

# UNIT 2 Lifelong Learning

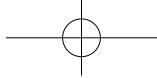
## Part I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

### Section A

*Directions:* In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. A. The weakest key skill.  
B. The height of your results.  
C. Brian Tracy's idea.  
D. The height of your income.
2. A. She agrees with the man.  
B. She disagrees with the man.  
C. She agrees with Brian Tracy.  
D. She disagrees with Brian Tracy.
3. A. The courses one could take.  
B. The books one could read.  
C. The CDs one could listen to.  
D. The people whose advice one could ask for.
4. A. All money-making skills.  
B. All business skills.  
C. All sales skills.  
D. Interpersonal communication skills.



**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

5. A. The necessity to learn a new discipline.      B. The necessity to learn new rules.  
C. The necessity to apply new skills.      D. The necessity to learn and apply new skills.
6. A. To resolve to get into the top 10%.      B. To resolve to get into the top 20%.  
C. To be in the bottom 10%      D. To be in the bottom 20%.
7. A. Remain the same.      B. Ignore the man's advice.  
C. Follow the man's advice.      D. Read the rules herself.

## Section B

*Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

**Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

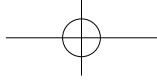
8. A. Economics and history.      B. Community and national affairs.  
C. Personal and professional development.      D. Philosophy and psychology.
9. A. *Psychology of Achievement.*      B. *Self-Esteem.*  
C. *Leadership.*      D. *Success Psychology.*
10. A. 30.      B. 70.      C. 107.      D. 300.

## Section C

*Directions: In this section, you will hear recordings of lectures or talks followed by some questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

**Questions 11 to 14 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

11. A. A worthwhile learning process.      B. Reasons for lifelong learning.  
C. Learning new technologies.      D. Keeping in touch with the world.



12. A. Eight. B. Five.  
C. Three. D. Seven.
13. A. Challenge. B. Boredom.  
C. Technology. D. Carelessness.
14. A. Social opportunities. B. Business opportunities.  
C. Constant self-improvement. D. Technological opportunities.

**Questions 15 to 17 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

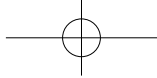
15. A. Career and technical education. B. Technical education.  
C. Career education. D. Lifelong education.
16. A. 5. B. 7. C. 15. D. 18.
17. A. Students take both academic and technical courses.  
B. They are designed to link high school, further education and the workplace.  
C. Students also get work experience.  
D. The career academies are developed to redesign small high schools into large learning communities.

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

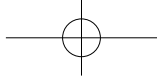
18. A. The door to the outside world. B. The door to the universities.  
C. The opportunity to study various subjects. D. The door to lifelong learning.
19. A. In 1970. B. In 2000. C. In 2001. D. In 2002.
20. A. The challenge of a balanced learning.  
B. The challenge of preserving our fine tradition while learning from the West.  
C. The challenge of learning continuously while shouldering huge responsibilities for work and family.  
D. The challenge of making our ends meet while taking continued education.

**Part II Vocabulary and Grammar (10 minutes)** 

*Directions: For this part, there are 15 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*



21. Playfulness is a great way to \_\_\_\_\_ the many issues we face in our society.  
A. depress                      B. depressing                      C. address                      D. addressing
22. The president is constantly \_\_\_\_\_ by bodyguards.  
A. shallowed                      B. shadowed                      C. shallow                      D. shadow
23. The new airport will \_\_\_\_\_ the development of tourism in the city.  
A. fast                      B. generate                      C. facilitate                      D. slow
24. I am determined to do everything I can to \_\_\_\_\_ our progress so we are actually adding workloads again.  
A. hurry                      B. accelerate                      C. hast                      D. rush
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ -based programs are welcome by many young people.  
A. power                      B. competent                      C. competency                      D. right
26. There is no enough \_\_\_\_\_ evidence against him.  
A. credit                      B. credibility                      C. incredible                      D. credible
27. As costs fall, local governments will find more intensive monitoring to be easily \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. affording                      B. affordability                      C. affordable                      D. afford
28. The \_\_\_\_\_ hurricane damage was at least three million dollars.  
A. assessing                      B. assessed                      C. access                      D. accessed
29. We have nothing against \_\_\_\_\_; indeed, we want more of it.  
A. diverse                      B. diversity                      C. difference                      D. similarity
30. A lot of people I know who are more career-oriented will have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ at places that they want to work later.  
A. train                      B. trainee                      C. intern                      D. internship
31. \_\_\_\_\_ to some metals is known to damage the brain of young children.  
A. Exposure                      B. Reveal                      C. Showing                      D. Disclosure
32. She was \_\_\_\_\_ a clash between protesters and police.  
A. involved                      B. caught up in                      C. caught up on                      D. involved on
33. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ a rather lengthy church service to show your respect.  
A. sit up                      B. sit on                      C. sit through                      D. sit down
34. Businessmen need to be aware of how these models can \_\_\_\_\_ their strategies.  
A. adjust                      B. adapt                      C. fit                      D. fit into
35. You only have one ride through life, so \_\_\_\_\_ it and enjoy it.  
A. make the difference of                      B. make the change of  
C. make the most of                      D. make the least of



### Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)



#### Section A

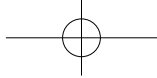
*Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from the list of choices given in the word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please choose the corresponding letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

If you set it as a goal, make a plan, and work on it every day, five to seven years from now you are going to be in the 36 10% of people in your field. Through personal development you are going to be one of the highest paid and most 37 people in your career. You are going to be enjoying the great results and rewards of the top performers in your business through your hard work.

Remember this. Nobody is better than you and nobody is 38 than you. If someone is doing better than you, it just means that they started their personal 39 on themselves in a certain way earlier than you did. And whatever anyone else has done, you can do it as well. There are no limits except the limits you place on yourself with your own thinking.

The very fact that others have been able to 40 in a field, after having started off in that field with no experience or skills, is 41 that you can excel in that field as well through hard work. Your job is to put your head down, get busy, and go to work on yourself and 42 to lifelong learning. 43 today to develop the habit of personal excellence, and focus all your energies on joining the top 10% of 44 in your field. Once you do that, your entire future will open up in front of you. You will become 45.

- |                |               |            |              |                  |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| A) proof       | B) resolve    | C) smarter | D) excel     | E) professionals |
| F) development | G) top        | H) ahead   | I) respected | J) commit        |
| K) unstoppable | L) respectful | M) high    | N) later     | O) solve         |

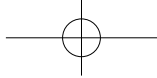


## Section B

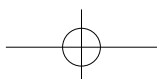
*Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Please choose the corresponding letter. You may choose a paragraph more than once.*

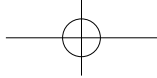
### How Much Do You Know About Education

- A. Education began in prehistory, as adults trained the young in the knowledge and skills deemed necessary in their society. In pre-literate societies this was achieved orally and through imitation. Story-telling passed knowledge, values, and skills from one generation to the next. As cultures began to extend their knowledge beyond skills that could be readily learned through imitation, formal education developed. Schools existed in Egypt at the time of the Middle Kingdom.
- B. Plato founded the Academy in Athens (雅典), the first institution of higher learning in Europe. The city of Alexandria (亚历山大市) in Egypt, established in 330 BC, became the successor to Athens as the intellectual cradle of Ancient Greece. There, the great Library of Alexandria was built in the 3rd century BC. European civilizations suffered a collapse of literacy and organization following the fall of Rome in AD 476.
- C. In China, Confucius of the State of Lu, was the most influential ancient philosopher, whose educational outlook continues to influence the societies of China and neighbors like Japan and Vietnam. Confucius gathered disciples and searched in vain for a ruler who would adopt his ideals for good governance, but his *Analects* (《论语》) were written down by followers and have continued to influence education in East Asia into the modern era.
- D. The Renaissance (文艺复兴) in Europe ushered in a new age of scientific and intellectual inquiry and appreciation of ancient Greek and Roman civilizations. Around 1450, Johannes Gutenberg developed a printing press, which allowed works of literature to spread more quickly. The European Age of Empires saw European ideas of education in philosophy, religion, arts and sciences spread out across the globe. Missionaries (传教士) and scholars also brought back new ideas from other civilizations—as with the Jesuit missions in China who played a significant role in the transmission of knowledge, science, and culture between China and Europe, translating works from Europe like Euclid's *Elements* (《几何原本》) for Chinese scholars and the thoughts of Confucius for European audiences. The Enlightenment saw the emergence of a more secular educational outlook in Europe.



