



丛书主编
上海交通大学 赵晓红

专项能力提高系列

大学英语 6 级 主观题攻略

完形 / 改错 / 翻译

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(完形/改错/翻译)

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内 容 提 要

本书介绍了大学英语6级考试的主观题型,即改错、完形和翻译的解题方法,并总结了考点及解题技巧;在此基础上,精心设计了强化训练题目,帮助读者实战练习,取得事半功倍的效果。

书后附全部练习答案。

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丛书总序

大学英语四、六级考试是目前国内规模最大的标准化考试,2008年参加考试的人数达到840万。在这个庞大的人数背后,一方面是高校和社会对学生外语能力的要求在不断提高;另一方面是大学英语教学的形式和内容也发生了很大的变化:教学不再只着重语言知识的传授,还要培养学生的各种应用能力。《大学英语课程教学要求》提出:大学英语课程不仅是一门语言基础课程,也是拓宽知识、了解世界文化的素质教育课程,兼有工具性和人文性。在这个前提下,各高校积极开设实用性强的各类英语选修课程,以此有效地培养学生用英语进行工作、沟通和学术交流的能力。同样,四、六级考试也进行了一系列的改革:增加听说环节、加强主观题考查力度、写作题材转向应用文等。

大学英语教学改革的目标是切实提高广大学生的英语实际运用能力,而大学英语四、六级考试改革则旨在科学、有效地评估广大考生的英语水平及其实际运用能力。考试和教学从来就不是一对矛盾,而是相互促进、相互依存的。作为从事大学英语教学的一线教师有必要、也有责任帮助学生掌握“大学英语教学基本要求”规定的教学内容,达到考试大纲所规定的目标,最终顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。这也是本套丛书编写的根本目的。

根据参加考试同学的水平,本丛书分为三个系列,从低到高依次为:基础备考知识系列、专项能力提高系列、考前冲刺热身系列。三个系列间既彼此独立,又相互关联,每个系列按照知识内容分若干册,针对学生在学习和考试中的难点作出分析和指点,使用者可结合自身情况,从低系列到高系列选择使用,有针对性地提高自身知识薄弱环节。

本套丛书由上海交通大学外国语学院教师领衔编写,参编教师均为在大学英语教学一线从事多年教学的骨干教师,编写中参照了《大学英语教学要求》,认真分析了大学英语考试大纲所规定的各项考试要点及样题,根据我国英语学习者英语学习中犯错的特点以及母语对英语学习可能造成的负面影响,在精讲的基础上设计了大量的练习。整套丛书具有较强的实用性和针对性,希望广大同学通过大量的操练、实践,达到学习掌握这些语言点和语言技能的目的。

作为正常课堂教学的补充,希望本丛书能有助于大学英语学习者打好语言基础,在学习语言,了解文化的同时,达到考纲要求,顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。

上海交通大学外国语学院
王同顺

前 言

本书系根据新的《大学英语课程教学要求》及大学英语六级考试新大纲的要求所编写,旨在帮助准备参加大学英语六级考试的学生对六级考试中的部分题型的考点、难点能有更为透彻的了解,因此,在备考的过程中更具针对性和有效性,从而能事半功倍,顺利地通过考试。

本书的编写针对大学英语六级考试中的三种题型:完形填空、翻译(汉译英)及综合改错。这三种题型的编写的内容每部分又分为三部分:解题指导、实例分析、大量的强化训练习题及答案。

本书的编写力求为备考的学生量身打造。如翻译部分,既介绍了六级考试中常考的语法结构和句型,还提供了大纲中常用的词语和习惯搭配。完形填空和综合改错部分的编写从命题思路到解题技巧都有较为详尽的介绍,并配以覆盖各考点、难点的习题作强化训练。

做好完形填空和综合改错不仅要求考生拥有相当量的语法和词汇知识,而且还需要有较强的阅读能力。因此,翻译部分提供的大纲中常用的词语和习惯搭配也有助于考生更好地做好这两部分的练习。同样,通过完形填空和综合改错的强化训练,考生在语法、词汇、句子结构乃至篇章理解上都有长足的进步时,做翻译题就不会感觉困难,且游刃有余。因此,本书编写的各部分可谓相得益彰。

