

第 1 章 改革样题与大纲解读

第 1 节 改革样题

PART II READING COMPREHENSION (45 MIN)

SECTION A MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

In this section there are several passages followed by fourteen multiple choice questions. For each multiple choice question, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

PASSAGE ONE

In 2011, many shoppers opted to avoid the frenetic crowds and do their holiday shopping from the comfort of their computer. Sales at online retailers gained by more than 15%, making it the biggest season ever. But people are also returning those purchases at record rates, up 8% from last year.

What went wrong? Is the lingering shadow of the global financial crisis making it harder to accept extravagant indulgences? Or do people shop more impulsively—and therefore make bad decisions—when online? Both arguments are plausible. However, there is a third factor: a question of touch. We can love the look but, in an online environment, we cannot feel the quality of a texture, the shape of the fit, the fall of a fold or the weight of an earring. And physically interacting with an object makes you more committed to your purchase.

When my most recent book *Brandwashed* was released, I teamed up with a local bookstore to conduct an experiment about the differences between the online and offline shopping. I carefully instructed a group of volunteers to promote my book in two different ways. The first was a fairly hands-off approach. Whenever a customer would inquire about my book, the volunteer would take them over to the shelf and point to it. Out of 20 such requests, six customers proceeded with the purchase.

The second option also involved going over to the shelf but, this time, removing the book and then subtly holding onto it for just an extra moment before placing it in the customer's hands. Of the 20 people who were handed the book, 13 ended up buying it. Just physically passing the book showed a big difference in sales. Why? We feel something

similar to a sense of ownership when we hold things in our hand. That's why we establish or reestablish connection by greeting strangers and friends with a handshake. In this case, having to then let go of the book after holding it might generate a subtle sense of loss, and motivate us to make the purchase even more.

A recent study conducted by Bangor University together with the United Kingdom's Royal Mail service also revealed the power of touch, in this case when it came to snail mail. A deeper and longer-lasting impression of a message was formed when delivered in a letter, as opposed to receiving the same message online. FMRI (功能性磁共振成像) showed that, on touching the paper, the emotional centre of the brain was activated, thus forming a stronger bond. The study also indicated that once touch becomes part of the process, it could translate into a sense of possession. In other words, we simply feel more committed to possess and thus buy an item when we've first touched it. This sense of ownership is simply not part of the equation in the online shopping experience.

As the rituals of purchase in the lead-up to Christmas change, not only do we give less thought to the type of gifts we buy for our loved ones but, through our own digital wish lists, we increasingly control what they buy for us. The reality, however, is that no matter how convinced we all are that digital is the way to go, finding real satisfaction will probably take more than a few simple clicks.

11. According to the author, shoppers are returning their purchases for all the following reasons EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. they are unsatisfied with the quality of the purchase
 - B. they eventually find the purchase too expensive
 - C. they change their mind out of uncertainty
 - D. they regret making the purchase without forethought
12. Why does the author cite the study by Bangor University and the Royal Mail Service?
 - A. To compare similar responses in different settings.
 - B. To provide further evidence for his own observation.
 - C. To offer a scientific account of the brain's functions.
 - D. To describe emotional responses in online shopping.
13. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 - A. Despite online shopping we still attach importance to gift buying.
 - B. Some people are still uncertain about the digital age.
 - C. Real satisfaction depends on factors other than the computer.
 - D. Online shopping offers real satisfaction to shoppers.

PASSAGE TWO

My professor brother and I have an argument about head and heart, about whether he overvalues IQ while I lean more toward EQ. We typically have this debate about people—can you be friends with a really smart jerk (怪物)?—but there's corollary to animals as well. I'd love it if our dog could fetch the morning paper and then read it to me over coffee, but I actually care much more about her loyal and innocent heart. There's already enough thinking going on in our house, and we probably spend too much time in our heads. Where we need some role modeling is in instinct, and that's where a dog is a roving revelation.

I did not grow up with dogs, which meant that my older daughter's respectful but unyielding determination to get one required some adjustment on my part. I often felt she was training me: from ages of 6 to 9, she gently schooled me in various breeds and their personalities, whispered to the dogs we encountered so they would charm and persuade me, demonstrated by her self-discipline that she was ready for the responsibility. And thus came our dog Twist, whom I sometimes mistake for a third daughter.

