

英语阅读（一）

（课程代码 00595）

注意事项：

1. 本试卷分为两部分。
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. 涂写部分必须使用2B铅笔，书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

PART ONE

I. CAREFUL READING

Read the following passages carefully. Decide on the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points, 2 points each)

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

The debate about the origin of Stonehenge's (英格兰巨石阵) grandest lumps of rock had been raging for at least four centuries. Now, thanks to the recovery of a chunk of the monument that had been lost for decades, archaeologists have finally been able to reveal where they came from.

The research shows that the giant sarsen (砂岩) stones were gathered, some 4,500 years ago, from the West Woods, a site covering 2½ square miles on the edge of Marlborough Downs in Wiltshire. It is about 15 miles north of Stonehenge and it seems likely that its nearness made it attractive.

Susan Greaney, a historian for English Heritage, said: "We can now say that when sourcing the sarsens, the dominant objective was size—they wanted the biggest, most substantial stones they could find and it made sense to get them from as nearby as possible."

The breakthrough was made possible by the discovery of a metre-long core of rock that was drilled from a stone during a restoration in 1958. The project had involved three sarsens that had fallen more than 150 years earlier being dragged upright and made stable.

Robert Phillips worked for a company asked to drill through one of the stones so that it

could be pinned into place with a metal bracket. He was allowed to take the core home. It hung on his wall, in a tube, for 60 years, accompanying him to Florida when he moved there. When Mr Phillips recently passed away his family offered to return the core. This gave researchers the chance to analyse material from the interior of a monument closely guarded as a World Heritage Site.

There are thought to have been about 80 sarsens at Stonehenge originally and 52 remain. They include the 15 stones of Stonehenge's central horseshoe, the uprights and beams of the outer circle, as well as outlying stones. While the smaller bluestones had been traced to specific locations in the Preseli Hills in Wales, the source of the larger sarsens had been impossible to accurately identify until now.

Ms Greaney said: "To be able to locate the area that Stonehenge's builders used to source their materials around 2,500 BC is a real excitement. Now we can start to understand the route they might have travelled."

1. What can be learned about the debate in Paragraph 1?
 - A. It has recently been settled.
 - B. It has lasted for four decades.
 - C. It attracts visitors to Stonehenge.
 - D. It is the fiercest debate in archaeology.
2. What was the most important consideration in sourcing the sarsens?
 - A. Their age.
 - B. Their size.
 - C. Their color.
 - D. Their shape.
3. What happened to Stonehenge in 1958 according to the passage?
 - A. It underwent a restoration.
 - B. Three of its sarsens suddenly fell.
 - C. The research on it was started.
 - D. Some of its sarsens went missing.
4. What do we know about Robert Phillips?
 - A. He told his children to sell the core to a museum.
 - B. He played a role in discovering the sarsens' origin.
 - C. He moved to Florida due to his financial difficulties.
 - D. He continued to work as a driller after his retirement.

5. What can we learn from Susan Greaney's remarks in the last paragraph?
- A. It is still unknown why Stonehenge was constructed.
 - B. Stonehenge's builders struggled to source the stones.
 - C. Fifteen sarsens of Stonehenge were found in Wales.
 - D. The route the stones travelled has yet to be known.

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Next time you are struggling to fall asleep, try counting penguins instead of sheep. Doing so could help us see how the birds are being affected by threats like climate change.

Tom Hart at the University of Oxford and his colleagues are constantly capturing photographs of penguins through a network of about 140 remote cameras planted across Antarctica (南极洲). There are far more images than the researchers can process on their own, so Hart and his team set up a project called Penguin Watch.

Through the project's website, you can join more than 1 million citizen scientists who have participated so far and help the team by flicking through photographs online and clicking wherever you spot a penguin. You will be asked to mark adult penguins, chicks and eggs in the images, by clicking on the center of each one.

I found it surprisingly addictive. You can also keep an eye out for other seabirds that might appear and mark these for researchers to identify later. In addition to providing clues about how these animals are behaving and interacting with their changing environment, your work will also help the team to train artificial intelligence, which is increasingly allowing the group to process picture assessing automatically. "We now process about half of it," says Hart. The team still relies heavily on volunteers, though, especially to help spot unusual things, such as new species, he says.

Hart and his colleagues also regularly visit Antarctica and other penguin breeding sites in the southern hemisphere to take images with flying drones (无人机) and to collect penguin faeces (粪便), which they then analyse in the laboratory to gain further insights.

Early results from the project are revealing some of the challenges that various penguin populations are facing as their environment changes. Nest flooding, for example, may reduce survival of eggs and chicks. In a recent study, Hart and his team found that heavy snow events overlapped with declines in numbers of gentoo penguin chicks.

Melting ice in Antarctica also poses a threat. "On the Antarctic peninsula, Adélie penguins and chinstrap penguins are doing very badly," says Hart. Populations of ice-loving penguins like Adélies and chinstraps are likely to continue to decline, he says, whereas gentoo

penguins, which tend to prefer an environment with less sea ice and more exposed rock, may fare better.

Penguin Watch and other research efforts should help to give a clearer picture of how individual colonies are responding to climate change, as well as to other pressures.

6. What do we know about Penguin Watch?
- A. It asks participants to process penguin images online.
 - B. It trains researchers to protect the environment.
 - C. It studies new ways to help prevent sleeplessness.
 - D. It invites volunteers to take photos of penguins.
7. How did the author feel about participating in Penguin Watch?
- A. It was depressing.
 - B. It was fascinating.
 - C. It was exhausting.
 - D. It was challenging.
8. Hart's team regularly visits penguin breeding sites to _____.
- A. process penguin picture assessing
 - B. collect penguin faeces for analysis
 - C. find new penguin species
 - D. count penguin chicks
9. Which of the following may cause a reduction in the number of gentoo chicks?
- A. Melting ice.
 - B. Heavy snow.
 - C. Exposed rocks.
 - D. Buzzing drones.
10. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To show a way of photographing penguins.
 - B. To illustrate the rich variety of penguins in Antarctica.
 - C. To develop advanced technologies for penguin protection.
 - D. To draw people's attention to the environmental threats to penguins.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

We often hear about work life balance—having a good balance between work and personal time. While this may sound like a smart idea, it can also imply we should dedicate at

least half of our time to work and sacrifice time for our “personal life”. To me, that seems off balance. Because, the truth is, it’s nearly impossible to split your time equally between the two. And, you may end up stressing out if you’re not able to meet that expectation of balance. Why not think of having work life harmony instead?

With this mindset, you can actually integrate work into your life in a way that feels more complete. This way, you don’t need to view work and having personal time as separate. The difference between work life balance and work life harmony is pretty simple. With the former, there’s an implication that you have to sacrifice your “life” for work. But, this is the worst way to go about things! How can you truly be at peace in life if you dread eight hours of your day? Work life harmony, on the other hand, allows your work to be a part of your life. This means you can choose to be happy both at home and at work.

Just take Jeff Bezos, CEO of Amazon for example. He uses a non-traditional approach to work by making time for breakfast every morning with his family, doesn’t set his alarm before going to bed, schedules surprisingly few meetings, and still puts aside a few minutes every day to wash his own dishes. He believes that all his staff should stop trying to achieve a “balance” in their work and personal lives.

Now, when we think of striking a balance, we usually associate it with time, don’t we? How much time are we spending at work versus how much time are we spending in our personal lives? This is the so-called balance that many struggle with. With work life harmony, we learn to rethink time management. Managing your time is important in achieving that work life harmony. But, perhaps of greater importance, is loving what you do in life. One of the most effective ways to achieve a work life harmony is to really enjoy, or find a purpose, in what you do for a living.

11. What does the author think of work life balance?
 - A. It is a dangerous practice.
 - B. It is a worthwhile undertaking.
 - C. It is a nearly impossible mission.
 - D. It is a highly reasonable expectation.
12. What can people do to achieve a work life harmony?
 - A. Make work and life well-combined.
 - B. See work and life as independent.
 - C. Keep a peaceful state of mind.
 - D. Dedicate more time to work.

