

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

In Kentucky, as the *Wall Street Journal* reported, students in grades K-3 are mixed together regardless of age in a relaxed environment. It works great, the *Journal* says. Yes, scores on computation tests have dropped 10 per cent at one school, but not to worry: “Drilling addition and subtraction in an age of calculators is a waste of time,” the principal reassures us. Meanwhile, a Japanese educator informs University of Wisconsin mathematician Richard Akey that in his country, “calculators are not used in elementary or junior high school because the primary emphasis is on helping students develop their mental abilities.” No wonder Japanese kids blow the pants off American kids in math. Do we really think “drilling addition and subtraction in an age of calculators is a waste of time”? If we do, then “drilling reading in an age of multimedia is a waste of time” can’t be far behind.

There’s no denying that computers have the potential to perform inspiring

feats in the classroom. If we are ever to see that potential realized, however, we ought to agree on three conditions. First, there should be a completely new crop of children’s software. Most of today’s offerings show no imagination. There are hundreds of similar readings and geography and arithmetic programs, but almost nothing on electricity or physics or architecture. Also, they abuse the technical capacities of new media to glitz up old forms instead of creating new ones. Why not build a time-travel program that gives kids a feel for how history is structured by zooming you backward? A spectrum program that lets users twirl a frequency knob to see what happens?

Second, computers should be used only during recess or relaxation periods. Treat them as fillips, not as surrogate teachers. When I was in school in the 60s, we all loved educational films. When we saw a movie in class, everybody won: teachers didn’t have to teach, and pupils didn’t have to learn. I suspect that classroom computers are popular today for the same reasons.

Most important, educators should learn what parents and most teachers already know: you cannot teach a child anything unless you look him in the face. We should not forget what computers are. Like books—better in some ways, worse in others—they are devices that help children mobilize their own resources and learn for themselves. The computer’s potential to do good is modestly greater than a book’s in some areas. Its potential to do harm is vastly greater, across the board.

Questions 1-5 are based on Passage One.

1. We can learn from Paragraph 1 that _____.
 - A. calculators are forbidden among American kids
 - B. Japanese kids usually give better performance in math
 - C. children in Japan are studying in a more relaxed environment
 - D. drilling addition and subtraction is the key task in American schools
2. Computers may inspire kids in learning by means of _____.
 - A. the development of appropriate software for them
 - B. the study of geography and architecture
 - C. glitzy programs in art and history
 - D. time-travel programs

3. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that computers can be treated as ____.
- A. a new type of recreation
B. a new form of education
C. a replacement of teachers
D. a means of encouragement
4. Which of the following statement is true according to Paragraph 4?
- A. Computer programs deprive children of their pleasure of reading.
B. Computers can help mobilize natural resources to children.
C. We should be aware of the harmful potential of computers.
D. Educators should try to learn what parents really need.
5. The author's attitude towards the use of educational computer programs is ____.
- A. ambivalent
B. negative
C. positive
D. critical

Passage Two

Hours before her wedding ceremony, Aisha Sarwari, then a recent graduate of an American university, was called into a room full of men: her brother, her uncle, a marriage registrar and her fiancé. The registrar asked three times if she consented to marry the groom. She said yes. Then he told her to sign a contract she had never seen, with her name and a thumb-print. She said yes to that, too. "It didn't even occur to me that I should look at the document," she says now. That document, known as a *nikah nama*, is a marriage registration and a prenuptial agreement (an agreement before marriage) all in one. It determines all sorts of things that may end up being of critical importance to the bride, in particular, from the way in which she may seek a divorce to the division of property if the marriage comes to an end.

Yet many wives-to-be in Pakistan sign their *nikah namas* without reading them. Plenty do not know what they are signing. In Peshawar, a city in the north-west, nearly three-quarters of women, many of them illiterate, say they were not consulted on their marriage contracts. But asking for a say in the drafting would be fraught, anyway. At best, women who do will be accused of bad manners (for not trusting their new husband) or of courting disaster (because it is unlucky to talk of divorce before the marriage has even started). At worst, it

would be seen as inexcusable arrogance that might put the wedding in jeopardy. In some cases, marriage registrars, who are often imams, take matters into their own hands, simply crossing out bride-friendly clauses on the contracts. Even though such changes are illegal, an analysis of about 14,000 *nikah namas* in Punjab province found that 35% had been amended in this way, according to Kate Vyborny, one of the researchers involved. "It's ridiculous," says Ms Sarwari.

