

# SUPPLEMENTARY BOOK FOR COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 2

Book Two

姜丽蓉 | 主编

# 大学英语学习辅导



北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

# 大学英语学习辅导

(2)

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## 内 容 简 介

“大学英语”课程是高校网络教育实行全国统一考试的部分公共基础课之一，更是现代远程高等学历教育的学生获得毕业证书的必要条件之一。因此，拥有一本既方便课本学习，又可应对期末考试，还可为参加网络统考做好准备的学习辅导大全便成为远程高等学历教育的学生们普遍的愿望。本套学习辅导用书根据2007年最新修订的《“大学英语（B）”考试大纲》和《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试大纲》，围绕教材内容和远程学生的特点而编写，既为远程学生提供课外补充阅读，又进行网络教育全国统一考试和成人英语三级考试的提前热身。本书配合上海外语教育出版社新编《大学英语》教材使用，为方便同学们自学，每册的附录部分还提供了同册教材习题的答案和课文的参考译文。

本书内容充实，题型全面，有理论，有实践，有模拟训练，有详细解析，是一本集课本学习、期末考试、网络教育全国统考以及成人英语三级考试的辅导于一体的实用工具书，具有很强的针对性和适用性。

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目前,我国的高等教育正与全球接轨,也处于重大的转型期。远程教育因其信息通讯技术的优势而与以课堂面授为主的学校教育相结合,从而逐渐取代了一次性学校教育体制,形成了以持续性终身学习为特点的现代终身教育体制。

面向大众开放而普及的网络教学方式为广大师生所称道,但有时学生也会因自学时不能得到及时指导和检测学习效果而苦恼。而“大学英语”课程又是高校网络教育实行全国统一考试的部分公共基础课之一,更是现代远程高等学历教育的学生获得毕业证书的必要条件之一。因此,拥有一本既方便学习课本,又可应对期末考试,还可为参加网络统考做好准备的学习辅导大全便成为远程高等学历教育的学生们普遍的愿望。

应广大师生的要求,根据2007年最新修订的《“大学英语(B)”考试大纲》和《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试大纲》,编者围绕教材内容和远程学生的特点,精心编写了这套《大学英语学习辅导》,配合上海外语教育出版社新编《大学英语》教材使用。

本套丛书共四册,每学期一册,每册内容分两部分。

第一部分是配合上海外语教育出版社新编《大学英语》教材而为学生提供的课外补充阅读,供学生在教材以外开阔视野,培养语感,提高阅读理解能力。补充阅读以单元划分,每册的单元数与每级教材的单元数相同。每单元含两篇短文,字数和难度均与大纲的要求相一致。

第二部分是网考预热,即网络教育全国统一考试和成人英语三级考试的提前热身。

众所周知,语言是一种实践能力,不能一蹴而就。因此,我们瞄准广大学生最终要进行英语水平检测的大目标,紧扣大纲的题型和要求,从开始抓起,从基础入手,分类指导,循序渐进,使学生在两年的学习时间内除了打好学习基础,还能明确统考标准,掌握考试内容,提高应试能力,从而厚积薄发,信心十足,从容应考。

为了方便同学们自学,每册的附录部分都提供了同册教材习题的参考答案和课文的参考译文。

《大学英语学习辅导(1)》的“网考预热”部分提供英语基础知识的复习和讲解,包括:1. 交际用语;2. 词语用法;3. 语法结构。并提供全真模拟测试题两套。

《大学英语学习辅导(2)》的“网考预热”部分从语篇的角度就阅读理解和完形填空进行讲解和训练,并提供全真模拟测试题两套。书后附有考试大纲要求掌握的词汇和高频短语。

《大学英语学习辅导(3)》的“网考预热”部分就翻译和写作进行讲解和训练,并提供全真模拟测试题两套。书后附有历年网考真题,供同学们参考。

《大学英语学习辅导(4)》的“成人英语三级考试预热”部分对成人英语三级考试的另外一个题型“挑错”进行讲解和训练,并提供全真模拟测试题两套。书后附有历年成人英语三级考试真题,供有意参加成人英语三级考试的同学们参考。

