全国英语等级考试综合教程（第三级）

主　编　姜　明
副主编　冯　卉　蔺玉荣　任宝萍
编　者　刘振中　张春英

A Comprehensive Teaching Course for PETS（Level 3）

天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内 容 简 介

本教程根据国家教育部考试中心颁布的《全国英语等级考试教学大纲(第三级)》编写而成。全书共分成十个单元,每个单元由体裁独特、内容新颖的课文组成。除了与课文内容相适应的练习以外,我们还提供了与全国英语等级考试试题形式相同的练习供学生随时检查学习效果和考试适应能力。其目的是使学生在英语学习的过程中不断进行自我测试、锻炼能力、提高英语技能,从而达到预期的水平。

每个单元的设计考虑到各自的难度、练习题型、课文篇幅和内容等多种因素,以便使该教程能适应学生的自学、强化和提高的需要。每个单元的各个部分均选取题材新颖、重点突出、代表性强的语言素材,并经过教学实践的检验,经提炼编排而成。从而,提高了该教程的实用性及可信度。

《全国英语等级考试综合教程(第三级)》之所以能满足学生自学和提高需要的一个重要方面,是由于在每个单元中我们都安排了阅读和写作技巧,以指导学生迅速地提高这两方面的能力。我们这样做是因为阅读和写作在测试分数上占有很大的比例,而且从我们接触的学生情况来看,大多数学生在这两方面也就是语言综合能力方面有待提高。《综合教程》不仅可以作为学习英语的有效途径,而且也可以与我们已经出版的《全国公共英语等级考试试题精编(第三级)》配合使用,可以用于检验阶段性学习成果,达到学习和测试同步进行的目的。同时,它也为教授同级别考生的英语老师提供了测试手段。

《全国英语等级考试综合教程(第三级)》的另一个特点是:它的使用不受年龄、学历背景和职业的限制,适用于所有对英语感兴趣的读者和有志于在此方面发展的读者。

本书书后附有练习答案供参考。我们希望该书的出版能帮助大家提高学习兴趣并达到提高英语水平的目的。

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前　言

自全国英语等级考试开展以来，我们不断收到学生们希望加强对高级别英语考试的指导和帮助的要求。随着全国英语等级考试的不断发展和受到广泛的认可，每年的考试次数已由一次增加到两次，学生群体也在不断扩大。特别是三级等级考试作为高自考认可的非英语专业考试之后，情况更为如此。为了满足广大学生的要求，我们编写了这本《全国英语等级考试综合教程(第三级)》。在编写过程中，我们在对各种"等级考试教材"的使用进行调查和分析的基础上，充分考虑教师和学生们各方面的要求，使本教程体现出下列特点。

1.根据大纲要求，课文和练习题型突出实用性，便于与考试接轨。在练习的编排上除了采取模拟题的形式之外，还考虑与同级别的《试题精编》配合使用，使之形成系列。我们希望通过这样的结合，能达到培养学生英语实用能力和加强基本语言技能训练的目的。

2.该《综合教程》可以作为"全国英语等级考试"强化培训和自学兼用。各个单元、课文、阅读和写作辅导以及练习，从头至尾涵盖了大纲规定的语法项目、功能意念和交际项目。在培训中它们可以作为阶段性信息反馈，不仅为教师也可以为学生提供有参考价值的数据，以便在学习和练习中寻找不足之处，进而在此基础上提高。

3.该《综合教程》还在难度控制方面考虑了不同学生的要求，特别考虑了那些未系统地受过英语训练的学生的要求，所有课文和练习均不超过实际考试难度。本书虽然仅仅是一部以综合教程形式出现的辅导性教学和强化培训的教材，但是就其课文文章的题材、体裁、词汇量、语法和大纲的要求而言，我们都认真进行了研究，给予了充分的考虑，从而使其起到了以点带线、以线带面，全面掌握知识的作用，促进了教学。

全书由姜明主编，副主编为冯卉、蔺玉荣和任宝萍老师，编者为刘振中和张春英。在《全国英语等级考试综合教程(第三级)》的编写过程中，我们得到了天津大学社会科学与外国语学院的领导和培训中心老师们的大力支持以及广大英语教师们的帮助。我们还得到了天津大学出版社陈家修总编和黎恋恋编辑以及该社其他同志的有益指教。在此，一并表示真诚的感谢。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免。敬请广大读者不吝指正。

编者

2003年3月10日

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Unit 1

Text

Electronic Newspapers

1 The newspaper arrives one morning, but something is missing. There is no delivery person tossing the folded papers into dimly lighted driveways, no familiar sound. In fact, there is no paper at all. This newspaper is electronic — a digitalized blend of text, graphics, color photos, sound, and full-motion video dancing across a book-size, portable computer screen. And it's wireless, so you can even take it to the bathroom.