- E. In most countries today, full-time education, whether at school or otherwise, is compulsory for all children up to a certain age. Due to the proliferation (扩散) of compulsory education, combined with population growth, UNESCO (联合国教科文组织) has calculated that in the next 30 years more people will receive formal education than in all of human history thus far.
- F. Informal learning is one of the three forms of learning defined by the OECD (经济合作与发展组织). Informal learning occurs in a variety of places, such as at home, work, and through daily interactions and shared relationships among members of society. For many learners this includes language acquisition, cultural norms and manners. Informal learning for young people is an ongoing process that also occurs in a variety of places, such as out of school time, in youth programs at community centers and media labs.
- G. Informal learning usually takes place outside educational establishments, does not follow a specified curriculum and may originate accidentally, sporadically in association with certain occasions, from changing practical requirements. It is not necessarily planned to be pedagogically (教学法上) conscious, systematic and according to subjects, but rather unconsciously incidental, holistically (整体的) problem-related, and related to situation management and fitness for life. It is experienced directly in its “natural” function of everyday life and is often spontaneous.
- H. The concept of “education through recreation” was applied to childhood development in the 19th century. In the early 20th century, the concept was broadened to include young adults but the emphasis was on physical activities. L. P. Jacks, also an early proponent (倡议者) of lifelong learning, described education through recreation: “A master in the art of living draws no sharp distinction between his work and his play, his labor and his leisure, his mind and his body, his education and his recreation. He hardly knows which is which. He simply pursues his vision of excellence through whatever he is doing and leaves others to determine whether he is working or playing. To himself he always seems to be doing both. Enough for him that he does it well.” Education through recreation is the opportunity to learn in a seamless fashion through all of life’s activities. The concept has been revived by the University of Western Ontario to teach anatomy (解剖学) to medical students.
- I. In 2012, the modern use of electronic educational technology (also called e-learning) had grown at 14 times the rate of traditional learning. Open education is fast growing to become the dominant form of education, for many reasons such as its efficiency and results compared to traditional methods. Cost of education has been an issue throughout history and a major political issue in most countries today. Online courses often can be more expensive than face-to-face classes. Out of 182 colleges surveyed in 2009 nearly half said tuition for online courses was higher than for campus based ones. Many large university institutions are now starting to offer free or almost free full courses such as Harvard, MIT and Berkeley teaming up to form edX (大规模开放在线课堂平台). Other universities offering open education are Stanford, Princeton, Duke, Johns Hopkins, Edinburgh, U. Penn, U. Michigan, U. Virginia, U. Washington, and Caltech. It has been called

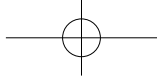




the biggest change in the way we learn since the printing press was invented. Despite favorable studies on effectiveness, many people may still desire to choose traditional campus education for social and cultural reasons.

- J. The conventional merit-system degree is currently not as common in open education as it is in campus universities, although some open universities do already offer conventional degrees such as the Open University in the United Kingdom. Presently, many of the major open education sources offer their own form of certificate. Due to the popularity of open education, these new kind of academic certificates are gaining more respect and equal “academic value” to traditional degrees. Many open universities are working to have the ability to offer students standardized testing and traditional degrees and credentials. A culture is beginning to form around distance learning for people who are looking to social connections enjoyed on traditional campuses. For example, students may create study groups, meetups and movements such as UnCollege (“不读大学运动”).
- K. Education is the process of facilitating learning. Knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits of a group of people are transferred to other people, through storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, or research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves in a process called autodidactic learning. Any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational.
46. Athens and the city of Alexandria in Egypt were viewed as the intellectual cradle of Ancient Greece.
47. In pre-literate societies training of the young in the knowledge and skills was achieved orally and through imitation.
48. The Jesuit missions in China played a significant role in the transmission of knowledge, science, and culture between China and Europe.
49. Informal learning is a spontaneous process conducted naturally in daily life.
50. *The Analects* of Confucius has been making a continuous impact on education in East Asia.
51. In most countries today, all children up to a certain age must receive compulsory schooling.
52. The concept of “education through recreation” was applied to childhood development in the 19th century and was broadened to include young adults in the early 20th century.
53. Informal learning is an ongoing process that occurs almost anywhere.
54. If the experience can have a positive effect on one’s thinking, feeling or action, it may be taken as educational.
55. E-learning has dramatically changed the way we learn since the printing press was invented.





## Section C

*Directions: There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.*

### Passage One

**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

As we enter into the 21st century, the information age, your ability to expand your mind and strive for continuous education is critical to your success. By dedicating yourself to lifelong learning, you can achieve many things.

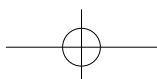
The highest paid people in America today work an average of 59 hours per week. They read an average of two to three hours per day. They belong to industry associations and organizations that encourage the individuals to dedicate themselves to lifelong learning with current information and ideas in their fields. Continuous education for them means that they attend annual conventions and go to every session available that has new insights that can help them to be more effective in getting the results for which they are responsible.

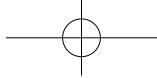
Lifelong learning is the minimum requirement for success in our field. Since information and knowledge in every field is doubling every two to three years, it means that our knowledge has to double every two to three years as well, just for us to stay even. This brings us to a very important point on intelligence, information, and lifelong learning, one important kind of which is maintenance learning.

Maintenance learning refers to your keeping current with your field. But this merely keeps you even or stops you from falling behind at a rapid rate. Many people think that reading an occasional book and keeping current with the magazines and newsletters in their field is the equivalent of adding to their education. But this is not the case. It is the same as checking the stock market reports each day to find out the sales prices of various stocks and securities. This information does not add to your knowledge of the companies, the market or the investment potential of a particular stock.

