



# 《新编大学英语》

(外研版)

同步辅导  
与测试

●(第四册)

主编 谢亚琴  
天津科学技术出版社

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# 前 言

《新编大学英语》(外研版)是按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材。它所选用的材料语言规范,具有时代性、知识性、趣味性和可思性。内容新颖,信息量大,在讲授和学习《新编大学英语》(外研版)时,两方面都存在一定的难度。作为《新编大学英语》(外研版)的配套辅导书,本书配合教材的要求,旨在为读者提供有益的帮助,通过本书全面地学习,不但可以全面帮助、指导学生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,更重要的在于培养学生的语言综合运用能力,全面提高英语水平。

为了实现上述宗旨,本书在编排上既突出了实用性、考试性,又注意了综合能力训练。本辅导教材分为4册,每册12个单元,根据每个单元内容的设置以及便于学生自学的需要,每一单元分为9个部分:

一、文化背景知识(中、英文):语言的学习离不开文化。文化背景知识缺乏所带来的问题是,每一个字都认识,就是弄不懂文章的意思。为解决这一问题,本书的编者提供了与课文内容相关、丰富多彩的文化背景知识,以扩大学生的知识面。

二、课内阅读概述(中、英文):对课内阅读文章的内容加以概括和总结,提纲挈领地给出了文章的中心思想,帮助读者全面、透彻地理解全文。

三、难点词汇和短语:《新编大学英语》(外研版)的特点之一是阅读量大,信息量大,词汇量也必然大。这会给学生的学习带来一定的难度。为了帮助学

生全面扩大词汇量,牢固掌握词汇、短语的用法,编者抽取阅读文章中的重要词汇和短语,从记忆法和考点两个方面,以生动活泼的形式、详尽的解释、大量的例句来帮助读者掌握。特别对四、六级考试中容易出现的词汇和短语进行了详解,便于学生复习、总结,并顺利通过四、六级考试。

四、课内阅读注释:句子是理解文章的关键环节,特别是对长句、难句的理解常常会影响到对全文的理解。课文中长句、难句比比皆是,针对这一现象,编者对课文中具有一定难度的句子从语法结构、语言点、词汇短语、译文几个方面分别做出分析和解释,并给出大量例句,以增强学生对课文的理解。

五、课内阅读练习答案:编者给出了包括客观题的准确答案和主观题的参考答案,同时还给出了讨论题的参考答案,以便于读者自行模仿训练。

六、课内阅读译文:编者给出课内阅读文章的译文,供读者参考。

七、课外阅读注释:《新编大学英语》(外研版)的课外阅读量大,一般每个单元会有二到三篇文章,文中出现的长句、难句会给读者带来困扰,为此本书编者摘取出文章中的难句,从语法、语言点、词汇和短语、译文等方面加以注释,以帮助读者提高阅读速度和阅读理解能力。

八、课外阅读译文:编者给出课外阅读文章的参考译文,供读者参考。

九、Quiz 答案及注释:编者给出小测验(quiz)答案及详解。

另外,每册书还附有两套四级模拟题及答案,模拟题在形式上完全遵循四级考试大纲的要求,便于学生练习,为四级考试做好充分的准备。

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我们衷心希望本书能为读者提供有益的帮助。

**编 者**

2001 年 12 月

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# Unit 1

## Happiness

### 一、文化背景知识

#### 1. Alexander Pope (1688 – 1744)

Pope was the great British poet of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. No other poet in the history of English literature has handled the heroic couplet with such flexibility and brilliance. Pope became renowned for his translations of Homer and for his biting counter attacks on the criticisms of his literary enemies. He represented the rationalistic neoclassical tendency in literature and has often been called the spokesman in verse of the Age of Reasons. His works include *Dunciad* and *Essay on Man*.

