



高职高专系列规划教材

英语

实用阅读教程

YINGYU

SHIYONG YUEDU JIAOCHENG

主编◎向群飞



中国科学技术大学出版社



英语

实用阅读教程

YINGYU

SHIYONG YUEDU JIAOCHENG

主 编：向群飞

副主编：张学仪

编 委：（按姓氏笔画排列）

冯 鑫 刘东辉

吴秋秋 张 艳

中国科学技术大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语实用阅读教程/向群飞主编. —合肥:中国科学技术大学出版社,2007.8
ISBN 978-7-312-02091-9

I. 英… II. 向… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校:技术学校—教材
IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 101578 号

选题组稿:职教部 文字编辑:陈隆隆

出版	中国科学技术大学出版社 安徽省合肥市金寨路 96 号 http://press.ustc.edu.cn	开本	787mm×1092mm 1/16
发行	中国科学技术大学出版社	印张	21.75
印刷	合肥现代印务有限公司	字数	557 千
经销	全国新华书店	版次	2007 年 8 月第 1 版
		印次	2007 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
		定价	29.00 元

凡购买中国科大版图书,如有印装质量问题,请与本社发行部门调换。

前 言

高职教育近年来迅速发展,但是真正基于高职生的英语能力水平,切实提高高职生英语实际运用能力的教材少之又少。为了改变这一现状,我们特地组织编写了这本《英语实用阅读教程》。教材旨在使高职生通过阅读掌握基本的阅读技巧,扩大词汇量,提高实际获取信息的能力,并能够从容应对高职生面临的高等学校英语应用能力 AB 级考试。

本教材按照不同的题材共分为 20 个单元,每一单元包含 4~5 个部分:第一部分为词汇与语法部分,精选最常用的语法与词汇出题,其目的在于帮助学生扩大词汇量和熟悉阅读中遇到的基本语法结构;第二部分为篇章阅读,内容涉及我们日常生活学习的各个方面(如网络、科技、经济、假期、文化、工作、自然、运动、娱乐、家庭、健康、教育、旅行、出国等 20 个话题),每个方面各收集了 1 篇该专题的典型文章,目的是让大家仔细研读,熟悉话题背景,扩大词汇量;第三部分为基于第二部分阅读文章的练习部分,包括 8~10 个练习题,目的在于提高学生的判断理解能力;第四部分为阅读技巧部分,从介绍阅读技巧的角度出发让学生形成自己的阅读习惯;第五部分为扩展性阅读,以每一单元的话题为主题,选择 10 篇同一主题的文章,以期扩大学生的视野,从多角度看待一个主题,同时锻炼阅读技巧,提高阅读速度(每篇文章后显示了文章字数,可自行设置时间阅读)。

本教材编写过程中得到多位老师的支持,在此谨表示感谢。教材中的文章多选自各大英文网站和英语学习网站,编者对这些网站在此一并表示感谢。由于编者的水平和经验的限制,错误和缺点在所难免,欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

2007 年 1 月

目 录

前 言.....	(I)	Part One	(86)
Unit 1 Our Life	(1)	Part Two	(87)
Part One	(1)	Part Three	(88)
Part Two	(2)	Part Four	(89)
Part Three	(3)	Part Five	(90)
Part Four	(4)	Unit 7 Education	(102)
Part Five	(6)	Part One	(102)
Unit 2 Internet	(18)	Part Two	(103)
Part One	(18)	Part Three	(103)
Part Two	(19)	Part Four	(104)
Part Three	(20)	Part Five	(106)
Part Four	(21)	Unit 8 History	(120)
Part Five	(21)	Part One	(120)
Unit 3 Holiday	(33)	Part Two	(121)
Part One	(33)	Part Three	(122)
Part Two	(34)	Part Four	(123)
Part Three	(35)	Part Five	(124)
Part Four	(36)	Unit 9 Culture	(137)
Part Five	(37)	Part One	(137)
Unit 4 Science and Technology	(50)	Part Two	(138)
Part One	(50)	Part Three	(139)
Part Two	(51)	Part Four	(141)
Part Three	(52)	Part Five	(142)
Part Four	(54)	Unit 10 Job	(154)
Part Five	(55)	Part One	(154)
Unit 5 Economy	(68)	Part Two	(155)
Part One	(68)	Part Three	(156)
Part Two	(69)	Part Four	(157)
Part Three	(70)	Part Five	(158)
Part Four	(71)	Unit 11 Nature	(170)
Part Five	(72)	Part One	(170)
Unit 6 Environment	(86)	Part Two	(171)

