

CONTENTS

长篇阅读技能指南 *pi*

Unit 1 **Fresh start** *p1*

Passage A How to get good grades in college *p2*

Passage B *Keju* in ancient China *p6*

Passage C Get to know your professors *p10*

Unit 2 **Loving parents, loving children** *p15*

Passage A Fathers' involvement in children's education *p16*

Passage B Parents and adult children *p20*

Passage C Observing filial piety in China *p24*

Unit 3 **Heroes of our time** *p27*

Passage A We need heroes *p28*

Passage B An innovator of traditional Chinese medicine *p32*

Passage C Heroes in the movies: five myths that need busting *p36*

Unit 4 **Social media matters** *p39*

Passage A How much is too much? Using social media at the office *p40*

Passage B Rise of robots in China's manufacturing *p44*

Passage C Social media has transformed tourism marketing *p48*

Unit 5 **Friendship across border and gender** *p53*

Passage A How to connect with others? *p54*

Passage B The importance of communication *p58*

Passage C Best sports for making local friends in China *p62*

Unit 6 **Winning is not everything** *p65*

Passage A Chinese *gongfu* *p66*

Passage B Benefits of playing sports *p70*

Passage C Extreme sports: What's the appeal? *p74*

Key *p79*

UNIT **1**

Fresh start



Passage A

Directions

You are going to read a passage with 10 statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

阅读理解实际用时

分 秒 (WPM)

答题正确率 %

How to get good grades in college

- A** Good grades can open many doors in college: scholarships, acceptance into certain majors, and better chances of getting into graduate school. Likewise, bad grades can close those same doors, possibly requiring students to repeat classes to reopen them. But what defines a good or bad grade largely depends on the goals students set for their collegiate (大学的) career, academic experts say.
- B** Broken down by letter grade, a student with all A's can expect to earn a 4.0, all B's to equal a 3.0, and all C's to hit the 2.0 mark. GPA is calculated over a student's collegiate career by adding the resulting grades of classes together to gauge (衡量) academic performance. While a 2.0 may be enough to graduate from many college programs, it may fall short depending on major requirements. Certain programs – particularly those with an emphasis on science, technology, math, and engineering – may require a 3.0 or better. Similarly, admission to graduate school typically requires a GPA higher than 2.0, especially for competitive programs.
- C** Falling below a 2.0 can come with consequences as serious as academic probation (查看期), suspension (停学), or even expulsion (开除). Poor grades may also disqualify students from scholarships or financial aid and cost students more time and money when they are pursuing a degree. GPA also matters for potential transfer students. Community college

students looking to transfer to four-year institutions will be best served by earning good grades first.

- D** While good grades can be relative to students' idea of success, here is what experts have to say about earning high marks. Students should be purposeful and responsible for their education. A big part of that is going to classes, even when there are other competing interests. And if students have to miss a class, they should notify the professor. In college, students have more flexibility in arranging their studies and life because attendance policies vary by professor, but that isn't an excuse to miss classes. Experts say students should attend classes, take notes, and engage with the material, the faculty, and their classmates. Once they start in the classroom, students need to take an active role in it. That means meeting classmates, being engaged, and sticking around for the whole class, not just part of it.
- E** Students should read the whole syllabus (教学大纲). There, students will find details on deadlines, assigned readings, extra credit opportunities, and more. Knowing what's in the syllabus can give students an idea of what to expect over the course of a semester. A typical syllabus often includes a class description, a calendar, a grading rubric, attendance policies, and required materials.
- F** With the syllabus serving as the class road map, attentive students know what assignment is around the corner. Today, content is offered in hybrid (混合的) models where information is online ahead of time. And it's also delivered in the classroom. This provides opportunities for students to do some work in advance of classes. For example, students could use the information to get a jump start on class reading assignments.
- G** Students need to do the homework. "Even if you don't get a grade for it, what the faculty have identified as important for being successful in the class is built into the homework," says a member of the teaching staff. "That's why it's important for students to complete the homework, regardless of credits. And if students get stuck on their homework – like any other assignment – they should ask for help."

