

绝密★启用前

2022年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语阅读（二）

（课程代码 00596）

注意事项：

1. 本试卷分为两部分，第一部分为选择题，第二部分为非选择题。
2. 应考者必须按试题顺序在答题卡（纸）指定位置上作答，答在试卷上无效。
3. 涂写部分、画图部分必须使用2B铅笔，书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。
4. 全部题目用英文作答（翻译题除外）。

第一部分 选择题

I. Reading Comprehension. (40 points, 2 points for each)

Directions: In this part of the test, there are four passages. Following each passage, there are five questions with four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and then write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Of all the continents, the most drastic reduction in wildlife has occurred in North America, where the transition from a rural to a highly industrialized society has been most rapid. Among the victims are birds, mammals, and fish. We will never again see the passenger pigeon or the eastern elk. They have been wiped out. Of many other species, only a few representatives still survive in the wild. The U.S. Department of the Interior has put no fewer than 109 species on the endangered species list. (An endangered species is one with poor prospects for survival and in need of protection.) This list includes everything from the timber wolf to the whooping crane. Even the bald eagle, our national symbol, is threatened.

Animals that kill other game for food are called predators. The predators include the wolf, mountain lion, fox, bobcat, and bear. Attack against these animals began with the arrival of the first European settlers, who wished to

protect their livestock. Eventually, a reward was offered to hunters for every predator that was killed. This reward is called a bounty. Ironically, the Federal government is the chief funder of predator-control programs.

The settlers also brought with them their Old World fears and superstitions concerning predators. Whether preying on livestock or not, predators were shot on sight. This attitude continues to this day for coyotes, eagles, foxes, mountain lions, and bobcats, and is largely responsible for placing the eastern timber wolf, grizzly bear, and bald eagle on the endangered species list.

Yet every animal, including the predator, has its place in nature's grand design. Predators help maintain the health of their prey species by eliminating the diseased, young, old, and injured. Predators like the mountain lion and the wolf help to keep the deer herds healthy. Their kill also provides food for scavengers that feed on carrion. Occasional loss of livestock must be weighed against the good these animals do in maintaining the balance of nature.

Overhunting an animal is an obvious form of extermination, but there are more subtle processes that often have the same fatal result. One of these is destruction of habitat. When farmers introduced sheep and cattle to North America, the domestic animals competed with the wild animals for the available grazing land. Animals like the buffalo and the pronghorn antelope, which once roamed the plains in countless numbers, were either killed or pushed off the grasslands. Today, a few remnants of these giant herds are protected from hunters in national game preserves and wildlife refuges.

Questions 1-5 are based on Passage One.

1. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?
 - A. Eastern elk can only be seen in North America.
 - B. Passenger pigeons are quite effective in transiting information.
 - C. North America has witnessed the fastest disappearing of wildlife.
 - D. The U.S. Department of State has published an endangered species list.
2. In Paragraph 2, the word "predators" refers to _____.
 - A. animals that kill and eat other animals
 - B. animals that people keep on their farms
 - C. animals that people hunt for food or sport
 - D. animals that attack wolves to steal food from them

3. Which of the following is true based on Paragraph 2?
- Bounty hunters were responsible for the predator-control programs.
 - Hunters who killed predators were offered a sum of money as bonus.
 - The Federal government established a foundation to protect predators.
 - The settlers used to hunt predators, tame them and keep on their farms.
4. Predators are important in the natural world because ____.
- they can make food for livestock
 - they can help other animals to eat healthily
 - they help to keep their prey species healthy
 - they help to feed the young and injured animals
5. What message does the author want to get across to his readers?
- Modern civilization is threatening the survival of wild animals.
 - The habitat for the giant herds of buffalo is properly protected now.
 - There is fierce competition between domestic animals and wild animals.
 - Most people have already recognized the importance of animal protection.

Passage Two

You don't have to be a botany expert to decipher what it means when somebody sends you a rose. Every year on Feb. 14, millions of people exchange the flower to express their love—and an estimated 250 million roses were produced for Valentine's Day in 2018, according to the Society of American Florists.

