



# 了10分高分路 一分高分路 听力分册

Strategles for Compuering 710 Scores
——Listening Comprehension

总 主 编 李鲁平 张彩华 本册主编 许 峰

CET6





# 710 分高分攻略 ——听力分册

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## 前 言

本书为"大学英语新六级本领丛书"的一个分册。根据最新的大学英语六级考试改革方案和样题,以最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》为指导,详细介绍了新六级考试中听力试题的变化及其相应的解题方法。旨在帮助广大考生迅速掌握新六级考试听力的特点和规律,顺利突破六级考试的听力瓶颈。本书具有以下几个特点:

- 1. **内容全面**:本书全面而具体地介绍了新六级考试中听力部分的内容。不仅分析了六级考试听力部分的变化和命题重点,还向考生介绍了一些应试时需具备的基础知识和技能。另外,本书有针对性地讲述了听力考试部分各个题型的特点和应试技巧,从而使得考生对新六级考试的听力部分有一个全面而详尽的了解。
- 2. **重点突出**:本书按照新六级题型的特点进行了 4 个部分的分类,通过实例详细地介绍短对话、长对话、短文理解和复合式听写的解题突破口。每个类别都配以专项训练题,训练题之后还有详尽的解析,以达到难点各个突破的目的。
- 3. **题量充分**:有针对性的实战训练可以帮助考生提高应试技巧。本书收集整理了新六级实行以来的两套真题和一套全国大学英语四六级考试委员会公布的样题,并配以详尽的讲解,使得考生可以真正体验到新六级听力考试的变化,并在解析的指导下掌握命题的要旨和解题技巧的具体运用。在真题之后,本书还附加了8套新六级听力仿真模拟题,使考生有更多机会进行实战演练。
- **4. 体现时效**:本书在试行新六级不久之后编成,不仅收录最新的六级考试试题,加以解析,并附加模拟试题配合考生进行训练检测,使考生可以及时准确地把握考试最新动向和命题最新进展。

本书在编写小组全体成员的共同努力下完成,同时参考了国内外大量的图书材料。由于资料来源复杂,无法——注明出处,特向原编著者致以衷心的感谢。书中如有疏漏之处,恳请广大读者及时提出宝贵意见,以便我们在今后的工作中不断地改进。

编者

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# 第一章 新题型介绍

## 第一节 六级考试改革背景介绍

为适应我国高等教育新的发展形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要,2004 年初教育部高教司组织制定并在全国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《教学要求》)。《教学要求》规定,大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。自《教学要求》在全国部分院校开始试点以来,广大教师积极参加和关心这次改革,在教学模式、教学手段和教材使用等各方面做了许多有益的尝试。参加试点的学生也普遍反映新的教学理念和方法大大提高了他们学习英语的兴趣,实现了个性化学习,提高了学习效率。

为此,作为我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》主要鉴定手段的大学英语四、六级考试也必须相应改革,以适应新的形势,使考试更好地为贯彻《教学要求》服务。在教育部高教司的主持和领导下,大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会经过反复研讨和论证,并广泛听取了大学英语第一线教师和学生的意见,制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。

大学英语四、六级考试是一种为教学服务的标准化考试。因此,考试改革的方向是在保持考试的科学性、客观性和公正性的同时,使考试最大限度地对大学英语教学产生正面的导向作用,即通过四、六级考试的改革,引导师生正确处理教学与考试的关系,更合理地使用四、六级考试,使考试更好地为教学服务。大学英语四、六级考试改革的目标是更准确地测量我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是英语听说能力,以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。由于大学英语四、六级考试是一个超大规模的标准化考试,因此考试的改革需前瞻性与可行性相结合,分步实施,既有近期改革目

## 大学,10分高分攻略(10FGXJKZFX5 / V 英语

标,又有中长期规划。

改革后新型四、六级考试将采取的重要举措之一是改革计分体制和成绩报道方式。自2005年6月考试起,四、六级考试成绩采用满分为710分的计分体制,不设及格线;成绩报道方式由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单,即考后向每位考生发放成绩报告单,报道内容包括:总分、单项分等。为使学校理解考试分数的含义,并根据各校的实际情况合理使用考试测量的结果,四、六级考试委员会将向学校提供四、六级考试分数的解释。

