

六 级 快 递

——模拟试卷

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【内容简介】 本书根据教育部最新颁布的普通高等学校非英语专业本科用《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写。本书分为三部分,第一部分为 15 套模拟试卷,第二部分为答案详解,第三部分为听力原文。模拟试卷紧扣教学大纲与考试大纲,答案详解对试题进行了详尽的分析,听力原文部分供考生参考。

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本书根据教育部最新颁布的普通高等学校非英语专业本科用《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写。新大纲对教学目标、内容以及要求等方面作了相当大的调整与修订。

新大纲的调整与修订主要表现在:一是统一了文理科、理工科基础阶段的学习目标和要求,不再分别制定大纲;二是大幅度提高了基础阶段的学习水准,不但明确提出应“培养学生用英语交流信息”的能力,而且把四级定为全国各类高等学校本科均应达到的基本要求;三是对听、说、读、写、译五项技能不再区分重点与非重点,而是列入了语言应用能力中的同一层次,改变了以往教学与考查中偏重阅读技能而忽略其他的弊病。此外,新大纲对学生其他微观技能的考查也都提出了更高更具体的标准。新大纲的主要目标是提高考生的整体能力和综合水平,体现了我国大学英语教学面向 21 世纪和进行综合素质教育、培养综合型人才的要求。

为了帮助广大学生及时了解并适应新大纲的变化和所提出的各项要求,从而顺利地通过六级考试,我们组织多年从事大学英语教学的老师编写了这套“六级快递”丛书,作为考生通过六级考前强化训练的资料。

本书为丛书之一《六级快递——模拟试卷》,包括 15 套模拟题,后面附有答案详解和听力部分原文,适合于参加 CET-6 考生考前练习。

本书 15 套模拟题型涵盖了全国大学英语六级考试委员会颁布的全部新老题型,难度、内容紧扣新教学大纲与考试大纲。答案详解对试题进行了恰如其分地解释,对学生理解很有帮助。听力原文附于最后一部分,以便考生理解参考。

阅读材料的选取覆盖政治、经济、文化、科技等领域,目的是提高学习者的做题兴趣,拓展视野,巩固基础知识和提高应试能力。词汇(结构)部分覆盖了《大纲》的重点词汇,并在试题中以不同形式重复出现以帮助学生熟练掌握、灵活运用。

由于编者水平有限,错误与疏漏在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2003 年 6 月

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Practice Test One

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: (omitted)

1. A) That car is running as fast as the motorcycles.
B) That motorcycles look nicer than cars.
C) That motorcycles can also be dangerous.
D) That the woman should look at the motorcycles.
2. A) The rooms are better but not the meals.
C) They are even worse.
3. A) He ran a red light.
C) He went through a stop sign.
4. A) She spends too much money.
C) She should get a job.
5. A) In a store.
B) In an airport.
C) In a police station.
D) On a subway.
6. A) He missed the game.
B) He liked the game very much and watched it.
C) Watching a film is the last thing for him to do.
D) He probably watched the game.
7. A) Jobs are easier to find in the suburbs.
B) Life is less expensive in the suburbs.
C) The woman's fiancé works in the suburbs.
D) The expecting couple will probably buy a house near her work.
8. A) She will probably go to the beach.
C) She has to go shopping.
9. A) She lost a finger.
C) Someone hit her on the nose.
10. A) She has finished only one step.
C) It's time for the work to be finished.
- B) The meals are better but not the rooms.
D) Both rooms and meals are better.
- B) He was speeding.
D) He turned a corner too fast.
- B) She works in factory.
D) She likes to argue.
- B) He missed the game.
D) He probably watched the game.
- B) She will prepare for the invitation.
D) But she has to go shopping first.
- B) She became a surgical nurse.
D) She had an operation on her nose.
- B) She doesn't have any more time for redecorating.
D) The redecorating is being done gradually.

