

大学英语四级考试

标准模拟考场

全国大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组 编

- ★ 北京大学和清华大学原命题、阅卷专家亲自参与编写，讯息权威
- ★ 展现历年试题精华，解析详尽、规避误区，提供最佳的解题思路
- ★ 严格按照最新考试大纲精神编写，精讲精练与模拟实战紧密结合
- ★ 揭示命题原则，总结规律，传授技巧，切实提升综合应试的能力

710分
(新题型)

Listening

Reading

Cloze

Translation

Writing



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大学出版社

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丛书总序

大学英语考试是一项大规模标准化考试,是一个“标准关联的常模参照测验”。大学英语四、六级考试作为一项全国性的教学考试,由国家教育部高教司主办,分为四级考试(CET-4)和六级考试(CET-6),每年各举行两次。从2005年1月起,成绩满分为710分,凡考试成绩在220分以上的考生,由国家教育部高教司委托全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发给成绩单。大学英语考试已经得到社会的承认,每年参考人数超过1100万人次,是全球参考人数最多的单次考试,目前已经成为各级人事部门录用大学毕业生的标准之一,产生了一定的社会效益。

根据对考试改革进程的要求,2007年1月起全面实施改革后的四级考试,同年6月全面实施改革后的六级考试。

在考试内容和形式上,四、六级考试加大了听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加了快速阅读理解测试,增加了非选择性试题的比例。

在试卷构成上,对四、六级考试进行的改革主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 听力理解部分的分值比例从原来的20%提高至35%,增加了长对话听力理解测试,复合式听写由原来的备选题型改为必考题型;
2. 阅读理解部分增加了快速阅读技能测试;
3. 词汇和语法知识不再单独列为考项,而融入了其他各部分试题中进行考核;
4. 增加了句子层面的汉译英测试;
5. 增加了构建型试题的比例,减少了多项选择题的比例。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,了解大学英语四、六级考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧,提高得分能力,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,倾情奉献了这套《大学英语四、六级辅导丛书》,包括:《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试历年试题精解》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试标准模拟考场》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试词汇考点详注》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试阅读理解120篇精粹》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试听力高分突破》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试完形填空、翻译与写作高分突破》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试历年试题精解》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试标准模拟考场》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试词汇考点详注》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试阅读理解120篇精粹》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试听力高分突破》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试完形填空、翻译与写作高分突破》,共12本。

这套丛书的特色如下:

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本丛书作者长期从事大学英语四、六级考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作,对大学英语四、六级考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有相当丰富的辅导和授课经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,从而使本丛书具有极高的权威性。本丛书的出版凝聚着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、鲜明的创新特色,编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本丛书全面吸收了同类图书的优点,结合作者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长、推陈出新,使丛书结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。

● **阅读理解** 阅读理解是大学英语四、六级考试中的“重中之重”。本书选材系统、全面,具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面,可以让考生系统见证英语阅读理解材料,强化英语背景知识,在阅读理解考

试中轻松取得高分。

●**历年试题精解** 历史是一面镜子，了解过去可以预知未来！通过对历年试题的详细解析，考生可以了解命题原则与规律，掌握考试脉搏。研习历年真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节，也是考生掌握考试动态并赢得高分的最佳捷径。自从实行大学英语四、六级考试以来，也时有真题重现或者与真题极其相似的现象发生，所以对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的。循着命题人的思路，我们就可以把握考试的脉搏，明确考试的重点和难点所在。全书精解历年试题，阅读理解文章均有全文翻译，全面体现题型变化，剖析命题规律和出题动态，明示命题原则。

●**标准模拟考场** 许多考生缺乏实际临场经验，全书精辟阐明解题思路，全面展现题型变化，将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中，迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力。为考生全程领航和理性分析，引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的学习成果，及时进行查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。

●**词汇考点详注** 全书包括大学英语四、六级考试大纲基本词汇及其衍生词汇。其最大的亮点是将词汇复习与考试紧密结合，将词汇测试题按照词汇的分类进行了详细深入的分析，让考生能进一步巩固对该词的掌握和运用熟练程度，做到记单词与考试紧密结合，对考试内容融会贯通。

