

Unit One

Part 1 Reading Skill: Understanding the Text Structure

● Section A Exploratory Reading ●

Example 1

Match the definitions in the left column to the terms of text structure in the right column.

1. An action and its results are discussed
2. Information is organized in order of time
3. A difficulty is described and an answer is offered
4. Differences and similarities of two or more things are discussed
5. Explains how something happens or is done, step-by-step
6. Describes how something looks or the arrangement of a space

- A. chronological
- B. problem and solution
- C. sequence / process
- D. cause and effect
- E. spatial / descriptive
- F. compare and contrast

Explanations

1. 答案为 D。分析一个行为以及导致的结果,即因果关系。
2. 答案为 A。根据时间发展来编排信息,即按时间顺序关系。
3. 答案为 B。描述一个难题及其解决方法,即问题和方法的关系。
4. 答案为 F。比较一个或几个事物之间的相同与不同,即比较和对比关系。
5. 答案为 C。解释说明某个事件是如何一步一步发展的,即顺序和过程的关系。
6. 答案为 E。描述一个事物的外形或空间构造,即空间和叙述的关系。

Example 2

Read the passages. Identify their text structures. Write information from the passage into the appropriate graphic organizer.

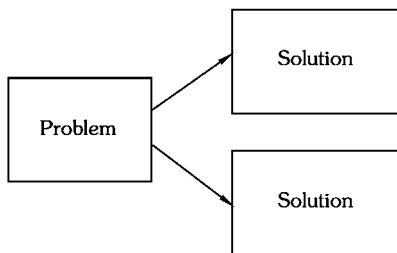
<p>1. Which passage is chronological ? Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer. Passage Name :</p> <hr/>	<p>2. Which passage is compare and contrast ? Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer. Passage Name :</p> <hr/> <p>What is being compared & contrasted?</p>
<p>3. Which passage is sequence / process ? Put the information from the passage onto the graphic organizer. Passage Name :</p> <hr/>	<p>4. Which passage is cause and effect ? Put the information from the passage onto the graphic organizer. Passage Name :</p> <hr/>

continued

5. Which passage is **problem and solution** ?

Put the information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.

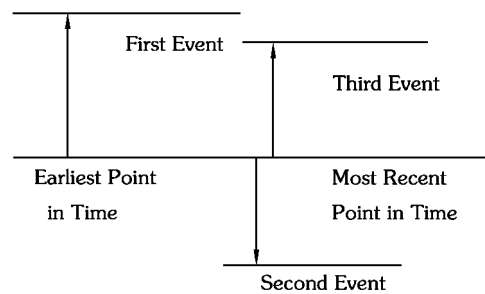
Passage Name :



6. Which passage is **chronological** ?

Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.

Passage Name :



Passage 1 — Chemical and Physical Changes

All matter, all things can be changed in two ways: chemically and physically. Both chemical and physical changes affect the state of matter. Physical changes are those that do not change the make-up or identity of the matter. For example, clay will bend or flatten if squeezed, but it will still be clay. Changing the shape of clay is a physical change, and does not change the matter’s identity. Chemical changes turn the matter into a new kind of matter with different properties. For example, when paper is burnt, it becomes ash and will never be paper again. The difference between them is that physical changes are temporary or only last for a little while, and chemical changes are permanent, which means they last forever. Physical and chemical changes both affect the state of matter.

Passage 2 — The Best PB &J Ever

When I got home from school after a long boring day, I took out the peanut butter, jelly, and bread. After taking the lid off of the jars, I spread the peanut butter on one side of the bread and the jelly on the other, and then I put the two pieces of bread together. After that, I enjoyed it while watching “Cops” on the TV. I swear, that was the best peanut butter and jelly sandwich I ever ate.

Passage 3 — Bobby Fischer

Robert James Fischer was born in Chicago but unlocked the secrets of chess in a Brooklyn apartment right above a candy store. At the age of six he taught himself to play by

following the instruction booklet that came with his chess board. After spending much of his childhood in chess clubs, Fischer said that, “One day, I just got good.” That may be a bit of an understatement. At the age of 13 he won the US Junior Chess Championship, becoming the youngest Junior Champion ever. At the age of 14 he won the US Championship and became the youngest US Champion in history. Fischer would go on to become the World Champion of chess, but he would also grow to become his own worst enemy. Instead of defending the title, he forfeited it to the next challenger without even making a move, and the rise of a chess superstar ended with a fizzle.

