

## Passage I

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.

### Personality Type and Relationship Success

- A) We all know that different people have different personality types. But how many different types are there? What are they? And how do personality types impact on our relationships? Below, I will briefly examine nine archetypes and the expected problems each type will have in relationships. I will also describe how each type can personally grow to overcome any of its self-limiting beliefs.
- B) A **perfectionist** is concerned with being good, correcting errors, doing what one should, and getting things right. They have an active inner voice which guides them to do the right thing and which is critical and bossy and tends to produce inner tension, guilt, and worry. Other people may feel like they are walking on egg-shells. In their “rightness” perfectionists seem to be superior, while other people feel picked apart, rejected, hurt, and inferior. People in relationships with a perfectionist often wish things could just be more relaxed and easy. Two great virtues for a perfectionist to develop are patience and compassion. True serenity (平静) is gained by accepting things as they are, even what appear to be “imperfections”.
- C) A **giver** focuses on fulfilling other people’s needs. They believe they’ll get love and connection in this way. They usually give too much. But they seldom ask for what they want or need. So they get back too little—since others do not have a giver’s “psychic (心灵感应的)” ability to see their needs. Eventually they break into anger, or just as easily, tears. A giver will grow if they practice setting boundaries and saying “no”. By spending time alone, they learn to better sense their own needs—and how to fulfill these needs by themselves. A giver also grows as they begin to directly ask others for what they want.
- D) A **performer** is concerned with working and getting the job done. They are driven by the need to succeed. In essence, they believe that love and acceptance are based upon what they do, on their performance, image, achievements and success. With their high drive to get the job done,

a performer puts feelings aside—theirs as well as the feelings of other people. This becomes a problem in relationships: Others may sense they are not cared for, because their feelings are ignored by the performer. Personal growth for performers is to know that they are human beings, not human “doings”. It is also vital for performers to slow down and smell the rose and appreciate the importance of emotion in life.

- E) A **romantic** is an idealist who longs for a special sense of connection in the world. They are often disappointed by life. They tend to be dissatisfied or angry with ordinary, daily life. They yearn for something special that is believed to be ultimately fulfilling. Their relationships are concerned with a search for the special and unique things. But once things settle down, they get bored or start to see what is missing or not good enough in other people. Others can also feel rejected for being seen as not good enough. Personal growth for a romantic is to see what is positive in life in the moment, rather than seeing what is missing. Learn to enjoy being in the “here and now”.
- F) An **observer** tends to think the world demands too much, and gives too little. They focus on protecting themselves from intrusions or demands made on them. They value privacy. They need significant amount of time alone. They tend to be detached and easily withdraw from others. This can leave them feeling isolated and lonely as a result. They may then long for connection. Yet at the same time, an observer feels inadequate when it comes to connecting and dealing with real emotional interchange in relationships. Personal growth for an observer is to become comfortable with feelings. Start sensing what you feel. And reveal it to others, in real time, as soon as you feel it. When you feel like withdrawing, move closer. Participate more in life, engage in conversations and discuss personal things.
- G) A **skeptic** is concerned with finding certainty or security. Their sense of being safe is challenged by a world that appears to be dangerous. This may take them in either of the two directions—to fear the world, or to deny there is anything to fear. They tend to be vigilant (警惕的) and also have many doubts and can be highly ambivalent (矛盾的). They can easily misread or mistrust others. This can result in anxiety and fear—and increased vigilance. Others may have a sense of being scrutinized, pursued or accused—often erroneously. Personal growth for a skeptic is to learn to embrace uncertainty. Begin to focus on the positive aspects of life and the positive qualities of other people.
- H) An **epicure** (享乐主义者) is sensitive to how the world is limited. They are frustrated with this, and try to keep as many options available as possible to avoid limits or pain. They are seekers for ultimate pleasure, focusing on pleasurable activities and fascinating possibilities. They are, in fact, skilled at reframing negatives as positives. In relationships, an epicure usually feels trapped, needs more space and repeats the same mistake. Personal growth for an epicure is to realize what the hunger for options and escape of pain actually costs. Accept limits.
- I) A **protector** tends to see the world as a hard place, where one has to be powerful or forceful. It’s all about being protected and respected. Underlying this, a sense of innocence has been lost because the world appears harsh and unjust. This results in a great concern with being in control of a situation. More seriously this can lead to conflicts, struggles over power, and a protector easily erupts into anger.

In relationships, others feel a lack of the qualities of being soft, tender and sensitive. Personal growth for a protector is to be more aware of their intense drive and energy, and to better manage their impulses. They grow as they realize true strength is in the ability to be receptive and open to others.

