

## 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 14–20

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

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

Write the correct number, **i–x**, in boxes 14 – 20 on your answer sheet.

### List of Headings

- i**      Some of the problems that developed at Talbot Park
- ii**     Where the residents lived while the work was being completed
- iii**    The ethnic makeup of the new Talbot Park
- iv**     The unexpectedly high standard of the housing
- v**      Financial hardship in Talbot Park and a neighbouring community
- vi**     The experiences of one family living at Talbot Park today
- vii**    How to co-ordinate and assist the people who live at Talbot Park
- viii**   Raising the money to pay for the makeover
- ix**     A close community in the original Talbot Park development
- x**      Details of the style of buildings used in the makeover

**14** Paragraph **A**

**15** Paragraph **B**

**16** Paragraph **C**

**17** Paragraph **D**

**18** Paragraph **E**

**19** Paragraph **F**

**20** Paragraph **G**

## A new look for Talbot Park

*Talbot Park, a housing project in Auckland, New Zealand, was once described as a ghetto, troubled by high rates of crime and vandalism. However, it has just been rebuilt at a cost of \$48 m and the project reflects some new thinking about urban design.*

- A** The new Talbot Park is immediately eye-catching because the buildings look quite different to other state-housing projects in Auckland. 'There is no reason why state housing should look cheap in my view,' says architect Neil Cotton, one of the design team. 'In fact, I was anticipating a backlash by those who objected to the quality of what is provided with government money.' The tidy brick and wood apartments and townhouses would not look out of place in some of the city's most affluent suburbs, and this is a central theme of the Talbot Park philosophy.
- B** Talbot Park is a triangle of government-owned land, which in the early 1960s was developed for state housing built around a linear garden that ran through the middle. Initially, there was a strong sense of neighbourliness. Former residents recall how the garden played a big part in their childhoods — a place where kids came together to play softball, cricket and bullrush. 'We had respect for our neighbours and addressed them by title — Mr and Mrs so-and-so,' recalls Georgie Thompson, who grew up there in the 1960s.
- C** Exactly what went wrong with Talbot Park is unclear. The community began to change in the late 1970s as more immigrants moved in. The new arrivals didn't always integrate with the community and a 'them and us' mentality developed. In the process, standards dropped and the neighbourhood began to look shabbier. The buildings themselves were also deteriorating and becoming run-down, petty crime was on the rise and the garden was considered unsafe. In 2002, Housing New Zealand decided the properties needed upgrading. The question was, how to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past?
- D** One controversial aspect of the upgrade is that the new development has actually made the density of housing in Talbot Park greater, putting 52 more homes on the same site. Doing this required a fresh approach that can be summed up as 'mix and match'. The first priority was to mix up the housing by employing a variety of plans by different architects: some of the accommodation is free-standing houses, some semi-detached, some low-level, multi-apartment blocks. By doing this, the development avoids the uniform appearance of so many state-housing projects, which residents complain denies them any sense of individual identity. The next goal was to prevent overspending by using efficient designs to maximise the sense of space from minimum room sizes. There was also a no-frills, industrial approach to kitchens, bathrooms and flooring, to optimise durability and ensure the project did not go over budget. Architecturally, the buildings are relatively conservative: fairly plain houses standing in a small garden. There's a slight reflection of the traditional Pacific beach house (a *fale*) but it's not over-played. 'It seems to us that low-cost housing is about getting as much amenity as you can for the money,' says architect Michael Thompson. Another key aspect of the 'mix and match' approach is openness: one that not only lets residents see what is going on but also lets them know they are seen. The plan ensures there are no cul-de-sacs or properties hidden from view, that the gardens are not enclosed by trees and that most boundary fences are see-through — a community contained but without walls.

- E** The population today is cosmopolitan: 50% Pacific Islanders, 20% Māori, 15% Asian, 10% New Zealand European and the rest composed of immigrants from Russia, Ukraine and Iran. 'It was important that the buildings were sufficiently flexible to cater for the needs of people from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds,' explains designer James Lundy.
- F** Despite the quality of the buildings, however, there should be no doubt that Talbot Park and its surrounding suburb of Tāmaki are low socio-economic areas. Of the 5,000 houses there, 55% are state houses, 28% privately owned (compared to about 65% nationally) and 17% private rental. The area has a high density of households with incomes in the \$5,000 to \$15,000 range and very few with an income over \$70,000. That's in sharp contrast to the more affluent suburbs in Auckland.
- G** Another important part of the new development is what Housing New Zealand calls 'intensive tenancy management'. Opponents of the project call it social control. 'The focus is on frequent inspections and setting clear guidelines and boundaries regarding the sort of behaviour we expect from tenants,' says Graham Bodman, Housing New Zealand's regional manager. The result is a code of sometimes strict rules: no loud parties after 10 pm; no washing hung over balcony rails; and a requirement to mow lawns and keep the property tidy. The Tenancy Manager walks the site every day, knows everyone by name and deals with problems quickly. 'It's all based on the intensification,' says project manager Stuart Bracey. 'We acknowledge that if you are going to ask people to live in these quite tightly-packed communities, you have to actually help them to get to know each other by organising morning teas and street barbecues.' So far it seems to be working and many involved in the project believe Talbot Park represents the way forward for state housing.