At first I thought the challenge would be to train her to sit, to heel, to walk calmly beside us and not go wildly chasing the neighborhood rabbits. But I soon discovered how much more we had to learn from her than she from us.

If it is true, for example, that the secret to a child's success is less rare genius than raw persistence, Twist's ability to stay on task is a model for us all, especially if the task is trying to capture the sunbeam that flicks around the living room as the wind blows through the branches outside. She never succeeds, and she never gives up. This includes when she runs *square* into walls.

Then there is her unfailing patience, which breaks down only when she senses that dinnertime was 15 minutes ago and we have somehow failed to notice. Even then she is more eager than indignant, and her refusal to whine shows a restraint of which I'm not always capable when hungry.

But the lesson I value most is the one in forgiveness, and Twist first offered this when she was still very young. When she was about 7 months old, we took her to the vet to be sprayed (切除卵巢). We turned her over to a stranger, who proceeded to perform a procedure that was probably not pleasant. But when the vet returned her to us, limp and tender, there was no recrimination (反责), no How could you do that to me? It was as though she already knew that we would not intentionally cause her pain, and while she did not understand, she forgave and curled up with her head on my daughter's lap.

I suppose we could have concluded that she was just blindly loyal and docile. But eventually we knew better. She is entirely capable of disobedience, as she has proved many times. She will ignore us when there are more interesting things to look at, rebuke us when

we are careless, bark into the twilight when she has urgent messages to send. But her patience with our failings and fickleness and her willingness to give us a second chance are a daily lesson in gratitude.

My friends who grew up with dogs tell me how when they were teenagers and trusted no one in the world, they could tell their dog all their secrets. It was the one friend who would not gossip or betray, could provide in the middle of the night the soft, unbegrudging comfort and peace that adolescence conspires to disrupt. An age that is all about growth and risk needs some anchors and weights, a model of steadfastness when all else is in flux. Sometimes I think *Twist's devotion keeps my girls on a benevolent leash*, one that hangs quietly at their side as they trot along but occasionally yanks them back to safety and solid ground.

We've weighed so many decisions so carefully in raising our daughters—what school to send them to and what church to attend, when to give them cell phones and with what precautions. But when it comes to what really shapes their character and binds our family, I never would have thought we would owe so much to its smallest member.

14. In the first paragraph, the author suggests that _____.
A. a person can either have a high IQ or a low EQ
B. we need examples of how to follow one's heart
C. her professor brother cares too much about IQ
D. she prefers dogs that are clever and loyal
15. According to the passage, all the following are Twist's characteristics EXCEPT _____.
A. resignation
B. patience
C. forgiveness
D. tenacity
16. That *Twist's devotion keeps my girls on a benevolent leash* means that _____.
A. Twist is capable of looking after the girls
B. Twist and the girls have become friends
C. Twist knows how to follow the girls
D. Twist's loyalty helps the girls grow up
17. What does the author try to express in the last paragraph?
A. Gratitude to Twist for her role.
B. Difficulties in raising her children.
C. Worries about what to buy for kids.
D. Concerns about schooling and religion.

PASSAGE THREE

Most West African lorries are not in what one would call the first *flush* of youth, and I had learnt by bitter experience not to expect anything very much of them. But the lorry that arrived to take me up to the mountains was worse than anything I had seen before: *it tottered on the borders of senile decay*. It stood there on buckled wheels, wheezing and *gasping* with exhaustion from having to climb up the gentle slope to the camp, and I consigned myself and my loads to it with some fear. The driver, who was a cheerful fellow, pointed out that he

would require my assistance in two very necessary *operations*: first, I had to keep the hand brake pressed down when travelling downhill, for unless it was held thus almost level with the floor it sullenly refused to function. Secondly, I had to keep a stern eye on the clutch, a willful piece of mechanism that seized every chance to leap out of its socket with a noise like a strangling leopard. As it was obvious that not even a West African lorry-driver could be successful in driving while crouched under the dashboard in a pre-natal position, I had to take over control of these instruments if I valued my life. So, while I ducked at intervals to put on the brake, amid the rich smell of burning rubber, our noble lorry jerked its way towards the mountains at a steady twenty miles per hour; sometimes, when a downward slope favoured it, it threw caution to the winds and careered (猛冲) along in a reckless fashion at twenty-five.

