

UNIT

# 1

## Life and logic

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### Part one

## Vocabulary and structure

#### 1 Word building

Complete the following sentences with the proper form of the words in bold.

##### explain

- 1 Many physicists hope that physics will ultimately \_\_\_\_\_ why the universe has the specific laws that it does.
- 2 No one has come up with a clear \_\_\_\_\_ for why the murders are continuing.
- 3 This theory has a perfect framework and strong \_\_\_\_\_ power.
- 4 Among the five sub-categories, the first – free, fair and competitive elections – is \_\_\_\_\_; that is, it requires no explanation.

##### accurate

- 5 It is impossible to say with any degree of \_\_\_\_\_ how many are affected.
- 6 The plans should be drawn as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible, showing all the measurements.
- 7 There are so many \_\_\_\_\_ in this report that it will have to be written again.
- 8 The television station has been fined for airing a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ report.

##### disclose

- 9 It was \_\_\_\_\_ that £3.5 million was needed to modernize the building's internal infrastructure.
- 10 Any public \_\_\_\_\_ of this information would be very damaging to the company.
- 11 The Internet has become an irreplaceable source for media as well as the early \_\_\_\_\_ of scandals.

##### propose

- 12 That is why in this blog post, I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ something to every designer: Why not try to design something every day for one year?
- 13 She rejects the idea that happiness has to be an either-or \_\_\_\_\_.



14 To better achieve development and prosperity, the two countries outlined a three-point \_\_\_\_\_.

15 There have been huge demonstrations against the \_\_\_\_\_ factory closure.

**convert**

16 Innovators rarely come up with new ideas; instead, they \_\_\_\_\_ old ideas into new ones, adapting them from one context to another.

17 The \_\_\_\_\_ of intense laser light into soft X-ray radiation during the heatings of high-Z material is an important topic of research.

18 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ car seat converts from a rear-facing seat for babies and toddlers to a forward-facing seat.

19 China has been feeling its way toward capital account \_\_\_\_\_, the ability to freely convert local financial assets into foreign ones and vice versa.

**analyze**

20 Start journalizing and write down your thoughts. Sometimes, getting your thoughts down on paper lets you \_\_\_\_\_ them more clearly, and worry about them less.

21 The results provide a statistical \_\_\_\_\_ of the number of tests that succeeded and failed.

22 We can develop our \_\_\_\_\_ skills and learn how to view and interpret the world around us in different ways.

23 You can consult with professional \_\_\_\_\_ about the strengths and weaknesses of the firm.

**logic**

24 If the climate gets drier, then the \_\_\_\_\_ conclusion is that more drought will occur.

25 My professional training has taught me to look at things \_\_\_\_\_.

26 I know it's \_\_\_\_\_ to worry so much, but I can't help it.

**compete**

27 Only by keeping down costs will America maintain its \_\_\_\_\_ advantage over other countries.

28 The young tennis player is unlikely to throw off that more experienced \_\_\_\_\_.

29 We have to choose between the \_\_\_\_\_ priorities of wealth, health, and family.

30 To some people, life is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ – they have to do better than their peers to be happy.

**state**

31 A man may \_\_\_\_\_ what he has to make himself appear more desirable to a woman.

32 When asked by the authorities, households seem routinely to \_\_\_\_\_ their wealth out of fear that the taxman will get the data.

33 We believe it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to consider that raising pigeons in public squares expresses an increase of people's environmental awareness.

34 They exaggerated the enemy's losses and \_\_\_\_\_ their own.

**account**

35 We have to \_\_\_\_\_ for every penny we spend on business trips.

36 When you forgive someone, this does not mean that they are no longer \_\_\_\_\_ for their actions.



- 37 \_\_\_\_\_ is the enemy of irresponsibility; we must hold our leaders accountable for their performance, and we must ask the same of ourselves.
- 38 Many Western governments believe that economic policy in a country should not be run by an arrogant and \_\_\_\_\_ committee of governors of central banks.

