

管理类联考英语

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Section I Use of English

Text one

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? Because humans have an inherent need to 1 uncertainty, according to a recent study in Psychological Science. The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will 2 to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will 3.

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested students' willingness to 4 themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one 5 each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would 6 an electric shock when clicked.

Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified; another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified 7 left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would 8. Subsequent experiments reproduced this effect with other stimuli, 9 the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

The drive to 10 is deeply rooted in humans, much the same as the basic drives for 11 or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago. Curiosity is often considered a good instinct-it can 12 new scientific advances, for instance-but sometimes such 13 can backfire. The insight that curiosity can drive you to do 14 things is a profound one. Unhealthy curiosity is possible to 15, however. In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to 16 how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to 17 to see such an image. These results suggest that imagining the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor. Thinking about long-term 20 is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity." Hsee says. In other words, don't read online comments.

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|------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A.resolve | B.protect | C.discuss | D.ignore |
| 2. A.refuse | B.wait | C.seek | D.regret |
| 3. A.rise | B.last | C.mislead | D.hurt |
| 4. A.alert | B.tie | C.expose | D.treat |
| 5. A.message | B.trial | C.review | D.concept |
| 6. A.remove | B.weaken | C.deliver | D.interrupt |
| 7. A.Unless | B.If | C.Though | D.When |
| 8. A.happen | B.continue | C.disappear | D.change |
| 9. A.rather than | B.such as | C.regardless of | D.owing to |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 10. A.disagree | B.forgive | C.forget | D.discover |
| 11. A.pay | B.marriage | C.food | D.schooling |
| 12. A.begin with | B.rest on | C.learn from | D.lead to |
| 13. A.withdrawal | B.inquiry | C.persistence | D.diligence |
| 14. A.self-destructive | B.self-reliant | C.self-evident | D.self-deceptive |
| 15. A.resist | B.define | C.replace | D.trace |
| 16. A.predict | B.overlook | C.design | D.conceal |
| 17. A.remember | B.choose | C.promise | D.pretend |
| 18. A.relief | B.plan | C.outcome | D.duty |
| 19. A.whether | B.why | C.where | D.how |
| 20. A.limitations | B.investments | C.strategies | D.consequences |

Text two

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have 21 that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually 22. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 23 among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an 24 of good health.

Of even greater 25 is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined 26 body mass index, or BMI. BMI 27 body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, 28, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such numerical standards seem 29, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, 30 others with a low BMI may be in poor 31. For example, many collegiate and professional football players 32 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a 33 BMI.

Today we have a(an) 34 to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes 35 in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes 36 with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. 37 very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes toward obesity, 38 in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity 39. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama launched a high-visibility campaign 40 childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

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|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 21. A.denied | B.concluded | C.doubled | D.ensured |
| 22. A.protective | B.dangerous | C.sufficient | D.troublesome |
| 23. A.Instead | B.However | C.Likewise | D.Therefore |
| 24. A.indicator | B.objective | C.origin | D.example |
| 25. A.impact | B.relevance | C.assistance | D.concern |
| 26. A.in terms of | B.in case of | C.in favor of | D.in respect of |
| 27. A.measures | B.determines | C.equals | D.modifies |
| 28. A.in essence | B.in contrast | C.in turn | D.in part |
| 29. A.complicated | B.conservative | C.variable | D.straightforward |
| 30. A.so | B.while | C.since | D.unless |
| 31. A.shape | B.spirit | C.balance | D.taste |
| 32. A.start | B.qualify | C.retire | D.stay |
| 33. A.strange | B.changeable | C.normal | D.constant |
| 34. A.option | B.reason | C.opportunity | D.tendency |
| 35. A.employed | B.pictured | C.imitated | D.monitored |
| 36. A.compared | B.combined | C.settled | D.associated |
| 37. A.Even | B.Still | C.Yet | D.Only |
| 38. A.despised | B.corrected | C.ignored | D.grounded |
| 39. A.discussions | B.businesses | C.policies | D.studies |
| 40. A.for | B.against | C.with | D.without |

