

科目代码: 1001

A卷

科目名称 英语

满分: 100分

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## Part I Vocabulary (15 points)

## Section A

Directions: For each of the underlined word or phrase, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet.

- Our company decided to withdraw the contract because a number of the conditions in it had not been met.  
A) destroy      B) resist      C) assume      D) cancel
- Science and technology have assisted in important ways to the improvement of agricultural production.  
A) attached      B) aided      C) contributed      D) witnessed
- Some people believe that since oil is scarce, the destiny of the motor industry is uncertain.  
A) terminal      B) benefit      C) fate      D) estimate
- To speed up the distribution of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting.  
A) treatment      B) delivery      C) transmission      D) departure
- These overseas students show great excitement for learning a new language.  
A) enthusiasm      B) authority      C) convention      D) faith
- The defense lawyer was questioning the old man who was one of the spectators of the murder committed last month.  
A) observers      B) witnesses      C) audiences      D) viewers
- There has been a collision composition a number of cars on the main road to town.  
A) composing      B) consisting      C) involving      D) engaging
- Ten days ago the young man informed his boss of his intention to quit.  
A) resign      B) reject      C) retreat      D) replace
- Jessica was reassigned from the warehouse to the accounting office, which was considered a promotion.  
A) delivered      B) exchanged      C) transferred      D) transformed
- Mr. Smith asked his secretary to put a new paragraph in the annual report she was typing.  
A) inject      B) install      C) invade      D) insert
- During the course of development, some birds have lost the power of flight.  
A) evolution      B) innovation      C) recreation      D) revolution
- Attempts to persuade her to stay after she felt insulted were in vain.  
A) in no way      B) on the contrary      C) at a loss      D) of no avail
- We should be able to do the job for you quickly, if you give us all the necessary information.  
A) in case      B) provided that      C) or else      D) as if
- I was deeply impressed by the hostess' cordial reception and enjoyed the dinner party very much.  
A) hostility      B) indignation      C) hospitality      D) humanity
- They were discussing the best way to promote democracy and prosperity in some countries.  
A) nourish      B) motivate      C) humiliate      D) foster

## Section B

Directions: For each of the blanks below, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You

should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet.

- People's expectations about the future may have more influence on their sense of well-being than their \_\_\_\_\_ state does.  
A) current      B) initial      C) modern      D) primitive
- The findings paint a unique picture of the shopping habits of customers, plus their motivation and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) privileges      B) possibilities      C) possessions      D) preferences
- It's good to know that quite a few popular English expressions actually \_\_\_\_\_ from the Bible.  
A) acquire      B) obtain      C) derive      D) result
- In the U.S. 88 percent of smokers had started before they were 18, despite the fact that it is \_\_\_\_\_ to sell cigarettes to anyone under that age.  
A) liable      B) liberal      C) irrational      D) illegal
- According to the key witnesses, a peculiarly big nose is the criminal's most memorable facial \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) feature      B) hint      C) spot      D) signature
- Some people argue that the death \_\_\_\_\_ does not necessarily reduce the number of murders.  
A) plot      B) practice      C) penalty      D) pattern
- Many personnel managers say it is getting harder and harder to \_\_\_\_\_ honest applicants from the growing number of dishonest ones.  
A) distinguish      B) disguise      C) dissolve      D) discount
- A special feature of education at MIT is the opportunity for students and faculty to \_\_\_\_\_ together in research activities.  
A) specialize      B) participate      C) consist      D) involve
- Research shows that there is no \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between how much a person earns and whether he feels good about life.  
A) successive      B) subsequent      C) significant      D) sincere
- The physical differences between men and women can be \_\_\_\_\_ directly to our basic roles as hunters and child-bearers.  
A) pursued      B) traced      C) switched      D) followed
- It is clear that the dog has a much greater \_\_\_\_\_ of its brain devoted to smell than is the case with humans.  
A) composition      B) compound      C) percent      D) proportion
- American college students are increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ with credit card debt and the consequences can be rather serious.  
A) boosted      B) burdened      C) discharged      D) dominated
- The most successful post-career athletes are those who can take the identity and life skills they learned in sports and \_\_\_\_\_ them to another area of life.  
A) utilize      B) employ      C) apply      D) exert
- \_\_\_\_\_ by the superstars on television, the young athletes trained hard and played intensely.  
A) Imitated      B) Imposed      C) Insured      D) Inspired
- To speed up the \_\_\_\_\_ of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting.  
A) treatment      B) delivery      C) transmission      D) departure