- H** Students should go to tutoring. All universities and colleges offer some sort of tutoring. Some colleges may offer group tutoring, while others opt for one-on-one sessions. Likewise, some academic departments may offer tutoring at some colleges, while at others it may be grouped under a specific learning center. Good students are good students because they go to tutoring from the very beginning, or they go to the study groups from the very beginning. Experts emphasize the importance of asking for help before falling behind. Students should ask for help as soon as they have any issue instead of letting it grow. In addition to seeking out tutoring, students should ask instructors for clarity on class materials immediately, if needed.
- I** Students should meet with faculty and advisers. Faculty office hours exist for a reason, and experts encourage students to take advantage of that time. Faculty members have their office hours to help students be successful by helping them prepare materials, review for exams, and do many other things. Similarly, students should seek out academic advisers to connect with campus resources and set class schedules. Advisers can help students stay on track for graduation by assisting them in setting reasonable course loads and expectations.
- J** The reality, for many U.S. students, is that they need to have a job to pay for college, so they should find a balance between studying and working. According to a report, more than 70 percent of college students have been working while enrolled in the last several years. The Learning While Earning study found that nearly 40 percent of undergraduate students worked up to 30 hours per week. While that may be necessary for some students – particularly adult learners, experts caution against working too much. Students should not work more than 20 hours a week during their first semester.
- K** Students are encouraged to think about how they learn, and the time and space where they prefer to do their homework. College, as with any pursuit of learning, is not always easy. If students are too far into their comfort zones, they are not really pushing outside that or growing. Though it may be tempting for students to coast (得过且过) in their first year out of high school, academic experts caution against it. “If you come into college wanting to take an easy semester or an

easy quarter and ease into it, you're probably already behind." And never get discouraged by setbacks along the way, as every single person's journey looks different, and it's fraught with challenge and opportunity.

(992 words)

- ___ 1 Experts warn against students' working too much, although a part-time job can help in some cases.
- ___ 2 To help students with their academic work, colleges either offer group instruction or one-on-one tutoring.
- ___ 3 Experts warn that the mere thought of an easy start of college life may indicate that the student has fallen behind.
- ___ 4 Good grades can best facilitate a student's transfer from a community college to a four-year educational institution.
- ___ 5 Faculty members and advisers provide suggestions on course issues and help students complete their college studies successfully.
- ___ 6 Dedicated students prepare in advance for the upcoming tasks from the syllabus.
- ___ 7 The active involvement of students in classes includes communication with classmates and engagement in activities from beginning to end.
- ___ 8 According to academic experts, students' academic performance is, to a great extent, decided by their desired goals.
- ___ 9 Students should seek help from teachers if there are problems with their assignments.
- ___ 10 Experts say that students should be responsible for their education with a clear goal in mind to earn high marks.

Passage B

Directions

You are going to read a passage with 10 statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

阅读理解实际用时

分 秒 (WPM)

答题正确率 %

Keju in ancient China

- A** A good education has always been highly valued in China, as people believe that education ensures not only the future and development of an individual but also the family and the nation as a whole. As far back as the Shang Dynasty, inscriptions on bones or tortoise shells had simple records of teaching and learning. Later, the development of the education system led to a form of evaluation that gradually became the means by which those with talents were appointed as officials.
- B** The system of the imperial civil examination, or *keju* in Chinese, was a method by which talented people were recognized and selected as government officials. It was put into practice in the Sui Dynasty and lasted more than 1,300 years until the last examination during the Qing Dynasty. *Keju* enjoyed a long and dominant position in the history of ancient Chinese education and has influenced the education systems in many other countries like Japan and Vietnam, as well as the civil service system employed in France, America, and Britain.
- C** The Tang Dynasty adopted the personnel selection system from the Sui Dynasty and gradually refined it. The examination comprised two parts, namely the liberal arts exam (*wenju*) and the military exam (*wuju*); the former included the study of Confucian classics, mathematics, laws, paintings, and so on, and the latter was used for selecting military officials but was not as important as the former.

