

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–viii**, in boxes 14–19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| i | Objectives of the regeneration project |
| ii | Architectural details of the station buildings |
| iii | Features and facilities of the completed development |
| iv | The remains of a railway system |
| v | A positive evaluation of the finished project |
| vi | A way of controlling development costs |
| vii | Ways of crossing the site |
| viii | Reasons why the area had become neglected |

14 Paragraph **A**

15 Paragraph **B**

16 Paragraph **C**

17 Paragraph **D**

18 Paragraph **E**

19 Paragraph **F**

Urban Regeneration: an award-winning redevelopment project in Berlin

- A** Just over a kilometer south of Berlin's Potsdamer Platz, near the left bank of the Landwehr Canal, an extensive, triangular-shaped area of waste ground once separated the neighbourhoods of Kreuzberg to the east and Schöneberg to the west. Known as Gleisdreieck, meaning 'triangle of rails', it was formed by the intersection of different railway lines built in the mid-nineteenth century that entered Berlin from the south. Tracks, sheds and warehouses belonging to three old railway stations – Dresdner Bahnhof (1875-1882), Potsdamer Bahnhof (1838-1944) and Anhalter Bahnhof (1839-1952) – are situated on a raised area some twenty hectares in size, at a height of four metres above the surrounding ground level.
- B** As the railway infrastructure gradually ceased to be used, the whole area of Gleisdreieck became increasingly run down and abandoned, to the point of being used as a rubbish tip after 1945. Meanwhile, vegetation took over, turning it into a surprising, natural haven in the middle of built-up areas. The closeness of the wall which divided the city of Berlin between 1961 and 1990 also contributed to the fact that Gleisdreieck was for decades clearly identified as no-man's-land. Only a station of the same name in Berlin's underground railway system testified to its existence. Shortly before the fall of the Berlin Wall, however, the German Museum of Technology was established there, attracting large numbers of visitors and giving visibility to the site. More importantly, the unification of the formerly divided city gave the zone more centrality, at which point it became imperative to identify a purpose for it.
- C** After 2006, the State of Berlin put forward the proposal of converting Gleisdreieck into a large urban park that would integrate the different urban zones which converged there. The decades-long isolation of the site, which had formerly presented a problem, now represented an opportunity for joining the southern area of Potsdamer Platz with Kreuzberg and Schöneberg. The creation of the park would trigger one of the biggest urban expansions inside Berlin, all within a framework of multiple uses and social characteristics. It was necessary to stimulate the development of sixteen new hectares of local amenities that would be capable of integrating different generations and social groups in a sustainable way, and in harmony with nature. Following intense discussion with local proprietors and residents, the need to reconcile these goals with the conservation of railway heritage also emerged.

- D** Once the area had been subjected to a process of undergrowth clearance and decontamination, it was then organized around a combination of existing and added elements. The project as a whole was planned around a large central meadow, intersected from east to west by a concrete footpath, and from north to south by a pair of railway lines. Once a month, a train slowly travels along these lines from its parking shed to the German Museum of Technology. The concrete footpath, which is a continuation of one of the main Kreuzberg boulevards, starts in the east, bridges the four-metre difference in ground level by means of a stairway, and suddenly ends in the west on reaching the underground lines.
- E** North of the meadow, there is a large concrete slab with rounded edges. Being south-facing, this functions as a big sunny terrace, full of benches complete with footrests. In the south, the meadow overlooks Yorckstrasse, an underpass crossed by more than fifteen former railway bridges. To the east of the meadow there is quite a dense forest of pre-existing maples, oaks and birches, as well as newly planted trees of the same species. In this area, a couple of large metal frames each hold two swings. The edges of the park are finished with a collection of distinctive, functional spaces, for example a nursery, sports fields, concave surfaces for skateboards, stages for dancing, community gardens, or simply areas covered in gravel obtained from the site itself.
- F** Although initially the regeneration of Gleisdreieck Park was the subject of disagreement between those who were in favour of safeguarding the railway heritage and those who wanted to regenerate the adjacent neighbourhoods, it was opened to the public in September 2011. The heart of Berlin now has a new green lung, in which the atmosphere of various small, very different corners fits neatly into a large-scale, wide-ranging and robust general order. This has been possible precisely because the intervention was not limited to conserving industrial remains in order to promote railway history. And as a reminder of the six decades of human absence, during which nature took over, the park has been able to conserve to some extent the spirit of the non-place that preceded it.

