

PART I

Text 1

1 [1] The most magnificent examples of ancient creativity are the majestic paintings
2 our ancestors made on the wall of caves, the most famous example of which is the
3 caverns of Lascaux in France. Discovered by four boys a half century ago, Lascaux
4 contains hundreds of paintings of animals. Images of bison, deer, horses, and a half-
5 dozen lions are all exquisitely painted and in such natural positions that they must have
6 appeared alive when viewed by the faint flicker of torchlight. Deep within the cave is
7 one of the most puzzling figures of Ice Age art: a painting of a huge bison, its head and
8 horns pointed downward, poised to attack a curiously drawn, almost sticklike figure of a
9 man wearing what appears to be a bird mask. The bison has been seriously wounded
10 by a spear, and the man has fallen in front of it.

11 [2] The haunting image of this fallen hunter shows the deep mystery of Ice Age art as
12 a whole. One can not help looking at the images and struggling to understand them.
13 What do the paintings mean? What role did the art play in society? Not surprisingly,
14 perhaps, these questions are still being asked about art being created today.

15 [3] One suggestion is that Ice Age hunters used the painted images in ceremonies to
16 increase their chances during a hunt. A statistical analysis of nearly 2,000 images of
17 animals found in another cave in France suggests that the aggressive behavior of certain
18 animals may have played a role in whether they were depicted on cave walls.
19 Dangerous animals such as horses, bison and ibex, were pictured in the cave art more
20 frequently than their bones appear in nearby camp sites left by the early humans. This
21 suggests that the Ice Age paintings don't merely reflect our ancestors success in the hunt,
22 but that the animals' reputation as fierce prey may have had a symbolic meaning that
23 influenced their being portrayed in a painting.

24 [4] Further insights into the role of Ice Age cave art have come from new efforts to
25 analyze the coloring, or pigment, used in the paintings. In one recent study of some
26 seventy-five paintings from the Niaux cave in France, researchers found that the paints
27 were made with combinations of ocher*, charcoal, and other substances that were
28 combined in characteristic "recipes." Often the paint itself can be dated by conventional
29 archeological methods, and, in one instance, a recipe of paint used in several paintings
30 matched that of a spot of paint that was found on bones discovered at a nearby ancient
31 campsite, which could also be dated. The results reveal that paintings at Niaux which
32 researchers had long assumed had been painted at roughly the same time because they
33 were painted in a similar style, were actually painted several centuries apart. The
34 endurance of these images across generations suggests they were not just pretty pictures,
35 but symbolic icons that persisted in our ancient ancestors' culture for centuries - much
36 as certain icons, such as the Christian cross, persist in society today. * ocher = 黄土

51. What is this text primarily about?
- The origins of cave art.
 - The significance of Ice Age cave art.
 - An analysis of animals in caves.
 - The traditions of French Ice Age hunters.
52. When were the cave paintings discovered?
- 50 years ago.
 - 100 years ago.
 - 150 years ago.
 - 1000 years ago.
53. Which of the following best describes the writer's attitude towards cave paintings?
- Indifference
 - Disbelief
 - Fascination
 - Contempt
54. Why does the writer describe the image of a bison standing over a man?
- To show the beauty of cave paintings.
 - To show how unusual cave paintings can be.
 - To show the mystery surrounding the art of that time.
 - To show how frightening cave paintings can be.
55. According to the writer, why were certain animals painted more often than others?
- Because they were caught more than other animals.
 - Because they were more puzzling to the painter.
 - Because they, were symbolic of all animals.
 - Because they caused fear in the hunters.
56. What did analysis of the pigment in the cave paintings show?
- They were painted at approximately the same time.
 - They were painted in different places.
 - They were painted over a period of a few hundred years.
 - They were painted in a similar style.

57. According to the writer, when would the animal images appear to be more lifelike to the Ice Age hunter?

- a. When they were exquisitely painted.
- b. When they were painted in natural positions.
- c. When they were seen in fire light.
- d. When they were deep within the cave.

