



2014

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书

全国职称英语 等级考试专项突破与综合训练

(综合类)

QUANGUO ZHICHENG YINGYU DENGJI KAOSHI ZHUANXIANG TUPO YU ZONGHE XUNLIAN

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试辅导用书编写组 编



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前 言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试是由人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的国家级考试。该考试根据英语在不同专业领域中的应用特点,结合专业技术人员掌握和应用英语的实际情况,对申报不同级别职称的专业技术人员的英语水平提出了不同的要求。应广大应试者的要求,我们依据人力资源和社会保障部专业技术人员管理司审定的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》),组织编写了《全国职称英语等级考试专项突破与综合训练》,分为综合类、理工类、卫生类三个专业类别,每个专业类别自成一册,每册包括四套专项练习题和一套全真模拟试卷,分为A、B、C三个等级,供广大应试者备考和自测使用。

本书的特点:(一)按照考试的不同题型分为不同模块,便于应试者对自己的薄弱环节进行有针对性的训练;(二)试题完全体现了《大纲》的要求,符合《大纲》对词汇、语法及阅读理解能力的要求;(三)完整体现了真实考试的特征,各部分的题型、题量、字数等均达到了《大纲》的要求,极具实战特色;(四)题目设计科学合理,并经过了验证,具有极强的针对性;(五)附有答案,便于训练和自测。

本书最适合应试者考前进行针对性训练使用。建议应试者先根据考试题型进行专项训练,再利用全真模拟试卷按照考试时间要求进行实战演练,检测是否能够通过考试。

书中不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正(请发邮件至rsksts@163.com)。

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试

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一、词汇选项专项突破

词汇选项专项突破一

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

- 1 At midnight, we were aroused by a knock at the door.
A irritated B awakened C arisen D annoyed
- 2 She was awarded a prize for the film.
A given B rewarded C sent D reminded
- 3 Smoking will be banned in all public places here.
A forbidden B allowed C permitted D promoted
- 4 That guy is intelligent but a bit dull.
A strange B special C quiet D boring
- 5 She is a highly successful teacher.
A fairly B rather C very D moderately
- 6 We should not sacrifice environmental protections to foster economic growth.
A reduce B promote C realize D give
- 7 There is a growing gap between the rich and the poor.
A conflict B tension C gulf D confrontation
- 8 I am very grateful to you for your assistance.
A helpful B hopeful C pitiful D thankful
- 9 You will be meeting her presently.
A shortly B currently C lately D probably
- 10 Attitudes to mental illness have shifted in recent years.
A displayed B shown C changed D demonstrated
- 11 I have been trying to quit smoking.
A give up B pick up C build up D take up
- 12 Relief workers were shocked by what they saw.
A moved B touched C surprised D worried
- 13 The weather is a constant subject of conversation in Britain.
A question B problem C title D topic
- 14 This is not typical of English, but is a feature of the Chinese language.
A particular B characteristic C remarkable D idiomatic
- 15 It is virtually impossible to persuade him to apply for the job.
A simply B almost C totally D completely

词汇选项专项突破二

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

- 1 She was close to success.
A fast B quick C near D tight
- 2 The two girls look alike.
A beautiful B similar C pretty D attractive
- 3 The boy is intelligent.
A clever B naughty C difficult D active
- 4 Everybody was glad to see Mary back.
A sorry B sad C angry D happy
- 5 What is your goal in life?
A plan B aim C arrangement D idea
- 6 Jack was dismissed.
A fired B fined C exhausted D criticized
- 7 John is crazy about pop music.
A sorry B mad C concerned D worried
- 8 It is the movement, not the color, of objects that excites the bull.
A frightens B scares C arouses D confuses
- 9 It is highly unlikely that she will arrive today.
A probably B very C hardly D possibly
- 10 I am feeling a lot more healthy than I was.
A many B no C much D some
- 11 Since ancient times people have found various ways to preserve meat.
A eat B cook C freeze D keep
- 12 We packed up the things we had accumulated (积累) over the last three years and left.
A late B recent C past D final
- 13 The expedition reached the summit at 10:30 that morning.
A bottom of the mountain B foot of the mountain
C top of the mountain D starting point
- 14 There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a previous record of performance.
A beats B destroys C maintains D defends
- 15 The president proposed that we should bring the meeting to a close.
A stated B said C suggested D announced