2 This futuristic vision of the American newspaper is no longer science fiction. Newspapers are launching themselves into cyberspace with the enthusiasm they once had for Linotype machines. The Kelsey Group, a Princeton, New Jersey, media consulting firm, says more than 2,700 newspapers — up from only 42 in 1989 — are engaging in electronic ventures. This includes everything from telephone delivery of personal ads and sports scores to fax-on-demand for readers desperately seeking restaurant reviews. The biggest gamble is to develop a true electronic newspaper, a mission that raises some important questions: What is so special about a computerized paper, and will a substantial number of people pay to read one?

3 If there is an urgency about this, it is because Americans have clearly fallen out of love with the old-fashioned kind of paper. About half the population does not subscribe to one, while almost 50 percent of what should be the future generation of readers — those ages 18 to 24 — don't read newspapers at all. Big metropolitan newspapers have been sliding into decline since their heyday of authority in the 1920s, when many Americans were able to choose among competing papers; today, by contrast, many communities lack any newspaper at all. "I love newspapers," says journalism historian Donald Shaw, "but they don't have to remain in their original form to survive."

4 Newspapers such as the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, the *Detroit Free Press*, and the *Chicago Tribune* have already set up shop on national information services — Prodigy, CompuServe, and American Online, respectively. The *Palo Alto Weekly* in California was the first American paper to post its editorial content in the dense undergrowth of the Internet, the global network of computer networks with some 20 million users worldwide.

5 Readers of these computerized papers don't see the familiar display of headlines and stories. California's *San Jose Mercury News*, for example, with its Mercury Center on American Online, presents a screen of small graphical boxes, each with a label like Entertainment, Bay Area living, or Sports. Selecting any box automatically pulls that material on-screen. The opportunity for extensive browsing is a key feature of computerized newspapers, says Bill Mitchell, director of electronic publishing for the *Mer-*

cury News. "We are trying to create a newspaper with more dimensions, with in-depth material linked to stories in the paper," says Mitchell. Various stories in the paper version of the Mercury News are tagged at the end with graphic symbols indicating that more information is available online: full texts of speeches, for example, or additional photos and related wire service articles that did not appear in the paper edition. Readers can also print out articles and retrieve photos and search through back issues of the paper — without having to rummage through the garbage.

6 The ability to direct readers to vast amounts of information is what most distinguishes electronic newspapers from the traditional model, says Neil Budde, editor of the *Wall Street Journal* Interactive Edition. Paper newspapers are severely limited by space and publishing costs. But material that won't fit on paper — court documents, legislative records, lengthy interviews — can be tucked into a corner of cyberspace at a very small cost, available to readers at a keystroke.

7 Many readers who are already overwhelmed by information may find the promise of more data a hollow blessing, of course. And indeed, the goal of electronic newspapering is ultimately to ease the consumer's data burden. One feature of electronic newspapers, for example, will be customized "new filters" that will deliver specialized information. Readers interested in everything from chess tournaments to medical news will be able to have customized information automatically delivered to their computer screens along with the day's top news stories. Publishers are betting that people will find this "Daily Me" feature of electronic newspaper worth paying for.