### Questions 21–23

Look at the following people (Questions 21–23) and the list of ideas below.

Match each person with the correct idea, **A–F**.

Write the correct letter, **A–F**, in boxes 21–23 on your answer sheet.

**21** James Lundy

**22** Graham Bodman

**23** Stuart Bracey

#### List of Ideas

- A** Good tenant management involves supervision and regulation.
- B** State housing must be built at minimum expense to the public.
- C** Organising social events helps tenants to live close together.
- D** Mixed-race communities require adaptable and responsive designs.
- E** Complaints were expected about the high standard of the development.
- F** Too many rules and regulations will cause resentment from tenants.

### 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.

#### The 'mix and match' strategy

One aspect of the Talbot Park project that some critics are concerned about is that the higher **24** \_\_\_\_\_ of accommodation would lead to the old social problems returning. To prevent this, a team of various **25** \_\_\_\_\_ worked on the project to ensure the buildings were not uniform. Further, they created pleasant, functional interiors that could still be built within their **26** \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, the absence of walls means Talbot Park is characterised by openness, making it easier to regulate behaviour within the community.

Questions 14–20    Paragraph Headings

题号	段落	正确标题编号	关键定位与解释
14	A	iv – <i>The unexpectedly high standard of the housing</i>	段首提到 “ <i>the buildings look quite different ... There is no reason why state housing should look cheap</i> ”，设计师强调公屋也能达到“富人区”水准，核心是“高标准住宅”。
15	B	ix – <i>A close community in the original Talbot Park development</i>	本段回忆 1960 年代的社区：“ <i>kids came together to play... we had respect for our neighbours</i> ”，描述了早期居民之间的亲密联系。
16	C	i – <i>Some of the problems that developed at Talbot Park</i>	讲述 1970 年代后社区衰落：移民融合不良、犯罪上升、建筑破败——明显是“发展出的若干问题”。
17	D	x – <i>Details of the style of buildings used in the makeover</i>	全段都在解释“mix-and-match”设计：独立屋、联排、低层公寓、外观保守、无围墙等，聚焦改造中的建筑风格细节。
18	E	iii – <i>The ethnic makeup of the new Talbot Park</i>	一开头列出 “ <i>50% Pacific Islanders, 20% Māori, 15% Asian ...</i> ”，主题即为“新社区的族群构成”。
19	F	v – <i>Financial hardship in Talbot Park and a neighbouring community</i>	指出该区是“低社会经济”区域：55 % 公屋、收入 5-1.5 万美元的家庭居多，与富裕城区对比，突出经济困境。
20	G	vii – <i>How to co-ordinate and assist the people who live at Talbot Park</i>	描述“intensive tenancy management”：频繁检查、行为准则、组织早茶和烧烤等社交活动——聚焦如何“管理并协助”居民。

Questions 21–23    People & Ideas

题号	人物	正确选项	关键定位与解释
21	James Lundy	D – <i>Mixed-race communities require adaptable and responsive designs.</i>	E 段中他解释：“ <i>important that the buildings were sufficiently flexible to cater for the needs of people from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds</i> ”——正是强调多元族群 → 设计需灵活。
22	Graham Bodman	A – <i>Good tenant management involves supervision and regulation.</i>	G 段：他称管理重点在 “ <i>frequent inspections and setting clear guidelines</i> ”，即监督 + 规章。
23	Stuart Bracey	C – <i>Organising social events helps tenants to live close together.</i>	G 段末尾他提到需 “ <i>organising morning teas and street barbecues</i> ” 来增进邻里关系——对应举办社交活动。

Questions 24–26    Summary Completion

(每空只填一个单词)

空格	答案	关键定位与解释
24	density	D 段首句：“ <i>made the <b>density</b> of housing ... greater</i> ”——批评点是提高了住房“密度”。
25	architects	D 段：“ <i>by employing a variety of plans by different <b>architects</b></i> ”——多位建筑师参与确保多样化。
26	budget	D 段：“ <i>ensure the project did not go over <b>budget</b></i> ”；前句谈到“no-frills”内部设计，强调在预算之内完成。