Yet when the *nikah nama*, an Islamic tradition, was incorporated into Pakistani law in 1961, the government's intention was to "secure to our female citizens the enjoyment of their rights under Koranic (可兰经) laws". In fact, the ordinance in question did not just treasure up Islamic practice in law; it modernized it, modestly restricting a man's rights and defining those of women. Men are still free to marry up to four women, but have to tell new wives about existing ones. Men can still divorce at will, but have to register the divorce in writing, and so on. Husbands are also required to state at the time of marriage, in the *nikah nama*, whether they admit their wives the same right they have, to end the marriage whenever they want, without having to go to court.

Questions 6-10 are based on Passage Two.

6. What did Aisha Sarwari do before her wedding ceremony?
- A. She read the details of a pre-marriage contract.
B. She tried to learn the importance of *nikah nama*.
C. She was asked to sign a pre-marriage agreement.
D. She was informed of the prenuptial agreement.
7. It is obvious that some rules in *nikah nama* are usually ____.
- A. disagreeable to men
B. unfavorable to women
C. intended to be against men
D. expected to protect women
8. People think women who claim their rights in their marriage drafting are ____.
- A. too proud
B. too ridiculous
C. too dangerous
D. too challenging
9. What do you know about marriage registrars in Pakistan?
- A. They are always friendly to the bride.
B. They usually transfer wedding matters to others.
C. They control the matters concerning marriage agreement.
D. They sometimes delete groom-friendly clauses on the contracts.

10. Under Pakistani law after 1961, men's rights are ____.
- A. moderately limited B. greatly extended
C. vaguely defined D. strictly reserved

Passage Three

China's homegrown BeiDou Navigation Satellite System, which is currently used for weather and earthquake forecasts, land surveys and mapping as well as for navigation of taxis, buses and trucks, has found a new home in the bike-sharing sector as companies are using the technology for better operations and user experiences.

Bike-sharing companies have started using the system in a big way after the final satellite in the BeiDou navigation system was launched last week. Shanghai-based bike-sharing company Hello Global has brought all its sharing bikes under the BeiDou umbrella, while Qingju Bike, owned by ride-hailing major Didi Chuxing, has put into operation shared bikes using the BeiDou services in Shenzhen of Guangdong province, Wuhan of the Hubei province and Beijing. Meituan Bike (formerly Mobike) has established an internet of things platform with millions of shared bikes backed by the BeiDou technology.

Li Kaizhu, co-founder and executive-president of Hello Global, said, "The application of the BeiDou system is the first large-scale attempt in the shared travel sector. It will help shared bicycles better integrate into the urban public transportation ecology."

The BeiDou network will help users park vehicles in an orderly manner as the technology will prioritize the parking order of vehicles on municipal roads, he said. Hello Global has launched "designated return spot" mode in Shenzhen, requiring all shared bikes to be parked in designated zones for locking the bikes. Currently, the ratio of "designated return" of bikes surpassed 95 per cent. "The mode has effectively improved vehicle parking, and lowered management costs for government and enterprises. By using BeiDou, we are able to manage bike distribution more precisely," Li said. In addition, it also helps the company to gauge bike requirements and relocate its resources accordingly, he said.

Technicians can use the BeiDou system for real-time management of road vehicle information in the background and effectively control traffic tides, ride hotspots and vehicle accumulation, said an official from Qingju Bike.

Wang Peng, assistant professor at the Renmin University of China, who specializes in transportation, said, "The 5G technology-empowered BeiDou system solves the signal problem of shared bikes. Previously, the bikes were equipped with 3G, or even 2G networks, and the signal was poor, making it difficult for users to find a bike or make a payment online. The combination of 5G and BeiDou solves the problem, offering a better user experience."

Yu Zejun, a research fellow at the research institution of China Fortune Land Development Co. Ltd, said that shared bikes are among the four major application fields—A (automobile), B (bike), C (cellphone) and D (drone)—of the BeiDou system. The location service offered by BeiDou is a key element in shared travel.

Questions 11-15 are based on Passage Three.

11. The use of BeiDou system helps the bike-sharing companies to ____.
- A. improve their operations
B. enlarge their business scope
C. make reforms in their business model
D. strengthen their ties with their customers
12. Based on Paragraph 2, which of the following statements is true?
- A. Hello Global is owned by ride-hailing major Didi Chuxing.
B. BeiDou services are widely used by bike-sharing companies.
C. Qingju Bike has brought all its sharing bikes under the control of BeiDou.
D. Bike-sharing companies have all established an internet of things platform.
13. The phrase "integrate into" in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. take over B. intrude into
C. separate from D. become part of
14. By using BeiDou, Hello Global is able to ____.
- A. lower the fees of using shared bikes sharply
B. locate the disorganized shared bikes easily
C. distribute shared bikes more accurately
D. allow users to park shared bikes freely
15. What message can we get from the passage?
- A. The location service offered by BeiDou is important in shared services.
B. BeiDou system has yet to solve the signal problem of shared bikes.
C. The prospect of the application of BeiDou system is promising.
D. BeiDou system is mostly used in designating parking lots.