在考试内容和形式上,新型六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加快速阅读理解测试,增加非选择性试题的比例。新型六级考试由四部分构成:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分的比例提高到35%,其中听力对话占15%,听力短文占20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解;听力短文部分包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解;听力题材选用对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料。阅读理解部分比例调整为35%,其中仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth)占25%,快速阅读部分(Fast Reading)占10%。仔细阅读部分除测试篇章阅读理解外,还包括对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试;快速阅读部分测试各种快速阅读技能。综合测试比例为15%,由两部分构成。第一部分为完形填空或改错,占10%;第二部分为短句问答或翻译,占5%。写作能力测试部分比例为15%,体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。新型六级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占比例如下表所示:

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比 例
	NC 4. 24 M	短对话	多项选择	35%
第一部分:	听力对话 ├─ 	长对话	多项选择	
听力理解	所力短文 短文理解 短文听写	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
第二部分: 阅读理解	17 hm (21) ± rm km	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	
	仔细阅读理解	篇章词汇理解	选词填空	35%
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空或其他	
	完形填空或改错		多项选择	15%
第三部分:			错误辨认并改正	
综合测试	篇章问答或句子翻译		简短回答	
			汉译英	
第四部分: 写作	写作		短文写作	15%

表 1 新型六级考试

新型六级考试单项分的报道共分为四个部分: 听力(35%)、阅读(35%)、改错或完形填空(10%)、作文和翻译(20%)。各单项报道分的满分分别为: 听力249分,阅读249分,改错或完形填空70分,作文142分。各单项分相加之和等于总分(710分)。

新型六级考试根据考生答题的顺序,分为六个部分:写作测试、快速阅理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、改错和翻译。试卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡见表2。

试卷结构	试 题 内 容	答题时间	答题卡	
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1 Answer Sheet 1	
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes		
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2	
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	25 minutes	Answer Sheet 2	
Part V	Error Correction	15 minutes	Answer Sheet 2	
Part VI	Translation	5 minutes	Answer Sheet 2	

表 2 试卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡

试卷答题时间共125 分钟。考试开始后,考生首先在答题卡1 上完成写作部分。30 分钟后,考生按要求启封试题册,并在接着的15 分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。然后,监考员收回答题卡1,考生在答题卡2 上完成其余部分的试题。

在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答;所有非选择性试题(即写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。

### 第二希 凸级题型听力部分介绍

六级新题型中听力部分作了比较大的改动,与以往的六级老题型不同,新六级听力中包含四种不同的题型,分别是短对话、长对话、段落听力理解和复合式听写,其中比较有新意,构成一定的考试难度的是长对话题型。这种题型借鉴国外成熟考试的模式,让考生所听的内容加长,要捕捉信息的难度也在加大。但是,这种题型只是从短对话到段落理解的一种过渡。相比较而言,复合式听写的难度可能还要更大一些,它不仅要求考生要听得懂,还要写得准确,尤其是单词拼写部分,对考生的拼写能力是一个极大的挑战,很多单词考生可

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能听得懂,甚至都能念得对,但是不一定写得准,所以考生一定要多练习单词的拼写。

六级新题型中听力部分总体题量大大上升,从原来 20 道题变成 36 道题,包括 8 道短对话题,7 道长对话题,10 道短文听力理解题,最后还有 11 道题的复合式听写,分值从 20 分涨到 35 分,时间从 20 分钟变成了 35 分钟左右。

现将每一种题型作具体分析:

#### 题型一: 短对话

短对话题型跟以前老题型是完全一致的,唯一不同的是原来的 10 道短对话题现在缩减为 8 道题。依然是由男女各说一段话,然后就他们的谈话内容进行提问,提问的主要方式有:

- 1) 主旨题:对话中某一方的立场和言外之意的考查,其中可能涉及词组、习惯用法、双重否定、虚拟语气乃至语句升降调等。如:
  - M: You're looking a little overwhelmed.
  - W: Exactly. You know I got a million things to do and all of them have to be finished within 3 hours.
  - Q: What does the woman mean?
  - A. She's proud of being able to do many things at the same time.
  - B. She is sure to finish all the things in a few hours.
  - C. She dreams of becoming a millionaire some day.
  - D. She's been kept extremely busy.

