

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding three items II, III, IV.

- (1) Drive-in movie theaters were a cultural icon, a classic product of twentieth century lifestyle: you just drove up, paid a few bucks, parked facing the screen, relaxed in your car, and waited for the movie to begin.
- (2) In the mid fifties, when drive-in theaters were at their most popular, there were over 5,000 of them spread all across the USA. It was the age of the American Dream, of James Dean and the young Elvis Presley, a time before anyone had heard of Vietnam, smog, inner cities or color TV.
- (3) The “automobile” was king, a symbol of the new-found freedoms of the great American middle class. The American dream was to live in a nice house in a friendly suburb, with a large comfortable automobile or two parked in the driveway; and the automobile was there to be used.
- (4) Drive-in movie theaters originated in the eastern USA in the 1930’s; in those days the quality of movies was not **terribly polished**, so people tended not to worry about poor quality sound and images that flickered on the vast outdoor screens in front of them. Often, it wasn’t much better in indoor movie theaters. Moreover the drive-ins had advantages that indoor theaters did not have: you didn’t get disturbed by the person next to you, and you could go as you pleased. In those days, people dressed up to go to the movies in town; there was no dressing up for drive-ins.
- (5) From the end of the Second World War, until the mid sixties, drive-ins lived their glory years. They got bigger and smarter, and the sound quality improved markedly. In the early years, the sound had come from huge loudspeakers placed below the screen; by the fifties, the system of individual sound for each car had become the norm, and all you had to do was to roll down the window and hook the small loudspeaker over it. If there were too many mosquitos, you could even pull the speaker right into the car, and roll the window up again.
- (6) Movie theaters were changing; but so was American society. By 1965, the American Dream was beginning to show some cracks. Once color television arrived, the writing was on the wall for thousands of U.S. movie-theaters, both drive-ins and indoor cinemas. With an escalating crime rate and rising fears of violence, more and more Americans decided that it was better not to go out in the evening at all.

- (7) Drive-in movie theaters were also suffering from commercial pressures; some went out of business, unable to compete with the flexibility and comfort of new suburban multiplex cinemas—but many profitable theaters closed too. As towns and cities expanded, large suburban sites became valuable real estate, and few owners could resist multi-million dollar offers to sell out to supermarket chains or business corporations. Over 1,000 drive-ins closed during the 1970's; over 2,000 followed in the next decade; by the time 1990 arrived, there were less than 1,000 drive-in screens across the USA, and few people thought that there would be any left at all by the end of the century.
- (8) Yet things have not happened that way. In 2019, there were still 321 drive-in movie theaters in the USA, a third less than there were at the start of the century. However, some movie theaters have opened new screens, particularly in areas where suburban real estate values have not escalated too far. Ohio and California, for instance, still have 44 drive-in theater screens, and the state of New York has 49!
- (9) Then COVID-19 came along, and while traditional movie theaters in many places had to shut down, most drive-ins could remain open. With people watching from the socially-distanced safety of their own car, the drive-in movie theater was suddenly fashionable again, and it looks like a fashion that is likely to remain. The future for drive-in movie theaters is now looking as good as it was back in the **heyday** of the 1950's, three generations ago.
- (10) Today's theater owners have learned to market their assets more effectively; instead of remaining empty during the day time, theater parking lots are now used for flea markets, open air sales, and other activities.
- (11) Technology has come to the drive-in too; the modern drive-in uses a low-frequency FM radio or bluetooth sound system, and viewers simply tune their car radio to the right channel, and listen to the soundtrack using their own in-car hi-fi. Given the quality of the sound systems in some cars these days, there is a new breed of drive-in theater fans who come along to enjoy their own in-car sound systems. Watching a movie like *Twister* with the advantage of a quadriphonic megawatt in-car hi-fi was, it is said, quite an experience—especially on a windy night with lightning flashing in the distance!

(12) Many movie-goers, however, come along just for the fun, or the **nostalgia**, of watching a movie in a different sort of environment, under a star-lit sky, and in the comfort of their car! They can smoke if they want to, drink coffee, or bring along a pizza or a burger; subject to COVID-19 regulations, food and drink are available in today's drive-ins, providing another plus that indoor theaters cannot offer... and that too is helping drive-ins to survive.

(13) It is still possible to visit a drive-in movie theater in the USA, and in the world of COVID-19 the drive-in offers one of the safest ways of enjoying an evening out. Watching a movie from the back of a 1962 Cadillac convertible was one thing; doing so from the back of a Honda Civic is not the same experience... But the sound quality is better, and as they say, better safe than sorry.

