**2025年安徽工商管理学院入学考试英语试卷(模拟A)**

**Section I Cloze (10 points)**

**Directions：**Choose the best one of the four answers given to fill in each blank.

A transformation is occurring that should greatly 1 living standards in the developing world. Places that 2 recently were deaf and dumb are rapidly acquiring up-to-date telecommunications. Many developing countries are planning to invest vast sums of money 3 their telecommunications networks to allow them to compete, 4 the transfer of information, with developed countries. They believe this will 5 foreign and domestic investment. How fast these nations should push ahead is a matter of debate. China is making one of the boldest leaps 6 carefully weighing costs and choosing 7 technologies. Over the next decade, it plans to pour some $100 billion into telecommunications equipment. 8 China’s backwardness is an advantage, because the expansion occurs 9 new technologies are becoming cheaper than copper wire systems. Telecommunications is also a key 10 Shanghai’s ambition of becoming a top financial center. To offer peak performance in providing the electronic data and paperless trading, Shanghai plans to be as electronically advanced 11 the City of New York. Some experts fear 12 that some developing countries are trying to do 13 too soon. Vietnam, 14 particular, 15 being extremely underdeveloped and lacking enough telephones of any type, is determined to invest in the most expensive, newest technology. For countries that have lagged 16 for so long, the temptation to move ahead in one jump is hard to 17 . And 18 the mistakes they’ll make, they’ll persist--- 19 one day they can cruise alongside Americans and Western Europeans 20 the information superhighway.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. boast | B. bloom | C. boom | D. boost |
| 2. | A. until | B. are | C. for | D. by |
| 3. | A. for | B. in | C. on | D. at |
| 4. | A. with | B. for | C. in respect of | D. regard of |
| 5. | A. promote | B. progress | C. process | D. project |
| 6. | A. forward | B. by | C. ahead | D. for |
| 7. | A. for | B. at | C. by | D. between |
| 8. | A. In a way | B. In memory | C. In prospect | D. In consideration |
| 9. | A. since | B. like | C. just like | D. just as |
| 10. | A. with | B. to | C. point | D. question |
| 11. | A. more | B. than | C. like | D. as |
| 12. | A. however | B. in stead | C. consequently | D. therefore |
| 13. | A. much more | B. too many | C. much too | D. much |
| 14. | A. in | B. on | C. for | D. with |
| 15. | A. since | B. therefore | C. while | D. however |
| 16. | A. further | B. behind | C. by | D. for |
| 17. | A. resist | B. stop | C. recover | D. catch |
| 18. | A. now that | B. in spite | C. despite of | D. despite |
| 19 | A. when | B. while | C. so that | D. by then |
| 20. | A. on | B. with | C. for | D. by |

**Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part, and each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice.

***Passage One***

As parents, we want our children to reach their full academic potential. We read to them, encourage their special talents, and support them when they have problems. If they choose to participate in music or sports, we also help them reach their potential in those areas. These are all good goals.

There is, however, an even more important goal. It is a goal more difficult than excellence in arithmetic or soccer or the violin. Parents are responsible for providing their children with a moral compass. They need to nurture and treasure goodness in their children. Every child has the capacity to become a good, decent human being. To fulfill this capacity children need the guidance and support of parents and other adults. Raising good, moral children is the most important job we will have.

What is a good, decent human being? While we may differ on some details, most would agree that respect for others, kindness and caring, honesty and honor, and a *reverence* (尊重) for life are key. Good, decent human beings are people with a firm sense of direction and purpose—a moral compass—to guide their lives. Children need our help to develop these characteristics and values.

While most people try to act with honor and kindness, doing so consistently is difficult and requires lifelong effort. Goodness is not easy for an adult, and it is even more difficult for a child. They do not have the knowledge, experiences, or cognitive skills to understand the impact and consequences of their actions.

Reinforcement is sometimes an efficient approach to building positive behavior. The child behaves in a desired way and the parents provide reinforcement. The behavior then typically increases in frequency. This approach works for teaching “Please” and “Thank you”. The new behavior is maintained, because it helps the child get along in the world.