Passage 4 — Save the Tigers

Dr. Miller doesn't want the tigers to vanish. These majestic beasts are disappearing at an alarming rate. Dr. Miller thinks that we should write to our congress people. If we let them know that we demand the preservation of this species, maybe we can make a difference. Dr. Miller also thinks that we should donate to Save the Tigers. Our donations will help to support and empower those who are fighting the hardest to preserve the tigers. We owe it to our grandchildren to do something.

Passage 5 — The Great Recession

Many people are confused about why our economy went to shambles in 2008. The crisis was actually the result of a combination of many complex factors. First, easy credit conditions allowed people who were high-risk or unworthy of credit to borrow, and even people who had no income were eligible for large loans. Second, banks would bundle these toxic loans and sell them as packages on the financial market. Third, large insurance firms backed these packages, misrepresenting these high-risk loans as safe investments. Fourth, because of the ease of acquiring credit and the rapid growth in the housing market, people were buying two or three houses, intending to sell them for more than they paid. All of these factors created bubbles of speculation. These bubbles burst, sending the whole market into a downward spiral, causing employers to lose capital and lay off employees. Consumer spending then plummeted and most businesses suffered. The economy is like a big boat, and once it gets moving quickly in the wrong direction, it's hard to turn it around.

Passage 6 — Screen Protector

Before applying the screen protector, clean the surface of your phone's screen with a soft cloth. Once the surface of your screen is clean, remove the paper backing on the screen protector. Evenly apply the sticky side of the screen protector to your phone's screen.

Smooth out any air bubble trapped on between the protector and the phone screen. Enjoy the added protection.

Explanations

1. Chronological; Passage 2 — The Best PB & J Ever

- First Event: I got home and took out the peanut butter, jelly and bread.
- Second Event: I spread the peanut butter and jelly on the bread, and put them together.
- Third Event: I enjoyed eating and watching TV at the same time.

2. Compare and Contrast; Passage 1 — Chemical and Physical Changes

- Ways Similar: All things can be changed in two ways.

They both affect the matter of state.

They cause some changes on the subject matter.

- Ways Different: Physical changes do not change the make-up or identity of the matter; Chemical changes turn the matter into a new kind of matter with different properties.
Physical changes are temporary.
Chemical changes are permanent.

3. Sequence / process; Passage 6 — Screen Protector

- Clean the surface of your phone's screen.
- Remove the paper backing.
- Apply the sticky side of the screen protector.
- Smooth out air bubble.

4. Cause and effect; Passage 5 — The Great Recession

- Cause 1: Four factors created bubbles of speculation.
- Cause 2: Bubbles burst, consumers and most businesses suffered.
- Effect: 2008 Economic Recession

5. Problem and solution; Passage 4 — Save the Tigers

- Problem: Tigers are vanishing rapidly.
- Solution 1: Write to the Congress to show our demand for preservation of this species.
- Solution 2: Donate to Save the Tigers to support and empower the preservation.

6. Chronological; Passage 3 — Bobby Fischer

- First Event: Bobby Fischer taught himself to play chess by following the instruction

booklet at 6.

- Second Event: He won the US Chess Championships when he was a teenager.
- Third Event: He failed in the World Champion then grew up.

Reading Skill : Understanding the Text Structure

The term “text structure” refers to how information is organized in a passage. The structure of a text can change multiple times in a work and even within a paragraph. Students are often required to identify text structures on reading tests; therefore, it is important that they are given exposure to the various patterns of organization. There are generally seven commonly used patterns of organization.

1. **Cause and Effect:** The results of something are explained.
e. g. The dodo bird used to roam in large flocks across America. Interestingly, the dodo wasn't startled by gun shot. Because of this, frontiersmen would kill entire flocks in one sitting. Unable to sustain these attacks, the dodo was hunted to extinction.
2. **Chronological:** Information in the passage is organized in order of time.
e. g. Jack and Jill ran up the hill to fetch a pail of water. Jack fell down and broke his crown and Jill came tumbling after.
3. **Compare and Contrast:** Two or more things are described. Their similarities and differences are discussed.
e. g. Linux and Windows are both operating systems. Computers use them to run programs. Linux is totally free and open source, so users can improve or otherwise modify the source code. Windows is proprietary, so it costs money to use and users are prohibited from altering the source code.
4. **Order of Importance:** Information is expressed as a hierarchy or in priority.
e. g. Here are the three worst things that you can do on a date. First, you could tell jokes that aren't funny and laugh really hard to yourself. This will make you look bad. Worse though, you could offend your date. One bad “joke” may cause your date to lash out at you, hence ruining the engagement. But the worst thing that you can do is to appear slovenly. By not showering and properly grooming, you may repulse your date, and this is the worst thing that you can do.
5. **Problem and Solution:** A problem is described and a response or solution is proposed or explained.

- e. g. Thousand of people die each year in car accidents involving drugs or alcohol. Lives could be saved if our town adopts a free public taxi service. By providing such a service, we could prevent intoxicated drivers from endangering themselves or others.
6. **Sequence / Process Writing**: Information is organized in steps or a process is explained in the order in which it occurs.
- e. g. Eating cereal is easy. First, get out your materials. Next, pour your cereal in the bowl, add milk, and enjoy.
7. **Spatial / Descriptive Writing**: information is organized in order of space (top to bottom, left to right).
- e. g. when you walk into my bedroom there is a window facing you. To the right of that is a dresser and television and on the other side of the window is my bed.

● Section B Skills Application ●

Consolidation Exercise 1

Read the following passages and identify how the information in each paragraph is organized.

1. Ice-cream is a delicious frozen treat that comes in a many different colors and flavors. Two of my favorite flavors are strawberry and chocolate. Though both of these flavors are delicious, strawberry may contain pieces of fruit while chocolate usually will not. Even though more chocolate ice-cream is sold across the country annually than strawberry, each flavor tastes great inside of a milk shake.

2. The ice-cream shop around the corner from my house has the best ice-cream in the city. When you first walk inside, there is a long chrome counter with matching stools extending to alongside the far wall. Right where the counter stops, the booth seating begins. There are lots of old-timey knickknacks on the walls and chrome napkin holders on all the tables. My favorite part of the shop is behind the counter glass, where they keep all of the ice-cream flavors. A rainbow of delicious sugary flavors is kept cool and delicious behind the counter glass.

3. Freezer burn may have wasted more ice-cream than sidewalks. If you don't know, freezer burn is when ice crystals form on the surface of ice-cream. These ice crystals can ruin the texture and flavor of the ice cream. But you can prevent freezer burn. Since freezer burn is caused when melted ice-cream is refrozen, rather than eating your ice-cream from the

container as it melts, scoop your ice-cream into a bowl and put the container back in the fridge immediately. Doing this ought to help you solve your issues with freezer burn.

4. No one knows the true origin of ice-cream, but the first published ice-cream recipe appears in “Mrs. Mary Eales’s Receipts”, a cook book that was printed in London in 1718. Sometime around 1832, an African American confectioner named Augustus Jackson created multiple ice cream recipes and invented a superior technique to manufacture ice cream. Ice-cream soda was invented around 1874, but the real breakthrough may have been at the 1904 World’s Fair in St. Louis, Missouri, when the American ice-cream cone was unveiled!

5. Making ice-cream is not easy. Cream and sugar have to first be mixed in a frozen container. Ingredients may be added at this point, if desired. The mixture must be stirred and whipped until the cream and sugar mixture is frozen. Depending on the equipment, this may take as long as an hour. After the ice-cream is prepared, it must be kept frozen until it is ready to be enjoyed. Making ice-cream is difficult, but most people would agree that it is worth the trouble.

6. Have you ever had an ice-cream headache? That’s when a painful sensation resonates in your head after eating something cold (usually ice-cream) on a hot day. This pain is produced by the dilation of a nerve center in the roof of your mouth. The nerve center is overreacting to the cold by trying to heat your brain. Ice-cream headaches have turned many smiles to frowns.

7. One time my mom and I made ice-cream. We added sugar and cream into a big glass bowl. We kept it frozen in the middle of a bigger glass bowl. While it froze, I stirred the mixture with a hand mixer. It was the first time that had I used one and it splattered ice-cream mixture all over the kitchen. The rest of the mixture finally froze, so we ate some ice cream, and then put the remaining portions in the freezer so that it wouldn’t get freezer burned. That was a good day.

8. It was the most beautiful banana split that I had ever seen. In the middle of the bowl, there were three scoops of ice-cream; chocolate, strawberry, and vanilla. On top of the ice-cream were a banana and a thick web of chocolate and caramel sauces. A huge puff of whipped cream covered the sauces and a handful of crushed nuts dappled the whipped cream. On top of it all was a cherry, but I’ve never liked the soggy squish of cherries.

