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全国 2007 年 7 月高等教育自学考试

英语阅读(一)试题

课程代码:00595

请将答案填在答题纸相应位置上,全部题目用英文作答(翻译题除外)

I. Careful Reading. (40 points, 2 points for each)

Directions: Read the following passages carefully. Decide on the best answer and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

The desire for friendship is always with us but we do not always have friends. In fact, the first thing that our own experiences, as well as many of the great philosophers, tell us about true friendship is that it is very rare. A lot of our associations seem like friendships at first, only to break down and disappear in time. These lack what might be called the “prerequisites (先决条件)”. In trying to set down what they are, we must begin by clearly distinguishing between relationships that are accidental and transient and those that are essential and enduring.

Aristotle offers us substantial help here by pointing out that there are three kinds of friendship: the friendships based (1) on utility, (2) on pleasure, and (3) on virtue.

The friendships of utility and pleasure go together and are no doubt the most common. Everyone has experienced them. People are “friendly” to their business associates, neighbors, the members of their car pool, and even on trains, boats and airplanes. This kind of good manners is, to some degree, a form of friendship, the friendship of utility, of mutual convenience.

These lower forms of friendship are not necessarily bad, but they are inadequate. One of their defects results from the fact that they depend on and vary with circumstances. This is why they can quickly arise and just as quickly disappear. By contrast, when the *Book of Proverbs* says, "A friend loves at all times," it is referring to a higher form of friendship that does not depend on circumstance. In order to overcome the effect of time and chance occurrence, it must be based on the inherent qualities of the individuals involved. A friendship so secured cannot be a passing friendship.

True friendship, then, is more than (although it often includes) both utility and pleasure. For Aristotle, such a friendship must be based on a good moral character. Only in that way can it last. Further, it must develop slowly, since it presupposes familiarity, knowledge, and eventually mutual trust.

1. The subject matter of this passage is _____.
 - A. essential and enduring relationships
 - B. friendship
 - C. friendship based on utility and pleasure
 - D. accidental relationships
2. Which of the following is a form of friendship of pleasure, of mutual enjoyment?
 - A. People are friendly to their golf partners.
 - B. People are friendly to those who entertain them.
 - C. People are friendly to others at a cocktail party.
 - D. All of the above.
3. One of the disadvantages of the friendship based on utility and pleasure is that _____.
 - A. it is inadequate
 - B. it is bad
 - C. it develops very slowly
 - D. it is unnecessary and lacks mutual understanding
4. A form of friendship based on _____ does not depend on circumstance.
 - A. utility
 - B. pleasure
 - C. virtue
 - D. mutual convenience

5. Next the author would probably discuss in detail _____.
- A. perfect relationships B. perfect friendship
C. the weak points of perfect friendship D. the essence of friendship

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

What do you know about the sea? We know that it looks very pretty when the sun is shining on it. We also know that it can be very rough when there is a strong wind. What other things do we know about it?

The first thing to remember is that the sea is very big. When you look at the map of the world you will find there is more water than land. The sea covers three quarters of the world.

The sea is also very deep in some places. It is not deep everywhere. Some parts of the sea are very shallow. But in some places the depth of the sea is very great. There is one spot, near Japan, where the sea is nearly 11 kilometers deep! The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometers high. If that mountain were put into the sea at that place, there would be 2 kilometers of water above it! What a deep place!

If you have swum in the sea, you know that it is salty. You can taste the salt. Rivers, which flow into the sea, carry salt from the land into the sea. Some parts of the sea are more salty than other parts. There is one sea, called the Dead Sea, which is very salty. It is so salty that swimmers cannot sink! Fish cannot live in the Dead Sea!

In most parts of the sea, there are plenty of fishes and plants. Some live near the top of the sea. Others live deep down. There are also millions of tiny living things that float in the sea. These floating things are so small that it is hard to see them. Many fish live by eating these.

The sea can be very cold. Divers, who go deep down in the sea, know this. On the top the water may be warm. When the diver goes downwards, the sea becomes colder and colder. Another thing happens. When the diver goes deeper, the water above presses down on him. It squeezes him. Then the diver has to wear clothes made of metal. But he cannot go very deep. Some people who wanted to go very deep used very strong diving ship! They went down to the deepest part of the sea in it. They went down to a depth of eleven kilometers!