Part Three	(172)	Part One	(250)
Part Four	(173)	Part Two	(251)
Part Five	(173)	Part Three	(252)
Unit 12 Sports	(186)	Part Four	(253)
Part One	(186)	Part Five	(254)
Part Two	(187)	Unit 17 Medicine	(265)
Part Three	(188)	Part One	(265)
Part Four	(189)	Part Two	(266)
Part Five	(189)	Part Three	(267)
Unit 13 Entertainment	(203)	Part Four	(268)
Part One	(203)	Unit 18 Traveling	(280)
Part Two	(204)	Part One	(280)
Part Three	(205)	Part Two	(281)
Part Four	(206)	Part Three	(282)
Part Five	(207)	Part Four	(283)
Unit 14 Fashion	(217)	Unit 19 Going Abroad	(295)
Part One	(217)	Part One	(295)
Part Two	(218)	Part Two	(295)
Part Three	(220)	Part Three	(296)
Part Four	(221)	Part Four	(297)
Part Five	(221)	Unit 20 Study	(311)
Unit 15 Family	(234)	Part One	(311)
Part One	(234)	Part Two	(312)
Part Two	(235)	Part Three	(312)
Part Three	(236)	Part Four	(314)
Part Four	(237)	Keys	(328)
Part Five	(237)	参考书目	(340)
Unit 16 Health	(250)		

Unit 1

Our Life

Part One

Vocabulary and Structure

1. They stood in the rain for two hours, but they _____ for Mr. Ying because he didn't come at all.
A. mustn't have waited
B. may not have waited
C. can't have waited
D. needn't have waited
2. The girl _____ left him a few weeks ago.
A. he fell in love with
B. whom he fell in love
C. that he fell in love
D. with who he fell in love
3. _____ I arrived in South Africa, I was struck by the very great difference in the atmosphere of the country.
A. Since the moment
B. During the time
C. By that time
D. From the moment
4. An object remains still or in a straight line motion _____ a force acts upon it.
A. unless
B. because
C. when
D. if
5. There was a good harvest last year, _____, rice was rather cheap.
A. furthermore
B. therefore
C. but
D. however
6. Such problems _____ air and water pollution have no limited boundaries.
A. like
B. about
C. as
D. for
7. Tom _____ the manager this afternoon, but he forgot.
A. should have telephoned
B. could telephone
C. must have telephoned
D. might telephone
8. Either the plant or the flowers will lose _____ freshness.
A. his
B. its
C. theirs
D. their
9. New medicines are usually tested on animals _____ being tried on human beings.
A. after
B. before
C. for
D. when
10. Mr. Johnson suggested _____ before details are discussed.
A. not to draw a conclusion
B. should not draw a conclusion
C. to draw not a conclusion
D. not drawing a conclusion

Part Two*Text*

The Young and the Old

Someone said to a man, "travel and see the world." He answered, "why should I? People are the same everywhere. They are born. They die. While they are alive, they have the same emotions. They feel love and hate, happiness and sadness, security and fear, pride and shame, comfort and discomfort. That is why I do not want to travel. I can learn everything here. I'm going to stay home."

The man was right. He was also wrong. People are the same, but people are also different. They all have the same pattern of life—birth, youth, old age, death. But these stages of life have different values in different cultures. Also, while all people have the same emotions, the causes of these emotions are different. A situation that may bring happiness in one place may not bring happiness in another place.

For example, in many countries old age is a happy time. Young people in these countries show respect to the old people. Young people listen when old people speak because they believe that an old person is a wise person. In that kind of society old people receive honor, privilege and satisfaction. In Korea, old people are honored and respected. When they are too old to live alone, they live with a son, daughter, or other relatives. When they become sixty-one years old, it is a very happy and important event. There is a big party with many guests. They receive many gifts. This birthday even has a special name. All other birthdays are called *sing il* (born day). The sixty-first birthday is called *huan gup* (beginning of new life). The sixty-first birthday has a special name because when people reach this time in life, the attitudes of their family and their community change toward them. The younger people call them "grandfather" or "grandmother", even if they are not related to them. Their position in life is good because they receive honors and respect. Everyone looks forward to this time.