(答案 D 2002.6 CET-6)

- a million things to do,并不是真的有一百万件事情去做,而是说非常忙。这很容易在汉语中找到对应的表达方式。
- 2) 简单计算题:近年来的简单计算题主要集中于三类题材:买票(成人票,儿童票等)、买东西(某种颜色质量的东西要多少个单位)、算时间(早班车八点,第二班会是几点)等。
  - W: It's awfully dark for 4 O'clock. Do you think it's going to rain?
  - M: You'd better do something about that watch of yours. It must have stopped hours ago. Mine says 7.
  - Q: What conclusion can we draw from this conversation?
  - A. Neither of their watches keeps good time.
  - B. The woman's watch stopped 3 hours ago.
  - C. The man's watch goes too fast.
- D. It's too dark for the woman to read her watch. (答案 B 2002.6 CET-6) 这个对话里就是一个很简单的减法,男士的表7点钟,女士的表才4点,说明她的表3个小时前停了或坏了。

- 3) 场景判断题:虚拟对话中的人物正在谈论他们要做的某件事情,你要根据对话内容判断这段对话发生在哪儿,或者对话人互相之间是什么关系,或者在谈论什么主题。可能涉及到的场景有图书馆、饭馆、医院、旅馆、邮局、学校、银行、机场、长话局、法庭等。
  - W: The deadline for the sociology and computer courses is the day after tomorrow.
  - N: But I haven't decided which courses to take yet.
  - Q: What are the man and woman talking about?
  - A. Registering for courses.
  - B. Getting directions.
  - C. Buying a new computer.
  - D. Studying sociology.

(答案 A 2002.6 CET-6)

这个对话的关键词是 course, 这里的意思是课程, 女士说:"报选修课的最后期限是后天,你到底选社会学还是计算机?"男士回答说他还没有想好。很显然他们在谈论选修课的事情。

这部分题型主要有以下提问方式:

- O: Where does this conversation probably take place?
- O: What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
- O: What have you learned from the conversation? 等等。
- 4) 判断推理题:对话中谈论某一事件,问题问到事件的原因,例如:2002 年 CET-6 考试的第二题:
  - M: I'm looking for an apartment with a monthly rent to around 200 dollars in this neighborhood. Can you give me some advice on that?
  - W: Well, it's rather hard to find anything for less than 300 dollars around here. Rents are lower in the suburbs, but you'll need transportation if you choose to live there.
  - O: What do we learn from the conversation?
  - A. The man will probably have to find a roommate.
  - B. The man is unlikely to live in the suburbs.
  - C. The man will probably have to buy a car.
  - D. The man is unlikely to find exactly what he desires.

(答案 D 2002.6 CET-6)

这道题属于判断推理类型,以对话为依据,推测合乎情理和逻辑的结果。

#### 题型二:长对话。

新型六级听力部分增加了2个长对话,共设置了7道题。具体是一男一女进

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行多次对话,长度在 15~20 句之间,然后就谈话涉及的内容进行提问。长对话是短对话向短文听力的过渡,但因为只听一遍,而且问题在对话后提出,对于考生的听力能力和短时记忆能力是一个不小的挑战。而且长对话的题材很广泛,就最近的两次考试内容看,涉及找工作、产品咨询、有效沟通的题材等,很多题材因为考生不熟悉,因此对问题进行预测比较困难,这也是在长对话上得分比较难的一个原因。

#### 题型三: 短文理解。

这与六级的老题型是完全一致的,有三篇短文,字数在250到300之间,共设置10道问题。短文听力选材范围很宽,难度也有所增加。其特点是词汇量大、信息量大,但并非要求全部听懂才可以做对全部题目。短文听力理解部分的重要任务是抓住关键句和关键信息,同时在开始听音之前,一定要先阅读备选项信息,因为很多信息可以给考生提示,帮助考生正确定位短文听力的主题。一般来说,听力题目命题顺序是与短文内容的顺序一致的,听录音时可以边听边扫描选项,依次进行;测试可能性最大的是段首句和段尾句,前者包含着段落中心句,是段落最重要的内容;后者往往涉及结果、解决方法等重要信息;此外,还会根据段落中的一个重要情节、概念或因果关系设置一到两个题。

#### 颗型四:复合式听写。

主要考核学生听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。试题由两部分组成:单词听写和句意表达。全文约 250 个词。首先要求考生根据录音内容在 8 个空格内准确地填出所缺单词。然后,有 3 个较长的空格,要求考生将所听内容或用原文或用自己的话写出要点。全文共朗读三遍。第一遍为全文朗读,没有停顿,要求考生听懂全文内容;第二遍朗读时,长句空格后停顿一会儿,让考生根据所听到的内容写出原句或句意;第三遍朗读与第一遍一样,没有停顿,供考生核对。考试时间为 15 分钟。单词分值每个 0.5 分,句子每个 2 分,满分 10 分。需要特别注意的是,在听音完毕后,考生一定要拿出一点时间对单词的拼写和句子再检查一遍,尤其是句子部分,其时态、动词单复数形式、语气一定要和上下文保持一致,否则因为语法错误而扣分就非常不值得了。

