

I. Matches:24%

- A. reclaiming B. oppression C. ascension D. photogenic
E. despite F. hegemon G. subversive H. charts

This week's TIME cover story, which is illustrated by the artist-activist Ai Weiwei, examines China's place in the world as it forges ahead into a new decade of leadership under recently-installed President Xi Jinping. For years, the narrative surrounding the world's most populous country has been one of ____1____, of "rise." Now, as Xi meets U.S. President Obama for a two-day conclave in California on June 7, China has arrived and is in many regards an equal partner to the U.S., the existing global ____2____. TIME's Hannah Beech writes:

For decades, China's outlook on how East met west was simple: a proud, ancient civilization was brought to its knees by foreign gunboats, British opium and Japanese wartime ____3____. Whenever the People's Republic dealt with the world, it did so with a chip on its shoulder, and Xi's forerunners larded their speeches with accusatory references to "a century of humiliation" at foreign hands. The West was regarded as arrogant overlord, democratic foe and ____4____ instigator rolled into one. That sense of historic injustice festered even as China's growing economic power might have been expected to sweep away such insecurities. But the ascension of President Xi—he of the patriotic swagger, political pedigree and ____5____ PLA-folksinger wife—heralds a new era of China's interaction with the international community. Instead of simply positioning China as a vanquished, aggrieved inferior, Xi and his China Dream envision a mighty nation ____6____ its rightful place in the world, not just economically but politically and culturally too.

The consequences of China reclaiming its "rightful place" are far-reaching—a world driven by a Chinese consumer class, rather than an American one, would be already a very different place. But Beech ____7____ the "uncomfortable realities" of China's emergence as a superpower: its toxic environment, its awkward relations with wary neighbors, the iron-bound determination of Xi's Communist Party to keep a stranglehold on power ____8____ the growing frustrations of its restive population. China views itself as the Middle Kingdom, imbued with the mandate of 5,000 years of glorious history. But the rest of the world still sees a "foreign policy laggard," preoccupied more by its insecurities than its strengths.

II. Based on the following article, please write a summary with less than 50 words. 25%

Leila Velez, a janitor who grew up in a Rio favela, was working at a McDonald's when she was fourteen. She and her sister-in-law, a hair-dresser, were determined to find a way to make their hair less frizzy. They understood the size of the market for such a product; they were surrounded by people who wanted frizzless hair. The two budding entrepreneurs lacked any scientific background, but Leila's husband let his hair be used to test many strange concoctions cooked up by his sister and wife. He repeatedly went bald, but eventually trial and error produced an effective hair straightener. Velez patented the concoction and sold her Volkswagen Beetle for \$3,000 to get the capital to open a salon. They knew their customers, and the product sold well. From there, she expanded the number of salons, generally hiring former customers as employees. Her firm currently sells \$30 million a year of beauty products.

III. Please give two comprehension questions based on the following article. Each question should have at least four choices. 16%

Patrick Kennedy was born in 1823 in Ireland's county Wexford. He got little schooling. Poor rural areas have generally offered little education, and when he was born, rules preventing Catholic education in Ireland were still in force. Young Kennedy worked on his older brother's farm, planting potatoes and harvesting grain. The one nonagricultural skill he acquired came from a more urban friend, Patrick Barron, who worked in a brewery and taught him how to make barrels.

The potato famine hit the Kennedy's meager farm land. Facing the prospect of starvation, Patrick Kennedy followed Barron to Boston, where Barron got him a job as a cooper in east Boston. Boston offered economic opportunity, because it had a market where Kennedy could sell his labor to an employer who had capital. Boston provided a ready market for barrels because of its role as a center for transportation, and of course brewing.

In East Boston the density that enabled poor people to sell their labor enabled bacteria to flow, and Patrick Kennedy died of cholera. Kennedy's son, however, also named Patrick, thrived. He started off working on the docks and saved enough to buy a saloon. He soon owned a second and then a third drinking establishment, catering increasingly to wealthier Bostonians. He vertically integrated his business --- by importing whiskey.

Patrick Kennedy followed the example of former Massachusetts governor Sam Adams, combining alcohol and politics. He was first elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1884 and served several terms as a state representative and then state senator.

IV. Now that electronic devices are everywhere, students equipped with advanced gadgets can hardly resist the temptation of using the smart phones in class. How do you deal with the situation? 25%

V. What authentic materials do you usually read? Please explain. 10%