

2023 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

## 英语阅读(一) 试题

课程代码:00595

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

### 选择题部分

注意事项:

每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

#### I. CAREFUL READING

**Read the following passages carefully. Decide on the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points, 2 points each)**

##### Passage 1

*Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.*

Are the endless decisions of modern life leading to decision fatigue, depleting (耗尽) our willpower (意志力) to the point that we end up making increasingly poor, even self-destructive choices?

In an excerpt adapted from his book, John Tierney makes the case that they do. The piece opens with a description of research on parole (假释) decisions made by Israeli judges, which found that the judges were dramatically more likely to free prisoners earlier in the day or right after lunch, compared with other times.

But Stanford psychology professor Carol Dweck has found an interesting perspective. Her research shows that while decision fatigue does occur, it primarily affects those who believe that willpower runs out quickly.

“We find that people get fatigued or depleted after a difficult task only when they believe that willpower is a limited resource, but not when they believe it’s not so limited,” says Dweck. Because the majority of people tend to view their stores of willpower as being limited, the effect appears universal in studies that don’t distinguish between people holding various beliefs.

“If you look over our studies, we get effects that look like overall fatigue. But when you break it down into the people who believe willpower is limited and those who don’t, you have two separate groups,” says Dweck. “In fact, in some cases, the people who believe that willpower is not so limited actually perform better after a difficult task.”

In the excerpt, Tierney cites research showing that consumption of sugar restores depleted willpower. One study involved giving people either thick, tasty milkshakes or flavorless, low-fat drinks after a series of decision-based tasks had reduced their performance. As long as the food contained sugar, it didn’t matter whether the stuff was rewardingly tasty. Although the researchers initially thought that indulging in something pleasurable would reduce participants’ decision fatigue, it turned out that it was the sugar, not the pleasure, that actually boosted brain performance.

Other studies have shown that, similarly, sugar consumption reduces people’s expressions of prejudice, presumably by helping them maintain self-restraint.

Dweck has tested how this idea fits with her theory on willpower: “We find that sugar improves self-control only for the people who believe in limited willpower,” she says. “We think that people who believe in limited willpower are always checking to see how fatigued they are. If they feel fatigued, they show a deficit. If you give them sugar and they get a surge of energy, they don’t show a deficit.”

1. According to Tierney’s excerpt, Israeli judges were more likely to free prisoners \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. when they were hungry
  - B. when they felt relaxed
  - C. later in the day
  - D. right after lunch
2. According to Dweck’s research, decision fatigue tends to affect those who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. hold conflicting beliefs
  - B. have few financial resources
  - C. develop self-destructive habits
  - D. think their willpower is limited
3. What do Tierney and Dweck agree on?
  - A. Choice making takes time.
  - B. Decision fatigue happens.
  - C. Beliefs affect behavior.
  - D. Willpower is infinite.

4. What would help reduce decision fatigue according to Paragraph 6?
  - A. A fat-free drink.
  - B. A sugary cookie.
  - C. A pleasurable exercise.
  - D. A comforting atmosphere.
5. What effect does sugar have on those believing in limited willpower according to Dweck?
  - A. It weakens their brain performance.
  - B. It causes a deficit of energy.
  - C. It boosts their self-control.
  - D. It intensifies their fatigue.

### Passage 2

*Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.*

Feedback, I am told, is like a delicious dish for service providers. That's all very well for those that receive it, but where is the reward for those that give it? I'm pretty tired of getting back from a business trip and finding my inbox filled with every supplier that I used asking for my commentary on their services. The airline, my car hire and the hotels I stayed at all use their possession of my email address to send their requests for my opinion.

If I am sufficiently bothered to click into their surveys, I reckon I could waste a good half an hour ticking boxes and adding remarks. Some of these requests for my observations suggest I might win a prize by being added to a draw. Who, I wonder, ever wins? Are there lists of those who benefit? I doubt it.

Why are we getting this constant deluge (接连不断) of requests to help businesses improve themselves? Hotels are the worst. It never happened 30 years ago and I blame the Internet. Ever since that innovation, hotel chains have been using electronic survey tools to track guest satisfaction and monitor quality among their properties. Based on an analysis of chains that have purchased the industry guest satisfaction surveys by JD Power, hotel brands with higher scores apparently make more money than those with lower ones.