词汇选项专项突破三

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

- 1 She is sick.
A fat B weak C ill D mad
- 2 Mary is looking for the book she lost yesterday.
A trying to find B looking up C looking at D finding
- 3 I rarely wear a raincoat because I spend most of my time in a car.
A normally B seldom C frequently D usually
- 4 He is a physician.
A researcher B professor C doctor D student
- 5 An important part of the national government is the Foreign Service, a branch of the Department of State.
A tree B division C root D leaf

- 6 Mary gets up at six o'clock every morning.
A rises B stands C arrives D comes
- 7 Although I sympathize, I can't really do very much to help.
A Because B Since C Though D For
- 8 Mary has made up her mind not to go to the meeting.
A tried B promised C decided D attempted
- 9 I remember lots of things.
A much B large C big D many
- 10 She will be pleased to meet you.
A angry B happy C sad D unwilling
- 11 It is obvious that he will win the game.
A likely B possible C clear D probable
- 12 The earth moves around the sun.
A before B round C after D over
- 13 Did anyone call when I was out?
A everyone B someone C nobody D anybody
- 14 It took us a long time to mend the house.
A build B destroy C design D repair
- 15 I don't quite follow what she is saying.
A observe B understand C explain D describe

词汇选项专项突破四

下面每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 请为每处画线部分确定 1 个意义最为接近的选项。

- 1 We are sure that he will get over his illness.
A certain B aware C happy D determined
- 2 The policemen acted quickly because lives were at stake.
A in despair B in danger C in misery D in pain
- 3 If headaches only occur at night, lack of fresh air is often the cause.
A start B begin C happen D visit
- 4 The ice is not thick enough to bear the weight of a tank.
A suffer B accept C receive D support
- 5 A small number of firms have ceased trading.
A completed B finished C fulfilled D stopped
- 6 She was sent a box of chocolates along with a letter saying she was fired.
A killed B shot C dismissed D murdered
- 7 The mountains look glorious at sunrise.
A inviting B magnificent C appealing D pleasing
- 8 It seems highly unlikely that she will pass the exam.
A very B completely C usually D mostly
- 9 Their parents once lived under very severe conditions.
A sound B hard C strict D tight
- 10 Michael is now merely a good friend.
A largely B barely C just D rarely
- 11 Have you talked to her lately?
A lastly B finally C shortly D recently

- 12 While we don't agree, we continue to be friends.
A Because B Where C Although D Whatever
- 13 In judging our work you should take into consideration the fact that we have been very busy recently.
A thought B account C mind D brain
- 14 You must shine your shoes.
A polish B clear C wash D mend
- 15 The policeman wrote down all the particulars of the accident.
A secrets B details C benefits D words

二、阅读判断专项突破

阅读判断专项突破一

下面短文后列出了7个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断: 如果该句提供的是正确信息, 请选A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请选B; 如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及, 请选C。

Scotland: A Land of Wisdom

In the 1740s, the famous French philosopher Voltaire said, "We look to Scotland for all our ideas of civilization." That's not a bad advertisement for any country when it comes to attracting people to search for a first-class education.

According to the American author Arthur Herman, the Scots invented the modern world itself. He argues that Scottish thinkers and intellectuals worked out many of the most important ideas on which modern life depends—everything from the scientific method to market economics. Their ideas did not just spread among intellectuals, but to those people in business, government and the sciences who actually shaped the Western world.

It all started during the period that historians call the Scottish Enlightenment (启蒙运动), which is usually seen as taking place between the years 1740 and 1800. Before that, philosophy was mainly concerned with religion. For the thinkers of the Scottish Enlightenment, the proper study of humanity was mankind itself.