For the first thirty miles the red earth road wound its way through the lowland forest, the giant trees standing in solid ranks alongside and their branches entwined (盘绕) in an archway of leaves above us. Slowly and almost imperceptibly the road started to climb upwards, looping its way in languid curves round the forested hills. In the back of the lorry the boys lifted up their voices in song:

Home again, home again,
When shall I see ma home...

The driver hummed the refrain (副歌) softly to himself glancing at me to see if I would object. To his surprise I joined in and so while the lorry rolled onwards, the boys in the back maintained the chorus while the driver and I harmonized and sang complicated bits.

Breaks in the forest became more frequent the higher we climbed, and presently a new type of undergrowth began to appear: massive tree-ferns standing at the roadside on their thick, squat, hairy trunks. These ferns were the guardians of a new world, for suddenly, as though the hills had shrugged themselves free of a cloak, the forest disappeared. It lay behind us in the valley, while above us the hillside rose majestically, covered in a coat of waist-high grass. The lorry crept higher and higher, the engine gasping and *shuddering* with this unaccustomed activity. I began to think that we should have to push the wretched thing up the last two or three hundred feet, but to everyone's surprise we made it, and the lorry *crept* on to the brow of the hill, *trembling* with fatigue, *spouting* steam from its radiator like a dying whale. We crawled to a standstill and the driver switched off the engine.

"We must wait small-time, engine get hot," he explained, pointing to the forequarters of the lorry, which were by now completely invisible under a cloud of steam. Thankfully I descended from the red-hot inside of the cab and strolled down to where the road dipped into the next valley. From this vantage point I could see the country we had travelled through and the country we were to enter.

18. Which of the following words in the first paragraph is used literally?
- A. Flush. C. Gasping.
B. Borders. D. Operations.
19. We learn from the first paragraph that the author regards the inadequacies of the lorry as _____.
- A. inevitable and amusing C. novel and unexpected
B. dangerous and frightening D. welcome and interesting
20. All the following words in the last but one paragraph describe the lorry as a human EXCEPT _____.
- A. trembling C. shuddering
B. spouting D. crept
21. A suitable title for the passage would be _____.
- A. A journey that scared me C. A journey to remember
B. The wild West African lorry D. A comic journey in West Africa

PASSAGE FOUR

Have you ever noticed a certain similarity in public parks and back gardens in the cities of the West? A ubiquitous woodland mix of lawn grasses and trees has found its way throughout Europe and the United States, and it's now spread to other cities around the world. As ecologist Peter Groffman has noted, it's increasingly difficult to tell one suburb apart from another, even when they're located in vastly different climates such as Phoenix, Arizona, or Boston in the much chillier north-east of the US. And why do parks in New Zealand often feature the same species of trees that grow on the other side of the world in the UK?

Inspired by the English and New England countrysides, early landscape architects of the 19th Century created an aesthetic for urban public and private open space that persists to this day. But in the 21st Century, urban green space is tasked with doing far more than simply providing aesthetic appeal. From natural systems to deal with surface water run-off and pollution to green corridors to increasing interest in urban food production, the urban parks of the future will be designed and engineered for functionality as well as for beauty.

Imagine travelling among the cities of the mid-21st Century and finding a unique set of urban landscapes that capture local beauty, natural and cultural history, and the environmental context. They are tuned to their locality, and diverse within as well as across cities. There are patches that provide shade and cooling, places of local food production, and corridors that connect both residents and wildlife to the surrounding native environment. Their functions are measured and monitored to meet the unique needs of each city for food production, water use, nutrient recycling, and habitat. No two green spaces are quite the same.

Planners are already starting to work towards this vision. And if this movement has a buzzword it is “hyperfunctionality”—designs which provide multiple uses in a confined space. At the moment, urban landscapes are highly managed and limited in their spatial extent. Even the “green” cities of the future will contain extensive areas of buildings, roads, railways, and other built structures. These future cities are likely to contain a higher proportion of green cover than the cities of today, with an increasing focus on planting on roofs, vertical walls, and surfaces like car parks. But built environments will still be ever-present in dense megacities. We can greatly enhance the utility of green space through designs that provide a range of different uses in a confined space. A hyperfunctional planting, for example, might be designed to provide food, shade, wildlife habitat, and pollution removal all in the same garden with the right choice of plants and management practices.

What this means is that we have to maximize the benefits and uses of urban parks, while minimizing the costs of building and maintaining them. Currently, green space and street plantings are relatively similar throughout the Western world, regardless of differences in local climate, geography, and natural history. Even desert cities feature the same sizable street trees and well-watered and well-fertilized lawns that you might see in more temperate climes. The movement to reduce the resources and water requirements of such urban landscapes in these arid areas is called “xeriscaping”—a concept that has so-far received mixed responses in terms of public acceptance. Scott Yabiku and colleagues at the Central Arizona Phoenix project showed that newcomers to the desert embrace xeriscaping more than long-time residents, who are more likely to prefer the well-watered aesthetic. In part, this may be because xeriscaping is justified more by reducing landscaping costs—in this case water costs—than by providing desired benefits like recreation, pollution mitigation, and cultural value. From this perspective, xeriscaping can seem more like a compromise than an asset.

But there are other ways to make our parks and natural spaces do more. Nan Ellin, of the Ecological Planning Center in the US, advocates an asset-based approach to urbanism. Instead of envisioning cities in terms of what they can't have, ecological planners are beginning to frame the discussion of future cities in terms of what they do have—their natural and cultural assets. In Utah's Salt Lake City, instead of couching environmental planning as an issue of resource scarcity, the future park is described as “mountain urbanism” and the strong association of local residents with the natural environment of the mountain ranges near their home. From this starting point, the local climate, vegetation, patterns of rain and snowfall, and mountain topography are all deemed natural assets that create a new perspective when it comes to creating urban green space. In Cairns, Australia, the local master plan embraces “tropical urbanism” that conveys a sense of place through landscaping features, while also providing important functions such as shading and cooling in this tropical climate.

The globally homogenised landscape aesthetic—which sees parks from Boston to

Brisbane looking worryingly similar—will diminish in importance as future urban green space will be more receptive to local values and cultural perceptions of beauty. This will lead to a far greater diversity of urban landscape designs than are apparent today. Already, we are seeing new purposes for urban landscaping that are transforming the 20th century woodland park into bioswales—plantings designed to filter stormwater—green roofs, wildlife corridors, and urban food gardens. However, until recently we have been lacking the datasets and science-based specifications for designs that work to serve all of these purposes at once.

In New York City, Thomas Whitlow of Cornell University sends his students through tree-lined streets with portable, backpack-mounted air quality monitors. At home in his laboratory, he places tree branches in wind tunnels to measure pollution deposition onto leaves. It turns out that currently, many street tree plantings are ineffective at removing air pollutants, and instead may trap pollutants near the ground. Rather than relying on assumptions about the role of urban vegetation in improving the environment and health, future landscaping designs will be engineered based on empirical data and state of the art of simulations.

New datasets on the performance of urban landscapes are changing our view of what future urban parks will look like and what it will do. With precise measurements of pollutant uptake, water use, plant growth rates, and greenhouse gas emissions, we are better able to design landscapes that require less intensive management and are less costly, while providing more social and environmental uses.

22. The following are all features of future urban green space EXCEPT that _____.
A. each city has its distinct style of urban green space
B. urban landscape will focus more on cultural history
C. urban green space will be designed to serve many uses
D. more green cover will be seen on city roofs and walls
23. According to the passage, if planners adopt an asset-based approach, they will probably _____.
A. incorporate the area's natural and cultural heritage into their design
B. make careful estimation of the area's natural resources before designing
C. combine natural resources and practical functions in their design
D. envision more purposes for urban landscaping in their design
24. According to the passage, future landscaping designs will rely more on _____.
A. human assumptions
B. scientific estimation
C. field work
D. laboratory work

SECTION B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

In this section there are eight short answer questions based on the passages in SECTION A. Answer each question in NO more than 10 words in the space provided on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