总之，欲参加网络教育全国统考的同学可重点看前三册；有意参加成人英语三级考试的同学还应再看第四册。

本辅导丛书对于非本教材使用者的学生也适用，因为它实质上就是为广大考生在考前准备的一套完整的复习丛书，帮助他们在考试中取得佳绩。

本书内容充实，题型全面，讲解精辟，指导得当，有理论，有实践，有模拟训练，有详细解析，有自我测试，有试题分析，是一本集课本学习、期末考试、网络教育全国统考、成人英语三级考试于一体的实用工具书，具有很强的针对性和适用性。相信经过本辅导丛书的辅导和训练，同学们在基础知识的掌握、解题技巧的把握和应试能力的提高方面都会有所收获。

最后预祝所有勤奋的考生都顺利通过考试！

编 者

2008 年 2 月 1 日

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began, the word American was first used to refer to the American language; in 1802 the term the American Language was first recorded, in the U. S. Congress; and in 1806 Noah Webster coined the more precise term; American English.

(290 words)

**Choose the best answer for each of the following questions:**

- The main object of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the British and American dialects  
B. the changes of English words in the United States  
C. English colonists in the United States  
D. American English
- English became the native language of the United States because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was an easy language  
B. most of the inhabitants of the United States were descendants of English colonists  
C. the natives had no language  
D. the congressmen liked it better than any other language
- "To coin" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to invent  
B. to change the meaning of  
C. to cause to disappear  
D. to borrow from other languages
- American English differed from British English mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the environments were different  
B. the number of inhabitants from other countries increased  
C. Americans didn't like British English  
D. Englishmen changed their language
- The term "American English" first appeared in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1756                      B. 1780                      C. 1802                      D. 1806

## Passage 2

### Pronunciation

Pronouncing a language is a skill. Every normal person is an expert in the skill of pronouncing his own language; but few people are even fairly proficient (精通) at pronouncing foreign languages. Now there are many reasons for this, some obvious, some perhaps not so obvious. But I suggest that the basic reason why people in general do not speak foreign languages very much better than they do native language is that they fail to understand the true nature of the problem of learning to pronounce. Far too many people fail to realize that pronouncing a foreign language is a skill — one that needs careful training of a special kind, and one that cannot be gained by just leaving it to take care of itself. I think even teachers of language, while realizing the importance of a good accent, often neglect (忽视), in their practical teaching, the branch of



study concerned with speaking the language. So the first point I want to make is that English pronunciation must be taught; the teacher should be prepared to devote some of the lesson time to this, and get the student to feel that here is a matter worthy of receiving his close attention. So, there should be occasions when other aspects (方面) of English, such as grammar or spelling, are allowed for the moment to take second place.

Besides this question of the time given to pronunciation, there are two other requirements for the teacher: the first, knowledge; the second, technique.

It is also possible to get a clear mental picture of the relationship between the sounds of different languages, between the speech habits of English people and those, say, of your students. Unless the teacher has such a picture, any comments he may make on his students' pronunciation are unlikely to be of much use, and lesson time spent on pronunciation may well be time wasted.

(317 words)

**Choose the best answer for each of the following questions:**

1. What does the author say about pronouncing foreign languages?
  - A. Every normal person is an expert in the skill of pronouncing foreign languages.
  - B. It is difficult for people to pronounce foreign languages.
  - C. No one is really an expert in the skill of pronouncing foreign languages.
  - D. There are not many people who are even fairly good at it.
2. The writer argues that going about the problem of pronunciation in the wrong way is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. an obvious cause of not understanding the problem correctly
  - B. a result of not speaking well
  - C. a result of not understanding the problem correctly
  - D. not an obvious cause of speaking poorly
3. According to the writer, teachers are likely to ignore \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the practical techniques of teaching
  - B. the importance of a good accent
  - C. the teaching of spelling and grammar
  - D. the teaching of pronunciation
4. What are the three important requirements for teachers in teaching?
  - A. Attention, information, technique.
  - B. Time, knowledge, attention.
  - C. Time, knowledge, technique.
  - D. Information, technique, a clear mental picture.
5. Whether a student masters correct speech habits depends on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the teacher's proper teaching technique
  - B. the learning of grammar
  - C. the knowledge of spelling
  - D. the teacher's teaching method for pronunciation

## Unit 2

### Passage 1

### Practice Makes Perfect

A man is seated at a desk. Before him lie a pencil and a large pile of blank paper. He picks up the pencil, closes his eyes, and attempts to draw a four-inch line. He repeats the exercises for several days, until he has drawn some 3 000 lines, all with his eyes closed. On the last day, he examines his work. The question is, how much improvement has there been in his ability to draw a four-inch line? How much has he learned from his effort? He found his ability to draw a four-inch line was no better on the last day than it had been on the first.

