

全国公共英语

等级考试

姜明 主编

试题精编

(第三级)

PETS Series

(Level 3)



天津大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书根据国家教育部考试中心颁布的《全国公共英语等级考试教学大纲(第三级)》编写而成。全书由十套各自独立的与“全国公共英语等级考试(第三级)”形式相同的试题组成。其目的是使学生在英语学习的过程中不断进行自我测试,锻炼能力,提高英语技能,从而达到预期的水平。

每套试题的设计在各自的难度、题型、篇幅和内容上与真题一致。试题的各个部分均选取题材新颖、重点突出、代表性强的语言素材并经过培训和教学实践提炼而成,从而有较高的可信度。

该《试题精编》不仅可以作为学习英语的检测工具,而且也可以与我们即将出版的《全国公共英语等级考试综合教程(第三级)》配合使用。它可以用于检验阶段性学习成果,达到学习和测试同步进行的目的。同时,它也为教授同级别考生的英语老师提供了测试手段。

该《试题精编》的另一个特点是:它的使用不受年龄、学历背景和职业的限制,适用于所有对英语感兴趣的读者和有志于此方面发展的读者使用。

本书后附有练习答案和听力原文供大家参考。听力部分配有录音磁带。我们希望该书的出版能帮助大家提高学习兴趣并达到提高英语水平的目的。

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前 言

继全国公共英语等级考试开展以来，我们不断收到学生们希望加强实用练习训练的要求。随着全国公共英语考试的不断普及和受到广泛的认可，学生群体也在不断扩大。为了满足广大学生的要求，我们编写了这部《全国公共英语等级考试试题精编（第三级）》。在编写过程中，我们在对各种“等级考试教材”的使用进行调查和分析的基础上，充分考虑教师和学生们的各方面的要求，使本书体现出下列特点：

1. 根据大纲要求，题型突出实用性，便于与考试接轨。本书的练习在编排上除了采取模拟题的形式之外，还考虑与《综合教程》的配合使用。我们希望通过这样的结合能达到培养学生英语实用能力和加强基本语言技能训练的练习目的。

2. 本书可以作为全国公共英语等级考试强化培训和自学兼用。各练习项目从头至尾涵盖了大纲规定的语法项目、功能意念和交际项目。在培训中它们可以作为阶段性信息反馈，不仅为教师也可以为学生提供有参考价值的数据，以便在学习和练习中寻找不足之处，进而在此基础上提高。

3. 该《试题精编》还在难度控制方面考虑了不同学生的要求，特别是对未受过系统英语训练学生的要求。所有练习均不超过实际考试难度。本书虽然仅仅是一部试题精编，但是就其文章题材、体裁、词汇量、语法和大纲在其他方面的运用和要求而言，我们都充分地考虑了大纲的要求，从而使其起到了以点带线、以点带面掌握知识的作用，促进了教学。

全书由姜明主编，副主编为刘振中、贾欣岚和段维彤老师，编者为任宝萍和张春英。在本书的编写过程中，我们得到了天津大学社会科学外国语学院领导和培训中心老师们的大力支持以及广大英语教师们的帮助。我们还得到了天津大学出版社陈家修总编和黎恋恋以及该社其他同志的有益指教。在此，一并表示真诚的感谢。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免。敬请广大读者不吝指正。

编者

2002年7月1日

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全国公共英语等级考试第三级试题精练 (1)

SECTION I Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should answer the questions in your test booklet, NOT on the ANSWER SHEET. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue ONLY ONCE.

Example:

You will hear:

W: Could you please tell me if the Beijing flight will be arriving on time?

M: Yes, Madam. It should be arriving in about ten minutes.

You will read:

Who do you think the woman is talking to?

[A] A bus conductor.

[B] A clerk at the airport.

[C] A taxi driver.

[D] A clerk at the station.

From the dialogue, we know that only a clerk at the airport is most likely to know the arrival time of a flight, so you should choose answer [B] and mark it in your test booklet.

Questions 1 – 10 are based on the following dialogues.