But the rose's life as a symbol didn't begin with romance. In Victorian England, women's roles in society were limited by custom and norms. Within those strictures, learning the language of flowers—the notion that each and every flower has its own meaning—was one activity deemed domestically appropriate for them. And for ladies in that situation, its communicative possibilities also held an appeal that other domestic arts lacked; “the possibility that some women sought methods of covert communication and expression exists,” Mary Brooks wrote in *Silent Needles, Speaking Flowers*.

The early popularization of this practice is credited to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the wife of a British ambassador to Turkey in the 18th century. Enthralled by a Turkish version of flower language, Lady Montagu wrote a series of letters home to England in 1716. She described the Turkish tradition as a way

of assigning meaning to objects in order to send secret love letters. Montagu's letters, published in 1763, wrote of her perceptions of this practice: “There is no color, no flower, no weed, no fruit, or herb that has not a verse belonging to it: and you may quarrel, criticize, or send letters of passion, friendship, or courtesy, or even of news, without ever inking your fingers,” she wrote. But the Lady was actually incorrect in her interpretation.

In spite of Montagu's misunderstanding, word of the concept spread. *Langage des fleurs*, a dictionary for the language of flowers by Charlotte de Latour, was published in France in 1819, a century after Montagu's discovery. Nine editions of the English translation of the book, which alphabetically defined each flower, were printed within three decades of its publication. De Latour's translated *Language of Flowers* covered most popular flowers we buy, sell and give today, from the mistletoe's importance during Christmas to the musk rose's symbolization of “capricious beauty”.

In de Latour's chapter on the rose, the flower is not only defined as meaning “love”, but the plant itself is romanticized. “Who that ever could sing has not sung the Rose! The poets have not exaggerated its beauty, or completed its panegyric,” she wrote. Nature seems to have exhausted all her skill in the freshness, the beauty of form, the fragrance, the delicate color, and the gracefulness which she has bestowed upon the Rose.

Questions 6-10 are based on Passage Two.

6. In Paragraph 1, the word “decipher” means ____.
- make a decision
 - represent a message in code
 - conduct an action
 - discover the meaning of something
7. According to Paragraph 2, learning flower language is deemed as ____.
- an appropriate activity for women in Victorian England
 - a way to express their romantic ideas explicitly
 - a symbol of romantic lifestyle
 - a kind of domestic art form
8. What do we learn about Lady Montagu from Paragraph 3?
- She was the British ambassadress to Turkey in 1716.
 - She had a clear and correct understanding of flower language.
 - She wrote a book about the language of flowers in the 18th century.
 - She thought almost all feelings could be conveyed without a word.

9. What information about rose can we gain from the last two paragraphs?
- A. The beauty of rose is usually exaggerated by poets and singers.
 B. Roses are the essential decorations during the Christmas season.
 C. Rose is finally romanticized in de Latour's dictionary of flower language.
 D. Nowadays, it's very common for us to buy and give roses to our friends.
10. Which of the following might be the best title for this passage?
- A. Flower and Its History B. Rose and Its Language
 C. The Culture of Flowers D. The Portrait of Roses

Passage Three

The cities of the world are sick. As the coronavirus pandemic continues, people living in metropolitan areas have been among the worst hit, unable to socially distance effectively and sometimes plagued with preexisting conditions that their cities helped create. Many municipalities weren't built with highly transmissible infectious disease—or human health—in front of mind, and the toll of Covid-19 is making that oversight all too clear.

The Covid-19 pandemic is a chance to focus that attention on what can—and should—be changed, to reevaluate the way cities are built, maintained, and lived in. In the midst of this crisis, some cities have already begun doing so by closing roads to cars to create room for bicyclists and socially distanced pedestrians, or by building additional hospitals and homeless shelters. These stopgap, reactive steps are important and needed, but they will do little to slow or stave off this pandemic or help prevent the next one. To ward off the outbreaks of the future, it's time to start thinking proactively, and long-term.

The best way to stop a pandemic is to never let it start. The majority of infectious diseases, including those responsible for pandemics, started out as animal pathogens (病原体). Generally speaking, these diseases don't spring from wild animal populations to humans, either. They evolve from pathogens impacting domesticated animals: the avian flu (bird flu) from poultry; MERS likely from camels; swine flu, from, well, swine. There's less consensus about the actual origin of the 1918 Spanish flu pandemic, but everyone agrees it was cross-species transmission, whether birds, swine, or horses were the culprit. But, according to James Spencer, who studies city planning at Clemson University and has conducted research on avian influenza, it's not viruses that jump hosts in purely

rural areas that go on to become pandemics. “If we want to prevent these things,” he says, “we have to do a better job of managing the extremely rapid changes going on where agriculture and urbanization are happening in the same space.”

The technical term for these areas is peri-urban, places that are integrating with a developed city while still keeping a foot in the agricultural world. They are especially common in rapidly urbanizing countries. When Spencer was studying avian influenza in Vietnam, he found it wasn't the places that either totally lacked water and sewage systems, or the ones that had already developed them, that had seen the most destructive spread of the virus. It was the places beginning to construct their basic infrastructure. “My initial take on this is, if you can get those basic things right, and plan them out well, [spread of disease] can be minimized,” he says. “Not just the human infrastructure; the infrastructure to manage the hygiene of tens of thousands to millions of individual animals. It's not the wet market that's the problem, it's that they don't have any way to clean them.”

Questions 11-15 are based on Passage Three.

11. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?
- A. The outbreak of Covid-19 reveals the problem of city planning.
 B. Human health is a key factor that city planners take into consideration.
 C. Some preexisting problems in city planning are the causes of Covid-19.
 D. People in modern cities can easily keep social distance during pandemics.
12. Which of the following is true based on Paragraph 2?
- A. The current measures may also be effective in preventing future diseases.
 B. The Covid-19 pandemic is a chance for us to help those homeless people.
 C. Some cities close the roads to bicycles to leave more room for ambulances.
 D. To some extent, the Covid-19 pandemic changes our view of city planning.
13. In Paragraph 2, the phrase “ward off” is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. put off B. fend off
 C. cut off D. leave off
14. The author uses the examples of avian flu, MERS and swine flu to show that ____.
- A. viruses always jump hosts in the process of their development
 B. diseases in wild animal population can quickly spread to humans
 C. pathogens in wild animals are the major causes for most infectious diseases
 D. domesticated animals are mainly responsible for the majority of pandemics

15. According to the study conducted by James Spencer, ____.
- A. good city planning can help minimize the spread of bird flu
 - B. avian flu usually occurs in places where there is no sewage system
 - C. we need to prohibit all the wet markets so as to prevent the pandemic
 - D. it's hard to manage individual animals especially in urbanizing countries

Passage Four

My past students and collaborators are starting to organize a scientific conference for my 60th birthday to be held about a year from now. Their gesture reminded me of Rabbi Hanina's words: "I have learned much from my teachers, more from my colleagues, and the most from my students."

We all started as students. Just as kids bump into things as they're learning to maneuver through the world, many of us have scars and bruises from early encounters with our mentors. Conflicts arise when those mentors attempt to establish their authority by trying to make us respect traditional thinking. Memories of these events should encourage us to do better as we change roles and mentor others later in life.

For example, the first advice I received from my postdoctoral mentor was to develop specialized skills and focus them on a narrow niche of the field, where I would establish myself as the world expert. But I decided not to follow this advice as soon as I recognized that by drilling down narrowly, one often encounters the bedrock of a subject, where no further progress can be made. Under these circumstances, the potential for a breakthrough improves with a broader perspective, which identifies the outlands of the bedrock and enables "out of the box" opportunities for drilling deeper around it. This is especially helpful after the discovery of something unusual and unexpected that cannot be explained within the prevailing model.