13. What does work life balance imply according to the author?
 - A. Neglecting the difference between work and life.
 - B. Working hard at the cost of personal life.
 - C. Viewing work as an integral part of life.
 - D. Seeking happiness from work and life.
14. What can we learn from the example of Jeff Bezos?
 - A. Following traditional rules is desirable.
 - B. Achieving a work life balance is important.
 - C. A work life harmony can be achieved.
 - D. Schedule arrangement should be prioritized.
15. Which is one of the most effective ways to achieve a work life harmony?
 - A. To really enjoy in work.
 - B. To set long-term goals.
 - C. To balance personal needs.
 - D. To rethink time management.

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

With three minutes left in a game between the Los Angeles Lakers and the Boston Celtics, LeBron James hits a 3-pointer, causing the announcer to note “the score is 89-85, a 4-point differential.” Cars have differentials, but do basketball scores have differentials? Why not instead use the simple word “difference?” What attracts this announcer to the word “differential?”

The same thing, I suppose, that attracts television news reporters and newspaper journalists to the word “replicate,” when copy will do nicely. The same people are also likely to reach for “recalibrate,” when what they have in mind is usually nothing more than “reconsider.”

Why are people, especially many who make their livings through the use of language, attracted by these and so many other hollow words? Those who use these imprecise words must feel a happy sense of possessing a rich vocabulary. Lacing their own speech and writing with these new words makes them feel not only well-informed but educated.

The words also happen to be examples of what H.W. Fowler, author of “A Dictionary of Modern English Usage,” called “novelty-hunting (猎奇),” or “the casting about for words of which one can feel not that they give one’s meaning more intelligently or exactly than those the man in the street would have used in expressing the same thing, but that they are not the

ones that would have occurred to him.” Fowler thought the use of such words a “useful outward sign of inner dullness.” His advice was to avoid such people, but, he added, “unluckily they hunt in packs.”

Words have their vogues (流行性). Fowler again: “Every now & then a word emerges from obscurity (含糊), or even from nothingness or a merely potential & not actual existence, into sudden popularity.... Ready acceptance of vogue words seems to some people the sign of an alert mind; to others it stands for the herd instinct & lack of individuality.”

The close observation of language, pressing words for exact meanings, has always been important, but has become even more so since the rise in significance of the news media in politics. In the corruption of language, the media, to do a bit of novelty-hunting, make for an everyday superspreader event.

Language changes and change is the first rule of language. But there’s good and bad change, and to allow language to wander off into obscure realms is to sacrifice accuracy of communication and give up hope of discovering the truth about politics or indeed about human affairs generally.

16. What phenomenon does the author call attention to in the first two paragraphs?
- A. There is a new rule for reporting scores in sports.
 - B. There is a popular concern for the careless use of language.
 - C. People working in the press often invent words and expressions.
 - D. People seek complex rather than simple words to express themselves.
17. Why do many people like to use hollow words?
- A. They intend to seek some inspiration.
 - B. They intend to conceal their character.
 - C. They intend to express their happiness.
 - D. They intend to gain others’ admiration.
18. What did Fowler say about those who go in for “novelty-hunting”?
- A. They are prone to avoid communicating with other people.
 - B. They are ready to polish the words used by ordinary people.
 - C. They are keen to use the words that may not occur to others.
 - D. They are eager to teach how to use words properly in speech.

19. Who favors vogue words according to Fowler?
- A. One who follows others in word use.
 - B. One who shows creativity in word use.
 - C. One who pursues perfection in word use.
 - D. One who tries different ways in word use.
20. What does the author call for by writing this passage?
- A. The variety of communication styles.
 - B. The improvement of language skills.
 - C. The acceptance of language change.
 - D. The precision of communication.

