

在职研究生

实用英语教程

Practical English Course For Part-time Postgraduates

主编 朱耀先 唐智霞 高全余

河南人民出版社

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前 言

在经济全球化、科技信息化时代,跨文化交流活动日益频繁。有人认为,外语是 21 世纪的通行证,而英语则是人们交往的通用语言。随着我国经济社会的快速发展和对外交流的不断深入,学生提高英语能力、进行跨文化交际的愿望越来越强烈。为此作者依据教育部(原国家教委)颁发的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》和《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》,并结合多年教学经验,经过认真研究编写了《在职研究生实用英语教程》一书。

该书以各类大学的在职研究生或成人英语自学者为主要学习对象,力求突出特色,保证质量,注重实效。本书中的大部分内容曾在河南行政学院以及其他省级行政学院非英语专业在职研究生班使用过。编者充分考虑到在职研究生班学员年龄偏大、工作繁忙、学习时间有限等特点,力求做到教材内容精炼、体裁多样、布局合理、难易适度。在教材的选材上,力求做到集时代性、科学性及趣味性于一体,尽可能使教材具有较强的针对性和实用性。

全书共 13 课,每课内容包括课文、生词与用语(英、汉双解)、课文注释、练习、补充读物、课文参考译文、练习参考答案。为方便读者自学自测,课文注释部分增加了大量文化背景知识并列举了大量范例,书后编写了两套自测试卷和 2007、2008 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题,并附有参考答案。

参加本书编写的作者及任务分工如下:安阳师范学院曹锦萍(第一课)、平顶山工学院张继培(第二课)、郑州大学赵丹(第三课)、郑州大学王宏堃(第四课)、郑州大学张翠梅(第五课、第六课部分内容)、河南行政学院魏彩霞(第六课)、安阳师范学院吴海燕(第七课)、河南行政学院唐智霞(第八课、第九课部分内容、试卷二)、广州航海高等专科学校高全余(第十课)、河南行政学院黄耀霞(第十一课、第九课部分内容、2007 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题及答案)、安阳师范学院陆秀兰(第十二课、第十三课部分内容、试卷一)、河南行政学院朱耀先(第十三课、2008 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题及答案)。本书由主编朱耀先、唐智霞、高全余负责全书的总体构思、框架设计、具体组织、统编定稿。三位副主编协助主编,各自做了部分稿件的编审工作。

在编写过程中,我们参考了国内外诸多英语教材及工具书,得到了编者所在单位领导和同事的大力支持,河南人民出版社的领导和责任编辑对本书出版也给予了关心和支持,在此谨表诚挚感谢!由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中错误或不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者
2008 年 2 月

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Lesson One

New York

New York was founded just some three hundred years ago, after Hendrick Hudson came there in search of a passage to the Indies. The Dutch settlers that followed "bought" the Manhattan Island with some trinkets worth about twenty-four dollars — a ridiculous price. The Indians, who called the island Man-a-hat-a, meaning "heavenly lands", were shamelessly cheated. The Dutch settlers named the island New Amsterdam and lived a comfortable and prosperous life there until 1664 when the English fleet sent by the English Duke of York laid siege to the island. The Dutch governor surrendered without a fight. The settlement was renamed New York.

The city's development was comparatively slow under the English. It became more rapid in the 19th century. The New York we know today, however, came into being only within the last century. The New Yorker of 1890 would hardly recognize his hometown should he see it now.

If there is one thing which has made New York famous, it is the fact of its being a city with the tallest buildings, although in area Manhattan on the Hudson is but 12 miles by 2.5 miles at its widest part. The shortage of space, it seems, has led the city to grow upwards, instead of outwards, into a city of skyscrapers. It is an awe-inspiring experience just to walk down a New York street. The buildings, rising sheer into the blue sky on either side, make one feel as though one were walking through a deep canyon.

New York is probably one of the busiest cities in the world in which one can wander around without fear of getting lost, for all the avenues run from north to south, and all the numbered streets from east to west. The downtown section of the island is a solid mass of buildings, with hardly a tree or a single blade of grass anywhere along the narrow dusty streets. Here Broadway begins, here is Wall Street and the Stock Exchange, filled from ten to three with a crowd of fierce, excited men, waving their arms and shouting in a way that makes the visitor wonder whether they are quite sane. At the head of Wall Street we come upon Trinity Church, a little old building lost among the giant cathedrals of commerce that surround it. Alexander Hamilton and many other outstanding Americans are buried in the churchyard.