Well, that makes sense, and it proves that these surveys are just a cheap way of asking me to improve someone else's enterprise. And while the business traveller might think that their suggestions are being taken into account to improve their future experiences, it's actually only the scores in the boxes that are being used by an anonymous head office to monitor operational management's effectiveness.

The pressure is on the operator to keep satisfaction high, and numbers can be manipulated by the design of the questions and the focus of the form. Trend history shows that respondents

(调查对象) consistently rate facility higher than service. Removing some of the questions about service and adding a few about the quality of the bedding can spin the overall scores positively.

Wherever service is involved, it appears that satisfaction scores fall. The School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University has produced a number of studies of such surveys that show a 20% drop in approval ratings between physical facilities and service.

All of this seems to indicate that surveys can be designed to fit whatever the originator wishes to hear.

6. What annoys the author upon his return from a business trip?
  - A. He is informed of having no reward for his overwork.
  - B. He is asked to comment on his service providers.
  - C. He fails to receive some of his expected emails.
  - D. He forgets to claim his luggage at the airport.
7. What does the author think of the prize offering for taking surveys according to Paragraph 2?
  - A. It is a lure.
  - B. It is a joke.
  - C. It is a trend.
  - D. It is a routine.
8. What does the author think electronic survey tools help hotels to do?
  - A. Satisfy their customers' needs.
  - B. Expand their business scope.
  - C. Innovate their facilities.
  - D. Generate great profits.
9. Which part of customers' feedback matters most to hotels according to the author?
  - A. The customers' scores.
  - B. The customers' suggestions.
  - C. The customers' experiences.
  - D. The customers' backgrounds.
10. What questions are likely to be added to surveys to meet hotels' expectations?
  - A. Those about their facilities.
  - B. Those about their room service.
  - C. Those about their food offering.
  - D. Those about their online booking.

### Passage 3

*Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.*

Becky Evans, a psychology graduate student at the University of Liverpool, recently devised a survey for cat owners who think their cats are psychopaths (精神病患者). The survey asks owners to describe the allegedly psychopathic behaviors, and so far they have included bullying other pets, and waiting on the kitchen counter to jump on unsuspecting family members.

There's always a comparison when we talk about cats, says Mikel Maria Delgado from the University of California. And that comparison is with dogs, which humans have spent thousands more years domesticating (驯化). "We like things that remind us of us," Delgado said. "We like smiling. We like dogs doing what we tell them. We like that they attend to us very quickly."

Cats, she pointed out, simply don't have the facial muscles to make the variety of expressions a dog can. So when we look at a cat staring at us with no feelings, it looks like a psychopath who cannot show emotion. But that's just its face. Cats communicate not with facial expressions but through the positions of their ears and tails.

Dogs, on the other hand, have learned to imitate humans. They pull their mouths back into something resembling a smile. They hang their heads in a way that looks super guilty. Dogs that repeatedly raise their eyebrows to make cute puppy faces are more likely to be adopted out of shelters.

As to pet-owner attachment, Delgado said cats are no different from dogs. But she noted that dogs are used to their owners taking them to new places, while cats are territorial, so what looks like indifference to their owners might just be overwhelming anxiety about a new, strange environment.

There're terrifying cats, but there're also cats who just want to stay somewhere all day. Evans has a lovely cat, who definitely is not a psychopath.

The survey, Evans hopes, is just the first step in devising a way to measure psychopathy in cats. She'd like to eventually study cats in their natural habitat—their house—so as not to rely on the word of their owners. The ultimate goal of the research is to devise a test for shelters so they can better match cats with owners. Whether it's fair to call a cat a psychopath, we naturally do it, and it affects how well new owners and their cats will get along.