Keeping in mind the fallacies of indoctrination into a narrow expertise, I encourage my students and postdocs to think broadly and independently about the most exciting problems in astrophysics, such as: "What happened before the big bang?"; "What will happen in our distant cosmic future?"; "What is the nature of dark matter?"; "What happens when one gets close to a black hole singularity?"; "When did life start in the universe?"; or "How can we find relics in space from other technological civilizations?"

It is customary to consider a student's raw potential as a stand-alone commodity whose value can be judged through examinations. But my experience taught me that young scientists do not blossom into exceptional researchers unless they are supported by encouraging words and inspiration; these ingredients are as essential as nutrients and water are for seeds of flowers. Accomplishments are sometimes self-fulfilling prophecies; without the initial belief in the potential of a student to become a successful scientist, this outcome may not come to fruition.

As chair of the Harvard astronomy department for almost a decade, I witnessed multiple examples of students who were initially very slow to make progress but blossomed academically as soon as they selected a different advisor and a new topic for their Ph.D. A successful mentoring experience often reflects a good interaction between a fledgling scientist and an advisor.

Questions 16-20 are based on Passage Four.

16. In Paragraph 2, "scars and bruises" are used metaphorically to show ____.
- A. the aches and pains that one experiences in his life
 - B. the acts of violence that exist in the process of learning
 - C. the conflicts that lie between students and their mentors
 - D. the circumstances when mentors have the authority over their students
17. The author decided not to follow his mentor's advice because he thought ____.
- A. his mentor was absolutely a narrow-minded person
 - B. he was professional enough to manage his own study
 - C. one should use untraditional way to do scientific research
 - D. one should have a broader perspective so as to drill deeper
18. In Paragraph 3, the word "bedrock" refers to ____.
- A. the lowest point of a building
 - B. the basic principles of something
 - C. the solid rock below the loose soil
 - D. the underlying condition of something
19. In Paragraph 4, the author encourages his students to ____.
- A. indulge in those exciting problems
 - B. learn the development of the universe
 - C. develop the capacity of independent thinking
 - D. have some basic understanding of the big bang

20. In order to become a successful researcher, young scientists need ____.
- A. water and nutrients
 - B. encouragement and inspiration
 - C. good potential and initial belief
 - D. gradual development and real accomplishment

第二部分 非选择题

II. Vocabulary. (15 points, 1 point for each)

Directions: Scan the following passage and find the words which have roughly the same meanings as those given below. The number in the brackets after each word definition refers to the number of paragraph in which the target word is. Write the word you choose on the Answer Sheet.

The ups and downs of life may seem to have no predictable plan. But scientists now know there are very definite life patterns that almost all people share. Today, when we live 20 years longer than our great-grandparents, and when women mysteriously outlive men by seven years, it is clearer than ever that the “game of life” is really a game of trade-offs. As we age, we trade strength for ingenuity, speed for thoroughness, and passion for reason. These exchanges may not always seem fair, but at every age, there are some advantages. So it is reassuring to note that even if you’ve passed some of your “prime”, you still have other prime years to experience in the future. Certain important primes seem to peak later in time.

WHEN ARE YOU SMARTEST? From 18 to 25, according to IQ scores; but you are more experienced with increasing age. You’re sharpest in your 20’s; around 30, memory begins to decline, particularly your ability to perform mathematical computations. “But your IQ for other tasks climbs,” says Berkeley psychologist Arthur Jensen. Your vocabulary at age 45, for example, is three times as great as when you graduated from college. At 60, your brain possesses almost four times as much information as it did at age 21. This trade-off between sharpness and wisdom has led psychologist Dr. Leopold Bellak to suggest that “maturity quotients” (MQs instead of IQs) be adopted for adults.

WHEN ARE YOU HEALTHIEST? For men, from 15 to 25; for women 15 to 30.