●**听力** 全书以大学英语四、六级考试听力重点、难点和疑点为依据，在精研历年真题的基础上，精心组织了同步练习试题，相信会对考生有所裨益。全书难易结合，试题与考试真题相当，系统、全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行考查。让考生将重要考点融会贯通，举一反三，为最后赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

●**完形填空、翻译与写作** 在认真研究大学英语四、六级考试历年阅读理解、翻译与写作部分的相关考点以后，编写了符合考试深度的同步辅导与强化训练习题，让考生能见证考查的各种题型，达到熟能生巧的目的。

实践证明，一套好的复习资料能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本套丛书以大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组专家辅导经验的深厚积累，以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神，凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍，向广大考生奉献这套辅导系列，希望考生在考试中能蟾宫折桂，夺得高分！

由于时间仓促，错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

编者 于北大燕园

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大学英语四级考试 全真模拟试题(一)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a **campaign speech** in support of your election to the post of chairman of the Student Union. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 你认为自己具备什么条件(能力、性格、爱好等)可以胜任学生会主席的工作?
2. 如果当选, 你将为同学做些什么?

A Campaign Speech

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Ten Tips for Saving Money in College

College can be an expensive endeavor, even with scholarships and other kinds of financial aid. It's difficult enough balancing a class schedule—the thought of balancing a check book, on the other hand, can strike fear into the hearts of even the most studious mathematicians. Everything from textbooks, food, transportation, supplies and entertainment—these will all cost you money. There's no getting around it. However, there are easy ways to save. Here are several ways to avoid the constant panic of going broke:

Buy Textbooks from Used Bookstores

New textbooks from university bookstores can be very expensive. Brand new editions of chemistry books, for instance, can cost as much as \$300, and that's not including any lab material. However, you can cut costs on reading materials and not starve. Look around for used bookstores. Most college campuses should have several—prices are heavily discounted, and book conditions are usually good. If you have enough time before classes start, check out the Internet for your books. Even with shipping charges, prices can turn out to be cheaper from online bookstores. And don't forget—some of your friends might have

taken a course in the past. Ask around and see if you can borrow from someone.

Seek Alternative Transportation

Instead of driving to class and spending money on gas, parking passes and possible tickets, look into a local bus or subway system. If the system is run by your university, you'll probably be able to ride for free with a student ID. If a transportation system doesn't exist (or the existing one isn't safe or reliable), try to work out class schedules with friends and carpool. If you're close enough, walk or bike to class and get some much-needed exercise.

Choose the Right Meal Plan

Campus meal plans vary depending on the university—food quality, how often you eat, how much you eat, and location are all factors. A meal plan can be a good deal, however, so do a little research and see if it's worth it. Grab a brochure; ask meal plan veterans; anything to get a little taste. Some universities offer off-campus meal plans, too. These usually involve deals with food chains, so make sure the plan is appealing to you. If you decide to skip out on a meal plan, it's possible to eat enough and eat healthy on your own budget. Cut out coupons, buy in bulk and sign up for a shopper's discount card. Be creative and plan dinners with roommates and friends instead of going to more expensive restaurants.

Set Up a Student Checking Account

Banks usually cater to college students by offering free checking and savings accounts, allowing you to avoid fees on withdrawal (取款), fund transfers or the minimum amount allowed in the account. Make sure online banking is an option, as this makes it easier to follow your activity. Keep track of your account—over-drafting (透支) will only cost you more in fees. So, do what it takes to stay out of the red as much as possible.

Get Organized

It might seem like a hassle, but saving receipts of everything you purchase—from small items such as a candy bar or a CD, to big-ticket items like a new computer—is a great way to monitor your spending habits. Try it out for a month. When your thirty days are up, add up all of your expenses and see where your money went. You'd be surprised at how easy it is to cut back on unnecessary spending.

