

Unit 1

Campus Life

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 G E D M F

6~10 C J K H L

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 E F C H A

6~10 B I D H G

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 A C D C B

Passage 2

6~10 B D A C D

V. Translation

Campus life is most important life experience for college students in China. A wide variety of cultural, educational, athletic and social activities are available to students, so that they can have the option of participating in one or another. Though a heavy emphasis is given to schoolwork and test scores, an active social life is as much a part of university life as studying. These campus activities are built around the concepts of encouraging each community member to display his or her talents and to show mutual respect. Students learn from the activities about teamwork as well as social skills of communication, which will have a positive effect on their personal and professional life in the future.

Unit 2

Sports and Hobbies

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 C E G N K

6~10 D F M O J

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 H B D A E

6~10 G J C I F

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 C B B A A

Passage 2

6~10 C B A B D

V. Translation

Chinese Martial Arts (Kung Fu) is a very important and unique form of Chinese culture with a time-honoured history. It can be regarded as both a popular and a classical art: today it is very common and widespread and is making a great impact on the communication between Chinese and western culture. It does not decline and disappear as many other Chinese traditional culture forms did. In contrast, it even seems to be gaining much more recognition. In 1990, martial arts were for the first time listed as a competition event in the 11th Asian Games. That was the sign of Chinese Martial Arts walking global.

Social Problems**I. Reading Activities****Section A Bank Cloze**

1~5 B D G F C 6~10 I O E K N

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 B I A C F 6~10 D G E H B

Section C Reading In-depth**Passage 1**

1~5 D B C A D

Passage 2

6~10 A B D A B

V. Translation

Chunyun, also referred to as the Spring Festival travel rush, is a period of travel in China which is subject to extremely high traffic load around the time of the Chinese New Year. The travel rush usually starts 15 days before the Lunar New Year's Day and lasts around 40 days. Three main factors justify the immense traffic load during the Chunyun period. First, it is a long-held tradition for most Chinese to return home from work or study to have reunion dinner with their families on New Year's Eve wherever they are. Second, the one week holidays granted to people during the Spring Festival are regarded as golden time for travel. Third, imbalance of economic development in inland areas and coastal regions has fostered massive migration. Though measures like online booking systems, toll-free highways are taken to relieve the traffic pressure, transport systems will always struggle to cope with demand in the short run.

Language and Culture**I. Reading Activities****Section A Bank Cloze**

1~5 M I F E H 6~10 D B J C A

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 F A C G F 6~10 J D H B I

Section C Reading In-depth**Passage 1**

1~5 B C B D D

Passage 2

6~10 C B A D A

V. Translation

Our country consists of a multiethnic and multilingual population where many different dialects are spoken. Therefore, the promotion of Mandarin becomes pioneering work. During the process of implementation, we need to ensure that all citizens acquire a good command of Mandarin and, in the meanwhile, respect the value of local dialects. The objective is not to discontinue the practical use of local dialects, but rather to encourage citizens to speak Mandarin on formal, public occasions. To date, all ethnic groups have contributed much to the progression of their Chinese traditional culture, while maintaining their own unique style and culture. This promotion of Mandarin provides a global opportunity for all Chinese citizens to better interact with each other and communicate the richness and values of Chinese culture to the world at large.

Unit 5

Marriage and Family

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 K A J L C

6~10 B H N G E

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 K H A M C

6~10 B D I E J

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 B A C A D

Passage 2

6~10 D A C B D

V. Translation

It is well established that in traditional Chinese culture the family is the basic unit of society, while individuals are only one part of the family. The blood relationship between father and son is the most important element of society. While modern families increasingly include only two generations living together, the tradition of extended family with four generations living together still remains. The idea of tracing back ancestry is still the most powerful centripetal force of the Chinese nation. A distinguished ancestor will bring pride to his descendants for thousands of years. Thus the harmony and stability of families and clans are the assurance of peace and the advancement of society.