11. What is characteristic of the cats described by their owners surveyed recently?
- A. Being aggressive.
  - B. Being amusing.
  - C. Being gentle.
  - D. Being quiet.
12. In what aspect do we expect cats to resemble dogs according to Delgado?
- A. Making facial expressions.
  - B. Playing with other pets.
  - C. Attending to other pets.
  - D. Giving us greetings.
13. According to Paragraph 3, cats communicate with humans with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their mouths
  - B. their eyes
  - C. their ears
  - D. their legs
14. Which of the following is most likely to scare a cat?
- A. An indifferent owner.
  - B. A poor shelter.
  - C. A new place.
  - D. A fierce dog.
15. What remains a question to Evans?
- A. What cats' shelters look like.
  - B. Whether cats are psychopaths.
  - C. Where owners can find their cats.
  - D. Why pet stores should be assessed.

#### Passage 4

*Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.*

Newton resident David Porat wants to set an example for his community. Shrugging off heat waves, insect bites, and parking tickets, the 84-year-old retired electrical engineer and consultant spends his days scraping, cleaning, and repainting some of the city's many fire hydrants (消防栓).

The inspiration came on a visit to Medford, when he was struck by the difference between the hydrants there and those in Newton. "It's an old town but all the hydrants on the highway look good, painted nicely, taken care of," he said. "And you come to Newton and

you don't see that. You see a lot of them are neglected.”

Porat reached out to the Newton Parks, Recreation, and Culture Department to obtain permission and get his materials. Then, he began the hard work of restoring each hydrant.

“It's a three-step process,” he said. “First scraping most of the paint by hand with scrapers and sandpaper, things like that. Then I free-paint them with a cleaner and paint.”

By his own estimate, he has repainted over 520 of Newton's more than 2,500 fire hydrants, many of which had not been painted or cleaned for years.

Porat retired two years ago, but he said he still does occasional consulting. “Some people hate work, you know, some people can dread Mondays,” Porat said. “I couldn't wait for Monday.”

This past winter, Porat said, he paused because paint cannot set at lower temperatures. But with warm weather here and a fresh supply of paint from the city government, he has started up again and plans to continue for the foreseeable (可预见的) future.

Porat said something that often strikes him while painting is the different reactions he gets from passersby in different neighborhoods. “Some sections when you come there and they see you doing it, they come to talk to you,” he said. “They come bring me bottled water. They offer me a bench to sit on. On the other hand if you go to a public place like Newton Centre, you're invisible.”

Porat said he does the work to give back to the community and set a good example. “That's why I want to volunteer, and I want to show other people that you can help if you care and you think about it,” he said. “It's not a chore (乏味无聊的工作) for me.”

16. In repainting the hydrants, Porat has to face \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dog bites
- B. hot weather
- C. lack of materials
- D. high parking fees

17. Before his retirement, Porat worked \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. as an electrical engineer
- B. as a fire hydrant designer
- C. for the government
- D. for his community

18. Who supplied Porat with the materials for painting the hydrants?
- A. His family.
  - B. His community.
  - C. A local business.
  - D. The local government.
19. How did people react when Porat painted the hydrants in Newton Centre?
- A. They treated him with water.
  - B. They asked him to take a break.
  - C. They paid little attention to him.
  - D. They were curious about his work.
20. What is Porat's intention by volunteering to paint the hydrants?
- A. To show his potential for a new job.
  - B. To inspire others to follow his example.
  - C. To relieve the boredom of his retirement.
  - D. To increase his popularity in the community.

## II. SPEED READING

**Skim or scan the following passages, and then decide on the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)**

### Passage 5

*Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.*

Elements of the Garifuna culture—including music, dance, and language—were listed as a UNESCO Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible (非物质的) Heritage of Humanity in 2001. Around that same time, Garifuna musicians and cultural activists had a plan: Create irresistible melodies, sung entirely in Garifuna, to rally young Garinagu to embrace the culture and learn the language.

Or, as Garifuna singer, songwriter, and UNESCO Artist of Peace Andy Palacio of Belize said in a 2007 interview: Make the Garifuna culture “cool.”

Punta rock did just that. Traditional punta relies heavily on drums and maracas (响葫芦), with sounds that echo that of the Garinagu's African ancestors. Paranda, another classic Garifuna music style, adds guitar to the melodies, which hints at the culture's Central American influence.

Punta rock is “the one that really blows up,” says Alvin Laredo, a Garifuna tour guide. It's similar to punta, but with a keyboard, electric guitar, and horns—the perfect mix to appear

on the world stage.