#### 亚历山大·蒲柏 (1688—1744)

亚历山大·蒲柏是 18 世纪英国最伟大的诗人。在英国文学历史上,没有人能像他那样以如此灵活而才华四溢的手法诠释英雄诗篇。他以其翻译的荷马史诗而闻名,并且以他对其文学界的对手的辛辣的驳斥而著称。他代表着文学上的理性新古典主义,而且被誉为理性时代的代言人。他的作品有《群愚史诗》和《论人类》等。

#### 2. Cicero

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 – 43 B.C.) roman statesman, orator, and philosopher. He played a vital role in the Roman senate, and he was noted for his oratory and fine writing style. He is best known for his orations against Catiline and for his mastery of Latin prose. His legal and political speeches are models of Latin diction. His eloquent, oratorical manner of writing, described as Ciceronian, has had an enormous influence on the development of European prose.

#### 西塞罗

西塞罗 (前 106—前 43), 古罗马政治家, 雄辩家和哲学家。他在古罗马元老院中地位很高, 而且他以雄辩的口才和优美的写作风格而著名。他最为著名的辩论是与喀提林之间的辩论, 他的拉丁语散文的娴熟的技巧也是无与伦比。他的法律及政治方面的演讲被作为拉丁语措辞的典范。他的雄辩的写作被称为西塞罗体, 其对欧洲散文的发展有着巨大的作用。

#### 3. Queen Victoria (1819 – 1901)

Victoria, who ruled over the British Empire for half a century, was a well-known Queen in English history. Her time was full of tremendous changes in almost every respect. The industrial revolution continued to develop, and the emergence of locomotives threw Britain into a frenzy of railway-building. Agriculture was further mechanized. Trade and commerce grew quickly. It was under her reign that Britain

was enhanced in colony establishment, territory expansion and economy. Her time is regarded as the golden times in British history.

### 维多利亚女王(1819—1901)

维多利亚统治英国达半个世纪之久。在英国历史上,她是一位声名显赫的女王。在她统治的时期,英国在各个方面都经历了巨大的变革。工业革命继续发展,机车的发明使英国开始了铁路建设的高潮,农业进一步机械化,贸易和商业迅速发展。正是在她统治的时期,英国加紧殖民地的建立,领土的扩张和经济的迅猛发展。她的时期被誉为英国历史上的黄金时代。

## 二、课内阅读概述

This article tries to answer a question that people have been paying much attention to for centuries in terms of science: what kind of people can gain more happiness. Ancient Philosophers believed that happiness accompanied a life of intelligent reflection. "There is no fool who is happy, and no wise man who is not," said the Roman philosopher Cicero. Scientific research shows that there is no obvious and direct connection between happiness and age, gender, as well as the amount of income. The article also points out that four traits are typical of happy people. First, happy people, especially in individualistic Western cultures, like themselves. Second, happy people typically feel personal control. Third, happy people are usually optimistic. Fourth, happy people tend to be extroverted. Each of these trait - happiness correlations, the causal arrows are uncertain. In some scientists' opinions, happiness seems to be changeable only within limits imposed by our genetic makeup. Half of the difference among people's happiness ratings is inherited. Generally, happiness depends less on exterior things than most suppose.

本文试图从科学的角度回答一个自古以来就为人们所关注的问题:什么样的人更快乐。古代哲学家们认为充满智慧思维的人才有快乐。罗马哲学家西塞罗说:“世上没有快乐的愚人,也没有不快乐的智者”。科学研究表明,快乐幸福与人的年龄、性别以及收入水平没有明显的直接关系。文中还提到,快乐的人有四个典型特征:首先,快乐的人都非常自我赏识,这在强调个性的西方文化中显得尤为突出。第二,快乐的人都特别有自我驾御能力。第三,快乐的人通常都很乐观。第四,快乐的人往往很外向。上述每一种性格特征与快乐之间的因果关系还不能确定。有些科学家认为,快乐似乎只能在基因组织所限定的范围内变化。人们快乐程度的差别有一半是遗传的。总之,外部事物对快乐的影响比大多数人以为的要小得多。

## 三、难点词汇和短语

1. causal ['kɔ:zəl] *adj.* 原因的,关于因果的

【拆分】caus(e)——al

↓

↓

【联想】because *adj.* 词尾

【组合】原因的,关于因果的

【扩展】causality *n.* 因果关系,因果性

2. committed [kə'mitɪd] *adj.* 坚定的,献身的,忠诚的

【扩展】commit [kə'mit] *v.* 犯(罪),做(错);把……委托于;承诺

<搭配> commit sb. to sth./doing sth. 把……委托于,交付,使……承担义务

They committed the patient to the mental hospital.