In the United States, it is quite different for old people. Most old people do not live with their children or relatives. If they have enough money, they buy houses or apartments in places where other old people live. If they are not healthy and strong enough to live alone, they live in special homes for old people. There, strangers take care of them. For many North Americans, old age is not a happy time. Most North Americans want to stay young. They try to stay thin and they act like young. They do not like to grow old because they will not get honor or respect or attention. Also, businesses do not want old people to work for them. So, old people usually live alone and they do not have many things to do. Old age can be a sad and lonely time for them.

So we can see that people are different in their customs and their values. There are

young people and there are old people in Korea and in North America, but it may be better to be young in North America and old in Korea.

—Florence E. Simons

(530 words)

Notes:

1. adult: *n.* 成年人
2. emotion: *n.* 情感, 情绪
3. pattern: *n.* 模式
4. related: *adj.* 有亲戚关系的
5. custom: *n.* 风俗, 习惯
6. culture: *n.* 文化

Part Three

Exercises

Based on the above text, choose the best answer to complete the following statements.

1. The man didn't want to travel because _____.
 - A. he was too old and in very poor health
 - B. he could not speak a foreign language
 - C. he thought he could learn everything about life without traveling
 - D. he preferred (更喜欢) to stay home to enjoy his old age
2. The word "security" in the first paragraph might mean _____.
 - A. safety
 - B. care
 - C. danger
 - D. freedom
3. All over the world people are the same because _____.
 - A. they have the same habits and customs
 - B. they have the same stages of life
 - C. they have the same emotions
 - D. both B and C
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. People are the same, but people are also different.
 - B. Stages of life have different values in different cultures.
 - C. All people have the same emotions, such as love and hate, happiness and sadness.
 - D. All people feel the same emotions in similar situations.
5. In Korea old people are happy because _____.
 - A. they don't have to work any more
 - B. they can live a quiet and comfortable life
 - C. they can enjoy an honored and respected life
 - D. both B and C

6. The word "privilege" in the third paragraph means _____ .
A. special gifts B. special rights
C. special care D. special treatment
7. In Korea, the sixty-first birthday is called huan gup, which means _____ .
A. beginning of new life B. special birthday
C. sixty-first D. respected and honored old age
8. The word "community" in the third paragraph may mean _____ .
A. friends and relatives
B. local authorities
C. people living in the same district (地区)
D. Both A and B
9. In the United States, most old people are sad because _____ .
A. they want to stay young but can not
B. they have to go on working to support themselves
C. they are not respected nor given due attention
D. they cannot act like young people any longer
10. The word "businesses" in the fourth paragraph means _____ .
A. businessmen B. shops or factories
C. people who are often busy D. shop owners

Part Four

Reading Skills

阅读对于我们来说并不陌生,但什么是阅读,怎样具体的提高我们的阅读能力却不是每个人都回答得出来。牛津高阶双解词典上对于“READ”是这样解释的:“(Be able to) understand the meaning of (written or printed words or symbols).”这里它首先强调的是认知能力(be able to),是自然人具有获取外界符号意义的生理功能,然后是对符号意义的解释和社会意义分析(understand the meaning of),最后才是我们所见到的书面手写文字或印刷字母等包括图画等其他形式的负载与某种物质形式上的人为或自然的符号(written or printed words or symbols)。我们一般狭义的对阅读的理解就是把握一篇书面文章或书籍的内在或外在的意义,而本书所提到的“READING”就是这个层面上的含义。

对于大多数读者来说,不管要怎样去掌握阅读技巧都应该具备以下几种能力:

- 1) 理解作者思想和观点。
- 2) 看出文章的叙事或推论过程。
- 3) 看出并思考所读文章的细节、获得详实的信息。
- 4) 把已获得的信息保留在大脑中以便随时使用。