6. When does the sea look beautiful?
- A. When it is calm.
 - B. When the weather is fine.
 - C. When there is a strong wind.
 - D. When there is a storm.
7. How much of the earth's surface does land cover?
- A. 15%.
 - B. 25%.
 - C. 30%.
 - D. 45%.
8. Why does the author cite the sea somewhere near Japan?
- A. To show that the sea in some places is very deep.
 - B. To show that the sea in some places is very shallow.
 - C. To show that its depth is 9 kilometers greater than the height of the highest mountain.
 - D. To show that its depth is 11 kilometers greater than the height of the highest mountain.
9. Which of the following statements about the Dead Sea is NOT true?
- A. There are plenty of fishes in it.
 - B. It is a safe place for swimmers.
 - C. It is extremely salty.
 - D. No fish can be found in it.
10. Why can't people go very deep in the sea?
- A. Because the deepest part of the sea is very cold.
 - B. Because the deepest part of the sea is very rough.
 - C. Because the pressure of water at great depths is unendurable.
 - D. Because fierce fish usually live there.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

People travel for a lot of reasons. Some tourists go to see battlefields or religious shrines. Others are looking for culture, or simply want to have their picture taken in front of famous places. But most European tourists are looking for a sunny beach to lie on.

Northern Europeans are willing to pay a lot of money and put up with a lot of inconveniences for the sun because they have so little of it. Residents of cities like London, Copenhagen and Amsterdam spend a lot of their winter in the dark because the days are so short, and much of the rest of the year in the rain. This is the reason the Mediterranean has always attracted them. Every summer, more than 25 million people travel to Mediterranean resorts and beaches for their vacation. They all come for the same reason: sun!

The huge crowds mean lots of money for the economies of Mediterranean countries. Italy's 30,000 hotels are booked solid every summer. And 13 million people camp out on French beaches, parks and roadsides. Spain's long sandy coastline attracts more people than anywhere else. 37 million tourists visit yearly, or one tourist for every person living in Spain.

But there are signs that the area is getting more tourism than it can handle. The Mediterranean is already one of the most polluted seas on earth. And with increased tourism, it's getting worse. The French can't figure out what to do with all the garbage left by campers around St. Tropez. And in many places, swimming is dangerous because of pollution.

None of this, however, is spoiling anyone's fun. The Mediterranean gets more popular every year with tourists. Obviously, they don't go there for clean water and solitude. They tolerate traffic jams and seem to like crowded beaches. They don't even mind the pollution. No matter how dirty the water is, the coastline still looks beautiful. And as long as the sun shines, it's still better than sitting in the cold rain in Berlin, London or Oslo.

11. The writer seems to imply that Europeans travel mostly for the reason that

- _____.
- A. they want to see historic remains or religious spots
 - B. they are interested in different cultural traditions and social customs
 - C. they would like to take pictures in front of famous sites
 - D. they wish to escape from the cold, dark and rainy days back at home

12. In paragraph 2, cities like London, Copenhagen and Amsterdam are mentioned _____.
- A. to show that they are not good cities in terms of geography and climate
 - B. to tell us how wealthy their residents are
 - C. to suggest that these cities lack places of historic interest and scenic beauty
 - D. to prove that they have got more tourism than they can handle
13. According to the passage, which of the following countries attracts more tourists than the others?
- A. Italy.
 - B. Spain.
 - C. France.
 - D. Greece.
14. The latter half of the last sentence in paragraph 3, i.e., “or one tourist for every person living in Spain” means _____.
- A. all the 37 million people living in Spain are tourists
 - B. every year almost as many tourists visit Spain as there are people living in that country
 - C. every person living in Spain has to take care of a tourist
 - D. every Spanish is visited by a tourist every year
15. According to the passage, which of the following factors might spoil the tourists' fun at Mediterranean resorts and beaches?
- A. Polluted water.
 - B. Crowded buses.
 - C. Traffic jams.
 - D. Rainy weather.

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Evidence that pesticides have long-term deadly effects on human beings has started to accumulate, and recently Robert Finch, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, expressed his extreme worries about the pesticide situation. Simultaneously the petrochemical industry continues its unconscious poison-selling. For instance, Shell Chemical has been carrying on a high-pressure campaign to sell the insecticide Azodrin to farmers as a killer of cotton pests. They continue their programme even though they know that Azodrin is not only ineffective, but often increases the pest density. They've covered themselves nicely in an advertisement which states “Even if an overpowering migration develops, the flexibility of Azodrin lets you regain control fast. Just increase the dosage according to label recommendations.” It's a great game — get people to apply the poison and kill the natural enemies of the insects. Then blame the increased insects on “migration” and sell even more pesticide!

Right now fisheries are being wiped out by over-exploitation, made easy by modern electronic equipment. The companies producing the equipment know this. They even boast in advertising that only their equipment will keep fishermen in business until the final kill. Profits must obviously be maximized in the short run. Indeed, Western society is in the process of completing the destruction of the planet for economic gain. And, sadly, most of the rest of the world is eager for the opportunity to imitate our behavior. But the underdeveloped peoples will be denied that opportunity — the days of robbing the planet of its resources are drawing surely to a close.

Most of the people who are going to die in the greatest disaster in the history of man have already been born. Both worldwide disaster and thermonuclear war are made more probable as population growth continues. These, along with famine, make up the trio of potential “death rate solutions” to the population problem — solutions in which the birth rate-death rate imbalance is redressed by a rise in the death rate rather than by a lowering of the birth rate. Make no mistake about it, *the imbalance will be set right*. The shape of the population-growth curve is one familiar to the biologist. It is the outbreak part of an outbreak-crash sequence. A population grows rapidly in the presence of abundant resources, finally runs out of food or some other necessity, and crashes to a low level or dies out. Man is not only running out of food, he is also destroying the life support systems of the Spaceship Earth.

16. Shell Chemical is mentioned as an example of _____.
A. an insect killer B. an enemy of humans
C. an insecticide producer D. an unconscious poison seller
17. The author's attitude towards future can be characterized as _____.
A. uncertain B. indifferent
C. pessimistic D. inquisitive
18. Western countries are competing _____.
A. for the exploitation of the earth's resources
B. with each other for the control of fishing waters
C. for the production of modern electronic equipment
D. in trade against the third world countries

19. This passage is most likely part of _____ taken from _____.
- A. an investigation of natural resources ... a science journal
 - B. an essay on eco-disaster ... the Environmental Handbook
 - C. an article on population growth ... a textbook
 - D. a news report ... a newspaper
20. From this passage we can assume that _____.
- A. ultimately man will misuse his talents to destroy his environment and exploit his skill to that effect
 - B. people from underdeveloped countries will be denied the right to make advanced equipment
 - C. a worldwide disaster is a direct result of population density
 - D. the days of robbing the earth of its resources have drawn to a stop

II. Speed Reading. (10 points, 1 point for each)

Directions: Skim or scan the following passages. Decide on the best answer and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

Passage 5

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following passage.

English food has a bad reputation abroad. This is most probably because foreigners in England are often obliged to eat in the more “popular” type of restaurant. Here it is necessary to prepare food rapidly in large quantities, and the taste of the food inevitably suffers, though its quality, from the point of view of nourishment, is quite satisfactory. Still, it is rather dull and not always attractively presented. Moreover, the Englishman eating in a cheap or medium price restaurant is usually in a hurry — at least at lunch — and a meal eaten in a leisurely manner in pleasant surroundings is always far more enjoyable than a meal taken hastily in a business-like atmosphere. In general, it is possible to get an adequate meal at a reasonable price; in fact, such a meal may be less expensive than similar food abroad. For those with money to spare, there are restaurants that compare favorably with the best in any country.

In many countries breakfast is a snack rather than a meal, but the traditional English breakfast is a full meal. Some people have porridge to begin with. If porridge is prepared from coarse oatmeal (in the proper Scottish manner) it is a tasty, economical and nourishing dish, especially when it is eaten with milk or cream, and sugar or salt. Then comes a substantial, usually cooked, course such as bacon and eggs, sausages and bacon. Yorkshire ham is also a breakfast specialty. Afterwards comes toast, with butter and marmalade, and perhaps some fruit. Tea or coffee is drunk with the meal. Many English people now take such a full breakfast only on Sunday morning.

The traditional English meal (lunch or dinner, lunch generally being the lighter meal) is based on plain, simply-cooked food. British beefsteak is perfect (with the best steaks coming from the Scotch Angus cattle) and is accompanied by roast potatoes, or potatoes done in their jackets; a second vegetable (probably cabbage or carrots), and Yorkshire pudding (baked batter, a mixture of flour, egg, milk and salt).

Apple pie is a favorite sweet, and English puddings, of which there are various types, are an excellent ending to a meal, especially in winter.

In recent years the British have become more international in their eating habits, and many families frequently sit down to meals whose ingredients may come from India, China, or indeed anywhere in the world.

21. The food served in the “popular” restaurants is _____.
- A. cheap and delicious B. expensive but nourishing
C. cheap, delicious and nourishing D. cheap, nourishing but untasty
22. The oatmeal porridge is tasty when eaten with _____.
- A. bacon and eggs B. eggs and milk
C. salt and sugar D. salt and cream
23. Tea or coffee is drunk _____.
- A. after the meal B. before the meal
C. during the meal D. at tea time
24. Which is the most favorite food in Britain in winter?
- A. Sweet pie. B. Grain food.
C. English pudding. D. British beefsteak.

Passage 6

Questions 25 to 27 are based on the following passage.

In the last 500 years, nothing about people — not their clothes, ideas, or languages — has changed as much as what they eat. The original chocolate drink was made from the seeds of the cocoa tree by South American Indians. The Spanish introduced it to the rest of the world during the 1500's. And although it was very expensive, it quickly became fashionable. In London shops where chocolate drinks were served became important meeting places. Some still exist today.

The potato is also from the New World. Around 1600, the Spanish brought it from Peru to Europe, where it soon was widely grown. Ireland became so dependent on it that thousands of Irish people starved when the crop failed during the "Potato Famine" of 1845-1846, and thousands more were forced to emigrate to America.

There are many other foods that have traveled from South America to the Old World. But some others went in the opposite direction. Brazil is now the world's largest grower of coffee, and coffee is an important crop in Colombia and other South American countries. But it is native to Ethiopia. It was first made into a drink by Arabs during the 1400's.

According to an Arabic legend, coffee was discovered when a goatherd named Kaldi noticed that his goats were attracted to the red berries on a coffee bush. He tried one and experienced the "wide-awake" feeling that one-third of the world's population now starts the day with.

25. According to the passage, which of the following has changed the most in the last 500 years?

- A. Food.
- B. Chocolate.
- C. Potato.
- D. Coffee.

26. "Some" in "Some still exist today" means _____.

- A. some cocoa trees
- B. some chocolate drinks
- C. some shops
- D. some South American Indians

27. Coffee originally came from _____.
- A. Brazil
B. Colombia
C. Ethiopia
D. Arabia

Passage 7

Questions 28 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Most people read newspapers for the news of the day. The typical daily newspaper contains articles about local, regional, national and international news, as well as sports news, weather reports, editorials and other features. In large cities, newspaper readers can often choose between a “morning paper” distributed early in the morning and “evening paper” distributed at the end of the workday. Most American newspapers also publish an enlarged Sunday edition containing articles about the news of the day and of the week, plus a number of entertainment and advertising supplements. Daily newspapers are designed to be read quickly by busy people looking for specific information. The Sunday papers, on the other hand, are intended to entertain as well as inform, and they tend to be read leisurely by all members of the family. Other types of newspapers include campus newspapers, written by students at universities, and weekly newspapers, usually intended for a specific audience.

News magazines such as *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *U.S. News and World Report* are published weekly. They contain articles about the important national and international news of the week, and special sections are devoted to news about such areas as business, science, education and the arts. News magazines are a popular source of general information on a wide range of recent events. They also feature longer articles dealing with the influence of current events on modern life.

28. Which type of newspapers is distributed at the end of a workday?
- A. A morning paper.
B. A campus newspaper.
C. An evening paper.
D. A Sunday newspaper.
29. Which type of newspapers contains a number of entertainment and advertising supplements?
- A. A morning paper.
B. A campus newspaper.
C. An evening paper.
D. A Sunday newspaper.