Section B

Compound Dictation

Directions: (omitted)

There are great careers which the increasing emphasis is on specialization. You find these careers in engineering, in production, in _____ 11 _____ work, and in teaching. But there is an increasing demand for people

who are able to take in a great area at a 12, people who perhaps know too much about any one field. There is, in other words, a demand for people who are 13 of seeing the forest rather than the trees, of making general judgments. And these “generalists” are 14 needed for positions in 15, where it is their job to see that other people do the work, where they have to plan for other people, to organize other people’s work, to begin it and judge it.

The specialist understands one field; his concern is with 16 and tools. He is a “trained” man; and his educational background is properly technical or 17. 18

He is an “educated” man; and the humanities are his strongest foundation. Very rarely is a specialist capable of being an administrator. And very rarely is a good generalist, also a good specialist in a particular field. Any organization need them in different proportions. 19

Your first job may turn out to be the right job for you — but this is a pure accident. Certainly you should not change jobs constantly or people will become suspicious of your ability to hold any job. 20

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It is a common belief that sharp frosts color the autumn leaves. As a matter of fact, such frosts are far more likely to turn leaves black or dull brown than to give them the gorgeous tints (颜色) we admire.

The coloring of the leaves in the fall is a chemical process that is favored by gradual cooling rather than sudden cold. It is not entirely confined to the autumn. Bright red and yellow leaves are often found on the swamp maple and other trees, even in summer.

Through the season of growth the leaves serve as food factories for the trees. In their tiny cells the carbon of the air is combined with materials brought up by the tree fluid from the roots to form the starch, sugar, and other substances by which the whole tree is fed. The food-making process is performed by sunshine with the aid of a substance called chlorophyll (叶绿素). Chlorophyll is a mixture of several pigments (色素) or coloring matters. One of these is green, and gives the leaves their ordinary color. Another is yellow and is the same substance that, on account of its abundance in growing grass, makes butter particularly yellow in the spring.

When the cool weather sets in and the growth of vegetation slows down, the trees need less food and gradually suspend work in the leaf factories. Both the food and the chlorophyll in the leaves are drawn into the body of the tree and stored up for use in the spring. This transfer involves many chemical changes. One of them is the breaking up of the chlorophyll into the substances of which it is composed. The green pigment passes out of the leaves before the yellow. Thus yellow becomes one of the prevailing hues of the autumn foliage.

The reds, which also prevail in the autumn, do not come from the chlorophyll, but from pigments contained in the sap. Their appearance indicates an excess of sugar in the leaves after the withdrawal of other materials. It is supposed also, that the reddening of the leaves protects the food materials from the harmful effects of strong light during their passage into the tree. The same red coloring is seen in the buds of many

plants in the spring, where it probably also serves as protective purpose.

21. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the coloring of leaves ?

- A) Sharp frosts color the autumn leaves.
- B) The coloring of leaves is confined to autumn.
- C) The coloring of leaves is a chemical process.
- D) In the fall, leaves turn to a black or dull color.

22. Butter looks yellow in the spring because _____.

- A) spring is the season of growth
- B) the substance of yellow in chlorophyll is in great quantity
- C) sunshine has a strong effect on it
- D) there is no green in its chlorophyll

23. When the cooling process begins _____.

- A) chlorophyll leaves the leaves
- B) red becomes dominant in chlorophyll
- C) sunshine is not sufficient to support the food making process
- D) food and chlorophyll are kept in the body of the tree for use in spring

24. The red coloring protects _____.

- A) chlorophyll from losing
- B) the buds of many plants
- C) food materials from strong light
- D) pigments in the sap

25. Which of the following may best serve as the title ?

- A) The Chemical Changes Inside a Tree.
- B) The Colors of Leaves.
- C) How Autumn Leaves Get Their Colors.
- D) The Gorgeous Tint of Autumn.