Unit 6

Education and Development

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 F M A E B

6~10 G K C H O

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 D B F C H

6~10 F C I B G

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 C A B C D

Passage 2

6~10 C A D D B

V. Translation

To enter a university or college, students have to take the national entrance examination (Gaokao,) which takes place every June. Due to the enormous number of people sitting the exam, getting into university is highly competitive. The results of it are mainly taken into account when Chinese universities select students for admission. This means Gaokao has a significant impact on the Chinese education system. China's Ministry of Education is planning to reform Gaokao, and this has led to some disputes. Changes with respect to testing for English proficiency have been especially highly controversial.

Unit 7

Transportation and Communication

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 A N E F K

6~10 O H B I D

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 H B E C A

6~10 G C F H I

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 D C C B A

Passage 2

6~10 B C D A B

V. Translation

Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal is hailed as one of the greatest public works projects in history of China. It ran through north and south China and was extended and widened in many dynasties including Sui, Tang, Yuan, Ming and Qing because of the ever-growing need of transport brought by the increasing development of agriculture in south China. Compared with the land transport, waterway transport allowed large quantity of transportation, so most of the bulk goods were transported by water in ancient times. The cities along the Grand Canal sprang up rapidly and people benefited a lot. In 1911, Jin-Pu Railway was put into use, taking the place of the Grand Canal. In 2002, the Grand Canal was viewed as an important part of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project, and the cities of south and north China would have an opportunity to communicate with each other by the Grand Canal.

Unit 8

Environmental Protection

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 K A E C H 6~10 L N F G B

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 J E B F L 6~10 I F K G D

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 D C A B B

Passage 2

6~10 C B D D C

V. Translation

As a developing country, China is confronted with the dual task of developing the economy and protecting the environment. In the process of promoting its overall modernization program, China has made environmental protection one of its basic state policies and regarded the realization of sustained economic development as an important strategy. Meanwhile, it has carried out nationwide campaigns for pollution prevention and treatment as well as ecological environmental protection. China has actively promoted bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Significant achievements have been made in areas concerning environmental planning and management, pollution control and prevention, forest resources management, wild animal conservation and sewage disposal, etc.

Unit 9

Body and Mind

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 J C I N E

6~10 F G O A L

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 H C A E G

6~10 I F B J E

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 B A C C B

Passage 2

6~10 C C A B D

V. Translation

Tai Chi is a mind-body exercise that started in China. The history of Tai Chi can be traced back to the 12th century and is said that the movements were derived from observing the natural movements of animals and birds. Tai Chi is an aerobic form of exercise, which highlights the importance of keeping the mind, body and spirit in balance. No matter what your age or ability level is, you can improve heart health, balance and flexibility by practicing it. For those old people who stay stuck in dull routines of life, practicing Tai Chi helps them expand the circle of friends, and thus diminish the sense of loneliness.

Finance and Economy**I. Reading Activities****Section A Bank Cloze**

1~5 F C L N I

6~10 A D K G B

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 C E J A D

6~10 K B F L H

Section C Reading In-depth**Passage 1**

1~5 C D D D A

Passage 2

6~10 B C D B D

V. Translation

Home Mortgage Slaves refer to those people who pay a huge amount of mortgage loans (above 70% of their disposable income). Traditional concept was deeply rooted in Chinese culture. People regard the ownership of the real estate to be the prerequisite for long term inhabitation. In China, people's uncertain expectation of the future makes them resort to the real estate property as the "last straw" for their pension. Because most of the disposable income is spent on the mortgage loan, mortgage slaves' budget on the consumption and investment is extremely tight. This leads to the impoverishment of their social lives, which has drastically decreased their living standard and fettered their comprehensive development.