New Words

toss /tɔs/	*vt*.	to through lightly 扔,抛,掷
blend /blend/	*v*.	to (cause to) mix 混合
	n.	mixture 混合物,混成品
graph /grɑ:f/	*n*.	line(s) showing the variation of two quantities 图表,曲线图
portable /ˈpɔ:təbl/	*a*.	able to be carried 手提式的,便携式的
consult /kənˈsʌlt/	*v*.	to seek information or advice from; to discuss 请教,咨询;查阅,查看
venture /ˈventʃə/	*n*.	undertaking, esp. a commercial one that involves risk 冒险;(尤指有风险的)商业,企业
	v.	to dare 敢于,大胆表示;冒险;大胆行事
ad., advertisement /æd/	*n*.	public notice about a product or service to attract potential customers 广告
fax /fæks/	*vt*.	to send the copy of (a document, an illustration, etc.) by an electric system using telephone lines 发传真
	n.	system for sending such a copy; copy sent in this way 传真系统;传真件
desperate /ˈdespərit/	*a*.	(of a person) ready for any wild act because of loss of hope; (of an action) wild or dangerous 不顾一切的,拼

		死的；beyond hope 绝望的
gamble /ˈgæmbl/	*n.*	playing games of chance for money; risky undertaking 赌博
mission /ˈmiʃən/	*n.*	task that a person or group is sent to perform 使命，任务；this group 代表团，使团
subscribe /səbˈskraib/	*vi.*	to (agree to) buy (a newspaper, periodical, etc.) regularly over a period of time 订购，订阅
metropolitan /metrəˈpɔlitən/	*a.*	of or in a large or capital city 大城市的，首府的
heyday /ˈheidei/	*n.*	time of greatest success 全盛时期，黄金时代
journal /ˈdʒəːnl/	*n.*	newspaper or periodical 日报，杂志，期刊；daily record of events 日志，日记
tribune /ˈtribjuːn/	*n.*	raised stage for people speaking to a meeting 论坛
respectively /risˈpektivli/	*ad.*	separately or in turn, in the order mentioned 各自的，各个的，分别的
weekly /ˈwiːkli/	*a.&ad.*	(produced or occurring) once a week 每周的，一周一次的；一周一次地
	n.	weekly periodical 周报，周刊
post /pəust/	*vt.*	to display (a notice, etc.) 贴出；to announce 宣布，公告
	n.	piece of metal or wood set upright to support or mark sth. (支)柱，标杆
editorial /ˌediˈtɔːriəl/	*a.*	of an editor 编辑的
	n.	newspaper article giving the editor's comments 社论，评论
Internet /ˈintənet/	*n.*	国际互联网
display /disˈplei/	*vt.*	to put sth. on show 陈列，展览；to show signs of having 显示
	n.	act of displaying 陈列，展览；显示
mercury /ˈməːkjuri/	*n.*	heavy silvery usu. liquid metal 水银，汞
entertainment /entəˈteinmənt/	*n.*	providing food and drink (for guests) 宴客，招待；public performance 娱乐，演出
extensive /iksˈtensiv/	*a.*	large in area or scope 广阔的，广泛的
tag /tæg/	*n.*	label fastened to or stuck into sth. to identify it, show its price, etc. 标签，标牌
edition /iˈdiʃən/	*n.*	form in which sth. is published; number of objects issued at one time 版，版本
retrieve /riˈtriːv/	*vt.*	to regain possession 重新获得，取回；to find again or extract 检索
rummage /ˈrʌmidʒ/	*vi.*	to search by disarranging things 翻找，搜寻

tournament /ˈtuənəmənt/	*n*.	contest of skill involving a series of matches 锦标赛
bet /bet/	*v*.	to risk (money) on the result of a future event 打赌
	n.	an arrangement to risk money on the result of a future event 打赌;a sum of money so risked 赌金,赌注

Phrases & Expressions

engage in	忙于,从事,参加
fall out of love with	突然不再爱
by contrast	对比之下

Notes

cyberspace /ˈsaibəspeis/: 电脑空间,网络世界
Linotype /ˈlainətaip/: (来源于 line of type, 商标名) 整行铸排机
Princeton /ˈprinstən/: 普林斯顿, 美国新泽西州(New Jersey) 一城市
Palo Alto: 帕卢阿尔托, 美国加利福尼亚州一城市, 斯坦福大学所在地
San Jose /ˌsænhəuˈzei/: 圣何塞, 美国加利福尼亚州西部一城市
Bay Area: 指美国旧金山(San Francisco) 地区
wire service: (用专线电报发稿的)通讯社
back issue / back number: 过期的报纸、杂志

Exercises

Reading Comprehension

Ⅰ. **Answer the following questions according to the text.**

1. How does an electronic newspaper differ from an ordinary paper in appearance? (Para. 1)
2. What is the "mission that raises some important questions"? (Para. 2)
3. Why is it urgent to develop electronic newspapers? (Para. 3)
4. What group of people are regarded as "the future generation of readers"? (Para. 3)
5. How big is the population of Internet users? (Para. 4)
6. What do the graphic symbols indicate at the end of stories in the Mercury News? (Para. 5)

Vocabulary and Structure

Ⅱ. **Choose the correct word to fit into each sentence, changing the form where necessary.**

bet	blend	consult	display	ease	extensive
journal	launch	mission	post	tag	venture

1. Details of the election will be _____ outside the town hall.
2. Her knowledge of this subject is so _____ that no one can match him in this field.