PASSAGE ONE

25. What is the purpose of the experiment in the bookstore?

PASSAGE TWO

26. According to the context, what does the word “*square*” mean?

PASSAGE THREE

27. What can we learn from the condition of the lorry from “it tottered on the borders of senile decay”?

28. How did the author help the lorry driver on the way?

29. How did the author feel when helping the lorry driver?

PASSAGE FOUR

30. According to the passage, what makes urban green space look similar throughout the West?

31. Why are some local residents opposed to “xeriscaping”?

32. What did Thomas Whitlow of Cornell University find out about tree branches?

答案速查

11~13	ABC	14~17	BADA	18~21	DABC	22~24	BAB
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第2节 样题点评

1 篇章分析

PASSAGE ONE

第1段作者用数据表明了在线购物退货率高这一问题,引出下文。

第2-6段作者通过自己进行的一项实验以及英国的一项调查研究,论证了“触感”对于消费者购买决定的重要作用。

PASSAGE TWO

第1段作者首先通过与兄弟之间有关智商与情商的争论引出自己对情商的重视,并提出狗在这一点上可以给我们以启示。

第2-9段作者通过描述自家所养的狗的一些日常行为展现了狗的多种宝贵品质,并指出狗对自己女儿性格塑造的深刻影响。

PASSAGE THREE

第1段作者用了大段文字形容非洲卡车的破旧,并引出作者的一次非洲卡车之旅。

第2-6段具体描述了作者非洲卡车之旅的遭遇。

PASSAGE FOUR

第1-2段作者指出了西方国家城市公园的相似性,并提出二十一世纪的绿色空间将有何种改变,引出下文对新型绿色空间的展望。

第3-10段作者描述了新型城市绿色空间的愿景,并提出“极致功能主义”这一概念,最后援引康奈尔大学托马斯·惠特洛的实验表明未来绿色空间的发展方向。

2 试题点评

SECTION A

PASSAGE ONE

11. [答案] A [考点] 本题出题点在反向论证处。

题目问:“消费者将购买的商品退掉的原因不包括哪一项?”可使用排除法得到正确答案。作者首先以反问的方式提出了消费者退还商品的两个理由,一是因为受金融危机影响,对奢侈消费有所节制,该描述与答案B相符,消费者最终还是觉得他们购买的东西太贵了,故首先排除B项;作者提出的第二个原因是消费者在消费时冲动地做出错误的购买决定,换句话说,消费者在进行在线消费之前,并没有经过事先思考,因而导致反悔,这与D项的陈述完全相符;最后作者提出第三个导致消费者退货的因素:在线购物时,消费者没有触碰到实物,无法判断商品的质量等,反映出网购者对商品的不确定性也是导致他们退货的一个原因,故与C项符合。由此判断,其他三项排除之后,A项(他们对所购物品的质量不满意)应为答案。本文并未提到网购者对他们购买的东西的质量是否满意。

12. [答案] B [考点] 本题考查对重要段落的整体理解。

题目问:“作者为什么要援引英国班戈大学和英国皇家邮政所进行的研究?”在提到这项研究之前,作者提到“当我们把东西拿在手上时,会有一种类似于归属感的感觉”,而在描述该研究的过程中,作者指出,研究表明“在拿着信纸时,大脑的情感中心被激活,从而形成更强大的情感归属感”,这正是与前文作者的观点所呼应的。而且在描述完这项研究之后,作者在总结段落时再次强调了归属感对购物的影响,因此判断,作者援引这一例子是为了进一步证实自己的观点,故选B。

13. [答案] C [考点] 本题考查对结尾段落的理解。

题目问:“从最后一段可以推测出什么?”A项意为“尽管有了在线购物,我们还是对买礼物很重视”,这与文中的表述不符。文中指出,随着圣诞节前夕采购习惯的变化,我们不再花那么多心思去想给心爱的人买什么礼物了,排除A;B项意为“有些人还不确信数字时代会到来”,与文中表述不符。文中指出,“无论我们多么相信数字化将成为未来的趋势”,可见数字化之路是大众认可的未趋势,排除B;D项意为“在线购物能让消费者获得真正的满足”,与原文的表述相悖。原文指出,“但是得到真正的满足却不是仅靠点击几下鼠标就能实现的”,而这个表述恰与C项表述相符,故选C。