他们把病人交给了精神病院。

commit oneself to sth./doing sth./do sth. 承诺,献身于……

The government committed itself to reduced/to reducing taxes.

政府已经许诺要减轻赋税。

3. contemplative [kən'templətɪv] *adj.* 好沉思的,爱思考的

【扩展】contemplate ['kəntəpleɪt] *v.* 沉思,冥想

<搭配> contemplate sth./doing sth. 沉思,深思熟虑,打算

The doctor contemplated the difficult operation he had to perform.

医生仔细考虑了他要做的这个难度较大的手术。

The government has contemplated reforming the entire tax system.

政府打算改革整个税收体系。

4. engender [en'dʒendə] *v.* 造成,引起

【拆分】en——gend——er

↓ ↓ ↓

【联想】make——produce——er

【组合】使产生→造成,引起

5. exterior [ik'stɪəriə] *adj.* 外部的,外面的 *n.* 外部,外表,外貌

【扩展】<反义词> interior [in'tɪəriə] *adj.* 在内的,内部的

*n.* 内部,内侧,内陆

6. extrovert ['ekstrəvɜ:t] *n.* 性格外向的人

【拆分】extro/extra——vert

↓ ↓

【联想】outside——turn

【组合】性格向外转(的人)→性格外向的人

【扩展】introvert ['intrəvɜ:t] *n.* 性格内向的人

extroverted ['ekstrəvɜ:tɪd] *adj.* 性格外向的

introverted ['intrəvɜ:tɪd] *adj.* 性格内向的

7. fluctuate ['flʌktʃueɪt] *v.* 起伏,波动,涨落

【拆分】fluc——tu——ate

↓ ↓ ↓

【联想】flow——tu——*v.* 词尾

【组合】使流动→起伏,波动,涨落

8. fraternal [frə'tɜ:nl] *adj.* 异卵双生的;兄弟(般)的,友爱的

【拆分】frater——nal

↓ ↓

【联想】brother *adj.* 词尾

【组合】(像)兄弟的→异卵双生的;兄弟般的,友爱的

【扩展】fratricide [ˈfrætɹisaɪd] *n.* 杀兄弟(姐妹)的行为

fraternity [frəˈtɜːnɪti] *n.* 兄弟关系

9. individualistic [ˌɪndɪvɪdʒuəlɪstɪk] *adj.* 显示个人独立性和个性的;利己主义的,个人主义的

【拆分】in——divid——ualistic

↓ ↓ ↓

【联想】not——divide——ualistic

【组合】不能被再分的→利己主义的,显示个人独立性和个性的

【扩展】individual [ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl] *adj.* 个别的,个体的;个体的;独特的 *n.* 个人,个体

individualist [ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəlɪst] *n.* 个人主义者,利己主义者

individualism [ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəlɪzəm] *n.* 个人主义,利己主义

