

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

Investing in the Future

History has shown the value of giving money to the University of Auckland

The founding and development of many universities has been dependent on philanthropy*. This has been true from some of the oldest universities such as Bologna, Oxford and Cambridge in the twelfth century, to relative newcomers like the universities of Harvard and Yale in the seventeenth century. Wealthy merchants gave young institutions money, land, libraries and rare items. Their belief in the value of higher learning is echoed by the growing number of philanthropists whose gifts have helped transform the University of Auckland, the largest university in New Zealand.

In 1884 Mr Justice Gillies made history when he gave \$3,000 to the then very young University of Auckland, and so became its original philanthropist. Gillies' gift was more generous even than those regularly given to New Zealand's older University of Otago, and was exceptional because Auckland had a smaller population and was less wealthy than the other university cities at that time. However, from the 1930s privately funded prizes and scholarships began to be seen more frequently in Auckland. In that decade a local engineer and former lecturer in engineering, Samuel Crookes, launched a fund to save the engineering school in Auckland, which the state was determined to see discontinued, and raised over \$6,500 in three years. Another significant philanthropist, Sir William Goodfellow, made his initial gift to the University in 1947—\$50,000 to build the Maclaurin Chapel. Since then, he and succeeding generations of the family have given numerous scholarships and fellowships and established a school within the University bearing the family's name.

The University had a difficult decade in the 1950s as it was short of equipment, buildings and money. It also had its first taste of international rivalry, when universities in many parts of the world competed to attract first-class lecturers. In Auckland the problem largely resulted from the fact that academic salaries had slipped well behind those available in Britain and Australia, so the strongest candidates tended to be recruited to those countries. But when the new Medical School opened in 1968, it attracted significant gifts for academic positions and equipment from an unusually wide range of donors, including individuals, trusts, charitable foundations, societies and community groups. It also became the permanent home of the Philson Library, which by then consisted of some 8,000 books.

*philanthropy: giving money or resources to good causes

The first of the modern public appeals for funds took place in the 1960s, when Alan Highet built the Student Union complex. This was followed by another appeal in 1983 under the then Chancellor Henry Cooper, who raised \$800,000 to celebrate the University's centenary. These modern campaigns built on the successful campaigns of the past but included a number of new features. There was, of course, the familiar emphasis on donations from individuals, but the modern approach also stressed the importance of bringing the University and business closer together and specifically seeking donations from that sector.

Building on this success, the current "Leading the Way" campaign was launched. It is intended as a drive to secure support for the whole University, with a focus on generating funds to recruit, support and retain the very best staff for the University. The current campaign has raised the whole process of philanthropy to a new level, and changed expectations. The University is investing considerable time and energy in devising new methods of fund-raising both within its local communities and—remembering that New Zealanders love to travel—by looking at campaigns in other parts of the world, and targeting alumni, or former students now living overseas.

"What it taught us," says John Taylor, Director of External Relations, "was that the campaign had to fit into the Strategic Plan of the University ... As we kept talking we realised that we could have a transformative effect on the future of New Zealand by highlighting the potential benefits of high-quality research." The example Taylor gives is the \$4.5 million gift to establish an information centre at the University's Marine Science laboratory on the coast at Leigh. He stresses that the fund-raising drive was so successful in part because the publicity used at the time highlighted the public benefit from the project.

On the financial side, the University's Vice-Chancellor, Stuart McCutcheon, explains that a fault they found in their campaigns actually turned out to be a stroke of good fortune. "In the course of developing these new fund-raising systems," he says, "we have come to realise that there has been considerable giving to the University that has not been previously recorded through our Advancement Office ... This has been in the order of \$10 million per year over the campaign period." The good news from this error is that at the recent Chancellor's dinner it was announced that the campaign target was now being increased from \$100 million to \$150 million, and would recognise all sources of philanthropic support. It's a long way from Gillies' first \$3,000 gift.

Questions 1–8

Do the following statements agree with the information in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1–8 on your answer sheet, write:

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information about this</i>

- 1 Harvard and Yale were the first universities to benefit from philanthropy.
- 2 Merchants liked to donate to the same universities they attended themselves.
- 3 The first gift to the University of Auckland came in 1884.
- 4 The University of Otago often received larger gifts than Gillies' gift to Auckland.
- 5 In the 1930s the government wanted to close Auckland's engineering school.
- 6 After raising \$6,500, Crookes returned to academic life.
- 7 In the 1950s the best lecturers chose to work in Britain or Australia rather than Auckland.
- 8 A single philanthropist was responsible for the new Medical School.

Questions 9–13

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answers in boxes **9–13** on your answer sheet.