## Part II Cloze (15 points)

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**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with 15 blanks. You are required to choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D) to fill in each blank. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are available on our smart phones. Few of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. But phones \_\_\_31\_\_\_ on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. If you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you \_\_\_32\_\_\_ can't find north, a few tricks may help you navigate \_\_\_33\_\_\_ to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

When you find yourself well off a trail, but not in a completely \_\_\_34\_\_\_ area, you have to answer two questions: Which \_\_\_35\_\_\_ is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source? Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. \_\_\_36\_\_\_, if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should \_\_\_37\_\_\_ see signs of people.

If you've explored the area before, keep an eye out for familiar sights — you may be \_\_\_38\_\_\_ how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings.

Another \_\_\_39\_\_\_: Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. \_\_\_40\_\_\_, even in dense forest, you should be able to \_\_\_41\_\_\_ gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve through the woods. Head toward these \_\_\_42\_\_\_ to find a way out.

At night, scan the horizon for \_\_\_43\_\_\_ light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

\_\_\_44\_\_\_, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the \_\_\_45\_\_\_ we leave on the landscape. Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can lead you to civilization.

- |                     |                  |                 |                |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 31. A) put          | B) take          | C) run          | D) come        |
| 32. A) formally     | B) relatively    | C) gradually    | D) literally   |
| 33. A) back         | B) next          | C) around       | D) away        |
| 34. A) unattractive | B) uncrowded     | C) unchanged    | D) unfamiliar  |
| 35. A) site         | B) point         | C) way          | D) place       |
| 36. A) So           | B) Yet           | C) Instead      | D) Besides     |
| 37. A) immediately  | B) intentionally | C) unexpectedly | D) eventually  |
| 38. A) surprised    | B) annoyed       | C) frightened   | D) confused    |
| 39. A) problem      | B) option        | C) view         | D) result      |
| 40. A) Above all    | B) In contrast   | C) On average   | D) For example |
| 41. A) bridge       | B) avoid         | C) spot         | D) separate    |
| 42. A) posts        | B) links         | C) shades       | D) breaks      |
| 43. A) artificial   | B) mysterious    | C) hidden       | D) limited     |
| 44. A) Finally      | B) Consequently  | C) Incidentally | D) Generally   |
| 45. A) memories     | B) marks         | C) notes        | D) belongings  |

### Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points)

**Directions:** There are six passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet.

### Passage 1

Recently I attended several meetings where we talked about ways to retain students and keep younger faculty members from going elsewhere.

It seems higher education has become an industry of meeting-holders whose task is to "solve" problems—real or imagined. And in my position as a professor at three different colleges, the actual problems in educating our young people and older students have deepened, while the number of people hired—not to teach but to hold meetings—has increased significantly. Every new problem creates a new job for an administrative fixer. Take our Center for Teaching Excellence. Contrary to its title, the center is a clearing house (信息交流中心) for using technology in classrooms and in online courses. It's an administrative sham (欺诈) of the kind that has multiplied over the last 30 years.

I offer a simple proposition in response: Many of our problems—class attendance, educational success, student happiness and well-being—might be improved by cutting down the bureaucratic mechanisms and meetings and instead hiring an army of good teachers. If we replaced half of our administrative staff with classroom teachers, we might actually get a majority of our classes back to 20 or fewer students per teacher. This would be an environment in which teachers and students actually knew each other.

The teachers must be free to teach in their own way—the curriculum should be flexible enough so that they can use their individual talents to achieve the goals of the course. Additionally, they should be allowed to teach, and be rewarded for doing it well. Teachers are not people who are great at and consumed by research and happen to appear in a classroom. Good teaching and research are not exclusive, but they are also not automatic companions. Teaching is an art and a craft, talent and practice; it is not something that just anyone can be good at. It is utterly confusing to me that people do not recognize this despite the fact that pretty much anyone who has been a student can tell the difference between their best and worst teachers.

46. What does the author say about present-day universities?
- A) They are effectively tackling real or imagined problems.  
 B) They often fail to combine teaching with research.  
 C) They are over-burdened with administrative staff.  
 D) They lack talent to fix their deepening problems.
47. According to the author, what kind of people do universities lack most?
- A) Good classroom teachers.                      B) Efficient administrators.  
 C) Talented researchers.                            D) Motivated students.
48. What does the author imply about the classes at present?
- A) They facilitate students' independent learning.  
 B) They help students form closer relationships.  
 C) They have more older students than before.  
 D) They are much bigger than is desirable.
49. What does the author think of teaching ability?
- A) It requires talent and practice.  
 B) It is closely related to research.  
 C) It is a chief factor affecting students' learning.  
 D) It can be acquired through persistent practice.