1. Approximately how much money does the clerk owe the woman?
[A] \$ 39. [B] \$ 35. [C] \$ 4. [D] \$ 5.
2. What happened to Myron?
[A] He passed out.
[B] He failed to get the job of chairman.
[C] He made the wrong selection.
[D] He was put in an awkward position.
3. Why isn't Helen present?
[A] She decided not to come. [B] She forgets to come.
[C] She wasn't invited. [D] She is coming later.
4. How does the woman feel about the salesman in the play?
[A] The woman thinks the salesman was realistic.
[B] The woman thinks the salesman exaggerated his part.
[C] The woman thinks the salesman was not dramatic enough.
[D] The woman thinks the salesman played his part well.
5. What does he mean?
[A] He didn't want to go.
[B] He didn't know how to skate.
[C] He doesn't like skating at all.
[D] He'd love to go.
6. What does the woman's answer mean?
[A] Please sit down. [B] No, you'd better not.
[C] Leave me alone, please. [D] This seat is for another person.
7. Why was Nancy late?
[A] She got up later than usual. [B] The bus was late.
[C] She forgot her class. [D] Her clock was wrong.
8. Why did Harry get the ticket?
[A] He got a one-way plane ticket.
[B] He went in the wrong direction on a one-way street.
[C] He made an improper turn.
[D] He slowed down at the wrong time.
9. What do you think that man is?
[A] A policeman. [B] A customs officer.
[C] A hotel clerk. [D] A porter.

10. Why passengers easily buy tickets now?
- [A] Because most people prefer to stay at home.
 - [B] Because the tickets are too expensive.
 - [C] Because computers help the workers sell tickets.
 - [D] Because many people like to travel by air now.

Part B

You are going to hear four conversations. Before listening to each conversation, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. After listening, you will have time to answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear each conversation ONLY ONCE. Mark your answers in your test booklet.

Questions 11 – 14 are based on a dialogue between a woman student and an academic adviser in a university.

11. What is the woman probably working at?
- [A] B. A.
 - [B] M. A.
 - [C] Ph. D.
 - [D] Post Doctorial.
12. How will she get her degree?
- [A] She needs 36 credits.
 - [B] She'll have to get 15 credits each from English and Education Departments.
 - [C] She can write a thesis.
 - [D] She can take 2 more selected courses.
13. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in this talk?
- [A] She should take American Literature.
 - [B] Her English is not so good as he expected.
 - [C] She's had English Literature.
 - [D] She must take American Prose and Fiction.
14. What conclusion may be drawn from the talk?
- [A] She's been in the United States before.
 - [B] She'd like to go fast in her studies.
 - [C] She'll also take exams on audited courses.
 - [D] She would rather take fewer classes than fail any.

Questions 15 – 18 are based on the following dialogue.

15. What is the woman interested in seeing?
- [A] An exhibit of painting.
 - [B] A Broadway play.
 - [C] A modern dance production.

[D] An opera.

16. Who gave New York its nickname?

[A] Artists.

[B] Tour guides.

[C] Grocers.

[D] Musicians.

17. When did New York get its nickname?

[A] In the late seventeenth century.

[B] In the early eighteenth century.

[C] In the late nineteenth century.

[D] In the early twentieth century.

18. What does the word "Apple" in the phrase "the Big Apple" mean?

[A] An instrument.

[B] A city.

[C] A theater.

[D] A concert.

Questions 19 – 21 are based on the following dialogue.

19. Why does Steve want to leave his present job?

[A] Because he doesn't want to travel.

[B] Because he wants to travel and go home.

[C] Because he wants to do something different.

[D] Because he doesn't like his job.

20. Who is Amy?

[A] Steve's brother.

[B] Steve's wife.

[C] Steve's girlfriend.

[D] Steve's boss.

21. What does Steve want to do?

[A] Travel.

[B] Live in other countries.

[C] Study French.

[D] Investigate a case.

Questions 22 – 25 are based on the following monologue.

22. What kind of game does the speaker believe football is?

[A] Interesting and exciting.

[B] Stupid and dangerous.

[C] Gloomy and sad.

[D] Moving and exhilarating.

23. Why does the speaker believe that football is dangerous?

[A] The spectators often get hurt.

[B] Many people get killed in the matches.

[C] The footballers often get hurt in the matches.

- [D] Many people shout and scream like madmen.
24. Which of the following comments will not be used by the speaker to describe people who watch football matches?
- [A] They must be mad.
[B] They are dangerous.
[C] They are gentle and polite.
[D] They are stupid.
25. Why does the speaker think that the footballers are rich and famous?
- [A] They are mad.
[B] They can kick a ball around.
[C] They are experts in one special field.
[D] They are very clever.