Loving, everyday interactions are the beginning of raising moral children. The child who falls and receives adult concern learns how to treat others kindly when they *stumble* (绊倒). The child who makes a mistake and is encouraged to try again learns how to support others. When parents *intercede* (调解) graciously for their child, the child can see the basis for friendship. When we treat children with respect and care, we provide a positive model of how to behave. These early experiences establish patterns for their treatment of others.

21. What does the author say is an even more important goal for parents?

A) To help their children to learn more about sports or music.

B) To encourage their children to develop their special talents.

C) To provide more timely assistance whenever it is needed.

D) To make their children grow up to be a good, moral person.

22. What do most people think can be crucial to becoming a decent human being?

A) Perseverance and bravery.

B) Calmness and concentration.

C) Kindness and honesty.

D) Honor and self-esteem.

23. Why is it difficult for a child to act with honor and kindness?

A) Because it is difficult to follow adults’ example.

B) Because a child is not mature enough to do so.

C) Because the concept of “goodness” is abstract.

D) Because a child does not have a model to follow.

24. Why does the author talk about teaching “Please” and “Thank you”?

A) To stress that saying “Please” and “Thank you” is a good habit.

B) To demonstrate that politeness is the nature of a moral compass.

C) To explain that politeness helps the child get along in the world.

D) To show reinforcement is beneficial to building positive behavior.

25. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

A) To show how love and daily interactions can shape a moral child.

B) To reveal how adults can guide their children to develop friendship.

C) To explain why adults should treat children with respect and care.

D) To emphasize the importance of adults’ concern when a child fails.

***Passage Two***

Some people believe that international sports create goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true: international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports encourage international brotherhood. Not only was there the tragic incident involving the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by lesser incidents caused mainly by minor national contests.

　　One country received its second-place medals with visible *indignation*(愤怒) after a hockey final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the loser objecting to the final decision. They were convinced that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents’ victory was unfair. Their manager was very angry and he said, “This wasn’t hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished.” The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the suspension of the team for at least three years.

　　The American basketball team announced that they would not yield the first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their contest. The game had ended in disturbance. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player popped the ball into the basket. It was the first time the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. An appeal jury debated the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then voted not to receive the silver medals.

Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sports are played competitively rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals, or in non-national teams, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive patriotism.

26. What is true about recent Olympic Games according to the passage?

A) They have encouraged international friendship.

B) They have created goodwill between the nations.

C) They have aroused false national pride and caused misunderstanding.

D) They have made bad effects but the nations have learnt to live together.

27. By saying “Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished”, the manager meant that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　 A) the International Hockey Federation should be dismissed forever

　 B) there should be no hockey matches organized by the Federation

　 C) his team would no longer take part in international games

　 D) hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions

28. By taking the basketball game for example, the author wants to prove that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　 A) too much patriotism was displayed in the games

　 B) the announcement to prolong the match was wrong

　 C) the appeal jury was too hesitant in making the decision

　 D) the team was right in refusing to accept the silver medals

29. According to the author, in order to avoid such incidents in the international sports, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the teams who caused incidents should be suspended

B) the players should vote which team has a better performance

C) sports should be played for the love of the game

D) Olympic Games should not encourage patriotism

30. Which of the following points of view is the author most likely to be in favor of?

A) Sports encourage aggressive patriotism.

B) The organization of the Olympic Games has room for improvement.

C) Americans are too eager to succeed and they are not willing to accept their failure.

D) Unfair decisions are common in the Olympic Games.

***Passage Three***

There are a great many careers in which the increasing emphasis is on specialization. You find these careers in engineering, in production, in statistical work, and in teaching. But there is an increasing demand for people who are able to take in a great area at a glance, people who perhaps do not know too much about any one field. There is, in other words, a demand for people who are capable of seeing the forest rather than the trees, of making general judgments. We can call these people “generalists”. And these “generalists” are particularly needed for position in administration, where it is their job to see that other people do the work, where they have to plan for other people, to organize other people’s work, to begin it and judge it.