Their reasoning was practical. For the philosopher David Hume, humanity was the right subject for philosophy because we can examine human behavior and so find real evidence of how people think and feel. And from that we can make judgments about the societies we live in and make concrete suggestions about how they can be improved for universal benefit.

Hume's enquiry into the nature of knowledge laid the foundations for the scientific method—the pursuit of truth through experiment. His friend and fellow resident of Edinburgh, Adam Smith, famously applied the study of mankind to the ways in which mankind does business. Trade, he argued, was a form of information. In pursuing our own interests through trading in markets, we all come to benefit each other.

Smith's idea has dominated modern views of economics. It also has wide applications. He was one of the philosophers to point out that nations can become rich, free and powerful through peace, trade and invention.

Although the Scottish Enlightenment ended a long time ago, the ideas which evolved at that time still underpin (构成……的基础) our theories of human exchange and enquiry. It

also exists in Scotland itself in an educational tradition that combines academic excellence with orientation (方向).

- 1 Scotland is the right place to receive a first-class education.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 2 According to Arthur Herman, the Scots developed many important ideas which modern life depends on.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 3 Philosophers had come to know the importance of studying humanity even before the Scottish Enlightenment took place.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 4 David Hume was the first philosopher to study mankind.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 5 Smith's idea has extensive applications.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 6 Our current theories of human exchange and enquiry have nothing to do with the ideas developed during the Scottish Enlightenment.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 7 Smith died in 1800.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

阅读判断专项突破二

下面短文后列出了7个句子,请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断:如果该句提供的是正确信息,请选A;如果该句提供的是错误信息,请选B;如果该句的信息文章中未提及,请选C。

G8 Summit

Leaders of the Group of Eight Major Industrialized Nations (G8) will meet in Scotland in July this year. Representatives from China, India, Mexico, South Africa and Brazil have also been invited. Here's what the G8 leaders want from the meeting.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair wants the G8 to cancel debt to the world's poorest countries. He wants them to double aid to Africa to 50 billion pounds by 2010. He has also proposed reducing subsidies to Western farmers and removing restrictions on African exports. This has not got the approval of all members because it will hurt their agricultural interests. On climate change, Blair wants concerted (共同的) action by reducing carbon emissions (排放).

US President George W. Bush agrees to give help to Africa. But he says he doesn't like the idea of increasing aid to countries as it will increase corruption. Bush said he would not sign an agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions at the summit, according to media. The US is the only G8 member not to have signed the Kyoto Protocol (京都议定书). Although the US is the world's biggest polluter, Bush so far refuses to believe there is sufficient scientific data to establish beyond a doubt that there is a problem.

French President Jacques Chirac supports Blair on Africa and climate change. He is determined to get the US to sign the climate change deal.

German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder remains doubtful of Blair's Africa proposals. Schröder's officials have dismissed the notion that money will solve Africa's problems as "old thinking." Berlin says that African states should only receive extra money if they can prove

they've solved the corruption problem.

Russian President Vladimir Putin was doubtful about the value of more aid to Africa. But he has seen a way to make this work to his advantage. Putin intends to use the aid to Africa as a springboard (跳板) next year to propose aid to the former Soviet republics of Georgia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Moldova.

Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's priorities are a seat on the UN Security Council, for which he will be lobbying (游说) at the summit. And he's concerned about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear weapons programme.

1 The G8 countries include China, India, Mexico, South Africa and Brazil.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

2 Blair hopes that the G8 countries will work together to reduce carbon emissions.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

3 India has accepted the invitation to attend the G8 meeting.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

4 Bush agrees to increase aid to Africa.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

5 Chirac takes a stand similar to Blair's on Africa and climate change.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

6 According to media, Bush will sign the Kyoto Protocol at the summit.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

7 Japan will reject Blair's proposal to increase aid to Africa.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

阅读判断专项突破三

下面短文后列出了7个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断: 如果该句提供的是正确信息, 请选A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请选B; 如果该句的信息文章中没有提及, 请选C。

They Say Ireland's the Best

Ireland is the best place in the world to live for 2005, according to a life quality ranking that appeared in Britain's *Economist* magazine last week.

