慢节奏的生活方式；2000 年的五篇文章涉及的分别是：美国经济的兴衰，男女比例，一种新的艺术形式，日本工作价值观的下滑，抱负。由此可见，考研阅读突出的特点是：文章大多涉及当年的热门话题，选材领域广泛，几乎所有文章都是议论文或报刊评论。

四、文章的语言特点及难度

文章中的词汇一般不超出国家教育部制定的《大纲》的词汇范围，其中有 5%左右的派生词及合成词，3%左右的超纲词。如果超纲词影响到考生对文章的理解，试卷上一般注有其汉语意思。对考生来说，阅读理解的难度一方面在于词汇量较大，长难句较多，句子结构复杂；另一方面主要在于文章的逻辑性、哲理性较强，设题的难度和深度也增加了。

五、阅读理解测试题型、重点和难点

阅读理解 A 节题型主要有如下五种：

主旨大意题—文章的主题思想、中心大意、标题；

事实细节题—与文章主题有关的事实或细节；

推理含义题—文章中没有用文字直接表达但暗含的观点；

观点态度题—文章中作者的意图、观点或态度；

词义语义题—文章中某一单词、短语或某一句子的意义。

考查重点是细节题，大约占 50%。难点在于考查考生的概括能力和逻辑推理能力，能概括出文章大意、主要论点、作者态度、理解文章中隐含的深层含义，根据上下文进行合理的逻辑推理。

六、答题技巧

在做阅读理解题时要把握的一个最重要原则是：题干+正确选项=原文中的某一句或两句话。也就是说，试题的题干和选项必然要与原文中某一部分（一个或两个句子、一个段落）相对应。在确定试题是就原文中哪一部分设题时，应该注意分析题干与选项是如何与原文中的信息一一对应的，使用了哪些同义词语替换了原文中的信息词，只有当题干与选项中的信息与原文中的信息一一对号入座时，才能确定这个答案是正确的，对不上的就不是正确选项。

主旨大意题

主旨大意题题干表现形式：主旨大意题经常用 main idea, main point, main topic, mainly discuss, mainly explain, mainly about, purpose, best title 等词语来表达。

主旨大意题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项的特点：

- 1) 局部信息：涉及文章的某一重要细节，以偏概全。
- 2) 某一自然段的大意，而非整篇文章的中心思想，归纳不全。
- 3) 概括范围太宽，超出文章涉及的部分，归纳过头，包含没有涉及的内容。
- 4) 与文章内容毫不相干。
- 5) 与文章内容相悖。

2. 正确选项的特点：

- 1) 含有抽象名词和概括性词语的选项往往是正确答案。
- 2) 答案往往在内容相近的选项中。
- 3) 较全面、有针对性地表达文章中心思想的选项一般是正确答案。

事实细节题

事实细节题题干表现形式：事实细节题常用 what, which, why, who, when, how, how many, because, reason, cause, result, mention, not mention, true, not true 等词语来表达。

事实细节题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项的特点：

- 1) 照抄部分原文信息。
- 2) 含有原文没有的内容。
- 3) 与原文相矛盾的内容。
- 4) 张冠李戴的内容。
- 5) 偷梁换柱的内容：与原文内容一半相同，一半不同。
- 6) 与原句内容相似但过于绝对化。

2. 正确选项的特点：

- 1) 照抄原文的不是答案，而同义替换的是正确答案。
- 2) 排除式题型中，含有概括性太强的词的选项一般来说都是错误的，而含有不肯定词的选项往往正确。
- 3) 事实细节题型的答案往往在两个意义相近或相反的选项中。

推理含义题

推理含义题题干表现形式：推理含义题常用 infer, imply, suggest, conclude, show, learn, draw a conclusion from, support 等词语来提问。

推理含义题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项的特点：

- 1) 编造信息：不是在文章或上下文逻辑的基础上进行推理而得出的结论。
- 2) 主次不分：虽然以文章所提供的事实为基础进行推理，但过度概括，概括的面太广。
- 3) 直接和间接不分：文章中明确而直接表达的内容不应是推理出来的内容。
- 4) 因果颠倒：原文中的原因当成了选项中的结果，或结果当成了原因。
- 5) 手段与目的颠倒：原文中的手段当成了选项中的目的，或目的变成了选项中的结果。

2. 正确选项的特点：

- 1) 一般含义不肯定的，或主观的，或有新意的，是正确答案。
- 2) 如果四个选项全能凭常识判断，其中含义深刻的是答案，或四个选项中惟一个不是常识项的很可能是答案。
- 3) 选项是文章中明确或直接提到的，即使符合原文，也不是正确选项；根据原文中某一个或两个句子或某一段落推理出来的选项是答案。

观点态度题

观点态度题题干表现形式：观点态度题常用 attitude, opinion, according to the author, in the



author's eyes, disagree, feel, idea, impression 等词语来提问。

观点态度题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项的特点:

- 1) 文章中别人的观点与作者的观点相混淆。
- 2) 此类题中的中性词, 如: neutral (中立的), indifferent (淡然的, 不关心的), disinterested (漠不关心的), humorous (幽默的), impassive (冷漠的), ambivalent (矛盾的) 一般多为干扰项。文章大多是反映与社会联系紧密的、多为人们所担心的现象, 所以作者对这些现象或支持或批评、反对的多。