50. What is the author's suggestion for improving university teaching?
- A) Creating an environment for teachers to share their teaching experiences.
  - B) Hiring more classroom teachers and allowing them to teach in their own way.
  - C) Using high technology in classrooms and promoting exchange of information.
  - D) Cutting down meetings and encouraging administrative staff to go to classrooms.

**Passage 2**

Cultures, by predisposition, both embrace and resist change, depending on culture traits. For example, men and women have complementary roles in many cultures. One gender might desire changes that affect the other, as happened in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in western cultures. Thus there are both dynamic influences that encourage acceptance of new things, and conservative forces that resist change. Without this balance, chaos would likely result.

Three kinds of influence cause both change and resistance to it:

1. forces at work within a society;
2. contact between societies;
3. changes in the natural environment.

Cultural change can come about due to the environment, to inventions (and other internal influences), and to contact with other cultures. For example, the end of the last ice age helped lead to the invention of agriculture, which in its turn brought about many cultural innovations.

In diffusion, the form of something (though not necessarily its meaning) moves from one culture to another. For example, hamburgers, mundane in the United States, seemed exotic when introduced into China. "Stimulus diffusion" refers to an element of one culture leading to an invention in another. Diffusions of innovations theory present a research-based model of why and when individuals and cultures adopt new ideas, practices, and products.

"Acculturation" has different meanings, but in this context refers to replacement of the traits of one culture with those of another, such as happened to certain Native American tribes and to many indigenous peoples across the globe during the process of colonization. Related processes on an individual level include assimilation (adoption of a different culture by an individual) and transculturation.

Cultural invention has come to mean any innovation that is new and found to be useful to a group of people and expressed in their behavior but which does not exist as a physical object. We are in a global "accelerating culture change period" that is occurring whether we resist it or not. Its drivers include the expansion of international commerce, the mass media, and above all, the human population explosion. The world's population now doubles in under fifty years.

Culture change is complex and has far-ranging effects. A holistic approach to the study of cultures and their environments is needed to understand all of the aspects of change. Human existence must be looked as a "multifaceted whole". Only from this vantage can one grasp the realities of culture change.

51. It can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) men tend to be dynamic influences
  - B) women tend to be conservative influences
  - C) either sex may serve as conservative forces
  - D) social harmony cannot exist without the balance between two sexes

52. The invention of agriculture is used to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it has led to many cultural inventions
  - B) chaos will eventually be overwhelmed by balance
  - C) environmental change may result in cultural change
  - D) internal influence is likely to lead to cultural changes
53. The example of hamburgers is given to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a research-based model has been presented
  - B) China encourages its people to accept new things
  - C) something mundane in one country may be exotic in another
  - D) something superficial may diffuse from one culture to another
54. An individual's adoption of new ideas, practices, and products of another culture is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) assimilation
  - B) acculturation
  - C) transculturation
  - D) stimulus diffusion
55. Cultural change is most likely to be caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the human population explosion
  - B) the expansion of international commerce
  - C) accelerating diffusions of cultural inventions
  - D) the holistic approach to the study of cultures

**Passage 3**

I often hear people say that the lack of women in positions of political leadership is an issue that pales next to world crises-global terrorism, fragile economies, inadequate health care and troubled schools. They see no connection between the frightening situations we're in and the fact that few women sit at the table to determine the solutions.

This fundamental imbalance, with men running the world and women mostly spectators, is not a trivial detail. It is the problem. It is also the one solution we have not tried on and the one most likely to work.

This is not just me talking. Three decades of research in state legislatures, universities, and international public policy centers have proven beyond doubt that women, children, and men all benefit when women are in leadership. Broader social legislation, benefiting everyone, is more likely to pass if women are in office. We know the power of women as peacemakers in the world from scores of stories about their effectiveness at negotiation, from Ireland to Norway to South Africa and beyond.