- D** There were two kinds of people who took the imperial civil examination held by the Ministry of Rites in the Tang Dynasty. Those chosen by official academies were called *shengtū*; those who had passed the examination organized by prefectures and counties (郡县) were called *xianggong*. These qualified candidates would take the central government examination held each year, and then receive various official positions according to their exam performance.
- E** Candidates who passed the highest imperial civil examination would have a promising future as court officials. The dragon had always been regarded as the symbol of mighty power, especially that of the rights exercised by the emperor in ancient China. Consequently, the successful candidates were proudly called “carps jumping over the dragon gate”. The most successful candidate was then granted the title of *zhuangyuan*. When the results were declared, there would be many celebrations.
- F** Different examinations had varied forms and contents. The examination for *mingjing* tested the knowledge of Confucian classics, mainly taking the form of filling in the blanks; that is, one page of a classical book was usually chosen with several lines omitted. The candidates were required to write down the missing lines. They were also required to interpret some of the lines in the classics. Therefore, the ability to recite and understand the classics was important. The test for *jinshi* was particularly difficult, as it required not only the learning of classics but also a talent for literary creation. Thus, there was a saying that one in his thirties was too old to take a *mingjing* exam, and one in his fifties was still young to be a *jinshi* (三十老明经, 五十少进士).
- G** In the Song Dynasty, the examination for *jinshi* was still fashionable, and the system underwent great innovation. Firstly, the admission number was increased. In the former dynasties like the Tang Dynasty, only about 20 to 30 people passed the examination of *jinshi* each year, but in the Song Dynasty, there were as many as hundreds of people passing the examination. And sometimes those who failed the examinations many times could also serve as officials in less important positions because of the benevolence (仁慈) of the emperor. Secondly, the frequency of examination was limited to a fixed “once every three years”.

The local tests came first in the fall, and in the following spring, the qualified candidates would trudge (艰难地走) to the capital for the highest imperial civil examination. Thirdly, so far as content was concerned, the blank-filling of verses was canceled, and Confucian classics argumentation was added, which gave free rein to (对……不加约束) the ability of the candidates. Finally, to prevent the practice of favoritism, the examinees' names on the papers were covered, and the papers were then reviewed and graded by different examiners. This indeed greatly improved the fairness and impartiality of the examination.

- H** With the coming of the Ming Dynasty, the imperial civil examination system reached its full bloom. Great attention was given to the administrative procedures, and the tests became more rigorous. The central government managed to set up schools and strengthen their functions to make them the only road by which people could take the exam. And the eight-legged essay (八股文) became prevalent as a standard essay form. Candidates were required to write in a fixed style with a fixed word count – it had to be eight paragraphs while imitating the tone of the classics. Although the composition of the eight-legged essay was well-defined and easy to follow, it was eventually proved that this selection method was harmful as it stifled (抑制) creativity and imagination.
- I** In the Qing Dynasty, there was widespread dissatisfaction with the eight-legged essay. The imperial civil examination system became a strict and rigid institution that seriously hindered scientific and cultural development. Thus, it gradually declined and was finally abolished in 1905.

(847 words)

- _____ **1** Book recitation and understanding were essential examination skills as the candidates should fill in the missing information and interpret some lines from the classics.

- _____ 2 With the emperor's permission, a person with unsatisfactory test results could still take a less important official position.
- _____ 3 In the Ming Dynasty, much emphasis was laid on administration, and stricter rules were set on the tests.
- _____ 4 The title of *shengtū* or *xianggong* was given to students who had the opportunity to enter the annual central government examination in the Tang Dynasty.
- _____ 5 *Keju* played a major role in ancient Chinese education and has also influenced the education system of many other countries.
- _____ 6 A person might learn classical books well and pass the *mingjing* examination in his early life.
- _____ 7 *Keju* underwent improvements when used for selecting talented personnel in the Tang Dynasty.
- _____ 8 During the Song Dynasty, the examination content was changed, and Confucian classics argumentation gave the candidates freedom to display their ability.
- _____ 9 In the Tang Dynasty, candidates who won first place in the highest imperial civil examination would get the title of *zhuangyuan*.
- _____ 10 The examinations for choosing civil and military officials differed in the degree of importance.

Passage C

Directions

You are going to read a passage with 10 questions. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

阅读理解实际用时

分 秒 (WPM)

答题正确率 %

Get to know your professors

There are countless academic differences between high school and college. In high school, your classes hovered between 20 and 35 students, but now you find yourself stepping into lecture halls and sitting in class next to 300 of your peers. The professor might lecture using a podium or microphone, and when you raise your hand to speak, you just get pointed at instead of named. You wonder how you're ever going to get to know any of your professors, not to mention how you're going to get to know one well enough to ask for a recommendation from them down the road.