The ambitious attempt to compare happiness levels around the world is based on the principle that wealth is not the only measure of human satisfaction and well-being.

The index of 111 countries uses data on incomes, health, unemployment, climate, political stability, job security, gender equality as well as what the magazine calls "freedom, family and community life".

Despite the bad weather, troubled health service, traffic congestion (拥挤), gender inequality, and the high cost of living, Ireland scored an impressive 8.33 points out of 10.

That put it well ahead of second-place Switzerland, which managed 8.07. Zimbabwe, troubled by political insecurity and hunger, is rated the gloomiest (最差的), picking up only 3.89 points.

"Although rising incomes and increased individual choices are highly valued," the report said, "some of the factors associated with modernization such as the breakdown (崩溃) in traditional institutions and family values in part take away from a positive impact."

"Ireland wins because it successfully combines the most desirable elements of the new

with the preservation of certain warm elements of the old, such as stable family and community life."

The magazine admitted measuring quality of life is not a straightforward thing to do, and that its findings would have their critics.

No. 2 on the list is Switzerland. The other nations in the top 10 are Norway, Luxembourg, Sweden, Australia, Iceland, Italy, Denmark and Spain.

The U. K. is positioned at No. 29, a much lower position chiefly because of the social and family breakdown recorded in official statistics. The U. S., which has the second highest per capita GDP (人均国内生产总值) after Luxembourg, took the 13th place in the survey. China was in the lower half of the league at 60th.

- 1 For 2,005 years, Ireland has been the best place for humans to live in.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 2 Job security is the least important measure of life quality.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 3 Cost of living in Ireland is pretty high.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 4 Family life in Zimbabwe is not stable.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 5 Ireland is positioned at No. 1 because it combines the most desirable elements of the new with some good elements of the old.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 6 To measure life quality is easy.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 7 The United States of America is among the top 10 countries.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

阅读判断专项突破四

下面短文后列出了 7 个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断: 如果该句提供的是正确信息, 请选 A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请选 B; 如果该句的信息文章中未提及, 请选 C。

Riches and Romance From France's Wine Harvest

September is harvest time. And with bunches of grapes swinging (摇摆) in the wind, the vineyards of southern France are getting ready to celebrate it.

The yearly wine festival is held in honour of Bacchus, the Roman god of wine. It's a fun time with parties, music, dancing, big meals and, of course, lots of wine.

French wine-making began more than 2,500 years ago. The world's oldest type of vine grows in France and always produces a good quality wine. Today France produces one-fifth of the world's wine, and some of the most famous varieties.

The top wine-producing areas are Bordeaux, Burgundy and the Loire Valley. Champagne, a drink used in celebrations, is named after the place where sparkling (有气泡的) wine was first produced in 1700.

Wine is made from the juice of freshly picked grapes. It is the sugars that turn into alcohol.

Traditionally, people used to take off their shoes and crush the grapes with their bare

feet to bring out the juice. Nowadays, this practice is usually carried out by machines.

Each wine producing region has its own character, based on its type of grapes and soil.

The taste of wine changes with time. Until 1850, all French champagne was sweet. Now, both wine and champagne taste slightly bitter.

The drink has always been linked with riches, romance and nobleness. Yet the French think of it in more ordinary terms.

They believe it makes daily living easier, less hurried and with fewer problems.

"All its links are with times when people are at their best; with relaxation, happiness, long slow meals and the free flow of ideas," wrote wine expert Hugh Johnson.