2. 正确选项的特点:

- 1) 选项中的褒义词一般多为正确答案。
- 2) 如果文章中提到不同的人的观点或态度, 答案多为肯定或否定, 一般不会是中性词。
- 3) 文章中出现的 claimed as, suppose, perceive as 等词语所表达的观点一般都与作者的观点态度相反。
- 4) 注意文章中出现的 suppose, claimed as, perceive as, ranked as 等词, 这些词所表达的观点往往与作者的观点态度相反。

词义语义题

词义语义题题干表现形式: 词义语义题常用 is, mean, refer, tell us, be closest in meaning to, can be replaced by, by saying 等词语来提问。

词义语义题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项的特点:

- 1) 所考查的词汇形似。
- 2) 含有该词常见含义。
- 3) 与该词义无关或相反。
- 4) 对句子的释义太宽或太窄。

2. 正确选项的特点:

- 1) 如果考查的是大家熟知的词, 一定要考虑其在特定的上下文中的意义, 含有该词常规含义的选项一般来说不是正确选项。
- 2) 考查句意的题, 选项中含有绝对词(完全肯定或否定)的往往不是正确选项, 使用不肯定语气词或意义深刻的选项多为正确答案。

阅读理解 B 节: 选择搭配题

2005 年考试大纲把阅读理解从 2004 年大纲的 50 分增加至 60 分, 新增加的内容选择搭配题主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。本部分是一篇总长度为 500~600 词的文章, 其中有 5 段空白, 文章后有 6~7 段文字, 要求考生根据文章内容从 6~7 段文字选项中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。满分为 10 分。

此部分是研究生入学考试英语科目中的全新题型, 在一定程度上提高了考研英语阅读部

分的总体难度。相对于 A 部分四选一型阅读题,选择搭配题更强调对通篇文章的透彻理解,不同选项之间有较强的关联性,某一选项选配错可能会导致二项三项选错甚至全盘皆错。选配题文章词数为 500~600,6 至 7 个文段选项的阅读量约为文章的 50%,所以 B 部分的阅读总量相当于 A 部分的两篇,耗时约为 20 分钟。

阅读理解 C 节:英译汉

阅读理解的英译汉部分共 5 题(每题 2 分,共计 10 分),本书对此不作讲解。

第二部分 真题回放及精解

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (NETEM) for 2000

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions, for each question there are four answers A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. (40 points)

Passage 1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitable, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none. Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes

as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, D.C. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States".

1. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because _____.

- A. it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
- B. semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
- C. it had a home market eight times larger than before
- D. the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

2. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American _____.

- A. TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
- B. semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
- C. machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
- D. auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

3. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
- B. Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
- C. The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
- D. A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

4. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. turning of the business cycle | B. restructuring of industry |
| C. improved business management | D. success in education |

Passage 2

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide stay alive, but have fewer children. Few



people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today — everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring — means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over, the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years — even the past 100 years — our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

5. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

- A. A lack of mates.
- B. A fierce competition.
- C. A lower survival rate.
- D. A defective gene.

6. What does the example of India illustrate?

- A. Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
- B. Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
- C. The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.
- D. India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

7. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because _____.

- A. life has been improved by technological advance
- B. the number of female babies has been declining
- C. our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
- D. the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution.
- B. Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution.
- C. The Evolutionary Future of Nature.
- D. Human Evolution Going Nowhere.

Passage 3

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however far-fetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. With regard to Futurist poetry,

however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be — even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right — it can hardly be classed as Literature.

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confuses. But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: luff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

9. This passage is mainly _____.

- A. a survey of new approaches to art
- B. a review of Futurist poetry
- C. about merits of the Futurist movement
- D. about laws and requirements of literature

10. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to _____.

- A. determine its purposes
- B. ignore its flaws
- C. follow the new fashions
- D. accept the principles

11. Futurists claim that we must _____.

- A. increase the production of literature
- B. use poetry to relieve modern stress
- C. develop new modes of expression
- D. avoid using adjectives and verbs

12. The author believes that Futurist poetry is _____.

- A. based on reasonable principles
- B. new and acceptable to ordinary people
- C. indicative of a basic change in human nature
- D. more of a transient phenomenon than literature

Passage 4

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hard-working and

saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. "Those things that do not show up in the test scores — personality, ability, courage or humanity — are completely ignored," says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. "Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents".

But that may have more to do with Japanese life styles. "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "It's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." With economic growth has come centralization, fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one quarter.

13. In the Westerners' eyes, the postwar Japan was _____.

- A. under aimless development
- B. a positive example
- C. a rival to the West
- D. on the decline

14. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?

- A. women's participation in social activities is limited.
- B. More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.
- C. Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.
- D. The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

15. Which of the following is true according to the author?

- A. Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.

- B. Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
- C. More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
- D. Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

16. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that _____.

- A. the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life
- B. the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.
- C. the Japanese endure more than ever before
- D. the Japanese appreciate their present life

Passage 5

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition — wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny — must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up an ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition — if not always their own, then that of their parents and grandparents. There is heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped with the educated themselves riding on them.

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs — the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious."

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

17. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if _____.

- A. Its returns well compensate for the sacrifices
- B. it is rewarded with money, fame and power