



决胜 大学英语四级

模拟试题

ENGLISH TEST COLLECTION FOR 21 CENTURY

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中国三峡出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

决胜大学英语四级.模拟试题/郑明等编. —北京:中国三峡出版社,2002.10
ISBN 7-80099-675-1

I. 决… II. 郑… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题
IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 073770 号

中国三峡出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区太平路 23 号院 12 号楼 100036)

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北京昌平百善印刷厂印刷 新华书店经销

2002 年 10 月第 1 版 2002 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

开本:787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张:9.5

字数:300 千字 印数:1—5000 册

ISBN7-80099-675-1/H·45 定价:12.00 元

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Model Test One

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. A) He's better.
C) He's sick in bed.
B) He's complaining.
D) He's cold.
2. A) He met Miss Mary.
C) He worked all night.
B) He did his homework.
D) He managed to take long.
3. A) Because the planes turn sharply.
C) Because there are no signs.
B) Because it is 22 miles.
D) Because of driving conditions.
4. A) The woman insists on going out.
B) The woman doesn't like watching TV.
C) The man promised her a gift on her birthday.
D) The man is too tired to go out.
5. A) The man wants to reserve a room.
B) The man reserved a room some time ago.
C) The man has booked a room with no bath.
D) The man wants to buy a flat on the second floor.
6. A) An account.
C) To write a check.
B) Money.
D) To count it.
7. A) He will only be available in the afternoon.
B) It's not his office hour.
C) He doesn't have time.
D) He is too tired after class.
8. A) When the meeting is to be held.
B) Who are going to attend the meeting.
C) Where the meeting is to be held.
D) What's to be discussed at the meeting.

9. A) Doctor and patient. B) Boss and secretary.
 C) Husband and wife. D) Teacher and student.
10. A) She already has tickets for both of them.
 B) She's trying to fool him.
 C) She thinks it's going to be hard to get tickets.
 D) She doesn't want to get tickets because they might have to stay home.

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 spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Breakfast. B) Lunch.
 C) Dinner. D) Any time.
12. A) Billions. B) Millions.
 C) Tens of thousands. D) Thousands.
13. A) The restaurants have few tables and chairs.
 B) The restaurants are very small.
 C) The restaurants serve hamburgers through a window.
 D) The restaurants charge more to eat inside.

Passage Two

Questions 14 ~ 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Modernization of agriculture. B) Industrialization.
 C) Moves for job opportunities. D) Increase of the population.
15. A) Extended. B) Nuclear.
 C) Blended. D) Childless.
16. A) 10%. B) 20%.
 C) 40%. D) 50%.
17. A) Extended. B) Nuclear.
 C) Blended. D) Two-person.

Passage Three

Questions 18 ~ 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) The soil was farmed by uneducated and careless slaves.
 B) Hard times of economy had come to South Carolina.
 C) The soil of South Carolina had been planted with the same crop.
 D) Planters found their expenses rising and their incomes reduced.
19. A) To let the reader understand the feelings of young people.
 B) To let the reader learn farming methods in use at the time.

- C) To let the reader realize why more slaves were needed.
D) To let the reader understand the law of supply and demand.
20. A) Because planters grew richer.
B) Because places had to be found for young people.
C) Because they had as much cotton as they could use.
D) Because soil was less productive.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *In this part you will read four passages. After each passage, there are five questions. Choose the best answer for each question. Finding the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet and mark your answer with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 21 ~ 25 are based on the following passage:

The aim of writing a summary is precision, which means you must convey exactly what the author wanted to get across, but in fewer words. Students are sometimes surprised to learn that it is easier to be both accurate and brief if the main ideas are entirely rephrased, except for any irreplaceable key words or technical terms necessary for precision. Trying to patch together pieces of the original is difficult and rarely results in a clear summary. To do the job effectively, you will need to substitute words for phrases, phrases for sentences and general statements for lists of details.

