

# 英语阅读(一)试题

课程代码:00595

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

## 选择题部分

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

## 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.*

In the 1950s, the Sami of Finland had an economy based on fishing and reindeer herding (放养驯鹿), which provided most of the food. Reindeer had several other important economic and social functions. They were used as animals to haul wood for fuel. Their hides were made into clothing. Reindeer were also key items of exchange, both in external trade and internal gift-giving. A child was given a reindeer to mark the appearance of its first tooth. When a couple became engaged, they exchanged a reindeer with each other and when they married, reindeer were the most important wedding gift.

By the 1960s, all this had changed because of the introduction of the snowmobile. After that, the herds were no longer kept closely domesticated (围养) for part of the year, during which they became tame. Instead, they were allowed to roam freely all year and thus became wilder. On snowmobiles, the men covered larger amounts of territory at round-up (把牲畜赶回畜栏) time to bring in the animals, and sometimes several round-ups occurred instead of one.

Herd size declined dramatically. Reasons for the decline included the stress

caused to the reindeer by the extra distance traveled during round-ups and the fear aroused by the noisy snowmobiles. Round-ups were now held at a time when the females were near the end of their pregnancy, another factor causing reproductive stress. As the number of snowmobiles increased, the number of reindeer decreased.

Another economic change involved the dependence on the outside through links to the cash economy. Cash was needed in order to purchase a snowmobile, gasoline, and to pay for parts and repairs. This led to social inequality, which had not existed previously: the cash cost of effective participation in herding exceeded the resources of some families, who had to drop out of serious participation in herding; the use of snowmobiles changed the age pattern of reindeer herding in favor of youth over age; thus, older herders were squeezed out; the snowmobile pushed many Sami into debt; the dependence on cash and indebtedness forced many Sami to migrate to cities for work.

1. The first paragraph focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the social pattern of the Sami in Finland  
B. the influence of technology upon the Sami  
C. the problems of reindeer herding of the Sami  
D. the significance of reindeer in Sami culture
2. Because of the introduction of snowmobiles, the reindeer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. became tamer  
B. grew wilder  
C. increased in number  
D. were harder to manage
3. The introduction of snowmobiles led to more dependence on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the old people  
B. the family  
C. the local economy  
D. the outside world
4. The author's attitude towards the introduction of snowmobiles is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. objective    B. positive    C. negative    D. neutral
5. The Sami had to use cash to buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wood and gasoline  
B. food and wood  
C. wedding gifts and food  
D. snowmobiles and gasoline

### Passage 2

*Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.*

Fashion myths have led women to believe that they are more beautiful or sophisticated for wearing heels, but in reality, heels pose short as well as long term hardships. Women should fight the high heel industry by refusing to use or





characterized Samoan adolescence. In other words, Samoa is not so different from the West with its supposedly pervasive adolescent problems.

Because of Mead's reputation, Freeman's criticism prompted a vigorous response from scholars, most in defense of Mead. One response in defense of Mead came from Eleanor Leacock, an expert on how colonialism affects native cultures. Leacock claimed that Freeman's position failed to take history into account; Mead's findings applied to Samoa of the 1920s while Freeman's analysis was based on data from the 1960s. By the 1960s, Samoan society had gone through radical cultural changes due to the influence of World War II and intensive exposure to Western influences. Freeman's data, in her view, do not contradict Mead's because they are from a different period.

11. According to the information provided in the first paragraph, Margaret Mead would probably agree that adolescent problems are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sexually determined                      B. racially based  
C. culturally determined                    D. historically based
12. Derek Freeman believes that adolescent problems originate from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. biological factors                        B. social influences  
C. individual personality                    D. cultural environment
13. Derek Freeman considers Margaret Mead to be wrong in her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fieldwork and theory                    B. fieldwork and data  
C. purpose and theory                        D. purpose and subjects
14. The word "prompted" in the last paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. triggered    B. proposed    C. promoted    D. suppressed
15. In Eleanor Leacock's view, Freeman's accusation of Margaret Mead is groundless because he pays no attention to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the sexual difference                    B. the racial difference  
C. the historical difference                D. the cultural difference

#### Passage 4

*Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.*

Substantial research suggests that, given the existing health tendency and health condition of an individual at a particular time, the probability of better or worse future health of spouses is affected by a variety of social factors that are subject to influence of his or her spouse.