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier, and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants (被告). But in the executive circle, beauty can become liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men. Effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine (女性的) and an attractive man more masculine (男性的) than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required. This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduates to rank two groups

of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

26. The word liability (Line 4, Para. 1) most probably means “_____.”
 A) misfortune B) instability C) disadvantage D) burden
27. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness _____.
 A) reinforces the feminine qualities required B) makes women look more honest and capable
 C) is of primary importance to women D) often enables women to succeed quickly
28. Bowman’s experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness _____.
 A) turns out to be an obstacle B) affects men and women alike
 C) has as little effect on men as on women D) is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women
29. It can be inferred from the passage that people’s views on beauty are often _____.
 A) practical B) prejudiced C) old-fashioned D) radical
30. The author writes this passage to _____.
 A) discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
 B) give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
 C) demand equal rights for women
 D) emphasize the importance of appearance

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Certainly no creature in the sea is odder than the common sea cucumber. All living creatures, especially human beings, have their peculiarities, but everything about the little sea cucumber seems unusual. What else can be said about a bizarre animal that, among other eccentricities, eats mud, feeds almost continuously day and night but can live without eating for long periods, and can be poisonous but is considered supremely edible by gourmets?

For some fifty million years, despite all its eccentricities, the sea cucumber has subsisted on its diet of mud. It is adaptable enough to live attached to rocks by its tube feet (棘皮动物的管足), under rocks in shallow water, or on the surface of mud flats. Common in cool water on both Atlantic and Pacific shores, it has the ability to suck up mud or sand and digest whatever nutrients are present.

Sea cucumbers come in a variety of colors, ranging from black to reddish-brown to sand-color and early white. One form even has vivid purple tentacles. Usually the creatures are cucumber-shaped — hence their name — and because they are typically rock inhabitants, this shape, combined with flexibility, enables them to squeeze into crevices where they are safe from predators and ocean currents.

Although they have voracious appetites, eating day and night, sea cucumbers have the capacity to become motionless and live at a low metabolic rate — feeding sparingly or not at all for long periods, so that the marine organisms that provide their food have a chance to multiply. If it were not for this faculty, they would devour all the food available in short time and would probably starve themselves out of existence.

But the most spectacular thing about the sea cucumber is the way it defends itself. Its major enemies are fish and crabs. When attacked, it squirts all its internal organs into the water. It also casts off attached structures such as tentacles. The sea cucumber will eviscerate and regenerate itself when it is attacked or even touched; it will do the same if the surrounding water temperature is too high or if the water becomes too polluted.

31. The passage mainly discusses _____.
 A) the reason for the sea cucumber's name B) what makes the sea cucumber unusual
 C) how to identify the sea cucumber D) places where the sea cucumber can be
32. According to the passage, the shape of sea cucumbers is important because _____.
 A) it helps them to digest their food
 B) it helps them to protect themselves from danger
 C) it makes it easier for them to move through the mud
 D) it makes them attractive to fish
33. The fourth paragraph of the passage mainly discusses _____.
 A) the reproduction of sea cucumbers B) the food sources of sea cucumbers
 C) the eating habits of sea cucumbers D) threats to sea cucumbers' existence
34. Of all the features of the sea cucumber, which of the following seems to fascinate the author most?
 A) What it does when threatened. B) Where it lives.
 C) How it hides from predators. D) What it eats.
35. Compared with other sea creatures the sea cucumber is very _____.
 A) dangerous B) edible C) poisonous D) bizarre

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

At Cape Churchill in northeastern Manitoba, where the shore of Hudson Bay makes an abrupt 90-degree turn to the west, polar bears congregate in the autumn, waiting for the ice that is their home. By November, pack ice has formed beyond the fast ice, and the bears are moving. To be at the very tip of the Cape in November is to be in the middle of a slow but steadily flowing river of bears, methodically picking their way across the jumbled ice in a straight-line push for their hunting grounds.

The polar bears of Hudson Bay are a distinct population thriving at the southern end of their range. Polar bears live on seals, and to hunt them the bears must have ice to get to where the seals are. Yet in Hudson Bay the ice melts by July and the bears have to come ashore, there to spend four months eating very little, digging into sand dunes (沙丘) and dirt so they can stay cool in the summer "heat" relaxing into a physiological state like that of black bears in winter dens. They are the polar bear population most accessible to humans, and they are not only the best studied but the most easily experienced by amateur naturalists, photographers, and just plain tourists.

