

The swinging single lifestyle of the stereotype is most possible for urban, Educated professional and technical people. Only they can afford the high rents and the lavish entertainment. Blue-collar and many white-collar people find few excitement in living singly in rundown apartments or crowding into a more desirable spot with several people sharing expenses. 1 ___

Several studies have shown that single people is not very different from married people in either social or personality characteristics. The same applies for personal happiness. Some single people, like some married people, are relatively happy with themselves and their lives. Others range from merely satisfied to quite unhappy. 2 ___
3 ___

Even in the best of circumstances, single living has its share of problems. Most of singles for example, manage their finances quite well, but seldom make investments for future as married couples are more likely to do. Income tax laws, adoption and credit regulations, housing rules, or advertisements, constantly remind the single person whose marriage is the only socially acceptable state. 4 ___
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7 ___

Most singles either devote an inordinate amount of time and energy cultivating heterosexual relationships, and experience loneliness. Most often it is both. The passing years bring a need for deep emotional relationships in that there is lasting security, even among prosperous young people. Most favor marriage in principal and gradually move toward it as a personal alternative. Ironically, their determination to avoid early, hasty marriage may result in their experiencing more satisfying marital relationships later in life, as old, more mature, independent, and realistic adults. 8 ___
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8

Optimism can help you to be happier, healthier and more successful. Pessimism leads, by contrast, to hopelessness, sickness and failure, and are linked to depression, loneliness and painful shyness. If people could think more positively, it will be like inoculating them against these mental 1 ___
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Take, for example, your job. It was found that the positive salesmen sold more insurance than the negative thinkers. 5 ___

how did they do it? The secret of an optimist's success is in his "explanatory style". When things go wrong, the pessimist tends to blame himself. "I'm not good at this," he says, "I always fail." The optimist looks at loopholes. He blames the weather, the phone connection, even the other person. That customer was in a bad mood, he thinks. When things go right, the optimist takes credit while the pessimist sees success as a fluke. 6 ___

During a research project, a group of students was asked to phone strangers and ask them to donate blood to the Red Cross. When they failed on the first call or two, pessimists said, "I can't do this." Optimists told themselves, "I need to try the different approach." 7 ___
8 ___

Negative or positive, it was self-fulfilling prophecy. If people feel hopelessly, they don't bother to acquire the skills they need succeed. 9 ___
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Passage 1

Few football grounds boast a more prestigious address than the Bernabeu, lies as it does on the 1. _____

Castellana, the three lining highway that runs through the heart of Madrid. As Real date back to 1902, when the Sociedad Madrid Football Club was formed, it was not until 1920 when the club was granted permission to use the Real (royal) prefix. Work began on the current stadium in October 1944. The land had been purchased on three million pesetas; construction costs totaled a further 38 million, a staggered sum for the time. The cost of the new stadium led to claims, never proving, that Real had received financial aid from General Franco's government. Under Bernabeu's patronage, Real Madrid became the greatest club side ever, won the European Champions Cup a record five times in a row between 1956 and 1960, a remarkable feat that is unlikely to be challenged. Madrid lies, quite literally, at the heart of Spain. This is no small coincidence that the capital's leading football club is seen like a symbol of all things Spanish, just as FC Barcelona is a beacon for the independent Catalan spirit.

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Passage 2

Many describe Freud as the most influential psychologist of all time. Yet not everyone recognize the profound effect of psychoanalytic theory in the way most of us look at human behavior, regardless of any formal exposure to Freud's works. For example, most adults in Western society accept the idea that behavior can be influenced by an unconscious part of the mind. We say things like "I must have done that consciously" or "Even though I didn't realize it consciously, maybe unconsciously I did." Although Freud was not the first to talk about the unconscious, no one ago, or probably since, has placed so many emphasis upon unconscious processes in explaining human behavior. Do you believe that dreams hold important psychological information, revealing inner fears and desires? If so, you are backing on an idea that Freud popularized. As people had been interpreting dreams for thousands of years, Freud was the first to incorporate dream interpretation into a larger psychological theory. When we talk about our dreams and try to figure it out, we are informally following a therapeutic procedure outlining by Freud at the turn of the century. Numerous examples of Freudian thought can be found in our daily language, as well as in modern literature and in motion pictures. Thus, an understanding of Freudian psychology is part of a good liberal arts education; it can aid the observant student to appreciating subtle and not-so-subtle references

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passage 1

- 1.lies -- lying.
- 2.three lining -- three lined.
- 3.as -- Though\Although.
- 4.when -- that.
- 5.on -- for.
- 6.staggered -- staggering.
- 7.proving -- proven.
- 8.won -- winning.
- 9.This -- It.
- 10.like -- as.

Passage2

1. recognize -- recognizes
2. in -- on
3. consciously -- unconsciously
4. ago -- before
5. many -- much
6. on -- \ 或者改成 up
7. As -- Although
8. it -- them
9. outlining -- outlined
10. to -- in