

Exercise 1.

The **nuclear** family, **consisting of** a mother, father, and their children, may be more an American **ideal** than an American **reality**. Of course, the **so-called** traditional American family was always more **varied** than we had been led to believe, **reflecting** the very different **racial, ethnic**, class, and **religious** customs among different American groups.

The most recent government **statistics reveal** that only about one third of all **current** American families fit the traditional **mold** and another third consists of married couples who either have no children or have none still living at home. Of the final one third, about 20 percent of the total number of American households are single people, usually women over sixty-five years of age. A small percentage, about 3 percent of the total, consists of unmarried people who choose to live together; and the rest, about 7 percent are single, usually **divorced** parents, with at least one child. Today, these varied family types are **typical**, and therefore, normal. **Apparently**, many Americans are **achieving supportive** relationships in family forms other than the traditional one.

Question 9: With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?

- A. The traditional American family B. The nuclear family
C. The current American family D. The ideal family

Answer 9:

Question 10: The writer implies that_____.

- A. there have always been a wide variety of family arrangement in the United States
B. racial, ethnic, and religious groups have preserved the traditional family structure
C. the ideal American family is the best structure
D. fewer married couples are having children

Answer 10:

Question 11: The word 'current' in line 7 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. typical B. present C. perfect D. traditional

Answer 11:

Question 12: In the passage, married couples whose children have grown or who have no children represent_____.

- A. 1/3 percent of households B. 20 percent of households
C. 7 percent of households D. 3 percent of households

Answer 12:

Question 13: Who generally constitutes a one-person household?

- A. A single man in his twenties
- B. An elderly man
- C. A single woman in her late sixties
- D. A divorced woman

Answer 13:

Question 14: What is nuclear family?

- A. a social unit composed of two parents and one or more
- B. a family consisting of a family nucleus and various relatives, as
- C. a family in which a parent brings up a child or children alone, without a partner
- D. a hard-up family

Answer 14:

Question 15: Unmarried people living together represent _____.

- A. 3 percent
- B. 20 percent
- C. 7 percent
- D. 1/3 percent

Answer 15:

Exercise 2.

In the world today, **particularly** in the two most **industrialized areas**, North America and Europe, recycling is big news. People are talking about it, **practicing** it, and **discovering** new ways to be **sensitive to** the environment. Recycling means finding ways to use products a second time. The motto of the recycling movement is "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle". The first step is to reduce **garbage**. In stores, a shopper has to buy products in **blister packs**, boxes and expensive plastic **wrappings**. A hamburger from a fast food restaurant comes in lots of packaging. usually paper, a box, and a bag. All that packaging is **wasted resources**. People should try to buy things that are wrapped simply, and to reuse cups and **utensils**. Another way to reduce waste is to buy high- quality products. When low quality appliances break, many customers throw them away and buy new ones - a loss of more **resources** and more **energy**. For example, if a customer buys a high- quality **appliance** that can be easily **repaired**, the **manufacturer** receives an important message. In the same way, if a customer chooses a product with less packaging, that customer sends an important message to the manufacturers. To reduce garbage, the **throwaway** must stop.

The second step is to reuse. It is better to buy juices and soft drinks in **returnable** bottles. After customers empty the bottles, they return them to the store. The manufacturers of the drinks collect the bottles, wash them, and then fill them again. The energy that is necessary to make new bottles is saved. In some parts of the world, returning bottles for money is a common practice. In those places, the garbage **dumps** have relatively little glass and plastic from throwaway bottles.

The third step is being environmentally sensitive is to recycle. Spent motor oil can be cleaned and used again. **Aluminum** cans are expensive to make. It takes the same amount of energy to make one aluminum can as it does to run a color TV set for three hours. When people collect and recycle aluminum (for new cans), they help save one of the world's **precious** resources.

Question 16: What is the main topic of the passage?.

- A.How to reduce garbage
- B.What people often understand about the term '**recycle**'.
- C.What is involved in the recycling
- D.How to live sensitively to the

Answer 16:

Question 17: People can do the following to reduce waste EXCEPT _____

- A.buy high-quality product.
- B. buy simply-wrapped things.
- C.reuse cups.
- D. buy fewer hamburgers.

Answer 17:

Question 18: Why is it a waste when customers buy low-quality products?

- A.Because people will soon throw them
- B.Because they have to be repaired many
- C.Because customers change their ideas all the
- D.Because they produce less

Answer 18:

Question 19: What best describes the process of reuse?

- A.The bottles are collected, washed, returned and filled again.
- B.The bottles are filled again after being returned, collected and
- C.The bottles are washed, returned, filled again and
- D.The bottles are collected, returned filled again and

Answer 19:

Question 20: What are the two things mentioned as examples of recycling?

- A.Aluminum cans and plastic wrappings.
- B. Hamburger wrappings and spent motor oil.
- C.Aluminum cans and spent motor oil.
- D. TV sets and aluminum cans.

Answer 20: