

新世纪大学英语系列教材(第二版)

# 综合 教程

# 综合训练

主 编 张隆胜 陈新杰  
分册主编 曹 彬  
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NEW CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH  
Comprehensive Practice

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上海外语教育出版社2007年出版的“新世纪大学英语系列教材”被评为全国精品教材。根据新的大学英语教学需求,编者对这套教材进行了适时修订。为了使学生更好地掌握《综合教程》中的内容,进一步提高英语水平和应用能力,我们组织华中师范大学外国语学院公共外语系的骨干教师修订了《综合训练》1-4册,以便与修订后的《综合教程》配套使用。

第二版《综合训练》保留第一版的框架,每单元由两部分组成:课文同步训练(Text-Oriented Exercises)和大学英语四级考试综合训练(Comprehensive Exercises)。

较之第一版,第二版《综合训练》的变化主要体现在两个方面。一是针对《综合教程》修订后的内容,重新编写课文同步训练内容;二是根据大学英语四级考试的新题型(2013年8月公布),更新部分综合训练内容。

课文同步训练部分包括词语和习惯表达(Words and Expressions)、语法结构(Structure)、课文概要(Text Summary)、句子翻译(Sentence Translation)和写作训练(Writing Practice)。这一部分主要考查和巩固《综合教程》中的语言知识。词汇和语法结构主要考查《综合教程》中的重要词汇和语法知识,对学生用书中Text A和Text B的练习形成补充和加强,即补充考查学生用书练习中未涉及的语言点,通过变换题型和增加题量来加强考查课文中涉及的核心语言点。课文概要主要考查学生对课文内容的熟悉程度,同时培养学生的篇章概括能力。句子翻译和写作训练主要让学生应用所学词汇进行与单元主题相关的翻译和写作,从而提高他们的翻译和写作能力。

综合训练部分旨在测试学生综合应用语言的能力,并逐步适应四级考试,达到考试要求。本着形式上与大学英语四级考试新题型一致、内容上与《综合教程》单元主题相关的双重原则,此部分由听力理解(Listening Comprehension)、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、完型填空(Cloze)、段落翻译(Paragraph Translation)、划线句子翻译(Underlined Sentences Translation)和命题作文(Topic Writing)六部分组成。其中,按新题型要求,新增阅读理解信息匹配替代快速阅读,修订复合式听写和段落翻译。

第二版《综合训练》在保持原有的语言流畅、练习多样的优势基础上,更加注重以单元主题为线索,紧扣核心词汇,强调语言知识向语言交际能力的转换,单元内部听、说、读、写、译练习相辅相成,通过加大主观题型练习力度,充分发挥学生学习的主动性,培养其独立思考能力和语言综合应用能力。全套《综合训练》在有针对性地实现各单元和分册具体目标的同时,加强各分册间的密切配合,重视知识学习和能力发展的连贯性,是学生学习《综合教程》的好帮手。

在编写和修订这套《综合训练》的过程中,我们得到了英语教育界资深专家秦秀白教授的关心和指导;上海外语教育出版社高等教育事业部主任谢宇为《综合训练》的策划和修订做了大量有成效的贡献;责任编辑和审稿人对书稿的文字进行了精心的润色。在此,我们向他们表示真诚的敬意和衷心的感谢!

由于编者的水平和经验有限,书中不足之处在所难免,恳请广大读者不吝赐教,以便我们进一步修订和完善。

编者

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**Part 1 Text-Oriented Exercises****► Words and Expressions****I. Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.**

1. Jenny had carefully bought and \_\_\_\_\_ presents for Mike before his birthday. (wrap)
2. He could earn \_\_\_\_\_ enough money to support his whole family. (bare)
3. No matter how hard she tried, she could not \_\_\_\_\_ over the conflicts with her husband. (smooth)
4. A letter was \_\_\_\_\_ into her backpack before she realized it. (tuck)
5. For the applicant, honesty and \_\_\_\_\_ are necessary qualifications. (reliable)
6. The public will be awarded to \_\_\_\_\_ police in tracing the suspect. (assistance)
7. The disable athlete's determination and courage \_\_\_\_\_ me and helped me through the difficulties in my life. (noble)
8. The topic \_\_\_\_\_ around the environment protection has aroused severe discussion in the meeting. (revolve)
9. It is \_\_\_\_\_ believed that John would be against me on this issue because he never agrees with me in anything. (reason)
10. Every year the \_\_\_\_\_ donation is sent to the school under the name of HOPE. (anonymity)

**II. Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.**

1. At my first trip in Wuhan, I never expected that I would take a bus heading \_\_\_\_\_ the opposite direction.
2. I'm convinced \_\_\_\_\_ his honesty because we've known each other for more than twenty years.