The specialist understands one field; his concern is with technique and tools. He is a “trained” man; and his educational background is properly technical or professional. The generalist — and especially the administrator — deals with people; his concern is with leadership, with planning, and with direction giving. He is an “educated” man; and the humanities (人文学科) are his strongest foundation. Very rarely is good generalist also a good specialist in a particular field. Any organization needs them in different proportions. It is your task to find out, during your training period, into which of the two kinds of jobs you fit, and to plan your career accordingly.

Your first job may turn out to be the right job for you — but this is pure accident. Certainly you should not change jobs constantly or people will become suspicious of your ability to hold any job. At the same time you must not look upon the first job as the final job; it is primarily a training job, an opportunity to understand yourself and your fitness for being an employee.

31. According to the passage, there is an increasing demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) all-round people in their own fields

B) people whose job is to organize other people’s work

C) generalists whose educational background is either technical or professional

D) specialists whose chief concern is to provide administrative guidance to others

32. A specialist is a man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) whose job is to train other people

B) who has been trained in more than one field

C) who can see the forest than the trees

D) whose concern is mainly with technical or professional matters

33. An administrator is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a “trained” man who is more a specialist than a generalist

B) a man who sees the trees as well as the forest

C) a man who is very strong in the humanities

D) a man who is an “educated” specialist

34. During your training period, it is important to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) try to be a generalist

B) choose a profitable job

C) find an organization that fits you

D) decide whether you are fit to be a specialist or generalist

35. A man’s first job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) is never the right job for him

B) should not be regarded as his final job

C) should be changed or his ability to hold the job will be suspected

D) is primarily an opportunity to fit himself for his final job

***Passage Four***

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it’s painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you’re “hot”. That’s true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon (午前). For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues (独白) as: “Get up, John! You’ll be late for work again!” The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarreling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can’t change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you’re sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract (阻碍) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won’t change your cycle, but you’ll get up steam and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

36. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) he is a lazy person

B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle

C) he is not sure when his energy is low

D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening

37. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?

A) Unawareness of energy cycles.

B) Familiar monologues.

C) A change in a family member’s energy cycle.

D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.

38. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) change his energy cycle

B) overcome his laziness

C) wake up earlier

D) go to bed earlier

39. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) help to keep your energy for the day’s work

B) help you to gain steam for work early in the day

C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work

D) keep your energy cycle under control all day

40. When should you do routine work?

A) During your sharpest hours.

B) During the afternoon.

C) Just after getting out of bed.

D) When you have the most energy.

**Section Ⅲ Translation (10 points)**

**Directions:** Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Traveling will change you like little else can. It will put you in places that will force you to care for issues that are bigger than you. You will begin to understand that the world is both very large and very small. You will have a new-found respect for pain and suffering, having seen that a large number of people struggle to simply get a meal each day. In other words, it makes you more human.

**参考答案**

**Section I Cloze** **( 20×0.5=10 points )**

1-5 DABCA 6-10 BDADB 11-15 DADAC 16-20 BADCA

**Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension ( 20×2=40 points )**

21-25 DCBDA 26-30 CDACB 31-35 BDCDB 36-40 DACAB

**Section Ⅲ Translation (10 points )**

旅行给你带来的改变是其他事情做不到的。旅行会让你置身于某些地方，在那些地方你不得不关心比自身更重要的事情。你开始理解世界可以很大也可以很小。当看到很多人努力抗争仅仅为了每天吃上一顿饭， 你会开始关注痛苦和苦难。换句话说，它让你变得更有人情味儿。

**2025年安徽工商管理学院入学考试英语试卷(模拟B)**

**Section I Cloze (10%)**

**Directions：**Choose the best one of the four answers given to fill in each blank.

Bribery may lead to murder. A month ago reporters rushed to the 1 of a crime. At the spot the detective seemed even hardly aware of their 2 as he did his work. He carefully searched for 3 over every inch of the house. After a while, he bent over to pick up a small torn 4 of fabric. Nothing could 5 from his search. The detective 6 that this piece of fabric was 7 from murderer’s clothing during a struggle.