Such rephrasing demands a wide vocabulary and the ability to choose the most appropriate words for conveying what the author intended. This is one reason why it is so important to read widely and become acquainted with words as they are actually used. Learning words in context not only adds to the number of words known. It is also the best way to become aware of subtle differences in near-synonyms. The search for appropriate language develops an appreciation of shades of meaning. By demanding a precise use of words, therefore, the habit of summarizing encourages further vocabulary growth.

A good summary never misrepresents an author by making him say something he did not intend to say, connecting his ideas inaccurately or changing his emphasis. Neither does it add information or conclusions nor in the original. In making research notes it is very important to distinguish clearly between your summary of the author's ideas and your personal comments on the ideas; the difference must be clear in the talk or essay based on these notes too.

For most summaries, it is best to begin with the usual previewing and a rapid reading for general comprehension. The close reading which follows can be broken into manageable parts by pausing after each paragraph or group of related paragraphs to phrase the main ideas mentally. At the end of a section, the ideas can often be unified in a more general statement. One advantage of these pauses is that you are continually testing and improving your comprehension. For research notes, pausing also encourages you to check the relevance of the information for your purposes before you go to the trouble of recording it.

Having already established what the main ideas are and how they can be condensed, you can concentrate at the writing stage on choosing accurate words to link the ideas together. Transition words such as *because*, *however*, *although* and *also* indicate how ideas are related and contribute to a smooth style.

21. According to the passage, the ability to summarize _____ vocabulary development.
- A) determines
 - B) has little to do with
 - C) must be preceded by
 - D) goes hand in hand with
22. Words in the original passage should be retained in a summary _____.
- A) as often as possible
 - B) when precision demands it
 - C) when they are difficult
 - D) whenever they are technical
23. The best way to write a summary is to _____.
- A) pick out important phrases
 - B) alternate reading and writing
 - C) rephrase essentials
 - D) reduce sentences to phrases
24. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
- A) Quotations from the original often result in a good summary.
 - B) Making a summary demands a wide vocabulary.
 - C) A good summary represents the thoughts of the author precisely.
 - D) It is best to choose accurate words.
25. The most important quality of a good summary is _____.
- A) brevity
 - B) precision
 - C) style
 - D) good expression

Passage Two

Questions 26 ~ 30 are based on the following passage:

During the early years of this century, wheat was seen as the very lifeblood of Western Canada. When the crops were good, the economy was good; when the crops failed, there was depression (萧条). People on city streets watched the yields and the price of wheat with almost as much feeling as if they were growers. The marketing of wheat became an increasingly favorite topic of conversation.

War set the stage for the most dramatic events in marketing the western crop. For years, farmers mistrusted speculative (投机的) grain selling as carried on through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange (温尼伯谷物交易所). Wheat prices were generally low in the autumn, but farmers could not wait for markets to improve. 5. It had happened too often that they sold their wheat soon after harvest when farm debts were coming due, only to see prices rising, and speculators getting rich. On various occasions, producer groups asked for firmer controls, but governments had no wish to become involved, at least not until wartime wheat prices threatened to run wild.

Anxious to check inflation (通货膨胀) and rising living costs, the federal government appointed a board of grain supervisors to handle deliveries from the crops of 1917 and 1918. Grain Exchange trading was suspended, and farmers sold at prices fixed by the board. To handle the crop of 1919, the government appointed the first Canadian Wheat Board, with full authority to buy, sell, and set prices.

26. The passage gives us a brief introduction of wheat in Canada _____.
A) in the past fifty years
B) in the last century
C) during the early years of this century
D) from the beginning of this century to the present
27. According to the passage, Canadian farmers at that time often sold their wheat soon after harvest because _____.
A) they need money to buy other daily necessities
B) the wheat price after harvest was much higher
C) the wheat would go bad if they were not sold immediately
D) they could get money to pay farm debts
28. According to the passage, wheat prices became uncontrollable in the period of _____.
A) war
B) harvest
C) depression
D) disaster
29. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the word "check"?
A) examine
B) control
C) look into
D) finance
30. In 1919, who determined wheat prices of Canada?
A) the Canadian Wheat Board
B) the market
C) the Winnipeg Grain Exchange
D) the government

Passage Three

Questions 31 ~ 35 are based on the following passage.

