

## 北京市首都师范大学附属中学2021-2022年高二上册期末考试英语免费试卷完整版

### 1. 完形填空

“We didn’t really find a good role model of any country doing things sustainably,” says Daniel O’Neill at the University of Leeds, UK. “We need to do things in a completely different way if we are to have any hope of achieving a good life for all people on the planet.”

O’Neill and his colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ each country’s sustainability by adding up how it used, produced or affected seven things. These were water, phosphorus, nitrogen, carbon dioxide emissions, land use change, ecological footprint and material consumption.

The team also used 11 measures to assess whether citizens had good lives. Some were basic needs or expectations like nutrition, access to energy and long life expectancy. The others \_\_\_\_\_ social stability, like income, education, equality, social support and employment prospects.

A(n) ideal country would score zero for resource overshoot and 11 for citizen well-being: everyone’s needs would be met and no natural resources destroyed.

Rich countries overshoot their limits to feed their lifestyles. “The USA transgresses(超越) all seven planetary boundary indicators, but ... scores relatively \_\_\_\_\_ on the social targets, achieving nine out of 11,” says team member Julia Steinberger at the University of Leeds. The UK did \_\_\_\_\_ breaking five boundaries, but reaching eight social targets. “They could be described as ‘well-off over-consumers’,” she says.

However, South Africa transgresses the same natural boundaries as the UK, but \_\_\_\_\_ only one social target: nutrition. It is a “dysfunctional over-consumer”, says Steinberger, “because its consumption doesn’t seem to result in a better life”. Some poor countries, like Malawi and Senegal, keep within planetary boundaries, but reach none of the social targets.

A few countries are better at balancing well-being and \_\_\_\_\_. They include Sri Lanka—which goes beyond no natural limits—Vietnam and Moldova. \_\_\_\_\_, none meets all the well-being targets.

“The \_\_\_\_\_ provides a critical reminder of the tremendous challenge facing humanity,” says Johan Rockstrom of Stockholm University in Sweden.

“We can no longer balance that simply letting the market decide what is best for us will lead to anything but disaster,” says Steinberger.

O’Neill’s team says poorer countries should \_\_\_\_\_ basic needs, which can be met without overshooting limits. Citizens of rich countries should rethink what they need. “Life satisfaction” scores improved only marginally for every ecological limit broken, so scaling back on luxuries could have big environmental benefits.

“Some of the strongest determinants of life satisfaction are good health; strong family and community relationships; economic security in the form of employment or higher incomes; and relative rather than absolute \_\_\_\_\_ with respect to the rest of one’s society,” says Steinberger. “There’s a lot we can learn about how to move to lower material forms of life satisfaction.”

【1】 A.kept B.criticised C.praised D.rated

【2】 A.endangered B.promoted C.reflected D.changed

【3】 A.highly B.lowly C.disappointingly D.unexpectedly

【4】 A.well B.similarly C.creatively D.otherwise

【5】 A.misses B.cancels C.sets D.achieves

【6】 A.reliability B.independence C.sustainability D.productivity