Be Creative with Your Leisure Time

Everyone needs to unwind after studying, and college campuses typically offer all sorts of opportunities—movie theaters, bars, cafes, arts centres, parks, downtown shopping centres, et cetera. Ask if any of these places offer student discounts. You can also think of alternative ways to have a good time. If you make the right choices and use a bit of creativity, you can have fun and save money at the same time. Plan a picnic in the park; make dinner for a date instead of going to a fancy restaurant; go for a bike ride around town; play Frisbee golf on campus. Any of these activities cost a fraction of the typical college experience and can be more fun.

Find a Job

If you can fit it into your busy class schedule, a part-time job is a great way to bring in some extra income and give you some more flexibility with your spending. Waiting tables or delivering food can bring in great tips, and college-town restaurants are almost always looking for new help. A great way to earn some money and get some studying done is to work at your university's library. It's not a very demanding job and is usually quiet, so you can read for class and get paid at the same time.

Get the Right Cell Phone Plan

It's difficult to get by without a cell Phone today, but with a little research you can find an affordable plan that fits your needs. If they're up for it, join a family cell phone plan with your parents. It's usually much cheaper for everyone involved than having separate plans. If you're on your own, check out

websites that offer side-by-side comparison charts of different cell phone plans. You should also avoid text messaging. Before you know it, you could rack up hundreds of dollars worth of texts when you could have communicated the same information for much less. Remember, phone companies charge both the sender and receiver of text messages, so let your friends know if you don't want them to text you five times every class. Send out e-mails or use free networking websites like Myspace or Facebook.

Smart Apartment Living

If you're not living in the dorms, split the rent with a few roommates. When thinking about appliances, see if your apartment complex provides a refrigerator, a washer and dryer, a microwave, and other handy accessories. If your parents or friends have any old appliances lying around, ask them if they'd be willing to part with them. Electricity, water and heating bills can be costly, so do your best to conserve—turn off lights when you're not in the room, use as little water as possible by taking fast showers and use heat sparingly.

Look Out for Scholarships

If you're applying for college right now or thinking about transferring to another school, it doesn't hurt to do some research on various types of financial aid provided by the school. Aside from the obvious chunk of cash you'll save in the long run, several scholarships offer all sorts of perks (补贴) and benefits—semester stipends, group trips, special access to useful resources, et cetera. If you're already enrolled but haven't received any aid, keep trying! If your grades are good and, you show you mean business, many scholarship programs give you the opportunity to apply each semester.

- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT necessary for college students to buy since they cost too much money?
 - Reference books.
 - Brand new textbooks.
 - Reading materials.
 - New editions.
- If no transportation system exists in a university, to save money on transportation, the college students should _____.
 - drive to class and spend money on gas
 - ride for free with a student ID
 - work out class schedules with friends
 - walk or bike to class
- Which of the following can make college students eat enough and eat healthy on their own budget?
 - To grab a brochure.
 - To asking meal plan veterans.
 - Not to stick on a meal plan.
 - To have shopper's discount card.
- A college student should notice his or her account because _____.
 - banks offer free checking and saving accounts
 - banks allow a student to avoid fees on withdrawals
 - it is easier to follow your activity
 - over drafting will cost more in fees
- The purpose of encouraging students to collect receipts of every purchase is to _____.
 - help them avoid unnecessary fees
 - monitor their spending habits
 - add up all expenses
 - see where their money went
- If a college student doesn't want to spend money on typical campus leisure, how to have fun and at the same time to save money?
 - Unwind after studying.
 - Ask if the place offers student discount.
 - Create some activities.
 - Go to a fancy restaurant.

7. Why working at a university's library is better than waiting tables or delivering food?
- A. College student can earn more money.
B. College student can bring in great tips.
C. College student can help others.
D. College student can read for class and meanwhile get paid.
8. To communicate the same information, sending out e-mail or using free networking web sites is much cheaper than _____.
9. A good way to save apartment living bills is to ask whether your parents or friends want to give you their _____.
10. College students with good academic achievements and poor financial background have chances to apply for _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

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. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A. It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.
B. It was mainly meant for cancer patients.
C. It might appeal more to viewers over 40.
D. It was frequently interrupted by commercials.
12. A. The man is fond of traveling.
B. The woman is a photographer.
C. The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.
D. The man admires the woman's talent in writing.
13. A. The man regrets being absent-minded.
B. The woman saved the man some trouble.
C. The man placed the reading list on a desk.
D. The woman emptied the waste paper basket.
14. A. He quit teaching in June. B. He has left the army recently.
C. He opened a restaurant near the school. D. He has taken over his brother's business.
15. A. She seldom reads books from cover to cover.
B. She is interested in reading novels.
C. She read only part of the book.
D. She was eager to know what the book was about.
16. A. She was absent all week owing to sickness.
B. She was seriously injured in a car accident.
C. She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized.
D. She had to be away from school to attend to her husband.