And yet, looking up from the graves at the immense concrete and steel structures, one realizes that this is a city without a past. New York holds no place sacred and bows down before no tradition. It, however, is graced by the presence of the headquarters of the United Nations. The international body is housed in a 39-storey building, a beautiful rectangular glass and steel structure. Technically, the United Nations building is not in the USA. It is rather under the control of the United Nations with its own police force, its own postage and even a souvenir shop selling gifts from every part of the world.

The greater portion of New York's inhabitants, like those in many other cities of America, are foreign immigrants since their immediate ancestors were not born in America. The thousands who have adopted New York as their home have crowded into sections called "Chinatown", "Little Italy", the "Ghetto" and others — cities within the great city.

Comparatively few of New York's approximately eight million inhabitants live in Manhattan, although the majority spend a considerable part of the day there. The residential districts are spread over the other four boroughs — Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Richmond. Early every morning the human river begins to flow towards the center, pouring in along the subway lines, over the bridges, crowding the buses and trains. Thousands more come in from New Jersey across the Hudson to be swallowed up in the innumerable office buildings. The day's work done, most New Yorkers stay home and watch TV whereas others prefer to return at night to the Great White Way, which is the name given to Broadway — to the flash and glitter and the artificial gaiety in whose midst they may forget the urgent problems of the day. On Sundays and holidays every means of communication is again overburdened, carrying the millions to Coney Island, up the Hudson River and along the roads to the Catskill Mountains, where for a short time they may escape from the uniform monotony of their existence.

New York at nightfall loses the harshness that characterizes its features during the day. Visitors arriving by air or by boat sailing up the bay are presented with an unforgettable sight: the dark outline of the imposing Statue of Liberty reflected on the Harbor's waters under the pale moonlight; strings of lights marking the George Washington, the Williamsburg, the Brooklyn and the Manhattan bridges across the Hudson and the East Rivers. Straight ahead, row upon row, are millions of lights rising higher and higher to the tower searchlights of the skyscrapers, which crown the queen of American cities. For although New York is not the capital of the United States, nor even the capital of New York

State, it is the Empire City, the stronghold of American capitalism.

New Words and Expressions

1. trinket /'trɪŋkɪt/ n. small ornament of little value 廉价的小装饰品;小件饰物
2. ridiculous /'rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/ adj. deserving to be laughed at; absurd 可笑的;荒唐的
3. heavenly /'hevnlɪ/ adj. of or from heaven; divine 无用的;神圣的
4. prosperous /'prɒspərəs/ adj. successful or thriving 成功的;繁荣的
5. Duke /dju:k/ n. (title of a) nobleman of the highest rank 公爵(的称号)
6. siege /si:dʒ/ n. surrounding by armed forces 围困;包围
lay siege to 包围
7. surrender /sə'rendə/ v. give up; yield 放弃;屈服
8. skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə/ n. very tall modern city building 摩天大楼
9. awe-inspiring /ɔ:'ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/ adj. causing respect and frightening 令人敬畏的;使人恐惧的
10. sheer /ʃiə/ adv. straight up or down 垂直地;陡峭地;陡然地
11. canyon /'kænjən/ n. deep gorge 峡谷
12. wander /'wɒndə/ v. move around in an area without any special purpose; roam 游荡;闲逛
13. blade /bleɪd/ n. leaf of plants; flat cutting part of a knife, sword, etc 叶片;(刀、剑等的)刃
14. fierce /fɪəs/ adj. violent and angry 凶猛的;凶狠的;愤怒的
15. sane /seɪn/ adj. having a healthy mind; not mad 心智健全的;神智正常的
16. come upon /on 偶然遇见或发现某人或某物
17. Trinity /'trɪnəti/ n. (in Christianity) the union of Father, Son and Holy Spirit as one God (基督教教义中的)三位一体(圣父、圣子及圣灵合为上帝)
18. cathedral /kə'ti:drəl/ n. main church 大教堂
19. commerce /kə'mɜ:s/ n. trade; buying and selling of goods 商业;贸易
20. sacred /'seɪkrɪd/ adj. connected with God, a god or religion 神圣的;宗教的
21. grace /ɡreɪs/ v. give honour or dignity to 给……以荣耀或光彩
22. presence /'prezəns/ n. being present in a place 出席;在场;存在
23. rectangular /rek'tæŋɡjʊlə/ adj. having the shape of a rectangle 长方形的;矩形的
24. souvenir /su:'ə'niə/ n. thing taken, bought as a gift 纪念品;纪念物
25. portion /'pɔ:ʃən/ n. part or share 一份
26. ancestor /'ænsɪstə/ n. forefather; people from whom sb. is descended 祖先;祖宗