——答案&解析——

Text one

1.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。前面的句子提出问题，为什么人们会读互联网的负面评论和明显很让人伤心的其它事情呢？”随后作者给出答案，“因为人们都有怎样不确定性的内在需求。”根据选项 **resolve**（解决），**protect**（保护），**discuss**（讨论），**ignore**（忽略）可知，本题选 A。

2.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。由前一句可知，这种想要知道某件事的内在需求很强烈，以致于人们会怎么样来满足好奇心即使已经知道答案会很令人难受。根据选项 **refuse**（拒绝），**wait**（等待），**seek**（寻找），**regret**（后悔）可知，本题选 C。

3.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。句子开头提出的问题是人们会阅读负面新闻和令人伤心的事情，所以这些事情都是很令人难过的。根据选项 **rise**（提高），**last**（持续），**misled**（误导），**hurt**（使受伤）可知，本题选 D。

4.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。而且这个动词跟 to 搭配，所以代入四个选项 alert（使警觉），tie（拴，绑），expose（暴露，显露），treat（对待），根据语境和词义，C 最为恰当。所以本题选 C。

5.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。本段段首提到 in a series of four experiments，说明是在“实验”的语境。结合四个选项，message（信息），trial（实验），review（复习），concept（观念），只有 B 选项和本语境相符合。所以本题选 B。

6.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。本句在说“一半的笔在点击时会发出电击”。这个动词是需要与 an electric shock 搭配的。deliver:发送，传送，所以本题选 C。

7.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少与时间相关的连词。根据句意可知，有 27 名学生被告知哪些笔已通电；另有 27 名学生被告知只有一些笔在单独留在房间时通电。unless（除非），if（如果），though（虽然，尽管）。所以本题选 D。

8.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。空格处所在句子在说那些不知道哪些会触电的学生，比那些不知道会发生什么的学生，点击了更多的笔，并引起了更多的触电。所以这里应该是会发生什么。continue（持续），disappear（消失），change（改变）。所以选 A。

9.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少介词。逗号前在讲“随后的实验用其他刺激重现了这种效果”，rather than（而不是），such as（例如），regardless of（不管），owing to（由于）。空格后的句子是例子，所以本题选 B。

10.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。通过前文的例子可知，是好奇心驱使他们这么做。因为好奇心，所以想去发现。disagree（不同意），forgive（原谅），forget（忘记），discover（发现）。所以这里应该选 D，

11.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。or 是并列连词，所以 or 前也应该是名词，与 shelter 并列。这些应该是基本的本能需求。pay（薪水），marriage（婚姻），schooling（教育）。所以此处选 C。

12.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。空格所在句子在说好奇心通常被认为是一种很好的本能，它能导致新的科学

进步。begin with（以...开始），rest on（依赖于），learn from（从...学习）。所以应该涉及到因果关系的动词，所以本题选 D。

13.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。can 缺主语，所以应该是名词形式。但是会产生事与愿违的不良(或危险)后果，而好奇心涉及最多的应该是 inquiry（询问、质疑）之类的。Withdrawal（撤退），persistence（锲而不舍），diligence（勤奋）。所以本题选 B。

14.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少形容词。由前一句可知，好奇心可能也会引发不好的事情。所以此处可能是不好的事情或结果，所以本题在 A 和 D 中选。但是这里并未涉及到欺骗。self-destructive（自毁的），self-reliant（自立的），self-evident（不言而喻的），self-deceptive（自我欺骗的）。所以本题选 A。

15.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。这句话说，然而，不健康的好奇心可能如何。resist（抵制），define（定义），replace（代替），trace（追踪）。根据语意搭配，可知本题选 A。

16.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。通过后文的 after 能看出这个事情并没有发生。predict（预测），overlook（忽略），design（设计），conceal（隐藏）。因此选 A。

17.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。因为此处还在讲实验，那些认看还是不看是一个选择，所以选 choose。remember（记住），choose（选择），promise（答应），pretend（假装）。故选 B。

18.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。根据前面的 results 可知，这里也是应该根据结果来看的。relief（宽慰），plan（计划），outcome（结果），duty（义务）。所以选 C。