This is a rather strange story but it is quite true. In December 1966 a burglar broke into a golf club on the outskirts of a small town. When the police arrived to investigate, they found an unusual clue — a piece of cheese with a bitemark in it. The burglar had gone into the kitchen and had eaten some food there. Then he had stolen some cigarettes and a little money.

The police sergeant in charge of the case guessed that the burglar was a local man. He thought that professional thieves would not bother to break into a golf club. They would know that there was not much worth stealing in such a place. He made enquiries in the town and asked three suspects to come to the police station. When he questioned them about burglary, they all denied raiding the club. The sergeant then gave each man a piece of cheese and asked him to bite it. He took the pieces of cheese to a dental surgeon and asked him to compare the bite marks with those in the piece of cheese found at the golf club. The dentist said that the bite mark made by one of the suspects was the same as that in the piece of cheese found at the scene of the burglary.

The police sergeant released two of the suspects and questioned the third one. At first the man claimed that he was innocent and said that he had an alibi. The police sergeant knew that the man was lying so he encouraged him to talk until he began to contradict himself. Then the sergeant told him about the bite marks and the man confessed.

31. Why is the story strange?

- A) Because the burglar had eaten some food.

- B) Because there was a piece of cheese.
 - C) Because the burglar broke into a small golf club.
 - D) Because the story happened on the outskirts of a small town.
32. Why did the sergeant guess that the burglar was a local man?
- A) Because he has gone into the kitchen.
 - B) Because he had stolen some cigarettes and a little money.
 - C) Because it is different from professional theft.
 - D) Because there was nothing important in the club.
33. The three suspects were given a piece of cheese each because _____.
- A) a very important clue was a piece of cheese with bitemark.
 - B) they denied raiding the club.
 - C) in this way the sergeant can ask dentist for help.
 - D) A and C
34. What does the word “alibi” in the third line of the last paragraph most probably mean?
- A) Proof that he was innocent.
 - B) Excuse that he was not there when the burglar took place.
 - C) Illness that makes him unable to raid the golf club.
 - D) Contempt because the golf club actually was not worth his effort.
35. The police sergeant can be best described as _____.
- A) clever
 - B) strict
 - C) hard-working
 - D) warm-hearted

Questions 36 ~ 40 are based on the following passage:

Today there is considerable scientific speculation about living on the moon. When man will begin life on the lunar surface is still not determined. But experts believed that colonization will take place in three stages. First, there will be increasing periods of exploration with temporary shelters. These periods will be followed by longer stays with housing under the surface of the moon, and daily necessities brought by the colonizers themselves. Finally, colonies that are self-supporting will be established.

The characteristics of the moon that make it bad for human survival may make it ideal for certain kinds of manufacturing. Operations requiring a vacuum, extreme cold, or sterility (无菌) are examples. Precision ball bearings, industrial diamonds or pharmaceuticals (药品) might be produced on the moon.

- A) the same as that of North America.
B) larger than that of North and South Americas

- C) equal to that of North and South Americas
D) far smaller than that of North and South Americas
37. The temperature on the moon can be as high as _____.
A) + 120 degrees Centigrade B) + 270 degrees Centigrade
C) - 150 degrees Centigrade D) - 30 degrees Centigrade
38. According to this passage, the colonization of the moon _____.
A) will soon be realized
B) can be done under the lunar surface
C) is being speculated about by many scientists.
D) sounds entirely impossible
39. To stay alive on the moon, the early settlers must first of all be able to _____.
A) develop commerce
B) get enough food, oxygen and water
C) make discoveries important to science
D) explore the possibilities of industrial development
40. Though the environment on the moon is bad for human survival, it is very good for _____.
A) making such things as industrial diamonds
B) all kinds of manufactured goods
C) medical treatment
D) commercial development