### 第三爷 考生临场发挥注意事项

要在六级听力测试中取得令人满意的成绩,临场的一些细节也是值得注意的。以下介绍的是在六级听力测试中的一些应试方法:

1) 考生要学会精神放松。如果对听力考试感到紧张或害怕,那么在自己的 考场坐位上原地做几次深呼吸,这样可以有助于缓解紧张情绪。

# 大学 英语

- 2) 排除杂念,注意力集中。坐在考场里,不要总想着:"听不懂怎么办?答错了怎么办?"这时千万不要心存顾虑,要稳定自己的情绪,全神贯注于你的听力内容,尽自己最大的努力来考,这样才会发挥出最佳水平。
- 3)要力争主动,带着问题听。充分利用听力考试正式开始前2分钟的时间,将试题浏览一遍。尽量争取在这2分钟内多看几道题。正式开始做题之后,要严格控制答题时间,根据自己听懂的内容,尽快确定并标出答案。倘若遇到难题,应当机立断,不要在该题上花太多的时间。尽量余下几秒再次浏览下一题的选择项。通过再次浏览,考生基本上可以预测出所提问题的大致方向,从而可使自己在听力测试中处于主动地位。
- 4)处理好听与看的关系。听是正确理解的关键。当做上一题余下的几秒钟内看不完下一题的书面选择项时,则应把注意力放在听上,而不要为了看而耽误了听录音的内容。毕竟这是在进行听力测试,如果听得清、记得准的话,自然可以选择出正确的答案。
- 5) 沉着应战。在整个听音过程中,一定要思想集中。在听懂大意的基础上,抓住所听内容的主旨与有关细节。同时利用在预读中得到的潜在信息抓住重点,并用自己熟悉的形式把关键信息、数字等迅速记录下来。这时应是耳眼并用,耳听录音信息,眼观书面信息,边听边分析整理。遇到不会答的难题,果断放弃,猜一个答案,然后集中精力做下一道题。要相信自己的能力,坚信只要专心致志就一定能发挥出自己的实际水平。

# 第二章 听力基本功拓展训练

听写是由听(Listening)一理解(Understanding)一记忆(Memorizing)一写出(Writing)四个环节组成。过程虽短,但它是涉及学生语言基础知识、所掌握词汇量、获取信息、综合思维、快速记录等综合能力的一种基本训练手段。英语教学过程中采用的听写方式有词语听写、句子听写、段落听写等;在新型六级考试听力题型中,复合式听写已经成为必考题目,而且也成为考生失分比较多的部分,所以对于听写能力的训练势在必行。在这一章节里,我们给大家提供了一些练习,从听写单词,到听写单句,再到多句的听写,希望大家通过练习能提高自己的听写能力。

### 第一爷 单词听写能力训练

**Directions**: In this section, you will hear 8 passages. For each passage there are 20 words missing, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Listen carefully: the passage is read twice

#### Exercise 1

The WTO was created in 1995 after the (1) round of world trade talks.
The rounds began in 1947, each one on different areas of trade. The WTO tried to
launch a ninth round in Seattle in 1999. But trade (2) argued and free
trade (3) noted. The WTO launched the ninth round in Doha, Qatar, in
November of 2001. The new round was named the Doha Development Agenda.
This was meant to show developing countries that the goals included reducing
(4) took place: in Cancun, Mexico,
in 2003 and Hong Kong in 2005. There was little progress toward (6) on
major issues.

WTO Director General Pascal Lamy of France (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the negotiations last

July. But talks (8) in January. Mister Lamy said he planned to send a
strong (9) this week to leaders of the Group of Eight and other nations at
meetings in Germany. He said their active support is needed for a successful and
(10) outcome. Last month he said the negotiations were (11)
but not very fast
Twenty-one issues are listed under the Doha Development agenda. At the heart,
though, is agriculture. Developing nations want industrial countries to end farm sup-
ports that (12) say drive down prices on world markets. The United States
has (13) for as much as an eighty-five percent (14) and an
(15) list of banned subsidies European countries have (16)
deep cuts. Last week, the new French president, Nicolas Sarkozy, said France would
(17) any agreement that did not meet its (18)
EU Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson warns that if the talks (19)
now, they would not reopen before 2010. The European Union, the United States, In-
dia and Brazil are (20) for talks later this month. These four major WTO
members are working for a deal on the Doha round by the end of the year. The World
Trade Organization currently has one hundred fifty members.
Exercise 2
A new form of treating grief following the death of a loved one has been found to be
more successful than (1) $\_$ psychotherapy in some patients. Two years ago,
Heather Chatterjee's daughter, Renee, was killed in an (2) accident
Heather Chatterjee: "There's no (3) or any (4) that you
can feel that describes the $(5)$ It becomes $(6)$ pain. It's the
(7) and the (8)"
Ms. Chatterjee suffers from "complicated grief", a condition that (9)
an (10) $\_$ 10 to 20 percent of bereaved (11) $\_$ following the loss of
a loved one $$ Complicated grief includes ( $12$ ) $$ feelings that last six months or
longer, according to psychiatrist Katherine Shear of the University of Pittsburgh.
Experts say people suffering from complicated grief do not (13) well to
(14) psychotherapy
So, Dr. Shear and (15) developed a new form of treatment
So, Dr. Shear and (15) developed a new form of treatment (16) to get those with complicated grief to both accept their loss and
So, Dr. Shear and (15) developed a new form of treatment

