

高等学校英语专业阅读教材

总主编 臧金兰 高新华

高级英语 阅读教程 (上)

主 编 袁 磊 冯 潇 宋雪梅

ADVANCED ENGLISH READING

石油大学出版社

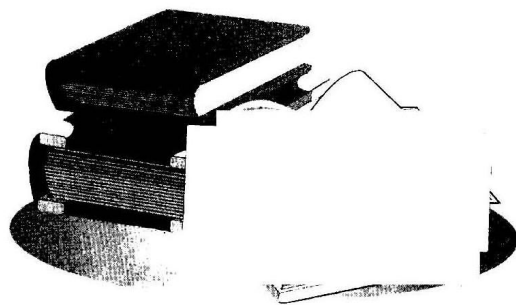
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高级英语阅读教程(上)/臧金兰 高新华总主编. —东营:石油大学出版社, 2003. 12

ISBN 7-5636-1907-0

I. 高... II. 臧... III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教材 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 125206 号

书 名: 高级英语阅读教程(上)

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封面设计: 红十月工作室

出 版 者: 石油大学出版社(山东 东营 邮编 257061)

网 址: <http://sunctr.hdpu.edu.cn>

电子信箱: erbians@mail.hdpu.edu.cn

印 刷 者: 青岛星球印刷有限公司

发 行 者: 石油大学出版社(电话 0546—8391797)

开 本: 787×960 1/16 印张: 15.375 字数: 339 千字

版 次: 2004 年 2 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

定 价: 19.50 元

前言

《高级英语阅读教程》是根据国家教委 1999 年颁布的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》编写而成,供高等学校英语专业本、专科学生使用。

本教材共分上、下两册,每册有 15 个单元,每单元包括课内阅读、快速阅读、课后阅读三部分。课内阅读和课外阅读材料的篇幅分别为 1 500 至 2 000 字左右,难度适中,后面附有生词、短语、注释及练习。生词和短语多为英语专业四级词汇以外的,只列出在本教材文章中的意思;注释以介绍作者、有关背景知识为主,对阅读材料中个别疑难易错的词句作了重点注释;练习包括问答题、选择题、判断正误、词汇运用、句子释义、翻译、概述文章、话题讨论等多种类型,以便帮助学生在理解文章的基础上,进一步巩固并掌握每篇的重点内容,做到泛中有精。快速阅读部分包括两篇材料,均选自英语专业学生四、八级考试真题,具有实战操练的作用;每篇的篇幅平均为 250 至 300 字左右,基本没有生词,要求学生在不预习的情况下在课堂内限时完成,时间大约需要 8 至 10 分钟;每篇后附有 5 个单项选择题,旨在检查学生阅读的效果,帮助学生提高阅读速度。

本教材取材广泛,体裁新颖,语言规范,内容编排系统,难点解析透彻,集知识性、趣味性和实用性为一体,不仅可以用作高等学校英语专业高年级泛读教材,也可供有相当英语基础的非英语专业学生学习使用。旨在为学生提供内容广泛的学习材料,使他们通过大量阅读,逐步掌握阅读技巧,不断提高阅读水平,从而达到教学大纲中提出的要求。

本教材在编写过程中参考了大量书籍、外文期刊和阅读材料,在此谨向这些材料的作者表示衷心的感谢。本教材是山东师范大学“新世纪教学改革项目”的内容之一,在出版过程中,得到学校的大力支持,在此一并表示感谢。

收入本教材的阅读材料已经过大学外语部 2001 级英语专科班学生的试用,深受学生欢迎。由于时间仓促,加之编者水平与经验有限,疏漏之处在所难免,诚恳希望读者不吝赐教,指正谬误,待再版时修正。

编者

2003 年 12 月

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Unit 1

In-Class Reading



Making Friends

Susie Shellenberger¹

Everyone wants them, and some have more than others. Here they are:
the keys to being popular!

1 Jamie always had a crowd around her. She wasn't especially gorgeous. She usually had a couple of zits, and she wasn't exceptionally good at sports. But she was one of the most popular students at school. Everyone loved her! Jamie was like a magnet. Wherever she went, someone wanted to be with her. It wasn't unusual to see Jamie listening to a football player share a problem with her, or to spot her showing a new student how to get to the biology lab.

Make One Friend A Day



2 What was it about Jamie that made everyone notice her? If her looks and her talents weren't anything to brag about, what did she have going for her?

3 Here it is — short and simple — Jamie had learned the secret of being popular. She knew how to make friends and keep them. Jamie's secret to popularity really isn't something a rocket scientist has to figure out. It's actually very basic: 1) **Jamie was nice to everyone!**

4 Wait a sec, you're thinking. *That's too easy. There's gotta² be more to popularity than that!*

5 There are a few more strategies we'll talk about in a few seconds, but the biggest secret

of all — the one thousands of teens try to skip over — is simply being nice to *everyone*. Jamie was as kind to the new student with no friends at all as she was to the football player. She had friends in the band and friends in drama. She refused to associate only with one group of people. Because she was kind to everyone, people responded by wanting to be around her.

6 As mentioned a few lines earlier, there are some additional strategies that go along with Jamie's big secret of being nice to everyone. Let's take a few minutes on each one.

7 2) _____. There's something intriguing about someone who smiles a lot. We're automatically drawn to someone who's happy. And wearing a smile usually implies the person behind it is approachable. If people know you're approachable, they'll start coming to you. And how will they know? Well, you'll make them feel at ease and comfortable. And how does that happen? By smiling. A smile is an open invitation to be approached. It says, "You can talk to me. I'll be friendly with you. I'm not going to hurt you."

8 Smiles also convey something else that's really important when making friends. A smiling person insinuates confidence. (That was really a great point, did you get it? Or did you just zoom by it quickly? Well, to make sure you get it, let's go over it again.) Smiling insinuates confidence. I can already hear your thoughts screaming through the page at me. *But I'm NOT confident, Susie. I feel insecure, and I'm always worried about what I look like and what everyone else is thinking, and —*

9 Go to grab some lemonade from the fridge and cool off. I said insinuates, not proves. In other words, a smile suggests that you're confident. You don't have to actually feel confident to smile. But when you do, people will think you're confident. Cool.

10 But here's something even cooler. The longer you practice smiling — even in intimidating situations — the sooner your smile will catch up with you. In other words, you'll start to believe what the smile stands for. You'll gain confidence from smiling! It won't happen overnight, but it will happen.

11 Jenny had learned the secret of flashing a sensational smile. And she always had a crowd of people around her. She was approachable, easy to talk to, and she genuinely cared about others. She was beginning to feel the confidence that her smile suggested!

12 Jamie knew how to talk and listen. It wasn't unusual at all to see her listening to someone sharing a problem, but she was also a good conversationalist. In other words, the other person didn't have to do all the talking.

13 Everyone knows someone who talks all the time. I once had a friend whom I often ate lunch with. She talked all the time. Once in a while, she'd say, "Susie, I don't understand you. You travel all over the place and speak to thousands of teenagers every year, but you



sure don't say much one-on-one." I wanted to say, "How can I? You never give me a chance!"

14 Everyone wants to talk. We all have a story to tell. Each of us enjoys having someone listen to what we say. It makes us feel important when someone is truly interested in what we're saying.

15 3) _____. When other people find out you're willing to listen, believe me, they'll talk — and they'll be talking to you! But when you listen... really listen. I'm talking about genuine listening — not the kind of "listen" where you focus your eyes on the person speaking, but your mind is focused on Jason Issacs who's approaching your table. It's easy to tell when someone's just pretending to listen but really thinking about something else. That won't do in making friends.

16 *But once I've learned to be a great listener, what am I going to do with all the stuff I'm hearing?* You're going to have to learn to keep secrets. A genuine friend is one who can be trusted. When Josh tells you in confidence that he likes Bethany, you can't run off and tell her — even though it'll kill you not to.

17 *Would it ever be right to break a secret?* And the answer is yes. If your friend is in danger of hurting herself or someone else, you can't keep that information private.

18 Back to keeping secrets. Make it a priority. When people realize they can trust you — truly trust you — they'll feel safe in opening up to you with their problems, hurts, questions, fears and dreams.

19 But listening is only half of this strategy. It's just as important to talk as it is to listen. The key is learning when to talk. Try not to hear yourself talking. That brings us back to my friend who just talked and talked and talked all the time. No one else could get a word in.

20 Don't put the burden of the entire conversation on someone else. You've got to do your part, too. Talking is learning how to be a good conversationalist. Seventeen-year-old Lance says, "It always breaks me up when I'm with a girl who expects me to do all the talking, which is too much pressure. I like being with girls who can hold their own end of the conversation." Jeremy feels the same way: "Sometimes I'll be with a girl who acts like she's afraid to say something. I mean, how else are we gonna get to know each other if we don't talk and listen? But sometimes girls act like what they have to say isn't important. I wouldn't be spending time with a girl, trying to carry on a conversation with her, if I didn't care about what she has to say."

21 Lance and Jeremy aren't the only ones who feel this way. Everyone wants to be in a friendship that has both give and take when it comes to talking.

22 4) _____. Unless you are a direct relative of Albert Einstein, you probably



don't know everything. But I'll bet you know a few teens who act like they know it all, don't you? No one enjoys being around a know-it-all, especially when she really doesn't know it all! So don't act like you do.

23 Heather always had a better story. Whenever someone talked about her family vacation, Heather piped up with a better vacation. And when someone told a joke, Heather always tried to outdo it with a funnier joke. When someone asked Heather a question, she'd always give an answer — even when she didn't know the answer. She was a know-it-all. It wasn't long before people stopped asking for her opinion about things since they got tired of being around her.

24 Why do people like Heather act that way? Why are they always trying to outdo someone else's story or trying to make others think they know it all? It may be either you really do know a lot and just like to show off so you can be the center of attention (which means you're insecure), or you really don't know it all, but you want to make people think you do, because you're afraid if they think you don't know everything, they won't like you (which means you are insecure).

25 In fact, you don't have to be the center of attention! It is really okay to blend in. You don't always have to be the star — the one who's always right — the one who has the best story all the time. Nor do you always have to have the answer. If people befriend you simply because of your knowledge, they are not real friends anyway. If you have a friend who falls into this know-it-all category, you can help her climb out by letting her know she doesn't have to earn your friendship. If you are the one in the know-it-all division, allow God to help you move from the spotlight of attention to focusing on the needs of others. Humility is extremely attractive.

26 Want to stay on the right track? Here's a terrific Scripture³ verse to memorize: "Do not think of yourself more highly than you ought, but rather think of yourself with sober judgment, in accordance with the measure of faith God has given you" (Romans 12 : 3).⁴

27 5) **Be yourself.** Tawni was really frustrated! Hannah's dad was totally rich, and almost every week Hannah arrived at school wearing superexpensive stuff — like jeans that cost \$100 or a jacket for \$350 or new shoes that were easily \$200. Tawni couldn't keep up. Even though most of the girls tried to imitate what Hannah did and wore, Tawni had had enough. Instead of being a follower, she finally decided to simply be herself — to set her own trends, to stop focusing on what others were doing.

28 So one Saturday, she and her mother went thrift-store shopping. Tawni only had \$20 saved from baby-sitting, but as it turned out, that was all she needed — she got a whole stash of great stuff. When they got home, her mother helped her customize it just for her.



They cut the jeans into below-the-knee Capri style and sewed funky patches on both legs. They mixed and matched a few of her other purchases, and created a totally-cool hat out of something no one would have guessed had any more life to it. Twani got a weird-looking pair of shoes for \$2— which was great, because she liked weird stuff — and, with the help of her mother, put together a brand-new outfit.

29 People looked at her on Monday morning when she walked into school, especially Hannah. “Tawin! I love it! I’ve got to have it. Please take me shopping with you next week!” It wasn’t long before thrift-store shopping became the “in” thing to do. By deciding to simply be herself, Tawni had become a trendsetter.

30 Are you being you, or are you simply trying to imitate everyone else? God created you in His image. He has made you unique and special. He doesn’t want you copycatting those around you. He wants you to be you — the way He created you.

31 6) _____. Carrie, like Jamie, always has a crowd of people around her. She’s 21 now, but since she was in junior high school, she’s always been one of the most popular students in school. Now, as she is completing her college education, she is still one of the most popular people on campus. “I have a list of 20 things I try to do every day,” she said, “There are some things on the list that change and fluctuate, but there are a few things that remain the same.”

32 “Give me an example of something that remains the same — something you try to do every single day.” I said.

33 “Well, I try really hard to add value to those around me.”

34 “Every day?”

35 “Every day,” she said. “People light up when you recognize something they do well and let them know it. It only takes a minute to give someone a compliment or to notice what gifts a person has. So why not give it attention? It automatically adds value to how they see themselves. I want to be the kind of person who’s always seeing positive attributes in others. I don’t ever want to tear someone down.”

36 I decided to hang out with her a couple of weeks and watch her in action. It was true! Carrie daily brought worth to those around her by noticing the good in their lives. She complimented our bus driver. She sat with a teen girl who was confused about her boyfriend, and she affirmed the girl’s willingness to obey God — even if it meant breaking up with the guy. Carrie told Brett she saw a real depth about him. She told Matt it was cool to see him using his musical gifts to glorify the Lord. She noticed that Nikki was not only great with large groups of people but that she was also terrific one-on-one, and Carrie let her know. The list goes on and on. Genuinely, Carrie affirms those around her, adding value to their lives.



37 Will you determine to do the same? Find something good in each of your family members and encourage them with it. Look for people who go the extra mile for others and tell them you have noticed. Watch those who are shy and highlight their tender spirits. You'll find it's amazing to see people actually light up when you affirm them and add value to what they're already doing well!



New Words

- befriend /bi'frend/ *vt.* 待人如友
 customize /'kʌstəmaɪz/ *vt.* 按客户具体要求制造或改制
 gorgeous /'ɡɔːdʒəs/ *adj.* 美丽的
 insinuate /in'sinjueɪt/ *vt.* 暗示, 意味着
 intimidate /in'timideɪt/ *vt.* 威胁, 胁迫
 outfit /'aʊtfɪt/ *n.* 全套装配, 整套服装
 phony /'fəʊni/ *n.* 假冒者, 骗子 *adj.* 假冒的
 weird /wiəd/ *adj.* 怪异的
 zit /zɪt/ *n.* (俚) 小脓疮, 丘疹
 zoom /zuːm/ *vi. & n.* 飞快地掠过, (飞机等) 急速上升



Phrases and Expressions

- blend in 融为一体, 掺入
 brag about 自夸, 吹嘘
 break up 使不安, 使苦恼; 结束
 carry on (sth.) 参加某事, 进行或举行某事
 climb out 爬出, 摆脱 (常用形式 climb out of)
 give and take 相互让步/迁就, (以对等的条件) 公平交换
 hang out (*infml.*) 常去某处; 居住
 have had enough 不能或不愿再容忍, 对...感到腻烦
 have something going for 有一些有利条件或优点
 on the right track 想得对; 做得对
 open up 自由无拘束地交谈
 pipe up 开始高声说话
 tear down 诋毁, 拆毁