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

41. I walked too much yesterday and _____ are still aching now.
A) my leg's muscles B) my muscles of leg
C) my leg muscles D) my muscles of the leg
42. I intended _____ the matter with you, but I had some guests then.
A) discuss B) having discussed
C) to have discussed D) discussing
43. I studied in Beijing when I was young, and _____ was at Beijing Film Academy.
A) this B) it C) which D) that
44. He hardly ever leaves the house after ten at night, _____?
A) doesn't he B) so does he
C) does he D) nor does he
45. Following are comments about the behavior that people in Korea usually expect in various social _____.
A) occasions B) cases C) situations D) circumstances

46. Even before he got to the chemist's he had lost the _____ for the medicine, and had to go back to the doctor to get another one.
A) receipt B) remedy C) recipe D) prescription
47. Mr. Browning was _____ into thinking that he was an honest man.
A) cheated B) deceived C) fooled D) confused
48. In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
A) which B) what C) that D) one
49. This noted scientist _____ his achievement _____ years of hard work.
A) contributed ... to B) distributed ... to
C) added ... to D) attributed ... to
50. I bought the hat because the colors _____ the colors of the coat.
A) agree with B) match
C) fit D) suit
51. _____ of half-starving foxes were roaming the snow-covered mountain areas.
A) Herds B) Packs C) Flocks D) Crowds
52. Stella is the only one of the girls who _____ good at skating.
A) are B) is C) has been D) had been
53. It is not considered _____ to litter in public.
A) respectful B) respective C) respected D) respectable
54. "Excuse me, your car is _____, please drive it to a parking lot."
A) in a way B) on way
C) in the way D) on the way
55. He _____ that matter that he won over his opponent.
A) handled such B) so handled
C) such handled D) handled as
56. The boys _____ on James. They hid his shoes and he could not find them.
A) made fun B) played a joke
C) had fun D) made a joke
57. The movements of a clock are _____, and that is why we can use it to measure time.
A) regular B) smooth C) punctual D) continuous
58. The poor old woman can't _____ her hotwater bottle.
A) do without B) do with
C) do up D) do away with
59. I found my children there, most of them _____ boys.
A) are B) were
C) being D) been
60. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably _____ spring.
A) later B) last C) latter D) late
61. When he graduated from high school he got his _____.
A) diplomat B) certificate C) degree D) identity

62. The rain was heavy and _____ the land was flooded.
 A) consequently B) continuously
 C) constantly D) consistently
63. Petrol is refined from the _____ oil we take out of the ground.
 A. fresh B. original
 C. rude D. crude
64. The atmosphere _____ certain gases mixed together in definite proportions.
 A) is consists of B) composes of C) is made up D) consisted of
65. After the _____, the gang got away in a red car.
 A) holdback B) holdover C) holdup D) holdall
66. They have a small library in which you can find a _____ of books on _____ fields.
 A) variation ... varied B) variety ... varied
 C) variety ... various D) variation ... various
67. "My hat was here a second ago but now it's missing. Someone _____ a joke about me!"
 A) must have made B) must be making
 C) must make D) must have been made
68. A cold room was the _____ of leaving the window wide open all day.
 A) condit on B) effect C) outcome D) consequence
69. I promise to _____ the work is done on time.
 A) see to it that B) see it that
 C) it which to see D) see which to it
70. The same can be said of factory farms, where animals are kept under very _____ conditions.
 A) similar B) likely C) close D) like