The 8 had been the finance director of a very large computer hardware manufacture. His wife, a timid woman, 9 everything she knew with the detective, including a hot 10 her husband had with some of the company’s top executives at a banquet. There had been a scandal 11 bribery at his company. He was 12 the business of many of the top executives. He had 13 that some people were giving special favors to government officials to get 14 . He often questioned their moral 15 and told them that he would accuse them if they were doing something they shouldn’t, 16 caused problems for him. His questioning and accusing often left him at 17 with many of the executives. This time it had led to a 18 blow on his head. The detective caught 19 of a crucial clue, a brass button in the corner. It was from a jacket of one of the top executives. Later this executive and the company’s president was 20 . Of course this is not the end of the story.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. scene | B. view | C. scenery | D. position |
| 2. | A. attendance | B. occurrence | C. involvement | D. presence |
| 3. | A. signals | B. signs | C. clues | D. implications |
| 4. | A. separation | B. piece | C. particle | D. ruin |
| 5. | A. leak | B. escape | C. avoid | D. flee |
| 6. | A. estimated | B. inspected | C. expected | D. suspected |
| 7. | A. torn | B. attached | C. cut | D. split |
| 8. | A. game | B. sufferer | C. victim | D. target |
| 9. | A. informed | B. warned | C. shared | D. reported |
| 10. | A. quarrel | B. difference | C. contrast | D. division |
| 11. | A. evolving | B. involving | C. informing | D. occurring |
| 12. | A. researching | B. undertaking | C. inspecting | D. investigating |
| 13. | A. excluded | B. concluded | C. conceded | D. completed |
| 14. | A. contracts | B. arrangement | C. recognitions | D. contacts |
| 15. | A. consensus | B. concession | C. conscience | D. value |
| 16. | A. that | B. it | C. this | D. which |
| 17. | A. ends | B. odds | C. chances | D. wits |
| 18. | A. critical | B. significant | C. fatal | D. final |
| 19 | A. notice | B. gaze | C. observation | D. sight |
| 20. | A. sought | B. arrested | C. found | D. detected |

**Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part, and each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice.

***Passage One***

What is your favorite color? Do you like yellow, orange, and red? If you do, you must be an optimist, a leader, and an active person who enjoys life, people and excitement. Do you prefer grays and blues? Then you are probably quiet, shy and you would rather follow than lead. You tend to be a pessimist. At least, this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of color preference, as well as the effect that colors have on human beings. They tell us among other facts, that we do not choose our favorite color as we grow up — we are born with our preference. If you happen to love brown, you did so, as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.

Color does influence our moods ― there is no doubt about it. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing. A black bridge over the Thames River, near London, used to be the scene of more suicides than any other bridge in the area — until it was repainted green. The number of suicide attempts immediately fell sharply; perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

Light and bright colors make people not only happier but also more active. It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or gray.

21. It can be concluded from the passage that bright color lovers tend to be \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A) quiet | B) active | C) depressive | D) pessimistic |

1. The author regards the psychologists’ findings as \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A) groundless | B) doubtful | C) reasonable | D) unusual |

1. According to the psychologists, a person’s color preference \_\_\_\_\_.

A) is formed as he grows up

B) is acquired through experience

C) is decided by his surroundings

D) is possessed from birth

1. The example of the bridge is used to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) people tend to kill themselves by jumping from bridges

B) color can affect people’s moods to a great degree

C) the bridge should have been repainted earlier

D) certain color can kill people sometimes

1. The notion that machines painted orange can reduce the risk of accidents \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) is a well-accepted fact

B) remains to be proved

C) is an illusion of workers

D) is a good wish of scientists

***Passage Two***

Female applicants to postdoctoral positions in *geosciences* (地球科学) were nearly half as likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, compared with their male counterparts. Christopher Intagliata reports.

As in many other fields, gender bias is widespread in the sciences. Men score higher starting salaries, have more *mentoring* (指导), and have better odds of being hired. Studies show they’re also perceived as more competent than women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields. And new research reveals that men are more likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, too.

“Say, you know, this is the best student I’ve ever had,” says Kuheli Dutt, a social scientist and diversity officer at Columbia University’s Lamont campus. “Compare those excellent letters with a merely good letter: ‘The candidate was productive, or intelligent, or a solid scientist or something that’s clearly solid praise,’ but nothing that singles out the candidate as exceptional or one of a kind.”

