



Through it all, she remained in good academic standing and graduated with honors. Jennifer sacrificed (牺牲) to achieve her goal, giving up many nights with her kids and missing important events to study. “Some nights my heart was breaking to have to pick between my kids and studying for exams or papers,” she says. However, her children have learned an important lesson witnessing their mother earn her degree. Jennifer is a first-generation graduate and an inspiration to her family – and that’s pretty powerful.

4. What did Jennifer do after high school?
- A. She helped her dad with his work.
B. She ran the family farm on her own.
C. She supported herself through college.
D. She taught her sisters and brothers at home.
5. Why did Jennifer choose the program at Ministry Saint Joseph’s Hospital in Marshfield?
- A. To take care of her kids easily. B. To learn from the best nurses.
C. To save money for her parents. D. To find a well-paid job there.
6. What did Jennifer sacrifice to achieve her goal?
- A. Her health. B. Her time with family.
C. Her reputation. D. Her chance of promotion.
7. What can we learn from Jennifer’s story?
- A. Time is money. B. Love breaks down barriers.
C. Hard work pays off. D. Education is the key to success.

C

In the mid-1990s, Tom Bissell taught English as a volunteer in Uzbekistan. He left after seven months, physically broken and having lost his mind. A few years later, still attracted to the country, he returned to Uzbekistan to write an article about the disappearance of the Aral Sea.

His visit, however, ended up involving a lot more than that. Hence this book, *Chasing the Sea: Lost Among the Ghosts of Empire in Central Asia*, which talks about a road trip from Tashkent to Karakalpakstan, where millions of lives have been destroyed by the slow drying up of the sea. It is the story of an American travelling to a strange land, and of the people he meets on his way: Rustam, his translator, a lovely 24-year-old who picked up his colorful English in California, Oleg and Natasha, his hosts in Tashkent, and a string of foreign aid workers.

This is a quick look at life in Uzbekistan, made of friendliness and warmth, but also its darker side of society. In Samarkand, Mr Bissell admires the architectural wonders, while on his way to Bukhara he gets a taste of police methods when suspected of drug dealing. In Ferghana, he attends a mountain funeral (葬礼) followed by a strange drinking party. And in Karakalpakstan, he is saddened by the dust storms, diseases and fishing boats stuck miles from the sea.

Mr Bissell skillfully organizes historical insights and cultural references, making his tale a well-rounded picture of Uzbekistan, seen from Western eyes. His judgment and references are decidedly American, as well as his delicate stomach. As the author explains, this is neither a travel nor a history book, or even a piece of reportage. Whatever it is, the result is a fine and vivid description of the purest of Central Asian traditions.

8. What made Mr Bissell return to Uzbekistan?
- A. His friends’ invitation. B. His interest in the country.
C. His love for teaching. D. His desire to regain health.
9. What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Developing a serious mental disease.
B. Taking a guided tour in Central Asia.
C. Working as a volunteer in Uzbekistan.
D. Writing an article about the Aral Sea.
10. Which of the following best describes Mr Bissell’s road trip in Uzbekistan?
- A. Romantic. B. Eventful. C. Pleasant. D. Dangerous.
11. What is the purpose of this text?
- A. To introduce a book. B. To explain a cultural phenomenon.
C. To remember a writer. D. To recommend a travel destination.

D

According to a recent study in the *Journal of Consumer Research*, both the size and consumption habits of our eating companions can influence our food intake. And contrary to existing research that says you should avoid eating with heavier people who order large portions (份), it’s the beanpoles with big appetites you really need to avoid.

To test the effect of social influence on eating habits, the researchers conducted two experiments. In the first, 95 undergraduate women were individually invited into a lab to

ostensibly (表面上) participate in a study about movie viewership. Before the film began, each woman was asked to help herself to a snack. An actor hired by the researchers grabbed her food first. In her natural state, the actor weighed 105 pounds. But in half the cases she wore a specially designed fat suit which increased her weight to 180 pounds.

Both the fat and thin versions of the actor took a large amount of food. The participants followed suit, taking more food than they normally would have. However, they took significantly more when the actor was thin.

