

“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材配套用书

大学体验[®]英语 Experiencing English

(Third Edition)

(第三版)

Practice
File

一周——练

总主编 芮燕萍
主 编 段 莉

x p e r i e n c i n g

4



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

Contents

Unit 1	Men and Women's Prejudices	1
Unit 2	Culture	18
Unit 3	Copyright	35
Unit 4	Language and Economy	52
	Mid-term Test	69
Unit 5	Business Ethics	82
Unit 6	Psychological Health	99
Unit 7	Hopes and Fears for the Future	117
Unit 8	Globalization — For and Against	136
	Final Test	154

Unit 1

Men and Women's Prejudices

Extended Reading Skills Practice

► Recognizing Generalizations

概括主题就是通过对文章的主要事实和细节的整体了解，概括、归纳全文或某一个段落的主题思想或段落大意。主要检测读者对篇章的整体性是否掌握的能力。常见的提问形式有：

- 1) What is the main idea of the passage?
- 2) What is the first paragraph mainly about?
- 3) The main topic (subject /theme) of the passage is _____.
- 4) Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- 5) What is the best title for the passage?
- 6) What is the author's main purpose in writing this selection?

任何一篇文章总是围绕一个主题来展开论述。同样，文章中的段落也是围绕该主题的某个方面展开论述。而一个好的段落，是由一个主题句（topic sentence）和几个发展句（developing sentences）组成的，有时也会有结束句（concluding sentence）。主题句是一个段落的中心，其他句子都是用来支持、解释或描述该主题句的。主题句通常位于段落的首句，但有时也会位于段落中间或末尾。掌握了一个段落的主题句，也就掌握了该段的主题思想，然后通过概括归纳各个段落的主题句，最终确定整篇文章的主题思想。而对于一些主题不太明确的段落，如：引导段、过渡段和描述段，可以根据关键词（key words）来确定各段乃至全文的主题。

概括而言，确定主题思想的方法有两种：一是找主题句，二是找关键词。采用的阅读策略是略读法（skimming），即快速浏览文章，找出主题句。具体方法包括：

阅读文章的起始段、每个段落的首句、末句，以及文章的末尾段；

利用文章或段落的线索，如：斜体词、划线词、粗体词、标题、副标题、段落间的空格等；

利用文章中的关键词，如：反复出现的词和衔接词等。

通过这些具体方法，可以快速找到段落的主题句和主要段落，从而捕捉到全文的主题。

Read the following passage and finish the statements below.

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child — or even an animal, such as a pigeon — can learn to recognize faces. We all take this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make that individual different from other.

People have always tried to "type" each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the evil's or the hero's role. In fact, the words "person" and "personality" come from the Latin

persona, meaning “mask”. Today, most television and movie actors do not wear masks. But we can easily tell the “good guys” from the “bad guys” because the two types differ in appearance as well as in actions.

1. The topic sentence of the first paragraph is _____.
2. The topic sentence of the second paragraph is _____.
3. The topic sentence of the last paragraph is _____.
4. The main point of the passage is _____.
 - A) why it is necessary to identify people's personality
 - B) why it is possible to describe people
 - C) how to get to know people
 - D) how best to recognize people

Extended Translating Skills Practice

► Translation of Multiples

由于英汉两种语言在倍数表达和对比方面存在语言和思维差异,人们对英语中的倍数经常出现理解误差,译成中文时也常常出错,因此学习过程中应当注意倍数的表达和翻译方法。倍数表达主要包括倍数的增加和倍数的减少,翻译方法如下:

1. 倍数的增加

- 1) ... n times as + adj./adv. 的原级 + as ..., ... n times + adj./adv. 的比较级 + than ..., ... n times the size (length, amount, ...) of ..., 这三句都可译为: “...是...的n倍”或“...比...增加n-1倍”。

The output of the TV set was four times as large as that last year.

电视机的产量是去年的四倍(比去年增加了三倍)。

This novel is three times the length of that one.

这本小说是那本小说的三倍长(比那本小说长两倍)。

- 2) 含有“增加”意义的动词的句子,如: increase to n times, increase n times / n-fold, increase by n times, increase by a factor of n, 可翻译为“增加到n倍”或“增加了n-1倍”。这类动词还有 raise, grow, go up, step up, multiply等。

The total number of the researchers has increased to four times.