36. According to the passage, polar bears congregate at Churchill during _____.
 A) spring B) summer C) fall D) winter
37. The author uses the expression "steadily flowing river of bears" in the first paragraph to illustrate the _____.
 A) large number of migrating bears B) bears' graceful movements
 C) danger the bears represent D) bears love of the water
38. When the bears move out onto the ice, they look for their _____.
 A) dens B) young C) food D) mates
39. According to the passage, during which of the following period of time are the polar bears ashore?
 A) January through March. B) July through October.
 C) September through December. D) November through July.
40. It can be inferred from the passage that the polar bear population of Hudson Bay _____.
 A) is one of several polar bear populations

- B) is unfriendly toward humans
C) consumes food voraciously (狼吞虎咽地) during the whole year
D) is an endangered species

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

41. I was expecting a blame from him, but to my surprise, he made no _____ to our quarrel. I assumed he had forgiven me.
A) statement B) remarks C) reference D) observations
42. Nobody seems to be anxious to _____ me about the events that led up to the dispute.
A) enlighten B) enchant C) endow D) entreat
43. The boy was _____ by a lorry as he ran across the road and seriously injured.
A) turned down B) hit on C) kicked down D) knocked down
44. His plans are very _____ he wants to master French, German, and Spanish before he is eighteen.
A) ambiguous B) applicable C) ambitious D) adjustable
45. We denounce _____ of international law and stand on the side of the aggrieved.
A) break B) aggression C) invasion D) violation
46. Such a port would _____ the passage of oil from the Middle East to other areas of the world.
A) profit B) benefit C) ease D) facilitate
47. There is a path leading to the front door of the cottage with pebbles _____.
A) embedded B) endowed C) laid D) lied
48. He was inexperienced and lack of preparation so his first experiment was _____ to fail.
A) foreseen B) destined C) predicted D) considered
49. There was once an _____ idea that the earth is the centre of the universe.
A) eternal B) offensive C) absurd D) intrinsic
50. By signing the contract we made a _____ to pay a rent of \$ 50 a day.
A) concept B) commission C) confirm D) commitment
51. Under the "most-favored-nation clause" they immediately _____ their benefits.
A) acquired B) captured C) claimed D) gathered
52. He didn't say anything else after _____ his views at the meeting.
A) gifting B) presenting C) observing D) keeping
53. We _____ the winner of the beauty contest the moment she appeared.
A) recognized B) saw C) admitted D) spotted
54. The policewoman said to me, "Tell us your name and then _____ with your story."
A) precede B) proceed C) procession D) process
55. _____ there's a good reason for her absence, as she doesn't usually stay away from work.
A) Ideally B) Principally C) Presumably D) Originally
56. People tend to ignore the delayed effects of _____ to chemicals because the danger doesn't become apparent immediately.
A) exposure B) exploit C) explosion D) exponent
57. In the early 1990s various measures were _____ to encourage savings, stimulate investment and motivate worker effort.
A) implemented B) imparted C) complimented D) exploited

58. In some countries an accused man is _____ to be innocent until he is found guilty.
A) presumed B) deemed C) granted D) predicted
59. You should make some amends to _____ the bad results.
A) reduce B) decrease C) offset D) lessen
60. This is a problem that _____ with increasing frequency.
A) resumes B) renews C) reforms D) recurs
61. Under the guidance of their teacher, the pupils are building a model boat _____ by steam.
A) towed B) pressed C) tossed D) propelled
62. Having finished their morning work, the clerks stood up behind their desks, _____ themselves.
A) expanding B) stretching C) prolonging D) extending
63. His long and loyal service with the company was _____ with a present from the president.
A) admitted B) acknowledged C) accomplished D) accepted
64. The psychiatrists were debating if the accused man was _____ enough to stand trial.
A) sensible B) rational C) reasonable D) reciprocal
65. The captain helped to _____ all the passengers from the ill-fated ship.
A) shelter B) evacuate C) anticipate D) comfort
66. He was one of the first artists to paint the _____ in Tibet.
A) lawns B) barns C) landscapes D) vegetation
67. _____ most of the year, foxes do not live in dens except during the breeding season.
A) Alert B) Solitary C) Restless D) Fearless
68. Your job is not to make decisions but to _____ the decisions we make.
A) complete B) accomplish C) implement D) influence
69. His _____ prevented him from cheating his customers.
A) feature B) intuition C) integrity D) dignity
70. She is a very careful person and can surely notice all the _____.
A) specifics B) specification C) specie D) specimen