30. Long articles dealing with the influence of current events on modern life are often found in _____.

- A. news magazines
B. Sunday newspapers
C. daily newspapers
D. network news programs

III. Discourse Cloze. (10 points, 1 point for each)

Directions: The following passage is taken from the textbook. Read the passage and fill in the numbered spaces (there are more suggested answers than necessary). Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Hollywood suggests glamour, (31) _____. Hollywood suggests luxurious houses with vast palm-fringed swimming pools, cocktail bars and furnishings fit for a millionaire. And the big movie stars were millionaires. Many spent their fortunes on yachts, Rolls Royces and diamonds. A few of them lost their glamour quite suddenly and were left with nothing but emptiness and colossal debts.

Movies were first made in Hollywood before World War I. The constant sunshine and mild climate of southern California made it (32) _____. Hollywood's fame and fortune reached its peak in the 1930s and 1940s, (33) _____. Most of the famous motion pictures corporations of those days, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Columbia and Warner Brothers are still very much in business and great stars like Greta Garbo, Marlene Dietrich, Charlie Chaplin, Gary Cooper, and many others besides, have become immortal.

In those days Hollywood was like a magnet, (34) _____. Most of them had only their good looks to recommend them and had no acting experience — or ability — whatsoever. Occasionally they got jobs, if they were lucky enough to be noticed. Gary Cooper was one of the few who was noticed. He started as a stunt rider, and from there rose to be one of the great stars of the early Westerners. Many of the girls got jobs in cafes or gas stations, and as they served their customers they tossed their heads and swung their hips, (35) _____. Most of them hoped in vain.

As for the stars themselves, they were held on a tight rein by the studio chiefs who could make or break all but the stars with really big appeal. The stars were “persuaded” to sign seven-year contracts, during which time the studios built up their images. Under their contracts (36) _____. Their studios decided everything.

No country in the world has developed so expertly the skill of advertising as the Americans. They advertise everything, (37) _____. The Hollywood studios, by means of advertising, turned starlets into superstars. Many studio chiefs were tyrants, determined to get their own way at all costs, no matter how unscrupulous the means.

Stars were often typecast and if he or she appealed to the public as a lover, then he or she always played the part of a lover. A star who was a hit as a cowboy or a bad guy, got the same kind of role again and again. There was little arguing. "You're the perfect dumb blond, baby, and that's how you're going to stay," they would say. They even tried to interfere in their stars' private lives: "No, sugar! You just can't marry Mel Billigan. He's too intellectual. He'd destroy your image." Only when they ceased to be stars did some of them discover that they were also good actors! Movie stars like Bette Davis, Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy and James Mason gave distinguished performances in character parts as well as leading roles.

(38) _____. Most movies today are filmed on location, that is to say, in the cities, in the countryside, and in any part of the world that the script demands. The Hollywood studios are still standing, but most of them have been leased to television networks. About 80% of all American TV entertainment comes from Hollywood.

Yet Hollywood has not lost all its glamour. Movie stars still live there, or in neighboring Beverley Hills, and so do many of the famous and wealthy people who have made their homes in southern California. There is also the attractive Hollywood Bowl, the huge outdoor amphitheater (39) _____.

Hollywood, above all, has the glamour of the past. It is a name (40) _____, and for many years to come the old Hollywood movies will be shown again and again in movie houses and on television screens all over the world.

(from *Hollywood*)

- A. from ice cream to candidates for the Presidency
- B. an ideal site for shooting motion pictures
- C. drawing ambitious young men and women from all over the world

- D. hoping to attract the attentions of some important person connected with the movies
- E. the stars did not have the right to choose their parts
- F. where every summer since 1922 Symphonies Under the Stars are played by America's best orchestras before packed audiences
- G. Hollywood became part of greater Los Angeles in 1910, and just one year later the first motion picture studio was established
- H. Today, Hollywood is synonymous with the film industry, portraying visions of glamour and nostalgia unmatched anywhere else
- I. Hollywood is no longer the heart of the world's motion picture industry
- J. a place where the young star-truck teenagers could, with a bit of luck, fulfill their dreams
- K. which will always be associated with motion picture-making
- L. the golden days of the black and white movies