本书书后附有答案,可供考生自评之用。答案没有给出详细的解析,目的是让学生不依赖现成的解析。学生可以重温每部分编写的内容,借助参考答案,开动脑筋,积极思考,做到知其然,也知其所以然,真正达到练有所获,学有所获。

本书编写的内容也难免会有不足之处或错误,谨请广大读者和同学们不吝赐教。

编 者

2009年5月

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改 错

解题指导

英语六级短文改错是一种新的主观题测试形式,要求考生在 15 分钟内找出并改正一篇短文中的 10 处错误。“改错的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力”。改错题不仅能测试学生对篇章的理解能力,也能测试学生对词汇和语法的掌握,以及拼写单词的能力。改错题可分三类:

(1) 错词。在标有题号的一行中有一词在词法、搭配或词义等方面有错误,要求考生找出错误并换上正确的词,这类错误占绝大多数。

(2) 缺词。在标有题号的一行的任何位置(包括行首词前和行末词后)缺了一词,要求考生按语法、搭配或上下文语义的需要找出缺词的位置,并补上所缺的词。

(3) 多词。在标有题号的一行中有一词按语法、搭配或上下文语义要求纯属多余,要求考生认定该多余的词并划去。短文共有 10 处错误,但究竟哪一行多一词,哪一行缺一词或错一词,则没有任何规律和标记。

历年考题的统计资料表明,绝大多数改错设计为错词一类。其主要原因除了命题因素外,更由于这类错误形式难度较大,并更能考查考生的实际语言驾驭能力。不论是错词、缺词或多词,考生在改错时只能动一个词。



考点分析

考点 1: 上下文语义方面的错误

(1) 反义词。这是短文改错中出现频率较高也是最具特色的一种错误类型,这类错误必须在透彻理解上下文语义的基础上才能发现并更正。常见的这类错误有:

① 派生反义词。如: encourage—discourage, load—unload, satisfy—dissatisfy 等。

② 互补性反义词。如: dead—alive, boy—girl, man—woman, male—female, brother—sister, married—single 等。

③ 换位性反义词。如: buy—sell, give—receive, lend—borrow, husband—wife, parent—child, left—right 等。

④ 相对性反义词。如: easy—hard, big—small, cold—hot, old—young, wide—narrow, love—hate 等。

⑤ 按上下文语义,行中多用了 not 或 no,或必须添上 not 或 no。

(2) 连接性词语。连接性词语虽属传统的语法题,但其用法主要依据上下文语义上的逻辑关系,即对上下文的理解。常见的连接性词语的错误包括:

① 并列连词。如: and, but, for, or 等。

② 主从连词。这类词较多,如: because, (al) though, if, unless, before, after, until, as, while,

whereas 等。

③ 连接性副词。如: however, moreover, besides, nevertheless, then, thus 等。

④ 连接性介词。如: because of, despite, besides, instead of 等。

考点 2: 用法搭配方面的错误

(1) 介词。介词主要涉及用法与搭配,是短文改错中出现频率最高,也是考生最易失分的一类题型,要在这类题型的辨错改错上有所突破,考生必须注意平时介词用法知识的积累。在改错中,请注意从以下几个方面辨认。

① 介词与动词的搭配。如: accuse sb. of; charge sb. with, prevent sb. from, prohibit sb. from, differ from, contribute to 等。

② 介词与名词的搭配。如: count on, influence on, belief in, confidence in, advantage over, preference over, attitude to, solution to 等。

③ 介词与形容词的搭配。如: different from, indifferent to, dependent on, independent of, guilty of, innocent of, persistent in, proficient in 等。

④ 由介词引起的短语。如: in contrast, in turn, in the long run, by means of, in terms of, on good/bad terms with, on the contrary, by chance, by turns 等。

(2) 成语。短文改错的命题标的也常针对各类成语,尤其是成语中的介词、冠词和名词的单复数形式等。这类错误的出现频率也较高。

① 介词错误。如: take pride for(→in), abide to(→by), persist on(→in), have no ear to(→for)等。