II. SPEED READING

Skim or scan the following passages, and then decide on the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

Passage 5

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The appeal of self-driving cars seems obvious: just relax and enjoy the ride. But how will life change when entire communities embrace them? A new town in Essex is the first in Britain to be built for the revolution. Chelmsford Garden Village, which will grow to about 10,000 homes, is future proofing itself for a world in which driverless cars are the norm.

In the early phases, there will be parking spaces near the houses. However, these will gradually be converted to new uses, such as public gardens, and residents will instead be able to summon driverless vehicles from a car park in the suburbs of town. When they are finished, the cars will return themselves.

Jeremy Potter, city planning manager at Chelmsford city council, said: “If you’ve only got a certain amount of space, you want to maximize (最大化) it for things that are really useful. A car is only useful for a person when they’re using it. The rest of the time, it’s just taking up space, on the road or drive, which could be reimaged for trees, play space.”

The planned garden village is near a large park and ride site. “This allows the residential environment to be free of cars,” Potter said. The first phase of the development, with 4,350 homes, will have a railway station and rapid bus service, and is being designed as a “15-minute neighbourhood” with amenities (便利设施) in easy walking and cycling distance to cut short car journeys. Building of the next 5,500 homes will begin in the mid-2020s.

Moves are under way to reduce car dependence across the country because of fears that

planners are forcing developers to pave over garden space for parking. Research by Create Streets, a social enterprise, found some councils require three parking spaces for a four-bedroom house near a railway station. Others insist on at least two spaces for a property with three or fewer bedrooms.

Nicholas Smith, chairman of the government's Building Better, Building Beautiful commission, said: "We are forcing people in new developments to take car parking places they increasingly won't want or need. It's ridiculous. It should be for homeowners to decide what is needed, not for artificial parking levels to be imposed.

"Parking places should be removed in the future world of car clubs and easy green transport. It will rarely be necessary for new homes to have permanent parking places in town or city centres, and not more than one or two in suburbs or countryside."

21. What can be learned about Chelmsford Garden Village from Paragraph 1?
- It will have about 10,000 homes.
 - It was built for driverless cars.
 - Driverless cars are forbidden there.
 - Every home there has a self-driving car.
22. Where will parking places be built in the early stages of the new town's construction?
- Beside the public gardens.
 - Under the ground.
 - Near the houses.
 - In the suburbs.
23. What transport means will be less seen in the future residential area?
- Cars.
 - Trains.
 - Buses.
 - Bikes.
24. What did the research by Create Streets show?
- People have a great need for more garden spaces.
 - Parking places for houses occupy much space.
 - People rely heavily on cars in everyday life.
 - Parking places are neglected by developers.

25. How does Nicholas Smith feel about parking spaces in city centres?
- They are insufficient.
 - They are inaccessible.
 - They are inexpensive.
 - They are unnecessary.

Passage 6

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Magda King began her climbing career in Spain in the 1960s. Back then, Spanish climbers were conquering one summit after another in the Andes and Himalayas. One problem, though: they were all men.

"No Spanish woman had ever summited an eight-thousand-meter peak," she said. "I began asking myself, 'If a man can do it, why not a woman? In fact, why not me?'"

Setting conquering an eight-thousand-meter peak as her life's goal, Magda began climbing higher and higher mountains. In 1987, Magda assembled a team to climb Mt. Yalung Kang (8,505m) in Eastern Nepal, and she might very well have succeeded had the weather cooperated.

"We were caught for six days at 20,000 feet in the worst storm in a century," she said. "There was so much snow that we had to come out of our tents every two hours to dig ourselves out. We survived on tea and soup."

Two years later, she tried again. This time, the goal was Mt. Cho Oyu (8,201m) on the Nepal-China border. Magda and another female climber, Monica Verge, literally raced up that mountain.

The full impact of what they'd done did not strike them until they were safely back in Barcelona.

"Being the first women to conquer an eight-thousand-meter peak, we'd essentially rewritten the history of Spanish mountaineering," Magda said.