PASSAGE TWO

14. [答案] B [考点] 本题考查对文章段落内容的理解。

题目问:“在第一段中,作者暗示了什么?”选项A意为“一个人要么有高智商,要么

有低情商”，这个表达显然是有悖常识的，而且文中也并未提到这样的观点，故排除；第一段首句作者提到自己与身为教授的哥哥就他是否太重视智商，自己是否更重视情商的问题争论过，这明确提及哥哥存在过于重视智商的问题，并非是作者暗示的，故C项排除；选项D中说作者喜欢聪明又忠诚的狗，而文中却说相对于狗的聪明，作者更在乎的是它的“忠诚和真心”，与D选项的描述不符，故排除。根据本段末句Where we need some role modeling is in instinct, and that's where a dog is a roving revelation.（我们需要“天性”上的某些榜样，狗恰好可以给我们这样的启示。）可知，作者暗示了我们需要遵从内心的榜样，与B项说法一致，故答案为B。

15. [答案] A [考点] 本题考查对文章多处细节的把握。

题目问：“以下哪一项不是扭扭的性格特征？”可以采用排除法进行解题。文章中，“她还有着无穷的耐心”，与B项表述相符，排除B；文中还说，“扭扭坚持完成一项任务的能力是我们所有人都应该学习的”，与D项tenacity“有韧劲，不屈不挠”相符，排除D；C项forgiveness也可以在文中找到答案，“但我最看重的是宽恕”，排除C；文中指出“她完全可以做到不温顺，当看到更有趣的东西时她会忽略我们，在我们不小心时她会责备我们，当有紧急信息需要传达时，她会在月光下狂吠。”说明扭扭的性格并不是与生俱来就很顺从，故选A。

16. [答案] D [考点] 本题考查对文章内容的把握和推测。

题目问Twist's devotion keeps my girls on a benevolent leash这句话的意思。首先在文中找到这个加粗并标为斜体的句子，我们看到该段描述的是狗可以给人带来的影响。这句话的字面意思是“扭扭的忠诚将我女儿捆在善良的皮圈上”，换句话说，正是因为扭扭很善良，所以受其影响，作者的女儿也成长得更善良了，与D项的表述相符，故选D。

17. [答案] A [考点] 本题考查对结尾段落的理解。

题目问：“作者在最后一段试图表达什么？”B项意为“养育她的孩子很不容易”，与文中信息不符，文中提到抚养女儿时必须做许多考虑周密的决定，但并没提及其中的不易，排除B；C项意为“发愁给孩子买什么”，与文中信息不符，文中提到他们需要考虑when to give them cell phones，而不是what to buy；D项意为“对学校教育和宗教信仰的担忧”，文中的确提及他们很关心送孩子去哪所学校或教堂，但需要注意的是，这并不是作者试图表达的主旨，作者之所以提到这些，是为了引出后文中狗对孩子性格塑造的重要性，故应选A“对扭扭的影响表示感恩”。

PASSAGE THREE

18. [答案] D [考点] 本题考查对修辞方法的正确理解。

题目问：“在第一段中哪一个词表达的是字面意思？”A项flush“旺盛”，在文中表示卡车状态较好的时期；B项borders“边界”，在文中表示卡车已经接近了其使用寿命的末

年,并非字面上的“边界”之意;C项gasping“喘气的”,在文中形容卡车疲累的状态,使用的是拟人的手法;只有D项operations“操作”表示的是字面意思。

19. [答案] A [考点] 本题考查对文章段落信息的整体把握。

题目问,从文章的第一段看,作者将这辆卡车的缺点视为____。需要根据第一段的内容推测作者的态度,作者在第一段以戏谑的口吻说到自己从痛苦的经验中学到,不要对西非的卡车抱过多的期望,并生动地描绘了西非卡车的破旧和一路颠簸,这能体现出作者认为西非卡车的缺陷是在意料之中的(inevitable),同时也是很搞笑的(amusing),比如作者提到,卡车司机竟然让作为乘客的自己帮忙按住手刹,盯住离合器,这是很滑稽的场景,故本题应选A。第一段虽然体现出作者的一丝害怕情绪,但更多的是不安,谈不上恐惧,因此B项应排除。

20. [答案] B [考点] 本题考查对修辞手法的把握。

题目问:“以下倒数第二段的单词中,哪一个不是将卡车比作人?”A项trembling“发抖”、C项shuddering“颤栗”和D项crept“爬”形容的都是人会发出的动作,而B项spouting“喷出”在文中形容的则不是人会做出的动作,这里没有将卡车比作人,而是比作鲸鱼,故选B。