Sound familiar? You don't need to worry too much. One of the big myths of college is that you'll never get to know your professors in large classes. Though it may require more effort on your part, there are some ways you can get to know your professors, even when you are in a class with hundreds of students. Check out these tips from a lecturer in the Department of Psychology at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Firstly, don't rush out the door after the class ends. If you're not in a hurry to make it to another class, those few minutes after your lecture is over is a great time to introduce yourself to your professors or chat with them briefly. "It is important for students to take the initiative and introduce themselves to their professors, preferably sooner rather than later," the lecturer says.

The lecture will be fresh in both of your minds, so you could easily ask your professors questions about something you don't understand or talk about your opinion on an issue they mentioned. This not only puts a face to your name for your professors, but also shows them that you were actively paying attention to the lecture and that you cared enough about what they taught to talk about it even after the class is over.

Secondly, go to office hours, even if you don't need help. A common misconception about office hours is that they're only there for students struggling in the class who need extra help. And while office hours are a great resource for getting your questions and concerns dealt with one-on-one, they're also a great way to get to know your professors.

“By going to instructors' office hours, you can take the time to tell them about yourself and your interests and also get the opportunity to get their insights into their respective fields,” the lecturer says. “Having this meeting will likely set you apart from most of your classmates and make you more memorable. You will also establish a working relationship with your instructors, which will make it easier to reach out to them during the semester if you are struggling with any of the material.”

Thirdly, take advantage of opportunities outside of the classroom. Many schools, both large and small, urge students to build relationships with their professors and are developing programs and events to facilitate these relationships. The University of Michigan, American University, Dartmouth College, UNC-Chapel Hill, Brandeis University, and countless others have “Take Your Professor to Lunch” programs where students can sign up for free meal vouchers (代金券) to treat their professors to on-campus meals. The idea of the programs is to push students to spend time outside of class getting to know their professors, and with a free meal on the table, it's no surprise that these programs are catching on with schools across the country.

The lecturer says that another great way to get to know your professors is to ask whether they are accepting any students to research programs, especially if they are professors in sciences. Private research is a great way to build a relationship with your professors, and it's also a great way for your professors to get a closer look at

your work and interests in the subject matter, which could turn into great material for a recommendation in the future. Lots of professors either conduct school-sponsored research projects during the semester or conduct their own research privately in concentrations of their own interests. Many schools have listings for research opportunities online, but approaching your professors and just asking is an easy way to find out exactly what you want to know!

Fourthly, stay in touch! Even if you're not currently enrolled in that professor's class, it could still be beneficial to you in the long run to maintain your relationship with the professor and check back every so often. Your professors will appreciate that you took the time to think about them and write them a quick email, which will keep you fresh in their minds!

With these tips, you're bound to build great relationships with your professors. When you do ask for a recommendation, don't forget to ask politely. And be sure to give your professors enough time so that they're not overwhelmed or scrambling to piece a recommendation together. And once you score that recommendation and land a killer job or internship, don't forget to send a thank-you note!

(845 words)

- 1 What is one of the myths of college?
 - A Professors might feel overwhelmed.
 - B Professors might lecture with a microphone.
 - C Students may get pointed at when raising their hands to speak.
 - D Students won't be able to know their professors in large classes.
- 2 To leave an impression on your professors after the class ends, you can _____.
 - A have a long chat with them
 - B share your opinion with them
 - C accompany them to another class
 - D ask them about the way to another class

- 3 To most students, office hours are only for students _____.
- A with bad behavior
 - B with learning problems
 - C who want to assist professors
 - D who want to challenge professors
- 4 You can get timely help from your professors with the material if _____.
- A a friendship has been formed
 - B a working relationship has been established
 - C you have made yourself different from your classmates
 - D you have learned their insights into their respective fields
- 5 The “Take Your Professor to Lunch” programs enable students to _____.
- A buy meals for their professors
 - B enjoy meals paid by their professors
 - C spend more time with their professors
 - D know the private life of their professors
- 6 The experience of being a research assistant to your professors can be _____.
- A included in a resume
 - B written into a recommendation
 - C regarded as a scientific achievement
 - D counted as an academic qualification
- 7 An easy way of learning the latest research openings is to _____.
- A read research publications
 - B browse through the university website
 - C approach your professors and ask them
 - D get relevant information from fellow students
- 8 Writing a(n) _____ to your professors will help them remember you even if you are not taking their class currently.
- 9 When you ask your professors for a recommendation, be sure to ask with _____.
- 10 Upon the acquisition of a satisfactory job, remember to _____.