Palacio, a leader in the cultural renaissance, gathered Garifuna musicians across Central America to form the Garifuna Collective band in 2007. Their Garifuna lyrics sent a powerful message: It's time to defend our culture.

"Music made me fascinated with the culture; it became an identity," says Kevin Ramirez, a Garifuna musician and producer based in New York, where his parents, both Garifuna, immigrated from Honduras. Ramirez grew up learning about his family's culture, but, as a Garifuna American, he struggled to understand his identity. "I'm Black, but the Black Americans didn't embrace me because I spoke Spanish; I spoke Spanish, but Latinos didn't embrace me because I'm Black."

He found a sense of belonging after visiting Honduras and attending live Garifuna music shows; these travels inspired him to start Hagucha Records, one of today's top Garifuna record labels. His story of promoting and spreading the culture and language through song mirrors the path of many contemporary Garifuna artists.

Take musician James Lovell, who adopted the language at age 16 to follow in the footsteps of his favourite Belizean musician and cultural revivalist, Pen Cayetano, "the king of punta rock." Lovell became part of a larger grassroots effort to teach the language in New York. Increasingly, many Garifuna language lessons are now available online.

Will music save the Garifuna language? Time will tell. Garifuna remains on UNESCO's endangered-language list, last updated in 2010. And, as the Hawaiians learned from reviving their own language after colonization (殖民化), this kind of revival is a long, multi-generational road.

21. Garifuna musicians and cultural activists made a plan in 2001 to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. protect Garifuna musical instruments
  - B. produce Garifuna melodies
  - C. learn the Garifuna language
  - D. revive the Garifuna dance
22. Which of the following reflects the Central American influence on the Garifuna culture?
- A. The keyboard.
  - B. The maraca.
  - C. The guitar.
  - D. The drum.

23. What do we know about Kevin Ramirez?
- A. He differed from others in spreading the Garifuna culture.
  - B. He was confused about his identity before visiting Honduras.
  - C. He had low self-esteem because he grew up in Honduras.
  - D. He learned about the Black culture in Honduras.
24. Who is regarded as the best punta rock musician?
- A. Andy Palacio.
  - B. Alvin Laredo.
  - C. James Lovell.
  - D. Pen Cayetano.
25. Why does the author mention the Hawaiians in the last paragraph?
- A. To suggest that reviving a language is a long-term project.
  - B. To illustrate that music has the power to revive a language.
  - C. To imply that colonization has little effect on native languages.
  - D. To highlight that UNESCO plays a vital role in saving languages.

### Passage 6

*Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.*

At 67, Joyce Faulkner thought she was looking for a holiday. Her husband, Jim, had recently died and exploring possible house swaps on the Home Exchange website felt comforting. In the end, it was not a vacation Faulkner found but a job. She left her home in South Queensferry, to become mother's help to seven-year-old twins in the northern Italian town of Varese. Now she is known as "La Babysitter (代人临时照看小孩的人)" or simply "La Joyce".

"Really, when I think of it, it's halfway crazy," she says. "I came on the strength of two emails." A house swap she was interested in didn't work out, but the owner, Racheal, asked: "Do you know anyone who might help me with the children?" I wrote back and said: 'Tell me what that involves!' She wrote me a little list, and I said: 'I could do that!' She seemed to trust me and I trusted her."

Two months later, Faulkner was in Italy. When she reached the square in Varese, "the dad, Andrea, was walking towards me with the children hiding behind his legs, kind of shy, thinking: 'Who is this woman in a long black coat?' The atmosphere was immediately warm and friendly."

Eighteen months on, Faulkner's job no longer feels like a job. "I just feel like part of the family." They joke: "You think you're going back to the UK? No, you're staying here!" She gives English lessons, helps with the housework, meets the children from school, plays chess

or table tennis with them, and takes them to the park. “It never feels like work,” she says. “It has been absolutely the perfect match.”

Before she made her move, her sister reasonably pointed out: “‘You’re used to living on your own. How are you going to cope?’ I said: ‘Well, if it doesn’t work out, I’ll make another decision.’ You have to take the ‘I was looking for a holiday in Italy—but found a job’ opportunity when it presents itself.”

