

READING PASSAGE 1

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

Book review: **Triumph of the City**

Triumph of the City, by Edward Glaeser, is a thrilling and very readable hymn of praise to an invention so vast and so effective that it is generally taken for granted. More than half the global population already live in urban areas and, every month, five million more flood into the cities of the developed and developing worlds. The crowds and poverty of some of these modern cities may horrify us. They shouldn't, says Glaeser; they are signs of growth, energy and aspiration. Cities are our best and brightest hope.

This idea has had more than two hundred years of resistance. Not long after the Industrial Revolution began in Britain, the Romantic poets turned away from the smoke and factories of their cities to celebrate the air and light of untouched nature. In 19th-century America, the writer Henry David Thoreau retreated to the wilderness of Walden Pond to live the solitary, simple life, and convinced generations of Americans that cities were bad and nature was good.

They had, Glaeser admits, a point. The early industrial cities were dirty, since they lacked efficient waste-disposal systems, and disease spread rapidly among the population. But more importantly they were profitable, and there were enormous commercial incentives to make them work, as well as political ones. Their transformation could be achieved at a stroke: in the second half of the 19th century, the French Emperor Napoleon III gave Baron Haussmann unrestricted power to turn the slum-infested city of Paris into one of the wonders and delights of the modern world. Or the transformation could be done by trial and error. Glaeser gives a brilliant account of the stop-start progression of New York to its late 20th-century position as the cultural and economic centre of the world. Either way, Paris, New York and other cities developed because they were truly effective markets of ideas and innovation.

For these and many other reasons, we should not be so upset by the spectacle of urban poverty. The poor flock to cities in the hope of becoming richer (which, by and large, they do). They also reinvigorate the economy of the city. It is folly to drive them away by forcing property prices to soar with unreasonable planning regulations. Instead, cities should build more houses and thereby hold property prices in check.

It can go wrong, of course. In Glaeser's view, this is primarily because municipal authorities fail to understand the principal virtues of their cities. The heart of Paris, as many Parisians say, is turning into a museum because of the desire to preserve Baron Haussmann's 19th-century boulevards. Glaeser defends their preservation, but argues that in the 1950s the French made a mistake in establishing a huge high-rise commercial development — La Défense — on the outskirts of the city. Far better, he says, to have turned the central area of Montparnasse into a new commercial district. This would have revitalised much of the city centre without destroying its fabric. In India, Mumbai could save itself from ever-more inefficient sprawl over the surrounding area simply by relaxing the rules presently imposed on the height of new constructions.

In America, it is the suburbs that have proved to be the real disaster. Glaeser is repentant on this subject himself. He moved to the suburbs when he had children. His entirely legitimate excuse is that the government made him (and millions like him) do it. By under-taxed petrol and imposing tight planning restrictions on inner cities that drove up the cost of property, it made flight to the suburbs more or less inevitable for the middle classes.

This is a disaster because nothing is more inefficient than a suburb. Suburbanites mingle less, and lose the face-to-face contact that makes being an urbanite so much more creative. Moreover, houses are costlier to heat and cool than flats, and suburbanites drive thousands more miles per year than city dwellers. Every aspect of life involves more consumption. This leads to the strongest and newest argument in favour of cities — they are good for the environment. To live in the country or the suburbs is to have a vastly larger carbon footprint than any urbanite.

Full of characters and accessible information, this is a tremendous book, not least because, like me, you will find yourself constantly seeking reasons to disagree. Like the poor in the city, this is a sign of success. If you hate the city and get moist-eyed at the thought of the country then, one way or another, Glaeser is the man you will have to take on.

Questions 1–8

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 1–8 on your answer sheet.

Cities

- **Problems with early cities**

- dirt
- 1 _____

but there were commercial and 2 _____ reasons for improving them

- **Urban poverty is not a major problem because poor people**

- generally get 3 _____
- help to develop the urban 4 _____

- **Cities do have some problems – e.g.**

- the centre of Paris is becoming a 5 _____
- Mumbai is negatively affected by height restrictions on new buildings.

- **In the US, the middle classes have moved to the suburbs due to**

- cheap petrol
- high 6 _____ prices in inner cities

- **Disadvantages of suburbs**

- less **personal** 7 _____
- increased 8 _____ of **resources** such as heating – which damages the environment

Questions 9–13

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

In boxes 9–13 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 on this</i> |

- 9 Glaeser believes that congestion and poverty in some modern cities indicate serious problems.
- 10 The writer Henry David Thoreau discussed the ideas of the Romantic poets in his work.
- 11 Emperor Napoleon III was influenced by the complaints of poor people living in Paris.
- 12 Strict planning regulations may be beneficial for a city's development.
- 13 Glaeser argues that the location of commercial development at La Défense was a bad idea.

题号	答案	文章定位	解释
1	disease	段落 3 第 1 句 “...cities were dirty, since they lacked efficient waste-disposal systems, and disease spread rapidly among the population. ”	早期城市除了肮脏以外的另一大问题就是疾病蔓延。
2	political	段落 3 第 2 句 “But more importantly they were profitable, and there were enormous commercial incentives ... as well as political ones. ”	除了商业动机，还有“政治”动机来促成改造。
3	richer	段落 4 第 1 句 “The poor flock to cities in the hope of becoming richer (which, by and large, they do).”	贫困人口通常在城市里“变得更富”。
4	economy	段落 4 第 2 句 “They also reinvigorate the economy of the city.”	他们能活跃城市的经济。
5	museum	段落 5 第 1 句 “The heart of Paris ... is turning into a museum ...”	巴黎中心正变得像“博物馆”一样死气沉沉。
6	property	段落 6 第 1 句 “... tight planning restrictions on inner cities that drove up the cost of property ...”	市中心“房产”价格高，使中产阶级逃离。
7	contact	段落 7 第 1 句 “Suburbanites mingle less, and lose the face-to-face contact ...”	郊区生活缺少人与人之间面对面的“联系 / 接触”。
8	consumption	段落 7 第 3 句 “Every aspect of life involves more consumption .”	郊区生活在供暖等方面会导致更多“消耗”。

Questions 9 – 13 判断题答案与定位解释

题号	判断	文章定位	解释
9	FALSE	段落 1 末句 “They shouldn't, says Glaeser; they are signs of growth, energy and aspiration.”	Glaeser 认为拥挤和贫困是“增长与活力”的象征，而题干说它们是“严重问题”。
10	NOT GIVEN	段落 2	文章只说明 Thoreau 的隐居与自然观，并未提到他“讨论浪漫派诗人思想”。信息缺失。
11	NOT GIVEN	段落 3	文中提到拿破仑三世授权 Haussmann 改造巴黎，但没有说他受“穷人抱怨”影响。
12	FALSE	段落 4 末句 “It is folly to drive them away by forcing property prices to soar with unreasonable planning regulations.”	作者认为严格规划法规推高房价、弊大于利，与题干“有利”说法相反。
13	TRUE	段落 5 中部 “Glaeser ... argues that ... the French made a mistake in establishing ... La Défense ... Far better ... Montparnasse.”	Glaeser 明确认为把商业区建在 La Défense (郊外) 是“错误”，即地点选择不当。