9. When it comes to making ice-cream, you can do it the traditional way, by stirring it in

a frozen container, or you can use liquid nitrogen to freeze your mixture. There are some advantages to using liquid nitrogen. Since liquid nitrogen freezes the mixture faster, the crystal grains are smaller, giving the ice-cream a creamier texture. The downside is that ice-crystals grow faster in ice-cream prepared using liquid nitrogen, so it must be stored at much colder temperatures. Both methods produce a distinct texture, and both are delicious.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. cause and effect | B. compare and contrast | C. chronological |
| D. spatial / descriptive | E. sequence / process | F. problem and solution |

Explanations

1. 答案为 B。比较冰淇淋的两种口味。
2. 答案为 D。详细地描述了我认为最好的一家冰淇淋店。
3. 答案为 F。如何解决制作冰淇淋过程中起冰晶的问题。
4. 答案为 C。冰淇淋的发展史。
5. 答案为 E。制作冰淇淋的过程。
6. 答案为 A。解释为什么有时候吃冰淇淋会引起头疼。
7. 答案为 E。详细记录了一次我和妈妈一起制作和享受冰淇淋的过程。
8. 答案为 D。对我们制作的香蕉船进行了细致的描述。
9. 答案为 B。对两种制作冰淇淋的方法进行比较。

Consolidation Exercise 2

Read the following passages, write a sentence explaining the main idea of each text and identify the graphic organizer representing the text structure for each paragraph.

1. You may think it's bad to forget your homework, but what if you forgot who you were? Amnesia is a condition where a person loses some of their memories, like details about their personal identity, but still may remember how to do things, like play a piano. One type of Amnesia is called post-traumatic amnesia. Post-traumatic amnesia is usually due to a head injury (like a serious fall or knock on the head). The degree of memory loss may be related to the force of the injury. A simple whiplash may cause a person to forget the moments before the accident, but a more severe injury may cause a greater loss. For example, the victim may not remember who certain people are or may forget details about their own identities.

2. Ansel Bourne was a preacher, carpenter, and most likely an inspiration for the name

“Bourne” in the movie and novel series, “The Bourne Identity.” Up until 1857, Bourne had been a carpenter, until he was called to religion. After 1858, he worked as a evangelical preacher, until 1887. He set up shop in Norristown, Pennsylvania, as a candy maker using the name A. J. Brown. Three months later, he woke up not knowing where he was, with no memory of the previous months. The case of Mr. Bourne has fascinated psychologists, and some film makers, for years.

3. The term “Amnesia” refers to complete or partial memory loss. Almost all of us will experience some form of Amnesia in our lives, even if it’s just a simple case of verbal amnesia, like forgetting someone’s name. Fortunately, there are things that you can do to prevent amnesia. Here is a list of foods that you can eat to improve your memory: almonds, walnuts, bananas, honey, apples, and black pepper. Though these foods may not reverse post-traumatic amnesia, they should improve your memory in daily life if you eat them regularly enough.

4. What do “Finding Nemo” and “Robocop” have in common? Not much, except that they both feature characters who suffer amnesia. Amnesia is a common plot device in movies and TV shows, but how accurate are these depictions? In television and movies, memory loss caused by a knock to the head (post-traumatic amnesia) is shown as fairly common, when it is actually quite rare. Unlike in movies and television shows that feature amnesia, most knocks to the head will not produce memory loss. In reality, memory loss or amnesia is much more likely to occur as the result of a stroke, brain infection, or brain surgery. So while amnesia causes people or characters to lose memories in both film and reality, characters are usually “fixed” by taking another knock to the head. In reality, people are not cured so simply.

5. What would you do if you awoke one day and discovered that you could not create new memories? You might remember everything that occurred in your life up to the point of an injury, but could not form new memories beyond that. This condition is called “anterograde amnesia”, and it is difficult to treat, but doctors and therapists recommend these steps: first, use technology to help. A cell phone with a calendar reminder can do much to offset this condition. Second, use helpers. Having people to assist with daily tasks, like paying bills, will prove quite helpful. Lastly, seek therapy. While there is no cure for anterograde amnesia, memory training may help the afflicted live a more normal life. Currently, there are no chemical medications or drugs that will alleviate this condition.

6. The brain is the most complicated system in the human body. The brain is separated

into two hemispheres or halves. From front to back, the brain is further divided into three parts: the forebrain, the midbrain, and the hindbrain. The forebrain is where most reasoning, thinking, and emotional activity occur. It is also where most memories are stored. The midbrain controls reflexes and process sensory information (sight, touch, taste, etc.) The hind brain processes basic survival functions, like breathing and maintaining heart beat. The brain is truly the most amazing system in the human body.