## 2 Phrasal verbs

Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the phrasal verbs given below.

look back on: think of the past  
 look forward to: feel happy and excited about sth. that is going to happen  
 look into: investigate  
 look over: examine or inspect, often in hasty fashion  
 look through: examine thoroughly and carefully  
 look up to: have a great deal of respect for

- 1 Your words are potent (强有力的); used well, they can prove your argument, make others \_\_\_\_\_ you, and help you get what you want most from life.
- 2 Readers of the book can \_\_\_\_\_ Yunnan history and get a taste of Yunnan culture.
- 3 I tend to \_\_\_\_\_ these notes when I need inspiration or just to refresh my memory.
- 4 Start with what you like the least, so you have more enjoyable tasks to \_\_\_\_\_ later in the day, when you tend to be tired.
- 5 The board of directors headed up to the room and \_\_\_\_\_ the contracts five minutes before the meeting.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ large corporations with offices around the country to get an idea of where your skills are needed.

make a difference: have a significant effect  
 make a fuss of / over: treat with excessive attention or affection  
 make believe: pretend; imagine  
 make for: move toward; tend to result in  
 make into: alter sth. so that it forms or constitutes sth. else  
 make it: become successful

- 7 Acting is not built on morality; it is one's ability to \_\_\_\_\_ that he or she could be someone else once the need arises.
- 8 If the ship encountered wind of Beaufort force eight, it should \_\_\_\_\_ a port.
- 9 Your birthday is the one day of the year that is supposed to be all about you, and it is OK to demand that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 10 Girls were twice as likely as boys to say they thought about suicide, but race and areas did not seem to \_\_\_\_\_, the report indicates.
- 11 Those who do \_\_\_\_\_ to college often find themselves underprepared for its rigors.
- 12 No one is perfect in this universe. If you refuse to grow up with feedbacks from others, you may accumulate the minor errors that you will \_\_\_\_\_ a big lesson someday.



### 3 Collocation

Complete the sentences with suitable words from the collocation box. Sometimes more than one collocation is possible.

**Words frequently used with *qualification*:**

- ① *adj.* + qualification: academic, educational, formal, professional, vocational
- ② *vt.* + qualification: acquire, gain, get, have, obtain, possess

- 1 Over the past 15 years, more than 120,000 people have passed the national unified examinations for lawyer qualification and \_\_\_\_\_ qualification certificates.
- 2 Usually over a quarter will continue with some form of further studies either for a higher degree or for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ qualification.
- 3 Every year, more than half of our graduates \_\_\_\_\_ College English Test 4 qualification, a rate higher than many universities in China.
- 4 In this modern era, your \_\_\_\_\_ qualifications are the recognition of more and more enterprises.
- 5 A librarian should \_\_\_\_\_ highly professional qualifications and morality in order to raise the standard of a higher education library for teaching and research work.

**Adjectives frequently used with *approach*:**

empirical, constructive, flexible, systematic, down-to-earth

- 6 This article will be more persuasive by clarifying the \_\_\_\_\_ approach than relying on subjective experience in the past.
- 7 With an open mind and a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ approach, I am sure we can reach our desired destination.
- 8 With a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ approach, you can wipe out much of the cost of conventional travel, sourcing free accommodation and cheap flights.
- 9 With a questionnaire, this paper uses a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ approach probing into newcomers' information seeking behavior.
- 10 For the time being, this \_\_\_\_\_ approach is much more realistic than the sci-fi dream of vertical farming.

### 4 Commonly confused words

Study each pair of the given words and fill in each blank with the correct one.

imaginary: *adj.* 想象中的, 假想的 (表示只存在于想象中而非真实存在的)

imaginative: *adj.* 富有想象力的 (表示具有善于运用想象力的特性; 强调新颖、独特、巧妙; 亦可用于形容想象的产物)

- 1 You would not believe it, but it was true that Joseph became an \_\_\_\_\_ artist later.
- 2 We do not content ourselves with the life we have in ourselves and in our own being; we desire to live an \_\_\_\_\_ life in the mind of others, and for this purpose we endeavor to shine.
- 3 To be innovative, \_\_\_\_\_, creative, and free, the child needs to be out of control of its maker.