Maintenance learning is absolutely essential though. It is very similar to light physical exercise that keeps you at a particular level of fitness but does not increase your level of fitness or improve your condition in any way.

56. What is critical to your success in the 21st century according to the passage?
- A. Your ability to expand your mind and strive for continuous education.
  - B. Your ability to read magazines and newsletters.





- C. Your ability to become more intelligent.  
D. Your ability to build up relationships with others.
57. According to the passage, which is true about lifelong learning?  
A. Lifelong learning requires reading at least three hours per day.  
B. Reading occasionally books, magazines and newsletters is a kind of lifelong learning.  
C. Lifelong learning lays the foundation for success in one's field.  
D. Lifelong learning is a novelty in the 21st century.
58. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the ways that those highest paid people in America take to fulfill lifelong learning?  
A. Reading two to three hours on average a day.  
B. Joining in industry associations and organizations that encourage them with lifelong learning.  
C. Attending annual conventions and go to every session available in their fields.  
D. Enrolling in E-learning courses.
59. Which of the following is the minimum requirement for success in your field?  
A. Information and knowledge.                      B. Lifelong learning.  
C. New science and technology.                  D. Self-esteem.
60. What can be inferred from the passage?  
A. It's not necessary that your knowledge double every two to three years.  
B. Maintenance learning can't help you leap ahead of your competition.  
C. Maintenance learning helps you make a great progress in your work.  
D. Light physical exercise boosts your level of fitness.

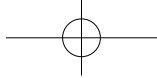
## Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

There are some kinds of education that you can acquire, either deliberately or in a random, occasional fashion—growth learning and shock learning.

Growth learning is the kind of learning that adds knowledge and skills to your entire range of skills or aptitudes in a particular field or occupation that you did not have before. For example, if you decide to learn to speak Spanish so that you can expand your business opportunities into the Hispanic market, every word, phrase and sentence that you learn is a form of growth learning. Growth learning helps you expand your mind and you are acquiring information that you did not have before that enables you to do things that you could not do before.

Some of the very best thinkers in the world today are producing some of the very best material and ideas that you can use for continuous education and to help you expand your mind. You can acquire this information and strive for lifelong learning by just reaching out your hand and picking it up in the form of books, articles, tapes and courses.

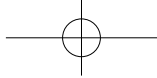


Another type of learning, shock learning, is where something happens that contradicts or reverses a piece of knowledge or understanding that you already have. Shock learning can be extremely valuable if you act upon it. Peter Drucker, in his book *Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, says that the primary sources of innovation in a company are the unexpected success or the unexpected failure. Something happens that is completely inconsistent with the expectations, with what should have happened.

This “shock” can give you insights that can enable you to either take advantage of a major change in the marketplace or guard against a serious reversal. Unfortunately, most people are creatures of habit. When something happens that is completely unexpected, they choose to ignore it in favor of the old information with which they are more comfortable.

Knowledge is the primary source of value in our world today and your ability to expand your mind and devote yourself to lifelong learning is the key to breaking any success barriers that may be in front of you.

61. Which of the following is true about growth learning?
- A. You can acquire it deliberately.                      B. You can acquire it in colleges or universities.  
C. It is all about how to become mature.              D. It helps expand one’s mind.
62. What can we learn about growth learning from the passage?
- A. Growth learning is a form of active learning through which your mind can be expanded.  
B. Growth learning is a kind of education acquired in the business field.  
C. Growth learning helps you reverse what you have already learned.  
D. Growth learning is of special significance in removing all the barriers to success.
63. According to the passage, what is the benefit of shock learning?
- A. It can improve your ability to handle emergencies.  
B. It can enable you to take advantage of a major change or guard against a serious reversal.  
C. It can help you develop good personality.  
D. It can give you courage to accept major changes.
64. According to Peter Drucker, what are the primary sources of innovation in a company?
- A. The professional employed.  
B. The unexpected success or the unexpected failure.  
C. The market environment.  
D. The government policies.
65. Which one of the following may be the best title of the passage?
- A. Two Forms of Education You Can Acquire  
B. Significance of Growth Learning  
C. Significance of Shock Learning  
D. Success Barriers



**Part IV Translation (30 minutes)** 

*Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English.*

学习之于心灵，就像食物之于身体一样。它应该是一种无终止的历程，从生到死。由于世界一直在快速地变化，只要学习停顿数日，人就将落后。因此，我们应该日复一日不断地学习以保持我们敏锐的心智能力，并扩充我们的智力容量。不断的学习提供给我们用不尽的燃料，来驱使我们提高推理、分析和判断能力。持续的学习是在信息时代中与时代并驾齐驱的最稳当的方法，也是在变动的时代中成功的可靠保证。

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**Part V Writing (30 minutes)** 

*Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “Learning is a daily experience and a lifelong mission.” You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

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