

# 成都中心 26 考季火箭班模拟测试

时间：180 分钟 满分：100 分

班级：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分：\_\_\_\_\_

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems. It   1   in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then   2   starts to slowly decline as we age. But   3   aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

One study found that muscle loss and the   4   of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the   5   that lifestyle factors might help prevent or   6   this type of decline.

The researchers looked at data that   7   measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and   8   that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people   9   higher measures of abdominal fat   10   worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years   11  .

For women, the association may be   12   to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be   13  . It is hoped that future studies could   14   these differences and perhaps lead to different   15   for men and women.

  16  , there are steps you can   17   to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental   18  . The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your   19   of aerobic exercise and following a Mediterranean-style   20   that is high in fiber

and eliminates highly processed foods.

1. [A] pauses      [B] returns      [C] fades      [D] peaks
2. [A] generally    [B] formally      [C] accidentally    [D] alternatively
3. [A] since      [B] while      [C] once      [D] until
4. [A] detection    [B] consumption    [C] accumulation    [D] separation
5. [A] decision    [B] possibility    [C] goal      [D] requirement
6. [A] ensure      [B] delay      [C] seek      [D] utilize
7. [A] modified    [B] supported    [C] predicted      [D] included
8. [A] devoted    [B] converted    [C] compared      [D] applied
9. [A] above      [B] with      [C] by      [D] against
10. [A] lived      [B] managed    [C] played      [D] scored
11. [A] went by    [B] set off      [C] drew in      [D] ran out
12. [A] superior    [B] parallel      [C] attributable      [D] resistant
13. [A] restored    [B] isolated      [C] controlled      [D] involved
14. [A] explain    [B] spread      [C] remove      [D] alter
15. [A] treatments    [B] symptoms    [C] demands      [D] compensations
16. [A] Likewise    [B] Therefore    [C] Meanwhile      [D] Instead
17. [A] take      [B] watch      [C] count      [D] change
18. [A] process    [B] wellbeing    [C] formation      [D] coordination
19. [A] love      [B] level      [C] knowledge      [D] space
20. [A] design      [B] diet      [C] prescription      [D] routine

## **Section II    Reading Comprehension**

### **Part A**

#### **Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A],

[B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

### **Text 1**

How can Britain's train operators possibly justify yet another increase rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. This year's rise, an average of 2.7 percent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidise the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel. The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions. However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, interrupted by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned

maintenance is managed incompetently. The threat of nationalisation may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passengers fares \_\_\_\_.

- [A] has kept pace with inflation
- [B] will ease train operators' burden
- [C] is a big surprise to commuters
- [D] remains an unreasonable measure

22. The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for \_\_\_\_.

- [A] ordinary taxpayers
- [B] local investors
- [C] car drivers
- [D] rail travellers

23. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators \_\_\_\_.

- [A] have failed to provide an adequate service
- [B] are offering compensations to commuters
- [C] have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes
- [D] are trying to repair relations with the unions

24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face \_\_\_\_.

- [A] the loss of investment
- [B] a change of ownership
- [C] the collapse of operations
- [D] a reduction of revenue

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?
- [B] Can Nationalisation Bring Hope?
- [C] Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable
- [D] Constant Complaining Doesn't Work

From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals'. That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the internet.

Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill—in part because of pushback from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight. At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

On Tuesday, the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband providers, citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move. But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that "the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service," and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to "avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism."

In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC's attempt to block all state rules on

net neutrality, while preserving the commission's power to preempt individual state laws that that undermine its order. That means more battles like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's abdication.

The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.

26. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC \_\_\_\_.

- [A] sticks to an out-of-date order
- [B] takes an anti-regulatory stance
- [C] has allowed the states to intervene
- [D] has issued a special resolution

27. There has long been concern that broadband providers would \_\_\_\_.

- [A] bring web-based firms under control
- [B] intensify competition with their rivals
- [C] show partiality in treating clients
- [D] slow down the traffic on their network

28. What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3?

- [A] It protects against unfair competition.
- [B] It engages in anti-competitive practices.
- [C] It is under the FCC's investigation.
- [D] It is in pursuit of quality service.

29. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision \_\_\_\_.

- [A] focuses on trivialities
- [B] is out of touch with reality
- [C] is at odds with its earlier rulings
- [D] conveys an ambiguous message

30. What does the author argue in the last paragraph?

[A] Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.

