

# 全新版大学英语

New College English

第二版

## 综合教程 4

Integrated Course

### 一课一练

新题型版

主编 陈洁 毛梅兰

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# 编者的话

《一课一练》自出版以来，备受读者青睐。为了更好地提高学生的听、读、写、译等英语综合技能，使学生适应大学英语四级考试新题型的要求，我们对《一课一练》的内容、题型和形式作了系统的修订，努力实现与大学英语四级考试新题型的配套对接，在保留原有部分题型的基础上，增加了大量的听力训练、短句英汉互译和段落翻译等内容。

使学生练得“熟”、练得“巧”、练得“精”仍是这次修订的基本原则。围绕教材中出现并要求掌握的语言点，我们设计并编写了所有练习，将难度控制在教学目标要求之内。学生每学完一单元可获得一次测试的机会，在复习、消化所学内容的同时，准确了解自己的学习情况。《一课一练》无疑对学生全面掌握教材中的语言点大有裨益。

《一课一练》第四册由上海对外经贸大学陈洁、毛梅兰任主编，于虹音、李名峰任副主编。参与编写的老师有：毛静、司耀龙、杨旭、施华轶、唐沛。加州商务学院2012级的杜妍蕊同学参与了本书作文部分的绘画工作。

本书是在第一、二版的基础上再版的，在此过程中，始终得到上海外语教育出版社有关人员的全力支持，也得到了上海对外经贸大学高嘉正教授的精心指导，还得到了曾经参与编写第一、二版的编者（张秀春、郭娟、徐呢喃、郝文钧、刘旻华、周进、顾辉、吴朋、杨琪、凤羽）的悉心帮助，在此谨向他们致以诚挚的感谢！

编写《一课一练》的过程也是编者不断总结、修炼、提高的过程，书中难免有所疏漏，恳请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者



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# Fighting with the Forces of Nature

## Unit 1

### Part I

### Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. A) She couldn't have left her notebook in the library.  
B) She may have put her notebook amid the journals.  
C) She should have made careful notes while doing reading.  
D) She shouldn't have read his notes without his knowing it.
2. A) A porter.  
B) A plumber.  
C) A mechanic.  
D) A painter.
3. A) Attending every lecture.  
B) Doing lots of homework.  
C) Reading very extensively.  
D) Using test-taking strategies.
4. A) Five.  
B) Twelve.  
C) Three.  
D) Fifteen.
5. A) He will go in spite of the cold weather.  
B) He will go when he feels better.  
C) He won't go since he is not feeling well.  
D) He won't go as he hasn't finished his work.
6. A) The size of the room.  
B) Long working hours.  
C) The hot weather.  
D) The fan in the room.
7. A) They're twins.  
B) They're classmates.  
C) They're friends.  
D) They're colleagues.

## Fighting with the Forces of Nature

8. A) In New York. B) In London.  
C) In Boston. D) In Washington.

### Conversation One

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Colleagues. B) Good friends.  
C) Husband and wife. D) Brother and sister.
10. A) A lecture. B) A job interview.  
C) A TV program. D) A TV interview.
11. A) She means that the man may shoot himself in the foot by mistake.  
B) She means that the man should be strict with himself.  
C) She means that the man may do something stupid and lose a great chance.  
D) She means that the man should learn how to shoot accurately.
12. A) His three-piece black suit. B) His two-piece black suit.  
C) His three-piece white suit. D) His two-piece white suit.

### Conversation Two

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) An exhibit of paintings. B) A Broadway play.  
C) A modern dance production. D) An opera.
14. A) Some artists. B) Some tour guides.  
C) Some tourists. D) Some musicians.
15. A) An instrument. B) A city.  
C) A theater. D) A concert.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

### Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Because the number of students they take in is limited.  
B) Because they receive little or no support from public taxes.  
C) Because they are only open to children from rich families.  
D) Because they have to pay more taxes.



17. A) Private schools admit more students.  
B) Private schools charge less than religious schools.  
C) Private schools run a variety of programs.  
D) Private schools allow students to enjoy more freedom.
18. A) The churches.  
B) The program designers.  
C) The local authorities.  
D) The state government.

## Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Buses and trains are too crowded.  
B) A person can move around freely.  
C) It is easy to maintain cars.  
D) A driver is usually safe in his car.
20. A) The car might get stolen if parked on the street.  
B) You might have an accident sooner or later.  
C) Cars will easily break down because of poor quality.  
D) It is dangerous to drive alone late at night.
21. A) \$15. B) \$150.  
C) \$50. D) \$115.
22. A) The good reasons for owning a car.  
B) Why a person should own a car.  
C) Traffic accidents caused by car drivers.  
D) Advantages and disadvantages of owning a car.

### Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) They strongly believe in family rules.  
B) They are very likely to succeed in life.  
C) They tend to take responsibility for themselves.  
D) They are in the habit of obeying their parents.
24. A) They grow up to be funny and charming.  
B) They often have a poor sense of direction.  
C) They get less attention from their parents.  
D) They tend to be smart and strong-willed.
25. A) They usually don't follow family rules.  
B) They don't like to take chances in their lives.  
C) They are less likely to be successful in life.  
D) They tend to believe in their parents' ideas.

## Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 35 with the exact words or phrases you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In the spring of 1812, Napoleon (26) \_\_\_\_\_ an army of 600,000 men on the borders of Russia. The soldiers were well trained, (27) \_\_\_\_\_, and well equipped. This (28) \_\_\_\_\_ force was called the Grand Army. Napoleon, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ of a quick victory, predicted the (30) \_\_\_\_\_ of Russia in five weeks.

Shortly afterwards, Napoleon's army crossed the Neman River into Russia. The quick, (31) \_\_\_\_\_ victory that Napoleon expected never happened. To his surprise, the Russians refused to stand and fight. Instead, they (32) \_\_\_\_\_, burning their crops and homes as they went. The Grand Army followed, but its advance march soon (33) \_\_\_\_\_ by slow-moving supply lines.

In August, the French and Russian armies engaged at Smolensk, in a battle that left over 10,000 dead on each side. Yet, the Russians were again able to (34) \_\_\_\_\_ into Russian territory. Napoleon had won no important victory. He was now faced with a crucial decision. Should he continue to pursue the Russian army? Or should he keep his army in Smolensk for the approaching winter?

Napoleon took the gamble of pressing on to Moscow, 448 kilometers away. On September 7, 1812, the French and Russian armies met in a fierce battle at Borodino, 112 kilometers west of Moscow. By nightfall, 30,000 French and 44,000 Russians (35) \_\_\_\_\_ on the battlefield.

## Part II

## Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the ONE that best completes each sentence from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

- The manufacturers had to raise their prices because of the increase in the cost of \_\_\_\_\_ materials.  
A) raw                      B) original                      C) rough                      D) primitive
- They should hire a more \_\_\_\_\_ accountant than the one they currently have.  
A) effective                      B) sufficient                      C) efficient                      D) respective
- The customer \_\_\_\_\_ her hand over the material, enjoying the smooth silky feeling of

its surface.

- A) glided                      B) slipped                      C) slid                      D) stroked

4. The two college students saved the life of a little boy \_\_\_\_\_ their own.  
A) in the risk of      B) at the danger of      C) in danger of      D) at the cost of
5. By \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Zhang is a taxi driver.  
A) profession      B) work      C) occupation      D) employment
6. The defeated enemy soldiers had to \_\_\_\_\_ from the battlefield to the mountain.  
A) draw      B) retreat      C) return      D) retire
7. The shock of her daughter's death \_\_\_\_\_ her unable to remain calm.  
A) caused      B) had      C) enabled      D) rendered
8. The basic aim of the establishment of this institution is the \_\_\_\_\_ of H1N1.  
A) conquest      B) fight      C) work      D) treat
9. The price of this new apartment will be somewhere in the \_\_\_\_\_ of ¥1,000,000.  
A) region      B) district      C) probability      D) approximation
10. Our institute \_\_\_\_\_ four teaching buildings, a big language center and several apartment buildings.  
A) claims      B) enjoys      C) boasts      D) appreciates
11. This method creates an atmosphere \_\_\_\_\_ to expansion.  
A) preferable      B) profitable      C) favorable      D) superior
12. It does not change the fact that she was the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ for the failure of the operation.  
A) guilty      B) obliged      C) accounting      D) responsible
13. Don't poke your nose into things that don't \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A) relate      B) concern      C) interest      D) connect
14. \_\_\_\_\_ to the Independent War, the United States was an English colony.  
A) Before      B) Prior      C) Following      D) Preceding
15. Disagreements among engineers were \_\_\_\_\_ to the plan.  
A) fatal      B) crucial      C) critical      D) vital