Fund-raising campaigns

The first modern appeals

- an appeal was made in the 1960s to help build the Student Union buildings
- Henry Cooper's campaign marked the **9** _____ of the University
- modern campaigns have focused on raising money from businesses and individuals

'Leading the Way'

- this appeal is raising money to invest in the University's **10** _____
- gifts are being sought from graduates who are located **11** _____
- John Taylor believes research at the University helps the whole country

Financial matters

- some donations had not been **12** _____ by the University
- there is a new financial **13** _____ for the campaign

判断题 (Questions 1–8)

题号	题干中文	答案	精准定位句 (段落)	详细解析 (同义改写 & 排除)
1	哈佛和耶鲁是最早从慈善中受益的大学。	FALSE	第1段: “ <i>This has been true from some of the oldest universities such as Bologna, Oxford and Cambridge... to relative newcomers like Harvard and Yale ...</i> ”	文中说捐助从最古老的大学 (博洛尼亚、牛津、剑桥) 就已存在, 而哈佛、耶鲁只是后来的新人 (relative newcomers)。因此 “哈佛耶鲁最早” 与原文矛盾, 故为 FALSE。
2	商人喜欢捐给他们自己就读过的大学。	NOT GIVEN	第1段: “ <i>Wealthy merchants gave young institutions money, land, libraries and rare items.</i> ”	只说 “富商给年轻院校捐钱/地/藏品”, 未提 “捐给自己就读过的学校”。无从判断, 故 NOT GIVEN。
3	奥克兰大学收到的第一笔捐赠发生在1884年。	TRUE	第2段: “ <i>In 1884 Mr Justice Gillies ... gave \$3,000 ... and so became its original philanthropist.</i> ”	“original philanthropist=最早的捐助者”, 等价于 “第一笔 (有记录的) 慈善捐赠”。与题干一致, TRUE。
4	奥塔哥大学经常收到比吉斯利斯捐给奥克兰更大的捐款。	FALSE	第2段: “ <i>Gillies’ gift was more generous even than those regularly given to New Zealand’s older University of Otago.</i> ”	原文说吉斯利的捐款比奥塔哥大学经常收到的还大。题干说 “奥塔哥经常比吉斯利更大”, 与原文相反, FALSE。
5	20世纪30年代, 政府想要关闭奥克兰的工程学院。	TRUE	第2段: “ <i>... a fund to save the engineering school in Auckland, which the state was determined to see discontinued ...</i> ”	“the state... determined to see discontinued=政府下决心要停办/关闭”。与题干一致, TRUE。
6	募到6,500美元后, 克鲁克斯回到学术岗位。	NOT GIVEN	第2段: “ <i>... raised over \$6,500 in three years.</i> ” (并称其为 “former lecturer”)	只交代他是曾任讲师、发起募款并筹得6500+美元, 未说他随后回归学界。信息缺失, NOT GIVEN。
7	20世纪50年代, 最优秀的讲师更愿意去英国或澳大利亚而非奥克兰。	TRUE	第3段: “ <i>... salaries had slipped ... so the strongest candidates tended to be recruited to those countries.</i> ”	工资落后 → 最强候选人被英国/澳大利亚吸走 (选择去那边)。与题干一致, TRUE。
8	新医学院由一位慈善家单独出资促成。	FALSE	第3段: “ <i>... it attracted significant gifts ... from an unusually wide range of donors, including individuals, trusts, charitable foundations, societies and community groups.</i> ”	明确说来自异常广泛的捐赠者群体, 不是 “单一慈善家”。题干与原文矛盾, FALSE。

笔记填空 (ONE WORD ONLY, Questions 9–13)

题号	正确答案	题干中文	精准定位句 (段落)	详细解析
9	centenary	亨利·库珀的筹款标志着大学的第9 _____。	第4段: “ <i>... another appeal in 1983 ... who raised \$800,000 to celebrate the University’s centenary.</i> ”	“celebrate the University’s centenary =庆祝百年校庆”。与 “marked the ____ of the University” 完美匹配。注意 ONE WORD 拼写。
10	staff	该活动正在筹资以投资于大学的10 _____。	第6段: “ <i>... generating funds to recruit, support and retain the very best staff for the University.</i> ”	“招募、支持并留住最优秀教职员工” → 投资对象即 staff 。
11	overseas	正在向居住在11 _____ 的毕业生募捐。	第6段: “ <i>... targeting alumni, or former students now living overseas.</i> ”	“former students now living overseas =现居海外的校友”。与题干对应。
12	recorded	有些捐款之前未被大学12 _____。	第8段: “ <i>... giving ... that has not been previously recorded through our Advancement Office ...</i> ”	直抄关键词 recorded (未被记录)。
13	target	活动有了新的财务13 _____。	第8段: “ <i>... the campaign target was now being increased from \$100 million to \$150 million ...</i> ”	“新的财务目标”= target 。