- 5) 看出作者的主要意图和文章的基调。
- 6) 从有关资料中吸取有用的东西。
- 7) 对非重要情节或信息一带而过。
- 8) 根据阅读目的和材料的难易程度调整阅读速度和方法。
- 9) 根据作者的描述得出自己的推论。
- 10) 掌握词的多种含义的知识。

一般的英语等级测试所需要的是上述阅读理解能力中的七种,即:① 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意(MAIN IDEA);② 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节(SUPPORTING DETAILS);③ 根据上下文判断大纲附表以外的某些词汇和短语的意义(WORDS AND PHRASES MEANINGS);④ 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系(GROUP MEANING AND LOGIC RELATIONSHIPS);⑤ 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申(JUDGING AND REASONING);⑥ 领会作者的观点和态度(OPINION AND ATTITUDE);⑦ 正确理解英语原文并用汉语表达原文所述内容(NATIVE UNDERSTANDING AND RETOLD BY MOTHER LANGUAGE)。

要提高阅读能力,正确的阅读方法是问题的关键。只有通过不断的实践,练就一套切实可行的阅读技巧,才能不做文字的奴隶,达到与作者的心灵交流,提高读书的效益,提高阅读应试分数。

一篇文章一般如果要达到理解的程度时,至少要读两遍。第一遍通过略读(SKIMMING)来获得整体印象,包括文章的题目、作者、主题、大意、中心等等信息;第二遍通过寻读(SCANNING)来获取文章重要的细节,包括时间,地点,人物,原因,结果等等信息。如果在阅读过程当中遇到不是很熟悉的单词或者词组时,切记不要浪费太多的时间去想它们的具体意思,这时可以通过上下文(CONTEXT)来猜测它们的意思或者运用所学的关于构词法的一些规则,用前缀(PREFIX)后缀(SUFFIX)来猜测词汇的意义。

“It is advisable (可取的)”to read a comprehension passage at least twice: the first time to obtain (获得) a general impression (印象) of the text, and then a second time to concentrate on the important details (细节). Sometimes a third time reading is necessary-to check items (项目) that caused difficulty. Never try to waste too much time worrying about what the unfamiliar (不熟悉) words might mean. Just look at what comes before and after, make intelligent guess and go on. Especially trying to use some rules of words formation (构词) to guess the meaning of the word. And as we know generally (一般意思上) the prefix often change the meanings of the words and suffix often change the gender (词性), so we can also use such rules to guess the meanings of the words.

Part Five*Extensive Reading***Passage 1**

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child—things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. But a child has his parents, he is not so free to do what he wishes to do; He is continually being told not to do things or being punished for what he has done wrong. When the young man starts to earn his own living, he can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes, and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his own position in society.

(271 words)

<http://www.chsi.com.cn>

1. According to the second paragraph, the writer thinks that _____.
 - A. life for a child is comparatively easy
 - B. a child is always loved whatever he does
 - C. if much is given to a child, he must do something in return
 - D. only children are interested in life
2. After a child grows up, he _____.
 - A. will have little time playing
 - B. has to be successful in finding a job
 - C. can still ask for help in time of trouble
 - D. should be able to take care of himself
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. People are often satisfied with their life.
 - B. Life is less interesting for old people.
 - C. Adults are free to do what they want to do.
 - D. Adults should no longer rely on others.

4. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A. life is not enjoyable since each age has some pains
 - B. young men can have the greatest happiness if they work hard
 - C. childhood is the more enjoyable time in one's life
 - D. one is the happiest if he can make good use of each age in his life
5. The paragraph following this passage will most probably discuss _____.
- A. examples of successful young men
 - B. how to build up one's position in society
 - C. joys and pains of old people
 - D. what to do when one has problems in life

Passage 2

One famous surgeon always made it a rule to spend at least 15 minutes on general reading before he went to sleep each night. Whether he went to bed at 10:00 p. m. or 2:30 a. m. made no difference. Even if you cannot keep to this kind of discipline, it is a good idea to make sure you always have a general interest book in your pocket. Don't forget it should be a book which entertains you and the English must not be too difficult for you.