10. metropolitan [ˌmetrəˈpɒlɪtən] *adj.* 大都会的,大城市的

【拆分】metro——poli(t)——an

↓ ↓ ↓

【联想】mother——city——*adj.* 词尾

【组合】像母亲般的城市→大都会的,大城市的

【扩展】metropolis [miˈtrɒpəlɪs] *n.* 大都市,大城市

11. mythical [ˈmiθɪkl] *adj.* 虚构的,想象的

【拆分】myth——ic——al

↓ ↓ ↓

【联想】虚构的东西—ic——*adj.* 词尾

【组合】虚构的,想象的

【扩展】myth [miθ] *n.* 神话,虚构的东西

mythology [miˈθɒlədʒi] *n.* 神话;神话学

12. prematurely [ˈpremətʃəli] *adv.* 过早地,比预期时间早地

【拆分】pre——mature——ly

↓ ↓ ↓

【联想】before——成熟——*adv.* 词尾

【组合】成熟过早地→过早地,比预期时间早地

【扩展】mature [məˈtʃuə] *n.* 成熟的, *v.* 使成熟

immature [ɪməˈtʃuə] *adj.* 未成熟的

13. pursue [pəˈsjuː] *v.* 追踪;追求;从事,继续

【拆分】pur——sue

↓ ↓

【联想】(pro 的变体)forward——follow

【组合】跟随向前→追踪;追求;从事,继续

【扩展】pursuit [pə'sju:t] *n.* 追踪;追求;从事,工作,研究

14. rebound [ri'baund] *v.* 恢复,振作,回升

【拆分】re——bound

↓        ↓

【联想】back—弹跳

【组合】跳回来→恢复,振作,回升

15. restraint [ri'streint] *n.* 克制,抑制,限制;约束措施,约束条件

【拆分】re——strain(t)

↓        ↓

【联想】back—拉紧

【组合】向回拉紧→克制,抑制,限制;约束措施,约束条件

【扩展】restrain [ri'strein] *v.* 克制,抑制,限制

<搭配> restrain sb. from sth./doing sth. 阻止某人做某事

I have to restrain myself from telling him what I thought of him.

我千万不要把我对他的看法告诉他。

16. subjective [səb'dʒektiv] *adj.* 主观的,个体的

【扩展】<反义词> objective [əb'dʒektiv] *adj.* 客观的,实物的

17. be grounded in/on 以……为基础,以……为根据

Our development plans are grounded on the results of our market research.

我们的发展计划是以市场调查结果为依据的。

The pupils were grounded in arithmetic.

学生们打下了良好的算术基础。

18. in short 总之,简而言之

In short, he is a liar.

总之,他是个惯于说谎的人。

19. scores of 许多,大量

I have been there scores of times.

我已经去那儿好多次了。

#### 四、课内阅读注释

1. In later centuries, some sages have suggested that happiness comes from living a virtuous life, and others, from indulging pleasures; some that it comes from knowing the truth, and others, from preserving illusions; some that it comes from restraint, and others, from getting rid of rage and misery. (L. 7-10) 在此后的几个世纪里,一些智者认为快乐源于高尚的人生,而另一些则认为快乐来自尽情享受;一些智者认为快乐源于认知真理,而另一些则认为快乐来自一直存有的幻想;一些智者认为快乐源于自律,而另一些则认为快乐在于摆脱愤怒和痛苦。

在这句话中,作者用了一系列并列的意群,为了避免使用一长串句式结构完全相同的句子,而使文章显得枯燥冗长,作者一般会采用省略的手法,将后面几个分句的主要谓语结构省略。省略部分补充完整分别为:

and others, from indulging pleasures—and others have suggested that happiness comes from indulging pleasures;

some that it comes from knowing the truth—some have suggested that it comes from knowing the truth;

and others, from preserving illusions—and others have suggested that it comes from preserving illusions;

some that it comes from restraint—some have suggested that it comes from restraint;

and others, from getting rid of rage and misery—and others have suggested that it comes from getting rid of rage and misery.

2. And teens, unlike adults, typically rebound from either gloom or joy within an hour's time. (L. 19 – 20) 青少年则与成人不同,他们的愁闷或快乐不到 1 小时就完全过去了。

rebound 的本意为“弹回,回响”,词组有 rebound on,“(某行为)产生报应”。例如:

The ball rebounded from the wall.

球从墙上弹了回来。

His evil doings will rebound on himself.

他做坏事会受到报应。

在文中, rebound from 为引申意义,相当于 recover from,“从……中恢复过来”。这句话可以理解为: Adults don't recover quickly from either gloom or joy, while teenagers do. Teenagers don't stay really discouraged or happy for a long time; they can return to their normal state in a short time.