58. What, in context, does "depicted" (paragraph 3, line 4) mean?

- a. mysterious
- b. impressive
- c. represented
- d. introduced

59. How have scientists gained more knowledge into the function of cave art of the Ice Age?

- a. By analyzing the paint.
- b. By understanding the roles of animals.
- c. By studying painting styles.
- d. By using the pigment to produce ocher.

Text 2

1 [1] A crucial philosophical change occurred in the seventeenth and eighteenth
2 centuries when the perspectives of the new mechanical age replaced the organic view of
3 nature. Marjorie Nicolson has called this transition the "death of the Earth," meaning
4 that the Earth was no longer regarded as an animate creature, but as a vast machine.
5 This change in perception was primarily a result of the new physics of Galileo, Kepler,
6 and Newton, and new highly successful machines. Stars and planets moved like
7 clockwork according to universal rules and the Earth itself obeyed these rules. To
8 project its position and path through space only its current state need be known. New
9 machines such as telescopes, improved clocks, and turbine wheels made such
10 discoveries possible. The development of modern sciences, beginning with physics, led
11 to a change in metaphors,* but more profoundly to a change in explanation; from a
12 belief in the Earth as an organism created by the Great Artist to a belief in the Earth as a
13 magnificent machine invented by the Great Engineer.

14 [2] With the new physics, beginning with Kepler's discovery that the orbits of the
15 planets are not perfect circles and thus not ideal in a certain classical interpretation, the
16 old truths began to lose their force, gradually becoming the language of poets rather
17 than of scientists. Descartes, in the *Principles of Philosophy*, provided a major turning
18 point, departing completely from theories of divine creation and thus a divine origin of
19 order to develop a theory from a basis in a *mechanistic* universe. Descartes and Newton
20 built the foundation from which the organic idea was supplanted by the machine-age
21 idea.

22 [3] The rise of the mechanical world view had several important consequences. First
23 was the recognition of the power of the new laws of physics. Second was the rise of
24 machines: the steam engine, the steam train, the sewing machine- the entire Industrial
25 Revolution. The success of the machines and their ability to transform society and
26 improve the standard of living reinforced the growing faith in the new sciences and the
27 machine ideal. Third, the mechanistic view offered a new kind of theological
28 perspective. A perfectly working, idealized machine could be seen as the product of a
29 perfect God. Thus we find the rise of the argument only too familiar to beginning
30 students in philosophy, that the world is "like a clock," not only a perfect machine, but a
31 machine with a perfect maker. Finally, a mechanistic "nature" can also be re-engineered
32 by us; from this point of view, we believe that we can tinker with nature and improve it,
33 replace nature's equivalent of a waterwheel with a turbine wheel. This is the other side
34 of the coin of the mechanistic view, the side that has dominated much of our
35 management of natural resources and the environment in the twentieth century.

*metaphor = 隱喻

60. What would be the best title for this passage?
- "Science: Mind Over Matter?"
 - "The Earth: Creature or Machine?"
 - "The Nature of Engineering"
 - "Philosophy and God"
61. According to the author, what was the main reason for the shift from the Great Artist theory to the Great Engineer theory?
- Changes in the Earth itself.
 - The discovery of the turbine.
 - The development of new machines.
 - New religious thinking.
62. What was the role of Descartes in the new way of thinking?
- He turned people away from philosophical explanations of the universe.
 - He linked the divine creation to a mechanistic theory of the universe.
 - He helped establish the notion of a mechanical world.
 - He laid the foundations for the idea of an organic universe.
63. Which of the following pairs is the best metaphorical representation of the text?
- Paint brush to calculator.
 - Sewing machine to computer.
 - Hammer to screwdriver.
 - Sketch pad to oil painting.
64. After the great, shift in thinking, how would God most likely be viewed?
- As a teacher.
 - As a plumber.
 - As an architect.
 - As a watchmaker.
65. Which of the following is the best synonym for "supplanted" (end of paragraph 2)?
- changed
 - replaced
 - encouraged
 - influenced