- 4 Although my stories are \_\_\_\_\_, I like to think that there is some truth in them, too – truth about the way people and animals feel and think and act.
- 5 All these are useful, practical devices, but postcards offer something else, something additional that is not simply functional, but \_\_\_\_\_ and personal.

abuse: *vt.* 虐待, 凌辱; 滥用, 妄用 (通常暗指对职权等使用不当或使用动机不良而致事与愿违; 有时表示过度使用某物而致损伤)

*n.* 滥用, 妄用

misuse: *vt.* 误用, 滥用, 把...派作不当的用途 (强调实际的滥用而非后果)

*n.* 误用, 滥用

- 6 If he makes you do things you do not like, say NO; so he will never learn to \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 7 The director of the factory \_\_\_\_\_ the funds intended for the healthcare of the workers.
- 8 A large number of Americans exceed either the daily or weekly levels, and have progressed to alcohol \_\_\_\_\_ or alcoholism.
- 9 Unfortunately, the \_\_\_\_\_ of certain herbal remedies can cause harm – even death – in some cases.
- 10 If we continue to \_\_\_\_\_ resources at this rate unchecked, we can be anything but optimistic about our species' future.

retort: *vt. / n.* 反驳, 回嘴

distort: *vt.* 歪曲, 曲解; 使变形, 使扭曲, 使畸形, 使失真

- 11 – “You can't smoke in here,” Shaw said.  
– “Don't worry, it's not tobacco,” he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 I try not to write when angry or upset, in order not to \_\_\_\_\_ things too much.
- 13 Tune in to your partners when they talk instead of thinking about your next \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14 Sound was becoming more and more \_\_\_\_\_ through the use of hearing aids.
- 15 The night before, he had imagined the reaction of the girl to his message, and had composed an eloquent \_\_\_\_\_ to throw at this petty-minded girl.

## 5 Cloze

There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best fits into the passage.

Partial language acquisition can be reframed more specifically in relation to the learning and use of languages. Typically the   1   is on learning a language “completely”, thereby severely restricting the number it is possible for the   2   person to learn – especially   3   most make no claim to be fully   4   in their mother tongue. In practice many   5   a need to communicate for a variety of specific purposes have only a   6   degree of knowledge of a number of languages. They may use these without the   7   of avoiding errors   8   an adequate level of communication is ensured.



There is then an art to partial comprehension, especially 9 the need for greater competence is questionable – even if there is that possibility. Arguably greater satisfaction can be 10 from comprehending a greater variety of languages to more modest levels 11 through comprehending a single language to a high level of competence. For some this would offer the 12 of greater competence in a multilingual society.

This example may be 13 to other “languages”, among which computer languages offer a useful illustration. This can be shown in the case of two Adobe applications (Photoshop and Illustrator), widely 14 in image production and manipulation, most notably for the web. As a(n) 15 creator of images using those applications, it is quite clear 16 only a small fraction of the features may be effectively used or even comprehended and that there is 17 need or motivation to acquire greater expertise.

This suggests that much greater attention should be given to the art of combining 18 skills, especially where that art may benefit considerably from being able to 19 for incompetence in one language by substitution of features from another. This interplay is evident in multilingual societies where a degree of partial appreciation of languages poorly understood may be 20 to social processes.

- |    |             |               |              |               |
|----|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1  | A focus     | B interest    | C attention  | D motivation  |
| 2  | A common    | B usual       | C average    | D typical     |
| 3  | A but       | B since       | C for        | D when        |
| 4  | A good      | B competent   | C expert     | D adequate    |
| 5  | A with      | B of          | C in         | D for         |
| 6  | A moderate  | B medium      | C modest     | D minor       |
| 7  | A idea      | B plan        | C purpose    | D ambition    |
| 8  | A provided  | B because     | C as         | D since       |
| 9  | A of which  | B that        | C where      | D among which |
| 10 | A inferred  | B derived     | C evolved    | D acquired    |
| 11 | A as        | B rather than | C other than | D than        |
| 12 | A realm     | B benefit     | C potential  | D feasibility |
| 13 | A prolonged | B extended    | C expanded   | D stretched   |
| 14 | A used      | B using       | C useful     | D useless     |
| 15 | A rare      | B occasional  | C periodic   | D competent   |
| 16 | A which     | B of which    | C that       | D where       |
| 17 | A a little  | B much        | C much more  | D little      |
| 18 | A partial   | B complete    | C impartial  | D incomplete  |
| 19 | A comprise  | B compromise  | C compensate | D compel      |
| 20 | A fruitful  | B fertile     | C shrewd     | D obscure     |



# Part two

## Translation

**1** Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1 Make a pact with yourself that you will wait until you have been together at least six months before you start using the “love” words.

