

2017 年慕学教育公益模考

英语二试卷（二）

考生须知

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
2. 答题前，考生将答题卡上的“姓名”、“考生编号”等信息填写清楚，并与准考证上的一致。
3. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其它笔填涂的或做在试卷或其它类型答题卡上的答案无效。
4. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
5. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

姓名：

听课证号：

数学教育

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Although many governments try to convince their respective subjects that atomic energy is an acceptable alternative ____1____ the burning of fossil fuels, no government has taken the least trouble to explain the dangers. Maybe they are ____2____ them. ____3____ the reason, the public must learn by experience, even though this ____4____ may be catastrophic.

While it is true that nuclear reactors do not produce visible smoke, it is certainly not ____5____ that they do not pollute. And the pollution they produce is much more insidious precisely because it is ____6____.

____7____ inconvenient it may be for governments to publish all the facts, they have no moral excuse for not doing so, ____8____ they think they are acting in our best interest. At least some of the facts are known, even though they are not widely reported.

Nuclear reactors produce radioactive water and gases in vast ____9____. What ____10____ all this waste? It is ____11____ concrete tanks and stored on tank farms. It is ____12____ in disused salt mines. It is run into fractured rock. It is buried. It is ____13____ about in special trains. But even when dumped, it has to be kept ____14____ by sprinklers to stop it from boiling. And the contents of the tanks are, of course, extremely corrosive. The efforts of a fracture in the tank or a failure of the cooling system would be ____15____.

While every effort is made to ____16____ that radioactive wastes do not escape into the sea or ____17____ supplies of drinking water, such a leakage would be too horrible ____18____ contemplate. But even then, governments would presumably continue to belittle the hazards.

It seems that ____19____ governments can get away with not telling the truth, they will continue to keep silent. Nevertheless the people ____20____ to know the full facts. Do you know what happens to the radioactive waste in your country? No? Well—find out!

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. for | B. with | C. to | D. instead of |
| 2. | A. unaware of | B. aware of | C. unaware from | D. aware from |
| 3. | A. however | B. whatever | C. whenever | D. wherever |
| 4. | A. experiment | B. government | C. danger | D. experience |
| 5. | A. visible | B. invisible | C. divisible | D. unclear |
| 6. | A. untrue | B. unreal | C. true | D. real |
| 7. | A. however | B. whatever | C. whenever | D. wherever |
| 8. | A. even | B. if even | C. if | D. even if |

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 9. | A. numbers | B. quality | C. quantities | D. degree |
| 10. | A. happens to | B. happen to | C. happened to | D. happening to |
| 11. | A. put down | B. put into | C. put up | D. put onto |
| 12. | A. stored | B. storing | C. being stored | D. to be stored |
| 13. | A. transporting | B. transport | C. being transported | D. transported |
| 14. | A. hot | B. cooled | C. cool | D. to cool |
| 15. | A. disaster | B. danger | C. a disaster | D. disastrous |
| 16. | A. reassure | B. ensure | C. convince | D. assure |
| 17. | A. in front of | B. behind | C. forward | D. into |
| 18. | A. against | B. that | C. to | D. too |
| 19. | A. as long as | B. as well as | C. as good as | D. as smart as |
| 20. | A. has a right | B. with a right | C. having a right | D. have a right |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A B C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Passage 1

When doing business in today's globalised world, we are forever being advised to empathize with others' cultural sensitivities. That is clearly a sound thing, but it can put your head in a spin. Gulliver came across this map, which shows how many times French people in different regions typically kiss one another when they greet. Social kissing in France is a cultural labyrinth. I spend a fair amount of time in L'Herault, the *department* around Montpellier. There it is the norm, as the map suggests, to kiss every woman you vaguely know—or are introduced to—three times when you meet. It is all delightfully friendly, although sometimes at a drinks party it can take forever to reach the bowl of peanuts on the other side of the room.

Still, because L'Herault is a solid three-kiss constituency, it is easy enough to remember what is expected. A colleague tells of a friend who found himself on the border between a three- and a two-kiss stronghold. In his words, the number of times you were expected to touch cheeks literally depended on which way you turned when leaving the house in the morning.

There are other pitfalls. In Britain, as with most of my compatriots, I am solidly in the one-kiss camp. But for a day or two after returning to London from France, I find myself instinctively puckering

up for more, which can be awkward. To complicate matters further, the way that Brits greet one another is evolving; we are slowly moving from a one kiss society to two. When people with incompatible greeting strategies meet, the result can sometimes be a never-ending dance of thrust and withdraw.