There are many ways in which spouses can influence each other's probability of good health. Spouses can promote each other's health by alleviating

psychological stress. A substantial literature provides strong evidence that psychological stress causes illness, increases mortality risk, and is an important mechanism that links socio-economic characteristics to health and mortality. Stress-reducing mechanisms include removal of sources of stress, and management of stress through confidential conversation, psychiatric treatment (精神治疗), physical exercise, recreation and other means. A spouse can provide or encourage all of these stress-reducing behaviors.

Spouses can also promote each other's health by providing supportive social contacts, and they can facilitate or inhibit each other's social contact with supportive others. Evidence suggests that health is greatly advanced by supportive social contacts, including positive interaction with relatives, friends, co-workers and acquaintances. Recent data show that persons with more diverse social networks are more resistant to diseases than those with less diverse social networks.

Spouses can also promote each other's health by providing each other with money income, and they can help each other manage it effectively. Money does not buy health directly, but it can be used to purchase goods and services that make good health possible. These goods and services include nutritious food, a hygienic (卫生的) and safe environment, medical care, and facilities that reduce psychological stress. Unless estranged (分居的) or unusually wealthy, spouses share their financial resources and consume these health-promoting goods and services.

16. The word "alleviating" in Paragraph 2 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. increasing    B. reducing    C. removing    D. enhancing
17. Paragraph 3 emphasizes the influence of spouses in terms of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. personal income                      B. social networks  
C. psychological needs                  D. physical exercise
18. How many supporting facts does the author provide for his argument?  
A. 2.                      B. 3.                      C. 4.                      D. 5.
19. Spouses can promote each other's good health with money income because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they can manage money income jointly and effectively  
B. they can make themselves cheerful with money income  
C. money is used to purchase health-promoting goods and services  
D. money is one of the best and most direct health-promoting means

20. The passage focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how spouses promote each other's health
  - B. spouses' probability of better future health
  - C. the effect of psychological stress on health
  - D. how spouses set up stress-reducing mechanisms

## 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 number of speakers of English in Shakespeare's time is estimated to have been about five million. Today it is estimated that some 260 million people speak it as a native language, mainly in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In addition to the standard varieties of English found in these areas, there are a great many regional and social varieties of the language, as well as various levels of usage that are employed both in its spoken and written forms.

It is virtually impossible to estimate the number of people in the world who have acquired an adequate working knowledge of English in addition to their own language. The purposes for which English is learned and the situations in which such learning takes place are so varied that it is difficult to define and still more difficult to assess what constitutes an adequate working knowledge for each situation.

The main reason for the widespread demand for English is its present-day importance as a world language. Besides serving the infinite needs of its native speakers, English is a language in which some of the most important works in science, technology and other fields are being produced, and not always by native speakers. It is widely used for such purposes as meteorological (气象学的) and airport communications, international conferences, and the dissemination (传播) of information over the radio and television networks of many nations. It is a language of wider communication for a number of developing countries, especially former British colonies. Many of these countries have multi-lingual populations and need a language for international communication in such matters

as government, commerce, industry, law and education as well as for international communication and for access to the scientific and technological developments in the West.

21. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
- A. Internal Communication
  - B. English as a World Language
  - C. The Standard Varieties of English
  - D. The Difficulties of Learning English
22. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. English is learned for different purposes.
  - B. English learning takes place in various situations.
  - C. Some 260 million people speak English as a native language.
  - D. Some 260 million people use English as a working language.
23. English speaking countries are listed in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Paragraph 1
  - B. Paragraph 2
  - C. Paragraph 3
  - D. Paragraphs 1 and 2
24. Paragraph 3 is about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. who speaks English
  - B. why English is widespread
  - C. when English became popular
  - D. how people learn to speak English
25. English is widely used in countries \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. affected by the culture of the U.S.
  - B. formerly colonized by Great Britain
  - C. geographically close to Great Britain
  - D. technologically influenced by the U.S.