Explanations

1. This paragraph describes post-traumatic amnesia. It is organized as cause and effect.
2. This paragraph describes the strange case of Ansel Bourne. It is organized chronologically.
3. This paragraph describes how you can improve your memory through diet. It is organized as problem and solution.
4. This paragraph compares and contrasts real life amnesia and amnesia as depicted on television and in movies. It is organized as compare and contrast.
5. This paragraph describes ways in which a person with anterograde amnesia could treat their condition. It is organized as sequence/process or problem and solution.
6. This paragraph describes the parts of the brain. It is organized spatially.

Part 2 Reading Comprehension

● Section A Reading in the Context ●

Read the following passage with ten missing words. Learn to guess the meanings of them from the context and then select one word for each blank from the list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Each word can be used only once.

Fast food is not only bad for your body, but may also 1 your bank account. Eating habits have shifted 2 over the last few decades — fast food has become a multibillion dollar industry that has widespread influence on what and how we eat. The original idea behind fast food is to increase efficiency, allowing people to quickly finish a meal so they can move on to other matters. Researchers at the Roman School of Management, however, have found that the mere 3 to fast food and related symbols can make people impatient, increasing preference for time saving products, and reducing 4 to save.

“Fast food is one of many technologies that allow us to save time,” says Sanford

DeVoe, “But the ironic thing is that by 5 reminding us of time efficiency, these technologies can lead us to feeling much more impatience. A fast food culture that *extols*(颂扬) saving time doesn’t just change the way we eat but it can also fundamentally alter the way they experience our time. For example, leisure activities that are 6 to be relaxing can come to be experienced through the color glasses of impatience. ”

The researchers point out that it’s impossible to know whether fast food in part caused the value for time efficiency in our culture or is merely a consequence of it — but it’s clear from their findings that exposure to fast food 7 an emphasis on impatience and instant gratification. “Given the role that financial impatience 8 in the current economic crisis,” says Chen Bo Zhong, “we need to move beyond 9 calories when we examine the consequences of fast food as it is also 10 our everyday psychology and behavior in a wider set of domains than has been previously thought. ”

A. reinforces	F. counting	K. access
B. willingness	G. played	L. supposed
C. exposure	H. excluding	M. construct
D. influencing	I. constantly	N. dramatically
E. particularly	J. harm	O. impatience

● Section B Reading and Matching ●

Read the following 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. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

Five myths about the Pulitzer Prizes

[A] Joseph Pulitzer — publisher of the New York World and the St. Louis Post Dispatch until his death in 1911 — created the Pulitzer Prizes through his will, back when national awards were rare. He wanted the prizes to go to the year’s best in journalism and in American arts and letters, as a way to elevate public esteem for the media. As anticipation builds in America’s newsrooms for Monday’s announcement of the 98th round of the Pulitzer Prizes at Columbia University, let’s examine some of the myths surrounding the awards.

[B] Actually, the journalism Pulitzers are newspaper centric and limited in their scope.

Designed as honors for the nation's dailies and the wire services that serve them, the prizes never have been extended to TV news or magazines, except those that appear as newspaper supplements. So, for example, Seymour Hersh won multiple awards but not a Pulitzer for his 2004 *New Yorker* exposé of Abu Ghraib prison torture. Hersh, while with a small wire service, did earn a Pulitzer in 1970 for exposing the My Lai massacre (大屠杀) in Vietnam. In 2009, new rules allowed the consideration of material that has run in online publications unconnected to a newspaper, but the prize categories are still narrow: Eight are reporting based, with the others honoring opinion writing, criticism, cartooning and photography. One *obituary* (讣告) writer I know notes that there's no category that would include his work.