[B] The FCC should be put under strict supervision.

[C] Rules need to be set to diversify online services.

[D] Broadband providers' rights should be protected.

### **Text 3**

The weather in Texas may have cooled since the recent extreme heat, but the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting in Austin this month as officials debate how climate change is taught in Texas schools.

Pat Hardy, who sympathised with views of the energy sector, is resisting the proposed change to science standards for pre-teen pupils. "There are as many scientists working against all the panic of global climate change as there are those who are pushing it," she claims. "Texas is an energy state and we need to recognise that. You need to remember where your bread is buttered."

Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy's views. Board members like her "casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists as just another misguided opinion," says Dan Quinn, senior communications strategist at the Texas Freedom Network, a non-profit group that monitors public education.

Such debate reflects fierce discussions across the US, as researchers, policymakers, teachers and students step up demands for a greater focus on teaching about the facts of climate change in schools.

A study last year by the National Center for Science Education, a non-profit group of scientists and teachers, looking at how state public schools across the country address climate change in science classes, gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher. Among the 10 worst performers were some of the most populous states, including Texas, which was given the lowest grade (F) and has a disproportionate influence because its textbooks are widely sold elsewhere.

Glenn Branch, the centre's deputy director, cautions that setting state-level

science standards is only one limited benchmark in a country that decentralises decisions to local school boards. Even if a state is considered a high performer in its science standards, “that does not mean it will be taught”, he says.

Another issue is that, while climate change is well integrated into some subjects and at some ages — such as earth and space sciences in high schools — it is not as well represented in curricula for younger children and in subjects that are more widely taught, such as biology and chemistry. It is also less prominent in many social studies courses.

Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more biased perspectives are being distributed to teachers. They include materials sponsored by energy industry associations.

31. In Paragraph 1, the weather in Texas is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. draw the public’s attention to energy shortages
- B. stress the consequences of climate change
- C. indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting
- D. forecast a policy shift in Texas schools

32. The study mentioned in Paragraph 5 shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. climate education is insufficient at state public schools
- B. policymakers have little drive for science education
- C. Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbooks
- D. environmental teaching in some states lacks supervision

33. What does Quinn think of Hardy?

- A. She exaggerates the existing panic.
- B. She shows no concern for pre-teens.
- C. She denies the value of scientific work.
- D. She expresses self-contradictory views.

34. According to Branch, state-level science standards in the US \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. call for regular revision
- B. require urgent application
- C. cater to local needs
- D. have limited influence

35. It is implied in the last paragraph that climate change teaching in some schools

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. agrees to major public demands
- B. may misrepresent the energy sector
- C. reflects teachers' personal biases
- D. can be swayed by external forces

#### Text 4

If you're heading for your nearest branch of Waterstones, the biggest book retailer in the UK, in search of the Duchess of Sussex's new children's book *The Bench*, you might have to be prepared to hunt around a bit; the same may be true of *The President's Daughter*, the new thriller by Bill Clinton and James Patterson. Both of these books are published next week by Penguin Random House (PRH), a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones.

The problem began late last year, when PRH confirmed that it had introduced a credit limit with Waterstones "at a very significant level". The trade magazine *The Bookseller* reported that Waterstones branch managers were being told to remove PRH books from prominent areas such as tables, display spaces and windows, and were "quietly retiring them to their relevant sections".

PRH declined to comment on the issue, but a spokesperson for Waterstones told me: "Waterstones are currently operating with reduced credit terms from PRH, the only publisher in the UK to place any limitations on our ability to trade. We are not boycotting PRH titles but we are doing our utmost to ensure that availability for customers remains good despite the lower overall levels of stock. We are hopeful with our shops now open again that normality will return and that we will be allowed to buy appropriately. Certainly, our shops are exceptionally busy. The sales for our May

Books of the Month surpassed any month since 2018.”

In the meantime, PRH authors have been the losers. Big-name PRH authors may suffer a bit, but it's those mid-list authors, who normally rely on Waterstones staff's passion for promoting books by lesser-known writers, who will be praying for an end to the dispute.

It comes at a time when authors are already worried about the consequences of the proposed merger between PRH and another big publisher, Simon & Schuster — the reduction in the number of unaligned UK publishers is likely to lead to fewer bidding wars, lower advances, and more conformity in terms of what is published.

“This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power,” says literary agent Andrew Lownie. “The publishing industry talks about diversity in terms of authors and staff but it also needs a plurality of ways of delivering intellectual contact, choice and different voices. After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers.”