Even so, she was not prepared for the hero's welcome that awaited them when they returned. "We became instant celebrities," she said. "The president of Spain called to congratulate us. Total strangers would come up to us on the streets to shake our hands. We were even the answer to a question on a quiz show on Spanish TV."

Magda went on to conquer seven of the 14 highest peaks in the world. But by 1995, she was beginning to rethink her priorities.

"I'd always looked for ways to fulfill my own dreams," she said. "Now I wanted to gain meaning and purpose by helping others. It was really a big shift for me."

She flew to Nepal to look for a project that might benefit the families of the Sherpas (夏尔巴人) who'd accompanied her on her Himalayan expeditions. What they needed most, she decided, was an education for their kids.

Now Magda and her husband established a foundation dedicated to building schools in Nepal. So far, they've built seven schools.

"Both the kids and their parents have received an education, and the standard of living has improved," Magda said. "We've learned that if you partner with people, miracles can and do happen."

26. Why did Magda King's team fail to conquer Mt. Yalung Kang?
- A. They ran out of food.
 - B. They took a wrong route.
 - C. They got stuck in a storm.
 - D. They became seriously ill.
27. When did Magda King conquer Mt. Cho Oyu?
- A. In 1960.
 - B. In 1987.
 - C. In 1989.
 - D. In 1995.
28. What happened to Magda and Monica after they conquered Mt. Cho Oyu?
- A. They participated in a quiz show on TV.
 - B. They wrote a book on mountaineering.
 - C. They won a national award.
 - D. They became well-known.
29. According to Magda, a big shift for her was from mountaineering to _____.
- A. doing an arts degree
 - B. teaching Spanish
 - C. doing business
 - D. helping others
30. What did the families of the Sherpas in Nepal need most according to Magda?
- A. Food and clothing supplies.
 - B. Funds for building houses.
 - C. Education for their children.
 - D. Supports in road construction.

PART TWO

III. DISCOURSE CLOZE

The following is taken from the textbook. Read the passage and fill in the numbered spaces (there are more suggested answers than necessary). Write the letter of the answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

The day arrived. The people were standing in every corner of the arena. All was ready when the moment came. (31) _____. The crowd gasped. He was handsome. Half the audience did not know that someone so attractive had lived among them; no wonder the princess loved him! How terrible for him to be there!

The princess had thought about this trial day and night for a long time. She knew she couldn't bear to miss the spectacle, (32) _____. She had such power, influence, and force of character (as well as plenty of gold) that she did what no one had ever done before; she found out the secret of the doors for that day. She knew in which room stood the hungry tiger and in which waited the lady. She knew, too, that the doors were so thick that there was no way anyone could ever hear some hint from behind them. (33) _____, she would have to do it by signal.

She also knew something which made the whole process more complicated. She knew that the lady was one of the most beautiful maidens in the whole country, and the thought of her young man living with this woman enraged her. (34) _____.

When the accused bowed to the royal box, as was the custom, he looked only at the princess, and immediately he knew. He had expected her to find out the secret of the doors, (35) _____. It was only left for her to tell him.

His quick glance at her asked, "which?" (36) _____. There was no time to lose; the quick question had to be answered just quickly so that the king would not suspect.

Her right hand was resting on a pillow in front of her. She raised it slightly and made a small, fast movement to the right. (37) _____. Every eye in the arena was fixed on him.

He turned, and with a firm and rapid step he walked across the empty space. Every heart stopped beating, (38) _____, every eye was upon him. Without hesitation, he went to the door on the right and opened it.

Did the tiger come out of that door, or did the lady?

The more we think about this question, (39) _____. It involves a study of the human heart which leads to mazes of passion, love, hate, and excitement. Do not answer this for yourself, (40) _____.