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3. It is reported that the company is _____ a new model next month.
4. I _____ his mind by telling him the good news.
5. Mocha has a unique flavor as it is a _____ of coffee and chocolate.
6. The officer _____ great courage when faced with such an emergency.
7. Before setting out, he was told not to _____ into the jungle without a guide.
8. Have you _____ your doctor about your illness? Your parents worried a lot about it.
9. Charles kept a _____ of his wanderings across Asia.
10. Margaret _____ me $20 that I wouldn't be able to give up smoking; I'm sure she would lose.

Ⅲ. Use the given word or its derivative to fit into each sentence, using the proper form.

1. I _____ wanted to be on my own. (desperate)
2. If you want to sell your old sofa, why not put an _____ in the local paper? (advertise)
3. I've never seen a movie as _____ as this one. (entertain)
4. A paperback _____ of a book is much cheaper than a hardback one. (edit)
5. I was the first woman _____ on the staff of Charing Cross Hospital. (consult)
6. We had fairly _____ discussion. (extend)
7. Jessica has made a lot of _____ changes in their book. (editor)
8. Michael passed the test with _____ . (easy)
9. They each excel in their _____ fields. (respect)

Ⅳ. Put together the beginnings and endings of sentences.

1. If there is an urgency about this, ...
2. About half the population does not subscribe to one, ...
3. In the 1920s, many Americans were able to choose among competing papers; ...
4. I love newspapers, ...
5. ... while almost 50 percent of what should be the future generation of readers — those ages 18 to 24 — don't read newspapers at all.
6. ... but they don't have to remain in their original form to survive.
7. ... it is because Americans have clearly fallen out of love with the old-fashioned kind of paper.
8. ... today, by contrast, many communities lack any newspaper at all.

Ⅴ. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

We all know what it feels like to read a book or a magazine. What does it feel __1__ to read a *Bylines* piece? The process of browsing and purchasing is quicker — though __2__ pleasing sensually. *Bylines*, for which Franklin received funding __3__ Investigative Reporters and Editors, a group dedicated __4__ improving ambitious journalism, features no graphics __5__ all. You download your purchase onto your hard drive, where it looks no __6__ or less imposing than anything __7__ in your computer. It isn't clear __8__ readers will be put off by the no-frills (不加装饰的,无附加物的) approach; it's an essential part of keeping costs __9__ and making the site easy to use for readers, a sizable portion of __10__ remain unsophisticated about computers.

Ⅵ. **Fill in each of the following blanks with a particle word chosen from the box.**

against	apart	back	down	forward	in	off
out	to	up				

1. Under the Development of Tourism Act of 1969, a British government organization has been set _____ to attract visitors and improve tourist accommodations and travel conditions.
2. The Chinese invention of the printing press set _____ a rapid cultural and social development all over the world.
3. The 1994 massacre in Hebron near Jerusalem set _____ the implementation of the September 1993 peace agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
4. Although many early explorers set _____ to find gold, these expeditions gained much of their financial backing from trade in other things, such as spices.
5. Students are supposed to set _____ important information in their notebooks from the lectures they attend.
6. Many feasible suggestions have been set _____ during the consultation.
7. You should take your child to a hospital before a high fever sets _____.
8. The children on the beach set _____ and built a sand castle there.
9. An open field near the playground has been set _____ for a new library.
10. As a result of a bitter quarrel, they have been set _____ each other ever since.