The result of this experiment may seem clear to us today, but it was an effective way of doubting a belief widely held earlier in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a belief that formed the very basis of education at the time: "Practice makes perfect."

It was this blind belief in practice that made countless hours of drill as a standard teaching technique. The experiment shows that practice in and of itself is not enough for learning. Based on this and other more formal studies, a conclusion is made that practice is important only in so far as it provides the opportunity for reinforcement (强化效应).

To reinforce (加强) means to strengthen by providing certain kinds of feedback (反馈). This feedback, called reinforcement, involves things a person willingly seeks out. For example, we might teach a person to draw a four-inch line with his eyes closed simply by saying "good" each time the effort is within half an inch of the goal. Most people like to succeed, so this kind of feedback should be an effective way of reinforcing the correct practice.

(291 words)

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions:

- The purpose of drawing four-inch lines is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. learn the skill of exact drawing  
 B. test the belief: Practice makes perfect  
 C. prove the practice of long time drill  
 D. test the theory (理论) of reinforcement
- The man failed to improve his ability because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he did not have enough practice  
 B. he had not belief in blindness  
 C. practice alone was not enough  
 D. the result of the practice was not clear

3. Which of the following is true about “reinforcement”?
- A. Reinforcement is what people gain in practice.
  - B. Reinforcement is what the teacher forces on the students.
  - C. Reinforcement is the praise one gets when one reaches the goal.
  - D. Reinforcement means strengthening in practice through feedback.
4. The word “willingly” (Line 2, Para. 4) means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. eagerly
  - B. forced by outside world
  - C. prepared to do something
  - D. powerfully
5. How can a man improve his ability to draw four-inch lines according to the passage?
- A. Do plenty of exercises with a good pen.
  - B. Open his eyes while drawing.
  - C. Begin with drawing half-an-inch lines.
  - D. Give him encouragement (鼓励) when he is near the goal.

## Passage 2

### Turning Point of Failure

For once in a man's life, he would have to regard “defeat” as the strange forces that control events in life. And this defeat could well be turned around to something helpful if well dealt with.

Mrs. Pat Mmakwe is one of the very few women who could actually manage a hopeless situation and turn it around to make the best of it.

Having devoted 16 years to the civil (民航) service as a computer analyst (分析员), she felt all hope was lost for her. She explained: “I had worked with the Nigerian Airports Authority for 16 years before I was fired in 1991. You know, as a computer analyst, I tried several times to see if I could go back but it didn't work out. Even some friends tried to help me get a job in some other places but it was so serious that all their efforts proved unsuccessful.”

After all efforts to get a job somewhere else failed, she decided to look for something challenging to do. Then, with her little knowledge of the fashion (时装) business which she had learned over the years from her mother and sisters, she decided to take action.

It was a noticeable success when on March 3, 2001, friends and well wishers gathered to celebrate the life of a successful fashion designer when she graduated as the second set of students from the school, Patty Creations School Of Textile (纺织品) and Fashion Designing.

The event was a colorful one with Mrs. Mmakwe, the owner of Patty Creations, gracefully (优雅地) clothed in a well-designed dress showing her designs. Delivering a speech at that time, she expressed satisfaction in what she found herself doing and concluded that it was a big achievement for her.