27. ghetto /'getəu/ n. usually crowded area of a town lived in by people of special group 贫民区
28. approximately /ə'prɒksɪmɪtli/ adv. almost correctly or exactly 大约
29. inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ n. person or animal living in a place 居民;住户;栖息的动物
30. residential /rezi'denʃəl/ adj. containing or suitable for private houses 住宅的;适于作住宅的
31. borough /'bʌrə/ n. any of the five administrative areas of New York City (纽约城的五个)行政区(之一)
32. swallow up 吞没, 兼并
33. innumerable /ɪ'nju:mərəbl/ adj. too many to be counted 数不清的
34. whereas /weə'ræz/ conj. but in contrast; while 然而;而
35. artificial /ɑ:ti'fɪʃəl/ adj. made by man; not real 人造的;假的
36. gaiety /'geɪəti/ n. cheerfulness; merriment 欢乐;愉快
37. overburden /əʊvə'bɜ:dn/ v. load sb with too much work, weight, etc. 使……负担过重
38. uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ adj. not changing in form or character 无变化的;千篇一律的
39. monotony /mə'nɒtəni/ n. lack of variety 单调乏味;无聊
40. harshness /'hɑ:ʃnɪs/ n. roughness to the senses; severity with cruel appearance 严酷;喧闹
41. present with 向某人显示某事物
42. imposing /ɪm'pəʊzɪŋ/ adj. impressive in appearance or manner 壮观的;令人印象深刻的
43. crown /kraun/ v. put a crown on the head of; form the top of 加冕;形成某物之顶部
44. stronghold /'strɒŋhəʊld/ n. fort; place where there is much support for a cause, etc. 堡垒;根据地
45. under the control of 在……的控制之下
46. instead of 取而代之,相反
47. come into being 开始存在
48. pour in 涌进来;倒进
49. row upon row 层层叠加的;逐层的
50. escape from 从……逃脱;免受……

Proper Names

Hendrick Hudson

亨得里克(哈德逊)

New Amsterdam

新阿姆斯特丹

Duke of York		约克公爵
Stock Exchange		证券交易所
Alexander Hamilton		亚力山大(哈密尔顿)
Trinity Church		三圣大教堂
Coney Island		克雷岛
Catskill Mountains		凯茨基尔山
Williamsburg		威廉斯堡
the Indies		东印度及比邻地区
Indians		美洲印第安人
The Statue of Liberty		自由女神像
The Empire City		帝国城
Broadway	/ 'brɔ: dwei /	百老汇大街
Wall Street	/ wɔ: l stri: t /	华尔街
Brooklyn	/ 'bruklin /	布鲁克林区
Queens	/kwi: nz /	昆士区
The Bronx	/brɒŋks /	布隆克斯区
Richmond	/ 'ritʃmənd /	里其蒙得区
Manhattan	/mæn' hætən /	曼哈顿区

Notes to the Text

1. **the Indies** 东印度地区,一般指远东地区的印度及比邻地区和岛屿。
2. **It is the fact of its being a city with the tallest buildings.** 由于(纽约)是拥有多座最高大楼的城市这一事实。
从语法上讲, its 是动名词 being 的逻辑主语,这种结构称为动名词的复合结构。类似用法还有:
Would you mind my opening the window?
我现在打开窗户,你介意吗?
I knew nothing about the car being stolen.
我不知道那辆车被盗了。
3. **New York...bows down before no tradition.** 纽约城不受传统的约束。
4. **The United Nations** 联合国 1945 年 10 月 24 日在美国的圣弗兰斯科市成立。最早有 51 个国家参加,包括中国。现已成为旨在维护国际和平与安全的重要的国际组织。
5. **to the flash and glitter and the artificial gaiety** 来到充满五光十色的地方(比如夜总会及其他有娱乐活动的场所)
6. **The New Yorker of 1890 would hardly recognize his hometown should he see it now.**

1890 年的纽约居民如果再看到纽约的话,几乎不能认出自己的家园了。

本句是不真实假设的虚拟语气。Other examples:

If I had wings, I could fly like a bird in the sky.