整个科研人员的数量增长到四倍(增长了三倍)。

These machines increased productivity by a factor of 5.

这些机器使生产率提高到五倍(提高了四倍)。

- 3) ... n times + what引导的从句,可译为“...是...的n倍”或“...比...增加了n-1倍”。

The factory produced many kinds of products with a total value more than 20 times what it was in 1980.

该工厂生产了多种产品,总值是1980年的20倍(比1980年增长了19倍)。

The average income in 2010 is three times what it had been in 2000.

2010年的平均收入是2000年的三倍(比2000年增长了两倍)。

- 4) 含有百分数的表达法,如: by + n % (percent), n % increase, 可直接翻译为“增长百分之n”,也可翻译为“增长了几倍”。

There is a 200% increase of the tourists here as compared with 10 years ago.

这里的游客比十年前增长了两倍。

The profits of the state-owned factory were increased by 10% last year.

去年这家国营工厂的盈利增长了10%。

- 5) 英语中有些单词表示具体倍数, 如: double 译成“是两倍(增加了一倍)”, treble/triple “是三倍(增加了二倍)”, quadruple “是四倍(增加了三倍)”, 五倍以上用n times/n-fold 表示, 译为“是n倍(增加了n-1倍)”。

We must double our efforts to do the work better.

我们必须以双倍的努力做好这项工作。

During that period its total output of industry increased (to) tenfold.

在那个时期, 工业总产值增加了九倍(是以前的十倍)。

2. 倍数的减少

- 1) ... n times as +表示“减少”意义的 adj./adv. 的原级+as ..., ... n times +表示“减少”意义的 adj./adv. 的比较级+than ..., 两句都可译为: “...是...的1/n”或“...比...减少n-1/n”。

The hydrogen atom is nearly 16 times as light as the oxygen atom.

氢原子的重量是氧原子的1/16(比氧原子轻15/16)。

Europe is four times smaller than Asia.

欧洲是亚洲的1/4(比亚洲小3/4)。

- 2) 含有“减少”意义动词的句子, 如: decrease n times/n-fold, decrease by n times, decrease by a factor of n, 可译为“减少n-1/n”或“减少到1/n”。这类动词还有reduce, shorten, go down, slow down等。

The length of the rope has been shortened fivefold.

绳子的长度缩短了4/5(缩短到1/5)。

This equipment will reduce the error probability by a factor of 3.

这种设备使误差率降低了2/3(降低到原来的1/3)。

- 3) 如果降低的倍数中含有小数点, 翻译时则按汉语习惯转换成不带小数点的分数或百分数。

The error probability of the equipment was reduced by 2.5 times through technical innovation.

通过技术革新, 该设备的误差率降低了3/5。(不译为“降低了1.5/2.5”)

By using a new process the cost of the product was reduced by 3.4 times.

采用一种新工艺使这种产品的成本降低了71%。(不译为“降低了2.4/3.4”)

Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying special attention to the underlined parts.

1. The volume of the earth is 49 times larger than that of the moon.
2. The sales of fridge have risen 3.5 fold.
3. His earnings have trebled during the last few years.
4. The import of weapons into this country has decreased by a factor of four during the past five years.
5. The number of the students in the primary school went down sharply by 2.7 times.

Extended Writing Skills Practice

► How to Write a Refutation Essay

议论文是作者针对某个问题、现象、观点或某件事进行分析、评论,表明自己的观点、立场、态度、看法和主张的一种文体。议论文包括论点、论据、论证三要素。写议论文要考虑论点是什么,用什么作论据,怎样来论证,然后得出结论。英语议论文有多种发展方式,其中常见的一种就是辩驳性议论文。即通过提出一种错误的观点然后论证其错误,最终提出正确的观点。请看下面的作文题目:

Do "Lucky Numbers" Really Bring Good Luck?

Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourists?

Can Money Buy Happiness?