We shall see whether that plurality is a casualty of the current need among publishers to be big enough to take on all-comers.

36. The author mentions two books in Paragraph 1 to present \_\_\_\_.

- A. an ongoing conflict
- B. an intellectual concept
- C. a literary phenomenon
- D. a prevailing sentiment

37. What message does the spokesman for Waterstones seem to convey?

- A. Their stock is underestimated.
- B. The credit limit will be removed.
- C. Their customers remain loyal.
- D. The book market is rather slack.

38. Why did Waterstones shops retire PRH books to their relevant sections?

- A. To make them easily noticeable.
- B. To respond to PRH's business move.

- C. To comply with PRH's requirement.
  - D. To arrange them in a systematic way.
39. Which of the following statements best represents Lownie's view?
- A. Small publishers ought to stick together.
  - B. The publishing industry is having a hard time.
  - C. Big publishers will lose their dominance.
  - D. The merger of publishers is a worrying trend.
40. What can be one consequence of the current dispute?
- A. Sales of books by mid-list PRH writers fall off considerably.
  - B. Lesser-known PRH writers become the target of criticism.
  - C. Waterstones branches suffer a severe reduction in revenue.
  - D. Waterstones staff hesitate to promote big-name author's books.

## **Part B**

### **Directions:**

Read the following comments on a report about American museums returning artifacts to their countries of origin and a list of statements summarizing the comments. Choose the best statement from the list A-G for each numbered name (41—45). There are two extra choices which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

#### **(41) Hannah**

Simply, there are people in Nigeria who cannot travel to the Smithsonian Institution to see that part of their history and culture represented by the Benin Bronzes. These should be available to them as part of their cultural heritage and history and as a source of national pride. There is no good reason that these artifacts should be beyond the ordinary reach of the educational objectives or inspiration of the generations to which they were left. They serve no purpose in a museum in the United States or elsewhere except as curious objects. They

cannot be compared to works of art produced for sale which can be passed from hand to hand and place to place by purchase.

(42) **Buck**

We know very exact reproductions of artwork can be and are regularly produced. Perhaps museums and governments might explore some role for the use of nearly exact reproductions as a means of resolving issues relating to returning works of art and antiquities. The context of any exhibit is more important to me than whether the object being displayed is 2,000 years old or 2 months old. In many cases the experts have a hard time agreeing on what is the real object and what is a forgery. Again, the story an exhibit is trying to tell is what matters. The monetary value of the objects on display is a distant second place in importance.

(43) **Sara**

When visiting the Baltimore Museum of Art, I came across a magnificent 15th-century Chinese sculpture. It inspired me to learn more about the culture that it represented. Artifacts in museums have the power to inspire, and perhaps spark that need to learn and understand the nature of their creators. Having said that, I do feel that whatever artifacts find their way to public museums should, in fact, be sanctioned as having been obtained on loan, legally purchased, or obtained by treaty. Stealing artifacts from other peoples' cultures is obscene; it robs not only the physical objects, but the dignity and spirit of their creators.

(44) **Victor**

Ancient art that is displayed in foreign countries by all means should be returned to the original country. The foreign countries have no right to hold back returning the items. I would ask that the foreign nations and the original country discuss the terms of transfer. Yes, there is the risk that the original country will not have as good security as do the foreign countries. But look at what happened to Boston's Gardner Museum

theft in 1990, including the loss of Rembrandt, Vermeer, Manet, and other masterpieces. Nothing is absolutely safe, nowhere. And now Climate Change agitators are attacking publicly displayed works in European museums.

(45) **Julia**

To those of you in the comments section who are having strong feelings about artifacts being removed from cities in the US and Britain and returned to their countries of origin. I would ask you to consider: why do you think Americans have more of a right to easily access the Benin Bronzes than people of Nigeria? Why are people who live within a day's drive of London entitled to go and see the Elgin Marbles whenever they want, but the people of Athens aren't? What intrinsic factors make the West a suitable home for these artifacts but preclude them from being preserved and displayed by their countries of origin? If your conclusion is that the West is better able to preserve these artifacts, think about why you're assuming that to be true.

[A] It is clear that countries of origin have never been compensated for stolen artifacts.

[B] It is a flawed line of reasoning to argue against returning artifacts to their countries of origin.

[C] Museum visitors can still learn as much from artifacts' copies after the originals are returned.