We can ill afford to use only half our talent, when we know for a fact that today's complicated challenges demand more than one vision. It's time for real and permanent power sharing, for real and permanent change women ruling side by side with men, allowing their voices to rise with different solutions and allowing men to think outside of the masculine box. In this way, we get fresh eyes and fresh solutions from both genders, applied to both old, durable problems and to new, frightening ones.

This is not a call to move power from the fingers of men and turn it all over to women. Together we can create a different world, shifting the burden from male shoulders and allowing the variety of thought and life experience to transform our actions—perhaps bringing a greater peace, perhaps allowing men to be better fathers, perhaps providing a new pattern for our security.

It's not easy to get there. Those in power rarely let go without a fight, even if they would benefit by doing so. For women to truly gain the leadership roles, we must be insistent and persistent. We must enlist our many male allies. We must let it be known that we are ready to lead, that in fact we demand it as a birthright. If we think creatively, if we use our community resources, if we support women who say they want to lead, if we use our voices and our votes to get there, we will achieve the transformation of power.

56. What is said about the actuality of the political leadership structure?
- A) Men run the world, while the women watch them.
  - B) Men operate our world, while women help them.
  - C) There are almost half women political leaders now.
  - D) Lack of women political leaders is the biggest problem.
57. If the women are in the political leadership, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) there will be more disputes due to improper negotiation
  - B) the world will be more hostile because men are unhappy
  - C) the world will be much more harmonious
  - D) it will be helpful to everyone, excluding men
58. How can women get the role of political leadership?
- A) Women must take part in national affairs through their own efforts.
  - B) The government must give some convenient conditions to women.
  - C) Women must be uncompromising and steady and need men's support.
  - D) Men hand the power to women voluntarily for a better future.
59. In the last paragraph of the passage, the "community resources" most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the strength of the local people
  - B) particular strength of women
  - C) the support from men allies
  - D) the cooperation of community
60. It can be inferred from the passage that the author mainly concerns that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) female leaders can change the course of our political and economic future
  - B) who will benefit most when the political power is controlled by women
  - C) why the political leadership of women is one kind of world crises
  - D) the ways in which women can obtain the leadership in the future

#### Passage 4

More than a decade ago, cognitive scientists John Bransford and Daniel Schwartz, both then at Vanderbilt University, found that what distinguished young adults from children was not the ability to retain facts or apply prior knowledge to a new situation but a quality they called "preparation for future learning." The researchers asked fifth graders and college students to create a recovery plan to protect bald eagles from extinction. Shockingly, the two groups came up with plans of similar quality (although the college students had better spelling skills). From the standpoint of a traditional educator, this outcome indicated that schooling had failed to help students think about major scientific ideas.

The researchers decided to go deeper, however. They asked both groups to generate questions about important issues needed to create recovery plans. On this task, they found large differences.

College students focused on critical issues of interdependence between eagles and their habitats(栖息地). Fifth graders tended to focus on features of individual eagles ("How big are they?" and "What do they eat?"). The college students had cultivated the ability to ask questions, the cornerstone of critical thinking. They had learned how to learn.

Museums and other institutions of informal learning may be better suited to teach this skill than elementary and secondary schools. At the Exploratorium in San Francisco, we recently studied how learning to ask good questions can affect the quality of people's scientific inquiry. We found that when we taught participants to ask "What if?" and "How can?" questions that nobody present would know the answer to and that would spark exploration, they engaged in better inquiry at the next exhibit --- asking more questions, performing more experiments and making better interpretations of their results. Specifically, their questions became more comprehensive at the new exhibit. Rather than merely asking about something they wanted to try, they tended to include both cause and effect in their question. Asking juicy questions appears to be a transferable skill for deepening collaborative inquiry into the science content found in exhibits.

This type of learning is not confined to museums or institutional settings. Informal learning environments tolerate failure better than schools. Perhaps many teachers have too little time to allow students to form and pursue their own questions and too much ground to cover in the curriculum. But people must acquire this skill somewhere. Our society depends on them being able to make critical decisions about their own medical treatment, say, or what we must do about global energy needs and demands. For that, we have a robust informal learning system that gives no grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends.