## Part III

## Grammar

**Directions:** Choose the ONE that best completes each sentence from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment.  
A) As soon as      B) As well as      C) So far as      D) So long as

2. Americans eat \_\_\_\_\_ as they actually need every day.  
 A) twice as much protein                      B) twice protein as more  
 C) twice protein as much                      D) protein as twice much
3. People appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ with him because he has a good sense of humor.  
 A) to work                      B) to have worked                      C) working                      D) having worked
4. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, \_\_\_\_\_ obtaining water is not the worst.  
 A) for which                      B) to which                      C) of which                      D) in which
5. \_\_\_\_\_ with the picture, Mary tore it to pieces.  
 A) Dissatisfying thoroughly                      B) Being thoroughly dissatisfied  
 C) To dissatisfy thoroughly                      D) To be thoroughly dissatisfied
6. I was lucky \_\_\_\_\_ I was able to find a good baby-sitter.  
 A) by that                      B) at that                      C) on that                      D) in that
7. Botanists are not sure where the first plant was grown or even \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) what plant was                      B) it was what plant                      C) what plant was it                      D) what plant it was
8. Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, \_\_\_\_\_ of course, made others jealous.  
 A) who                      B) that                      C) which                      D) what
9. The mere fact \_\_\_\_\_ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.  
 A) that                      B) what                      C) which                      D) why
10. A solar day is the length of time \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth to revolve once around the Sun.  
 A) takes                      B) takes it                      C) it takes                      D) he takes
11. \_\_\_\_\_ received law degrees as today.  
 A) Never so many women have                      B) Never have so many women  
 C) The women aren't ever                      D) Women who have never
12. I know nothing about that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) short young Japanese lawyer                      B) young short Japanese lawyer  
 C) Japanese young short lawyer                      D) Japanese short young lawyer
13. We have been told that under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone in the office for personal affairs.  
 A) may we use                      B) we may use                      C) we could use                      D) did we use
14. I've never been to Beijing, but it's the place \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) where I'd like to visit                      B) I most want to visit  
 C) in which I'd like to visit                      D) that I want to visit it most
15. \_\_\_\_\_ I admit that the problems are difficult, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.  
 A) While                      B) Although                      C) Though                      D) All of the above

## Part IV

## Reading Comprehension

### Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please fill in each blank with a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The Japanese word *karaoke* \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ from the word *kara*, meaning “empty” (as in karate, “empty hand”) and *oke* which is \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ for *ōkesutora*, meaning “orchestra”. The words together make a contraction \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ meaning “empty orchestra”.

This term used to be slang for \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ where pre-recorded music substitutes for a live \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_, thus it is written in katakana. The term *karaoke* can be \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ as “virtual orchestra” because one can specify a key to the music and start singing along without the \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_ of a live band or orchestra. In the United States, the word is often \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_ as /kæri'əʊki/, and in Britain /kɑ:ra:'əʊkeɪ/. The Japanese pronunciation is /kɑrɑ'ŋkeɪ/.

It is a \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_ urban legend that Karaoke is Japanese for “tone-deaf”. This is not true, though it is \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_.