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2 This imbalance, whereby foreigners sell their goods to America in exchange for its assets, was one potential cause of the country’s financial crisis.

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3 The local government is helping its industry to develop products and services that appeal to Chinese visitors.

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4 To make an analogy, this is very similar to what you get from your electricity provider: When you plug a device, you simply get the power you need, not less, not more and you pay as you go.

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5 Environmental degradation and changing weather patterns allow known diseases to flare up in unexpected places, at unexpected times, and with unprecedented numbers of cases.

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6 All of these traits extended from his amazing generosity of spirit, which I attribute to his love of truth above all else.

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7 He said the terrorist attacks, however devastating, did not succeed, in that they did not break the spirit of their many victims.

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8 Do not get stuck on trying to make it the way you want it to be or the way you thought it was going to be.

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9 In return, they have an obligation to provide truthful financial information, and should be subject to penalty if they do not.

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10 We can all play a role in reducing our dependence on plastic, if we start to take some small steps in our everyday lives to be mindful of our plastic use.

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

- 1 Mom resented \_\_\_\_\_ (被两个孩子缠在家里).
- 2 If you agree to our proposal of the trade, \_\_\_\_\_ (我们将用纸与你们交换木材).
- 3 In theory this problem should not occur, \_\_\_\_\_ (实际上却发生了).
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (每次我让她确定婚期), she hummed and hawed, giving no definite reply.
- 5 I think \_\_\_\_\_ (他的画吸引我的地方) is the colors he uses.
- 6 In Northern China, train times \_\_\_\_\_ (易受到暴风雪影响) in winter.
- 7 Human rights groups \_\_\_\_\_ (正呼吁释放政治犯).
- 8 The Olympics can \_\_\_\_\_ (把以前不怎么知名的运动员打造成体育英雄).
- 9 The county in Inner Mongolia is changing the ecosystem and improving the environment \_\_\_\_\_ (凭借植树造林).
- 10 The fall in the number of deaths from heart disease \_\_\_\_\_ (一般认为是由于日常饮食的改善).

**3** Translate the following paragraph into English.

庙会是中国民间广为流传的一种传统风俗。早期庙会是一种祭祀活动，人们去庙里主要是拜神祈福。随着经济的发展和人们交流需求的增加，有些定期庙会已演变成纯贸易性的集市。人们逛庙会主要是买些特产和日用品，顺便看看小戏、杂耍和品尝小吃，进行娱乐。春节逛庙会是人们的惯例。各地区庙会活动稍有不同，各具特色。世界各地的唐人街和华人社区在春节期间也有庙会活动。

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# Part three

## Reading comprehension

### 1 Multiple choice questions

There are two passages followed by several multiple choice questions. Read the passages and choose the best answer to each question.

#### Passage 1

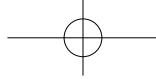
The human mind is wonderful and powerful, but it's far from perfect. There are several common judgment errors that it's prone to make. In the field of psychology these are known as cognitive biases, or fallacies in reasoning. They happen to everyone regardless of age, sex, education or intelligence.

**Negative self-fulfilling prophecies.** A self-fulfilling prophecy is a prediction that motivates a person to take actions that cause the prediction to come true. A negative self-fulfilling prophecy often tears relationships apart and causes people to fail at their goals.

**Beginner's optimism.** Beginner's optimism is the human tendency to underestimate the time required to complete an unfamiliar task. It occurs due to a lack of planning and research on the part of someone who is excited about doing something they have never done before. In other words, when we get assigned a new task that we are anxious to get started on, instead of delaying the start time to accurately evaluate the level of difficulty and resources required, we simply guess and begin. Thus, our expectation of the workload is based on raw optimism instead of past experience and reliable data. And it all backfires on us a little later when we find ourselves knee-deep in work we were unprepared for.