② 冠词错误。如: in the contrast(→in contrast), all of sudden(→all of a sudden), keep a pace with(→keep pace with)等。

③ 名词单复数。如: take turn(→take turns), make friend with(→make friends with), keep/break one's words(→keep/break one's word)等。

考点 3: 动词方面的错误

(1) 分词。主要是现在分词和过去分词的误用。如: a puzzled question→a puzzling question, an exciting girl→an excited girl。

(2) 系动词。

① be 以外的其他系动词被误用作行为动词,后面应该接形容词作表语,但接了副词。如: The meal smells badly. →The meal smells bad.

② 系动词 be 在某些形容词前常受汉语影响而被遗漏。这些形容词有 afraid, alive, aware, conscious, guilty, worth 等。

(3) 动词的及物与不及物。改错中常有不及物动词被误用作及物动词(缺介词),或及物动词被误用作不及物动词(多介词)。前者如: complain the bad service there(应加 of)。后者如: consider of his suggestion(应删 of)。

(4) 短语动词。主要是带介词或副词的短语动词,常设计成介词或副词小品词的错误。

(5) 句型。

① 动词句型。主要是带复杂宾语的动词的固定搭配模式。如: find it necessary to do sth., spend sometime(in)doing sth., make sb. do sth., leave sth. to sb., be seen to do/doing sth. 等。

② 传统句型。即传统语法概念上与动词有关的句子模式。

a) 省略句型。

While watch TV, they heard someone upstairs shout "Fire! Fire!" (watch→watching)

b) 动词非谓语形式作主语、宾语。有时需用 it 作形式主语或形式宾语。

This is no good arguing with him. (This→It)

We think that necessary to have the bridge built first. (that→it)

在复合宾语中,有时可直接用动名词作宾语;动名词或动词不定式可以作主语,但动词原形则不能直接充当句子主语。

The new policy made to make our ends meet possible. (to make→making)

Know only the rules is not enough. (Know→Knowing 或 To know)

(6) 语气、语态、时态。这类错误在数量上所占比例较少,主要是虚拟语气的用法错误、被动语态的误用及过去时与现在时的混用。

① 时态错误。在一篇结构完整、语义连续的短文中,时态的使用也应该连贯一致,但是英语表示时间时,主句和从句时态可能不一致,却仍表明完整正确的意思。这就要求考生能准确判断句中动作的时态。

He can't remember what he once knows.

主句用的是一般现在时,宾语从句中有 once(从前)作为明显的时间状语,因而从句中动词应用过去时 knew。

② 语态错误。改错题中较常见的语态错误是被动语态被误用为主动语态。因为汉语表达习惯上有时不加“被”字也能表示被动,因而考生对被动语态不敏感。另外,不及物动词不能携带宾语,因而也就没有被动语态。

She was very angry at not telling the truth when she listened to the account. 句意:当她听这个叙述的时候,她很生气没有被告知真相。这里“她”是被告知的对象,因而 telling 应改为 being told。

③ 虚拟语气错误。虚拟语气的使用错误在综合改错题中主要表现为主句和从句的语气不协调。

We strongly suggest that Henry is told about his physical condition as soon as possible.

句中动词 suggest 之后的从句应用虚拟语气,故 is 应改为 be 或 should be。类似的动词还有 demand, insist, order 等等。

考点 4: 近形近义类错误

(1) 近形。主要指在拼写上容易混淆的单词。如:

adapt—adopt, crash—crush, confirm—conform, desert—dessert, formal—former, ingenious—ingenuous, instance—instant, personal—personnel, principal—principle, stationary—stationery 等。

(2) 近义。主要指词义概念相近的词。如:

besides—except, doubt—suspect, discover—invent, efficient—effective, noise—voice 等。

(3) 近形近义。主要指词义概念和拼写上都容易相混的单词。这类错误比近形或近义较多见,相对难度也略大,这样的单词有:

across—cross, affect—effect, economic—economical, emigrate—immigrate, historic—historical, continual—continuous, assure—ensure—insure—sure, late—later—lately—latest—latter, medical—medicinal, rise—arise—raise—arouse, technique—technology 等。