61. What is traditional educators' interpretation of the research outcome mentioned in the first paragraph?
- A) Students are not able to apply prior knowledge to new problems.
  - B) College students are no better than fifth graders in memorizing facts.
  - C) Education has not paid enough attention to major environmental issues.
  - D) Education has failed to lead students to think about major scientific ideas.
62. In what way are college students different from children?
- A) They have learned to think critically.
  - B) They are concerned about social issues.
  - C) They are curious about specific features.
  - D) They have learned to work independently.
63. What is the benefit of asking questions with no ready answers?
- A) It arouses students' interest in things around them.
  - B) It cultivates students' ability to make scientific inquiries.
  - C) It trains students' ability to design scientific experiments.
  - D) It helps students realize not every question has an answer.
64. What is said to be the advantage of informal learning?
- A) It allows for failures.
  - B) It charges no tuition.
  - C) It is entertaining.
  - D) It meets practical needs.
65. What does the author seem to encourage educators to do at the end of the passage?

- A) Train students to think about global issues.
- B) Design more interactive classroom activities.
- C) Make full use of informal learning resources.
- D) Include collaborative inquiry in the curriculum.

#### Passage 5

Massive rubbish dumps and sprawling landfills constitute one of the more uncomfortable impacts that humans have on wildlife. They have led some birds to give up on migration. Instead of flying thousands of miles in search of food, they make the waste sites their winter feeding grounds.

Researchers in Germany used miniature GPS tags to track the migrations of 70 white storks from different sites across Europe and Asia during the first five months of their lives. While many birds travelled along well-known routes to warmer climates, others stopped short and spent the winter on landfills, feeding on food waste, and the multitudes of insects that thrive on the dumps.

In the short-term, the birds seem to benefit from overwintering on rubbish dumps. Andrea Flack of the Max Planck Institute found that birds following traditional migration routes were more likely to die than German storks that flew only as far as northern Morocco, and spent the winter there on rubbish dumps. "For the birds it's a very convenient way to get food. There are huge clusters of organic waste they can feed on," said Flack. The meals are not particularly appetizing, or even safe. Much of the waste is discarded rotten meat, mixed in with other human debris such as plastic bags and old toys.

"It's very risky. The birds can easily eat pieces of plastic or rubber bands and they can die," said Flack. "And we don't know about the long-term consequences. They might eat something toxic and damage their health. We cannot estimate that yet."

The scientists tracked white storks from different colonies in Europe and Africa. The Russian, Greek and Polish storks flew as far as South Africa, while those from Spain, Tunisia and Germany flew only as far as the Sahel.

Landfill sites on the Iberian Peninsula have long attracted local white storks, but all of the Spanish birds tagged in the study flew across the Sahara desert to the western Sahel. Writing in the journal, the scientists describe how the storks from Germany were clearly affected by the presence of waste sites, with four out of six birds that survived for at least five months overwintering on rubbish dumps in northern Morocco, instead of migrating to the Sahel.

Flack said it was too early to know whether the benefits of plentiful food outweighed the risks of feeding on landfills. But that's not the only uncertainty. Migrating birds affect ecosystems both at home and at their winter destinations, and disrupting the traditional routes could have unexpected side effects. White storks feed on locusts and other insects that can become pests if their numbers get out of hand. "They provide a useful service," said Flack.

66. What is the impact of rubbish dumps on wildlife?
- A) They have forced white storks to search for safer winter shelters.
  - B) They have seriously polluted the places where birds spend winter.
  - C) They have accelerated the reproduction of some harmful insects.
  - D) They have changed the previous migration habits of certain birds.
67. What do we learn about birds following the traditional migration routes?
- A) They can multiply at an accelerating rate.

- B) They can better pull through the winter.
- C) They help humans kill harmful insects.
- D) They are more likely to be at risk of dying.

68. What does Andrea Flack say about the birds overwintering on rubbish dumps?
- A) They may end up staying there permanently.
  - B) They may eat something harmful.
  - C) They may evolve new feeding habits.
  - D) They may have trouble getting adequate food.
69. What can be inferred about the Spanish birds tagged in the study?
- A) They gradually lose the habit of migrating in winter.
  - B) They prefer rubbish dumps far away to those at home.
  - C) They are not attracted to the rubbish dumps on their migration routes.
  - D) They join the storks from Germany on rubbish dumps in Morocco.
70. What is scientists' other concern about white storks feeding on landfills?
- A) The potential harm to the ecosystem.
  - B) The genetic change in the stork species.
  - C) The spread of epidemics to their homeland.
  - D) The damaging effect on bio-diversity.