66. What is the fourth consequence of the rise of the mechanical world view?
- a. That nature can be improved by humankind.
 - b. That tinkering with nature is not acceptable.
 - c. That the perfect machine must have a maker.
 - d. That management is dominated by resources.
67. What was the effect of the new philosophy upon religious thinking?
- a. People believed less in religion.
 - b. People viewed God as an artist.
 - c. People rejected a mechanistic God.
 - d. People saw God as a perfect inventor.
68. What was one important factor which caused society to believe more strongly in the new sciences?
- a. People recognized the perfection of the new physics.
 - b. The new type of theological perspective.
 - c. People enjoyed more material comforts.
 - d. The entire Industrial Revolution.

PART II

[1] A substance, like a person, may have distinct and even (69) aspects to its personality. Today ethyl alcohol, the drinkable species of alcohol, is a multifaceted entity; it may be a (70) lubricant, sophisticated dining companion, cardiovascular health benefactor or agent of destruction. (71) most of Western civilization's history, (72), alcohol had a far different role. For (73) of the past 10 millennia, alcoholic beverages (74) have been the most popular and common daily drinks being (75) sources of fluids and calories. In a world of contaminated and dangerous water supplies, alcohol (76) earned the title granted it in the Middle Ages: aqua vitae, the "water of life."

[2] Beer, which (77) large amounts of starchy grain, would wait until the origin and (78) of agriculture. The fertile river deltas of Egypt and Mesopotamia produced huge crops of wheat and barley; the diet of peasants, laborers and soldiers of these ancient civilizations (79) almost entirely cereal-based. (80) it could be seen as a historical inevitability that fermented grain would one day be discovered. (81) wine, natural experiment probably produced alcoholic substances that aroused the interest (82) sampled the results. Indeed, (83) the third millennium B.C., Egyptians and Babylonians were drinking beers made from barley and wheat.

[3] Wine, too, would get a boost from agriculture. Most fruit juice, (84) wild grape juice, is (85) too low in sugar to produce wine, but the selection for sweeter grapes leading (86) the domestication of particular grape stock (87) led to viniculture, the practice of growing grapes to make wine. This practice of growing particular grape strains (88) for wine production (89) credited to people (90) in what is now Armenia, at about 6000 B.C. However, it must be (91) that such dating is educated guesswork (92).

69. a. contradicted
b. contradictor
c. contradiction
d. contradictory
70. a. socialize
b. social
c. socialism
d. socialized
71. a. At
b. Since
c. From
d. Throughout
72. a. however
b. still
c. thus
d. but
73. a. total
b. mostly
c. entire
d. most
74. a. will
b. would
c. may
d. can
75. a. tiny
b. indispensable
c. ridiculous
d. undiscovered
76. a. usually
b. hardly
c. gladly
d. truly
77. a. puts up
b. takes away
c. relies on
d. gives in
78. a. develops
b. developed
c. developing
d. development
79. a. was
b. were
c. have been
d. has been
80. a. Although
b. Despite
c. Thus
d. Because
81. a. As with
b. As by
c. As to
d. As of
82. a. who
b. of who
c. of them who
d. of those who
83. a. on
b. at
c. before
d. beside
84. a. even
b. but
c. and
d. except
85. a. greatly
b. formerly
c. naturally
d. highly
86. a. to
b. by
c. from
d. in
87. a. continually
b. eventually
c. forcefully
d. hopefully
88. a. available
b. suitable
c. sizable
d. questionable
89. a. will be
b. have been
c. has been
d. would be
90. a. living
b. growing
c. being
d. staying
91. a. kept in mind
b. kept in our minds
c. keeping mindful
d. keeping our minds
92. a. as is
b. at best
c. in total
d. for example