考点 5: 其他语法方面的错误

(1) 词性。

① 名词与动词的误用。如: approval—approve, sale—sell。

② 名词与形容词的误用。如: medicine—medical/ medicinal, emotion—emotional。

③ 形容词与副词的误用。如: high—highly, mere—merely, hard—hardly。

这类错误常出现在 be 以外的系动词后。如: feel badly→feel bad, grow uneasily→grow uneasy。

(2) 代词。代词错误是短文改错中出现频率较高的几类错误之一, 几乎每套试题中都有。主要涉及:

① 指代错误。主要是第三人称代词指代的误用; 不定代词 one 和 those 与人称代词 you 和 them 的混用及指人与指物的误用等。

② 关系代词的误用。主要为 that 与 which、who 与 which、as 与 which 的误用; what 与 that 的混用。

③ 形式代词 it 与 this、that 的误用。

find this important to preview the lesson(这里的 this 应改为形式宾语 it)。

④ 不定代词的误用。主要为不定代词与指示代词 these 或人称代词的误用, 如 someone / somebody、everyone / everybody 被误用作复数指代; some、any-类合成代词与 no-类合成代词的混用等。

(3) 名词的数。

① 可数名词与不可数名词概念的混淆。

② 需用复数时, 误用单数。

③ 不规则复数名词的曲折变化形式错误等。如: find a work→find a job, these phenomenon→these phenomena。

(4) 冠词。

① 该用冠词时, 漏用。

② 不该用冠词时, 赘用。

③ the 与 a/an 误用。

④ a 与 an 混用。如: tell truth→tell the truth, give a rise to→give rise to。

(5) 主谓一致。这类错误常被设计在句型较为复杂的结构中, 要特别小心。常见以下几种情况:

① 主语较长或谓语动词离主语较远。

The child, being taken care of by its grandparents, are deaf and mute. (are→is)

② 倒装句。

Standing in a line along the corridor is 3 groups of young pioneers who will set out on an expedition. (is→are)

③ 定语从句。

The book many students found interesting that were written by a famous American scientist came out only last month. (were→was)

④ 特殊句型。

There are no denying the facts and there are no facts that can be turned a blind eye to either. (第一个 are→is)

(6) 形容词、副词及其比较级。形容词和副词的错误设计主要为: 两者的词性混淆; 比较级错误。前者已在前面词性部分论及, 后者主要涉及比较物与被比较物之间的平行问题。这类错误主要考较不常见的形容词、副词的比较级形式。一般来讲, 考生不难掌握。

Microwave ovens are generally more costlier than common ovens. 此句 costly 是形容词, 意思是“昂贵的”。它的比较级形式是 more costly. costlier 是错误的形式, 须改成 costly。

(7) 易混淆的词。英语词汇中有很多词在拼写上、语义上很相似, 如 assure/ensure, rise/arise/raise, effect/affect, 但是它们的用法却迥然不同。这些易混淆的词构成六级改错的一个重要错误类型。

His persistence was awarded when the car finally started. 句中 award 是“颁发,授予(奖赏)”之意,而文中想要表达的意思是“汽车终于启动了,那就是对他坚持不懈精神的回报。”应把 award 改成 reward。

考生在答题前一定要认真阅读并理解全文,答题时要参阅和琢磨上下文。一边读一边带着找问题的眼光去看,逐项核查以下几方面:

- 句子的主、谓语单复数是否一致;
- 名词和代词的人称、数和格是否正确;代词的指代、反身代词、物主代词和名词性物主代词用得是否正确;
- 动词的时态、语态是否正确;
- 句子各个部分之间以及句子与句子之间连接的关联词是否正确;
- 形容词和副词以及它们的比较级和最高级形式是否正确;
- 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词以及分词)的用法是否正确;
- 虚拟语气的构成和用法是否正确;
- 强调句的结构和用法是否正确;
- 倒装句的结构和用法是否正确。