Faulkner is not ready to leave Italy. “I haven’t started on an exit plan,” she says. “I’ll be 70 in January. That looks like a big number when you write it down, but in my head, I’m 30. I still feel the same person, I have the same enthusiasm for life, the same interest in people and things. In that sense, I wish I had another 70.”

26. What did Joyce plan to do before she went to Italy?
- A. Set up a website.
  - B. Buy a large house.
  - C. Find a new job.
  - D. Go on a vacation.
27. Racheal asked in her email if Joyce \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. could find her a babysitter
  - B. could look after her children
  - C. had received the gift from her
  - D. had managed to swap her house
28. When she arrived in Varese, Joyce \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. found her black coat lost
  - B. felt the locals’ friendliness
  - C. met Andrea and his children
  - D. wondered at the large square
29. Why does Joyce say her job in the family never feels like work?
- A. She does the job without any reward.
  - B. She can go home whenever she likes.
  - C. She feels she belongs to the family.
  - D. She can work for as long as she likes.
30. What was Joyce’s sister’s reaction to her move?
- A. She was angry with Joyce.
  - B. She worried about Joyce.
  - C. She felt happy for Joyce.
  - D. She was proud of Joyce.

## 非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

### III. DISCOURSE CLOZE

**The following is taken from the textbook. Read the passage and fill in the numbered spaces (there are more suggested answers than necessary). Write the letter of the answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)**

Because a friend of mine asked me, I called on good-natured, talkative old Simon Wheeler and asked him about my friend's friend, Leonidas W. Smiley. This story is the result of that visit. I have a deep suspicion that (31) \_\_\_\_\_; that my friend from the East never knew such a person; and that he made the request of me as a joke. I think he imagined that if I went to Wheeler and asked him about Smiley, then Wheeler would make up a story and bore me to death (32) \_\_\_\_\_. If that was my friend's plan, it succeeded.

I found Simon Wheeler dozing comfortably by the barroom stove of the dilapidated tavern in the decayed mining camp of Angel's, and I noticed that he was fat and baldheaded. He looked gentle, and (33) \_\_\_\_\_. He awakened and greeted me enthusiastically. I told him that a friend of mine had asked me to ask around about an old friend of his from childhood. My friend's old friend was named Leonidas W. Smiley. I further explained that my friend thought that (34) \_\_\_\_\_ and that he lived in Angel's Camp—or at least he used to. I told Wheeler that (35) \_\_\_\_\_ if he could tell me anything about Smiley, since I wanted to honour my friend's request.

Simon Wheeler backed me into a corner and blockaded me there with his chair. He then sat down and proceeded to tell me the most boring, monotonous story I had ever heard. He never smiled, (36) \_\_\_\_\_, he never changed his voice from the gentle-flowing key which he started with, he never showed the slightest amount of enthusiasm. (37) \_\_\_\_\_. But, interesting to note, (38) \_\_\_\_\_ he showed himself to be earnest and sincere. It was a wild tale (as you will soon see, since I am going to repeat it word for word), but he never showed me that he thought it wasn't true. (39) \_\_\_\_\_. He regarded it as a truly important matter, and he clearly admired its two heroes (40) \_\_\_\_\_. I let him tell it in his own way and never interrupted him once.

(From *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*)

- A. with some terribly long, exasperating, useless tale
- B. as men of taste, wit, and intelligence
- C. His story was flat and dull
- D. throughout the entire tale
- E. his face showed him to be a happy, peaceful man
- F. I had an insatiable curiosity about everything
- G. Leonidas W. Smiley doesn't exist
- H. he never frowned
- I. It never occurred to him that it was a story either
- J. Smiley was a young minister of the Gospel
- K. I would be very grateful
- L. touch one of my exposed nerves

#### IV. WORD FORMATION

Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in brackets. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