- [C] It may seem that way in years when one large publication grabs a *hefty* (相当多的) number of prizes, as when The New York Times won seven Pulitzers in 2002 or when The Washington Post took home six in 2008. But there always seems to be at least one smaller winner in the group of 14 — and often in the public service or breaking news categories.
- [D] In 2012, the Tuscaloosa News staff won the breaking news award for coverage of a *tornado* (龙卷风) that *devastated* (毁灭性破坏) that Alabama city, and Sara Ganim and other staffers of Harrisburg, Pa.'s Patriot News won the local reporting prize for reporting on the Penn State sex abuse scandal. My favorite David and Goliath public service award went to the Point Reyes (Calif.) Light in 1979. The 7,000-circulation weekly exposed how an anti drug abuse group became a dangerous *cult* (狂热的崇拜). Smaller outlets can win in other categories, too. A writer for a Seattle weekly, the Stranger, won a feature writing prize in 2012 for a beautifully written story about a murder case. And recent collaborations between bigger news organizations and online *upstarts* (新贵) predict well for future Pulitzer honors for small enterprises.
- [E] Unlike the Oscars, whose finalists are known weeks in advance, the Pulitzers don't disclose who was in the running until the day the prizes are announced. While there once were widespread leaks of finalists — by a group of journalists called “the Cabal” that made a practice of rooting out a list after the jury selections — in recent years it's been more of a guessing game.
- [F] Much of today's Pulitzer *secrecy* (保密度) stems from the board's efforts to *shore up*

- (支撑, 挽救) the leaks. But the Pulitzer organization always has been tight lipped, including about why one entry wins out over other finalists. And the secret deepens when no award is given in a category. No prize was awarded in 2012 for editorial writing or in 2011 for breaking news reporting, for instance. In the arts, the most shocking omission was also in 2012, when no fiction prize was given.
- [G] In the days between the Pulitzer board's final selections and the Monday announcement, some editors of winning publications get word. But plenty of winners still are caught off guard, such as Alexandra Berzon, whose stories on construction industry deaths helped the Las Vegas Sun win the public service prize in 2009. Berzon was covering a court hearing when the Pulitzer was announced; she found out about it when a receptionist congratulated her when she returned to the newsroom.
- [H] As the Pulitzers evolved, the winners gave newspapers models for great reporting. The soaring reputation of the Pulitzers in the 1920s and 1930s led editors and reporters to try harder to win them; More projects were planned, and more resources were put into investigative teams. That also meant there were some cases of chasing prizes first and serving readers second.
- [I] But Pulitzer winning projects can produce significant change. After the Las Vegas Sun exposed safety violations and how casinos, regulators and even unions put a low priority on worker health, deaths on the city's work sites stopped. The Boston Globe's articles that won the 2003 public service prize, uncovering sexual abuse of young *parishioners* (教区居民) by *Catholic* (天主教) priests, sparked global reforms. And The Washington Post's investigation of mistreatment of wounded veterans at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, the public service winner in 2008, succeeded in "*evoking* (唤起) a national *outcry* (呼声) and producing reforms by federal officials," the Pulitzer board said.
- [J] As newspapers navigate financial hardships, many are keeping their investigative teams, even if investors sometimes see them as inefficient.
- [K] Certainly, the Pulitzer Prizes have been slow to change — almost as slow as the newspaper business has been to adapt to the Internet. But lately, some of the best online news reporting and multimedia storytelling are being honored. And the Pulitzer board has had a number of younger, non newspaper members join it lately, bringing more experience in digital and multimedia journalism.

[L] This year, there's speculation that the Pulitzers might honor the work of the British based Guardian's US Web site and The Washington Post for its coverage of National Security Agency surveillance. A Pulitzer based on highly classified information from former NSA contractor Edward Snowden would be controversial, though hardly more so than the award given to the New York Times 42 years ago for its coverage of the top secret Pentagon Papers.

[M] Last year's national reporting winners, staffers from the tiny, online Inside Climate News, show how an upstart news organization can turn great reporting into a Pulitzer. The site exposed flawed regulation of the nation's oil pipelines. And the 2013 prize for feature writing went to John Branch of the New York Times for his inventive "Snow Fall" narrative, about skiers killed in an *avalanche* (雪崩), which combined video, audio and interactive charts in an entirely novel way.

[N] And then there's the most common myth of all: how to pronounce the prizes' name. For the record, it's pronounced "pull it sir," not "pew lit sir." Even some winners get it wrong.

- _____ 1. The Pulitzer winners are not known until the day the prizes are announced.
- _____ 2. The Pulitzer Prizes were created with purpose to arouse public respect for the media.
- _____ 3. Even the Pulitzer winners themselves are sometimes not informed by the prize board before the announcement, so Alexander Berzon was still working when the prize was announced.
- _____ 4. Due to the increasing reputation of the Pulitzers in 1920s and 1930s, editors and reporters made more efforts to win them.
- _____ 5. A writer worked for a small news organization won a Feature Writing Prize in 2012 for a written story about a murder case.
- _____ 6. Though new rules make it possible for online materials to win the Pulitzer Prizes, the categories are still narrow.
- _____ 7. Coverage of negative events winning the Pulitzers led to public attention and influential reforms.
- _____ 8. The "Snow Fall" narrative was invented by John Branch in the prize-winning story about a avalanche.