19.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少连词。此处要表达的是否值得。whether（是否），why（为何），where（哪里），how（如何）。所以本题选 A

20.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。句意：思考长期的后果是减少好奇心可能带来的负面影响的關鍵。limitations（限制），investments（投资），strategies（策略）。故选 D。

Text two

21.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。Have/has+动词过去分词形式构成现在完成时。第一句话是在陈述一个观点。而这个观点是由一些研究得出的，所以本题选B项conclude（得出结论）更为合适。deny（否认）、double（加倍）和ensure（保证）代入均不符文意。故选B。

22.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少形容词作表语。Is是系动词，后面缺少表语。前面在说结论是“与超重的人相比，正常体重的人患某些疾病的风险更高。”所以可知，相比较而言，超重的人会更安全些。（protective保护的）。dangerous（危险的）、sufficient（足够的）和troublesome（讨厌的）代入均不符题意。所以本题选A项。

23.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少副词。前一句在举例说“较重的女性比较瘦的女性更不容易出现缺钙。”后面在说解释超重对老人健康的益处。所以这里是相似的道理，是承接关系，Likewise（类似地）。所以本题选C。

24.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。an是冠词，后面跟名词。indicator（标志；迹象）、objective（目标）、origin（起源）和example（例子）代入句子，indicator更符合句意。句意：同样，在老年人中，超重通常是健康的一个指标。所以本题选A。

25.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。Greater是形容词比较级，形容词修饰名词。而且这个名词需要做主语。前前文已经说到超重事实上有利健康，但是又面临一个问题，到底如何去定义超重，而这个问题是大家所怎样的；将四个选项代入题中，A: impact（影响）；B: relevance（相关）；C: assistance（帮助）；D: concern（关注），只有D选项符合题意，即需要更加关注的是对肥胖的定义，其他选项均不符合题意，所以本题选D。

26.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少介词短语。从前一句可知很难定义超重，这句承接上一句描述如何定义超重，而从后文也可知BMI为衡量健康的一个指标，将四个选项代入：A. in terms of就...而言，依据，例如in terms of theory在理论上；B. in case of以防，万一，C. in favor of支持，赞成，D. in respect of关于。肥胖通常根据体质指数，或BMI来定义。故正确答案为A。

27.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。这里是用文字叙述了BMI指数的计算方法，也就是一个数学公式。它们之间的关系应该是相等的，A. measures测量，B. determines决定，C. equals等于，D. modifies修改。Equal相当于数学符号里的“=”，即BMI等于体重除以升高的平方。属于固定用法。故正确答案为C。

28.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少副词。A. in essence 本质上, B. in contrast 相反地, C. in turn 依次, D. in part 部分地, 本句描述了肥胖程度是依次增加的, 即中度肥胖, 重度肥胖和极度肥胖, 将四个选项代入, 肥胖依次分成中度肥胖、重度肥胖和极度肥胖。故正确答案为 C。

29. 【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少形容词。seem 是系动词, 后面跟形容词。上一段最后一句明确把肥胖分为了几类, 看似很直接了当。但是其实并不是那么直接。A “复杂”不正确; B 选项 “保守”, 用于描述一种数学公式, 不恰当; C. variable 多变的, 前后文都未提及相关内容, 所以 C 选项也不正确, D 选项 straightforward 表示 “直截了当地, 直观地”, 即虽然这样的数字标准看起来很直观, 实际上不是的。故正确答案为 D。

30. 【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少连词。逗号前后是两个完整的句子, 所以中间需要连词。从前半句我们可以看出, 有些人的 BMI 指数很高, 应属于体重肥胖的人, 但事实上身材正好, 这里说明的是反常的现象, 后半句是其他人的 BMI 指数较低, 可能_____较差。前后属于转折关系, A. so 因此; B. while 然而; C. since 既然; D. unless 除非; 四个选型中只有 B 选项表转折, 故为正确答案为 B。

31. 【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。Poor 是形容词, 后面跟名词。A. shape 形状, 身材, 例如, out of shape 变形, 身体不健康; B. spirit 精神, 例如, a spirit of public service 为公众服务的精神; C. balance 平衡, 例如 the balance of ecosystem, 生态平衡; D. taste 味道, 品味; A 选项 shape 为身材的意思, 故正确答案为 A。