- 41. (moral) They think it's \_\_\_\_\_ to leave thousands of children without an education.
- 42. (help) Unable to swim, he watched and felt \_\_\_\_\_ as the animal struggled desperately in the water.
- 43. (place) We need to \_\_\_\_\_ the secretary that left a month ago.
- 44. (advantage) The lower tax rate is particularly \_\_\_\_\_ to poorer families.
- 45. (secure) We urge the administration to establish a timely permitting process that supports the energy \_\_\_\_\_ needs of the country.
- 46. (season) Eight years later, he became the state monitor advocate for \_\_\_\_\_ farmworkers.
- 47. (measurable) In the meantime, rising food prices have made the task of putting food on the table each day \_\_\_\_\_ harder.
- 48. (plan) Although Carolyn has retired like her husband, their financial \_\_\_\_\_ told the couple that they could live comfortably on their pensions.
- 49. (judge) There is no hint of \_\_\_\_\_ in his voice when he talks about enthusiastic fans.
- 50. (commerce) Private aircraft carry so few people that they are 5 to 14 times more polluting than \_\_\_\_\_ planes, per passenger.

## V. GAP FILLING

The following is taken from the textbook. Fill in the numbered gaps with the correct forms of the words in the box (there are more words than necessary). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

forwards	actually	model	appear	breadth	rocket
uncomfortable	dirty	reason	host	test	decide

In the waning year of the nineteenth century, the Time Traveler is entertaining some friends after dinner with a discussion of time as the fourth dimension. All things, he says, exist not only in length, (51) \_\_\_\_\_, and thickness, but in time as well. The only (52) \_\_\_\_\_ we cannot properly perceive the dimension of time is that we ourselves are moving in it.

To correct this condition and to (53) \_\_\_\_\_ his theories, the Time Traveler has constructed a machine designed to help him move backwards or (54) \_\_\_\_\_ through the centuries. He jolts his skeptical guests (a politician, a doctor, and a psychologist) when he shows them an actual model of the machine, which has taken him two years to construct. He persuades the psychologist to press a lever, and suddenly the (55) \_\_\_\_\_ disappears. The Time Traveler tells his astonished guests that as soon as his machine is perfected he hopes to launch himself into the future.

The next week the same group gathers at the Time Traveler's house, joined by a newspaper editor. Their (56) \_\_\_\_\_ is late for dinner, and his guests wonder what is keeping him. Can he (57) \_\_\_\_\_ have traveled into the future?

Suddenly the door bursts open and the Time Traveler (58) \_\_\_\_\_, dirty, disheveled, and bedraggled, with a nasty cut on his chin. After he has cleaned up and dressed and they have all dined, he tells the guests his extraordinary story.

In the week after demonstrating his model, the Time Traveler perfected his machine. That very morning, strapping himself into the time machine, he took off like a (59) \_\_\_\_\_ into the future. The travel was very (60) \_\_\_\_\_, for the days and nights sped past in such rapid succession that his eyes hurt from the alternating light and dark. Eventually, in the misty, strange world of the future, he brought his machine to a jolting halt and found himself in the year AD 802 701.

(From *The Time Machine*)

## VI. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

The following 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. (10 points, 5 points each)

61. What difference did Porat notice between the hydrants in Medford and those in Newton?
62. What is Porat's three-step process in painting the hydrants?

## VII. TRANSLATION

The following excerpt is taken from the textbook. Read it carefully and translate into Chinese each of the numbered and underlined parts. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 2 points each)

“There are no longer any good chances for young men,” complained a youthful law student to Daniel Webster. (63) “There is always room at the top,” replied the great statesman and jurist.

No chance, no opportunities, in a land where thousands of poor boys become rich men, where newsboys go to Congress, and where those born in the lowest stations attain the highest positions? (64) The world is all gates, all opportunities to him who will use them. But, like Bunyan's pilgrim in dungeon of the castle, who had the key of deliverance all the time with him but had forgotten it, (65) we fail to rely wholly upon the ability to advance all that is good for us which has been given to the weakest as well as the strongest. We depend too much upon outside assistance.

“We look too high  
For things close by.”

(66) A Baltimore lady lost a valuable diamond bracelet at a ball, and supposed that it was stolen from the pocket of her cloak. Years afterward she washed the steps of the Peabody Institute, pondering how to get money to buy food, she cut up an old, worn-out, ragged cloak to make a hood, when looking in the lining of the cloak she discovered the diamond bracelet. (67) During all her poverty she was worth \$3,500, but did not know it.

(From *Opportunities Where You Are*)