3. Overlooked from the plane, everything \_\_\_\_\_ is so small.
4. Before the deadline, he managed to get done \_\_\_\_\_ the work.
5. As a teacher, I take pride \_\_\_\_\_ my students' great achievements in the four years' college life.
6. He lost his parents in the earthquake and I hope he could come \_\_\_\_\_ the hardship.
7. I am appreciated that you reached \_\_\_\_\_ in those years when I was depressed because of the injury.
8. No matter how busy he is, he manages to squeeze \_\_\_\_\_ an hour to play with his child every day.
9. He was said to die in the battle three years ago. That's why she let \_\_\_\_\_ a cry of horror when she saw him.
10. In the rural areas, many people prefer to have sons whom they can count \_\_\_\_\_ when they get old.

## ► Structure

### I. Combine the following pairs of sentences, using Subjunctive Mood.

1. He is still very weak.  
I won't allow him to go to school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. We didn't catch the train.  
We didn't arrive at the station on time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He doesn't have enough money.  
He cannot afford a car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I finished my dissertation successfully.  
You supported me during the writing process.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I was so rude to him.  
I didn't know the reason of his absence.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### II. Put each of the following groups of words and phrases into a meaningful sentence.

1. no less than, has sent, the disaster-stricken, region, to, the government, 10 billion

US dollars

- 
2. from, ourselves, can, do, we, what, to protect, heart disease
- 
3. student, a positive response, him, each and every, gave, except
- 
4. would, encouragement and help, impossible, success, without, my, your, be
- 
5. their own roles, in, to play, every generation, serving our country, has
- 

**III. Judge which of the underlined parts in each of the following sentences is incorrect. Choose the corresponding letter and correct the mistake.**

1. The economic boom fueled by easy credit lasted for so a short period. ( )  
A B C D
2. Consultations and exchanges of views should precede to the final decisions. ( )  
A B C D
3. He got up early in fear of being late for the important interview. ( )  
A B C D
4. You are not unintelligent. In fact, you have the advantage over others on many respects. ( )  
A B C D
5. Having lived in Wuhan for 30 years, he takes himself as a native. But every often he would miss his hometown and the relatives there. ( )  
A B C D

**IV. There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.**

1. In her friends' eyes she is a \_\_\_\_\_ and kind girl, always caring about other's feelings.  
A) considered B) considerable  
C) considerate D) considering
2. In such a big country like China the agricultural development will and must \_\_\_\_\_ economic development in the coming years.  
A) precede B) process C) provide D) possess



3. In order to avoid any mistake in the research, he \_\_\_\_\_ the results repeatedly.  
A) waited on      B) checked on      C) counted on      D) went on
4. \_\_\_\_\_ being relaxed, we both felt so uncomfortable that we hardly spoke to each other.  
A) Besides      B) Apart from      C) Except for      D) Far from
5. My mother is an excellent housewife and she likes to keep everything \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in place      B) out of place      C) on place      D) at place
6. When the star fell down to the stage, an embarrassment \_\_\_\_\_ all the people on the meeting.  
A) came through      B) ran through  
C) went through      D) put through
7. Mary and I have been working together for more than 20 years and I'm sure she is an efficient and \_\_\_\_\_ partner.  
A) skeptical      B) reliable      C) successful      D) prestigious
8. It is not the right way you \_\_\_\_\_ speak with your parents.  
A) are going to      B) must      C) are supposed to      D) can
9. The new government calls for the combined efforts \_\_\_\_\_ corruption.  
A) to make up      B) to clean up      C) to get up      D) to sum up
10. Our boss is an aggressive woman and likes to wrap the staff \_\_\_\_\_ her little finger.  
A) around      B) at      C) in      D) with

## ► Text Summary

**The following passage is the summary of text A. Fill in each blank, using the words in text A.**

Stevie, a mentally (1) h \_\_\_\_\_ boy, was offered a job in a truck-stop restaurant to be the busboy. At first, I had (2) d \_\_\_\_\_ about hiring him, but later he turned to be (3) c \_\_\_\_\_ in taking the job. What's more, he took (4) p \_\_\_\_\_ in doing his job exactly right and all the trucker customers and his workmates (5) l \_\_\_\_\_ him and took him as the official truck-stop mascot.