Translation

Ⅶ. **Translate the following into English.**

在这个电子时代,信息以惊人的速度增长。了解一些电脑网络知识是一个普通人所必须做到的。当你有一台配有鼠标和调制解调器的电脑时,你就可以不受时空限制(unencumbered by time or space)而获取信息。你所要做的只是打开电脑,接上因特网。你开动搜索引擎便可以找到几乎所有的在线信息。你可以得到几乎所有公开(non-proprietary)和免费提供的信息。万维网(World Wide Web)已使世界变成了一个地球村。你可以轻而易举地追踪世界各地的新闻和时事,也可以用电子邮件购买所需要的东西。要是你对因特网一无所知,不懂什么是超文本传输协议(Hyper Text Transfer Protocol)这类知识,那该怎么办呢?很简单,上电脑课,学习这个时代的通用语言(lingua franca)。要知道因特网生活可不是一种乏味无聊的生活,而是一种充满激动和新发现的生活。

Reading Skills

Scanning

Scanning is a reading skill you use when you want to find a particular point of information quickly in a text. A student has first to know the arrangement of information before he can start his search efficiently. Much of the reference material is arranged alphabetically. A dictionary, an encyclopedia, an index of a book, or a telephone directory is usually arranged alphabetically for easy and quick location of information. But not all materials are arranged this way.

Whatever the source of reference, it is arranged in some logical way. To prepare for scanning, therefore, you should take a minute or two to discover the organization of the material. As soon as you are familiar with the arrangement of information, you can proceed immediately to find the part most likely to contain the information desired.

In scanning, a high rate of speed is essential. Once you have located the appropriate part of the material, you should try to learn the information in the least amount of time. Meanwhile, accuracy is just as essential as speed in scanning.

Simulated Test

Cloze

Read the following passage. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank.

During recent years we have heard much about "race": how this race does certain things and that race believes certain things and so on. Yet, the __1__ phenomenon of race consists of a few surface indications. We judge race usually __2__ the coloring of the skin: a white race, a brown race, yellow race and a black race. But __3__ you were to remove the skin you could not __4__ anything about the race to which the individual belonged. There is __5__ in physical structure, the brain or the internal organs to __6__ a difference. There are four types of blood. __7__ types are found in every race, and no type is distinct to any race. Human brains are the __8__. No scientists could examine a brain and tell you the race to which the individual belonged. Brains will __9__ in size, but this occurs within every race. __10__ does size have anything to do with intelligence. The largest brain __11__ examined belonged to a person of weak __12__. On the other hand, some of our most distinguished people have had __13__ brains.

Mental tests which are reasonably __14__ show no differences in intelligence between races. High and low test results both can be recorded by different members of any race. __15__ equal educational advantages, there will be no difference in average standings, either on account of race or geographical location.

Individuals of every race __16__ civilization to go backward or forward. Training and education can change the response of a group of people, __17__ enable them to behave in a __18__ way.

The behavior and ideals of people change according to circumstances, but they can always go back or go on to something new __19__ is better and higher than anything __20__ the past.

1. A) complete	B) full	C) total	D) whole
2. A) in	B) from	C) at	D) on
3. A) since	B) if	C) as	D) while
4. A) speak	B) talk	C) tell	D) mention
5. A) something	B) everything	C) nothing	D) anything
6. A) display	B) indicate	C) demonstrate	D) appear

7. A) All	B) Most	C) No	D) Some
8. A) same	B) identical	C) similar	D) alike
9. A) remain	B) increase	C) decrease	D) vary
10. A) Only	B) Or	C) Nor	D) So
11. A) ever	B) then	C) never	D) once
12. A) health	B) body	C) mind	D) thought
13. A) big	B) small	C) minor	D) major
14. A) true	B) exact	C) certain	D) accurate
15. A) Provided	B) Concerning	C) Given	D) Following
16. A) make	B) cause	C) move	D) turn
17. A) and	B) but	C) though	D) so
18. A) ordinary	B) peculiar	C) usual	D) common
19. A) that	B) what	C) whichever	D) whatever
20. A) for	B) to	C) within	D) in

Passage 1

There is no denying that students should learn something about how computers work, just as we expect them at least to understand that the internal-combustion engine(内燃机) has something to do with burning fuel, expanding gases and pistons (活塞) being driven. For people should have some basic idea of how the things that they use do what they do. Further, students might be helped by a course that considers the computer's impact on society. But that is not what is meant by computer literacy. For computer literacy (读写能力) is not a form of literacy; it is a trade skill that should not be taught as a liberal art.