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is most probably true of the USA in the mid fifties?

- A. There were 5,000 movie theaters.
- B. Air pollution was not very serious.
- C. The American Dream was first initiated.
- D. Watching TV was the most popular entertainment.

17. What can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

- A. The service of American drive-ins was of high quality.
- B. American drive-ins were the symbol of success.
- C. Every American family owned at least one car.
- D. Cars were of great importance to Americans.

18. In Paragraph 4, "terribly polished" can be best described as _____.

- A. horribly low
- B. poorly decorated
- C. highly remarkable
- D. beautifully lustrous

19. According to the passage, which of the following is one of the factors that led to the decline of drive-in theaters?

- A. Higher property rent charged by land owners.
- B. The attraction of the newly-introduced color TV.
- C. Better sound and image quality of indoor cinemas.
- D. The new fashion of going shopping in the evening.

27. In those days, people dressed up to go to the movies in town; there was no dressing up for drive-ins.
28. If there were too many mosquitos, you could even pull the speaker right into the car, and roll the window up again.
29. However, some movie theaters have opened new screens, particularly in areas where suburban real estate values have not escalated too far.
30. Instead of remaining empty during the day time, theater parking lots are now used for flea markets, open air sales, and other activities.

IV. Answer the following essay question in English within 80-100 words. Write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

31. How have the movie theaters changed over the past years in China?

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

At first 32 , this course is far from inviting. It lacks glamour. It 33 no quick results. It depends on the exasperating and uncertain instruments of persuasion and democratic decision making. It demands patience, always in short 34 . About all that can be said for it is that it sometimes works—that in this particular time and place it offers a better chance for 35 some of the world's outrages than any other 36 strategy.

My 37 , the famous civil-rights leader James Farmer, tried to 38 a black, masculine image; he toured the neighborhood with sound trucks filled with young men wearing Afro haircuts, dashikis, and beards. While the television crews 39 me, they were not 40 of a very important statistic, which both I and my campaign manager, Wesley MacD. Holder, knew. In my district there are 2.5 women for every man 41 to vote.

Once in bed, when it is time to close the five 42 of knowledge, most folks I know seem to find no difficulty in 43 their earthly parts into 44 . It is not so with me, to whom sleep is a coy mistress, 45 given to a teasing inconsistency and for ever 46 to be wooed—"lest too light winning make the prize light".

The boat 47 a long mournful whistle into the mist. If she went, tomorrow she would be on the sea with Frank, 48 towards Buenos Ayres. Their 49 had been booked. Could she still draw back after all he had done for her? Her distress awoke a 50 in her body and she kept moving her lips in silent 51 prayer.

Let us stay for a while on this subject of consumption. American individualism, on the face of it an admirable 52 , wishes to manifest 53 in independence of the community. You don't share things 54 common; you have your own things. A family's strength is 55 by its possessions. Herein lies a paradox. For the desire for possessions must 56 mean dependence on possessions. Freedom is slavery.

A. fervent	B.in	C.much	D. remedying	E. philosophy
F. registered	G. opponent	H. glance	I. plunging	J. available
K. eventually	L. project	M. steaming	N. ignored	O. blew
P. passage	Q. itself	R. oblivion	S. signalized	T. promises
U.aware	V. nausea	W. demanding	X. supply	Y. ports

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57. 但是我不允许自己匆忙或烦恼，而是一边轻声地、缓慢地说着话，一边再次靠近那孩子。
58. 顾客亲密型公司不追求交易量；它们培养关系。它们擅长给予顾客超出其自身所预期的。
59. 因为势利行为时涨时落；它们的帝国崛起、衰退，直至以最为历史公认的方式败落。
60. 世上的每个人都不明缘由地以一种或者另一种方式被捕获，而那些未被捕获的人也总是在去往这一结局的路上。
61. 这场战争是我们正试图向这个国家的人民传达的所有信息中不可缺少的一部分。越南问题不仅仅是战争和外交的问题；它是我们正试图质疑的最基本的美国理想主义的问题。
62. 丑陋是疾病的症状之一，美则是健康的表征。只要追求更美的运动同时也是追求更健康的运动，就是令人赞赏的，并且在某种程度上真正成功的。人造的、体现健康表征的假象美从本质上讲比真正的健康美质量要差。即便如此，这种对美的模仿已经足够好了，有时甚至可以乱真。