patient listen to the story daily, to help them lessen the (19) of teeling.
The patient also tells the loved one things they didn't get to hear in life.
In a study comparing the two types of therapy, 51 percent of people with compli-
cated grief were helped compared to 28 percent of people receiving traditional psycho-
therapy. Dr. Shear was (20) by the results. Among them is Heather Chat-
terjee, who has come to accept the death of her daughter.
Heather Chatterjee: "It's something that will be with me for the rest of my life.
But it's ok. I can go on now."
Exercise 3
The man widely (1) as Britain's greatest (2) playwright
has won this year's Nobel prize for literature. The (3) was made by the No-
bel (4) secretary Horace Engdahl in Stockholm.
Horace Engdahl said: "The Nobel prize in literature for 2005 is awarded to the
English writer, Harold Pinter, who, in his plays, (5) the precipice (悬
崖, 绝壁) under everyday prattle (天真的谈话), and forces entry into oppression's
closed rooms."
The playwright, who has written more than 30 works, is best known for his sparse
style, dubbed "Pinteresque", which takes full (6) of the (7)
and (8) that build the (9) effect. Mr. Engdahl says Harold
Pinter (10) similarly when the call came through from the Nobel
(11) informing him of the award.
Mr. Engdahl said: "He did not say many words. In fact, he was so surprised by
this (12), but he was very happy."
Harold Pinter is best known for his plays, The Birthday Party and The Caretaker.
He is widely (13) to have (14) an (15) generation
of British writers. Mr. Pinter also has never shied away from (16) political
(17) The human rights (18) and anti-war (19)
has in recent years been an (20) critic of the war in Iraq.
Exercise 4
Jobs and work do much more than most of us realize to provide happiness and
(1) We're all used to thinking that work provides the (2)
things of life—the goods and services that make possible our modern (3)
But we are much less (4) of the extent to which work provides the more

(5), but more (6), psychological (7) that can
make the difference between a full and an empty life.
Historically, work has been (8) with slavery and sin and
(9) And in our own day we are used to hearing the traditional
(10): "I can't wait for my (11)", "I wish I could stay home
today", "My boss treats me poorly", "I've got too much work to do and not enough
time to do it". Against this background, it may well come as a surprise to learn that
not only psychologists but other (12) scientists have come to accept the pos-
itive (13) of work to the individual's happiness and sense of personal
(14) Work is more than a (15) for most human beings; it is
the focus of their lives, the source of their identity and creativity.
Rather than a burden, work is the (16) to realize one's potential.
Many psychiatrists heading mental health clinics have observed its (17)
effect. A good many patients who feel depressed in clinics gain renewed self-confidence
when gainfully employed and lose some, if not all, of their most acute
(18)
And the (19) is true, too. For large numbers of people, the
(20) of work is harmful to their health. Retirement often brings many prob-
lems surrounding the "What do I do with myself?" question, even though there may be
no (21) cares. Large numbers of people regularly get headaches and other
illnesses on weekends when they don't have their jobs to go to, and must fend for ( $\ensuremath{\mathbb{H}}$
顾) themselves. It has been observed that unemployment, quite aside from exerting fi-
nancial pressures, brings enormous psychological troubles and that many individuals de-
teriorate rapidly when jobless.
But why? Why should work be such a significant source of human satisfaction? A
good share of the answer rests in the kind of pride that is stimulated by the job, by the
activity of accomplishing.
Exercise 5
The discount (1) store Wal-Mart began as a small shop in the U.S.
state of Arkansas some 40 years ago. Today, it's the largest (2) company in
the world. The business' growth is just one of its hallmarks. Wal-Mart has also
(3) the way people shop that have brought the company both
(4) and (5)
The statistics are (6): Wal-Mart has about 5,000 stores