For the second test, in one case the thin actor took two pieces of candy from the snack bowls. In the other case, she took 30 pieces. The results were similar to the first test: the participants followed suit but took significantly more candy when the thin actor took 30 pieces.

The tests show that the social environment is extremely influential when we’re making decisions. If this fellow participant is going to eat more, so will I. Call it the “I’ll have what she’s having” effect. However, we’ll adjust the influence. If an overweight person is having a large portion, I’ll hold back a bit because I see the results of his eating habits. But if a thin person eats a lot, I’ll follow suit. If he can eat much and keep slim, why can’t I?

12. What is the recent study mainly about?
- A. Food safety. B. Movie viewership.
C. Consumer demand. D. Eating behavior.
13. What does the underlined word “beanpoles” in paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. Big eaters. B. Overweight persons.
C. Picky eaters. D. Tall thin persons.
14. Why did the researchers hire the actor?
- A. To see how she would affect the participants.
B. To test if the participants could recognize her.
C. To find out what she would do in the two tests.
D. To study why she could keep her weight down.
15. On what basis do we “adjust the influence” according to the last paragraph?
- A. How hungry we are. B. How slim we want to be.
C. How we perceive others. D. How we feel about the food.

烟台南山学院“八大优势” 打造优质教育新业态

烟台南山学院，是全国500强企业南山控股投资兴办、教育部批准的全日制普通本科院校。学校地处海滨城市山东烟台龙口，占地面积3028亩，建筑面积77.23万平方米。学校厚积南山控股产业优势，倾力打造校企融合育人体系“八大优势”，成就优质高等教育与先进产业互促互进的大格局、新业态。

一、依山傍海、气候宜人，校园环境优美。南山学院，山海之间，钟灵毓秀，斯文绵延。学校地处山海之间，东临黄海，南依南山，西接渤海，北连蓬莱。东海校区位于渤海海滨森林公园，南山校区紧邻国家5A级旅游风景区。校园湖光粼粼、绿草茵茵，百花争艳、绿树成荫；富元广场，气势恢宏；文泽湖畔，鸟语花香；数十座文化雕塑雄伟耸立，数千幅山海画卷遍布校园，感化学子润物无声。30余年，山海之间，十万莘莘学子走向工作岗位。一幅百年南山、千年教育的宏伟蓝图徐徐展开。

二、专家治校、教授治学，师资队伍优良。南山学院，依名山而立，援名师而教。学校与南山控股联袂落实“人才强校”战略，凭借雄厚财力，全职引进大批高级职称教师和博士。特邀知名专家担任发展顾问，聘任高校博导、硕导担任学科带头人，铸就了一支以教授为骨干，硕士、博士研究生为主体的高水平自有教师队伍。2020年6月20日，学校一次性聘请60名企业高级专业技术和管理人员作为双师型教师，促成了优质教育与先进产业互促互进的大格局。

三、校企一体、协同育人，办学特色鲜明。烟台南山学院，以大型企业集团为强力依托，铸就了特色鲜明的“12345”办学理念，形成了教育教学质量快速提升的高等教育新业态。围绕“一个”人才培养中心任务，狠抓教学、科研“两条”工作主线，大力开展学科专业建设、师资队伍建设、校园文化建设“三大”建设，坚持公益性、地方性、应用型、以工为主“四点”办学定位，全力推进专业产业发展一体化、师资队伍建设一体化、科学研究工作一体化、教学体系建设一体化、实验实训基地建设一体化“五个”一体化工作。

学校坚持“核心产业引领特色专业建设，特色专业支持核心产业升级”的发展道路，围绕地方区域核心产业发展相关专业，形成了特色的“产业链+专业群”模式。设有工学院、商学院、人文学院、航空学院、音乐学院、健康学院、化工学院、应用技术学院8个二级学院，其中航空学院、音乐学院、健康学院、化工学院为特色二级学院，28个系（部、中心），开设82个本、专科招生专业，涵盖工学、管理学、经济学、文学、艺术学、医学等学科门类，在校生2万余人。