SECTION II Use of English

(15 minutes)

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C, or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Gold! This word swept the world like wild fire at the end of the 1840's and into the 1850's. Gold was discovered in the streams and rivers of California, British Columbia, and the Yukon. The whole world was excited about the stories __ 26 __ from the West Coast of North America. One story that __ 27 __ the London newspapers reported a ship __ 28 __ in Seattle, loaded with a ton of gold from the goldfields. __ 29 __ this was an exaggeration on the part of the reporter, people believed __ 30 __.

There were many people all over the world who were bored with life in the __ 31 __, and sick of __ 32 __ into dirty little offices to work for __ 33 __ to nothing. __ 34 __ called to these people.

Very __ 35 __ of the people who headed out with high hopes were able to find their __ 36 __. Most were not used to the __ 37 __ life, and many of these died, cold, hungry, and alone.

The __ 38 __ find in history was in the Yukon, by an Indian and his family. His name was Taglish Charlie. He was only __ 39 __ Indian, but he chose to live with the Indian people. Some of the white men were not even __ 40 __ with him. Another prospector __ 41 __ the name of Cormack, discriminated against Charlie and his family, so __ 42 __ Charlie and his friends found their gold, they did not tell Cormack. Cormack __ 43 __ the find of the century, __ 44 __ he would never forgive Charlie __ 45 __.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 26. [A] come | [B] came | [C] comes | [D] coming |
| 27. [A] reached | [B] arrived | [C] got | [D] stretched |
| 28. [A] dock | [B] docking | [C] docked | [D] docks |
| 29. [A] Since | [B] As | [C] Although | [D] As long as |
| 30. [A] them | [B] him | [C] it | [D] her |
| 31. [A] countryside | [B] towns | [C] cities | [D] villages |
| 32. [A] being crowded | [B] crowding | [C] crowded | [D] being crowd |
| 33. [A] near | [B] close | [C] next | [D] almost |
| 34. [A] A goldfield | [B] The goldfield | [C] The goldfields | [D] Goldfields |
| 35. [A] little | [B] a little | [C] few | [D] a few |
| 36. [A] dreams | [B] illusions | [C] nightmares | [D] mirages |
| 37. [A] rough | [B] tough | [C] severe | [D] intense |
| 38. [A] latest | [B] largest | [C] greatest | [D] best |
| 39. [A] a part | [B] partial | [C] particularly | [D] partly |
| 40. [A] kind | [B] familiar | [C] generous | [D] friendly |
| 41. [A] in | [B] by | [C] under | [D] as |
| 42. [A] while | [B] where | [C] when | [D] as soon as |
| 43. [A] missed | [B] ignored | [C] failed | [D] refused |
| 44. [A] anything | [B] everything | [C] something | [D] nothing |
| 45. [A] at | [B] for | [C] to | [D] in |

SECTION III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following three texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by drawing a thick line across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Text 1

Australia is one of the world's most urbanized countries, with about 70 per cent of the population living in the 10 largest cities. Most of the population is concentrated along the eastern seaboard and the south-eastern corner of the continent.

Australia's lifestyle reflects its mainly Western origins, but Australia is also a multicultural society which has been enriched by nearly five million settlers from almost 200 nations. Four out of 10 Australians are migrants or the first-generation children of migrants, half of them from non-English speaking background. In 1991 - 1992, East Asia contributed 41 per cent of settler arrivals.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people totalled 265,378 at the last census, nearly 1.5 per cent of the population. Two thirds of the indigenous people live in towns and cities. Many others live in rural and remote areas, and some still have a broadly traditional way of life. It is generally thought that Aboriginal people began living on the continent 50,000 to 60,000 years ago, and some authorities believe their occupation may date back 100,000 years.

Australia's national anthem, *Advance Australia Fair*, is revised version of a late 19th-century patriotic song. It was declared the national anthem in April 1984, replacing *God Save the Queen*, which was designated the royal anthem. In the same year, Australia officially adopted green and gold as its national colours. Australia's official language is English, by common usage rather than law. Australian English does not differ significantly from other forms of English, although some colloquial and slang expressions are unique.

The flag of Australia is the only one to fly over a whole continent. The small Union Jack represents the historical link with Britain, the large seven-pointed star represents the six States and Territories, and the small stars form the Southern Cross — a prominent feature of the southern hemisphere night sky. Australia's coat of arms — the official emblem of the Australian Government — was granted by King George V in 1912. The arms consist of a shield containing the badges of the six states. The supporters are native Australian fauna — a kangaroo and an emu. A yellow-flowered native plant, wattle, also appears in the design.