J) A **mediator** puts their needs and opinions on hold, and blends into or merges with what other people want. In this way, they try to gain love, acceptance and a sense of belonging. They often suffer from losing themselves in more assertive (武断的) agendas of others. In relationships, others have problems with a mediator not expressing feelings or needs—and with their difficulty in making timely decisions. Personal growth for a mediator is to know that they are important. They need to know what they feel and want and learn to be more comfortable with conflicts and even learn to say “no”—as this helps a mediator better express their authentic self, and “show up” more in relationships.

(1,145 words)

**Time taken:** \_\_\_\_\_ **minutes**

- \_\_\_ 1 A performer cares little about feelings since their concern is to get the job done.
- \_\_\_ 2 It is suggested that givers should learn to be concerned more with their own needs and be more straightforward in asking for what they need.
- \_\_\_ 3 A romantic is advised to find the positive sides in life at present instead of focusing on what is missing.
- \_\_\_ 4 A skeptic may either fear the world or completely ignore the dangers in the world.
- \_\_\_ 5 Epicures try to avoid limits or pain; they look for pleasurable activities and interesting possibilities.
- \_\_\_ 6 Observers prefer to spend time alone, thus it is likely for them to feel separated and isolated from other people.
- \_\_\_ 7 The main characteristic of perfectionists is to follow their inner voice; they often feel guilty and worried.
- \_\_\_ 8 Mediators should realize their own feelings and desires, and learn to express their true self and to be more comfortable when dealing with conflicts and refusals.
- \_\_\_ 9 Givers concentrate on satisfying other people’s demands but seldom consider what they really want or need.
- \_\_\_ 10 Protectors need to be aware that being receptive and open to other people will bring a better interpersonal relationship.

## Passage II

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.

### What Makes a Good Teacher?

A) In an attempt to find out what we all think about teachers and teaching I recently asked a variety of people the question “What makes a good teacher?”. I was especially interested to see what their instant response would be since that might throw some light upon deeply-held beliefs about this fundamental part of human experience. The following is one of the teachers’ claims about the most important qualities of a good teacher and the teacher’s personality and teacher training as well.

#### The personal qualities of a teacher

B) Firstly, the teacher’s personality should be pleasantly lively and attractive. This does not rule out people who are physically plain, or even ugly, because many such people have great personal charm. But it does rule out such types as the over-excitables, melancholy (忧郁的), cold, sarcastic (讽刺的), cynical (愤世嫉俗的), frustrated, and overbearing (专横的). I would say too, that it excludes all of dull or purely negative personality, because school children probably suffer more from bores than from brutes.

C) Secondly, it is not merely desirable but essential for a teacher to have a genuine capacity for sympathy—in the literal meaning of that word, a capacity to tune in to the minds and feelings of other people, and especially to the minds and feelings of children, since most teachers are school teachers. Closely related to this is the capacity to be tolerant—not, indeed, of what is wrong, but of the weakness and immaturity of human nature which induces people, and again especially children, to make mistakes.

D) Thirdly, I hold it essential for a teacher to be both intellectually and morally honest, which, however, does not mean being a plaster saint (道德完人). It means that they will be aware of their intellectual strengths and limitations, and will have thought about and decided upon the moral principles by which their life shall be guided. There is no contradiction in my going on to say that a teacher should be a bit of an actor. That is part of the technique of teaching, which demands that every now and then a teacher should be able to put on an act—to enliven a lesson, correct a fault, or award praise. Children, especially young children, live in a world that is rather larger than life.

E) A teacher must remain mentally alert. They will not get into the profession if of low intelligence, but it is all too easy, even for people of above-average intelligence, to stagnate (停滞) intellectually—which is to deteriorate (退化) intellectually. A teacher must be quick to adapt to

any situation, however improbable (they happen!), and able to improvise, if necessary at less than a moment's notice.

- F) On the other hand, a teacher must be capable of infinite patience, which, I may say, is largely a matter of self-discipline and self-training; none of us is born like that. They must be pretty flexible; teaching makes great demands on nervous energy. And they should be able to take in their stride (从容应对) the innumerable petty irritations any adult dealing with children has to endure.
- G) Finally, I think a teacher should have the kind of mind which always wants to go on learning. Teaching is a job at which one will never be perfect; there is always something more to learn.