**Rebelling simply to prove personal freedom.** Although more common in children, this thinking fallacy can affect people of any age. It's basically a person's urge to do something they have been told not to do, for fear that their freedom of choice is being taken away from them. This person may not even want to do whatever they are doing to rebel; however, the simple fact that they are not supposed to do it motivates them to do so anyway. The tactic of reverse psychology is a commonly used method of exploiting this thinking fallacy in others.

**Trying to diminish losses by continuing to pursue a previous failure.** Sometimes called the sunk cost fallacy, it is a thinking fault that motivates us to continue to support a previously unsuccessful endeavor. We justify our decision to continue investing in this failed endeavor based on our cumulative prior investment, despite new evidence suggesting that the cost, starting today, of continuing to pursue it outweighs the expected benefit. The logical thing to do would be for us to cut our losses and change our course of action. However, due to the sunk costs we have already invested, we feel committed to the endeavor, so we invest even more time, money and energy into it, hoping that our additional investment will reverse the outcome. But it never will.



- 1 A man really ends his relationship with his girlfriend when he believes that the relationship is never going to last. This is a typical example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A negative self-fulfilling prophecies  
B beginner's optimism  
C rebelling simply to prove personal freedom  
D trying to diminish losses by continuing to pursue a previous failure
- 2 The word "backfire" in the last sentence of Paragraph 3 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A to make a sudden noise  
B to support  
C to rely  
D to have the opposite result
- 3 "The tactic of reverse psychology" in Paragraph 4 would most probably refer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A a method of making someone do what you want by giving him the explicit suggestions  
B a method of making someone do what you want by giving him no suggestions  
C a method of making someone do what you want by suggesting the opposite of what you really want  
D a method of making someone not do what you do not want
- 4 According to the author, why do human beings try to diminish losses by continuing to pursue a previous failure?  
A Because they thought their continuing endeavor would be more valuable than the expected benefit.  
B Because they thought their continuing endeavor would be less valuable than the expected benefit.  
C Because there is no evidence suggesting that the cost of continuing to pursue it outweighs the expected result.  
D Because they have invested a lot and hope the additional investment would bring them success.
- 5 What do you think is the most appropriate title for this passage?  
A The imperfect human mind  
B Common fallacies in our way of thinking  
C Improve our way of thinking  
D Think before you act

### Passage 2

How often are you in a decision-making or problem-solving meeting with your team and say to yourself, "What is this guy thinking?" We've all been there. The next step seems so clear to you, but one person seems to be asking all the "wrong" questions or pushing the discussion further away from a resolution.

The issue isn't "What" the other guy is thinking – it's "How" he thinks. Thinking styles matter. Let's take a hypothetical example to see how the interaction of thinking styles can lead to either conflicting or excellent group critical thinking.



Joe's thinking style is Truth-seeking, whereas Sarah prefers a Timely thinking style. They are working together on a technical product that has a number of bugs. Sarah has researched the issue and feels she has a solution that can be implemented quickly to minimize the impact on their customers. However, the solution doesn't solve the root issue of the problem; it is more of a workaround or Band-Aid. Joe has lots of questions for Sarah. "Why did this error occur?" "Why didn't we find this error during our testing process?" "What else could this error affect?"

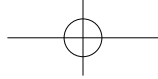
These questions frustrate Sarah, who is anxious to implement a solution quickly. She realizes that these are all valid issues; however, she has promised a resolution within 24 hours and to investigate the issues Joe has raised could take weeks. Sarah knows that in an ideal situation, they would be able to continue researching to find the root cause and permanent solution, but a decision must be made quickly.

Joe disagrees. Yes, the bug is a minor inconvenience to customers, but taking a few extra days to find the best solution could actually save time overall by avoiding future fixes. Also, he wonders if a fix really needs to be in place within 24 hours or if that is an unnecessary goal.

Joe and Sarah find themselves at odds because their distinct thinking styles make them approach decisions with a different set of criteria. Sarah's Timely thinking style makes her very conscious of deadlines and the follow-up she has promised her customers. However, Joe's Truth-seeking thinking style compels him to ask the tough questions. He would prefer to find out "Why" and "How" before taking action.

Joe and Sarah have a choice. They can let their distinct thinking styles cause frustration and conflict, or they can work together and take advantage of each other's unique strengths. Sarah could benefit from the questions Joe is asking because they could stop her from rushing to a conclusion without thinking through all of the possibilities. Alternatively, Sarah could help Joe be conscious of ensuring that the questions he asks are helping to move toward a resolution and keep him from getting stuck in Analysis-Paralysis (i.e. over-analyzing).