46. Which of the following statement is NOT true according to the passage?
- [A] Most of the Australian population lives in large cities.
 - [B] Two out of ten Australians have non-English speaking background.
 - [C] It is not officially stated that the official language of Australia is English.
 - [D] East Asians account for 41 per cent of Australia's population.
47. Where do most of the Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders live?
- [A] Eastern seaboard.
 - [B] South-eastern corner of the continent.
 - [C] Towns and cities.
 - [D] Remote areas.
48. It is not mentioned in the passage that _____.
- [A] green and gold were adopted as national colors in 1984
 - [B] the national flag of Australia indicates its geographical position
 - [C] the national flag of Australia shows its historical connection with Britain
 - [D] Australian English is similar to British English rather than American English
49. What is the official emblem of the Australian Government?
- [A] God save the Queen.
 - [B] Advance Australia Fair.
 - [C] Coat of arms.
 - [D] The Union Jack.
50. Which statement about the Australia's national anthem is true?

- [A] Advance Australia Fair had not been Australia's national anthem until 1984.
- [B] Advance Australia Fair was designated the royal anthem.
- [C] Australia's national anthem is a late 19th-century patriotic song.
- [D] God Save the Queen was a late 19th-century patriotic song.

Text 2

In 1535, the Bishop of Panama was travelling from Panama to Peru. His ship was becalmed for some days. The strong ocean currents carried his ship over five hundred miles off course. There, right on the equator, they found a group of black rocky islands, which he said were "uninviting".

For the next few hundred years, people mostly agreed with his assessment. In 1832, the islands were taken by Ecuador. The Ecuadorian government made several unsuccessful attempts to settle the islands. The settlers were very unhappy with the very difficult living conditions.

Because of the very interesting wildlife there, in 1972, UNESCO named the Galapagos Islands as World Heritage Site. There are some 280 such sites around the world, designated such because they have "outstanding universal significance." UNESCO is still very active there, where they operate a research station. They also make rules for the tourists, who could destroy the delicate flora and fauna very easily. Only certain numbers of people are allowed to visit the islands at one time, they must be with a guide, and they must stay on the designated pathways.

Pirates hid out there, and passing whalers stopped there to collect up tortoises. They found that the giant tortoises could stay alive for weeks in their ships, and so provide fresh meat for the crews. Eventually the Islands were named the Galapagos Islands, meaning turtles. There are many funny stories of unsuspecting stevedores who came upon a forgotten tortoise in the dark depths of a ship docked in London.

Tortoises are terrestrial turtles, belonging to the lizard family. They have been around for a long time; scientists think that they have changed very little since the time of the dinosaurs. There are two kinds on the Galapagos Islands: those that live in dry places, and those that live in wet places. The tortoises from the wet places have a very smooth round shell, and they can reach a meter across, and weigh 275 kilograms. The one from the dry places has made many adaptations to its environment. It is smaller, and its shell rises up sharply in the middle. Its shell is more triangular, for forcing itself through the dry growth of grass or shrubs. Because it may have to lift its feet higher, to step over obstacles, and lift its head higher to feed, its shell is deeply notched to allow for these movements.

51. Who named the Islands the Galapagos Islands?

- [A] UNESCO.
- [B] The bishop of Panama.
- [C] The Ecuadorian government.
- [D] It is not clearly stated.

52. The Galapagos Islands are considered as having “outstanding universal significance” because of the _____.
- [A] geographical position of the islands
 - [B] the black rocks on the islands
 - [C] difficult living conditions on the islands
 - [D] interesting wildlife on the islands
53. Which of the following is not the limit for people to visit the Galapagos Islands?
- [A] Only a limited number of people can go there.
 - [B] There must be a guide to accompany them.
 - [C] People can visit the islands only once.
 - [D] Tourists are not allowed to choose their routes on the islands.
54. Compared with the tortoises from dry places the one from wet places is _____.
- [A] bigger with a less triangular shell
 - [B] bigger with a more triangular shell
 - [C] smaller with a less triangular shell
 - [D] smaller with a more triangular shell
55. Tortoises are captured by _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| [A] UNESO researchers | [B] pirates |
| [C] whalers | [D] stevedores |

Text 3

Have you ever been angry at a machine? Most of us have the urge to kick out car if it won't start, or to throw a pencil across the room if it breaks. Afterwards, when our temper has cooled down, we may laugh at our own stupidity.