如果我有翅膀的话,我也会像小鸟一样在天空中飞。(表示现在)

If you could come early tomorrow morning, I would return the novel to you.

如果你明天清晨来的话,我就把小说还给你。(表示将来)

If you had been to Washington, you might have visited the White House.

如果你去过华盛顿,你也许参观过白宫。(表示过去)

从句中如果有 were, had, should, if 一词都可省去不用,而把这些词移到句首,构成倒装句。Other example:

If it were to rain, I wouldn't go home. = Were it to rain, I wouldn't go home.

现在要是下雨,我就回不了家了。

7. ...**but 12 miles by 2.5 miles at its widest part.** 仅有 12 英里长,最宽处也只有 2.5 英里。英语中表示长方形和立方体的大小,用 by 一词, e. g.

The table is two meters by one meter. 这张桌子两米长,一米宽。

有时也可以用表示长宽等的英语形容词。Other example:

The newly-built highway connecting our city with Zhengzhou is about 200 miles long by 40 meters wide.

新建成连接我市和郑州市的高速公路大约是 200 英里长,40 米宽。

8. **The day's work done, most New Yorkers stay home...** 完成一天的工作后,多数纽约人呆在家里。

句中的前半句充当全句的状语,done 的逻辑主语是 the day's work. Other examples:

(1) Properly dressed, she left her home.

穿戴好之后,她离开了家门。(逻辑主语为主句中的 she)

(2) Children properly dressed, she left her home.

给孩子们穿好衣服后,她离开了家门。(逻辑主语为 children)

9. **The dark outline of ...and the East Rivers.** 淡淡的月光下,自由女神像倒映在港口水面上的雄浑线条;流线式的灯光映出横跨在哈德逊河流及东河之上的乔治·华盛顿、威廉斯堡、布鲁克林以及曼哈顿几座大桥的轮廓。

句中的 reflected (被映照在)和 marking (标记纪念)都作定语成分,分别修饰各自的先行词 outline 和 strings of lights. 区别在于一个是过去分词,另一个则是现在分词,使用时应注意。e. g.

(1) I came into the great hall, following her.

我跟着她走进大厅。

(2) I came into the great hall, followed by her.

我走进大厅,她随后跟着。

10. ...**make one feel as though one were walking through a deep canyon.**

使人感觉到如同行走在深深的峡谷之中。

句中的 as though 短语也可用作 as if, 用来引导虚拟语气的句子。例如:

The foreign friend speaks Chinese so well as though he were a Chinese.

这位外国朋友说起汉语来非常好,好像是个中国人似的。

Exercises

I . Comprehension of the Text

Choose the best answer to each of the questions or unfinished statements below

1. Hendrick Hudson came to Manhattan Island _____.
 - A. to live there
 - B. to look for gold
 - C. to find a way to the Indies
 - D. to find a passage
2. The name New York came into being _____.
 - A. before 1664
 - B. in 1664
 - C. after 1664
 - D. in the 19th century
3. New York is well-known for many things, but the most important one is for _____.
 - A. the tallest buildings
 - B. the well-planned streets
 - C. its shortage of space
 - D. the World Trade Center
4. Which part of New York has the narrow dusty streets?
 - A. Wall Street
 - B. The downtown section
 - C. The deep canyon
 - D. Broadway
5. The Stock Exchange in New York opens its market every weekday for _____.
 - A. 8 hours
 - B. 13 hours
 - C. 7 hours
 - D. 5 hours
6. According to the author, which of the following is not correct?
 - A. UN is the USA, technically speaking.
 - B. UN has its own police force.
 - C. UN has its own building.
 - D. UN has its own souvenir shop.
7. How many boroughs does New York City have?
 - A. Four.
 - B. Five .
 - C. Six.
 - D. Seven.

8. Where can a person enjoy himself in New York at night, according to the text?
- At home.
 - On the Hudson.
 - In Brooklyn.
 - In Broadway.