Still, it is in business circles that offering a cheek becomes most fraught with danger. Some rules of engagement are obvious: one would never peck on first introduction, for example, no matter where in the world you were. But it is also best not to appear too stuffy or aloof. So with continental contacts, you can probably relax into the informal greeting pretty quickly. On the other hand, Americans, as far as I can tell, would much prefer to go unknissed. Brits, as ever, straddle the awkward transatlantic space. We would probably only think of kissing once we had been to lunch a few times, and then only if we had managed to talk about something other than work. But generally, in a work setting, we too keep our lips to ourselves.

All in all, the Americans probably have the right idea. Everyone knows where they stand with a firm handshake. That is particularly evident given that, as the map shows, not even the French can agree a standard greeting. In Corsica, it seems, 18% of people think that five kisses are normal. If you ever get invited to a party in Ajaccio, it might be best to bring your own nuts.

21. “put your head in a spin”(Paragraph 1) probably means _____.

- A. embarrass
- B. confuse
- C. enlighten
- D. delight

22. We learn from Paragraph Three that _____.

- A. Brits are usually awkward in kissing
- B. French object to kissing on cheeks
- C. Brits are used to one kiss greeting
- D. French prefer never-ending greeting

23. What does the author suggest to business contacts?

- A. casual greeting without kissing
- B. formal greeting with one kiss only
- C. exchange about work before kissing
- D. never greeting strangers with kiss

24. The last paragraph implies that kissing _____.

- A. varies with cultural conditioning

- B. conforms to certain standard
- C. is favored mostly by Americans
- D. will gradually take over handshake

25. The best title of this text is ____.

- A. kissing: a business promotion
- B. kissing: a universal unity
- C. kissing: a cultural variety
- D. kissing: past and the present

Passage 2

There are tantalising signs of good news in the world economy. After so much gloom, it is hardly surprising that the world's animal spirits are beginning to leap again. Yet there are good reasons to be wary of all the optimism. Global growth, dragged down by less ebullient emerging economies as well as recession in Europe, is still likely to be slower this year than it was in 2011.

And there are still big risks out there. Too often since the 2008 financial crisis investors' hopes for strong and lasting growth have been dashed—whether by bad luck, bad policy or the painful realisation that recoveries after asset busts are generally weak and fragile. If tensions with Iran over its nuclear programme spike, for instance, an oil-supply shock could once more cause havoc. Much could yet go wrong.

Conveniently enough for a president who is seeking re-election in November, the clearest signs of recovery are in America. The good news is both cyclical, as stronger employment fuels income and spending, and structural, as evidence mounts that the drags from the housing bust are waning. Exclude the temporary work involved in carrying out America's 2010 census, and more jobs have been created in the three months since November than in any three-month period since 2006. Unemployment and underemployment are both falling. House prices continue to drift lower, but both construction and home sales have started to rise. Consumer credit is growing and the fiscal squeeze has loosened, thanks to an easing of state-level budgets and Congress's extension of temporary tax cuts until the end of the year.

None of this is the stuff of boom times. For the year as a whole America's economy will probably grow around its trend rate of around 2.5%. That's a lot lower than might be expected after a normal recession; but after financial crises, when consumers are weighed down by debt, recoveries tend to be anaemic. That level of growth will not bring the jobless rate down fast, but it would be an improvement on 2011 and, more important, it could be the first step towards a self-sustaining recovery, thanks to the virtuous circle of stronger job growth leading to higher consumer spending, which in turn should

generate more jobs.

Europe, by contrast, remains a long way from recovery. There the good news is simply that things are a lot less bad than they might have been. Thanks to the massive provision of liquidity to banks by the European Central Bank (ECB) under Mario Draghi's new management, both a financial collapse and a nasty credit crunch seem to have been averted. The result is a shallow recession which Germany may escape altogether. For others, however, it's still not clear where growth will come from. Most European countries, particularly those on the euro zone's periphery, are imposing austerity on their economies to get their deficits down. The structural reforms they are introducing to help boost growth will take time to have much effect.

26. "animal spirits" implies ____.