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Questions: (omitted)

In many businesses, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, flexible, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, "Unlike humans, computers never have a bad day." And they are honest. Many banks advertise that their transactions are "untouched by human hands" and therefore safe from human temptation. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no conscience, and the growing number of computer crimes shows they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witness and often no evidence. A computer cannot remember who used it; it simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York City bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this theft because he moved the money from one account to another. Each time a customer he had robbed questioned the balance in his account, the teller claimed a computer error, then replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler. When the police broke up an illegal gambling operation, his name was in the records.

Some employees use the computer's power to get revenge on employers they consider unfair. Recently, a large insurance company fired its computer-tape librarian for reasons that involved her personal rather than her

professional life. She was given thirty days' notice. In those thirty days, she erased all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been minor employees. Now police wonder if this is "the tip of the iceberg." As one official says, "I have the feeling that there are more criminals out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing — the ones who really know how computer works."

1. What is the passage mainly about?
2. Transactions in many banks are claimed to be safe because they _____.
3. The bank teller covered up his crime by _____.
4. What must the librarian do thirty days after she received the notice?
5. According to the last paragraph, what kind of criminals are the police unable to catch?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

1. 有人认为财富意味着一切。
2. 实际上健康比财富更重要。
3. 试比较说明。

Wealth and Health

Practice Test Two

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: (omitted)

1. A) Families with cars.
C) Roads and highways.
 2. A) The reduced item is waterproof.
C) Reduced items can't be returned.
 3. A) \$ 600
B) \$ 47. 50
 4. A) He can not go with the woman.
C) He must try to go with the woman.
 5. A) He can lend the motorcycle to the woman.
C) He doesn't want to borrow the motorcycle.
 6. A) Running fast.
C) No smoking in the pool area.
 7. A) Customer and bank clerk.
C) Professor and students.
 8. A) In a train.
B) In a plane.
 9. A) The post and telegram counter.
C) The position of a shop.
 10. A) She suggests that the man go to see the landlady.
B) She suggests that the man go to the university housing office to check their list of currently available apartment.
C) She suggests that the man go to the university housing office for a change in living arrangements.
D) She suggests that the man check out an apartment.
- B) Americans' heavy dependence on cars.
 - D) Traffic problems in America.
 - B) The item is reduced from \$ 40 to \$ 13.
 - D) The man is annoyed.
 - C) \$ 552. 50
D) \$ 647. 50
 - B) He'd like to go with the woman.
 - D) He will go with the woman next week.
 - B) He can borrow the motorcycle.
 - D) He can't lend the motorcycle to the woman.
 - B) Walking slowly.
 - D) No running in the pool area.
 - B) Customer and waitress.
 - D) Doctor and patient.
 - C) In a bus.
D) In a shop.
 - B) The end of the corridor.
 - D) The position of the barber's shop.

Section B

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

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

11. A) Because they see different things.
B) Because they cannot agree about things.
C) Because some have better eyesight.
D) Because perceiving goes on in people's minds.
12. A) Psychologists do not yet know how people see.
B) The best experiments are those in which all factors are controlled.
C) The study of perception is going on.
D) Perception does not involve psychological factors.
13. A) How We See.
B) Learning about Our Minds through Science.
C) What Psychologists Perceive.
D) How to Become an Experimental Psychologist.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Every day. B) Every other day. C) Twice a month. D) Twice a year.

