

王长喜-六级考试标准阅读60篇 ( 41-50 ) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式 , 建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/215/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E7\\_8E\\_8B\\_E9\\_95\\_BF\\_E5\\_96\\_9C-\\_c84\\_215933.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/215/2021_2022__E7_8E_8B_E9_95_BF_E5_96_9C-_c84_215933.htm) 第四十一篇 : (Unit 11, Passage 1) In the last 12 years total employment in the United States grew faster than at any time in the peacetime history of any country from 82 to 110 million between 1973 and 1985 that is, by a full one third. The entire growth, however, was in manufacturing, and especially in no blue-collar jobs... This trend is the same in all developed countries, and is, indeed, even more pronounced in Japan. It is therefore highly probable that in 25 years developed countries such as the United States and Japan will employ no larger a proportion of the labor force in manufacturing than developed countries now employ in farming at most, 10 percent. Today the United States employs around 18 million people in blue-collar jobs in manufacturing industries. By 2010, the number is likely to be no more than 12 million. In some major industries the drop will be even sharper. It is quite unrealistic, for instance, to expect that the American automobile industry will employ more than one third of its present blue-collar force 25 years hence, even though production might be 50 percent higher. If a company, an industry or a country does not in the next quarter century sharply increase manufacturing production and at the same time sharply reduce the blue-collar workforce, it cannot hope to remain competitive or even to remain “ developed. ” The attempt to preserve such blue collar jobs is actually a prescription for unemployment... This is not a conclusion

that American politicians, labor leaders or indeed the general public can easily understand or accept. What confuses the issue even more is that the United States is experiencing several separate and different shifts in the manufacturing economy. One is the acceleration of the substitution of knowledge and capital for manual labor. Where we spoke of mechanization a few decades ago, we now speak of “robotization” or “automation.” This is actually more a change in terminology than a change in reality. When Henry Ford introduced the assembly line in 1909, he cut the number of man hours required to produce a motor car by some 80 percent in two or three years far more than anyone expects to result from even the most complete robotization. But there is no doubt that we are facing a new, sharp acceleration in the replacement of manual workers by machines that is, by the products of knowledge.

1. According to the author, the shrinkage in the manufacturing labor force demonstrates \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the degree to which a country's production is robotized  
B. a reduction in a country's manufacturing industries  
C. a worsening relationship between labor and management  
D. the difference between a developed country and a developing country

2. According to the author, in coming 25 years, a developed country or industry, in order to remain competitive, ought to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reduce the percentage of the blue-collar workforce  
B. preserve blue collar jobs for international competition  
C. accelerate motor car manufacturing in Henry Ford's style  
D. solve the problem of unemployment

3. American politicians and labor leaders tend to dislike \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. confusion in

manufacturing economy  
B. an increase in blue collar work force  
C. internal competition in manufacturing production  
D. a drop in the blue collar job opportunities

4. The word “ prescription ” in “ a prescription for unemployment ” may be the equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_  
A. something recommended as medical treatment  
B. a way suggested to overcome some difficulty  
C. some measures taken in advance  
D. a device to direct

5. This passage may have been excerpted from \_\_\_\_\_  
A. a magazine about capital investment  
B. an article on automation  
C. a motor-car magazine  
D. an article on global economy

第41篇答案：AADCD 第42篇：(Unit 11, Passage 2) What does the future hold for the problem of housing? A good deal depends, of course, on the meaning of “ future ” . If one is thinking in terms of science fiction and the space age, it is at least possible to assume that man will have solved such trivial and earthly problems as housing. Writers of science fiction, from H.G. Wells onwards, have had little to say on the subject. They have conveyed the suggestion that men will live in great comfort, with every conceivable apparatus to make life smooth, healthy and easy, if not happy. But they have not said what his house will be made of. Perhaps some new building material, as yet unimagined, will have been discovered or invented at least. One may be certain that bricks and mortar(泥灰, 灰浆) will long have gone out of fashion. But the problems of the next generation or two can more readily be imagined. Scientists have already pointed out that unless something is done either to restrict the world ’ s rapid growth in population or to discover and develop new sources of food (or both), millions of people will be dying of starvation or at the

best suffering from underfeeding before this century is out. But nobody has yet worked out any plan for housing these growing populations. Admittedly the worst situations will occur in the hottest parts of the world, where housing can be light structure or in backward areas where standards are traditionally low. But even the minimum shelter requires materials of some kind and in the teeming, bulging towns the low-standard “ housing ” of flattened petrol cans and dirty canvas is far more wasteful of ground space than can be tolerated. Since the war, Hong Kong has suffered the kind of crisis which is likely to arise in many other places during the next generation. Literally millions of refugees arrived to swell the already growing population and emergency steps had to be taken rapidly to prevent squalor ( 肮脏 ) and disease and the spread crime. The city is tackling the situation energetically and enormous blocks of tenements ( 贫民住宅 ) are rising at an astonishing speed. But Hong Kong is only one small part of what will certainly become a vast problem and not merely a housing problem, because when population grows at this rate there are accompanying problems of education, transport, hospital services, drainage, water supply and so on. Not every area may give the same resources as Hong Kong to draw upon and the search for quicker and cheaper methods of construction must never cease.

1. What is the author ' s opinion of housing problems in the first paragraph?

A. They may be completely solved at sometime in the future.

B. They are unimportant and easily dealt with.

C. They will not be solved until a new building material has been discovered.

D. They have been dealt with in specific detail in

books describing the future.2. The writer is sure that in the distant future \_\_\_\_\_.A. bricks and mortar will be replaced by some other building material. B. a new building material will have been invented. C. bricks and mortar will not be used by people who want their house to be fashionable. D. a new way of using bricks and mortar will have been discovered.3. The writer believes that the biggest problem likely to confront the world before the end of the century \_\_\_\_\_.A. is difficult to foresee. B. will be how to feed the ever growing population. C. will be how to provide enough houses in the hottest parts of the world. D. is the question of finding enough ground space.4. When the writer says that the worst situations will occur in the hottest parts of the world or in backward areas, he is referring to the fact that in these parts \_\_\_\_\_.A. standards of building are low. B. only minimum shelter will be possible. C. there is not enough ground space. D. the population growth will be the greatest.5. Which of the following sentences best summarizes Paragraph 3?A. Hong Kong has faced a serious crisis caused by millions of refugees. B. Hong Kong has successfully dealt with the emergency caused by millions of refugees. C. Hong Kong ' s crisis was not only a matter of housing but included a number of other problems of population growth. D. Many parts of the world may have to face the kind of problems encountered by Hong Kong and may find it much harder to deal with them. 第四十二篇答案：AABDD[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] 下一页 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](http://www.100test.com)