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.

By the year 2005, the number of teens, ages 14 to 17, will swell by 17 per cent, with an even larger increase among people of color—20 per cent among African-Americans and 30 per cent among Latinos. Given the difficult conditions in which many of these youngsters grow up—with inferior schools and violence-torn neighborhoods—many more teenagers will be at risk in the years ahead.

Tragically, the number of violent teens has grown in recent years, even as the population of teenagers has contracted. But the teen population has bottomed out and is now on the upswing. If current rates of offending remain unchanged, the number of teens who commit murder and other serious violent crimes shall increase, if only because of the demographic turnaround in the population at risk. However, given the worsening conditions in which children are being raised, given the breakdown of all our institutions as well as of our cultural norms, given our wholesale disinvestment in youth, our Nation faces the grim prospect of a future wave of juvenile violence that may make the coming years look like “the good old days.”

The hopeful news is that there is still time to stem the tide—to prevent the next wave of youth crime. But we must act now—by reinvesting in schools, recreation, job training, support for families, and mentoring. We must act now while this baby-boomerang generation is still young and impressionable, and will be impressed with what a teacher, a preacher, or some other authority figure has to say. If we wait until these children reach their teenage years and the next crime wave is upon us, it may be too late to do much about it.

The challenge for the future, therefore, is how best to deal with youth violence. Unfortunately, we are obsessed with quick and easy solutions that will not work, such as the wholesale transfer of juveniles to the jurisdiction of the adult court, parental responsibility laws, midnight curfews, the V-chip, boot

camp, three strikes, even caning and capital punishment, at the expense of long-term and difficult solutions that will work, such as providing young children with strong, positive role models, quality schools, and recreation programs.

One of the most compelling easy solutions is the “three strikes you’re out” movement for repeat offenders that has swept across America, from Washington State, where it began, to Washington, D.C., where our congressmen and congresswomen are eager to show their constituents that they can strike out the side on crime.

21. increase (Para. 1)
22. not as good as something else (Para. 1)
23. reduced in size (Para. 2)
24. the act of committing a crime (Para. 2)
25. any change from one thing to its opposite (Para. 2)
26. accepted standards or ways of behaving (Para. 2)
27. complete (Para. 2)
28. stop something from spreading or developing (Para. 3)
29. an activity people do for pleasure (Para. 3)
30. easily influenced (Para. 3)
31. an official number (Para. 3)
32. too worried about something (Para. 4)
33. the power to make legal decisions (Para. 4)
34. of a high standard (Para. 4)
35. moved quickly and powerfully (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

The 5th day of the 5th month of the lunar year is an important day for the Chinese people. The day is called Duan Wu Festival, or Dragon Boat Festival, celebrated everywhere in China. This festival dates back to about 2,000 years ago with a number of legends explaining its origin. The best-known story centers on a great patriotic poet named Qu Yuan.

36. A brief d_____ of Dragon Boat Festival.

Paragraph Two

While we are abroad, we can: Buy local foods and products, not imported ones. Pay a fair price for goods and services and not bargain for the cheapest price. Ask before taking photographs of people. They are not just part of the landscape! Let's enjoy our vacation and make sure others do, too.

37. A _____ on what tourists can do while travelling abroad.

Paragraph Three

Universities and colleges have stepped up efforts to promote innovation and entrepreneurship throughout the education process, according to the 2018 national undergraduate education quality report. More than 300,000 students had been enrolled in innovation and entrepreneurship training programs. Students in 452 higher education institutions could also earn credits by participating in academic competitions and entrepreneurship and innovation projects.

38. Innovation and entrepreneurship are e _____ in universities.

Paragraph Four

The mental health and wellbeing of students at the University of Warwick in the United Kingdom during the novel coronavirus pandemic is to be monitored as part of a study by psychologists. Researchers are also reaching out to Warwick's international student population to learn more about how COVID-19 is affecting them.

39. R _____ on students' mental health during COVID-19.

Paragraph Five

We love junk food because manufacturers design it to activate brain's reward system. They create perfect combination of salt, sugar, spices which excite our taste buds. Thus activates our brain's reward system making us feel good. When we eat regular food, because it does not activate the reward system, it feels less appealing.