Nearly all "speed reading" courses have a "pacing" element—some timing device which lets the students know how many words in a minute he is reading. You can do this simply by looking at your watch 5 or 10 minutes and noting down the page number you have reached. Check the average number of words per page for the particular book you are reading. Pace yourself every three or four days, always with the same kind of easy, general interest book. You should soon notice your habitual w. p. m. rate creeping up. Obviously there is little point in increasing your w. p. m. rate if you do not understand what you are reading. When you are consciously trying to increase your reading speed, stop after every chapter if you are reading a novel or every section or group of ten or twelve pages if it is a textbook and ask yourself a few questions about what you have been reading. If you find you have lost the thread of the story, or you can't remember clearly the details of what was said, reread the section or chapter.

Try this from time to time. Take four or five pages of the general interest book you happen to be reading at the time. Read them as fast as you possibly can. Don't bother about whether you understand or not. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your "normal" w. p. m. rate, the rate at which you can comfortably understand. After a "lightning speed" read through probably around 600 w. p. m., you will usually find that your "normal" speed has increased perhaps by as much as 50 ~100 w. p. m. This is the technique athletes use when they habitually run further in training than they will have to on the day of the big race.

(382 words)

(<http://www.chsi.com.cn>)

6. The famous surgeon mentioned in the first paragraph exemplifies the people who

- _____.
- A. make it a rule to read at 10:00 p. m. or 2:30 a. m. every day
 B. are in the habit of doing regular reading every day no matter how busy they are
 C. always have an interesting book in their pockets
 D. habitually go to bed late
7. A pacing device of a reading course is aimed at enabling the students to _____.
- A. assess their reading speed B. speed up their reading
 C. check their comprehension D. do the most efficient reading
8. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A. You can never ignore your comprehension when you try to increase your reading speed.
 B. The purpose of lightning speed exercise is to help you win the English contest.
 C. To pace yourself, you should use books with more or less the same degrees of difficulty.
 D. It is always a good idea to carry in your pocket an easy and interesting English book.
9. The author writes this passage mainly to _____.
- A. emphasize the importance of reading
 B. classify different kinds of reading materials
 C. give suggestions for reading practice
 D. set a pace in reading

Passage 3

For many women struggling to keep slim, dieting can seem to last a lifetime. Or to be more precise, 31 years.

For researchers have found that is how long the average woman spends on a diet over the course of her life.

According to a new report, British women spend an average of six months a year counting the calories and more than a fifth are on a permanent diet throughout their lifetime in a seemingly never-ending quest for the perfect figure.

But they aren't the only ones waging a constant fight against the flab.

"The average adult male spends 28 years slimming," the poll has revealed.

It found that over a tenth of the UK population is currently dieting in a bid to shed the pounds after feasting on festive treats over the Christmas period.

But despite best intentions, three quarters of those who began their New Year with the firm resolution to lose weight give up by the end of the week.

The average diet lasts 5.5 weeks, with the post-Christmas fast being even shorter at just three weeks.

Half of slimmers throw in the towel due to lack of willpower, while a quarter of re-

spondents said that they gave up because their strict diet regime left them moody or depressed.

The most determined of dieters are aged between 45 and 64, with almost a quarter spending up to a year slimming.

In comparison, those aged between 18 and 24 are more likely to be yo-yo dieters, with a fifth giving up within a month.

The survey of 1,446 of men and women revealed that nearly two thirds of the UK population are unhappy with their body and feel that being thinner would make them happier.

For women, looks are more important, with over half reporting that they diet to wear fashionable clothes and a third of those surveyed said they watched their weight in a bid to feel more attractive.

But in comparison, men are more focused on their long-term well-being, with over a third saying they wanted to lose weight to be more healthy.

(348 words)

(<http://www.enread.com>)

10. What's the purpose of this passage?
 - A. Introduce some UK people losing weight.
 - B. Encourage all the people to lose weight.
 - C. Warn us not to eat too much.
 - D. Show us how UK people to keep slim.
11. The poll has revealed that British adult male spends _____ years slimming.
 - A. 31
 - B. 28
 - C. 45
 - D. 18
12. Why most women pay much attention to watch their weight according to the passage?
 - A. Because they want to wear fashionable clothes.
 - B. Because they want to feel more attractive.
 - C. Because they want to be happy.
 - D. Because they want to be healthy.
13. Who can spend up to a year slimming according to the passage?
 - A. Most UK young girls.
 - B. Most US young boys.
 - C. Some UK people aged between 45 and 64.
 - D. Some UK people aged between 18 and 24.