### Passage 6

*Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.*

In the 1950s, a collection of definitions of culture by A. L. Kroeber produced 164 different ones that had appeared in writings since 1700. The first definition was proposed by Edward Taylor. He said that “culture, or civilization is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.” The phrase “that complex whole” is the most longstanding feature of this proposition. Note that two other features of Taylor’s definition have not stood the test of time.





## 非选择题部分

注意事项：

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，不能答在试题卷上。

### 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 your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)**

I think they broke the mold when they made Ronnie. He was a man of strong principles and integrity. He had absolutely no ego, and he was very comfortable in his own skin; therefore, he didn't feel he ever had to prove anything to anyone. He said (31) \_\_\_\_\_. He could move from being a sportscaster to moving pictures and TV, to being Governor of the largest state in the country for eight years (32) \_\_\_\_\_, and somehow remain the same wonderful man. Perhaps this was helped by his strong, unshakable religious beliefs. Ronnie always believed that God has a plan for each of us and that we might not know what it is now, but eventually we will.

He never took off or landed in a plane without looking out the window and saying a silent prayer. I don't think many people knew this. He was the eternal optimist—the glass was always half full, not half empty.

I think his faith and his comfort with himself accounts for that optimism. Since he felt that everything happens for a reason, he never saw things darkly. After he was shot and we almost lost him, (33) \_\_\_\_\_. He told me that he realized he couldn't pray just for himself, that it wouldn't be right, and that he also had to pray for John Hinckley. Hinckley's parents sent him a note and he wrote a nice one back to them.

Later, Cardinal Cooke visited Ronnie in the White House and said, "God was certainly sitting on your shoulder that day." Ronnie replied, "Yes, I know, and I made up my mind that all the days I have left belong to Him."

Ronnie was a very private man but also gregarious, and he loved seeing and meeting people. (34) \_\_\_\_\_, I have so many memories. He was very sentimental

and romantic and tender. On my birthday, he always sent my mother flowers to thank her for having me, and he wrote me beautiful, touching letters when we had to be apart.

Some time ago, he went for a walk and passed a house with roses in front. (35) \_\_\_\_\_, and the Secret Service agent reminded him it wasn't his house. He looked stricken and said, "But I want to give it to my lady." He picked it and brought it home to me.

You cannot talk about Ronnie (36) \_\_\_\_\_. I think he could tell stories all day without repeating himself—a joy for people with him, but he also made use of it politically. If things got a little heated and tense, (37) \_\_\_\_\_. By the time he ended, the mood would have changed, and they got on with the business with no rancor.

Ronnie always told his children, "If you go into a store and feel that the clerk is being rude, stop and think that she may have had a tough day, (38) \_\_\_\_\_." I remember that he told his son, "A gentleman always does the kind thing." Yes, Ronnie could be stubborn—but always with a smile.

At our last Kennedy Center Honors show, Walter Cronkite went back onstage at the end (39) \_\_\_\_\_. By this time, the aisles were filled with ushers, and he gave a very touching tribute. The audience then turned, faced us and sang *Auld Lang Syne*. I had dissolved into tears by that time. But Ronnie called down, "Beats getting an Oscar." Only Ronnie could do that.

(40) \_\_\_\_\_ and walking toward the helicopter, he turned to me with his heartwarming grin. "Well, it's been a wonderful eight years," he said. "All in all, not bad. Not bad at all."

(from *Nancy Reagan: He was the Eternal Optimist*)

- A. he lay on his hospital bed staring at the ceiling and praying
- B. without mentioning his wonderful sense of humor
- C. he assumed office with complacency
- D. and put yourself in her shoes
- E. what he thought and believed
- F. He bent over to pick one
- G. When we were leaving the White House for the last time
- H. was never pretentious and very comfortable with himself
- I. and then to being President for eight years
- J. After being married to him for 52 years
- K. he would break the tension with a story
- L. and brought out all the cast, performers and crew to salute us