Over time, people began to know he had a hard life with his mother, who was disabled after repeated (6) s \_\_\_\_\_ for cancer. One day, Stevie missed the work because of the expected (7) h \_\_\_\_\_ problems which he had at an early age. Knowing that money was (8) t \_\_\_\_\_ for this family, the truck customers and their companies gave their generous (9) d \_\_\_\_\_ to help the family get through hardship in life. Having Stevie back to the job, everyone experienced the (10) e \_\_\_\_\_ of Thanksgiving.

## ► Sentence Translation

Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (有消息说) the prime minister would pay a visit to our college next month.
2. Although fully prepared before the interview, I know that \_\_\_\_\_ (有时还是难免疏漏).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (人们向他投以崇敬的目光) when they know that it's he who had made the anonymous donation for many years.
4. Knowing that he would come back after ten years' service abroad, the mother \_\_\_\_\_ (数着日子, 盼望看见自己的儿子).
5. We've made a thorough preparation for the sports meet, but there is a question. \_\_\_\_\_ (如果下雨怎么办)
6. Sometimes fate loves to play tricks on us and \_\_\_\_\_ (利用一切机会让我们猝不及防).
7. He left his hometown many years ago and nobody knew \_\_\_\_\_ (他靠什么谋生).
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (由于害怕父母责备), he lied about the exam results.
9. She got a satisfying job as a manager in the company, but she chose to be a housewife, taking care of the kids and \_\_\_\_\_ (甘居幕后支持丈夫的工作).
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (很有可能) that they are going to get married next year.

## ► Writing Practice

Write a one-paragraph composition on the topic "*The person I want to be*", using the words and phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

honest	valuable quality	give ... help to	in need	do a favor
win the respect and trust		cheat	tell lies	lose heart
				full of love

### The Person I Want to Be

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- D) How to make a good first impression.
7. A) To sing and dance for the interviewers.  
B) To greet the interviewer with a smile.  
C) To know the business motto before the interview.  
D) To make a good impression.
8. A) To be well-prepared.  
B) To know something about the company.  
C) To anticipate possible questions.  
D) To memorize the answers.
9. A) To prepare it beforehand.  
B) To consult a dictionary.  
C) To explain it in another way.  
D) To ask for help from the interviewer.
10. A) The woman is going to have an interview in a multinational company.  
B) John thinks it's important to keep eye contact when speaking to the interviewer.  
C) When having the interview, the interviewee can use numbers to describe things.  
D) According to John, it's necessary to bring up the topic of salary in an interview.

**II. Listen to a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.**

### **What Is a Human Being?**

An ancient maxim tells us that the proper study of man is man. The problem of man is an (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ and at the same time the most urgent of all problems. It (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ the heart of the philosophical questions of man's place and (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ in a world that is being discovered and (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the name of humanity, the highest of all values. The main goal of social development is the formation of human abilities and the creation of the most (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ for human self-expression.

Many scientists study people, but each of them does so from his (S6) \_\_\_\_\_. Physicists are perfectly right in (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ the difficulties of research into elementary particles. Philosophers, who study humanity in the round, rely on the achievements of other sciences and (S8) \_\_\_\_\_ the essential knowledge that unites humankind. Idealism reduces the human essence to the (S9) \_\_\_\_\_ principle. According to Hegel, the individual realizes not subjective, but objective aims; he is a part of the unity not only of the human

(S10) \_\_\_\_\_ but of the whole universe because the essence of both the universe and man is the spirit.

## ► Reading Comprehension

**I. Read a passage with 10 statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived and write down the correct letter in brackets. You may choose a paragraph more than once.**