“A man is in his best shape in the decade before age 25,” says New York internist Dr. Donald Tomkins. “His muscles are firmest, his resistance to colds and infection is highest, and his body is most efficient in utilizing nutrients.” Women, for reasons scientists do not understand, get a five-year bonus. Peak health begins to decline when the body process called anabolism (cell growth) is overtaken by the opposite process, catabolism (cell death). “Cells have been dying since birth,” says Tomkins, “but in our late 20’s, they start dying faster than they are replaced.” Also, muscle is replaced with fat.

Women also get an additional bonus of good health later in life. The figures of National Institute of Health show that the onset of such “old age” diseases as arthritis, rheumatism and heart ailments denies the generally greater fitness of women: Life expectancy for men is now 68.3; for women 75.9. U.S. aging authority William Kannel says, “Older women with low blood pressure are practically important.” However, psychologists believe that by entering the competitive job market in increasing numbers, women may eventually give up their statistical advantage.

- 21. remain alive after someone else has died (Para. 1)
- 22. ability to solve the problems in clever new ways (Para. 1)
- 23. sensible judgments and understanding (Para. 1)
- 24. making one feel less worried (Para. 1)
- 25. the most active or thriving period in one’s life (Para. 1)
- 26. reach the highest or best point (Para. 1)
- 27. gradually become worse or lower (Para. 2)
- 28. the processes of calculating (Para. 2)
- 29. the quality of behaving in a sensible way like an adult (Para. 2)
- 30. using something in an effective way (Para. 4)
- 31. a pleasant thing that you did not expect in a situation (Para. 4)
- 32. completely different (Para. 4)
- 33. the beginning of something unpleasant (Para. 5)
- 34. refuses to allow someone to have something (Para. 5)
- 35. in the end (Para. 5)

III. Summarization. (20 points, 2 points for each)

Directions: In this section of the test, there are ten paragraphs. Each of the paragraphs is followed by an incomplete phrase or sentence which summarizes the main idea of the paragraph. Spell out the missing letters of the word on your Answer Sheet.

Paragraph One

Mediterranean diet pyramid emphasizes eating fruits, veggies, whole grains, beans, nuts, legumes, olive oil, and flavorful herbs and spices. Eat fish and seafood at least a couple of times a week; and poultry, eggs, cheese and yogurt in moderation, while saving sweets and red meat for special occasions. Top it off with a splash of red wine (if you want), remember to stay physically active and you're set.

36. R____ on daily healthy diet.

Paragraph Two

Do we really need 8 hours' sleep? While most scientists agree that between seven and nine hours a night is optimal, this is just a rough estimate. It seems that how many hours of sleep you need depends upon your age—with infants needing much more than adults. What does seem apparent is that around seven and a half hours' sleep is a good choice.

37. The proper a____ of sleep people need.

Paragraph Three

We live in a world where we're always racing from one task to another. Duties, be it work or personal, can feel relentless. Sometimes we just need to switch off, relax and reboot. A little procrastination can help detach us from the pressures of modern life. According to psychotherapist F. D. Barth, watching TV, taking a long bath or listening to music can help us to ease off.

38. Procrastination can be b____.

Paragraph Four

Monday can make us grouchy and depressed, and the feeling is described as the Monday blues. It's probably true that the sound of our alarm clock on Monday morning signals the dawning of a new week and the end of our weekend of fun. Research shows our Monday mood can be based on a direct comparison to the day before. Psychologists call it an emotional shift.

39. A scientific e____ of Monday blues.

Paragraph Five

Despite the death of the cassette tape in the 1990s, in the first six months of 2020, nearly 65,000 music cassettes were sold in the UK, according to the Official Charts Company—double the sales from the same period the previous year. The reappearance of the cassette has been helped by big names such as Justin Bieber and Ariana Grande, who have released their music on this format.

40. The r____ of cassette tape.

Paragraph Six

Researchers have discovered evidence that proves trees are actually intelligent. Trees talk and share resources right under our feet, using a fungal network. Under the ground are tree roots, and mingling among them, along with bacteria, are thousands of superfine threads of fungi. Research has shown that they are all interconnected. They can help each other by sharing nutrients, and they can even warn of approaching threats.