Questions 20–21

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 20 and 21 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** reasons are given for the choice of Gleisdreieck as a site for a park?

- A** It was a habitat for some rare wildlife species.
- B** It contained a particular tourist attraction.
- C** It lay at the heart of the reunited city.
- D** It was served by a major rail network.
- E** It contained buildings which could be easily converted.

Questions 22–23

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 20 and 21 on your answer sheet.

The list below identifies some of the possible aims of urban redevelopment projects.

Which **TWO** things did the State of Berlin hope to achieve with the Gleisdreieck development?

- A** to bring people of different ages together
- B** to encourage tourism
- C** to improve transport links
- D** to preserve industrial remains
- E** to generate income for the city

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.

In the middle of the new park is a **24** _____, where there is a path for pedestrians and two railway lines. A slow train uses these lines to make a regular journey between its base and a **25** _____. Benches have been provided on the north side, so that people can relax and enjoy the sunshine, and to the east is an area with mature trees of various kinds, as well as sets of swings. A range of sports and leisure areas are situated around the **26** _____ of the site.

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14–19 段落标题 (List of Headings)

题号	答案	题干翻译 (=所选 Heading 的中文)	精确定位句 (英文)	定位句详细翻译 (中文)	详细解释
14	iv	铁路系统的遗存/遗迹	1) “Known as Gleisdreieck , meaning ‘triangle of rails’, it was formed by the intersection of different railway lines built in the mid-nineteenth century that entered Berlin from the south.” 2) “ Tracks, sheds and warehouses belonging to three old railway stations – Dresdner Bahnhof ... Potsdamer Bahnhof ... and Anhalter Bahnhof ... – are situated on a raised area ...”	1) “此地名为 Gleisdreieck (意为‘轨道三角’), 由多条铁路交汇而成。” 2) “这里保留着铁轨、车棚和仓库, 隶属三座旧火车站, 坐落在抬高的平台上……”	A 段主旨就是旧铁路遗存(铁轨/旧站/附属建筑), 与 iv 完全对应。
15	viii	该区域被荒废的原因	1) “As the railway infrastructure gradually ceased to be used , the whole area ... run down and abandoned , to the point of being used as a rubbish tip after 1945.” 2) “The closeness of the wall ... contributed to the fact that Gleisdreieck was for decades no-man’s-land .”	1) “随着铁路设施逐渐停用, 整个区域破败并被遗弃, 1945年后甚至成了垃圾场。” 2) “柏林墙的存在又使此地数十年成为无人区。”	段内连给数因: 停用→破败→垃圾场→柏林墙导致无人区; 正是“为何被荒废”, 故选 viii。
16	i	改造项目的目标	1) “the proposal of converting Gleisdreieck into a large urban park that would integrate the different urban zones which converged there.” 2) “It was necessary to stimulate the development of ... amenities ... integrating different generations and social groups in a sustainable way ...” 3) “... the need to reconcile these goals with the conservation of railway heritage also emerged.”	1) “提出把此地改造为大型城市公园, 以连接在此汇合的不同城市片区。” 2) “有必要推进公共设施建设, 使其能融合不同年龄与社会群体并实现可持续。” 3) “同时需要在这些目标与铁路遗产保护之间求得平衡。”	逐条罗列目标: 连通片区、设施与社会融合、兼顾遗产保护; 对应 i。
17	vii	穿越场地的方式	1) “planned around a large central meadow , intersected from east to west by a concrete footpath , and from north to south by a pair of railway lines .” 2) “The concrete footpath ... bridges the four-metre difference in ground level by means of a stairway .”	1) “整体围绕一片中央草地布局; 东西向被一条混凝土步道, 南北向被两条铁轨所贯穿。” 2) “该步道通过楼梯来跨越4米高差。”	强调“怎么穿越场地”: 步道横穿、铁轨纵贯、楼梯跨高差——与 vii 完全吻合。
18	iii	建成后的功能与配套设施	1) “Being south-facing, this functions as a big sunny terrace, full of benches ...” 2) “To the east of the meadow there is ... a dense forest ... and ... frames ... hold two swings .” 3) “The edges of the park are finished with ... a nursery, sports fields, concave surfaces for skateboards, stages for dancing, community gardens , ...”	1) “因朝南, 这里形成一处阳光露台, 摆满了长椅。” 2) “草地东侧是一片较密的树林, 并有金属架悬挂的秋千。” 3) “公园的边缘设置了托儿所、运动场、滑板凹面、舞台、社区花园等功能空间。”	全段罗列已建成的设施与功能, 正对 iii。
19	v	对完成项目的积极评价	1) “it was opened to the public in September 2011 .” 2) “The heart of Berlin now has a new green lung , in which ... corners fit neatly into a robust general order .” 3) “the park has been able to conserve ... the spirit of the non-place that preceded it.”	1) “项目于2011年9月向公众开放。” 2) “柏林中心如今拥有一处新的绿色之肺, 不同角落和谐契合于一个强健的整体秩序。” 3) “公园也保留了自然占据时期的某种精神。”	明显的肯定语气与成效总结=积极评价, 对应 v。