- _____ 9. Younger and non-newspaper members help the Pulitzer Prizes keep up with the changing media.
- _____ 10. 42 years ago, a coverage based on highly classified information won the New York Times a Pulitzer Prize which was really controversial at that time.

● Section C Reading in Depth ●

Read the following passages carefully and then finish the tasks below.

PASSAGE 1

Most people think a person's taste in food is so unique and random, that it couldn't possibly reveal anything about their character.

But other subtle things that people do can help us make up our mind about a person's character. Should we really be so quick to dismiss what a person eats?

Dr Alan Hirsch is a US *neurologist* (神经科医师) who specialises in the treatment of people who lose their sense of smell or taste. Through the Smell and Taste Treatment and Research Foundation, which he heads up, Hirsch conducts research into the link between food choices and behavior.

In order to investigate the possible link between people's choices of snack food and personality, Hirsch quizzed a sample of 19,400 people. He made all participants undergo two well-known personality tests.

These tests define each of the volunteers according to widely accepted personality categories. Hirsch could then check his own results against these in order to find correlations between their choice of snack food and personality type.

Hirsch also tested the volunteers on questionnaires designed to assess depression, because depressive illnesses are known to coincide with losses of sensation and preferences for certain foods.

The volunteers were then tested on their preference for snack foods and the pleasure value they assigned to each food. Hirsch also quizzed married partners on their choices to find out how people with different food choices differed in their compatibility for each other. You can take Dr Hirsch's test here.

The study revealed surprising links between perfectionism and the urges to *munch* (用力咀嚼) *tortilla* (玉米粉饼) chips and even a connection between introversion and the consumption of cream crackers.

Dr Hirsch used the same technique of testing for associations between different personality types and the flavours of ice-cream people prefer.

“We may be the adventurous type and try new flavors, or we may resist change and go back to those we considered tried and true,” says Hirsch.

Ultimately, while some will feel this test provides a good assessment of their personality, others will disagree with the assessment. However, it’s clear that subtle features such as a person’s taste in food may not be as harmless as we may at first think.

Find out how you taste, or see if we can predict which decade you were born in from the smells that remind you of your childhood.

1. It is generally assumed that _____.
 - A. what we usually eat does not necessarily expose what we actually are.
 - B. random choices of food may mirror the unknown part of our character.
 - C. certain food preferences may not be closely linked with our mental health.
 - D. tastes in food probably have a significant impact on shaping our personality.
2. Which one of the following statements best summarizes the passage?
 - A. Choices of food and mental health.
 - B. Food preferences and pleasure value.
 - C. Psychology tests and their reliability.
 - D. People’s flavour and their personality.
3. What did Dr. Hirsch find in his study?
 - A. Conservative people scarcely attempt to try new flavours of ice-cream.
 - B. Certain types of personality are connected to certain food preferences.
 - C. Personality types can be well explained by people’s choices of food.
 - D. Food tastes certainly determine the relationship of married partners.
4. What can be inferred about people suffering depression?
 - A. They obviously have lost their interest in ordinary foods.
 - B. They are generally assumed to be in favour of some foods.
 - C. They hardly gain a strong sense of satisfaction from eating.
 - D. They always prefer snack food and often refuse a large serving.
5. What can be concluded from the passage?
 - A. People tend to be too quick to take things for granted before finding the truth.
 - B. Adventurous people are supposed to consume different flavours of ice-cream.

C. Subtle things like taste in food may affect our character to a certain degree.

D. Dr. Hirsch's research failed to assess the personality type of his subjects.

PASSAGE 2

Hey, working dads. Do you want greater job satisfaction, a happier household, less *bickering* (争吵) with your wife, and praise from your co-workers? Seem too good to be true? Well, a couple of new studies show that you actually can have your cake and eat it, too—you just have to spend more time with the kiddos.

A recent study of approximately 1,000 working fathers conducted by researchers from Northeastern University, the University of Massachusetts, and Boston College found that the more time that working fathers spend with their children, the happier they were.

“More involved fathers experience greater job satisfaction and work-family enrichment, and less work-family conflict; and they are less likely to think about quitting their jobs,” the researchers wrote. (Read about one male CEO who actually quit his job to spend more time with his wife and kids, [here](#).)

However Forbes reports a different reality for working mothers: “The more time they devote to their children, the more conflicted they feel about the time they spend at work.”