#### 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. Today, we expect the public telecommunications network to provide a reliable and \_\_\_\_\_ accessible service. (high)
42. Teachers and other specialists in early \_\_\_\_\_ education recognize that children develop at different rates. (child)
43. Private cars are assumed to have \_\_\_\_\_ our horizons and increased our mobility. (wide)
44. Digital technology is capable of restoring the \_\_\_\_\_ signal. (origin)
45. Asian food production has doubled through a \_\_\_\_\_ of high-yielding crops, expanded farming area and greater intensification. (combine)
46. Employers are always able to find some reason for turning down an \_\_\_\_\_ without appearing to break the law. (apply)
47. Income is one way to keep track of how well Americans are doing, but so is \_\_\_\_\_, that is, how much is spent. (consume)
48. Intellectual disability refers to a general \_\_\_\_\_ to learn and function within society. (slow)
49. To reduce death, \_\_\_\_\_ and property damage, it is important to design and construct buildings that are earthquake-resistant. (injure)
50. We will be able to help our children \_\_\_\_\_ better than our parents. (finance)

#### V. GAP FILLING

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

so	ordinary	common	within	make
honey	who	plead	electricity	article
machine	thanks to	contribute to		

It is one of the paradoxes of civilization that the more opportunities are utilized, the more new ones are thereby created. New openings are as easy to find as ever to those (51) \_\_\_\_\_ do their best, although it is not (52) \_\_\_\_\_ easy as formerly to obtain great distinction in the old lines, because the standard has

advanced so much, and competition has so greatly increased. "The world is no longer clay," said Emerson, "but rather iron in the hands of its workers, and men have got to hammer out a place for themselves by steady and rugged blows."

Thousands of men have (53) \_\_\_\_\_ fortunes out of trifles which others pass by. As the bee gets (54) \_\_\_\_\_ from the same flower from which the spider gets poison, so some men will get a fortune out of the (55) \_\_\_\_\_ and meanest things, as scraps of leather, cotton waste, slag, iron filings, from which others get only poverty and failure. There is scarcely a thing which (56) \_\_\_\_\_ the welfare and comfort of humanity, scarcely an (57) \_\_\_\_\_ of household furniture, a kitchen utensil, an article of clothing or of food, that is not capable of an improvement in which there may be a fortune.

Opportunities? They are all around us. Forces of nature (58) \_\_\_\_\_ to be used in the service of man, as lightning for ages tried to attract his attention to the great force of (59) \_\_\_\_\_, which would do his drudgery and leave him to develop the God-given powers (60) \_\_\_\_\_ him. There is power lying latent everywhere waiting for the observant eye to discover it.

(from *Opportunities Where You Are*)

## VI. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

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

61. What are the two major parts in a stress-reducing mechanism? What are the stress-reducing behaviors which may help spouses promote each other's health?
62. In what ways is money income related to spouses' good health?

## VII. TRANSLATION

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

To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind are prone, no superhuman genius is required. A few simple rules will keep you, not from all error, but from silly error.

(63) If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men, by the simple device of asking Mrs. Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he counted. He did not do so because he thought he knew. (64) Thinking that you know when in fact you don't is a fatal mistake, to which we are all prone. I believe myself that hedgehogs eat black beetles, because I have been told that they do; but if I were writing a book on the habits of hedgehogs, I should not commit myself until I had seen one enjoying this unappetizing diet. Aristotle, however, was less cautious. Ancient and medieval authors knew all about unicorns and salamanders; not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because he had never seen one of them.

Many matters, however, are less easily brought to the test of experience. (65) If, like most of mankind, you have passionate convictions on many such matters, there are ways in which you can make yourself aware of your own bias.

(66) If an opinion contrary to your own makes you angry, that is a sign that you are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for thinking as you do. If some one maintains that two and two are five, or that Iceland is on the equator, you feel pity rather than anger, unless you know so little of arithmetic or geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction. The most savage controversies are those about matters as to which there is no good evidence either way. Persecution is used in theology, not in arithmetic, because in arithmetic there is knowledge, but in theology there is only opinion. (67) So whenever you find yourself getting angry about a difference of opinion, be on your guard; you will probably find, on examination, that your belief is going beyond what the evidence warrants.

(from *How to Avoid the Foolish Opinions*)