解题技巧

做改错题一定要具有一双“慧眼”。重要的不是自己会运用一个语法点或知识点,而是能够识别出错误的用法,以审查的眼光去面对每一个改错题。这就需要掌握必要的答题步骤和技巧。

技巧 1: 通读全文,心中有数

解题时千万不要拿起来就改。先花一、两分钟从头到尾通读全文,对文章大致内容有所了解,做到心中有数。

技巧 2: 先易后难,逐项解决

把重点放在有错误项的标有题号行,寻找较容易辨认的语法错误,如主谓不一致、时态、语态使用错误、非谓语动词错误等等。

技巧 3: 对照语法,分析细节

如果错行中不存在上述明显错误,则应查看是否有词语搭配错误,易混词错误、词性错误等等细节错误。

技巧 4: 整体查看,逻辑理清

如果错行中既不存在语法错误,也不存在词汇错误,则从整体上查看上下文意思是否连贯,连接词是否使用正确,是否有逻辑混乱的现象,如否定句误用成肯定句造成句意不通等。注意:有时没有错项的行对改错很有帮助。

技巧 5: 改正错项,再次复查

找到错误项之后,按要求形式进行改正、删去或增添,并设法找到一个正确项使句子在语法、语义和逻辑上都成立。

每道改错题要求考生完成两道工序:先是辨认错误,后是改正错误。辨认错误时,须将短文中用错的词或多余的词划掉,或在漏词的部位加上“^”符号;改正错误时,要在短文右边相应数字的

横线上写出正确的词或漏掉的词;如果短文中有多余的词,则必须在文中把多余的词标出,并在右边相应数字的横线上划一斜线。上述两道工序缺一不可,缺少任何一道工序该题均不能得满分。写答案时,只要写出一个即可。划去多余词时,每次只能划一个,多划则作答错论。另外,由于改错题同时,也测试学生拼写单词的能力。因而在改错时,凡是拼写有误者,该题也不能得满分。

题型范例分析

Living is risky. Crossing the road, driving a car, flying, swallowing an aspirin tablet or eating a chicken sandwich—they can all be fatal. Clearly some risks \wedge worth taking, especially when the rewards are high; a man surrounded by flames and smoke generally considers that jumping out of a second floor window is an acceptable risk to save its life. But in medicine a few procedures, drugs, operations or tests are \wedge really a matter of life and death. There may be sound medicine reasons for accepting electrical shock treatment, but such reasons are totally dependent ~~it~~ the balance of risks and benefits for the patients. Surgery for cancer may cure or prolong a life, but the removal of tonsils (扁桃体) cannot save anything \wedge a sore throat. Blood pressure drugs definitely help some people live after a heart attack, but these same drugs may be both ~~necess~~ary and harmful for those with only mild blood pressure problems. Deciding how much discomfort and risk we are preparing to put up with in the name of better health is a high personal matter, not a decision we should remain to doctors alone.

62. are

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65. medical

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67. but

68. unnecessary

69. prepared

70. highly

71. leave

注释:

62. 本句有一个 when 引导的状语从句,而主句缺少谓语动词。worth 是形容词,一般用于短语 be worth doing sth. (值得做某事)。原句中错把 worth 当成动词,漏掉了一个系动词 are。
63. 此句意为:“一个被火焰和浓烟包围的人一般认为跳出二楼窗户是救命的一个可以承受的冒险办法。”因而这里 life 指的是这个人的 life,代词 its 用错了,要改为 his。
64. 本句语法没有错误,但是从上下文的理解来看,本句应是否定含义,不是肯定含义。从句首的 But 转折连词判断,上文提到跳窗户救命是关系生死的大事,但是医学上,一些实验、程序等等却不是关系生死的事情。此处属于篇章理解错。
65. 此处是词性错误。medicine 是名词“医学,医药”的意思,不能用来修饰后面的名词 reasons,因而要改成形容词 medical。
66. 此处是固定搭配错误。depend on: 依靠。dependent 是 depend 的形容词形式。dependent on: 依靠……的。
67. 句意不通顺,anything 和 a sore throat(喉咙痛)是两个名词短语,不能叠用,中间根据句意应加上一个 but。全句译为:切除扁桃体只能治喉咙痛。此处属于连接词错误。
68. 本句属于篇章理解错误。necessary and harmful 构成一对矛盾,因而要把表示正面含义的 necessary 变成表示负面含义的 unnecessary。
69. be prepared to do... 是固定短语,意思是“准备做某事”。