Notes

1. **Susie Shellenberger** was a youth pastor for eight years before teaching high school speech and drama in the public school system in Bethany, Oklahoma. She resigned in 1989 to create *Brio Magazine* for Focus on the Family. She has, since its inception, served as Editor of *Brio*, which caters to teenage girls. Susie often speaks to youth groups across the nation challenging teens to develop a more intimate, growing relationship with Christ. She has written 22 books including *The Mother Daughter Connection*, and *Girl Talk With God* was released in August 2001. Susie has a special passion for kids and often travels abroad speaking in schools to them.
2. **There's gotta** There has got to
3. **Scripture** 《圣经》的一节
4. **"Don't think of yourself more highly than you ought. . . God has given you."** (Romans 12:3)
不要把自己看得太高,倒是要谦恭自明,个人按照上帝赐给他的信心来衡量自己。(《罗马书》12:3)《圣经》中的该段原文是:"Don't think you are better than you really are. Instead, be modest in the way you think. God distributed a measure of faith to each person."



Exercises

- I. In this passage, the author offers six tips that will help you to gain popularity. Some of these tips have been removed from the passage and are listed here. Work in pairs to fill in each of the blanks with a corresponding tip.
 - A. Smile a lot
 - B. Add value to those around you
 - C. Never be a know-it-all
 - D. Learn to listen and talk
- II. Answer the following questions.
 1. Well, you'll make them feel at ease and comfortable. And how does that happen? By smiling.
What does *that* refer to?
 2. Smiles also convey something else that's really important when making friends.
What dose *something else* refer to?
 3. Smiling insinuates confidence.



Can you find in the text another word which best explains the word *insinuate*?

4. She was beginning to feel the confidence that her smile suggested!

In the sentence, *suggest* means _____. (*propose/ imply/ associate*)

5. When Josh tells you in confidence that he likes Bethany, you can't run off and tell her — even though it'll kill you not to.

A. In this sentence, *confidence* means _____. (*trust/self-confidence*)

B. What does *kill* really mean?

6. But listening is only half of this strategy.

What is the other half of this strategy?

7. Lance and Jeremy aren't the only ones who feel this way.

What does *this way* refer to?

8. Twani got a weird-looking pair of shoes for \$2—which was great, because she liked weird stuff — and, with the help of her mother, put together a brand-new outfit.

What does this *brand-new outfit* consist of?

III. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Jamie's secret of being popular is something that only a rocket scientist can work out.
2. A smile can give some indication that the person is confident although the person might not feel confident actually.
3. Many young people are paying more and more attention to being nice to others around them.
4. Keeping secrets is the first thing a genuine friend should do, but it may be right sometimes to break a secret.
5. Both Lance and Jeremy feel worried when they are with people who can't hold their own end of the talk.
6. According to the author, people stopped asking for Heather's opinion about things because she always tried to outdo someone else's story and tried to be a know-it-all.
7. A friend is not a friend indeed if he/she befriends you simply because you are knowledgeable.
8. According to the Scripture verse, people should think of themselves with the confidence that God has given them.
9. Carrie affirms those around her by praising them all the time to earn their favor or good impression.
10. Nikki was capable to cope with both one person and large groups of people.

IV. Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. If her looks and her talents weren't anything to brag about, what did she have going



for her?

2. You don't have to be the center of attention! It's really okay to blend in. You don't always have to be the star — the one who's always right — the one who has the best story.
3. I want to be the kind of person who's always seeing positive attributes in others. I don't ever want to tear someone down.

V. Translate the following sentences.

1. It wasn't unusual to see Jamie listening to a football player share a problem with her, or to spot her showing a new student how to get to the biology lab.
2. I can already hear your thoughts screaming through the page at me. But I'm Not confident, Susie, I feel insecure, and I'm always worried about what I look like and what everyone else is thinking...
3. It may be either you really do know a lot and just like to show off so you can be the center of attention (which means you're insecure), or you really don't know it all, but you want to make people think you do, because you're afraid if they think you don't know everything, they won't like you (which means you are insecure).
4. She sat with a teen girl who was confused about her boyfriend, and she affirmed the girl's willingness to obey God — even if it meant breaking up with the guy.

VI. Discuss the following topics.

1. Of these six strategies to popularity, which one do you find most useful? Why? Give some examples.
2. In the passage, the author states that no one enjoys being around a know-it-all, do you agree? Why or why not?

