20-21第一学期期末考试背诵段落

1) Chapter1 Reading 1;

Paragraph 5:

There are also two important sociological reasons for this increase in the number of young singles. First, the social pressure to get married has declined. Fifty years ago, young women who did not marry might have felt embarrassed and ashamed. Today, they can have close, meaningful relationships without marriage. More important, the opportunity for single people to have a good life has expanded. This is especially true for women. As educational and employment opportunities for women have increased, marriage is no longer the only path to economic security, emotional support, and social respectability.

2) Chapter 1 Reading 2;

Paragraph 1:

The traditional image of the average family in the United States is of a mother taking care of her two kids and a house in the suburbs while the father drives off to work. In fact, this kind of family is relatively rare today, both in the United States and in many other countries. In its place, new forms of the family unit are increasingly common.

3) Chapter 1 Reading 3;

Paragraph 6:

There are also differences in the amount of responsibility children are expected to take within their families, and this has an important effect on their behavior. A study of six- to eleven-year-old children in six communities in the United States, Kenya, Japan, India, the Philippines, and Mexico revealed a considerable difference across these cultures in the level of responsibility children had. The children in Kenya and Mexico were expected to take care of the other younger children in the family and do household chores that helped the whole family. These children quickly learned to be responsible and caring toward others. Parental expectations about work around the house were an important part of children’s socialization. In contrast, in the United States, children had fewer chores, and they were less likely to develop these traits at an early age. All of these forms of socialization determine how we behave when we become adults.

4) Chapter 2 Reading 1;

Paragraph 4:

Values are socially shared ideas about what we consider to be good, desirable, or important in life. We show what we value by how we live our lives and how we view others. For example, if in our society we value professional success, we are likely to spend a lot of time thinking or worrying about it. We respect others who have achieved success, and we teach our children that it is important to be successful. These shared values of a society form the basis of norms, which are a set of social rules that most people in the society follow.

5) Chapter 2 Reading 2;

Para 3:

These traits are typical of adolescents in modern, Western societies, but it is important to remember that this kind of rebellious behavior is partly cultural and it is not universal. Adolescence is actually a relatively new concept. One hundred years ago, teenagers were expected to work and help their families. In other words, they had to act like adults; there was no time for adolescence. In addition, the role that the peer group plays in helping adolescents break away from adult authority is based on fundamental Western values of individualism and independence. There may be differences across cultures in how adolescents behave. They may depend less on their peer group and they may not seek independence from their families.

6) Chapter 4 Reading 1;

Paragraph 6:

According to the author of the study, the problem is not the fathers. They want to do more. The problem is employers who have not responded to changes in family life. This can be a disadvantage for both men and women. Employers assume that a woman’s commitment to her career will decrease when she has children. This can reduce her chance to advance in her career. Fathers have a different problem. Employers may expect a man to have complete commitment to his career. Many employers do not offer fathers any flexibility to balance their work and home life. These attitudes and policies reinforce gender stereotypes in the workplace.

7) Chapter 4 Reading 2;

Chapter 4 reader2 paragraph 5

Our stereotypes of masculinity portray men as brave, strong, self-reliant, confident, and always in control. These seem like positive traits, but even positive stereotypes can cause problems. Some men want to be more open, expressive, and caring. In recent years, many men have experienced a conflict between the stereotype and their own feelings as society urges them to express the gentle side of their personalities. At the same time, society still requires them to remain tough and competitive.

8) Chapter 5 Reading 1

Paragraph 4

A further function of the mass media is socialization. The media provide one way for a society to transmit cultural values about what is appropriate behavior to its members. People may be socialized into behaving in certain ways in response to a personal problem, for example, because they have frequently seen others on the news or in television dramas behaving that way in similar circumstances. In general, the media have an important role in shaping our beliefs.

9) Chapter 5 Reading 2;

Paragraph 2:

Negative events are more likely to be reported than positive ones. News of current events is often bad news. Such news includes natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods, or accidents that involve damage, injury, or death. Consider how much of the news is about conflict between people, political parties, or nations. Once an event is identified as newsworthy, the negative aspects of the event may be highlighted through the use of strong negative language in the headline or story.

10) Chapter 7 Reading 1;

Chapter 7 reader 1 paragraph 5

Some acts of deviance may be regarded as simply unusual or rude whereas other deviant behaviors actually break the law. These behaviors are crimes. There are several categories of crimes. One category is violent crime. These crimes include murder, rape, robbery, and assault. Violent crimes can sometimes also be hate crimes. In hate crimes, the victims are chosen because of their race, ethnicity, gender, national origin, or other personal characteristic. Another very common category is property crime, such as robbery, burglary, or theft. In these crimes, there may be no physical harm to anyone. A robbery is when someone steals something directly from a victim, for example, on a street. A burglary is when someone enters a home or business illegally and steals something, but the victim may not even be there. Theft is like a burglary, but it does not involve illegal entry.