20–21 选出建园选址的两点原因 (Choose TWO letters, A–E)

题干翻译：为什么选择格莱斯德赖埃克作为公园址？ 从A–E中选出两项理由。

题号	答案	精确定位句 (英文)	详细翻译	详细解释 (及排除项)
20	B	“Shortly before the fall of the Berlin Wall, the German Museum of Technology was established there, attracting large numbers of visitors and giving visibility to the site.”	“柏林墙倒塌前不久，这里建成了德国技术博物馆，吸引了大量游客，并让该地被看见。”	B 具体旅游吸引物：博物馆带来人流与关注，是促成选址的现实条件。排除A：仅说自然绿洲，未言“稀有物种”。排除D：文中是旧铁路遗存，非“由主要铁路网络服务”。排除E：未提“易于改造的建筑”。
21	C	“the unification of the formerly divided city gave the zone more centrality, at which point it became imperative to identify a purpose for it.”	“城市重新统一使该区域更居中、更重要，于是必须为其确定用途。”	C 位于统一后的城市中心：地段变得“更具中心性”，说明其区位优势是选址原因之一。

备注：此题为两项任选，顺序不计分。正确组合：B、C。

22–23 柏林州希望通过该项目实现的两项目标 (Choose TWO letters, A–E)

题干翻译：以下列出城市再开发的若干可能目标。柏林州在本项目中希望实现哪两项？

题号	答案	精确定位句 (英文)	详细翻译	详细解释 (及排除项)
22	A	“stimulate the development of ... amenities that would be capable of integrating different generations and social groups in a sustainable way”	“推进公共服务设施，使其能够融合不同年龄与社会群体，并且可持续地运作。”	直接对应 A 让不同年龄的人们走到一起。
23	D	“the need to reconcile these goals with the conservation of railway heritage also emerged.”	“还出现了需要在上述目标与铁路遗产保护之间取得平衡的要求。”	明确涉及遗产 / 工业遗存保护，对应 D 。排除B：未提出“促进旅游”作为官方目标；排除C：未谈“交通联通提升”；排除E：未提“为城市创收”。

24–26 摘要填空 (ONE WORD ONLY)

题干翻译：用每空 1 个词 (来自原文) 完成摘要。

题号	答案	精确定位句 (英文)	详细翻译	解析要点
24	meadow	“planned around a large central meadow , intersected ... by a concrete footpath, and ... by a pair of railway lines.”	“整个项目围绕一片 中央草地 布局；其间有步道与铁轨穿越。”	摘要首句“在新公园中央有一片.....”与原文“large central meadow ”一一对应。
25	museum	“Once a month, a train ... travels ... from its parking shed to the German Museum of Technology .”	“每月有一列慢车从停车棚行驶到德国技术‘博物馆’。”	题干“between its base and a ____”要求1词；用 museum (专有名词可简化为普通名词)。
26	edges	“The edges of the park are finished with ... sports fields ... community gardens ...”	“公园的 边缘 布置了运动场、社区花园等功能空间。”	摘要末句“环绕场地的____分布着各类运动休闲区”，与原文“The edges of the park ... sports fields ...”完全吻合；注意用复数。