Dutt and her colleagues studied more than 1,200 letters of recommendation for postdoctoral positions in geoscience. They were all edited for gender and other identifying information, so Dutt and her team could assign them a score without knowing the gender of the student. They found that female applicants were only half as likely to get outstanding letters, compared with their male counterparts. That includes letters of recommendation from all over the world, and written by, yes, men and women. The findings are in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

Dutt says they were not able to evaluate the actual scientific qualifications of the applicants using the data in the files. But she says the results still suggest women in geoscience are at a potential disadvantage from the very beginning of their careers starting with those less than outstanding letters of recommendation.

“We’re not trying to assign blame or criticize anyone or call anyone conscious sexist. Rather, the point is to use the results of this study to open up meaningful dialogues on implicit gender bias, be it at a departmental level or an institutional level or even a discipline level.” That may lead to some recommendations for the letter writers themselves.

1. What do we learn about applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences?

A) There are many more men applying than women.

B) Chances for women to get the positions are scarce.

C) More males than females are likely to get outstanding letters of recommendation.

D) Male applicants have more interest in these positions than their female counterparts.

1. What do studies about men and women in scientific research show?

A) Women engaged in postdoctoral work are quickly catching up.

B) Men are believed to be better able to excel in STEM disciplines.

C) Fewer women are applying for postdoctoral positions due to gender bias.

D) Women who are keenly interested in STEM fields are often exceptional.

1. What do the studies find about the recommendation letters for women applicants?

A) They are hardly ever supported by concrete examples.

B) They contain nothing that distinguishes the applicants.

C) They provide objective information without exaggeration.

D) They are often filled with praise for exceptional applicants.

1. What did Dutt and her colleagues do with the more than 1,200 letters of recommendation?

A) They deleted all information about gender.

B) They assigned them randomly to reviewers.

C) They asked unbiased scholars to evaluate them.

D) They invited women professionals to edit them.

1. What does Dutt aim to do with her study?

A) Raise recommendation writers’ awareness of gender bias in their letters.

B) Open up fresh avenues for women post-doctors to join in research work.

C) Alert women researchers to all types of gender bias in the STEM disciplines.

D) Start a public discussion on how to raise women’s status in academic circles.

***Passage Three***

Many people hope that the whole world will one day speak a common language. Over the years, people have made up new languages with this aim. At least six hundred languages have been developed in the search for a language which all human beings would be able to speak. The most famous one, Esperanto (世界语), was the idea of Ludwig Zamenhof, a doctor in Warsaw. He published a book about his new language in 1887. To encourage people to learn the new language, he made it as simple as possible.

Esperanto has never been accepted as an official world language, but it has been suggested as an auxiliary (辅助的) language. By 1950 it had been taught to one and a half million speakers, and it was spoken in six hundred schools. Today Esperanto is spoken by about eight million people, and more than one hundred newspapers and magazines in the language are published regularly throughout the world. Thousands of books have been written in Esperanto, including those translated from other languages.

Today the need for a new auxiliary language like Esperanto seems less obvious. Throughout this century English has grown more and more important. It has become a second language for many millions of people. The fact that more are learning English shows that the use of English is still growing worldwide. No one would deny the usefulness of a world language, but not many people think that Esperanto is likely to play such a role.

1. Over the years, people have made up new languages in the hope that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) people can understand each other better

B) people will learn a foreign language better

C) people will be able to speak several languages

D) all people will be able to speak a common language.

1. Zamenhof made the new language as simple as possible because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) he wanted people to learn it slowly

B) he wanted everyone to speak it without any difficulty

C) he hoped more and more people would be willing to learn it

D) he hoped it would be accepted as an official world language

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true of Esperanto?

A) It was once used as an official language.

B) It has been suggested as an auxiliary language.

C) It is spoken today by many millions of people.

D) Many newspapers are published in Esperanto regularly in the world.

1. Which of the following is NOT true of English?

A) It has become more and more important.

B) It is less popular than Esperanto.

C) The use of English is growing worldwide.