21. [答案] C [考点] 本题考查对原文信息的总结。

本题需要为文章拟标题,首先需要抓住整篇文章的主旨,文章一直在围绕作者在西非的卡车之旅进行描写,在四个选项中,只有C项(一次难忘之旅)符合这一要求,故选C。文章既描述了这次旅行的吓人之处,也描述了其滑稽之处,所以A、D两项都是片面的,故排除。

PASSAGE FOUR

22. [答案] B [考点] 本题考查对文章多处细节的把握。

本题可采用排除法。A项“每一座城市的城区绿色带都有独特的风格”与文中“它们具有鲜明的地域特色,也在城市之间存在着多元的变化”的表述相符,故排除;C项“城市绿色空间的设计将满足多种用途”与原文中“这些地方的功能将会接受测量和监控,以满足每个城市对食品生产、水资源使用、养分循环以及栖居地的独特需求”相符,故排除;D项“城市屋顶和墙壁将出现更多绿色植物”也可在文中找到出处,即“这些未来城市可能比如今的城市植被覆盖率高,会更重视屋顶、垂直墙壁及停车场这类平面的植被覆盖率”。文中提到,它们将当地的美、自然和人文历史以及周围环境有机结合,这只反映出未来城市景观的多样性,而不是说“城市景观会更注重文化历史”,故B项说法与原文不符,本题选B。

23. [答案] A [考点] 本题考查文章细节的理解。

本题考查的是“以资产为基础的城市化方式”,文中明确指出,这种理念意味着“生

态规划师不考虑城市本身不具备的东西,而是开始讨论这座城市所拥有的东西——它们的自然和文化财富”,可见,这种方式是要将当地的文化和自然资源与景观设计结合起来,与A项表述相符,故选A。

24. [答案] B [考点] 本题考查对文章细节的把握。

题目问,根据文章内容,未来的景观设计将更加依赖____。文章倒数第二段指出:“未来的景观设计将建立在经验数据和模拟仿真技术发展现状的基础上,而不是仅靠推断去设想城市植被在改善环境和健康上的作用。”这说明未来的景观设计不是依靠人们的假设,而是靠科学的评估,故A项错误,答案为B项;文中虽然提到了康奈尔大学的托马斯·惠特洛桑派学生实地监测空气质量,以及他自己在实验室的研究,但这些都是为了做出科学的评估,是科学评估的一些具体做法,故C、D两项也可排除。本题答案为B。

SECTION B

PASSAGE ONE

25. [答案] To see the effect of an approach on customers' decisions.

[考点] 本题考查对原文细节的理解。

题目问:“在书店进行的实验的目的在于什么?”文中提到作者和书店合作进行实验是为了“测试线上和线下购物的差异”,在实验过程中,第二种方法与第一种方法的差异就在于removing the book and then subtly holding onto it...before placing it in the customer's hands,强调书店志愿者亲自把书交到顾客手上,让消费者对手有直接的触感,由此可知,作者进行这项实验正是为了检验触感对消费者决策的影响。

PASSAGE TWO

26. [答案] Straight.

[考点] 本题考查对文中细节的理解。

题目问:“根据上下文,单词square是什么意思?”首先在文中找到square一词,接下来根据上下文意思进行推断,该段陈述的是扭扭特别能坚持去做一件事,就算不成功,也从不放弃,她特别坚持的事还包括_____往墙上撞。square的意思是“径直,正对着”,straight也有“径直,直接地”的意思。

PASSAGE THREE

27. [答案] The lorry was very old/broken.

[考点] 本题考查对修辞方法的正确理解。

题目问:从it tottered on the borders of senile decay我们可以了解到这辆卡车的什么情况?首先在原文的第一段找到这句话,它的字面意思是“它已经蹒跚地走近了陈腐的末年”,很显然这是一个拟人的用法,指的是卡车已经非常破旧了,故得出答案。

28. [答案] Press the hand brake very hard while going downhill. OR: Watch the clutch closely.