3. Deprived of control over one's life—a phenomenon studied in prisoners, nursing – home patients, etc.—people suffer lower morale and worse health. (L. 44 – 45) 一旦失去了生活的自主权,人们就会意志消沉,健康恶化,这一现象曾在囚犯、疗养院里的病人等群体中进行过研究。

这句话主句的主语为 people, 同时也是 deprive 的对象,所以 deprive 应该用过去分词的形式,表示被动,相当于 when people are deprived of control over their life; 破折号后面的部分起补充说明作用,相当于 deprived of control over one's life 的同位语。

4. Although we might have expected that introverts might live more happily in the serenity of their less-stressed contemplative lives, extroverts are happier—whether living and working alone or with others and whether living in rural or metropolitan areas. (L. 53 – 56) 尽管我们也许会以为内向者过着沉思默想、不大紧张的宁静生活,可能日子会过得更幸福;但是,外向的人更快乐,无论是独自一人还是与他人一同生活和工作,无论是住在乡村还是都市。

这句话中有 although 引导的让步状语从句,主句为 extroverts are happier, 破折号后面是两个由 whether 引导的让步状语从句。might have 是 may have 的过去式,表示对过

去发生的事情不大肯定的推测,“可能已……了,说不定已……了”。例如:

I thought my uncle might have missed the train.

我想我的叔叔可能没赶上火车。

introvert, “性格内向的人”, extrovert, “性格外向的人”。in-或 im-和 ex-是反义前缀,如 import, “进口”, export, “出口”; include, “包括”, exclude, “排除在外”; interior, “内部的”, exterior, “外部的”。

5. With each of these trait – happiness correlations, the causal arrows are uncertain. (L. 57) 对于上述每一种性格特征与快乐的相互关系中,哪个是“因”哪个是“果”还不能确定。

the causal arrows are uncertain, 这一部分本意是“箭头指向哪里还不清楚”。在句中为比喻,表示一个人的性格和快乐之间的因果关系还不确定, certain traits lead to happiness 或 happiness contributes to certain traits.

6. Yet happiness seems changeable only within limits imposed by our genetic makeup. (L. 64) 然而,快乐似乎只能在基因组织所限定的范围内变化。

过去分词短语 imposed by our genetic makeup 作 limits 的定语,相当于 that are imposed by...; makeup 在这里为名词,意思为“性情,气质”,源于动词词组 make up, “构成,组织”。例如:

What are the qualities that make up Hamlet's character?

哈姆雷特的性格是由哪些特质构成的?

7. Depending on our outlooks and recent experiences, our happiness fluctuates around our happiness set point, which disposes some people to be ever cheerful and others gloomy. (L. 67 – 69) 快乐程度在人生观和目前经历的影响下,会在一个我们固有的快乐值左右变动,这个固有的快乐值使一些人常常快乐,而另一些人却愁肠百结。

分词短语 depending on our outlooks and recent experiences 的主语是 our happiness; which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 our happiness set point.

our happiness set point, “我们固有的快乐值”, 即 our inherited happiness level; set 在这里是形容词, “固有的, 指定的”。例如:

I went there at a set time.

我在指定的时间去了那里。

dispose sb. to do sth.: 使某人愿意……, 使某人易于……。例如:

His advice disposed me to accept her offer of help.

他的忠告使我愿意接受她的帮助。

dispose 还常用于另一个词组中, dispose of, “处理, 解决”。例如:

I want to dispose of my old car before I buy a new one.

我想在买新车前先把旧车处理掉。

8. Is marriage, as is so often supposed, more strongly associated with men's happiness than women's? (L. 85 – 86) 婚姻是否如人们通常所认为的那样, 对男性快乐比对女性快乐的影响大?

句中的插入成分 as is so often supposed 是修饰名词 marriage 的; as 在这里为关系代

词,“这一事实,那一情况”,承接前示或后续内容。例如:

This is also part of your work, as I told you before.