VII. Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate phrase from the following list. Change the form if necessary.

blend in stand for carry on tear sth. /sb. down on the right track
light up get a word in in confidence open up hang out

1. After a few drinks he began to _____ to me.
2. She talks so much that it is impossible for other people to _____.
3. I'm telling you this _____ — so don't breathe a word of it.
4. People who love peace definitely condemn fascism and all that it _____.
5. He is _____ a heated discussion with his friends.
6. The new office block doesn't _____ with its surroundings.
7. We haven't found the solution yet, but I'm sure we are _____.



8. Her eyes _____ with joy after she knew that they would go to Canada on vacation.
 9. You are _____ him _____ by saying such words.
 10. I haven't seen you for a very long time. Where do you _____ these days?

Fast Reading



✳ Passage 1

总词数	559	做题时间	分钟
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Language is a way to communicate with each other. We started to learn language when we were born. However, people are used to speaking their native language, so immigrants are having many problems between the first generation and the second generation because they don't have the same native language. Also, the second generation is losing their identity. Especially in America, there are many immigrants that came from different countries to succeed in the States. Because they suffer in lots of areas such as getting a job and trying to speak English, they want their children to speak English, not only at school, but also at home in order to be more successful. Because of this situation, their children are losing their ethnic identity and, even more, they are ignoring their parents whose English is not very good.

For example, my aunt, who has been living in Chicago for fifteen years, has three children and they were all born in the States. The eighteen year old daughter speaks English as a native language and she speaks Korean very well too. She has no problems talking with her parents, but she still doesn't understand Korean jokes, and there are sometimes misunderstandings. The second daughter is fourteen years old, and she doesn't want to speak Korean. My aunt often gets upset with her because she is very Americanized and they cannot understand each other. Even when my aunt punishes her, this daughter does not understand what my aunt is talking about. I felt sympathy for my aunt whenever my fourteen year old cousin said, "Mom, what is your problem?" The third child is a twelve year old son. He speaks English to his parents and my aunt speaks Korean to him as she does to the second daughter. He also has a problem communicating with his parents. My aunt is trying to teach him to speak both languages very well, but it is very hard for him because he speaks English all day and does not understand why he should learn to speak Korean.

I think most immigrants are trying to preserve their native language in their new country, but this doesn't help very much in getting a good job. My aunt didn't teach Korean to her children in order to help them succeed in the U. S. ; she did so, hopefully, to help them



establish a Korean identity. Though the second generation is born in the new country, they often get confused about their identity because they look different from others, and also, if they visit their parent's country, they will probably feel different from other people there too. My cousins told me that when they visited Korea a few years ago, they felt different from other Koreans. They could even feel it just strolling around the street because they wore different clothes and walked differently.

We must realize that language is important and valuable for many reasons. Immigrants should make an effort not to be ignored by their children and to make their children understand their heritage by teaching them the parents' language. This is very important, not only for the harmony of the family, but also in helping the second generation establish their identity.

Choose the best answer.

1. Which of these statements is NOT true according to the first paragraph of the article?
 - A. Second generation immigrants are usually eager to learn their parents' native language.
 - B. It is often hard for first and second generation family members to communicate with each other.
 - C. Because second generation immigrant children often speak only English, they may lose their ethnic identity.
 - D. Sometimes second generation immigrant children ignore their parents because of language differences.
2. Which is NOT a reason that the 14-year-old sister has problems with her mother?
 - A. She doesn't want to speak Korean.
 - B. She doesn't love her mother.
 - C. She is very Americanized.
 - D. She does not understand her mother when she gets punished.
3. Why did the author's aunt try to teach her children to speak Korean?
 - A. To help them succeed in the U. S.
 - B. To help them find a good job.
 - C. To help them establish a Korean identity.
 - D. To help her improve her Korean language skills.
4. There are many reasons that second generation immigrants may get confused about their identity. Which of the following is NOT found in the article?
 - A. Their American friends may not see them as Korean-Americans