这些题目就可以采用辩驳的方式进行写作。

辩驳性议论文的基本写法是:1) 首先把所要批评的观点讲出来,讲清楚;2) 然后承认所批评的观点的可取之处或道理;3) 之后对其错误性和荒谬性进行驳斥、批评;4) 最后从正面阐述自己的看法。

当然,辩驳性议论文也有各种变体。比如被批评的观点没有可取之处,上述写法中的2) 就略去不写,直接写3)。3) 和4) 也可以结合在一起阐明作者的观点。因此,这类议论文基本上可以采用三段论,即,第一段提出所要批评的错误的论点,第二段用各种论据对其进行驳斥,第三段阐述或总结作者的观点。

看到类似题目,脑海里应有如下构思:

I. What the writer objects to

II. Why it is objectionable

III. The writer's own position

具体写作时还要注意:

1. 论点要正确,议题的提出要开门见山,不要拖泥带水。
2. 论据要真实可靠,有说服力。
3. 在结论部分必须表明作者的观点,对讨论的问题做出总结。
4. 论证的推理必须符合逻辑。

Write a composition of refutation on the topic *Can Money Buy Anything for You?* You should write at least 120 words, but no more than 180 words.

Can Money Buy Anything for You?

Review and Test (1)

Part I. Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **On the Importance of a Name**. You should write at least **120** words but no more than 180 words. and based your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 有些人认为名字（或名称）很重要；
2. 我对此持反对意见。

Part II. Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet II.

For questions 1–7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Feminism: the Sworn Enemy of Families

My close encounter with feminism was confined to a fortnight during 1982 when I was studying first-year law and a Master's in studying avoidance techniques.

Gaining credit in the latter, I put myself into a room in the University of Queensland's Duhig Library and listened to hours of cassette recordings of American feminist academics interviewing each other about women's liberation. I learned all about patriarchy ("that men control everything"), women's studies ("that men are bad") and affirmative action.

Those women had me convinced that I had a great career ahead of me.

But what about my mother? She had led an empty life through her husband and children since her 1950s marriage. Hoping to turn things around for her, I gently raised this question one morning as my mother drove me through Brisbane's Fortitude Valley. I asked, "Mum, don't you feel there's more to life? Don't you want a career or to do something just for yourself?"

Without turning, she smiled and replied, "The only thing that really matters in life is loving people and being loved in return. Best of all, you grow more deeply in love with children, yours and others, through spending time with them, teaching them things and discovering who they are."

When I recovered from feeling about a centimeter high, I came to feel reassured that, as usual, my mother was right.

After practicing law for a decade or so, I switched jobs to mothering, simply believing that I had left my short-lived feminist anxiety behind.

Thirty years since I turned my back on it, feminism now threatens my chosen career as a mother and the rights of children everywhere.

Feminist theory

At the heart of feminist theory is the notion that mothers have no special need for their babies and vice versa. In other words it denies “attachment theory”. This attachment is critical to human survival and is probably the strongest of the love bonds that hold the natural family together.

Feminism’s demand for “equal workforce representation” in the name of equal rights for women is not in agreement with attachment theory. If you accept that mothers naturally bond with their babies and love working with them, then women will be over-represented as mothers by choice, whether feminists like it or not.

Yet, in the name of feminism (but really in the interests of business, as will be shown), families are working hard with higher taxes to fund welfare incentives (刺激) to equalize the ratio of women to men in paid work. This carrot-and-stick (威胁引诱) approach forces women to give up their preferred job of mothering.

Interestingly, feminists criticize marriage for giving men unequal power over women. Yet marriage vows (誓言) require “What’s mine is his and what’s his is mine.” You can’t get more equal than that.

Feminist theory is harmful enough as a mere personal belief. However, its harm is increased when it is used as a tool to get billions in taxpayer dollars or to empower specific groups with anti-family agendas.

Feminism is the dishonest gift-wrapping around harmful laws passed through parliament to profit businesses or to otherwise break up the natural family.

The feminist politicians in our parliaments contend that women and babies have no special need to spend time together (beyond a short bonding period suitable for paid work) and that taxpayers’ money should be spent getting those mothers into paid work, and in granting the day-care industry money to that purpose.

Other feminist policies that interfere with attachment and harm both mothering and babies include:

- Abortion, as this kills babies.
- Morality-free sex education, as this increases the chances of unsupported, welfare-dependent mothers.
- Government-funded paid parental leave (PPL), as this rewards with taxpayer funding the minority of women who outsource (把…转包) childcare between pregnancies. In Sweden, PPL, which was introduced in the early 1970s, has resulted in 95 percent of two-to-five-year-olds being placed in institutionalized (慈善机构) childcare in 2009.