It wasn't always a laughing matter, though. In England, there was a man named Ned Ludd, who was the leader of a group who smashed a lot of machinery. The time was 1811. Modern machinery was being introduced into the textile industry. There were many people who had what is called a “cottage industry”. These people worked at home. They raised the sheep. Then they cut the wool off the sheep. They cleaned the wool, and then carefully made the wool into fine cloth, which they were able to sell at good prices. In 1810 and 1811, there was a sudden change. Factories were built which would buy the wool directly from the farmers. They had machinery which could make the wool into fabrics. Often the machinery could make better fabric than the people could at home using their old methods. When the people who worked at home wanted to sell their cloth, sometimes they found that they couldn't sell it, because the factories were making better cloth, and could make it cheaper. The centuries old way of life was threatened. Some people were very unhappy. Ned Ludd organized a group of people to try to stop this new movement. They went out at night with big hammers and smashed the new machinery and burned down the factories.

The factory owners were very angry. Their view was that they were employing large numbers of people, and when their factory was destroyed, it put these people out of work. The factory owners, because they had a lot of money, had a lot of influence. They influenced parliament to pass a law that made the smashing of machinery a capital offence. This means that if you smashed machinery, they could kill you. By 1824, Ned Ludd, and twenty-four of his followers, known as Luddites, had been hanged.

Ned Ludd, like so many other people, wanted to stop progress. His way of life was threatened, and he could see that life as he knew it would never be the same.

56. The following reasons explain why some people can not sell their cloth well except _____.
[A] factories could buy the wool directly from the farmers
[B] the machinery could make better fabric than the people using old methods
[C] the factories could make cloth cheaper
[D] the fabrics produced by machine are of high quality and low cost
57. People who worked in cottage industry were the people who _____.
[A] raised sheep
[B] worked at home
[C] worked in textile industry
[D] operated a lot of machinery
58. Luddites are _____.
[A] people who have been angry at a machine
[B] people like Ned Ludd who engaged themselves in smashing machinery
[C] people like Ned Ludd who wanted to hold back the wheel of history
[D] people in cottage industry who were angry at the machinery
59. According to the law, people who had destroyed machinery would _____.
[A] be hanged
[B] face death punishment
[C] be laughed at for their stupidity
[D] be put into prison or be fined
60. The author's attitude toward Ned Ludd is _____.
[A] sympathetic [B] critic
[C] appreciative [D] not stated in the passage

Part B

Directions:

Read the following paragraphs in which 5 people talk about the care of aging parents. For questions 61 to 65, match the name of each person (61 to 65) to one of the statements (A to G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Nicholas Mednick:

The nuclear family is the most common life style, so aging persons are used to living alone. Problems arise, however, when they become ill or disabled. Very often their children have not enough place to host them in their house. On the other hand, when the house is big enough to welcome an ill or disabled, aging parents, the family is not primed to do it.

Iry Milo:

A solution is to have the aging parents in a nursing home. Sometimes, it is the best way for aging parents who like companionship and fear loneliness. However, it's often sad for both children and parents. Children feel guilty to abandon their parents and aging parents feel abandoned by their children. Taking care of aging and sometimes disabled parents can be such a heavy duty that some adults decide to move their parents to a nursing home, even though they feel really guilty.

Peg Bozik:

Elderly parents usually stay with their children. Children become their caretakers. This is one solution, but this situation is hard because the children already have their own families and other compromises. Children share the responsibilities of caring for their parents, but usually their daughters or daughters-in-law are the ones who take care of them. Their sons' contribution is mainly financial aid. For women this can be a great strain because they might also need to take care of their children and spouse.

Keith Vaux:

Another solution is to pay a nurse that can take care of aging parents. Children will share the amount of money that they have to pay for this service. Having a person that can take care of their parents makes life easier for them. In this situation, they only have to provide a companionship to their parents for a few hours a week or whenever their parents ask them to go someplace with them.

Erica Cooper:

I think that aging parents in my country are not in a good position because when they can not take care of themselves, and sometimes no one can take care of them. Because in my country people become full-time workers, the situation today is not like the situation in the past in which all members of the family worked together in the house. It's hard for people who have to work full-time to make a living and take care of their parents at the same time. Unfortunately, sometimes they have to make a hard decision to send their parents to nursing homes.