Learning how to use a computer and learning how to program one are two distinct activities. A case might be made that the competent citizens of tomorrow should free themselves from their fear of computers. But this is quite different from saying that all ought to know how to program one. Leave that to people who have chosen programming as a career. While programming can be lots of fun, and while our society needs some people who are experts at it, the same is true of auto repair and violin-making.

Learning how to use a computer is not that difficult, and it gets easier all the time as programs become more "user-friendly". Let us assume that in the future everyone is going to have to know how to use a computer. What does the phrase "learning to use a computer" mean? It sounds like "learning to drive a car", that is, it sounds as if there is some set of definite skills that, once acquired, enable one to use a computer.

In fact, "learning to use a computer" is much more like "learning to play a game", but learning the rules of one game may not help you play a second game, whose rules may not be the same. There is no such a thing as teaching someone how to use a computer. One can only teach people to use this or that program and generally that is easily accomplished.

1. To be the competent citizens of tomorrow, people should _____.

A) try to lay a solid foundation in computer science

B) be aware of how the things that they use do what they do

C) learn to use a computer by acquiring a certain set of skills

D) understand that programming a computer is more essential than repairing a car

2. In the second paragraph "violin-making" is mentioned to show that _____.

A) programming a computer is as interesting as making a violin

B) our society needs experts in different fields

C) violin-making requires as much skill as computer programming

D) people who can use a computer don't necessarily have to know computer programming

3. Learning to use a computer is getting easier all the time because _____.

A) programs are becoming less complicated

B) programs are designed to be convenient to users

C) programming is becoming easier and easier

D) programs are becoming readily available to computer users

4. According to the author, the phrase "learning to use a computer" (Line 3, Para. 3) means learning _____.

A) a set of rules

B) the fundamentals of computer science

C) specific programs

D) general principles of programming

5. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.

A) to stress the impact of the computer on society

B) to explain the concept of computer literacy

C) to illustrate the requirements for being competent citizens of tomorrow

D) to emphasize that computer programming is an interesting and challenging job

Passage 2

The way people hold to the belief that a fun-filled, pain-free life equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever attaining real happiness. If fun and pleasure are equal to happiness then pain must be equal to unhappiness. But in fact, the opposite is true: more often than not things that lead to happiness involve some pain.

As a result, many people avoid the very attempts that are the source of true happiness. They fear the pain inevitably brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievement, religious commitment (承担的义务), self-improvement.

Ask a bachelor (单身汉) why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he is honest he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, and excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children. But couples who decide not

to have children never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations. It liberates time; now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

1. According to the author, a bachelor resists marriage chiefly because _____.
   A) he is reluctant to take on family responsibilities
   B) he believes that life will be more cheerful if he remains single
   C) he finds more fun in dating than in marriage
   D) he fears it will put an end to all his fun adventure and excitement
2. Raising children, in the author's opinion, is _____.
   A) a moral duty
   B) a thankless job
   C) a rewarding task
   D) a source of inevitable pain
3. From the last paragraph, we learn that envy sometimes stems from _____.
   A) hatred
   B) misunderstanding
   C) prejudice
   D) ignorance
4. To understand what true happiness is one must _____.
   A) have as much fun as possible during one's lifetime
   B) make every effort to liberate oneself from pain
   C) put up with pain under all circumstances
   D) be able to distinguish happiness from fun
5. What is the author trying to tell us?
   A) Happiness often goes hand in hand with pain.
   B) One must know how to attain happiness.
   C) It is important to make commitments.
   D) It is pain that leads to happiness.

Passage 3

It's very interesting to note where the debate about diversity (多样化) is taking place. It is taking place primarily in political circles. Here at the College Fund, we have a lot of contact with top corporate (公司的) leaders; none of them is talking about getting rid of those instruments that produce diversity. In fact, they say that if their companies are to compete in the global village and in the global market place, diversity is an imperative. They also say that the need for talented, skilled Americans means we have to expand the pool of potential employees. And in looking at where birth rates are growing and at where the population is shifting, corporate America understands that expanding the pool means promoting policies that help provide skills to more minorities, more women and more immigrants. Corporate leaders know that if that doesn't occur in our society, they will not have the engineers, the scientists, the

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