Men, whose natural instinct is normally to protect women against such laws, are, in many cases, brainwashed by politically-correct feminist thinking. Many men accept the argument that women are somehow harmed by spending time mothering, or else they believe that only women can discuss feminist issues. Add to this the supreme achievement of feminism — the conviction of many men that they are to blame for the misery in women’s lives.

Feminism thus weakens men’s confidence, as I discovered recently at a wedding.

I asked a charming young Sydney accountant, “What do you think of feminism?” He politely became silent until I told him I was campaigning against it because feminism and “attachment theory” can’t both be true.

He agreed with me happily at the end of the night and went back to Sydney — prepared from then onwards, I hope, to fight against feminist theory.

Political response

I have worked for three years on how to fight feminist-inspired laws and have concluded that the best weapon is the truth.

Like any brand built on telling lies, feminism can lose people’s trust in an instant. How easily was Tiger Woods’ clean-living image ruined by his golf club-running wife?

The word “mother” has gone out of fashion, but it could be effectively marketed — particularly on the

basis of ground-breaking multi-disciplinary research showing its priceless value as a top-end commodity to mothers, fathers and children.

In the meantime, pro-family voters' political priority must be to influence good politicians and replace bad ones with good ones.

Before the Queensland election, expected to be held on March 24, voters will find flyers (小传单) in their letterboxes inviting them to place last on the voting paper those state MPs (Members of Parliament) who recently voted to pass same-sex marriage and civil unions that violate children's rights to both a mother and a father.

In recent years, the humble flyer appears to have swung votes by margins of between 1 and 3 percent in various voters, independently of state and nation-wide trends. Much more could be done with an organized pro-family force consisting of ordinary people, operating along the lines of the US Tea Party. Who says people don't vote on social issues?

I thank my close encounter with feminism (and of course my mother's wisdom) for arming me so well for the long and fascinating fight against it.

1. The author learned all about feminism _____.
 - A) so that she could obtain a master's degree of feminism
 - B) because she wanted to change the life of her mother
 - C) when she was studying for a master's degree
 - D) because she was interested in American feminism academics
2. The author talked with her mother one morning, hoping to _____.
 - A) make her happy
 - B) change her empty life
 - C) discover some secrets of her life
 - D) spend more time with her
3. Which of the following things did the author's mother care about?
 - A) Loving people around her and being loved in return.
 - B) Being strict with her children while spending time with them.
 - C) Teaching her children by herself instead of by others.
 - D) Spending time with her children discovering their difficulty in learning.
4. What does "attachment theory" support?
 - A) Children have no special needs for their parents.
 - B) Parents have no special needs for their children.
 - C) Love bonds hold the natural family together.
 - D) Attachment is the most important factor to human survival.
5. The major reason feminists criticize marriage is that _____.
 - A) it gives men unequal power over women
 - B) it gives women special rights to their babies
 - C) it puts high pressure on men
 - D) it deprives men of the rights to love their babies
6. Feminism theory is becoming more harmful when _____.
 - A) it is used as a mere personal beliefs
 - B) it is changed into a means to pursue personal happiness
 - C) it is considered as a tool to improve social justness
 - D) it turns into a way to get business interests or break up the natural family

7. What is said about other feminist policies that harm both mothering and babies?
 - A) Abortion kills babies before they are born.
 - B) Sex education is beneficial to unsupported mothers.
 - C) PPL engages women in taking care of their babies.
 - D) Outsourcing children creates more chances of employment.
8. The greatest success of feminism is _____ to be blamed for women's suffering in their lives.
9. The word "mother" could be effectively marketed because much research shows _____.
10. In a state or the whole country of US, the flyers have changed votes by _____.

Part III. Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet II.