四、持续投入、设施高端，办学条件一流。烟台南山学院，现代化教学文化设施一应俱全，设有现代化的图书馆、先进的实验室、高标准的体育场、庄重的国际会议中心、设施一流的大剧院等。图书馆建筑面积近3.8万平方米，馆藏纸质图书200余万册，电子图书180余万种。学校建有各类高端实验室200余座，其中既有电气信息实验中心、商科实验实训中心等教学场地，又有铝合金压力加工工程技术中心、高水平纺织工程综合实验室等科研设施，更有高性能全动模拟机、风洞实验室、单双发教练飞机（23架）、飞机模拟器（6台）等实验设备。学校拥有全球规模最大的精纺紧密纺面料生产实习实训基地、高端航空铝合金材料协同创新中心等实习实训基地、国家铝合金压力加工工程技术研究中心，致力于打造成高端人才培养新业态。

五、慈善教育，爱心服务，助学体系健全。烟台南山学院不断拓宽助学途径，逐步完善“奖、助、贷、勤”资助体系，每年发放奖、助学金约1200万元。特别设立董事长奖学金30万元，董事长助学金30万元。近三年，共有70余人获得国家奖学金，1800余人获得国家励志奖学金，270余人获得省政府励志奖学金，20余人获得省政府

奖学金，790余人被评为山东省优秀毕业生，90余人被评为山东省优秀学生干部、优秀学生，累计1万余人次获得国家和省政府的各类奖励助学金，帮助8000余名学生申请到生源地助学贷款。常年以来，校领导家访等活动让学生感受到了爱心服务大格局的高效便捷、学校大家庭的温暖。

六、功能完备，温馨舒适，生活环境优越。烟台南山学院，一所与大海直线距离300米的大学。学校拥有便捷的特色餐厅、公寓、浴池、超市等生活设施。学生餐厅被山东省卫生厅评为“食品卫生等级A级单位”。学生宿舍被山东省教育厅高校后勤管理处公寓评比为优秀单位。高标准的体育场、礼堂、大学生活动中心、游泳馆、健身房、咖啡厅等文化活动场所，全面保障了大学生生活质量。

七、山水学府，斯文教化，校园文化多彩。烟台南山学院，以社会主义先进文化为引领，以文化人、以文育人，充分利用优秀传统文化、当代企业先进文化（南山文化）等资源，致力于现代大学文化大格局建设。联袂南山孔子学院，广泛传播优秀传统文化；成立55个文体教学俱乐部，搭建东海交响乐团、爱乐合唱团等文艺社团；举办“山海风韵”校园品牌活动，融合演讲赛、摄影展、书画音乐展等学子喜闻乐见的内容，形成了厚重的德智体美劳等全素养育人环境，将大学精神植入学子内心，提升日常修为，丰富校园文化。

八、知行合一、学以致用，就业前景广阔。据山东省人社厅网站显示，烟台南山学院毕业生就业率稳居全省高校前列，学生就业满意率高达90%以上。2020年，学校908人参加研究生入学考试，录取人数278人，考研录取率连年提升。

学校实现了专业设置、招生、培养和就业联动的大格局建设，广泛开展校企合作订单培养。每年与40余家企业前来签订“订单培养”协议。进校招聘企业多达800余家。学校大学生创业孵化基地获批为“山东省省级创业示范平台”。

作为全国最具影响力的民办高校之一，烟台南山学院在加强内涵建设历程中，不忘初心，载誉前行。2016年，学校获批为山东省民办高校优质特色发展奖励扶持第一层次学校；2017年，被省政府确定为硕士学位授予立项培育建设单位；2019年，学校与青岛科技大学正式联合培养硕士研究生。当前，学校顺应南山控股二次创业大潮，遵循“整合、优化、创新、突破、发展”方针，坚持“12345办学理念”，以硕士点建设培育为抓手，建设一流学科专业，推进校企一体化，向独具特色、国内一流的民办本科高校宏伟目标快速迈进。

（通讯员 王纪悦 蒋郭晶 摄影 张成金 秦建华）