15. A) When it is between five and six years old. B) When it is a few inches tall.
C) When it has some disease. D) When it changes its leaves.
16. A) Three pounds. B) Ten pounds. C) Twenty pounds. D) Twenty-five pounds.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) To interest students in a career in counseling. B) To recruit counselors to work in the placement office.
C) To inform students of a university program. D) To convince local merchants to hire college students.
18. A) A job listing. B) A resume. C) A permission slip. D) Their salary requirements.
19. A) Refine their interviewing techniques. B) Arrange their work schedules.
C) Select appropriate courses. D) Write cover letters.
20. A) They pay the same wage. B) They involve working outdoors.
C) They can be substituted for college courses. D) They're part-time.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In America, the movement of housing away from the high-rise buildings, of the inner-cities originated in the 1920s, but was stalled by the Great Depression of the 1930s and by World War II. After the war a tremendous surge occurred in the real estate market with the advent of single-family homes on, relatively small lots — typically less than one-tenth of an acre. During the 1950s, many large tract developments encroached on former farmlands near metropolitan areas. The most dramatic instances of this sprawling effect were witnessed in western municipalities such as San Jose and San Diego whose city charters defined their over several hundred square kilometers. These large parcels of land were over-run by standard three bedrooms, two bath “ranch-style” homes in a few short decades.

By the 1960s construction had subsided significantly and developers began building different kinds of plans to try and accommodate the changes in the market. Those who had taken advantage of the suburbanization trend in the post-war years had seen the value of their real estate increase dramatically and many were anxious to reinvest their assets. In an effort to reap this affluence, certain contractors moved away from the standard models and began designing larger buildings on increasingly spacious parcels even farther from city centers. Other builders began working on homes to meet the needs of young couples starting new families. The townhouse, a two to three-story brick and frame structure containing more than 4 but less than 30 units per structure, was seen as the solution. These apartments were successful in luring many young adult city dwellers out to the suburbs.

In subsequent development, traditional single family ranch style designs continued to be embraced, but new forms were also introduced: the condominium (公寓套房), single-family attached dwelling the triplex and fourplex, three-and four-family structures; and prefabs, which have become significantly more popular during the last 20 years owing to their low cost and ease of construction. The prefabs have the additional-distinction of being mobile. It is not uncommon to see semi-trailers hauling these modular living units along the freeways to remote destinations. In a very real sense, this phenomenon marks the cutting edge of suburbanization; a move out of the traditional suburbs and into areas that were formally considered wilderness.

21. The primary topic of the passage is _____.
A) real-estate finance B) suburban housing C) construction techniques D) population increase

22. According to the passage, suburban housing experienced its greatest increase in America in the _____.
A) 1940s B) 1960s C) 1950s D) 1970s
23. It can be inferred that large population increases in San Diego and San Jose were due to _____.
A) increased employment in the area B) excellent year-round weather
C) proximity to the coast D) large municipal areas
24. How did suburban construction change in the 1960s ?
A) It increased in the cities of San Diego and San Jose.
B) It slowed and developed a unified approach.
C) It slowed and developed more specific markets.
D) It relied more on prefab housing.
25. What does the author imply about future housing development ?
A) It will continue to move away from the city centers.
B) It will slow down as the economy falters.
C) All housing will be mobilized.
D) The move towards suburbs has cut to the end.

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Opinion polls are now beginning to show that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment more widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future work? Should we continue to treat employment as the norm? Should we not rather encourage many ways for self-respecting people to work? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer? Should we not aim to revive the household and the neighborhood, as well as the factory and the office, as centers of production and work?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed. This seems a daunting thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people commuted longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they live.

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage. In pre-industrial times, men and women had shared the productive work of the household and village community. Now it became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and families to his wife. Tax and benefit regulations still assume this norm today, and restrict more flexible sharing of work roles between the sexes.

It was not only women whose work status suffered. As employment became the dominant form of work, young people and old people were excluded — a problem now, as more teenagers become frustrated at school and more retired people want to live active lives. All this may now have to change.

The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the idealist goal creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

26. What is the main idea of the passage ?
- A) Employment became widespread in the 17th and 18th centuries.
 B) Unemployment will remain a major problem for industrialized nations.
 C) The industrial age may now becoming to an end.
 D) Some efforts and resources should be devoted to helping more people cope with the problem of unemployment.
27. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a factor contributing to the spread of employment ?
- A) The enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries.
 B) The development of factories.
 C) Relief from housework on the part of women.
 D) Development of modern means of transportation.
28. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) most people who have been polled believe that the problem of unemployment may not be solved within a short period of time
 B) many farmers lost their land when new railways and factories were being constructed
 C) in pre-industrial societies housework and community service were mainly carried out by women
 D) Some of the changes in work pattern that the industrial age brought have been reversed
29. What does the word "daunting" in the third paragraph mean ?
- A) shocking B) interesting C) confusing D) stimulating
30. Which of the following is NOT suggested as a possible means to cope with the current situation ?
- A) Create situations in which people work for themselves.
 B) Treat employment as the norm.
 C) Endeavor to revive the household and the neighborhood as centers of production.
 D) Encourage people to work in circumstances other than normal working conditions.