32. 【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。此处缺少谓语动词。本句举例是为了证明前一句话的观点, 即有一些人 BMI 很高, 实际上身材正好, 而有些人 BMI 很低, 但身材却不佳。A. start 开始; B. qualify 符合, 达标; C. retire 退休; D. stay 保持, 停留, 只有 qualify 符合题意。另外, qualify...as 是固定搭配, 意为符合...的标准和要求。所以应该是一些专业足球运动员虽然体脂率很低, 却被认定是肥胖。所以本题选 B。

33. 【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少形容词。a 是冠词, BMI 是名词, 中间缺少形容词。”意思相反, 即骨架小的人脂肪过高, 但是却不是肥胖, 即 BMI 指数正常; 如果只看这一句话, 可从 but 知道与前半句构成转折关系, 即骨架小的人体脂过高, 但是 BMI 怎么样? 为了构成转折关系, 只能是 BMI 低或者正常, 而四个选项中, A. strange (奇怪的); B. changeable (变化多端的); C. normal (正常的); D. constant (不变的), 只有 C 选项符合题意, 所以本题选 C。

34. 【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。Label (贴标签) 在本句中作动词, 与后面的 as 构成短语 label...as...将...称作; 本句是段首的中心句, 后文分别从新闻媒体, 固有成见, 不同行业与校园孩童等方面阐述了人们对肥胖的偏见。表明人们有将肥胖视为耻辱的倾向。代入四个选项, A. option (选择); B. reason (原因); C. opportunity

(机会); D.tendency (倾向), 常用词组为 have a tendency to do sth. : 有一种倾向做某事。根据语境和词义, 所以本题选 D。

35.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。“肥胖的人有时候在媒体中, 脸被打上了马赛克。”从“脸被打上了马赛克”可知, 肥胖的人肯定出现在媒体中, 四个选项一一代入: A.employed (雇佣); B.pictured (刻画, 描写); C.imitated (模仿); D.monitored (监控)。首先肯定可以排除 A 和 C, 媒体中出现的肥胖的人不可能是被雇佣或被模仿, 前后文没有任何与之相关的内容, 与中整篇文章中的中心也不符, 所以排除 A 和 C。monitored 为监控意思, 与 media (媒体) 搭配不当, picture (刻画, 描写) 描述更符合题意, 媒体中出现的肥胖的人也可说是媒体刻画的肥胖者, 脸被打上了马赛克。所以本题选 B。

36.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少形容词。这个形容需要与 with 搭配。A.compare with (与...相比); B.combine... with... (把...与...结合起来); C.settle with (与...清算; 和...和解); D.associate...with... (将...和...相联系); D 选项更符合题意, 即与肥胖相关的陈词滥调包括懒惰, 缺乏意志力, 没有雄心壮志, 故正确答案为 D。

37.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少副词。该句意思为: 小孩子蔑视超重的人, 而且对身材的嘲笑一直是学校的一个问题。此句是前句的逻辑关联, 前句中提到教师、员工和健康专家都对肥胖有偏见, 后半句是前半句意思的加深, 不仅是教师和专家, 甚至是小孩都对肥胖有偏见, 表示递进关系。因此四个选项中 A.Even (甚至); B.Still (仍然); C.Yet (然而); D.Only (只有); A 项常用来表示递进, 所以本题选 A。

38.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少形容词。本句没有出现任何转折词, 说明空前后所表达的意思是一致的, 而现在要填入一个词, 说明对肥胖的消极态度和对健康的关注之间的关系, 从逻辑上看, 不难看出, 对肥胖的消极态度是出于对健康的考虑, 四个选项中 A.despised (鄙视); B.corrected (矫正); C.ignored (忽视); D.grounded (基于), 根据语境“基于对健康的关注”, 所以本题选 D。