70. personal 是形容词, 应由表示“相当地”的副词 highly 来修饰, 因而把 high 变成 highly。此处属于词性错用。
71. remain 是一个表示状态的动词, 其用法和系动词 be 相似, 后面所接成分一般是名词或形容词, 作表语。leave 是“留下, 留给……”的意思, 是及物动词。leave sth. to sb.: 把……留给某人……本句很明显是 leave... to... 的型, 所以应把 remain 改成 leave。这是易混词错用。
- 根据以上分析可以看出, 错误类型主要有篇章理解错误(64、68), 词性错误(62、65、70), 固定搭配错误(66、71), 代词与先行词一致性方面的错误(63), 易混词错误(69), 连接词错误(67)。

强化训练

1

Changes in the way people live bring about changes in the jobs that they do. More and more people live in towns and cities instead on farms and in villages. Cities and states have to provide services city people want, such like more police protection, more hospitals, and more schools. This means that more policemen, more nurses and technicians, and more teachers must be hired. Advances in technology has also changed people's lives. Dishwashers and washing machines do jobs that were once done by the hand. The widespread use of such electrical appliances means that there is a need for servicemen to keep it running properly. People are earning higher wages and salaries. This leads changes in the way of life. As income goes down, people may not want more food to eat or more clothes to wear. But they may want more and better care from doctors, dentists and hospitals. They are likely to travel more and to want more education. Nevertheless, many more jobs are available in these services. The government also affects the kind of works people do. The governments of most countries spend huge sums of money for international defense. They hire thousands of engineers, scientists, clerks, typists and secretaries to work on the many different aspects of defense.

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Every week hundreds of CVs(简历) land on our desks. We've seen it all: CVs printed on pink paper, CVs that are 10 pages long and CVs with silly mistakes in first paragraph. A good CV is your passport to an interview and, ultimate, to the job you want. Initial impressions are vital, and a badly presented CV could mean acceptance, regardless of what's in it. Here are a few ways to avoid end up on the reject pile. Print your CV on good-quality white paper.

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CVs with flowery backgrounds or pink paper will stand out upon all the wrong reasons.

5. _____

Get someone to check for spelling and grammatical errors, because a spell-checker will pick up every mistake. CVs with errors will be rejected—it shows that you don't pay attention to detail.

6. _____

Restrict yourself to one or two pages, and listing any publications or referees on a separate sheet.

7. _____

If you are sending your CV electronically, check the formatting by sending it to yourself first. Keep up the format simple.

8. _____

Do not send a photo unless specifically requested. If you have to send one, make sure it is one taken in a professional setting, rather than a holiday snap.

9. _____

Getting the presentation right is just the first step. What about the content? The rule here is to keep it factual and truthful—exaggerations usually get found out. And remember to tailor your CV to each different job.

10. _____

3

Culture refers to the social heritage of a people—the learned patterns for thinking, feeling and acting that characterize a population or society, include the expression of these patterns in material things. Culture is composed of nonmaterial culture—abstract creations like values, beliefs, customs and institutional arrangements—and material culture—physical objects like cooking pots, computers and bathtubs. In sum, culture reflects both the ideas we share or everything we make. In ordinary speech, a person of culture is the individual who can speak another language—the person who is unfamiliar with the arts, music, literature, philosophy, or history. But to sociologists, to be human is to be cultured, because of culture is the common world of experience we share with other members of our group.

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Culture is essentially to our humanness. It provides a kind of map for relating to others. Consider how you feel your way about social life. How do you know how to act in a classroom, or a department store, or toward a person who smiles or laughs at you? Your culture supplies you by broad, standardized, ready-made answers for dealing with each of these situations.

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Therefore, if we know a person's culture, we can understand and even predict a good deal of his behavior.