- (A) Conflict between people is a fact of life — and it's not necessarily a bad thing. In fact, a relationship with frequent conflict may be healthier than one with no observable conflict. Conflicts occur at all levels of interaction — at work, among friends, within families and between relationship partners. When conflict occurs, the relationship may be weakened or strengthened.
- (B) Thus, conflict is a critical event in the course of a relationship. Conflict can cause resentment, hostility and perhaps the ending of the relationship. If it is handled well, however, conflict can be productive — leading to deeper understanding, mutual respect and closeness. Whether a relationship is healthy or unhealthy depends not so much on the number of conflicts between participants, but on how the conflicts are resolved.
- (C) Most people have no interest in creating conflict with others. Most of us know enough about human behavior to distinguish between healthy communication and the words or actions that contribute to rocky relationships. It is in our interest to maintain relations which are smooth, flexible, and mutually enhancing. The problem occurs when we fail to use cooperative approaches consistently in our dealing with others. We seldom create conflict intentionally. We do it because we may not be aware of how our own behavior contributes to interpersonal problems. Sometimes we forget, or we are frustrated and annoyed, and sometimes we just have a bad day. At times we feel so exasperated that we focus on our own needs at the expense of others'. And then we find ourselves in conflict.
- (D) People adopt a number of different styles in facing conflict. First, it is very common to see a person avoid or deny the existence of conflict. Unfortunately, in this case, the conflict often lingers in the background during interaction between the participants and creates the potential for further tension and even more conflict. A second response style is that of one person getting mad and blaming the other person. This occurs when a person mistakenly equates conflict with anger. This stance does nothing to resolve the conflict and in fact

only serves to increase the degree of friction between the two participants by amplifying defensiveness. A third way which some people use to resolve conflict is by using power and influence to win at the other's expense. They welcome conflict because it allows their competitive impulses to emerge, but they fail to understand that the conflict is not really resolved since the "loser" will continue to harbor resentment. Similarly, some people appear to compromise in resolving the conflict, but they subtly manipulate the other person in the process, and this, again, perpetuates the conflict between the two parties and compromises the trust between them.

- (E) Sometimes people shy away from conflict, and the reasons for this are numerous. They may, for example, feel that their underlying anger may go out of control if they open the door to conflict. Thus, they may see conflict as an all-or-nothing situation (either they avoid it altogether or they end up in an all-out combative mode, regardless of the real severity of the conflict). Or they may find it difficult to face conflict because they feel inadequate in general or in the particular relationship. They may have difficulty in positively asserting their views and feelings. Children who grow up surrounded by destructive conflict may, as adults, determine never to participate in discord. In this situation, the person may never have learned that there are effective, adaptive ways to communicate in the face of conflict.
- (F) Conflicts run all the way from minor, unimportant differences to disputes which can threaten the existence of a relationship. Conflicts with a loved one or a long-term friend are, of course, different from negotiating with someone who does not care about your needs, like a stranger or a salesperson. However, there is an underlying principle that underscores all successful conflict resolution. That is, both parties must view their conflict as a problem to be solved mutually so that both parties have the feeling of winning — or at least finding a solution which is acceptable to both. Each person must participate actively in the resolution and make an effort and commitment to find answers which are as fair as possible to both. This is an easy principle to understand, but it is often difficult to put into practice.
- (G) But how to resolve conflicts? First, identify the problem. Have a discussion to understand both sides of the problem. The goal at this initial stage is to say what you want and to listen to what the other person wants. Define the things that you both agree on, as well as the ideas that have caused the disagreement. It is important to listen actively to what the other is saying, use "I" statements and avoid blame.
- (H) After that, come up with several possible solutions. This is the brainstorming

phase. Drawing on the points that you both agree on and your shared goals generates a list of as many ideas as you can for solving the problem, regardless of how feasible they might be. Aim toward quantity of ideas rather than quality during this phase, and let creativity be your guide. Evaluate these alternative solutions. Now go through the list of alternative solutions to the problem, one by one. Consider the pros and cons of the remaining solutions until the list is narrowed down to one or two of the best ways of handling the problem. It is important for each person to be honest in this phase. The solutions might not be ideal for either person and may involve compromise.

- (I) Finally, decide on the best solution. Select the solution that seems mutually acceptable, even if it is not perfect for either party. As long as it seems fair and there is a mutual commitment to work with the decision, the conflict has a chance for resolution. It is important to agree on the details of what each party must do, who is responsible for implementing various parts of the agreement, and what to do in case the agreement starts to break down. Conflict resolutions should be seen as works in progress. Make it a point to ask the other person from time to time how things are going. Something unexpected might have come up or some aspect of the problem may have been overlooked. Your decisions should be seen as open to revision, as long as the revisions are agreed upon mutually. Mutual trust and respect, as well as a positive, constructive attitude, are fundamental necessities in resolving conflicts.