- A. adventurous spirit in the crisis
- B. surprise with worldwide growth
- C. despair at global recession
- D. confidence in economic revival

27. The example of Iran is used to prove ____.

- A. oil-supply is unlikely to be cut down
- B. investors are vulnerable to uncertainties
- C. Iran is unpredictable in its policy
- D. wrong policy could again be a disaster

28. In Paragraph 3, American recovery is shown in the following signs except ____.

- A. growing housing deals
- B. higher employment rate
- C. less fiscal deficit
- D. more consumer spending

29. According to paragraph 4, a self-sustaining recovery is characterized by ____.

- A. growth rate far above 2.5%
- B. jobless rate far below 2.5%
- C. consumer spending above 2.5%
- D. job growth rate at about 2.5%

30. It can be concluded that ____.

- A. Germany's fast recovery is far beyond people's expectation
- B. European countries are mostly concerned with cutting deficit.

- C. A financial collapse is under way due to ECB's failure
- D. Euro zone is especially anxious about where to go next.

Passage 3

In a rare bit of good news for wildlife in Africa, last week saw the launch of the world's biggest conservation area stretching across five southern African countries—Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Kavango/Zambezi Trans-frontier Conservation Area (KAZA) has been in the works since 2003; a memorandum of understanding was inked in 2006, followed by a fully fledged treaty to establish the park in August 2011. The area under conservation has expanded during the process, from under 300,000 to 440,000 square kilometres, nearly the size of Sweden.

Kaza encompasses over 20 existing conservation areas and national parks including Victoria Falls, a UNESCO World Heritage site shared by Zambia and Zimbabwe and by some measures the world's largest waterfall, and the Okavango delta in Botswana. Linking the areas up in this way is meant to allow vegetation to thrive and animals to return to their natural migration routes along protected corridors. Among the park's denizens will be 325,000 elephants, almost half the total number in Africa.

The hope is that a co-ordinated approach will be more effective at tackling poaching and other wildlife-related crimes since the five countries can now share patrols and information. Pooled resources should also go further to protect the landscape and attract investors and tourism to the region. Development and the welfare of the 1.5m people living in the park are priorities, too. The parks are to draw on the expertise of the World Wildlife Fund, an advocacy group, in techniques which allow local communities to benefit financially from conservation efforts on their land.

This park is just one (albeit the grandest) of a number of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) inside the South African Development Community, a club of 14 countries from the region. As well as addressing environmental problems, which seldom respect national borders, TFCAs have been dubbed “peace parks” by some, because of their beneficial effect on regional diplomacy. The opening of Kaza, then, is an encouraging landmark all round.

31. The author suggests in the beginning that ____.

- A. wildlife has enjoyed a long tradition of conservation in Africa
- B. the countries involved are equivalent to the size of Sweden
- C. efforts to preserve wildlife started long before the treaty
- D. the biggest park was extended from one country to its neighbors

32. The Kaza includes parks and conservation areas to benefit ____.

- A. immigrants
- B. tourists
- C. management
- D. vegetation

33. Which of the following is NOT a priority consideration of the park?

- A. more advanced technologies will be employed to protect wildlife
- B. WWF will provide more support and better guide to the local areas
- C. information can be shared to more efficiently deal with poachers
- D. local landscape will be better preserved to develop tourism

34. It is implied in the last paragraph that _____.

- A. environment is the sole concern
- B. politics is involved as well
- C. national borders are problematic
- D. natural resources are a rarity

35. The author's attitude towards this park can be summarized as _____.

- A. skeptical
- B. subjective
- C. practical
- D. optimistic

Passage 4

Unlike presidential contests, America's mid-term elections do not seem to inspire many people. In 2012 fully 59% of registered voters turned up at the polls for the presidential election. But two years earlier just 42% bothered to cast their votes, and this year's turnout may be even lower. Few are as uninterested as the young. In 2010 the turnout of people aged 18 to 24 was just 21%. Such low turnout means that in mid-term years, Republicans dominate the ballot, even though they cannot win so easily in presidential years. In plenty of Senate races, Democrats are banking, perhaps too hopefully, on an unusually high youth turnout to win. But why is it so difficult to get young people to vote?

It is not only in America that the young do not exercise their rights. In 2010 just 44% of people aged 18 to 24 voted in Britain's general election, compared with 65% for people of all ages. In not a single European country do the young turn out more than older people. While historically, youth turnout has never been particularly high anywhere, over the past few decades things have gotten worse. One explanation favoured by older people is that the young are lazy. But this does not make much sense.