1 All French people celebrate the grape harvest every September.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

2 In the yearly wine festival, people always enjoy themselves.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

3 Wine-making in France has a history of over 2,500 years.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

4 Many varieties of wine produced in France are named after places.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

5 Different regions in France produce different types of wine.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

6 French wine will taste sour (酸的) in future.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

7 The French people believe that drinking wine is a good way to relax.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

三、概括大意与完成句子专项突破

概括大意与完成句子专项突破一

下面的短文后有2项测试任务:(1)第1~4题要求从所给的6个选项中为第2、3、4、6段每段选择1个最佳标题;(2)第5~8题要求从所给的6个选项中为每个句子确定1个最佳选项。

Ceasing to Wear Ties

1 It's useless. It's dirty. It spreads disease. That's why the British Medical Association in the UK recently called for hospital doctors to stop wearing ties.

2 That leads to another question. Why does anyone wear a tie? Ties serve no purpose. They do not cover any part of your body and keep you warm. They always seem to get covered in food stains. Perhaps that is the purpose of the tie. It lets everyone know what you just ate.

3 Ties have an odd history. Soldiers from Croatia, in Eastern Europe, served as mercenaries (雇佣军) in various conflicts in the 17th century. They were identified by brightly colored pieces of silk worn around the neck. Known as cravats (围巾), these became a popular fashion item in France and eventually evolved into the tie.

4 It's an interesting story, but it doesn't tell us why men want to put useless pieces of cloth or silk around their necks. The answer seems to be about identification (身份证明). In the

19th-century Britain, ties were used by universities, military regiments (团), sports clubs, schools and gentleman's clubs. Each tie was in a particular set of colors which identified the wearer as a member of that organization. Wearing ties was also the mark of Britain's most powerful classes. That made the tie itself a symbol of power and respect. And that led it to be adopted by a much larger class—the business class.

5 You cannot wear a tie if you work with machinery. So wearing a tie became a sign that you were a man who used his brain to make a living, rather than his hands. It showed you were serious. It showed you were a professional. It meant that everyone who wanted a job in business had to wear one. It was just impossible to take seriously a man who did not wear a piece of colored silk around his neck. This is how millions of people came to wear ties across the world.

6 Is there a future for ties? The signs are not promising. Many political leaders, including British Prime Minister Tony Blair, now go without ties.

- 1 Paragraph 2 _____
- 2 Paragraph 3 _____
- 3 Paragraph 4 _____
- 4 Paragraph 6 _____

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| A | Origin of the tie |
| B | British ties |
| C | Uselessness of the tie |
| D | Old-fashioned ties |
| E | Role of the tie |
| F | Signs of a tieless era |

- 5 The British Medical Association suggested that _____.
- 6 Ties were first worn by the Croatian soldiers _____.
- 7 People wore different ties in Britain in the 19th century to show that _____.
- 8 British Prime Minister Tony Blair is a man _____.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | they were workmen |
| B | they were members of different organizations |
| C | hospital doctors stop wearing ties |
| D | who does not always wear a tie |
| E | who served as mercenaries in many conflicts in the 17 th century |
| F | who does not want to live like a king |

概括大意与完成句子专项突破二

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：(1) 第 1~4 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 2~5 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 5~8 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Searching for Smiles

- 1 Ask most people anywhere in the world what they want out of life and the reply will probably be: "to be happy." Ed Deiner, an American psychology professor, has spent his whole professional life studying what makes people happy, comparing levels of happiness between cultures and trying to find out exactly why we enjoy ourselves.
- 2 Many people would say that this question does not need an answer. But Professor Deiner

has one anyway. "If you're a cheerful, happy person, your marriage is more likely to last, and you're more likely to make money and be successful at your job. On average, happy people have stronger immune (免疫的) systems, and there is some evidence that they live longer."

3 So who are the world's happiest people? It depends on how the word is defined. There is individual happiness, the sense of joy we get when we do something we like. But there is also the feeling of satisfaction we get when we know that others respect us and approve of how we behave. According to Professor Deiner, the Western world pursues individual happiness while Asia prefers mutual satisfaction.