- ( ) 1. Healthy relationship depends on the way we resolve conflicts.
- ( ) 2. Conflict resolutions should be seen as a process of solving the problem, which needs time to revise something unexpected.
- ( ) 3. When one faces conflict, his response of blaming on others will not lead to the resolving of conflict but increase the degree of friction.
- ( ) 4. There are some reasons for people avoiding to face conflicts.
- ( ) 5. Conflict between people is everywhere in life.
- ( ) 6. One important principle of conflict resolution is that both parties should view their conflicts as a problem which can be solved mutually.
- ( ) 7. Conflicts are created by most people unintentionally.
- ( ) 8. Active listening to others is essential to identify the problem in conflict.
- ( ) 9. The resentment will grow when one participant uses power influence on others in resolving conflict.
- ( ) 10. Sometimes we get into conflict just because we are in a bad mood.

**II. Read the following two passages carefully. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and decide on the best choice for each question or unfinished statement.**

### **Passage One**

#### **Children's Lives Harder Today**

Children's lives are more difficult now than they were in the past, according to the largest survey into childhood ever to be conducted in the UK. The finding comes despite the author's saying children have better education, health and more possessions. It states children need to be loved and sets out recommendations to parents, teachers and the government on how they can better care for children.

The document, entitled *A Good Childhood*, supports traditional families, saying that by the age of three, children of single parents are three times more likely to have behavioral problems. Child psychologist Laverne Antrobus told BBC News that children are likely to let their parents know when they are not happy. She said: "I think as a parent you're never quite sure if you're doing the right thing actually. But children can, under certain circumstances, if the environment's not right for them, let you know through their behavior." The study also suggests that children of single-parent families are twice as likely to experience poor conceptual development compared to those with married parents.

The report's recommendations include the introduction of a civil birth ceremony and the possibility for parents to take three years' leave, with a guaranteed return to work. Lincolnshire mother Sarah Parish said she refused to believe her children suffered as a result of her job. "I wanted to find me again and have something for me as well as the children." "I enjoy my job, I knew they would be no worse off at nursery as they are at home with me. I do miss them incredibly but I make sure I spend time with them and do the things they enjoy doing as well," she said.

The report also looks at what it describes as "a massive change in our way of life" — the fact that 70% of mothers now work, compared to around a quarter 25 years ago — and that one in three 16-year-olds now lives apart from their father.

*The Sunday Times* quotes the report as stating a key factor in the increased difficulties faced by children is the "excessively individualistic ethos" of contemporary British society. The paper says the report calls for "a radical shift away from the excessively individualistic ethos which now prevails, to an ethos where the constant question is, 'What would we do if our aim was a world based on love?'" The paper reports the study is endorsed by the Archbishop of Canterbury Rowan Williams and that it is independent, but commissioned by the Church of England-affiliated Children's Society.



1. According to the passage, the author thinks that children's lives are more difficult now than they were in the past because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it's more difficult for them to get along with their parents  
B) as the society develops, children will confront more psychological difficulties  
C) the society holds higher expectations for the children, which gives them more pressure  
D) they will face more and more study problems
2. Which of the following statements is **NOT** the findings of the survey?  
A) The children are living more comfortably than they were in the past.  
B) Children need more care from parents, teachers and the government.  
C) Children in traditional families are clever than the ones in single-parent families.  
D) Children in single-parent families are more likely to have lower self-esteem.
3. Child psychologist Laverne Antrobus believes that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) by the age of three, children began to have behavioral problems  
B) parents should often care for their children when the environment is not right for them  
C) parents are never sure what their children are thinking  
D) compared to parents, children are more likely to expose their feelings
4. Which statement is **NOT** true according to the passage?  
A) The document, *A Good Childhood*, implies that the traditional family is more favorable for the children's growth.  
B) The survey suggests that parents should spend more time with their children.  
C) Many parents don't think their work has affected their children's growth.  
D) About one in three children now lives in the single-parent families.
5. *The Sunday Times* paper considers that the report calls for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) traditional families  
B) more care from parents  
C) a world full of love, instead of selfishness  
D) individualistic ethos

### Passage Two

We were the only family with children in the restaurant. I sat Erik in a high chair and noticed everyone was quietly seated. Suddenly, Erik **squealed** with glee and said, "Hi there." His eyes were crinkled in laughter and his mouth was bared in a toothless grin. I looked around and saw the source of his merriment. It was a man whose pants were baggy. His shirt was dirty and his hair was uncombed and unwashed. We were too far to smell, but I was sure he smelled. His hands waved. "Hi there, big boy. I see ya, buster," the man said to Erik. My husband and I exchanged