[D] Reproductions, even if perfectly made, cannot take the place of the authentic objects.

[E] The real value of artifacts can only be recognized in their countries of origin rather than anywhere else.

[F] Ways to get artifacts from other countries must be decent and lawful.

[G] Concern over security is no excuse for refusing to return artifacts to their countries of origin.

**Part C**

**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Between 1807 and 1814 the Iberian Peninsula (comprising Spain and Portugal) was the scene of a titanic and merciless struggle. It took place on many different planes: between Napoleon's French army and the angry inhabitants; between the British, ever keen to exacerbate the emperor's difficulties, and the marshals sent from Paris to try to keep them in check; between new forces of science and meritocracy and old ones of conservatism and birth. (46) It was also, and this is unknown even to many people well read about the period, a battle between those who made codes and those who broke them.

I first discovered the Napoleonic code-breaking battle a few years ago when I was reading Sir Charles Oman's epic *History of the Peninsular War*. In volume V he had attached an appendix, "The Scovell Ciphers." (47) It listed many documents in code that had been captured from the French army of Spain, and whose secrets had been revealed by the work of one George Scovell, an officer in British headquarters. Oman rated Scovell's significance highly, but at the same time, the general nature of his *History* meant that (48) he could not analyze carefully what this obscure officer may or may not have contributed to that great struggle between nations or indeed tell us anything much about the man himself. Keen to read more, I was surprised to find that Oman's appendix, published in 1914, was the only considered thing that had been written about this secret war.

I became convinced that this story was every bit as exciting and significant as that of Enigma and the breaking of German codes in the Second World War. The question was, could it be told?

Studying Scovell's papers at the Public Record Office, London, I found that he had left an extensive journal and copious notes about his work in the peninsula. What was more, many original French dispatches had been preserved in this collection, which, I realized, was priceless. (49) There may have been many spies and intelligence officers

during the Napoleonic Wars, but it is usually extremely difficult to find the material they actually provided or worked on.

As I researched Scovell's story, I found far more of interest besides his intelligence work. His status in Lord Wellington's headquarters and the recognition given to him for his work were bound up with the class politics of the Army at the time. His story of self-improvement and hard work would make a fascinating biography in its own right, but represents something more than that. (50) Just as the code-breaking has its wider relevance in the struggle for Spain, so his attempts to make his way up the promotion ladder speak volumes about British society.

### **Section III Writing**

#### **Part A**

##### **51. Directions:**

Write an email to a professor at a British university, inviting him/her to organize a team for the international innovation contest to be held at your university.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the email; use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

#### **Part B**

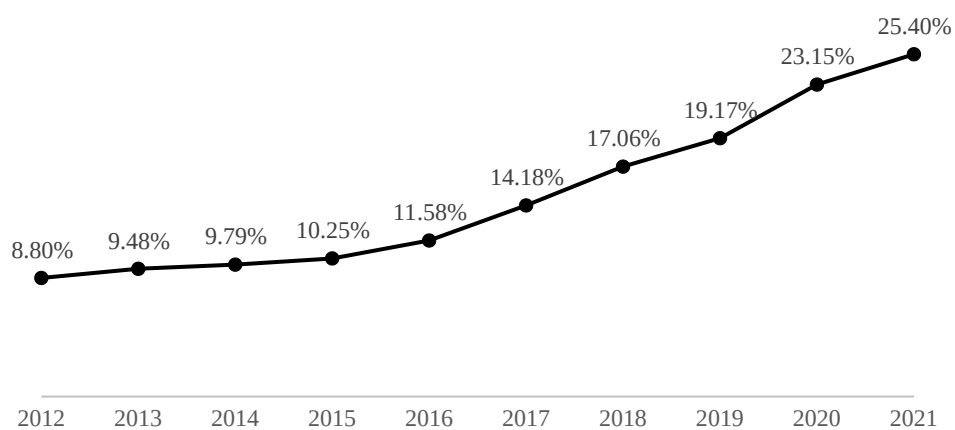
##### **52. Directions:**

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your essay, you should

1) describe and interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



### 2012-2021 年我国居民健康素养水平

\* 健康素养 (health literacy) 是指个人获取和理解基本健康信息和服务，并运用这些信息和服务作出正确决策，以维护和促进自身健康的能力。健康素养水平指具备基本健康素养的人在总人群（15-69 岁城乡居民）中所占的比例。