4

Most studies suggest that when women and men do the same job and have the same experience, pay rates tend to be similar. Most of the dollar differences stem from fact that women tend to be more recently employed and have more years on the job. Whether women who have started a career will attain pay equality with men rest on at least two factors. First, will most of them continue part time at their jobs after they have children? A break in their employment, or a decision to work part time, will slow its raises and promotions because it would for men. Second, will male-dominated companies elevate women to higher-paid jobs at the different rate as they elevate men? On some fields, this had clearly not happened. Many men, for example, have committed their lives to teaching careers, yet relative few have become principals or headmasters.

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5

Time spent in a bookstore can be enjoyable, if you are a book-lover or merely there to buy a book as a present. You may even have entered the shop just to find shelters away a sudden shower. Whatever the reasons, you can soon become totally unaware of your surroundings. The desire to pick up a book with an attractive dust-jacket is irresistible, even this method of selection ought not to be followed, as you might end up with a rather bored book. You soon become engrossed in some book or other, and usually it is only much later which you realize you have spent far too much time there and must dash off to keep some forgotten appointment—without buying a book, of course. This opportunity to escape the realities of everyday life is, I think, the main attraction of a bookshop. There are not many places where it is impossible to do this. A music shop is very much like a bookshop. You can wander round such places to your heart's content. If it is a good shop, no assistant will approach to you with the inevitable greeting: "Can I help you, Sir?" You needn't buy anything if you don't want. In a bookshop an

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assistant should remain the background until you have finished browsing. Then, only then, are his services necessary. Of course, you may want to find out where a particular section is, since when he has led you there, the assistant should retire discreetly and look as he is not interested in selling a single book.

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6

The key to being a winner is to have desire and a goal from which you refuse to be deterred (被吓住).

That desire fuels your dreams and the special goal keeps you focusing.

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Deeply down we all have a hope that our destiny is not to be average and prosaic. Everyone talks about a good game, but the winner goes out and do something. To win, there has to be movement and physical action. Attitudes and persistence can help us become who we want to be.

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Competition is the best motivator. Because many people use competition as an excuse for not doing something, those who really want to success see competition as an opportunity, and they're willing to do the tough work necessarily to win. Learn to deal with fear. Fear is the greatest deterrent to taking risk. People worry so much about failing that their fear paralyzes them, drained the energy they might otherwise be using to grow.

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You can cultivate self-respect by developing a commitment to your own talents. It may be necessary to do the thing you fear the most in order to put that fear in rest, so that it can no longer control you.

10. _____

7

A good way to get information for essays and reports is to interview people who are experts in your topic or whose opinions may be interesting. Interviews are also a good way to get a sampling of people's opinions on various questions. Here are

1. _____

some suggestions that will help you make most of a planned interview:

1. If the person to be interviewed (the interviewee) is busy, cancel an appointment in advance.
2. Prepare your questions before the interview so that you make best use of your time. In preparing think about the topic about what the interviewer is likely to know.
3. Use your questions, but don't insist in sticking to them or proceeding in the order you have listed. Often the interviewee will have important information that was never occurred to you, or one question may suggest another very useful one.
4. If you don't understand something the interviewee has said, say politely and ask him or her to clarify it or to give an example.
5. Take notes, if the interviewee goes too slowly for you, ask him or her to stop for a moment, especially if the point is important. A tape recorder lets you avoid this problem. Therefore, be sure the interviewee agrees to be taped.
6. As soon as possible after the interview, read over your notes. They may need clarified while the topic is still fresh in your mind.

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8

Some people, in all seriousness, say that humans will be living in space within the next hundred or so years. Planet Earth will be crowded, dirty and lack of resources. A sort of exodus of mankind will begin.

Spaceships will be assembled so that they revolve around the earth. Some may orbit around Mars. These space stations will be serviced by space buses. We saw the first space bus launch in April 1981. This was "Columbia", it made several orbits around the earth and then returned, landing on a huge dry lake bed in California. "Columbia" will be used again. Previous spaceships have been abandoned, only the nose cone being used

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