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

A few common misconceptions Beauty is only skin-deep. One's physical assets and; liabilities don't count all that much in a managerial career. A woman should always try to look her best.

Over the last 30 years, social scientists have conducted more than 1,000 studies of how we react to beautiful and not-so-beautiful people. The virtually unanimous conclusion: Looks do matter, more than most of us realize. The data suggest, for example, that physically attractive individuals are more likely to be treated well by their parents, sought out as friends, and pursued romantically. With the possible exception of women seeking managerial jobs, they are also more likely to be hired, paid well, and promoted.

Un-American, you say. Unfair and extremely unbelievable? Once again, the scientists have caught us mouthing pieties (虔诚) while acting just the contrary. Their typical experiment, works something like this. They give each member of a group — college students, perhaps or teachers or corporate personnel managers — a piece of paper relating an individual's accomplishments. Attached to the paper is a photograph. While the papers all say exactly the same thing the pictures are different. Some show a strikingly attractive person, some an average-looking character, and some an unusually unattractive human being. Group members are asked to rate; the individual on certain attributes, anything from personal warmth to the likelihood that he or she will be promoted.

Almost invariably, the better looking the person in the picture, the higher the person is rated. In the phrase, borrowed from Sappho, that the social scientists use to sum up the common perception, what is

beautiful is good.

In business, however, good looks cut both ways for women, and deeper than for men. A Utah State University professor, who is an authority on the subject, explains: In terms of their careers, the impact of physical attractiveness on males is only modest. But its potential impact on females can be tremendous, making it easier, for example, for the more attractive to get jobs where they are in the public eye. On another note, though, there is enough literature, now for us to conclude that attractive women who aspire (追求) to managerial positions do not get on well as women who may be less attractive.

31. According to the passage, people often wrongly believe that in pursuing a career as a manager _____.
 A) a person's property or debts do not matter much
 B) a person's outward appearance is not a critical qualification
 C) women should always dress fashionably
 D) women should not only be attractive but also high-minded
32. The result of research carried out by social scientists show that _____.
 A) people do not realize the importance of looking one's best
 B) women in pursuit of managerial jobs are not likely to be paid well
 C) good-looking women aspire to managerial positions
 D) attractive people generally have an advantage over those who are not
33. Experiments by scientists have shown that when people evaluate individuals on certain it attributes _____.
 A) they observe the principle that beauty is only skin-deep
 B) they do not usually act according to the views they support
 C) they give ordinary-looking persons the lowest ratings
 D) they tend to base their judgment on the individual's accomplishments
34. "Good looks cut both ways for women" (Line 1, Para. 5) means that _____.
 A) attractive women have tremendous potential impact on public jobs
 B) good-looking women always get the best of everything
 C) being attractive is not always an advantage for women
 D) attractive women do not do as well as unattractive women in managerial positions
35. It can be inferred from the passage that in the business world _____.
 A) handsome men are not affected as much by their looks as attractive women are
 B) physically attractive women who are in the public eye usually do quite well
 C) physically attractive men and women who are in the public eye usually get along quite well
 D) good looks are important for women as they are for men

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In the early days of nuclear power, the United States made money on it. But today opponents have so complicated its development that no nuclear plants have been ordered or built here in 12 years.

The greatest fear of nuclear power opponents has always been a reactor "meltdown" (堆内熔化). Today, the chances of a meltdown that would threaten the U. S. public health are very little. But to even further reduce the possibility, engineers are testing new reactors that rely not on human judgment to shut them down but on the laws of nature. Now General Electric is already building two advanced reactors in Japan. But don't expect them ever on U. S. shores unless things change in Washington.