D) It has become a second language for many millions of people.

1. What is the best title of the passage?

A) A talk about the world language.

B) The language made by one man.

C) English as a second language for everyone.

D) Esperanto — a better language than English.

***Passage Four***

Google researchers have used artificial intelligence (AI) to teach robots how to move like real animals (in this case, dogs). They describe their experiment in a blog released this week.

“First, we describe how robots can learn to move like a real animal by imitating their motions like running slowly and hopping. Then, we discuss a system for automating the training of moving skills in the real world, which allows robots to learn to walk on their own,” shared in the blog Xue Bin (Jason) Peng, Student Researcher and Sehoon Ha, Research Scientist, Robotics at Google.

They made this breakthrough by using something called reinforcement learning (RL). They began by taking a reference video recorded from an animal and using RL to get the robot to imitate an animal’s movement.

“By providing the system with different reference motions, we are able to train an animal-shaped robot to perform a different set of behaviors, ranging from fast walking to hops and turns. The policies are trained primarily in simulation (模拟), and then transferred to the real world using a space adaptation technique that can efficiently adapt a policy using only a few minutes of data from the real robot.” wrote the researchers in their blog.

However, it is a well-known fact that simulators provide a poor approximation of the real world, meaning that simulations don’t perform well in reality. So the researchers decided to use a sample-efficient space adaptation technique.

They did so by introducing an element of randomness to the physical parameters (参数) used in the simulation by varying physical quantities, such as the robot’s mass and friction. This resulted in a machine learning model that could account for all kinds of small changes and the complications they create.

The end result is a robot that moves like a real dog. This kind of work is very important as it can open opportunities to use robots to do complicated tasks in the real world.

36. What is Google researchers’ experiment about?

A) Training robots to move like a real dog.

B) Making a running dog video with AI tech.

C) Developing the first AI dog-like robot.

D) Designing a new AI device to make robots.

37. How did the researchers make the breakthrough?

A) By using bionic technology.

B) By using 3-D printing tech.

C) By employing the method of RL.

D) By applying the 5G technology.

38. Why did researchers decide to use a sample-efficient space adaptation

technique?

A) Because they hated to experiment on animals.

B) Because they intended to reduce research cost.

C) Because the robotic technology was unable to update.

D) Because simulators don’t simulate the real world well

39. What have researchers taken into account to simulate the reality?

A) The color and sound of the robot.

B) The mass and friction of the robot.

C) The light and the space of the lab.

D) The competence of the operator.

40. Why is the new technology Google developed so important?

A) Because it has shed new light on cloning technology.

B) Because it has opened chances for us to control robots.

C) Because it can promote the application of robotic technology.

D) Because it can enable robots to do fewer tasks in the laboratory.

**Section Ⅲ Translation (10 points)**

**Directions:** Translate the following passage into Chinese.

People have a wide range of views about friendship. Some think friendship demands loyalty; others think it carries no obligations at all. One man says long friendships have changed his life, and in some way they have been more important than his marriage; another thinks the great thing about having friends is that you can always drop the old ones, because there are new ones around every corner. One woman says she would die for her friends; a younger woman says that all her friendships make her life easier here and now. What’s interesting about these attitudes is that they aren’t expressed out loud.

**参考答案**

**Section I Cloze** **( 20×0.5=10 points )**

1-5 ADCBB 6-10 DACCA 11-15 BDBAC 16-20 DBCDB

**Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension ( 20×2=40 points )**

21-25) BCDBA 26-30) CBBAA 31-35 DCABA 36-40 ACDBC

**Section Ⅲ Translation(10 points )**

人们对友情有各种各样的看法。有些人认为友情需要忠诚；有些人认为友情里完全没有义务一说。一位男士表示拥有长久的友情已经改变了他的生活，在某种程度上，友情比他的婚姻更重要；另一位男士认为拥有朋友的美好之处就在于我们总能够甩开旧朋友，因为人生处处会碰到新的朋友。一位女士说她能为朋友而死；另一位年轻一点的女士则表示，她所有的友情都让她此时此刻的生活变得更便利。很有意思的是，以上这些态度人们是不会大声说出来的。