Today's young people volunteer more than old people; they are much better-educated; and they are less likely to drink excessively or use drugs than previous generations of youth. That does not seem like a recipe for political apathy.

A better explanation may be that young people today do not feel much of a stake in society. Having children and owning property gives you a direct interest in how schools and hospitals are run, and whether parks and libraries are maintained. But if they do it at all, young people are waiting ever longer to settle down. In 1970 the average American woman was not yet 21-years-old when she first married, with children and home ownership quickly following. Today women marry at 26 on average, if they marry at all, and are likely to want a career as well as a child. People who have not settled down are not much affected by political decisions, and their transient lifestyles can make it difficult to vote. In Britain, almost a quarter of 19-year-olds move from one local authority to another in a typical year; more still will move within the same district. If you rent a room and move often, registering to vote is a chore which is easily forgotten until it is too late.

Yet perhaps the most depressing explanation is simply that in many places, young people do not feel that there is anyone worth voting for. A long-running European survey found that in 2008, 22% of French 15- to 24-year-olds said they believed society's problems could only be fixed by revolutionary action. In 1990 the equivalent figure was just 7%. When charismatic politicians have appeared, they can win over the young: Barack Obama would not have been elected in 2008 and 2012 had it not been for remarkably high youth turnout in his favour. But for the most part, such politicians do not appear. That might be because in most elections, a simpler strategy is to win over older people, who will vote however bad the candidates are. Young people—who tend to be more cosmopolitan, liberal and hopeful than their elders—tend to be switched off by the negativity and cynicism of election campaigns targeting the unhappy old. Sadly, cynicism breeds cynicism.

36. From the first paragraph, we learn that _____.

- A. more older people vote for the Republicans
- B. the young are not interested in politics at all
- C. Democrats are likely to win mid-term year
- D. Republicans turn out more youth-friendly

37. The author disagrees with the older people in that _____.

- A. the young used to be more progressive than the old
- B. the young are in general more addicted to drugs
- C. the young are more active in offering free service

D. more education prevents the young from voting

38. According to Paragraph Three, young people vote less because they ____.

- A. tend to forget the voting rights
- B. are not affected by the result of voting
- C. keep moving to avoid voting
- D. are married too late to vote

39. By “cynicism breeds cynicism”, the author means ____.

- A. the older voters are the main supporters of politics
- B. bad candidates hit the young as well the old voters
- C. passionate politicians are more favored by the voters
- D. negligence of the young voters defeats their interest

40. The passage is focused on ____.

- A. young voters: past and present
- B. young voters: what and why
- C. young voters: Europe and America
- D. young voters: Republican or Democrat

Part B

Directions:

read the following texts and answer questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)

- A. What to do as a student?
- B. Various definitions of plagiarism
- C. Ideas should be always be sourced
- D. Ignorance can be forgiven
- E. Plagiarism is equivalent to theft
- F. The consequences of plagiarism
- G. New forms of plagiarism

Scholars, writers and teachers in the modern academic community have strong feelings about acknowledging the use of another person's ideas. In the English-speaking world, the term plagiarism is used to label the practice of not giving credit for the source of one's ideas. Simply stated, plagiarism is “the wrongful appropriation (盗用) or purloining (盗窃), and publication as one's own of the ideas, or

the expression of ideas of another.”

41. _____

The penalties for plagiarism vary from situation to situation. In many universities, the punishment may range from failure in a particular course to expulsion from the university. In the literary world, where writers are protected from plagiarism by international copyright laws, the penalty may range from a small fine to imprisonment and a ruined career. Protection of scholars and writers, through the copyright laws and through the social pressures of the academic and literary communities, is a relatively recent concept. Such social pressures and copyright laws require writers to give scrupulous attention to documentation of their sources.

42. _____

Students, as inexperienced scholars themselves, must avoid various types of plagiarism by being self-critical in their use of other scholars' ideas and by giving appropriate credit for the source of borrowed ideas and words, otherwise severe consequences may occur. There are at least three classifications of plagiarism as it is revealed in students' inexactness in identifying sources properly. They are plagiarism by accident, by ignorance, and by intention.