(209 words)

**Choose the best answer for each of the following questions:**

1. What did Mrs. Pat Mmakwe think of her job as a computer analyst?
  - A. It's a success.
  - B. It's a failure.
  - C. It's nothing.
  - D. It's something challenging.
2. Why did she decide to do the fashion business?
  - A. She failed in getting a new job after being fired.
  - B. She was interested in the fashion business.
  - C. Her mother and sister could give her a lot of help.
  - D. She wanted to make a great achievement.
3. What does the writer want to prove in this passage?
  - A. Fashion business is a challenging career.
  - B. Being a computer analyst is not a good job for her.
  - C. Being fired is a good thing.
  - D. Sometimes failure is a turning point in one's life.
4. Which of the following is NOT true?
  - A. She got a little knowledge of the fashion business from her family.
  - B. Mrs. Pat Mamkwe quit the job as a computer analyst because she wanted to find a new one.
  - C. She wore a beautiful dress designed by herself when delivering a speech.
  - D. Mrs. Pat Mmakwe is a good example to support the writer's idea.
5. What do we know from the passage?
  - A. Her mother was a successful designer.
  - B. Many people wanted to be a fashion designer.
  - C. Getting a job was very difficult.
  - D. She didn't like to change the job again.

## Unit 3

### Passage 1

### Generation Gap

A few years ago it was common to speak of a generation gap between young people and their elders. Parents said that children did not respect and listen to them, while children said that their parents did not understand them at all. What had gone wrong? Why had the generation gap suddenly appeared? Actually, the generation gap has been around for a long time. Many people argue that it is built into every part of our society.

One important cause of the generation gap is the opportunity that young people have to choose their own ways of life. In a more traditional society, when children grow up, they are expected to live in the same area as their parents, to marry people that their parents know and like, and often to continue the family jobs. In our society, young people often travel great distances for their education, move out of the family at an early age, marry or live with people whom their parents have never met, and choose jobs different from those of their parents.

In our society, parents often expect their children to do better than they did, to find better jobs, to make more money and to do all the things that they were unable to do. Often, that is another cause of the gap between them. Often, they discover that they have very little in common with each other.

Finally, the speed at which changes take place in our society is the third cause of the gap between the generations. In a traditional culture, senior people are valued for their knowledge, but in our society the knowledge of a lifetime may become out of date. The young and the old seem to live in two very different worlds, separated by different skills and abilities. No doubt, the generation gap will continue in American life for some time to come.

(312 words)

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions:

1. The first paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the problem of the generation gap draws much attention from people
  - B. it is out of date to talk about the generation gap
  - C. children and parents are trying to understand each other
  - D. it is very important for people to frequently communicate with each other
2. In a more traditional society, old people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have their children respect and listen to them
  - B. do not care for their children at all

- C. expect their children to rebel against them  
D. do not live together with their children
3. In American society young people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do not need to find jobs  
B. marry people younger than them  
C. have better education than their parents  
D. leave home at an early age
4. Which of the following is NOT the cause of the generation gap?  
A. Young people like to depend more on themselves.  
B. Parents do not love their children dearly.  
C. American society changes rapidly.  
D. Parents expect too much of their children.
5. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that the generation gap needs considering  
B. when the generation gap is necessary in American society  
C. why the generation gap exists  
D. how we can reduce the generation gap

## Passage 2

### Decide Things for Themselves

I hear many parents complaining that their teenage children are rebelling. I wish it were so. At this age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own two feet.

But take a good look at the present rebellion (叛逆). It seems that teenagers are all taking the same way of showing that they disagree with their parents. Instead of striking out on their own, most of them are clutching (抓紧) at one another's hands for reassurance (重获信心).

They say they want to dress as they please, but all of them wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music, but all of them end up huddled (挤作一团) round listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting in this and that way is that the crowd is doing it.

It has become harder and harder for a teenager to stand up against the popularity wave and go his or her own way. These days every teenager can learn from the advertisements what a teenager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teenager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is

collecting records. You may have some thoughts that you don't care to share at once with your classmates. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Be yourself. Popularity will come — with the people who respect you for who you are. That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

(311 words)