- A) literally
- B) amusing
- C) stems
- D) interpreted
- E) mystery

- F) presence
- G) performance
- H) swiftly
- I) short
- J) variety

- K) media
- L) circles
- M) pronounced
- N) worthwhile
- O) popular

### Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

#### Jaguars Don't Live Here Anymore

- [A] Earlier this month, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service announced it would appoint “critical habitat” for the endangered jaguar. Jaguars — the world’s third-largest wild cats, weighing up to 250 pounds, with distinctive black rosettes on their fur — are a separate species from the smaller, tawny mountain lions, which still roam large areas of the American West in the United States and take the first steps toward mandating a jaguar



recovery plan. This is a policy reversal and, on the surface, it may appear to be a victory for the conservation community and for jaguars, the largest wild cats in the Western Hemisphere.

- [B] But as someone who has studied jaguars for nearly three decades, I can tell you it is nothing less than a slap in the face to good science. What's more, by changing the rules for animal preservation, it stands to weaken the Endangered Species Act.
- [C] The debate on what to do about jaguars started in 1997, when, at the urging of many biologists (including me), the Fish and Wildlife Service put the jaguar on the United States endangered species list, because there had been occasional sightings of the cats crossing north over the United States-Mexico border. At the same time, however, the agency ruled that it would not be "prudent" to declare that the jaguar has critical habitat — a geographic area containing features the species needs to survive — in the United States. Determining an endangered species' critical habitat is a first step toward developing a plan for helping that species recover.
- [D] The 1997 decision not to determine critical habitat for the jaguar was the right one, because even though they cross the border from time to time, jaguars don't occupy any territory in our country — and that probably means the environment here is no longer ideal for them.
- [E] In prehistoric times, these beautiful cats inhabited significant areas of the western United States, but in the past 100 years, there have been few, if any, resident breeding populations here. The last time a female jaguar with a cub was sighted in this country was in the early 1900s.
- [F] Two well-intentioned conservation advocacy groups, the Center for Biological Diversity and Defenders of Wildlife, sued the Fish and Wildlife Service to change its ruling. Thus in 2006, the agency reassessed the situation and again determined that no areas in the United States met the definition of critical habitat for the jaguar. Despite occasional sightings, mostly within 40 miles of the Mexican border, there were still no data to indicate jaguars had taken up residence inside the United States.
- [G] After this second ruling was made, an Arizona rancher, with support from the state Game and Fish Department, set infrared-camera traps to gather more data, and essentially confirmed the Fish and Wildlife Service's findings. The cameras did capture transient jaguars, including one male jaguar, nicknamed Macho B, who roamed the Arizona borderlands for more than a decade. But Macho B, now dead, might have been the sole resident American jaguar, and his extensive travels indicated he was not having an easy time surviving in this dry, rugged region.
- [H] Despite the continued evidence, the two conservation advocacy groups continued to sue the government. Apparently, they want jaguars to repopulate the United State even if jaguars don't want to. Last March, a federal district judge in Arizona ordered the Fish and Wildlife Service to revisit its 2006 determination on critical habitat.
- [I] The facts haven't changed: there is still no area in the United States essential to the conservation of the jaguar. But, having asserted this twice already, the service, now under

a new president, has bent to the tiresome litigation. On Jan. 12, Fish and Wildlife officials claimed to have evaluated new scientific information that had become available after the July 2006 ruling. They determined that it is now prudent to appoint critical habitat for the jaguar in the United States.