IV. Word Formations. (10 points, 1 point for each)

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in the brackets. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

- 41. (consider) In judging our work you should take into _____ the fact that we have been very busy recently.
- 42. (crime) Although there are highly professional _____ involved in car theft, almost 90 percent of car theft is committed by the opportunists.
- 43. (success) _____ candidates, students who could not be accepted, were told to apply again the following year.
- 44. (communicate) TV is another major instrument of _____, permitting us to see as well as to hear the performer.
- 45. (appear) Since its _____, TV has had a tremendous effect on the daily life of people everywhere.
- 46. (large) They are going to _____ a house by adding a new wing this summer.
- 47. (pollute) Geologists can provide the essential background information on rock and soil chemistry as well as the chemical forms of heavy metal _____.

48. (improve) If there is any change, a slight _____ will be seen in southern Asia.
49. (wonder) After the sportsmen march out of the stadium, the host country puts on a _____ display.
50. (important) The _____ of particular metals in the human diet has been realized within the past few decades.

V. Gap Filling. (10 points, 1 point for each)

Directions: The following passage is taken from the textbook. Fill in the numbered gaps with the correct form of the words or phrases in the box (there are more words than necessary). Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

what	grow	shame	that	value
means	suit	whether	do	advance
produce	which	take		

Education is not an end, but a (51) _____ to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the aim of educating them. Our purpose is to fit them for life. Life is varied; so is education. As soon as we realize the fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a proper system of education.

In some countries with (52) _____ industries, they have free education for all. Under this system, people, no matter (53) _____ they are rich or poor, clever or foolish, have a chance to be educated at universities or colleges. They have for some time thought, by free education for all, they can solve all the problems of a society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough. We find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them to fill. As a result of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think is "low" work. In fact, to work with one's hands is thought to be dirty and (54) _____ in such countries.

But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is as important as (55) _____ of a professor. We can live without education, but we should die if none of us (56) _____ crops. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. If there were no service people, because everyone was ashamed to do such work, the professors would have to waste much of their time (57) _____ housework.

On the other hand, if all the farmers were completely uneducated, their (58) _____ would remain low. As the population grows larger and larger in the modern world, we would die if we did not have enough food.

In fact, when we say all of us must be educated to fit ourselves for life, it means that all must be educated: firstly, to realize that everyone can do whatever job is (59) _____ to his brain and ability; secondly, to understand that all jobs are necessary to society and that it is bad to be ashamed of one's own work or to look down upon someone else's; thirdly, to master all the necessary know-how to do one's job well. Only such education can be called (60) _____ to society.

(from *The Value of Education*)

VI. Short Answer Questions. (10 points, 5 points for each)

Directions: The following 2 questions are based on Passage 4 in this test paper. Read the passage carefully again and answer the questions briefly by referring back to Passage 4. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

61. What is Robert Finch's attitude to the pesticide situation? Why?
62. According to the passage, what are the three points of potential "death rate solutions" to the population problem? How do "the death rate solutions" influence the birth rate-death rate imbalance?

VII. Translation. (10 points, 2 points for each)

Directions: The following excerpt is taken from the textbook. Read the paragraph carefully and translate into Chinese each of the numbered and underlined parts.

(63) It is generally accepted that the experiences of the child in his first years largely determine his character and later personality. Every experience teaches the child something and the effects are cumulative. (64) "Upbringing" is normally used to refer to the treatment and training of the child within the home. (65) This is closely related to the treatment and training of the child in school, which is usually distinguished by the term "education". In a society such as ours, both parents and teachers are responsible for the opportunities provided for the development of the child, so that upbringing and education are interdependent.

The ideals and practices of child rearing vary from culture to culture. (66) In general, the more rural the community, the more uniform are the customs of child upbringing. In more technologically developed societies, the period of childhood and adolescence tends to be extended over a long time, resulting in more opportunity for education and greater variety in character development.

Early upbringing in the home is naturally affected both by the cultural pattern of the community and by the parents' capabilities and their aims and depends not only on upbringing and education but also on the innate abilities of the child. (67) Wild differences of innate intelligence and temperament exist even in children of the same family.

(from *Bringing Up Children*)