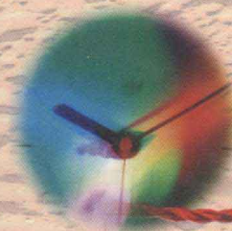


考研英语语法宝系列

# 考研英语 全真试题精解

(瞄准 2001 年)

主编 白靖宇



西安交通大学出版社

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(瞄准 2001 年)

主编 白靖宇  
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## 前言

英语是考研成功道路上最大的障碍。大多数考生因英语成绩未达到国家最低录取控制分数线,而使其考研成功的梦想破灭。经调查分析,其原因是考生在准备时,没有抓住考试的特点和规律,使复习误入歧途,虽然花费了很大精力,但最终导致考试失败。鉴于此,我们编写了这本《考研英语全真试题精解》。

本书的首要特点是以真题为主,帮助考生掌握考试的特点和规律。为此,书中共安排了12套试题,前10套为2000年~1991年全国考研英语全真试题,后2套为2001年全真模拟试题。通过做这些试题,考生可以熟悉考试的内容和形式,了解考试的最新动态和发展趋势,从而对照检查自己的不足与差距。这样,考生就可以在复习过程中真正做到有的放矢,从而在考试中立于不败之地。因此,本书是每位考生必备的考研英语指导书。

本书的又一特点是精练、实用,可以一当十。本书对全部试题答案进行了精解,其目的是让学生熟知测试重点和难点,增强语言知识和技能。根据考研英语命题规律,测试点往往循环出现于历届试题中。例如:2000年第1题考查appreciate的用法,与1994年第2题为同一测试点;1999年第10题、1995年第2题和1992年第28题为同一个测试点——than后面的比较状语从句中省略主语时,谓语动词与其逻辑主语一致的问题。再如:虽然从1997年到2000年短文写作一直考查图表作文,但1991年作文的段落模式至今仍是短文写作形式的典范。事实证明,熟悉并掌握历届全真试题的测试点和类型,不失为一种快捷实用的复习方法,可以收到事半功倍的效果。一位曾用过这种方法的考生深有体会地说:“认真做一套全真试题,并熟记全部测试点和类型,其效率超过盲目做完10套模拟试题”。本书的独特形式和功能在同类书中是少有的,因此深受考生的欢迎。

王景梅、李焱、李丽君、阎惠惠和王云同志参加了编写和注释工作。

限于水平,书中难免有错误和不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编者  
2000年孟春

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## 2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

### National Entrance Test Of English For MA/MS Candidates (2000) (NETEM 2000)

#### Part I Structure and Vocabulary

##### Section A

##### Directions :

*Beneath each of the following sentences , there are four choices marked [A],[B],[C]and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence . Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil . (5 points)*

##### Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times \_\_\_\_\_ 1979.

[A]from

[B]after

[C]for

[D]since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D].

Sample Answer

[A][B][C][●]

1. As I'll be away for at least a year, I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ from you now and then telling me how everyone is getting along.  
[A]hearing [B]to hear  
[C]to be hearing [D]having heard
2. Greatly agitated, I rushed to the apartment and tried the door, \_\_\_\_\_ to find it locked.  
[A]just [B]only  
[C]hence [D]thus
3. Doctors see a connection between increased amounts of leisure time spent \_\_\_\_\_ and the increased number of cases of skin cancer.  
[A]to sunbathe [B]to have sunbathed  
[C]having sunbathed [D]sunbathing
4. Unless you sign a contract with the insurance company for your goods, you are not entitled \_\_\_\_\_ a repayment for the goods damaged in delivery.  
[A]to [B]with  
[C]for [D]on

5. On a rainy day I was driving north through Vermont \_\_\_\_\_ I noticed a young man holding up a sign reading "Boston".  
 [A]which [B]where  
 [C]when [D]that
6. Christie stared angrily at her boss and turned away, as though \_\_\_\_\_ out of the office.  
 [A]went [B]gone  
 [C]to go [D]would go
7. The roles expected \_\_\_\_\_ old people in such a setting give too few psychological satisfactions for normal happiness.  
 [A]of [B]on  
 [C]to [D]with
8. Talk to anyone in the drug industry, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll soon discover that the science of genetics is the biggest thing to hit drug research since penicillin was discovered.  
 [A]or [B]and  
 [C]for [D]so
9. It wasn't so much that I disliked her \_\_\_\_\_ that I just wasn't interested in the whole business.  
 [A]rather [B]so  
 [C]than [D]as
10. Countless divorced politicians would have been elected out of office years ago had they even thought of a divorce, let alone \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
 [A]getting [B]to get  
 [C]gotten [D]get

## Section B

### Directions :

*Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked [A],[B],[C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil . (5 points)*

### Example:

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, which they saw many new products.  
 [A] [B] [C] [D]

Part [C] is wrong. The sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, where they saw many new products." So you should choose [C].