11. A) He will divorce with his wife.
C) He is disappointed with his wife.
 12. A) Waiter and customer.
C) Boss and secretary.
 13. A) The man is thinking about taking a new job.
B) The man likes the job that enables him to travel.
C) The man is sure that he will gain more by taking the job.
D) The man doesn't want to stay home and take care of their child.
 14. A) They made up their relation.
C) They divorced.
 15. A) His only son is dying.
C) He didn't look after his sick wife.
 16. A) She is sure she will get the job.
C) The interview didn't go as well as she expected.
 17. A) Female graduates have difficulty finding a suitable job.
B) Male graduates have less difficulty finding a suitable job.
C) Male graduates have more difficulty finding a suitable job.
D) Both male and female graduates have difficulty finding a suitable job.
 18. A) She has to make a choice between family and career.
B) She has to give up her teaching career.
C) She doesn't want to study abroad.
D) Her husband objects to her studying abroad.
- B) He will make up relation with his wife.
 - D) He still feels happy with his wife.
 - B) Husband and wife.
 - D) Doctor and patient.
 - B) They quarreled.
 - D) They remarried.
 - B) His mother died some time ago.
 - D) He hasn't taken good care of his son.
 - B) Her chance of getting the job is slim.
 - D) It isn't easy to find a qualified sales manager.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) They can earn more than doctors. B) They are usually not good doctors.
C) They are more friendly than doctors. D) They are admired by people.
20. A) The former are not responsible for their patients.
B) The former are less kind to their patients.
C) The latter have full responsibility for patients.
D) The latter have more personal contact with patients.
21. A) Because it needs care and patience. B) Because it has big pressure.
C) Because it has great challenge. D) Because it needs skills and patience.
22. A) Chances of promotion. B) Social contact and friendship.
C) Interest and qualifications. D) Responsibility and challenge.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) He is a successful manager.
B) He is a devoted father.
C) He is a workaholic.
D) He wants to make more money to support the family.
24. A) She has to work very hard. B) She can handle anything by herself.
C) She always has the possibility of being dismissed. D) She has to keep up the family responsibilities.
25. A) To change her job. B) To stay at home for some time.
C) To quit her job. D) To ask him for help.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet II.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) A father in a disorderly home. B) A couple in a disorderly home.
C) A wife in a disorderly home. D) A child in a disorderly home.
27. A) They pretend that they have nothing to do.
B) They explain they are too busy to do any housework.
C) They refuse to do any housework.
D) They pay less attention to the order in a home.
28. A) They are lazy.
B) They don't think housework can prove their worth.
C) They are sexist.
D) They are attracted by TV programs.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) She was bored with her idle life at home.
B) She wanted to help with the family's finance.
C) She was offered a good job by her neighbor.
D) Her family would like to see her more involved in social life.
30. A) Reading papers and watching TV.
C) Doing housework.
- B) Taking good care of her husband.
D) Looking after her neighbor's child.
31. A) The children were not taken good care of.
B) Bill blamed Jane for neglecting the family.
C) Bill failed to adapt to the new situation.
D) Jane got angry at Bill's idle life.
32. A) Parents should take good care of their children.
B) Husband and wife should share household duties.
C) Women should have their own careers.
D) Neighbors should help each other.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) City planner.
C) Architect.
- B) Fashion designer.
D) Engineer.
34. A) Do some volunteer work.
C) Get a well-paid part-time job.
- B) Work flexible hours.
D) Go back to her previous post.
35. A) It will add to the family burden.
B) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.
C) The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.
D) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Women's roles have changed (36) _____ the world in recent years, but nowhere so (37) _____ as in America. As the roles of women have changed, so have men's. In many American homes today, the husband still carries on his traditional role of (38) _____, while his homemaker wife is in charge of the home and child (39) _____. But it is more and more (40) _____ to find that the

children are left in day care centers or (41) _____ schools while both parents work. At home, household duties are shared in (42) _____ degrees by all family members. It is not (43) _____ to find father cooking dinner, cleaning the living rooms or changing babies. Mother might be outside mowing the lawn or washing the car. One of the goals of the Women's Liberation Movement (44) _____.

The high cost of living has made it necessary for many women to have jobs outside the home, but women often choose to have jobs in order to use their skills and education or to seek a more fulfilling and interesting life. (45) _____. Although women have made advances toward equality, sex discrimination still exists. Employers — men and even some women — sometimes are not for women working outside the home, and in some cases, a woman might be paid less than a man who performing the same job. (46) _____.

Part IV. Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet II. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Who talks more, women or men? The seemingly 47 evidence is shown by the difference between what I call public and private speaking. Another way of 48 these differences is by using the terms report-talk and rapport-talk.