17. A. The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.
B. The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.
C. The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.
D. The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one.
18. A. The man had a hard time finding a parking space.
B. The woman found they had got to the wrong spot.
C. The woman was offended by the man's late arrival.
D. The man couldn't find his car in the parking lot.

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

19. A. The hotel clerk had put his reservation under another name.
B. The hotel clerk insisted that he didn't make any reservation.
C. The hotel clerk tried to take advantage of his inexperience.
D. The hotel clerk couldn't find his reservation for that night.
20. A. A grand wedding was being held in the hotel.
B. There was a conference going on in the city.
C. The hotel was undergoing major repairs.
D. It was a busy season for holiday-makers.
21. A. It was free of charge on weekends. B. It had a 15% discount on weekdays.
C. It was offered to frequent guests only. D. It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels.
22. A. Demand compensation from the hotel. B. Ask for an additional discount.
C. Complain to the hotel manager. D. Find a cheaper room in another hotel.

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

23. A. An employee in the city council at Birmingham.
B. Assistant Director of the Admissions Office.
C. Head of the Overseas Students Office.
D. Secretary of Birmingham Medical School.
24. A. Nearly fifty percent are foreigners.
B. About fifteen percent are from Africa.
C. A large majority are from Latin America.
D. A small number are from the Far East.
25. A. She will have more contact with students.
B. It will bring her capability into fuller play.
C. She will be more involved in policy-making.
D. It will be less demanding than her present job.

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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A. The lack of time. B. The quality of life.
C. The frustrations at work. D. The pressure on working families.
27. A. They were just as busy as people of today.
B. They saw the importance of collective efforts.
C. They didn't complain as much as modern man.
D. They lived a hard life by hunting and gathering.
28. A. To look for creative ideas of awarding employees.
B. To explore strategies for lowering production costs.
C. To seek new approaches to dealing with complaints.
D. To find effective ways to give employees flexibility.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A. Family violence. B. The Great Depression.
C. Her father's disloyalty. D. Her mother's bad temper.
30. A. His advanced age. B. His children's efforts.
C. His improved financial condition. D. His second wife's positive influence.
31. A. Love is blind.
B. Love breeds love.
C. Divorce often has disastrous consequences.
D. Happiness is hard to find in blended families.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A. It was located in a park. B. Its owner died of a heart attack.
C. It went bankrupt all of a sudden. D. Its potted plants were for lease only.
33. A. Planting some trees in the greenhouse. B. Writing a want ad to a local newspaper.
C. Putting up a "Going Out of Business" sign. D. Helping a customer select some purchases.
34. A. Opening an office in the new office park. B. Keeping better relations with her company.
C. Developing fresh business opportunities. D. Building a big greenhouse of his own.
35. A. Owning the greenhouse one day. B. Securing a job at the office park.
C. Cultivating more potted plants. D. Finding customers out of town.

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 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Crime is increasing worldwide. There is every reason to believe the (36) _____ will continue through the next few decades.

Crime rates have always been high in multicultural, industrialized societies such as the United States, but a new (37) _____ has appeared on the world (38) _____—rapidly rising crime rates in nations that previously reported few (39) _____. Street crimes such as robbery, rape, (40) _____, and auto theft are clearly rising, (41) _____ in eastern European countries such as Hungary and in western European nations such as the United Kingdom.

What is driving this crime (42) _____? There are no simple answers. Still, there are certain conditions (43) _____ with rising crime: increasing heterogeneity (混杂) of populations, greater cultural pluralism, higher immigration, democratization of government, (44) _____.