41. Trees are c____.

Paragraph Seven

For some people, fitness has become an obsession as they aim for perfection. And fitness trackers and apps can add to this addiction, especially if someone is driven by achievement and perfectionism. And sharing data on social media means exercising becomes public and competitive, which could cause problems in someone who is vulnerable.

42. Some people are too c____ about fitness.

Paragraph Eight

We all have foods we like and dislike. But we sometimes hold back on things that may offend the noses of others. When dining alone, we can consume whatever we like, with the added bonus that we might be able to eat more healthily. When dining solo, we can make the choice depending on our desires at that moment and get our nourishment at exactly the time we're hungry!

43. The joys of e____ alone.

Paragraph Nine

Language learning is nothing new, but technology has made it easier than ever to grasp. The popularity of language-learning apps has boomed around the world, especially as more people are working or studying at home. They are usually easy to use because you can access them on your smartphone. And apps

can offer languages not popular enough to be taught at evening classes or schools or universities.

44. Language-learning apps are c_____.

Paragraph Ten

Villages are less subject to the stop-go traffic we see in city centers. There's less air pollution in your country retreat—a thing which increases the chances of developing respiratory conditions or heart disease. You also get more opportunities to take long walks and see the sights (meaning more exercise). Less noise, more walks and better air can also lead to less stress and an increased life expectancy.

45. Benefits of r_____ life.

IV. Translation. (25 points, 4 points each for 46-50, 5 points for 51)

Directions: In the following passage, there are six groups of underlined sentences. Read the passage carefully and translate these sentences into Chinese. Write the Chinese version on your Answer Sheet.

The mystery of the homing pigeon is in how it navigates and how it finds home. It may be taken away in a covered-up cage, even a cage that is turned round and round to purposely confuse any sense of direction. To get home, it must fly over country that it has never seen before.

46. Suppose this were to happen to you? What would you need to find your way home (besides a good pair of legs)? I think I would ask for a compass, which always points north, to help find direction. I would also want a map. If a map shows where my home is, then I can use the compass to point me in the direction toward home. Much of the study of homing pigeon leads to the idea that pigeons need the same kind of information as we do. They need to know how to tell direction and they need something like a map to tell which direction is home.

The first part seems to be pretty well answered, and we know of two ways that pigeons tell direction. First, they use the sun. Just getting rough direction from the sun is easy. It rises somewhere toward the east and sets somewhere toward the west. 47. Getting accurate direction from the sun takes more care. You need to pay attention to the time of the year. Then you need to watch the path of the sun closely at each hour of the day. To tell direction accurately from the sun, a person needs to know the exact time.

Plants and animals that have been studied carefully (including people) seem to have build-in clocks. 48. These biological clocks, as they are called, usually are not quite exact in measuring time. However, they work pretty well because they are “reset” each day, when the sun comes up.

Do pigeons use their biological clocks to help them find directions from the sun? 49. We can keep pigeons in a room lit only by lamps. And we can program the lighting to produce artificial “days,” different from the day outside. After a while we have shifted their clocks. Now we take them far away from home and let them go on a sunny day. Most of them start out as if they know just which way to go, but choose a wrong direction. They have picked a direction that would be correct for the position of the sun and the time of day according to their shifted clocks.

We have talked about one of the more complex experiments that lead to the belief that homing pigeons can tell directions by the sun. But what happens when the sky is darkly overcast by clouds and no one can see where the sun is? Then the pigeons still find their way home. 50. The same experiment has been repeated many times on sunny days and the result was always the same. But on very overcast days clock-shifted pigeons are just as good as normal pigeons in starting out in the right directions. So it seems that pigeons also have some extra sense of direction to use when they cannot see the sun.

51. Naturally, people have wondered whether pigeons might have a build-in compass—something that would tell them about the directions of the earth's magnetic field. One way to test that idea would be to see if a pigeon's sense of direction can be fooled by a magnet attached to its back. With a strong magnet close by, a compass can no longer tell direction.