Sample Answer  
 [A][B][●][D]

11. Having isolated on a remote island, with little work to occupy them, the soldiers suffered from boredom and low spirits.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]
12. If the letter to be mailed was placed on the writing table an hour ago, it is certain being there now.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]
13. The ruling party could even lose its majority in the lower house of parliament, started a period of prolonged struggling.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]
14. The mechanisms at work are manifest in the tendency for such physical activity to utilize the potential harmful constituents of the stress response.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]
15. In the long run, however, this hurry to shed full-time staff may be more harmful to industry as it is to the workforce.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]
16. See to it that you include in the examination paper whatever questions they didn't know the answer last time.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]
17. Most newspapers, while devoting the major part of its space to recent events, usually manage to find room on the inside pages for articles on some interesting topics.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]
18. One sign by which you are making progress in an art such as painting or photography is that you begin to realize how much there is to learn.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]
19. The ideal listener stays both inside and outside the music at the moment it is played and enjoying it almost as much as the composer at the moment he composes.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]
20. Continued exposure to stress has been linked to worsened functioning of the immune system, leaving a person more liable for infection.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]



### Section C

#### Directions :

*Beneath each of the following sentences , there are four choices marked [A],[B],[C]and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence . Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil . ( 10 points )*

#### Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods 'off the highway.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| [A]vanished  | [B]scattered |
| [C]abandoned | [D]rejected  |

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer

[A][B][●][D]

21. He spoke so \_\_\_\_\_ that even his opponents were won over by his arguments.  
[A]bluntly [B]convincingly  
[C]emphatically [D]determinedly
22. France's \_\_\_\_\_ of nuclear testing in the South Pacific last month triggered political debates and mass demonstrations.  
[A]assumption [B]consumption  
[C]presumption [D]resumption
23. The 215-page manuscript, circulated to publishers last October, \_\_\_\_\_ an outburst of interest.  
[A]flared [B]glittered  
[C]sparked [D]flashed
24. His efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A]came off [B]came on  
[C]came round [D]came down
25. The system was redesigned to embrace the network and eventually \_\_\_\_\_ it in a profitable direction.  
[A]adapt [B]control  
[C]install [D]steer
26. The capital intended to broaden the export base and \_\_\_\_\_ efficiency gains from international trade was channeled instead into uneconomic import substitution.  
[A]secure [B]extend  
[C]defend [D]possess
27. It is announced that a wallet has been found and can be \_\_\_\_\_ at the manager's office.  
[A]declared [B]obtained

- [C]reclaimed [D]recognized
28. When I \_\_\_\_\_ my senses, I found myself wrapped up in bed in my little room, with Grandma bending over me.  
[A]woke up [B]took to  
[C]picked up [D]came to
29. The American society is \_\_\_\_\_ an exceedingly shaky foundation of natural resources, which is connected with the possibility of a worsening environment.  
[A]established on [B]affiliated to  
[C]originated from [D]incorporated with
30. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ with my roommate but I have to share the room with her, because I have nowhere else to live.  
[A]concerned [B]compatible  
[C]considerate [D]complied
31. At first, the \_\_\_\_\_ of color pictures over a long distance seemed impossible, but, with painstaking efforts and at great expense, it became a reality.  
[A]transaction [B]transmission  
[C]transformation [D]transition
32. When the committee \_\_\_\_\_ to details, the proposed plan seemed impractical.  
[A]got down [B]set about  
[C]went off [D]came up
33. \_\_\_\_\_ to some parts of South America is still difficult, because parts of the continent are still covered with thick forests.  
[A]Orientation [B]Access  
[C]Procession [D]Voyage
34. Mr. Smith had an unusual \_\_\_\_\_ : he was first an office clerk, then a sailor, and ended up as a school teacher.  
[A]profession [B]occupation  
[C]position [D]career
35. The mayor is a woman with great \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore deserves our political and financial support.  
[A]intention [B]instinct  
[C]integrity [D]intensity
36. The English weather defies forecast and hence is a source of interest and \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone.  
[A]speculation [B]attribution  
[C]utilization [D]proposition
37. The fact that the golden eagle usually builds its nest on some high cliffs \_\_\_\_\_ it almost impossible to obtain the eggs or the young birds.  
[A]renders [B]reckons

- [C]regards [D]relates
38. To impress a future employer, one should dress neatly, be \_\_\_\_\_, and display interest in the job.
- [A]swift [B]instant  
[C]timely [D]punctual
39. You don't have to install this radio in your new car; it's an \_\_\_\_\_ extra.
- [A]excessive [B]optional  
[C]additional [D]arbitrary
40. We were pleased to note that the early morning delivery didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to the traffic jam of the busy city.
- [A]aid [B]amount  
[C]add [D]attribute

## Part II Cloze Test

### Directions :

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain 41 consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 42 he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 43 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 44 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 45 the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation 46 and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47. He must either sell some of his property or 48 extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 49 of interest, but

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 41. [A]other than     | [B]as well as      |
| [C]instead of         | [D]more than       |
| 42. [A]only if        | [B]much as         |
| [C]long before        | [D]ever since      |
| 43. [A]for            | [B]against         |
| [C]of                 | [D]towards         |
| 44. [A]replace        | [B]purchase        |
| [C]supplement         | [D]dispose         |
| 45. [A]enhance        | [B]mix             |
| [C]feed               | [D]raise           |
| 46. [A]vessels        | [B]routes          |
| [C]paths              | [D]channels        |
| 47. [A]self-confident | [B]self-sufficient |
| [C]self-satisfied     | [D]self-restrained |
| 48. [A]search         | [B]save            |
| [C]offer              | [D]seek            |
| 49. [A]proportion     | [B]percentage      |
| [C]rate               | [D]ratio           |

loans of this kind are not 50 obtainable.

50. [A]genuinely [B]obviously  
[C]presumably [D]frequently

### Part III Reading Comprehension

#### Directions :

*Each of the passages below is followed by some questions . For each question there are four answers marked [A],[B],[C]and[D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions . Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil . (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 inevitably, 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, DC. 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.”

51. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal  
[B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before  
[C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors  
[D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy
52. 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
53. 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.
54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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

58. 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 ad-

vocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched 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 confused. 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: 'Pluff! 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?

59. 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
60. 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
61. 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
62. 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 hardworking 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 teen-agers 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.

63. 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

64. 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.
65. 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.
66. 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 on 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 a 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."