Passage 4

We use both words and gestures to express our feelings, but the problem is that these words and gestures (手势) can be understood in different ways. It is true that a smile means the same thing in any language. So does laughter or crying. Fear is another emotion that is shown in much the same way all over the world. In Chinese and in English literature, a phrase like "he went pale and began to tremble" suggests that the man is either very afraid or

he has just got a very big shock. However, "he opened his eyes wide" is used to suggest anger in Chinese whereas in English it means surprise. In Chinese surprise can be described in a phrase like "they stretched out their tongues!" Sticking out your tongue in English is an insulting (侮辱) gesture or expresses strong dislike. Even in the same culture, people differ in their ability to understand and express feelings. Experiments in America have shown that women are usually better than men at recognizing fear, anger, love and happiness on people's faces. Other studies show that older people usually find it easier to recognize or understand body language than younger people do.

(205 words)

(http://www.52wg.org)

14. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. It is difficult to tell what people's words or gestures really mean.
 - B. Gestures can be understood by most people but words can not.
 - C. Words can be better understood by older people.
 - D. We can easily understand what people's gestures mean.
15. People's facial expressions may be misunderstood because _____.
 - A. people of different sexes may understand a gesture differently
 - B. people speaking different languages have different facial expressions
 - C. people from different cultures use different facial expressions
 - D. people of different ages may have different interpretations
16. In the same culture, people _____.
 - A. hardly fail to understand each other's ideas and feelings
 - B. are equally intelligent even if they have different backgrounds
 - C. almost have the same understanding of the same thing
 - D. may have different abilities to understand and express feelings
17. From the passage, we can conclude that _____.
 - A. words and gestures can both be used to express feelings
 - B. gestures are more effectively used than words
 - C. words are often more difficult to understand than gestures
 - D. words are used as frequently as gestures
18. The best title for this passage can be _____.
 - A. Gestures and Feelings
 - B. Words, Gestures and Feelings
 - C. Words and Feelings
 - D. Culture and Understanding

Passage 5

When the early settlers, especially the English, arrived in the New World, the hardships, and dangers awaiting them were totally unexpected. Had it not been for some friendly

Indians, the colonists never would have survived the terrible winters. They knew nothing about planting crops, hunting animals, building solid houses, or making clothing from animal skins. Life in England had been much simpler, and this new life was not like what the Spanish explorers had reported. The settlers did introduce iron tools, muskets (步枪) for hunting, domesticated animals, and political way to the Indians. In exchange, the settlers learned to build canoes (独木舟) for water transportation and snowshoes for winter traveling. The Indians also taught them to penetrate through the forest, to hunt large animals and trap smaller ones, and to catch fish in the lakes and streams. The natives also introduced to the settlers typical local food. Everything possible was done in order to make their new settlement resemble the homes they had left behind.

(169 words)

<http://www.52wg.org>

19. Which of the following did the new settlers teach the Indians?
- A. New means of water travel. B. How to trap animals.
C. New methods of fishing. D. New political ways.
20. What can we learn about some local foods in the new land from the passage?
- A. They were preferred to eat raw.
B. They were soon exported to England by the settlers.
C. They were the main foods for Indians.
D. They were also common in England.
21. The Indians mainly taught the settlers to _____.
- A. survive on the new land B. change their former habits
C. cooperate with them D. live a better life
22. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The settlers had difficulty making friends with the Indians.
B. The settlers soon became accustomed to the new world.
C. The settlers evidently found the winters severe.
D. The settlers were well prepared to encounter hardships.
23. From the last sentence of the passage we can learn that _____.
- A. the settlers hated to live in the new land
B. the settlers had a deep love for their old homes
C. the settlers would like to forget their old life
D. the settlers made every effort to improve their new life

Passage 6

The dog, called Prince, was an intelligent animal and a slave to Williams. From morning till night, when Williams was at home, Prince never left his sight, practically ignoring all other members of the family. The dog had a number of clearly defined duties, for which Williams had patiently trained him and, like the good pupil he was, Prince lived for the chance