(From *The Lady or the Tiger*)

- A. It was as plain as if he had shouted it
- B. but put yourself in the place of the princess
- C. She hated the lady and hated what might happen
- D. A signal was given and the door opened, allowing the princess' lover to enter
- E. It was to be a means for poetic justice
- F. every breath was held
- G. but there was another reason for her being there
- H. No one but her lover saw her
- I. the harder it is to answer
- J. If she were going to warn her lover
- K. and now he knew that she had the answer
- L. She knew that she had already lost him

IV. WORD FORMATION

Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in brackets. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

- 41. (emotion) Volunteers need greater counselling skills and better _____ support than ever before.
- 42. (efficient) What is so impressive about their society is the _____ of the public services.
- 43. (hospitable) The local people showed me great _____ while I was there.
- 44. (decide) He should give way to a younger, more _____ leader.
- 45. (assist) Our staff can give _____ with any problems that may arise.
- 46. (comfort) Before you say or do the thing you are frightened to do, you have to sit with the _____ of its unpleasant effect.
- 47. (capable) There are so many traffic jams, because the city's road system is _____ of handling the current volume of traffic.
- 48. (hope) A doctor is there to treat and to cure, not to dismiss anyone as a _____ case.
- 49. (character) Historians used to _____ the period as the decade of revolution.
- 50. (account) I am a retired _____, having spent the early years of my career in an insurance industry.

V. GAP FILLING

The following is taken from the textbook. Fill in the numbered gaps with the correct forms of the words in the box (there are more words than necessary). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

challenge	local	wonder	promotion	past	never
pleasant	time	exchange	suddenly	attract	sidewalk

The display in the window was attractive, but Miriam (51) _____ where the new business was going to come from. Cannon Falls wasn't a one-stop-light town, but it wasn't a great metropolis either. There just weren't that many people to warrant an extravagant new business (52) _____ such as this. The bank manager, Al Gropin, had even invested in some full-page advertisements in the (53) _____ paper and had hired some clowns to perform on the street in front of the bank—all to try to (54) _____ new customers.

But Miriam didn't linger long in front of the window, and she didn't waste much (55) _____ on her thoughts of Al's grand schemes. Her mission today was the same as it had been every weekday for the (56) _____ several weeks.

She nodded at passers-by, shopkeepers, and neighbors as she walked purposefully along the wide (57) _____ toward The Computer Shack. There was a (58) _____ expression on her face as she smiled and said her "hellos" and "good afternoons" and "how are you" to the people she saw almost every day of her life. Her daily meeting with Officer Quanbeck (59) _____ failed to amuse her. She smiled to herself as they (60) _____ greetings and wondered whether he would feel as stupid as he looked after she pulled off the crime of the century.

(From *New Applications*)

VI. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

The following questions are based on Passage 4 in this test paper. Read the passage carefully again and answer the questions briefly by referring back to Passage 4. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 5 points each)

61. What does ready acceptance of vogue words mean to different people?
62. What does “to allow language to wander off into obscure realms” mean?

VII. TRANSLATION

The following excerpt is taken from the textbook. Read it carefully and translate into Chinese each of the numbered and underlined parts. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 2 points each)

Churchill was already planning the future. His aims, as he had said, were not only to defend Britain but also to set Europe free. While the German army waited to cross the Channel, he sent Britain's only armoured division round the south of Africa to the Suez Canal. (63) Its duty was to prepare the way for those armies which one day attacked Hitler's empire from the south. The next year Hitler attacked Russia, and Japan attacked America; this gave Churchill two strong allies to help him finish the struggle.

(64) When the war was over, Britain had to turn her attention to problems inside the Empire. Many of the peoples who had helped to win the war, now demanded their independence. Britain accepted their right to make this demand. (65) She was already planning to turn the Empire into a commonwealth of free and equal members. The word commonwealth explains itself, for its members are united for their common profit.

Religious problems caused India's division into two new independent states, India and Pakistan, in 1947. The next year Ceylon also became independent. (66) Other countries needed an urgent development programme to improve education, commercial production and public service before they were ready to stand on their own feet. With the British tax-payer's help, this programme was carried out. Some of these countries would be stronger now if it had been carried out less hurriedly, but Britain was pressed by world opinion to hand over her responsibilities without delay. (67) One by one, the former colonies became independent members of the British Commonwealth, and took their seats among the United Nations.

(From *The World at War*)