- 1 In this passage the author takes a hypothetical example to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A the interaction of different thinking styles can lead to conflict  
B the interaction of different thinking styles can lead to excellent group critical thinking  
C thinking styles matter  
D what other people are really thinking is important
- 2 According to the passage, "a workaround or Band-Aid" in Paragraph 3 should be categorized as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A a Truth-seeking thinking style  
B a Timely thinking style  
C a compromise of different thinking styles  
D a permanent solution to a problem



- 3 Among the following questions, which one would most probably be asked by Sarah?
- A “How do we know the workaround will work?”
- B “Can we wait a week to gather feedback from our customers to see if they would prefer a short-term or permanent fix?”
- C “Can we reach out to some experts in the industry for advice on best practices for this kind of situation?”
- D “How can we find a solution to the problem as soon as possible?”
- 4 The author’s attitude toward the two different styles of thinking would be that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A the Truth-seeking thinking style is better
- B the Timely thinking style is better
- C the two styles would necessarily end in conflict
- D the two styles should work together
- 5 What do you think is the most appropriate title for this passage?
- A Do thinking styles matter?
- B Conflicting thinking styles
- C Types of thinking styles
- D What type of thinker are you?

## 2 Sentence blank filling

There are two passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five incomplete statements. Read the passages carefully and complete the statements.

### Passage 1

If little children are playing with chess pieces and a chess board, but are making arbitrary moves in what they think is emulation (效仿) of adults they have seen playing chess, it is not just that they are playing chess badly. It is that they are not playing chess at all, regardless of what they think they are doing or what they call it.

There are some things that are difficult to distinguish between whether they are being done badly or whether they are not even being done at all. It is crucial to understand the difference, for it is often not helpful to try to improve the performance of someone who is not even doing what you are trying to get him to do better. He won’t see you as improving his performance but as merely changing it. It will generally not serve much purpose, for example, to correct the children’s chess moves until you explain to them what chess is and what the rules and goal are. Otherwise, if you try to “correct” a move, they may simply say “but we do it this way”.

When teaching, I have always concentrated, not just on presenting “factual” subject content, but on trying to get students to see logical relationships in the material and, when necessary, trying to improve general reasoning skills, so that the conceptual and logical aspects of the subject matter would make sense to students and so that they could derive needed or new material, thereby depending less on memory. I pointed out various sorts of common fallacies and I required myself and the students to justify our views in class, trying to expose fallacious or weak reasoning wherever it appeared. Many students seemed to catch on and





to become skilled, but there were students who seemed not to get it at all and who were either just debating to try to score trivial points or gave reasons that just seemed to make no sense or were repetitions of points we had just shown flawed.

In teaching my own courses I had explained what it was to be logical and reasonable, but I now believe that even when I did that, I did it too summarily, and incorrectly assumed the students understood what “being reasonable” is. I thought they only needed to improve or focus on their reasoning skills. I now believe that most people do not know what it is to be logical or rational or reasonable; and I think that, like children moving chess pieces, too many people are merely mimicking what rational discussion sounds like to them, but don't have any real understanding of what they are trying to accomplish. So before one can improve their reasoning skills, one has to show them what reasoning is, i.e., what counts as reasoning and what its point is. Without doing that, one turns reasoning only into a game to these people, a game whose point is arbitrary or unclear and whose rules or methods are external, behavioristic, contrived (矫揉造作的), and capricious (反复无常的).

- 1 Sometimes the little children who are making unreasonable moves with chess pieces are in fact \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 According to the author, for some things, it is important for us to distinguish between \_\_\_\_\_; otherwise, we often can't help others improve their performance.
- 3 When teaching, the author tries to get students to see logical relationships in the material instead of just \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The author believes that most people do not know what it is to be logical; they are merely mimicking and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 According to the author, if a teacher wants to improve the student's reasoning skills, the first thing to do is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Passage 2

By now, anyone who watches the news is all too familiar with an oddly long list of people who have thrown away their lucrative careers. Athletes, governors, senators, judges, CEOs ... we all know who they are, right? These are smart, accomplished people. They worked hard to reach these heights. And once they got there, and had it made in the shade (应有尽有) if they just kept at it, game over. Why?