### Personality and teaching

- H) People who argue that good teachers are born and cannot be made, or trained, usually base their position upon the teacher's personality. They maintain that with the right personality, training is superfluous (多余的); with the wrong personality, training is useless. It seems to me that this is a personal impression. My best recollections are those of teachers who have strong personalities.
- I) In examining this argument, let us first define our terms. In everyday speech, the terms "character", "individuality" and "personality" are apt to be used almost interchangeably, which means that if we put the adjective "strong" or "weak" before them, the expressions mean more or less the same thing.
- J) If, however, we pick our words more carefully, we make distinctions. Thus, when we speak of people's character, the reference is to their moral standing; when we speak of their individuality, we refer to qualities which make them specially different from, although genetically similar to, other people; and when we speak of their personality, we refer to them as social force.
- K) Therefore, some people may be of high character and marked individuality, yet could never make, for example, good salesmen or politicians, because they fail to impress others, or, as we say, they lack social force, which is the same as having no personality, or a weak personality.
- L) Obviously then, a really weak personality is a fatal disqualification for teaching. On the other hand, a teacher's personality that is too powerful may also be a disqualification, because of their tendency to dominate and rule the classroom situation. They may fail to cultivate personality and individuality in their pupils. Such a dominating instructor left painful memories in my early schooldays when I was struggling to discover my own identity.
- M) However, this consideration of the teacher's personality, from the point of view of training them to teach in a college or university, does not seem to me to weaken the case for good teacher training. On the contrary, it may be strengthened if the training course includes effective psychological analysis of the classroom situation, and the interaction between teachers' and students' personalities.

N) It was a fruitful interaction like this between another high school teacher and myself that persuaded me to continue my studies in the field of education. I now assume from this experience that his own teacher training had included wise guidance in how best to adapt his personal qualities to the classroom situation. He struck me then as being alive, honest, adaptable, patient and constantly trying to improve himself in his profession. If I had been asked then whether he was a good teacher or not, I would have said that he fulfilled all the reasonable expectations of a young high school student.

(1,028 words)

**Time taken:** \_\_\_\_\_ **minutes**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 A teacher should be cautious about the situation that his intelligence stops growing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 People who are plain-looking but charming in personality are also likely to be good teachers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 To some extent, a teacher should be able to be an actor. It is part of the teaching skills that could make the lessons more cheerful and lively.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4 If we take a closer look at the words, we find the differences between the respective meanings of people's character, individuality and personality.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5 Since no one is born with great patience, a good teacher must try to train himself to be patient with his students.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6 Teacher training should be reinforced to include psychological analysis of the classroom situation and the interaction between teachers' and students' personalities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7 Some people hold the opinion that good teachers are endowed with the talent and cannot be made by training.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8 Neither a weak nor a too powerful personality is qualified for teaching.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9 It seems to me that teachers who have distinctive personalities give the strongest impressions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10 A good teacher should have the genuine ability to be sympathetic and tolerant.

## **Passage III**

You are going to read a passage and answer the questions following it. 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.

### **Your Personality Color**

#### **What is your personality color?**

Answer this question now before reading any further. Don't think about it and be spontaneous with your answer; accept the first color that comes into your mind and don't analyze your choice.

It is this instinctual choice of a color that tells you a lot about yourself, how you function and how others see you. It is the means to understand your behavior and your character traits as well as your physical, mental, emotional and spiritual states. It reflects the way you operate in the world, your strengths and weaknesses, your vulnerabilities, your deepest needs and your challenges at that time in your life. If you have two equally favorite colors, read the information on both to fully understand yourself and what motivates you.

Your personality color does not have to be the one you wear all the time; it is usually your favorite, the color that excites you the most and makes you feel alive when you see it. That being said, you are often drawn to your personality color for clothing and home decorating. It is often a predominant color in your surroundings.

The colors you dislike can tell you a lot about yourself as well, often reflecting your weaknesses and vulnerabilities. Your most disliked color will relate to areas in your life that need to be given attention to or past hurts that need to be healed. It is a good idea to try to incorporate a small amount of your disliked colors into your life by using them in clothing or underwear or in your home, to help balance your energies. Completely rejecting certain colors can create imbalances in your life.

#### **Does everyone have a personality color?**

Most of us do have a personality color and many of us have had the same one since childhood. Some will change this color once or more times during their lifetime while others will have one color for their whole lifetime. Some will prefer another color for a while, depending on their needs at that time, but will come back to their original favorite when those specific needs are met.

If you don't think you have a personality color, look at the clothes you wear and the way you choose to decorate your home or office. Are there one or more colors you consistently choose? Then these will be the colors that reflect your personality and your deepest needs. Whether you like or dislike a color can be dependent on your own life experiences and your positive and negative associations with the color as well as your need for the qualities of that color.

Surround yourself with the colors you love, either by wearing them or using them decoratively in your environment. They will empower you to be true to yourself. You can also use a small amount of other colors with your favorites to keep your energies and behavior balanced.