For most women, the language of conversation is 49 a language of rapport (友好): a way of establishing connections and negotiating relationships. Emphasis is placed on displaying similarities and matching experiencing. From childhood, girls 50 their friends who try to stand out or appear better than others. People feel their closest connections at home, or in places where they feel at home — with one or a few people they feel close to and 51 with — in other words, during private speaking. But even the most public situations can be 52 like private speaking.

For most men, talk is a means to 53 independence and maintain status in a hierarchical social order. This is done by 54 knowledge and skill, and by holding center stage through 55 performance such as storytelling, joking, or conveying information. They are more comfortable speaking in larger groups made up of people they know less well. In the broadest 56, this is “public speaking”. But even the most private situations can be approached like public speaking, more like giving a report than establishing rapport.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A) criticize | B) exhibiting | C) approaching | D) sense |
| E) primarily | F) attractive | G) theory | H) persuasively |
| I) preserve | J) capturing | K) contradictory | L) praise |
| M) comfortable | N) verbal | O) approached | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet II.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, concepts of male superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of sharing in tasks and in decisions makes for equality, and this in turn leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept that equality more easily than did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by "battle of the sexes".

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important and that has happened in some cases, we are as badly off as before, only in reverse.

It is time to re-estimate the role of the man in the American family. We are getting a little tired of "Monism" (一元论), but we don't want to exchange it for a "new-Monism". What we need, rather, is the recognition that bringing up children involves a partnership of equals. There are signs that psychologists, social workers, and specialists in family are becoming more aware of the part men play. We have almost given up saying that a woman's place is in the home. We are beginning, however, to analyze man's place in the home and to insist that he does have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child. The family is co-operative enterprise for which it is difficult to lay down rules. Because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

Excessive authority has unhappy consequences, whether it wears skirts or trousers, the ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is relative not only to a healthy democracy, but also to a healthy family.

57. The main topic of this passage is _____.
 - A) the role of American men and women
 - B) how to bring up children in an American family
 - C) the ideal of equal rights and responsibilities in the American family
 - D) equal job for equal pay in American society
58. According to the writer, the father's role in a family is _____.
 - A) hard to determine
 - B) identical to the role of the mother
 - C) irrelevant to the healthy development of the child
 - D) relevant to the healthy development of the child
59. According to the passage, the solution of family problems _____.
 - A) is almost the same in all families
 - B) is best left to the psychologists, social workers, and specialists
 - C) is unnecessary in household where sharing is done
 - D) is to be reached by ways unique to each family

60. The consequences of excessive authority in the home _____.
A) are unfortunate whoever is the head of the family
B) are fortunate if the mother is the only authority
C) have never proved dangerous
D) are fortunate if the father is the only authority
61. According to the writer, which of the following statements is true?
A) Sharing of household responsibilities is feasible only in theory.
B) A healthy, co-operative family is the basic unit of a healthy society.
C) A woman's place is in the home as always.
D) Male's role as breadwinner is one that society considers least important.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

The more women and minorities make their way into the ranks of management, the more they seem to want to talk about things formerly judged to be best left unsaid. The newcomers also tend to see office matters with a fresh eye, in the process sometimes coming up with critical analyses of the forces that shape everyone's experience in the organization.

Consider the new views of Harvey Coleman of Atlanta on the subject of getting ahead. Coleman is black. He spent 11 years with IBM, half of them working in management development, and now serves as a consultant to the likes of AT&T, Coca-Cola, Prudential, and Merch. Coleman says that based on what he's seen at big companies, he weighs the different elements that makes for long-term career success as follows: performance counts a mere 10%; image, 30%; and exposure, a full 60%. Coleman concludes that excellent job performance is so common these days that while doing your work may well win you pay increase, it won't secure you the big promotion. He finds that advancement more often depends on how many people know you and your work, and how high up they are.

Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the scales (障碍物) have dropped from their eyes. "Women and blacks in organizations work under false beliefs," says Kaleel Jamison, a New York-based management consultant who helps corporations deal with these issues. "They think that if you work hard, you'll get ahead — that someone in authority will reach down and give you a promotion." She adds, "Most women and blacks are so frightened that people will think they've gotten ahead because of their sex or color that they play down (使...不突出) their visibility." Her advice to those folks: learn the ways that white males have traditionally used to find their way into the spotlight.