我曾告诉过你,这也是你工作的一部分。

The man was a teacher, as was evident from his way of speaking.

由那个人说话的样子可明显看出,他是个老师。

9. Although a bad marriage may be more depressing to a woman than to a man, the myth that single women report greater happiness than married women can be ignored. (L. 88 - 90) 尽管一个失败的婚姻可能使女方比男方更沮丧,但认为单身女性比已婚女性更快乐的观点是完全站不住脚的。

这句话的含义为: Although an unsuccessful marriage may affect women more than men, it is not reasonable to believe that single women are happier than married women.

这句话的主干为 The myth can be ignored. 前面是一个由 although 引导的让步状语从句, myth 后面有一个由 that 引导的同位语从句。

## 五、课内阅读练习答案

### IV. Post-Reading

#### Reading Comprehension

#### 1. Understanding the Organization of the Passage

##### 1) Introduction (Para. 1):

A question is raised: What engenders a sense of well-being/happiness?

##### 2) Different speculations about the source of happiness in history (Para. 2):

A. Ancient philosophers believed that happiness accompanied a life of intelligent reflection.

B. Competing ideas about the source of happiness in later centuries:

a. Happiness comes from living a virtuous life versus indulging pleasures.

b. Happiness comes from knowing the truth versus preserving illusions

c. Happiness comes from restraint versus getting rid of rage and misery.

##### 3) Some myths about happiness that have been exploded by social scientists (Para. 3 - 6):

A. Question: Does happiness favor people of a particular age?

Answer: No. Knowing someone's age gives no clue to the person's lasting sense of well-being.

B. Question: Does happiness have a favorite sex?

Answer: No. Like age, gender gives no clue to subjective well-being.

C. Question: Are steady improvements in the economy are not accompanied by increasing happiness?

Answer: Not necessarily. Steady improvements in the economy are not accompanied by a steady increase in people's assessments of their own happiness.

##### 4) The four traits of happy people and traits - happiness correlation (Para. 7 - 12):



A. The four traits that are typical of happy people (Para.7 – 10):

- a. Happy people like themselves.
- b. Happy people typically feel personal control.
- c. Happy people are usually optimistic.
- d. Happy people tend to be extroverted.

B. Trait – happiness correlation (para.11 – 12):

- a. With each of the trait – happiness correlations, the causal arrows are uncertain.
- b. Happiness seems changeable only within limits imposed by our genetic makeup.

5) The relationships of happy people (Para. 13 – 15):

Close relationships mark happy lives.

Evidence:

A. Those who can name several intimate friends are healthier and happier.

B. A supportive, intimate, committed marital relationship is among life's greatest satisfactions. During the 1970s and 1980s, more married adults said they were "very happy" than did those who never married.

6) Conclusion (Para. 16):

Better clues about happiness come from knowing what traits a person has and whether the person enjoys a supportive network of close relationships.

## 2. Understanding Specific Information

1) Happy people can make sound judgments and decisions.	
2) Teenagers are somewhat unhappier because their life is full of stress.	
3) Men are usually happier than women because they are better paid and enjoy greater social power.	
4) If they feel miserable, men are more likely to turn to alcohol than women are.	✓
5) Happy people usually have very positive opinions of themselves.	✓
6) Nursing – home patients are unhappy because they do not feel personal control over their life.	✓
7) Pessimists are happier because they can often live up to their own expectations.	
8) Introverts are less happy than extroverts though they live a serene and less-stressed life.	✓
9) Our happiness level is determined, to a large extent, by our genes.	✓
10) People are happier when they are with others.	✓
11) Marriage is more closely related to men's happiness than to women's.	
12) Happiness depends more on a person's age and gender than on his or her traits.	

## 3. Quotations and Inferences

1) C    2) B    3) A    4) C    5) A

## 4. Questions for Group Discussion

### 1) Sample

Yes, I agree that happiness doesn't favor those of a particular age or sex. There are young people who are happy and old people who are also happy. Unhappiness can be found in both the young and the old. And it's the same case with men and women. Men and women may