“Men get high-fives when they leave early (from work to pick up their kids) — people say, ‘Oh, he’s such a good dad.’ With mothers, that’s expected, or even looked down upon — co-workers may think, ‘She’s leaving early again to pick up her kids,’” says Jamie Ladge, one of the study’s head authors from Northeastern University, in an interview with The Boston Globe.

The reality is that the *stigma* (歧视) that exists for both genders (but especially working mothers) runs so deeply in the veins of society and corporate America that it often goes unnoticed, or worse, overlooked. Fathers typically take on the role of the household’s breadwinner and they dive headfirst into their careers to provide for their families, because their wives are usually the ones having to rush home to tend to the kids and household responsibilities.

The dilemma now is that working fathers get less and less time with their families because they’re locked into their careers, while working mothers are left feeling short-changed because they are sacrificing their careers to accommodate the needs of the family — but, in the same breath, these women would most likely feel tremendously guilty for choosing work over their families. The ideal, then, would be for families to be able to split both childcare and professional commitments.

Facebook's Sheryl Sandberg touched on this very issue in Lean In: "When women work outside the home and share breadwinning duties, couples are more likely to stay together. In fact, the risk of divorce reduces by about half when a wife earns half the income and a husband does half the housework."

Ultimately, the end goal is for every working professional to attain a satisfying level of work-life balance and meaning, regardless of whether they're male, female, parent, or not.

1. Which one of the following statements best summarizes the situation of a working father?
 - A. He would be thought highly of when he spends more time with family.
 - B. The longer he stays with his kids, the more deprived he feels from his work.
 - C. His co-workers would look down upon him if he leaves early from work for kids.
 - D. He would feel quite guilty if he couldn't make enough time to be with his family.
2. What can we infer from Jamie Ladge's statement?
 - A. It is the woman's duty to look after the kids.
 - B. Husband should leave work early to pick up the kids.
 - C. People are biased towards the role of father and mother.
 - D. Couples should share housework to enjoy a harmonious relationship.
3. According to the passage, the views towards gender differences _____.
 - A. have been disappearing.
 - B. are deeply rooted in the society.
 - C. have already changed and well accepted.
 - D. are significantly noticed by the general public.
4. What would be the best pattern for couples to stay together steadily?
 - A. Men and women should split both childcare and career commitment.
 - B. Men should focus on career to provide for families, and women tend to kids.
 - C. Men should spend most of their time taking care of kids, and women devote to work.
 - D. Both men and women should dive into careers, and leave the kids to professional childcare.
5. What is the ultimate purpose of this article?
 - A. To praise professional working mothers.
 - B. To call for public respect to at-home wives.
 - C. To help people balance their life and work.
 - D. To encourage men to spend more time with their families.

Part 3 Translation

Translate the following paragraph from Chinese into English.

国画是用浸有墨汁或颜料的毛笔,在宣纸(Xuan paper)或丝绸上画出的画。国画与中医、京剧一起,被誉为中国文化的三大精髓(quintessence)。不同于重在准确再现主题的西洋画,它被视为一种捕捉精神世界的表现(expressionist)艺术形式。国画按内容分,主要有人物画、山水画、花鸟画三种。一幅国画作品,也是诗、书、画、印相结合的艺术形式。它不仅能美化人们的生活,还能给人们带来无限遐想和艺术享受。

Part 4 Wonderful Writing

Read the following passage and try to memorize it.

If I Were a Boy

If I were a boy again, I would practice perseverance more often, and never give up a thing because it was difficult or inconvenient. If we want light, we must conquer darkness. Perseverance can sometimes equal genius in its results. If I were a boy again, I would cultivate courage. “Nothing is so mild and gentle as courage, nothing so cruel and pitiless as *cowardice* (怯懦),” says a wise author.

If I were a boy again, I would look on the cheerful side. Life is very much like a mirror; if you smile upon it, it smiles back upon you; but if you frown and look doubtful on it, you will get a similar look in return.

If I were a boy again, I would school myself to say no more often. I might write pages on the importance of learning very early in life to gain that point where a young boy can stand erect, and decline doing an unworthy act because it is unworthy.

If I were a boy again, I would demand of myself more courtesy towards my companions and friends, and indeed towards strangers as well. The smallest courtesies along the rough roads of life are like the little birds that sing to us all winter long, and make that season of ice and snow more endurable.

Finally, instead of trying hard to be happy, as if that were the sole purpose of life, I would, if I were a boy again, I would still try harder to make others happy.