43. _____

Plagiarism by accident, or oversight, sometimes is the result of the writer's inability to decide or remember where the idea came from. He may have read it long ago, heard it in a lecture since forgotten, or acquired it second-hand or third-hand from discussions with colleagues. He may also have difficulty in deciding whether the idea is such common knowledge that no reference to the original source is needed. Although this type of plagiarism must be guarded against, it is the least serious and, if lessons learned, can be exempt from being severely punished.

44. _____

Plagiarism through ignorance is simply a way of saying that inexperienced writers often do not know how or when to acknowledge their sources. The techniques for documentation—note-taking, quoting, footnoting, listing bibliography—are easily learned and can prevent the writer from making unknowing mistakes or omissions in his references. Although there is no copyright in news, or in ideas, only in the expression of them, the writer cannot plead ignorance when his sources for ideas are challenged.

45. _____

The most serious kind of academic thievery is plagiarism by intention. The writer, limited by his laziness and dullness, copies the thoughts and language of others and claims them for his own. He not only steals, he tries to deceive the reader into believing the ideas are original. Such words as immoral, dishonest, offensive, and despicable are used to describe the practice of plagiarism by intention.

The opposite of plagiarism is acknowledgment. All mature and trustworthy writers make use of the ideas of others but they are careful to acknowledge their indebtedness to their sources. Students, as developing scholars, writers, teachers, and professional leaders, should recognize and assume their responsibility to document all sources from which language and thoughts are borrowed. Other members of the profession will not only respect the scholarship, they will admire the humility and honesty.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET . (15points)

Ever since inequality began rising in the U.S., in the nineteen-seventies, people have debated its causes. Some argue that rising inequality is mainly the result of specific policy choices—cuts to education, say, or tax breaks for the wealthy; others argue that it's an expression of larger, structural forces. For the last few years, Tyler Cowen, an economist at George Mason University and a widely read blogger, has been one of the most important voices on the latter side. In 2011, in an influential book called “The Great Stagnation,” Cowen argued that the American economy had exhausted the “low-hanging fruit”—cheap land, new technology, and high marginal returns on education—that had powered its earlier growth; the real story wasn't inequality per se, but rather a general and inevitable economic slowdown from which only a few sectors of the economy were exempt. It was not a comforting story.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.Directions:

Suppose you sold a broken electronic dictionary from an online store the other day and then you received a complaint from the buyer. Write an email to the customer to

- 1) apologize, and
- 2) Propose a solution

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET

DO not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “ZHANG WEI” instead

DO not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

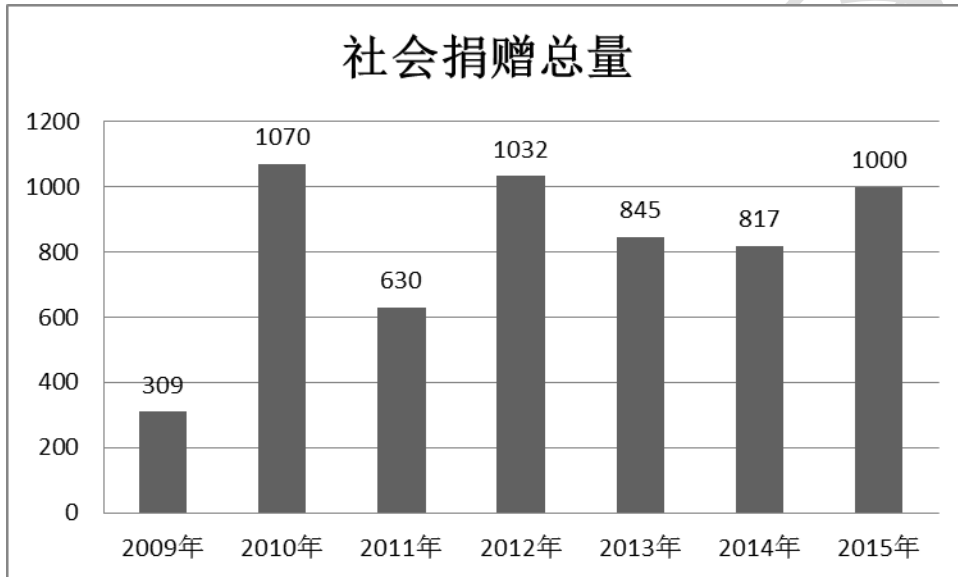
48.Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart in your writing, you should

- 1) Interpret the chart and
- 2) Give your comments

You should write about 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



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