40. The r _____ why we love junk food.

Paragraph Six

Bending and staring down at our phones for several hours increases the stress on our neck and spine, leading to neck and back pain. Experts refer to this condition as text neck and it can eventually lead to serious consequences. Also at night when we stare at our smartphones, the light emitted from their screens makes our brain think that it is still daytime.

41. Excessive use of smartphones may bring health p _____.

Paragraph Seven

Global temperatures are rising and glaciers are melting worldwide. The melting creates feebly dammed glacial lakes that can violently burst. The resulting floods can devastate downstream communities. Many people live in the shadows of a glacier, especially in the Himalayas, the Andes and in the Swiss Alps. According to a recent study, glacial floods have killed over 12,000 people worldwide.

42. One natural h _____ related to the melting of glaciers.

Paragraph Eight

The elderly who have positive views of aging live about seven and a half years longer than those who have negative views of aging. They are less likely to have dementia as well as some of the markers of Alzheimer's disease. They're more likely to take care of themselves better.

43. People's views play a r _____ in longevity.

Paragraph Nine

We usually rub our eyes due to lack of sleep or to remove dust, irritants, etc. Now, sometimes rubbing our eyes for brief periods can be good because it activates the release of tears which lubricate our eyes. Rubbing even stimulates the vagus nerve which in turn slows down our heartbeat, helping relieve stress.

44. The a _____ of rubbing our eyes.

Paragraph Ten

The rapid rise in the number of specialty cafes shows that consumers aren't just drinking more coffee—they are becoming more sophisticated as well. A&A Coffee in 2017 could only sell about 10 cups of coffee a day. Today, the cafe sells some 100 cups during weekdays and 150 cups on weekends, and this can be attributed to the rising coffee culture in China.

45. An i _____ in coffee consumption because of the rising coffee culture.

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.

Jim Trelease has devoted the past 16 years to promoting what he considers the best-kept secret in education today. 46. "Most people don't believe me when

they first hear it,” he says. “They dismiss it for three reasons: One, it’s simple. Two, it’s free. Three, the child enjoys it. So how good can it be?”

His audience tonight, mostly young parents and teachers gathered in the St. Helena, Calif., elementary-school auditorium, giggles nervously. “I know what you’re thinking,” Trelease says. “There are only 24 hours in a day. It’s true. But who ever told you that parenting was going to be a time-saving activity?” 47. Trelease continues to persuade them that no matter how busy they are, the foremost nurturing they can give a child, next to hugging him, is reading aloud to him.

After graduating from the University of Massachusetts, Trelease went to work as a newspaper reporter in nearby Springfield. Then in 1967 a fourth-grade teacher invited him to talk to her class about his career. He had so much fun that he was soon making 40 unpaid local school visits a year.

On his way out the door of one classroom, he spotted a novel he had just read to his daughter. “Who’s reading this?” he asked. Three girls sheepishly raised their hands. “Don’t you just love it?” he said. And for the next 45 minutes he and the kids talked about books.

“From then on I always saved time to ask the class what they had read lately,” Trelease says. 48. “And with time I began to see that the kids were reading less and less, except where the teachers read aloud to them. I wondered whether there was a connection between how much you read to children and how much they want to read themselves.”

In professional reading journals Trelease found a wealth of research to support his hunch. 49. Talking to neighbours, relatives and colleagues, he realized that to most people reading aloud was something you did when your child wouldn’t go to sleep. Perhaps that was because these parents were rarely read to as children.

“It is the child’s listening vocabulary that feeds his reading vocabulary,” Trelease says. To illustrate, he reads the opening paragraph of Roald Dahl’s *The Enormous Crocodile*. “Two crocodiles lay with their heads just above the water. One was enormous. The other was not so big.” Now let’s suppose a child does not know the word “enormous”. Which is going to be more effective: hearing it in the context of a story, or seeing it isolated from meaning on a flashcard? 50. Remember, if a child has never heard the word, he’ll never say it. And if he’s

never heard it or said it, it’s going to be difficult when the time comes to read it.

Trelease advocates reading aloud to children as soon as possible. “When did you start talking to your child? On the day she was born. If a child is old enough to talk to, the child is old enough to read to.” Case histories bear him out.

Upon the birth of their daughter, Marcia and Mark Thomas received a copy of Trelease’s best-seller, *The Read-Aloud Handbook*. 51. They had a special reason for wanting to promote Jennifer’s intellectual development: she was born with Down syndrome. “We figured it couldn’t hurt,” says Marcia, “so we put her on a diet of ten books a day.” When Jennifer required surgery as an infant, her parents left books on tape for the nurses to play. By age five Jennifer was reading on her own.