4 "In the West, the individualistic (个人主义的) culture means that your mood matters much more than it does in the East. People ask themselves, what can I do that's fun or interesting? They become unhappy when they can't do any of these things. If you ask people from Japan or China if they are happy, they tend to look at what has gone wrong in their lives. If not much has gone wrong, then they are satisfied."

5 People from Spain and other Spanish-speaking countries had the happiest culture, Professor Deiner found. "The biggest cultural difference is to do with pride and shame. Hispanic (西班牙语言的) cultures report much more pride and much less shame than others."

6 Income also made a big difference to people's happiness, but only at the lowest levels. Average income earners in the US were much happier than people in poverty. But millionaires were only a little bit happier than people on average incomes. It seems that money makes us happy when we have enough to feel secure.

7 But can we be too happy? "You get people who are actually happy, but they think happiness is so important that they try to be even happier. This desire to be always happy is a product of individualism, where the emphasis is on you individually, your emotions and feeling good. People can end up feeling unhappy because ordinary happiness is not good enough for them."

- 1 Paragraph 2 _____
- 2 Paragraph 3 _____
- 3 Paragraph 4 _____
- 4 Paragraph 5 _____

- A Happiest Culture
- B An Unhappy Person
- C Definition of Happiness
- D Cultural Differences in Happiness
- E Reasons to Be Happy
- F Individual and Ordinary Happiness

- 5 Professor Deiner has spent many years studying _____ in happiness.
- 6 Professor Deiner believes that a happy person is less prone (易患) to _____.
- 7 Once we have got enough to feel safe, money does not make _____ difference to our happiness.
- 8 According to Professor Deiner, some people feel unhappy because they cannot appreciate _____.

- A a question
- B ordinary happiness
- C individualism
- D cultural differences
- E much
- F illnesses

概括大意与完成句子专项突破三

下面的短文后有 2 项测试任务：(1) 第 1~4 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 2~5 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；(2) 第 5~8 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

Estee Lauder Died

1 The child of Central European immigrants who created an international cosmetics (化妆品) empire and became one of the most influential women in US, has died on Saturday. Estee Lauder died at her home in Manhattan, New York City, a company spokeswoman said. She was 97.

2 Born in Queens, New York in 1908, Lauder was the daughter of a Hungarian mother and a Czech father.

3 Lauder began her business career by selling skincare products developed by her uncle John Schotz, a chemist, to beauty salons (美容院) and hotels. In 1930, she married Joseph Lauder who became her partner. The company, which became known as Estee Lauder, took off after World War II.

4 In 1953, the company introduced its first perfume (香水), Youth Dew, the first of a range of fragrances that has now grown to more than 70. They include: Aramis, a line of products for men, launched in 1964; and Clinique, a range of odourless (无臭的) cosmetics, which followed in 1968.

5 By the time she retired in 1995, Lauder was presiding over a multibillion-dollar enterprise, which now ranks number 349 in the Fortune 500 list of largest US companies. In 1998, she was the only woman to feature in *Time* magazine's selection of the 20 most important business geniuses of the last century. There were two secrets to her success: her gift for selling things and her tireless energy and determination never to accept second best.

6 Even after her retirement at the age of 89, Lauder remained closely involved. Beauty, Lauder believed, was the most important thing in life.

7 She wrote in her 1985 autobiography, "Estee, a Success Story": "In a perfect world, we'd all be judged on the sweetness of our souls. But in our less than perfect world, the woman who looks pretty has a distinct advantage and, usually, the last word."

- 1 Paragraph 2 _____
2 Paragraph 3 _____
3 Paragraph 4 _____
4 Paragraph 5 _____

- A Early career
B Childhood
C Products
D Retirement
E Cosmetics empress
F Birth

5 Lauder regarded beauty _____.

6 Lauder died _____.

7 Before marriage, she sold products formulated _____.

8 After retirement, she continued to show interest _____.