These conditions are increasingly observable around the world. For instance, cultures that were previously isolated and homogeneous (同种类的), such as Japan, Denmark and Greece (45) _____.

Multiculturalism can be a rewarding, enriching experience, but it can also lead to a clash of values. Heterogeneity in societies will be the rule in the twenty-first century, and (46) _____.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

Men cannot manufacture blood as efficiently as women can. This makes surgery riskier for men. Men also need more oxygen because they do not breathe as often as women. But men breathe more deeply and this exposes them to another risk. When the air is polluted, they draw more of it into their lungs.

A more recent and chilling finding is the effect of automobile and truck exhaust fumes on children's intelligence. These exhaust fumes are the greatest source of lead pollution in cities. Researchers have found that the children with the highest concentration of lead in their bodies have the lowest scores on intelligence tests and that boy's score lower than girls. It is possible that these low scores are connected to the deeper breathing that is typical of the male.

Men's bones are larger than women's and they are arranged somewhat differently. The feminine walk that evokes so many whistles is a matter of bone structure. Men have broader shoulders and a narrower pelvis, which enables them to stride out with no waste motion. A woman's wider pelvis, designed for childbearing, forces her to put more movement into each step she takes with the result that she displays a bit of a jiggle and sway as she walks.

If you think a man is brave because he climbs a ladder to clean out of the roof gutters, don't forget that it is easier for him than for a woman. The angle at which a woman's thigh is joined to her knees makes climbing awkward for her, no matter whether it is a ladder or stairs or a mountain that she is tackling.

47. A proper topic for this passage may be _____.

48. Men suffer more from air pollution because they _____.

49. What makes men's walking different from women's? _____.

- C. girls can gain equal access to education D. a family has fewer but healthier children
55. What does the author say about women's education?
- A. It has aroused the interest of a growing number of economists.
B. It will yield greater returns than other known investments.
C. It is now given top priority in many developing countries.
D. It deserves greater attention than other social issues.
56. The passage mainly discusses _____.
- A. unequal treatment of boys and girls in developing countries
B. the major contributions of educated women to society
C. the economic and social benefits of educating women
D. the potential earning power of well-educated women

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Speeding off in a stolen car, the thief thinks he has got a great catch. But he is in for an unwelcome surprise. The car is fitted with a remote immobiliser (锁止器), and a radio signal from a control centre miles away will ensure that once the thief switches the engine off, he will not be able to start it again.

The idea goes like this. A control box fitted to the car contains a mini-cellphone, a micro-processor and memory, and a GPS (全球定位系统) satellite positioning receiver. If the car is stolen, a coded cellphone signal will tell the control centre to block the vehicle's engine management system and prevent the engine being restarted.

In the UK, a set of technical fixes is already making life harder for car thieves. "The pattern of vehicle crime has changed," says Martyn Randall, a security expert. He says it would only take him a few minutes to teach a person how to steal a car, using a bare minimum of tools. But only if the car is more than 10 years old.

Modern cars are far tougher to steal, as their engine management computer won't allow them to start unless they receive a unique ID code beamed out by the ignition (点火) key. In the UK, technologies like this have helped achieve a 31% drop in vehicle-related crime since 1997.

But determined criminals are still managing to find other ways to steal cars, often by getting hold of the owner's keys. And key theft is responsible for 40% of the thefts of vehicles fitted with a tracking system.

If the car travels 100 metres without the driver confirming their ID, the system will send a signal to an operations centre that it has been stolen. The hundred metres minimum avoids false alarms due to inaccuracies in the GPS signal.

Staff at the centre will then contact the owner to confirm that the car really is missing, and keep police informed of the vehicle's movements via the car's GPS unit.

57. What's the function of the remote immobiliser fitted to a car?
- A. To allow the car to lock automatically when stolen.
B. To prevent the car thief from restarting it once it stops.
C. To help the police make a surprise attack on the car thief.
D. To prevent car theft by sending a radio signal to the car owner.
58. By saying "The pattern of vehicle crime has changed" (Lines 1-2, Para. 3), Martyn Randall suggests that _____.