

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 on the following pages.

Questions 14–19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, **A–F**.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-vii**, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

### List of headings

- i** New terminology reflecting changing attitudes to waste disposal
- ii** Fundamental changes in behaviour in the past and future
- iii** Ways of rewarding the public for recycling
- iv** A surprising approach to waste disposal by several countries
- v** Difficult choices for individuals and businesses
- vi** Arguments against incineration from a country that uses it
- vii** A number of justifications for the use of incineration

**14** Paragraph **A**

**15** Paragraph **B**

**16** Paragraph **C**

**17** Paragraph **D**

**18** Paragraph **E**

**19** Paragraph **F**

## Solving the problem of waste disposal

*With the amount of rubbish being produced around the world increasing, Mark Rowe asks whether a new generation of incineration plants can help to solve the problem*

- A** For many years, burning rubbish has been portrayed as the lazy option when it comes to dealing with the problem of waste disposal, since it sends toxic fumes into the air and appears to support a consumerist, throwaway society. Norway, however, appears to be burning its way through a sizeable chunk of Europe's municipal waste, using the heat created by this process to warm and power homes in many of its cities. Norway isn't alone: Germany, Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands all burn significant quantities of rubbish, and across Europe there are 420 plants burning municipal waste. With Europe dumping 150 million tonnes of rubbish into landfill\* every year, there would seem to be a limitless supply.
- B** Those who support burning waste say that a new generation of incinerators has made it a more attractive option. Filters and scrubbing mechanisms now capture harmful substances such as mercury, hydrochloric acid and heavy metals. According to Ted Michaels, president of the US-based Energy Recovery Centre, 'There has been constant evolution in combustion engineering and emissions-control technology, and the output from these facilities is now minuscule.' Above all, however, supporters say that incineration is the only way of preventing the long-term impacts of landfill. In ten years' time, says the World Bank, humans will be generating 2.2 billion tonnes of solid waste per year. Advocates see incineration as a practical way to deal swiftly with an immediate problem.
- C** Levels of waste generation vary hugely around the world. 'It's a problem for the developed nations,' says Joergen Fenhann, a senior scientist working with the UN Environment Programme in Denmark. 'The more you develop, the more you produce, buy and throw away.' But the growth of incineration hasn't been universally welcomed. Lars Haltbrekken, chairman of Friends of the Earth in Norway, is concerned that incineration plants appear to generate demand for their services. 'The problem in Norway,' he explains, 'is that we have built too many waste-burning factories. So we've ended up importing waste from other countries. If you look at this in a very small perspective, it is, of course, better for the climate to burn rubbish from the UK rather than leave it in landfill there,' he continues. 'But in a broader perspective, it's a lazy way of getting rid of waste; you don't stimulate the goals of reducing, reusing and recycling.'

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\*landfill: a method of disposing of waste material by burying it

- D** Incineration is also at odds with EU policy, which promotes a 'recycling hierarchy': ideally, we simply produce less waste in the first place; failing that, we reuse objects more; the next step is recycling; only then should we consider incineration, while dumping in landfill is the last resort. Dealing with the problem of waste disposal involves tracing the whole process that took the material from its inception to landfill. We used to call this the 'cradle to grave' life cycle; now, the talk is of 'cradle to cradle' and an even more comprehensive concept known as 'zero waste'. 'The philosophy of cradle to cradle is about designing products that are actually good for the environment at the end of their life,' says Joan Marc Simon, European spokesman for the environmental movement GAIA. 'You design a bottle that contains no toxins, is fully recyclable and requires the minimum amount of energy to be produced.' As Simon points out, however, without the right mechanisms in place 'nothing guarantees that this bottle will end up being properly collected and treated in the appropriate recycling facility'.
- E** Tim Burns, policy manager at Keep Britain Tidy, says, 'In the UK alone, people waste £10 billion of food every year. You can argue about composting that, or not buying it in the first place — if you do that, then that's money the retailers don't get, so it's not always clear-cut.' The implications of zero waste are that we're going to have to take a good long look at those well-stocked supermarket shelves, too. 'Supermarkets keep their shelves stocked even when demand isn't there, which means they have to pay to dispose of a lot of food,' says Burns. 'But that cost is less to them than the cost in brand damage of having empty shelves.'
- F** Recent history and changes in trends in recycling suggest that we should be prepared for unexpected developments. 'If someone back in the 1980s had suggested what waste would be like now, they would be completely wrong,' says Richard Fisher, a PhD researcher at Cranfield University. 'Consumerism has developed at a pace we never expected. Nobody would have said there would be so much electronic waste. But recycling has grown, too — ten years ago nobody would have predicted today's levels of recycling.' But he points out that the need to reduce waste is still a difficult message to sell to consumers. He suggests that what people are really concerned about is their loved ones and the future they face. 'Perhaps we can align the environmental message to these deep-seated values,' he says. 'We need to look at whether it's business that drives consumers or the other way around. You need government to play a leadership role, whereas countries such as the UK seem to be stepping away from the environment in pursuit of short-term economic goals.'

*Questions 20–23*

*Look at the following people (Questions 20–23) and the list of opinions below.*

*Match each person with the correct opinion, **A–G**.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 20–23 on your answer sheet.*

**20** Ted Michaels

**21** Joergen Fenhann

**22** Joan Marc Simon

**23** Tim Burns

**List of Opinions**

- A** Incineration does not encourage responsible attitudes to waste disposal.
- B** Recycling can sometimes create serious problems for the future.
- C** Greater consumerism leads to higher levels of waste.
- D** Proper systems are needed for the recycling of environmentally-friendly products.
- E** Landfill is better for the environment than incineration.
- F** Incineration of waste is now relatively harmless to the environment.
- G** Efforts to reduce waste may affect profits for some types of companies.

