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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/206/2021_2022__E8_80_83_E8_AF_95_E5_A4_A7_EF_c82_206069.htm Passage 7 The fear that technology would eliminate (消除) jobs is not peculiar to our century. It goes back at least to the first part of the last century. It was then that groups of English workers tried to prevent the industrialization of Britain by wrecking (破坏) factories and machinery. They thought the machines were going to take away their jobs. In fact, the machines increased the number of jobs well beyond anyone's wildest dreams. One of the few things on which economists of all different schools (流派) agree is that the idea that technology reduces jobs is a fallacy (谬论). It is a fallacy because it assumes that the total amount of work to be done in any economic system is fixed. It is really not fixed at all. It is changing constantly. And for many reasons, new consumer demands, population increases, technology, they all work to increase employment. In the last 30 years, for instance, America has added 30 million people to the ranks of the employed. Many of them work in industries that only came into being because of new technology. The microelectronics industry is an obvious example. This industry did not even exist 30 years ago. Today it is the world's ninth largest industry. And it is growing. It is expected to be the fourth largest by the end of this decade. Certainly any industry with this kind of record has positive impact on jobs. In fact, in the past decade the rate of job growth in microelectronics has been twice as fast as the

national average. And the industry is giving rise to entirely new kinds of service jobs that rely on microelectronic products. They are all part of our growing information society. The greatest threat to the labor force today is lack of technology. Business faces international competition. And technology is international. Preventing or delaying its introduction in one country would mean its even more successful introduction in other countries. Companies need to invest aggressively in technological innovation if they are to remain competitive and create new jobs.

1. English workers tried to wreck factories and machinery because they wanted to _____. A. eliminate jobs created by industrialization B. keep their jobs C. increase the number of jobs D. pave the way for new technology to develop in their country.

2. According to this passage, all the economists _____. A. hold the opinion that technology reduces jobs B. think that the total amount of work to be done in an economic system is fixed C. have different opinions as to whether technology reduces jobs D. think that it is wrong to say technology reduces jobs

3. Which of the following ideas is NOT mentioned in this passage? A. Lack of technology is the greatest threat to the labor force B. Technology can create jobs rather than reduce jobs C. No industry can develop without new technology D. The idea that technology reduces jobs is a fallacy.

4. The author cites the microelectronics industry as an obvious example in the passage to illustrate _____. A. it is a fast-growing industry B. business faces international competition C. technology can increase employment D. it plays an important role in the development of new

technology5.Preventing or delaying its introduction in one country would mean its even more successful introduction in other countries. This sentence is used to illustrate_____.A. international competition in technologyB. the importance of developing new technologyC. the necessity of creating new jobsD. the aggressiveness of technological innovation 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com