#### Passage 6

There is a certain inevitability that ebook sales have now overtaken paperback sales on Amazon's US site. Amazon's Kindle 2 is so light and so cheap that it's easy to see why people have rushed to buy it. Though I'm still not keen on the design of the Kindle, it is a vast improvement on its predecessor and certainly tolerable. Beyond the device itself, Amazon has done a great job of rolling out Kindle apps, ensuring that people like me—who have an iPad but not a Kindle—can still join in the fun. Once you're into the Kindle ecosystem, Amazon locks you in tightly—just as Apple does with its iTunes/iPod ecosystem. It's so easy to buy from Amazon's store and the books are so cheap that it's not worth the effort of going elsewhere.

While I remain opposed to Amazon's DRM—indeed, I'm opposed to DRM on any ebooks—I have to admit that the implementation is so smooth that most Kindle users won't care at all that their ebooks can't be moved to other devices.

The ebook trend is nowhere near peaking. Over the next five years we can expect to see more and more readers move away from printed books and pick up ebooks instead. But I don't think that will mean the death of the printed book.

There are some who prefer printed books. They like having shelves filled with books they've read and books they plan to read; they like the feel of the book in their hands and the different weights and typefaces and layouts of different titles. In other words, they like the physical form of the book almost as much as the words it contains.

I can sympathise with those people. As I wrote earlier this week, my ideal situation would be for publishers to bundle ebooks with printed ones—in much the same way that film studios DVDs with digital copies of films. There's no reason to think that lovers of printed books will change their minds. There will undoubtedly be fewer of them as time goes by because more people will grow up with ebooks and spend little time with printed ones. However, just as there are people who love vinyl records(黑胶唱片), even if they were born well into the CD era, there will still be a dedicated

minority who love physical books.

Since there are fewer of these people, that will mean fewer bookshops and higher prices for printed books but I don't think the picture is entirely bleak. There is scope for smaller print runs of lavishly designed printed books and bookshops aimed at book lovers, rather than the Stieg Larsson-reading masses. With mainstream readers out of the printed book market, booklovers might even find they get a better experience.

71. What can be inferred from Paragraph One?
- A) Most people buy Kindle 2 mainly because of its low price.
  - B) The author of the passage is a loyal customer of Apple products.
  - C) Amazon's Kindle 2 surpassed Kindle 1 in designing.
  - D) The sales of ebook outnumbered those of paperback in the U. S.
72. According to the passage, the reason why the author opposes to Amazon's DRM is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) ebooks can only be purchased on Amazon. com
  - B) Kindle books are not compatible with other electronic reading devices
  - C) once implemented, ebooks can't be transferred to other equipments
  - D) ebooks installed on Kindle 2 can't be edited freely
73. It can be learned that the trend of ebooks \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) will come to stop any time soon
  - B) will reach the summit in the near future
  - C) will meet its heyday when printed books die
  - D) has already reached its peak
74. Why does the author believe that the surging sales of ebooks won't mean the death of the printed book?
- A) Because a minority will stick to their love of printed books.
  - B) Because the majority of book lovers won't change their minds.
  - C) Because people always hold nostalgic feelings towards printed books.
  - D) Because people will return to the printed books as time goes by.
75. According to the author, which of the following is TRUE about the future of printed books?
- A) They will be bundled with ebooks.
  - B) They will no longer be available in the market.
  - C) They will be sold in small quantity and high quality.
  - D) They will be redesigned to cater to the masses.

## Part IV Translation (25 points)

### Section A (15 points)

*Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

Maintaining a strong social bond takes time and effort. That's according to evolutionary psychologists who studied the social lives of our closest primate relatives. Whether you're a monkey or a human, the strength of a bond is directly linked to the amount of time you spend together, and a friendship can deteriorate beyond repair in just three months. This, scientists say, is likely to be

bad news for what they call our more marginal friendships. Without the reinforcement of a shared workplace or a chat at the school gates, some less valued relationships could be irreparably damaged by lockdown. Many people have swapped face-to-face contact for video chats, but the researchers say that this and social distancing has left us deprived of human touch.

### Section B (10 points)

*Directions: Translate the following passage into English and write your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

南极 (Antarctica) 是地球上环境最恶劣的大陆, 几乎没有动物能承受那里的严寒。和世界其它地区一样, 南极的环境也在变化。在一些地方, 水已开始变暖, 这对一些动物来说是个巨大的考验, 这些动物从未经历过任何变化。

## Part V. Writing (30 minutes) (15 points)

*Directions: Write an essay about 200 words according to the instructions given below.*

Some people prefer learning individually, while others prefer learning collectively. Discuss both views and give your opinion.