Sigmund Freud took an incisive look at this in 1916, in an essay entitled “Those Wrecked by Success”. He described a “surprising and even bewildering” tendency of some people to go to pieces “precisely when a deeply rooted and long cherished wish has come to fulfillment” – let's say, being the highest paid actor on television, just as a for-instance, or being the governor of New York, or being the CEO of ... – “as though they were not able to tolerate happiness”.



An enormous body of academic and clinical research has since been devoted to success as a double-edged sword: Most of us want it, or at least think we do, until we actually get it, or think we might. And then look out.

The human mind, it seems, has a little design flaw: The unconscious doesn't come with a filter. Whatever happened many years ago is still happening. Got self-esteem issues (and who doesn't)? The bigger and more conspicuous your success, the more likely it is to drag those demons right up to the surface, where they can do the most damage. Plenty of people who sabotage their own careers do so because they just don't believe they're worthy of the heights they have attained – and, unconsciously, they won't rest until they fall.

Then, there's the inner brat (淘气鬼). “Everyone's personality has several parts. The ones we usually show the world are calm, rational, and in control,” says David Kaiser, CEO of Dark Matter Consulting. “Then there are the parts we keep in a cage.”

Kaiser specializes in shining an analytic light on what's in that cage. “Many, many successful people are a troubled 6-year-old in a 50-year-old body,” he says. “They are putting a huge amount of effort into squashing their own self-doubt and hiding their flaws, and the more effort goes into that, the worse it is when it finally bursts out.”

“One's enemies and detractors – and powerful people always have them, of course – are gleeful (幸灾乐祸的),” says Kaiser. “And that's hard. But anyone in this situation always has lots of allies and supporters and friends. Focus on them, and accept that screwing up is human.”

- 1 According to Sigmund Freud, people who have worked hard and fulfilled their wishes would tend to \_\_\_\_\_ in the end.
- 2 People want success; on the other hand success can do damage to them. In this sense, success is viewed as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 According to the author, the design flaw of the human mind is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 “The parts we keep in a cage” in Paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 By saying “screwing up is human” in the last paragraph, the author most probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.



# Part four

## Writing

### 1 General writing

Write a composition of no less than 200 words based on the following outline. Use the useful words and expressions given in the box as many as possible.

#### How to develop critical thinking skills

- 1 什么是批判性思维
- 2 批判性思维的益处
- 3 如何培养批判性思维能力

Useful words and expressions		
be defined as	take action	in response to observations and experiences
make a rational decision	be likely to	develop confidence in
first and foremost	become concerned with	evaluate the credibility of
information sources	ask for evidence	

### 2 Practical writing

#### Writing an introduction to a university

Something should be noted while writing an introduction to a university

- 1 简要介绍学校的历史、教职员工及学生情况等
- 2 介绍教学科研及对外学术交流情况
- 3 结束语

#### Sample

Beijing Language and Culture University (BLCU) was established in 1962. BLCU, known as the Mini-United Nations, has been an important academic base for TCFL (Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language) and related research in China. Since its founding, the university has trained some 150,000 foreign students who are proficient in the Chinese language and familiar with the Chinese culture from 176 countries and regions.

BLCU is a university that promotes Chinese all over the world and offers Chinese language and culture courses to foreign students. Meanwhile, BLCU provides professional courses in various fields, such as foreign languages, Chinese, information science, finance, etc. to Chinese students. Since 1990s, academic programs of BLCU have been widened further. Disciplines are composed of seven categories: literature, economics, law, engineering, history, education and management. Besides a Post-doctoral Research Center, there are 15 PhD programs, 30 master degree programs and 25 bachelor degree programs in 2014.

Wherever you come from in the world, you are welcome to BLCU.



Write an introduction to a university (about 150 words) following the sample above. Use the useful words and expressions given in the box as many as possible.

**Useful words and expressions**

be established in	make the university a base for
offer courses to	academic programs
since its founding / foundation	disciplines
key programs	research centers / institutes
be well known both at home and abroad	key laboratories