[考点] 本题考查对文中细节的理解。

题目问:“作者在路上是如何帮助卡车司机的?”文章第一段第四至五句提到“司机是个开朗的家伙,他说他需要我帮他完成两个非常必要的操作:首先,我必须在下坡时保证手刹是按下的(I had to keep the hand brake pressed down when travelling downhill),因为手刹一定要被按到几乎与地面平行,否则是不好用的。第二,我必须盯好离合器(I had to keep a stern eye on the clutch)”,答案为原文的同义转述。

29. [答案] He was a little surprised.

[考点] 本题考查对文章全篇的理解。

题目问:“作者在帮这位卡车司机时感觉如何?”文章第一段第五句在描述完司机交代“我”需要帮忙的工作后,接着提到,“我如果还爱惜生命的话,就不得不接管这些零部件了(I had to take over control of these instruments if I valued my life)”,可见作者并未做好帮忙的准备,在知道要帮忙时是有些惊讶的。

PASSAGE FOUR

30. [答案] Design principles.

[考点] 本题考查对文章细节的把握。

题目问:“根据文章内容,什么使得西方城市绿色空间看起来相似?”文章第一段分别提到“即使它们所处的地理位置有着完全不同的气候状况”、“从欧洲到美国”,由此可推测导致它们看起来非常相似的原因不是气候状况和地理因素。接着文章第二段首句提到,19世纪早期的景观建筑师创造出一种在城市公共空间和私人开放空间中惯用的美学景观,并一直延续至今(early landscape architects of the 19th century created an aesthetic for urban public and private open space that persists to this day),由此可推测是一种设计惯例导致了西方城市绿色空间的相似性。

31. [答案] The locals expect more than reducing costs.

[考点] 本题出题点在因果关系处。

题目问:“为什么一些当地居民反对‘无水绿化’?”文章第五段提到,中央亚利桑那凤凰城工程的Scott Yabiku及其同事表示,沙漠城区新居民比老居民更欣然接受“无水绿化”,因为老居民可能更喜欢灌溉充足的美学景观,下文解释说,这个工程的“目的

更多地是在于减少城市园艺支出——这里指的是水资源支出——而不在于为人们提供想要的好处，诸如娱乐、治污减排和文化价值 (...this may be because xeriscaping is justified more by reducing landscaping costs—in this case water costs—than by providing desired benefits like recreation, pollution mitigation, and cultural value.)”，由此可推测当地人期望“无水绿化”能带来除降低成本外更多的好处。

32. [答案] Tree branches keep pollutants near the ground rather than removing them.

[考点] 本题考查对文章细节的把握。

题目问：“关于树枝，康奈尔大学的托马斯·惠特洛有什么发现？”根据关键词 Thomas Whitlow of Cornell University 将答案定位到文章倒数第二段，原文提到“事实证明，目前，许多路边植被是无法去除空气污染物的，相反，还可能将污染物存积到地面附近。”(It turns out that currently, many street tree plantings are ineffective at removing air pollutants, and instead may trap pollutants near the ground.) 即树枝将污染物存积到了地面而没有将污染物去除。

第3节 TEM-8考试大纲对阅读测试的要求

1 测试要求

- (a) 能读懂一般英美报刊杂志上的社论和书评。
- (b) 能读懂有一定难度的历史传记和文学作品。
- (c) 能理解所读材料的主旨大意, 分辨出其中的事实和细节; 能理解字面意义和隐含意义; 能根据所读材料进行判断和推理; 能分析所读材料的思想观点、语篇结构、语言特点和修辞手法。
- (d) 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。
- (e) 考试时间45分钟。

2 测试形式

本部分采用多项选择题和简答题形式, 由数篇阅读材料组成。阅读材料共长3000个单词左右。学生应根据所读材料内容, 从每题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 或根据问题做简短回答。共22道题, 其中14道多项选择题, 8道简答题。

表1: 近年英语专业八级阅读文章的词数

新题型

年份	PASSAGE ONE	PASSAGE TWO	PASSAGE THREE	合计
2016	987	1000	959	2946

旧题型

年份	TEXT A	TEXT B	TEXT C	TEXT D	合计
2015	560	754	632	1075	3021
2014	826	773	536	524	2659
2013	514	539	873	720	2646
2012	612	701	686	692	2691
2011	591	746	701	836	2874
2010	1143	695	469	567	2874
2009	690	834	519	713	2756
2008	629	588	699	588	2504
2007	614	565	743	794	2716
2006	587	654	683	554	2478