II. Vocabulary

A. From the four choices given, choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence

- The students were shown a beautiful picture.
 - given
 - sold
 - provided to
 - presented with
- The young man bought approximately 50 books yesterday.
 - about
 - less than
 - more than
 - only
- Workers spend a considerable part of the day in factories.
 - most
 - small
 - much
 - more
- You can go to the artificial gaiety when you want to have a good time.
 - place
 - entertainment
 - time
 - rest
- I have read a great portion of the novel up to now.
 - part
 - share
 - deal
 - many
- I came upon him in the street yesterday.
 - saw
 - met
 - ran across
 - came to

B. From the four choices given, choose the one that best completes the sentence

- It is _____ for him to try to fly in the air like a bird.
 - true
 - ridiculous
 - sacred
 - sane
- Don't _____ to the enemy at any time.
 - surrender
 - fight
 - give way
 - fall
- The girl _____ what was in the box.
 - wandered
 - know
 - wondered
 - realize
- The driver was very _____ when he lost his car.
 - urgent
 - fierce
 - fiercely
 - pleased
- I didn't _____ you at first when I saw you just now
 - realize
 - think
 - imagine
 - recognize
- This library is very large, and there are _____ books in it.

- A. innumerable
- C. unforgettable

- B. countable
- D. uncountable

III. Cloze Test

The greatest recent social changes have been the lives of women. During the twentieth century there has been a remarkable shortening of the 1 of a woman's life spent in 2 or children. A woman marrying at the end of the nineteenth century would probably have been in her 3 twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of 4 four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother 5 have been in her early fifties and would expect to live 6 further twenty years, during which custom, opportunity and health made it unusual for her to get 7 work. Today women marry younger and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be different when she is forty-five and coin be 8 to live another thirty-five years and is likely to take paid work until retirement at sixty. Even while she has the care of children, her work is 9 by household appliances and convenience foods.

The important change in woman-life-span has only recently begun to have its full effect on their economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school 10 the first opportunity, and most of them took a full-time job. However, when they married they usually left work at once and never came to it again.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. amount | B. share | C. proportion | D. time |
| 2. A. attending | B. caring | C. looking | D. minding |
| 3. A. mid | B. medium | C. average | D. middle |
| 4. A. them | B. which | C. whom | D. that |
| 5. A. could | B. might | C. should | D. would |
| 6. A. another | B. still | C. one | D. a |
| 7. A. paying | B. paid | C. payable | D. payment |
| 8. A. expected | B. hoped | C. likely | D. longed |
| 9. A. lightened | B. lighted | C. lit | D. shortened |
| 10. A. by | B. at | C. for | D. given |

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then make your choices according to the information given in the passage.

A lot of advice is available for college leavers heading for their first job. In this article we consider the move to a second job. We are not concerned with those looking for a second temporary position while hunting for a permanent job. Nor are we concerned with those leaving an unsatisfactory job within the first few weeks. Instead, we will be dealing with those of you taking a real step on the career ladder, choosing a job to fit in with your ambitions now that you have learnt your way around, acquired some skills and have some

idea of where you want to go.

What sort of job should you look for? Much depends on your long-term aim. You need to ask yourself whether you want to specialize in a particular field, work your way up to higher levels of responsibility or out of your current employment into a broader field.

Whatever you decide, you should choose your second job very carefully. You should be aiming to stay in it for two to three years.

This job will be studied very carefully when you send your letter of application for your next job. It should show evidence of serious career planning. Most important, it should extend you, develop you and give you increasing responsibility. Incidentally, if the travel bug is biting, now is the time to pack up and go. You can do temporary work for a while when you return, pick up where you left off and get the second job then. Future potential employers will be relieved to see that you have got it out of your system, and are not likely to go off again.

Juliette Cavidson spent her first year after leaving a famous college working for three lawyers. It was the perfect first job in that "Ok, they were very supportive people. I was gently introduced to the work, learnt my way round an office and improved my word processing skills. However, there was no scope for advancement. One day I gave in my notice, bought an air ticket and traveled for a year."

1. Who is intended to benefit from the advice given in the article?
 - A. Students who have just finished their studies
 - B. People who are unhappy with their current job
 - C. Those who are interested in establishing a career
 - D. People who change jobs regularly
2. According to the writer, why is the choice of your second job important?
 - A. it will affect your future job prospects.
 - B. It will last longer than your first job.
 - C. It will be difficult to change if you don't like it.
 - D. It should give you the opportunity to study.
3. In the sentence "you should be aiming to stay in it for two to three years", "it" refers to your _____ .
 - A. first job
 - B. second job
 - C. application
 - D. career
4. If you have a desire to travel, when does the writer suggest that you do it?
 - A. When you are unable to find a permanent job
 - B. After you have done some temporary work
 - C. Between the first and second job
 - D. Straight after you have left college