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Did you ever have someone's name on the tip of your tongue and yet you were unable to recall it? 71 this happens again, do not 72 to recall it. Do something 73 for a couple of minutes. 74 the name may come into your head. The name is there, since you have met 75 person and learned his name. It 76 has to be dug out. The initial effort to recall 77 the mind for operation, but it is the subconscious (下意识的) 78 that go to work to dig up a 79 memory. Forcing yourself to recall 80 never helps because it doesn't 81 your memory; it only tightens it. Students find the preparatory method helpful 82 examinations. They read over the questions. 83 trying to answer any of them. 84 they answer first the ones 85 which they are most confident. Meanwhile, deeper mental activities in the subconscious mind are taking 86; work is being done on the 87 difficult question. By the time the easier questions are answered, answers 88 the more difficult ones will usually begin to 89 into consciousness. It is often 90 a question of waiting for recall to come to the memory.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 71. A) As | B) When | C) While | D) Whether |
| 72. A) try | B) want | C) hesitate | D) wait |
| 73. A) simple | B) apart | C) else | D) similar |
| 74. A) unless | B) and | C) or | D) until |
| 75. A) some | B) certain | C) a | D) this |
| 76. A) then | B) really | C) only | D) indeed |
| 77. A) leads | B) begins | C) helps | D) prepares |
| 78. A) deeds | B) activities | C) movements | D) procedures |
| 79. A) light | B) fresh | C) dim | D) dark |
| 80. A) merely | B) almost | C) barely | D) hardly |
| 81. A) loosen | B) weaken | C) decrease | D) reduce |
| 82. A) into | B) in | C) about | D) by |
| 83. A) after | B) besides | C) before | D) against |
| 84. A) Thus | B) But | C) Therefore | D) Then |
| 85. A) of | B) with | C) for | D) in |
| 86. A) place | B) shape | C) charge | D) action |
| 87. A) too | B) less | C) not | D) more |
| 88. A) to | B) of | C) about | D) for |
| 89. A) appear | B) grow | C) extend | D) come |
| 90. A) nearly | B) likely | C) just | D) even |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *The Study of a Foreign Language*. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline below:

The Study of a Foreign Language

1. Foreign language is a required course both in middle school and college.
2. A language is a means of communication.
3. Importance of learning foreign language.

参考答案

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C
11. D 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. B 16. D 17. C 18. B 19. D 20. D

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

21. D 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. B 26. C 27. D 28. A 29. B 30. A
31. C 32. D 33. D 34. B 35. A 36. D 37. A 38. C 39. B 40. A

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

41. C 42. C 43. D 44. C 45. A 46. D 47. B 48. B 49. D 50. B
51. B 52. B 53. D 54. C 55. B 56. B 57. A 58. A 59. C 60. D
61. B 62. A 63. D 64. D 65. C 66. C 67. B 68. D 69. A 70. A

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

71. B 72. A 73. C 74. B 75. D 76. C 77. D 78. B 79. C 80. B
81. A 82. B 83. C 84. D 85. A 86. A 87. D 88. A 89. D 90. C

Part V Writing

The Study of a Foreign Language

Foreign language is a required course both in middle school and college. When one enters a middle school, he starts learning a foreign language. He will continue his foreign language learning if he has a chance to go to college. Both in middle school and college, one must pass the examination in a foreign language in order to graduate. But why should we learn a foreign language?

We learn a foreign language in order to know the world better. A language is a means of communication. As different countries use different languages, we can't communicate with one another if we don't know the languages of the others. In order to have a good knowledge of the world we must learn foreign languages well.

What is more, foreign languages play an important part in the exchange of experience in science and technology as well as in culture. Our country is now still a developing country, so we should learn advanced science and technology from developed countries. By means of foreign languages we can also exchange experiences. So we say it is really important for us to study foreign languages.

听力材料

(Model Test One)

Section A

1. W: I heard you caught a cold. How are you doing today?
M: I can't complain. At least I'm out of bed.
Q: How is the man today?
2. W: John, do you think it will take long to complete the assignment Miss Mary gave us?
M: No, I managed to do it all last night.
Q: What did John do?
3. W: How do you get to Route 22 from the airport?
M: Take the airport exit and immediately get onto Route 1 north. Then right away take the exit for Route 21 and 22, and follow the signs for 22. On account of the construction, there are several very sharp turns, so be careful.
Q: Why should the woman be careful?
4. M: I don't feel like going out. Why don't we just stay home and watch TV instead?
W: Come on, you promised to take me out for dinner and to the theatre on my birthday.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
5. M: Hello, my name is Carlson. I believe you have a room booked for me.
W: Carlson? Oh, yes, Mr. Carlson. It's a single room with a bath, on the second floor. I hope it will suit you, sir.
Q: What does the conversation tell us?
6. M: I'd like to cash this check.
W: You can do that only if you have an account with us. Do you have one?
Q: What does the man want?
7. W: Excuse me, Professor Haile. May I ask you a few questions?
M: Yes, of course. But I'm sorry I have a class at ten. Why don't you come in my office hours? That's 4 to 5 p.m. Monday, Thursday and Friday.
Q: Why cannot Professor Haile answer her questions now?
8. W: Did you get my message about the meeting on Monday?
M: Yes, I did. But I'm still not quite sure what the meeting is about. Not bad news, I hope.
Q: What does the man wish to know most?
9. M: What seems to be the trouble, Mrs. Smith?
W: I feel tired all the time, and I threw up last night.
Q: What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
10. M: Do you want to see if I can get tickets to the football game next week?
W: I don't think we stand a chance, but try anyway.
Q: What does the woman mean?

Section B

Passage One

The younger members of most American families don't like foreign food. They like hamburgers. Their idea of good meal is a hamburger, served with ketchup and French fried potatoes, which are called French fries. French fries are not considered foreign: most American children and teenagers love to eat them any time of day or night.

Millions of hamburgers and French fries are eaten every year. Thousands of roadside restaurants prepare and sell them. These are not really restaurants in the usual sense; they often have little space for tables and chairs. Many people buy their hamburgers and take them home to eat, or eat them in their cars.

Sometimes it is not necessary to go inside in order to buy the hamburgers. They are ordered through a window in the restaurant and then are handed out through the window to the waiting customer. Sometimes the customer does not even have to get out of his car.

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the passage you have just heard:

11. When are French fries eaten?
12. How many hamburgers do Americans eat each year?
13. Why can customers stay in their car at some hamburger restaurants?

Passage Two

The American family unit is in the process of change. There used to be mainly two types of families: the extended and the nuclear. The extended family has grandparents, living in the same house or nearby. Then as job patterns changed and the economy progressed from agricultural to industrial, people were forced to move to different parts of the country for job opportunities. These moves split up the extended family. The nuclear family became more common; this consisted of only the parents and the children. Besides these two types of traditional groupings, today's family can be made up of various combinations. With the divorce rate nearly one in two, there is an increase in single-parent homes: a father or mother living with one or more children. "Blended families" occur when previously married men and women marry again and combine the children from former marriages into a new family. On the other hand, some couples are deciding not to have any children at all, so there is an increase in two-person childless families. There are also more people who live alone: single, widowed or divorced. Now one in five Americans live alone.

Questions 14 ~ 17 are based on the passage you have just heard:

14. What actually split up the traditional family?
15. With the industrialization of American society, what kind of family became more common?
16. What is the divorce rate in America today according to the passage?
17. What is the family called which is composed of parents with children from previous marriages?

Passage Three

At this time the state of South Carolina was having hard times. Year after year the soil had been planted to the same crop. It was farmed by uneducated and careless slaves. and the planters knew little about soil conservation. Because the soil was beginning to wear out, crops were smaller. The younger people were not satisfied to raise cotton on the poor soil of the old South. Many of them moved westward and started cotton plantations in Alabama and Mississippi. Moreover, so much cotton had been shipped to factories in England and New