Questions 24–26

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 24–26 on your answer sheet.

**What recent history tells us about recycling**

Richard Fisher, a researcher from Cranfield University, points out that the pace of consumerism has increased more quickly than was predicted in the 1980s. There has, for example, been unexpected growth in waste from **24** \_\_\_\_\_. products. He suggests that the need to protect the environment should be linked to basic values, and adds that it might be better if consumers had more influence over **25** \_\_\_\_\_ and more direction was provided by **26** \_\_\_\_\_.

14–19 段落配标题 (List of headings)

题号	答案	精确定位句	解释
14 (A 段)	iv	“Norway, however, appears to be <b>burning</b> its way through a sizeable chunk of Europe’s municipal waste... <b>Germany, Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands all burn significant quantities of rubbish...</b> ” (第 A 段)	A 段先说“燃烧垃圾一直被视为懒惰的办法”，转而指出好几个国家出人意料地大量采用焚烧处理，契合 <i>iv A surprising approach... by several countries</i> 。
15 (B 段)	vii	“ <b>Filters and scrubbing mechanisms now capture harmful substances...</b> output... is now <b>minuscule...</b> <b>supporters say</b> that incineration is the <b>only way</b> of preventing the long-term impacts of landfill.” (第 B 段)	全段罗列支持焚烧的多条理由 (技术改进、排放极低、避免填埋长期影响)，对应 <i>vii A number of justifications...</i> 。
16 (C 段)	vi	“ <b>The problem in Norway...</b> we have built too many waste-burning factories... it’s a <b>lazy way</b> of getting rid of waste; <b>you don’t stimulate</b> the goals of reducing, reusing and recycling.” (第 C 段)	来自挪威环保人士对焚烧的反对意见，且挪威本身在用焚烧；正是 <i>vi Arguments against incineration from a country that uses it</i> 。
17 (D 段)	i	“EU policy... a ‘ <b>recycling hierarchy</b> ’... now the talk is of ‘ <b>cradle to cradle</b> ’ and... ‘ <b>zero waste</b> .’” (第 D 段)	D 段核心是术语与理念更新 (分层级、摇篮到摇篮、零废弃)，反映观念变化，对应 <i>i New terminology reflecting changing attitudes...</i> 。
18 (E 段)	v	“You can argue about... <b>not buying</b> it in the first place — <b>that’s money the retailers don’t get...</b> ‘Supermarkets keep their shelves stocked... <b>they have to pay to dispose</b> of a lot of food... but that cost is less... than the cost in <b>brand damage</b> of having empty shelves.’” (第 E 段)	讨论个人不买/超市备货之间的取舍与利润、品牌的权衡，属于 <i>v Difficult choices for individuals and businesses</i> 。
19 (F 段)	ii	“Recent history and <b>changes in trends...</b> ‘If someone back in the 1980s had suggested what waste would be like now, they would be <b>completely wrong...</b> ‘Consumerism has developed at a pace we never expected’... ‘ <b>recycling has grown, too.</b> ’” (第 F 段)	回顾与展望过去与未来的行为变化 (消费主义与回收趋势)，对应 <i>ii Fundamental changes in behaviour in the past and future</i> 。

20–23 人物匹配观点 (List of Opinions A–G)

题号	答案	精确定位句	解释
20 Ted Michaels	F	“According to <b>Ted Michaels...</b> constant evolution... <b>emissions-control technology</b> , and the <b>output... is now minuscule.</b> ” (第 B 段)	强调新一代焚烧装置排放极小、相对无害，对应 <i>F Incineration... now relatively harmless</i> 。
21 Joergen Fenhann	C	“‘It’s a problem for the developed nations... <b>The more you develop, the more you produce, buy and throw away.</b> ’” (第 C 段)	直指消费/发展越多→废物越多，对应 <i>C Greater consumerism leads to higher levels of waste</i> 。
22 Joan Marc Simon	D	“‘You design a bottle... fully recyclable...’ <b>however, without the right mechanisms</b> in place ‘ <b>nothing guarantees</b> that this bottle will end up being properly <b>collected and treated.</b> ’” (第 D 段)	说明需要恰当的系统才能确保环保产品被正确回收，对应 <i>D Proper systems are needed...</i> 。
23 Tim Burns	G	“‘... <b>not buying</b> it in the first place — <b>that’s money the retailers don’t get...</b> Supermarkets... pay to dispose of a lot of food, but that cost is <b>less</b> than the cost in <b>brand damage</b> of having empty shelves.’” (第 E 段)	减少浪费会影响零售商利润/品牌，对应 <i>G Efforts to reduce waste may affect profits...</i> 。

24–26 概要填空 (每空一词)

题号	答案	精确定位句	解释
24	electronic	“Nobody would have said there would be so much <b>electronic waste.</b> ” (第 F 段)	“unexpected growth in waste from ____ products” 指“电子产品”。
25	business	“We need to look at whether it’s <b>business</b> that drives consumers or the other way around.” (第 F 段)	句意：若消费者对商业/企业有更大影响会更好，故填 <i>business</i> 。
26	government	“You need <b>government</b> to play a leadership role...” (第 F 段)	“more direction was provided by ____” 明指需要政府提供引导。