### What does your personality color say about you?

While you may not exhibit all the character traits of your personality color, you will find yourself somewhere in the description. You may also find you exhibit some of the negative traits, particularly when you are stressed.

If your favorite color is **red**, you are action-oriented with a strong need for physical fulfillment and to experience life through the five senses.

If **orange** is your favorite color, you have a great need to be with people, to socialize with them, and be accepted and respected as part of a group. You also have a need for challenges in your life, whether they are physical or social challenges.

Choosing **yellow** as your favorite means you have a considerable need for logical order in your everyday life and to be able to express your individuality by using your logical mind to inspire and create new ideas.

If **green** is your favorite, you have a great need to belong, to love and be loved, and to feel safe and secure. You need acceptance and acknowledgment for everyday things you do for others—just a “thank you” is sufficient.

Lovers of **blue** have a strong need to find inner peace and truth, to live their life according to their ideals and beliefs without having to change their inflexible viewpoint of life to satisfy others.

**Indigo** (靛蓝色) lovers have a need to feel in harmony and at one with the Universe and to be accepted by others as the aware and intuitive spiritual beings that they are.

If **purple** or **violet** is your favorite color, you have a great need for emotional security and to create order and perfection in all areas of your life, including your spiritual life. You also have a strong need to initiate and participate in humanitarian projects, helping others in need.

If your personality color is **pink**, you have a great need to be accepted and loved unconditionally.

If **turquoise** (青绿色) is your favorite color, your considerable need is to create emotional balance in your life, to be able to express your hopes and dreams no matter how idealistic they may be and to make your own way in the world under your own terms.

If your favorite color is **magenta** (品红色), you are a non-conformist (不墨守成规的人) who sees life from a different point of view.

Lovers of **brown** have a strong need for a safe, secure, simple and comfortable existence with supportive family and friends.

Lovers of **black** have a need for power and control in order to protect their own emotional insecurities.

If **white** is your personality color, your strongest need is for simplicity in your own life and to be



independent and self-reliant, so you do not need to depend on anyone else.

With **gray** as your favorite color, you are the middle of the road (中庸) type, cool, reserved, calm and reliable. You tend to conform just to keep the peace.

If **silver** is your favorite, you are intuitive and insightful and have a strong connection with a higher spiritual guidance.

With **gold** as your personality color, you radiate charisma (个人魅力), personality and individuality, making others feel relaxed and valued in your company.

(1,031 words)

**Time taken:** \_\_\_\_\_ **minutes**

- 1 According to the writer, your personality color is the color that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A provides the information you need
  - B makes you feel excited and energetic
  - C comforts you all the time
  - D tells you how to operate in the world
  
- 2 It is advisable to incorporate a small quantity of your disliked colors into your life because this will help you \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A avoid imbalances in your life
  - B know more about your strengths and weaknesses
  - C make your life more colorful
  - D heal your past hurts quickly
  
- 3 According to the writer, some of us have a personality color that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A we prefer through our whole lifetime
  - B may change frequently during our lifetime
  - C we favor according to our daily needs
  - D we need to use to decorate our office
  
- 4 According to paragraph 8, your personality color can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A display all about your character traits
  - B provide detailed description of your traits
  - C demonstrate most of your character traits
  - D help you especially when you feel stressed
  
- 5 People who like the color of red \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A are those experiencing the world through the five senses
  - B tend to take actions more spontaneously

- C seem to be more sociable than other people  
D have a desire for challenges in their life
- 6 If yellow is your favorite, you will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A have a strong desire for security and affection  
B use your logical mind to deal with your life  
C care about what you have done for others  
D have a strong need to find inner peace and truth
- 7 It is implied that purple or violet lovers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A have a need to feel in harmony and to be accepted by others  
B are perfectionists in their life and are ready to help others  
C have a great need to be accepted and loved unconditionally  
D have a great need for a secure, simple and comfortable life
- 8 Those who like black have a desire for power and control because they want to protect their own \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 An outstanding feature of white lovers is that they have a strong need for \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and self-reliance.
- 10 Your preference for gold shows that you have a personal charm that makes people feel \_\_\_\_\_ in your company.

## Expanding Vocabulary

**Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.**

- Scientists are working to devise \_\_\_\_\_ (一种能储存这种动力的方法).
- You have first got to \_\_\_\_\_ (激发孩子的积极性) and then to teach them.
- The new law \_\_\_\_\_ (给予警察权力) to search private houses.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (激发了我的灵感) by playing the piano so beautifully.
- The British government has now suspended \_\_\_\_\_ (人道主义援助) to the area.