62. According to the passage, "things formerly judged to be best left unsaid" (Line 2, Para.1) probably refers to "_____".
A) criticism that shape everyone's experience
B) the opinions which are contrary to the established beliefs
C) the tendencies that help the newcomers to see office matters with a fresh eye
D) the ideas which come up with new ways of management in the organization
63. To achieve success in your career, the most important factor, according to the passage, is to _____.
A) let your superior know how good you are
B) show a favorable image to the people around you

- C) work as a consultant to your superior
D) perform well your tasks given by your superiors
64. Women and blacks play down their visibility because they _____.
A) know that someone in authority will give them a promotion
B) want to give people the impression that they work under false beliefs
C) don't want people to think that their promotions were due to sex or color
D) believe they can get promoted by reason of their sex or color
65. The author thinks that Coleman's beliefs are _____.
A) ridiculous B) popular C) insightful D) superficial
66. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) Job Performance and Advancement
B) Sex and Career Success
C) Role of Women and Minorities in Management
D) The Importance of Being Visible

Part V. Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet II.

Traditional marriage in Britain currently is in a disturbance. Not only is the divorce rate rising, 67 the rate at which people marry is falling. Living together is more popular than 68 before. The shape of the family is now no longer one man, one woman and their children. 69, there are growing numbers of families which include step-parents, half sisters and brothers, or merely one lonely parent coping 70 her own.

Compared with other countries, Britain is still 71 in marriage patterns. In America, the divorce rate is even more shocking. Two out of five marriages 72 in divorce. In Sweden living together is now more popular than marriage among couples in their early twenties and a similar 73 seems to be emerging in Denmark.

Although this is happening on small 74 in Britain, it has not yet become such a marked trend. But 75 we do follow the American and Scandinavian patterns, the 76 will see many more couples living together before marriage — and even more divorce.

Women 77 than men get a divorce in the courts. Seven out of ten divorces are 78 to the wife. Divorce, of course, only reflects 79 winding up of a marriage which may have 80 broken up long before. The partner who 81 divorce may not be the partner who broke up the marriage. Women usually have more to gain from the courts in the way of money, rights 82 the home and child maintenance. 83 there is also a certain unequal proportion in one of the grounds that the sexes choose for divorce. The grounds 84 unreasonable or cruel behavior are overwhelming, chosen by ten 85 more women than men. Does this mean that women will 86 up with less than they used to?

67. A) and B) but C) however D) therefore
68. A) never B) much C) ever D) none

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 69. A) Nevertheless | B) Besides | C) Yet | D) Instead |
| 70. A) with | B) on | C) through | D) of |
| 71. A) conservative | B) free | C) protective | D) flexible |
| 72. A) end | B) break | C) separate | D) slip |
| 73. A) figure | B) form | C) model | D) pattern |
| 74. A) size | B) range | C) scale | D) number |
| 75. A) unless | B) if | C) when | D) while |
| 76. A) result | B) consequence | C) family | D) future |
| 77. A) rather | B) other | C) better | D) more |
| 78. A) judged | B) sentenced | C) granted | D) given |
| 79. A) justifiable | B) legal | C) lawful | D) social |
| 80. A) efficiently | B) effectively | C) indefinitely | D) actually |
| 81. A) allows for | B) blame for | C) asks for | D) account for |
| 82. A) to | B) with | C) at | D) for |
| 83. A) Therefore | B) But | C) So | D) While |
| 84. A) on | B) that | C) which | D) of |
| 85. A) ratios | B) rates | C) times | D) percentage |
| 86. A) put | B) come | C) catch | D) keep |

Part VI. Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the following sentences on Answer Sheet II by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. The more exercise you take, _____ (你越不大可能得感冒).
88. Not only _____ (父亲不在身边), he wasn't even mentioned — despite a fact that there was a baby in the family.
89. It seems _____ (她唯一感到很高兴的时候) is when she is back home with her parents.
90. Our society acts as if family obligations _____ (对父亲们而言没有那么重要) as they are to mothers.
91. _____ (那些力求做一个家庭好男人的父亲) need our recognition and our thanks for all they do.