**Choose the best answer for each of the following questions:**

1. In this passage the writer wants to tell \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. readers how to be popular with people
  - B. teenagers how to learn to decide things for themselves
  - C. parents how to control and guide their children
  - D. people how to understand and respect each other
2. According to the writer, many teenagers think they are brave enough to act on their own, but in fact, most of them \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have a lot of difficulty understanding each other
  - B. lack firm trust in themselves
  - C. dare to deal with problems by themselves
  - D. are very much afraid of getting lost
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
  - A. There is no popularity that really counts.
  - B. What many parents are doing is in fact preventing their children from finding their own paths.
  - C. It is not bad for a teenager to disagree with his or her classmates.
  - D. Most teenagers say that they want to do what they like to, but they are actually doing the same.
4. The writer thinks that advertisements \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. give new directions in music
  - B. make all teenagers wear the same clothes
  - C. have a great influence on teenagers
  - D. help industry develop a teenage market
5. During the teenager years, one should learn to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. be different from others in as many ways as possible
  - B. get into the right season and become popular
  - C. find one's real self
  - D. learn from others around him or her

## Unit 4

### Passage 1

### Teachers' Status in the United States

At present, in many American cities especially, many teachers in the public schools say they are underpaid (少付工资的). They point to jobs such as secretary or truck driver, which often pay more to start than that of the teacher. In many other fields, such as law, medicine, computer science, a beginning worker may make more than a teacher who has taught for several year.

Teaching has never been a profession that attracted people interested in high salaries. It is by history a profession that has provided rewards in addition to money — the satisfaction of sharing knowledge, of influencing others, of guiding young people. But in the past several years, there are more difficulties in teaching, for many, than there are rewards.

Unruly (不守秩序的) students, especially in big cities, large classes and a lack of support from the public in terms of money and understanding have led many public school teachers to leave the profession.

As a result, many of the best students, who would have chosen teaching as their life career in the past, are going into other fields.

Another reason for this change in teacher candidates (申请求职者) is the changing status of women in the United States. Until the late 1960s and 1970s, one of the most popular choices for women was teaching. But as other professions, such as law and medicine opened up to women, women stopped pouring into teacher training programs. Thus, a major pool of excellent candidates for the teaching profession dwindled (减少).

(289 words)

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions:

- Which of the following can give us a true picture of jobs in the United States?
  - People in most professions usually get the same pay at the beginning.
  - A beginning worker in medicine earns less than one in any other field.
  - A beginning teacher earns as much as a truck driver who has worked for several years.
  - A teacher with several years' teaching experience can't make as much as a new lawyer.
- The writer points out the present situation of teaching, that is, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - teaching is a profession that can always attract best students to work in
  - teaching can provide rewards as well as high salaries
  - teachers work hard and make a small income compared to workers in many other jobs
  - teachers are no longer underpaid



3. Many public school teachers turn to other professions because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the unruly students and large classes  
B. the difficulties of teaching as well as a lack of money, support and understanding  
C. the attracting power of other jobs  
D. a lack of satisfaction of sharing knowledge and influencing others
4. Which of the following is not a reason that influences women in their decision to become teachers?  
A. How much income the job can pay.  
B. The changing status of women.  
C. Less housework for women to do.  
D. More professions opened up to women.
5. The writer believes that change in teachers' status in the United States \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is not great  
B. needs time  
C. lacks support from the government  
D. influences people's attitudes

### Passage 2

## The Difficult Choice for a Working Woman

My husband and I got married in 1981 and for the first ten years of our marriage I was very happy to stay home and raise our three children. Then four years ago, our youngest child went to school and I thought I might go to work.

My husband was very supportive and helped me to make my decision. He emphasized all of the things I can do around the house, and said he thought I could be a great success in business.

After several weeks of looking for a job, I found my present job, which is working for a small public relations firm. At first, my husband was very proud of me and would tell his friends, "My clever little wife can run that company she's working for."

But as his joking statement approached truth, my husband stopped talking to me about my job. I have received several promotions and pay increases, and I'm now making more money than he is. I can buy my own clothes and a new car. Because of our joined incomes, my husband and I can do many things we had always dreamed of doing, but we don't do these things because he is very unhappy.

We fight about little things and my husband is very critical of me in front of our friends. For the first time in our marriage, I think it is possible that our marriage may come to an end.

I love my husband very much, and I don't want him to feel inferior (低等的), but I also love my job. I think I can be a good wife and a working woman, but I don't know how. Who can give me some advice? Will I have to choose one or the other or can I keep both my husband and