- [J] This means that Fish and Wildlife must now also formulate a recovery plan for the jaguar. And since jaguars have not been able to reestablish themselves naturally over the past century, the government will likely have to go to significant expense to attempt to bring them back — especially if the cats have to be reintroduced.
- [K] So why not do everything we can, at whatever cost, to bring jaguars back into the United States? To begin with, the American Southwest is, at best, marginal habitat for the animals. More important, there are better ways to help jaguars. South of our border, from Mexico to Argentina, thousands of jaguars live and breed in their true critical habitat. Governments and conservation groups (including the one I head) are already working hard to conserve jaguar populations and connect them to one another through an initiative called the Jaguar Corridor.
- [L] The jaguars that now and then cross into the United States most likely come from the northernmost population of jaguars, in Sonora, Mexico. Rather than demand jaguars return to our country, we should help Mexico and other jaguar-range countries conserve the animals' true habitat.
- [M] The recent move by the Fish and Wildlife Service means that the rare federal funds devoted to protecting wild animals will be wasted on efforts that cannot help save jaguars. It also stands to weaken the Endangered Species Act, because if critical habitat is redefined as any place where a species might ever have existed, and where you or I might want it to exist again, then the door is open for many other senseless efforts to bring back long-lost creatures.
- [N] The Fish and Wildlife officials whose job is to protect the country's wild animals need to grow a stronger backbone — stick with their original, correct decision and save their money for more useful preservation work. Otherwise, when funds are needed to preserve all those small, ugly, non-charismatic endangered species at the back of the line, there may be no money left.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Jaguars were viewed as endangered species because of their rare appearance at the United States-Mexico border.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Money was not spent effectively in helping save jaguars in the recent move by the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Fish and Wildlife officials were sure enough to appoint critical habitat for the jaguar in the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. It can be inferred that the United States is not the best choice for jaguars to live from the evidence that they don't settle anywhere here.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. South of the United States' border, from Mexico to Argentina, is the true critical habitat for jaguars.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The number of jaguars in significant areas of the western United States has decreased in the past century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. It is necessary for the government to invest lots of funds in order to help jaguars to reestablish.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. It is still a fact that there is no suitable place for jaguars to live safely in the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service should be more determined and saving for the conservation work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. It didn't indicate that jaguars had settled down in the United States even though they were seen within 40 miles of the Mexican border at times.

### Section C

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

#### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

As is known to all, the organization and management of wages and salaries are very complex. Generally speaking, the Accounts Department is responsible for calculations of pay, while the Personnel Department is interested in discussions with the employees about pay.

If a firm wants to adopt a new wage and salary structure, it is essential that the firm should decide on a method of job evaluation and ways of measuring the performance of its employees. In order to be successful, that new pay structure will need agreement between Trade Unions and employers.

In job evaluation, all of the requirements of each job are defined in a detailed job description. Each of those requirements is given a value, usually in "points", which are added together to give a total value for the job. For middle and higher management, a special method is used to evaluate managers on their knowledge of the job, their responsibility, and their ability to solve problems. Because of the difficulty in measuring management work, however, job grades for managers are often decided without reference to an evaluation system based on points.

In attempting to design a pay system, the Personnel Department should compare the value of each job with those in the job market. It should also consider economic factors such as the cost of living and the labor supply.

It is necessary that payment for a job should vary with any differences in the way that job

is performed. Where it is simple to measure the work done, as in the work done with the hands, monetary encouragement schemes are often chosen; for indirect workers, where measurement is difficult, methods of additional payments are employed.

21. If a firm wants to establish a new pay structure, it is necessary to get the agreement between \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Trade Unions and the Personnel Department
  - B) the Personnel Department and the Sales Department
  - C) employees and Trade Unions
  - D) employers and Trade Unions
22. What does “monetary encouragement schemes” in the last paragraph imply?
  - A) They are plans in which much payment is encouraged.
  - B) They are encouraging money schedules.
  - C) They are pay systems.
  - D) They are pay systems to encourage workers in that the more work is done, the more money will be paid.
23. Methods of additional payments are adopted for indirect workers because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) their work is not so important as other workers’
  - B) they do not get good wages
  - C) the measurement of their work is difficult
  - D) the company does not have enough money
24. If a job is performed differently, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) only the Account Department is involved in the management of wages and salaries
  - B) the method of evaluating higher management work is the same as that of evaluating the job done by workers
  - C) the payment for the job should be different, too
  - D) an evaluation system based on points is usually used to measure management work
25. The main purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) give details about the responsibilities of both Accounts Department and Personnel Department
  - B) tell readers how a firm can succeed in adopting a new pay system
  - C) explain how the performance of a job can be measured in points
  - D) convince readers that management work is more difficult to evaluate than the work done by workers

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In a time of low academic achievement by children in the United States, many Americans are turning to Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for