Unit 11

The World of Nature

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 G B N F M

6~10 I D J K A

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 I C K E G

6~10 D A H B J

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 C A C B D

Passage 2

6~10 C B D B A

V. Translation

Of all the notable mountains in China, Yellow Mountain (Mt. Huangshan) in Anhui province is probably the most famous, for its scenery, sunsets and peculiarly-shaped peaks. It's characterized by Huangshan Pine trees, and views of the clouds from above. It is a frequent subject of traditional Chinese paintings and literature, as well as modern photography. And it's one of the tourist destinations most longed for. Wu yue is the collective name given to China's most important mountains, namely Mt. Taishan in Shandong Province, Mt. Huashan in Shaanxi, Mt. Hengshan in Shanxi, Mt. Songshan in Henan and Mt. Hengshan in Hunan. It is said that you won't want to visit any other mountains after seeing wu yue, but you won't wish to see even wu yue after returning from Yellow Mountain. This saying may give you some idea of the beauty and uniqueness of Yellow Mountain. It has become one of the great symbols of China.

Unit 12

Health and Medicine

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 H J D I A

6~10 G B K L C

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 D I B E J

6~10 H C K G J

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 D C B A A

Passage 2

6~10 C B C D B

V. Translation

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is an integral part of Chinese culture. It has made great contributions to the prosperity of China. TCM, with its unique diagnostic methods, systematic approach, abundant historical literature and materials, has attracted much attention from the international community. Western medicine was introduced to China by missionaries in the late 16th century. Today both TCM and western medicine are being used in providing medical and health services in China. Not only Chinese people but also people in many different countries have benefited from the combination of TCM and Western medicine.

Unit 13

Science and Technology

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 J H I A C

6~10 L B D M O

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 E J C A F

6~10 K I H B J

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 D A C C A

Passage 2

6~10 D C B A B

V. Translation

It is well known that the compass, one of the four great inventions of ancient China, developed from Sinan in the Warring States Period. Some western scholars run strongly against the conclusion. They think that it is a must to distinguish the compass for navigation from the Feng Shui instrument in ancient China. According to the discovery of new evidence, they claim the navigational compass appeared in 1117 AD in China, 70 years later than in Europe. However, who can deny the fact that the spoon handle of Sinan does direct south?

Politics and Law

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 M O A I K

6~10 H C G F J

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 I B J A D

6~10 C D E G H

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 C B D C A

Passage 2

6~10 B D C D B

V. Translation

Hong Kong, a beautiful city which is located on a tiny island at the tip of South China, has been the territory of China ever since the ancient times. Because of the shameful history, the Chinese government was deprived of the sovereignty of Hong Kong for a certain period. To the inspiration of Chinese people, Mr. Deng Xiaoping, one of the greatest figures of the century, put forward the bold concept of “One Country, Two Systems” in the 1980s, which was committed to solving the relevant problems left over by history. Currently, Hong Kong, the beautiful “Oriental Pearl” has long been back to the embrace of her motherland. In today’s increasingly globalized economy, Hong Kong is playing a more essential role. We strongly believe that the development of Hong Kong is not just for the local citizens, but for the common interests of the entire Chinese nation.

Unit 15

Employment and Career

I. Reading Activities

Section A Bank Cloze

1~5 N F J B I

6~10 H E M A K

Section B Skimming and Scanning

1~5 D F A J E

6~10 C H D B I

Section C Reading In-depth

Passage 1

1~5 B B C D A

Passage 2

6~10 C B D A A

V. Translation

Civil servant jobs remain the most highly sought-after in China. Millions of applicants join in the stiff competition for the limited posts offered annually. This fever is due in part to the health, pension and housing benefits the jobs bring. Public service jobs are perceived as a “golden rice bowl” for their stable income and generous benefits. The prospect of promotion, coupled with the relatively better working hours, comes into play, too. Meanwhile, the craze reflects a surge in the number of university graduates entering a fiercely competitive job market. Finding employment is a tricky issue they are faced with. If adequate career opportunities are not created, the flood of interest in government jobs will not decline.