39.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。对肥胖的消极态度, 基于对健康的关注, 激发了很多反肥胖的什么? 解答此题需要联系后文, 从禁止含糖饮料、制定了减肥和保持健康的计划, 可知这是一系列为了反对肥胖而采取的政策, 浏览四个选项, A.discussions (讨论); B.businesses (商业); C.policies (政策); D.studies (研究), 只有 C 项符合题意, 激发了很多反肥胖的政策。所以本题选 C。

40.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少介词。根据“甚至声称这是我们国家最严重的安全威胁”可知, 米歇尔·奥巴马应该持反对肥胖的态度。A.for (为了); B.against (反对); C.with (有) D.without (没有), B 项符合题意, 所以本题选 B。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text one

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers — but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but “we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in,” said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the “Ruby on Rails” language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn — how to think logically through a problem and organize the results — apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers — in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes — for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want — the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that — the better.

41. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to ().

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. complete future job training | B. remodel the way of thinking |
| C. formulate logical hypotheses | D. perfect artwork production |

42. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their ().

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| A. experience | B. academic backgrounds |
|---------------|-------------------------|

C.career prospects

D.interest

43. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will () .

A.help students learn other computer languages

B.have to be upgraded when new technologies come

C.need improving when students look for jobs

D.enable students to make big quick money

44. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to () .

A.compete with a future army of programmers

B.stay longer in the information technology industry

C.become better prepared for the digitalized world

D.bring forth innovative computer technologies

45. The word "coax" (Para 6) is closest in meaning to () .

A.challenge

B.persuade

C.frighten

D.misguide

Text two

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens---a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands---once lent red to the often gray landscape of the mid-western and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)decided to formally list the bird as threatened "The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation," said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the "threatened" tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservations approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowner or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat, USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state' agencies, the job of monitoring progress. "Overall, the idea is to let 'states' remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalist say it doesn't go far

enough. “The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction,” says biologist Jay Lininger.

46. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie as threatened is ()

- A. its drastically decreased population
- B. the underestimate of the grassland acreage
- C. a desperate appeal from some biologists
- D. the insistence of private landowners

47. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it ()

- A. was a give-in to governmental pressure
- B. would involve fewer agencies in action
- C. granted less federal regulatory power
- D. went against conservation policies

48. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they ()

- A. agree to pay a sum for compensation
- B. volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
- C. offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
- D. promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

49. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species in ()

- A. the federal government
- B. the wildlife agencies
- C. the landowners
- D. the states

50. Jay Lininger would most likely support ()

- A. industry groups
- B. the win-win rhetoric
- C. environmental groups
- D. the plan under challenge

Text three

While fossil fuels- coal, oil, gas- still generate roughly 85 percent of the world's energy supply, It's clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world. They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund clean energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels - especially coal - as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source, But that message did not play well with

many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation - and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

The question "what happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there's a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up—perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does—or doesn't do—to promote alternative energy may mean less and less a time of a global shift in thought.

51. The word "plummeting"(Para.2)is closest in meaning to ().

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A.stabilizing | B.changing |
| C.falling | D.rising |

52. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America ().

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A.is progressing notably | B.is as extensive as in Europe |
| C.faces many challenges | D.has proved to be impractical |

53. It can be learned that in Iowa, ().

- | | |
|---|--|
| A.wind is a widely used energy source | B.wind energy has replaced fossil fuels |
| C.tech giants are investing in clean energy | D.there is a shortage of clean energy supply |

54. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6? ().

- | | |
|--|---|
| A.Its application has boosted battery storage. | B.It is commonly used in car manufacturing. |
| C.Its continuous supply is becoming a reality. | D.Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult. |

55. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy ().

- | | |
|---|---|
| A.will bring the US closer to other countries | B.will accelerate global environmental change |
| C.is not really encouraged by the US government | D.is not competitive enough with regard to its cost |

Text four

"Reskilling" is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future in which a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind. We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain. Research by the World Economic Forum finds that on average 42 percent of the "core skills" within job roles will change by 2022. That is a very

short timeline.

The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company that decided to do massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy. Other companies had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy, though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February, at 3.5 United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.

Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden: When forced to furlough 90 percent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff. The effort was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish university.

56. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests () .

- | | |
|--|---|
| A.an increase in full-time employment | B.an urgent demand for new job skills |
| C.a steady growth of job opportunities | D.a controversy about the "core skills" |

57.AT&T is cited to show () .

- | | |
|--|---|
| A.an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy | B.an immediate need for government support |
| C.the importance of staff appraisal standards | D.the characteristics of reskilling program |

58. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada () .

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A.have driven up labour costs | B.have proved to be inconsistent |
| C.have met with fierce opposition | D.have appeared to be insufficient |

59. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was () .

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A.a call for policy adjustment | B.change in hiring practices |
| C.a lack of medical workers | D.a sign of economic recovery |

60. Scandinavian Airlines decided to () .

- | | |
|---|---|
| A.create job vacancies for the unemployed | B.prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs |
| C.retrain their cabin staff for better services | D.finance their staff's college education |

Text five

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

61. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that ().

- A. they think it academically misleading
- B. they have a lot of fun to expect in college
- C. it feels strange to do differently from others
- D. it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

62. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps ().

- A. keep students from being unrealistic
- B. lower risks in choosing careers
- C. ease freshmen's financial burdens
- D. relieve freshmen of pressures

63. The word "acclimation" (Para 3) is closest in meaning to ().

- A. adaptation
- B. application
- C. motivation
- D. competition

64. A gap year may save money for students by helping them ().

- A. avoid academic failures
- B. establish long-term goals

C.switch to another college

D.decide on the right major

65. The most suitable title for this text would be () .

A.In Favor of the Gap Year

B.The ABCs of the Gap Year

C.The Gap Year Comes Back

D.The Gap Year: A Dilemma

Text six

Our culture has caused most Americans to assume not only that our language is universal but that the gestures we use are understood by everyone. We do not realize that waving good-bye is the way to summon a person from the Philippines to one's side, or that in Italy and some Latin-American countries, curling the finger to oneself is a sign of farewell.

Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying Germany after World War II and marked them GIFT to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift" means poison in German. Moreover, we like to think of ourselves as friendly, yet we prefer to be at least 3 feet or an arm's length away from others. Latins and Middle Easterners like to come closer and touch, which makes Americans uncomfortable.

Our linguistic (语言上的) and cultural blindness and the casualness with which we take notice of the developed tastes, gestures, customs and languages of other countries, are losing us friends, business and respect in the world.

Even here in the United States, we make few concessions to the needs of foreign visitors. There are no information signs in four languages on our public buildings or monuments; we do not have multilingual (多语言的) guided tours. Very few restaurant menus have translations, and multilingual waiters, bank clerks and policemen are rare. Our transportation systems have maps in English only and often we ourselves have difficulty understanding them.

When we go abroad, we tend to cluster in hotels and restaurants where English is spoken. Then attitudes and information we pick up are conditioned by those natives—usually the richer—who speak English. Our business dealings, as well as the nation's diplomacy, are conducted through interpreters.

For many years, American dollars no longer buy all good things, and we are slowly beginning to realize that our proper role in the world is changing. A 1979 Harris poll reported that 55 percent of Americans want this country to play a more significant role in world affairs; we want to have a hand in the important decisions of the next century, even though it may not always be the upper hand.

66.It can be inferred that Americans being approached too closely by Middle Easterners would most probably () .

A.stand still

B.jump aside

C.step forward

D.draw back

67.The author gives many examples to criticize Americans for their () .

A.cultural self-centeredness

B.casual manners

C.indifference towards foreign visitors

D.arrogance towards other cultures

68. In countries other than their own most Americans () .

- A. are isolated by the local people
- B. are not well informed due to the language barrier
- C. tend to get along well with the natives
- D. need interpreters in hotels and restaurants

69. According to the author, Americans' cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance will () .

- A. affect their image in the new era
- B. cut themselves off from the outside world
- C. limit their role in world affairs
- D. weaken the position of the US dollar

70. The author's intention in writing this article is to make Americans realize that () .

- A. it is dangerous to ignore their foreign friends
- B. it is important to maintain their leading role in world affairs
- C. it is necessary to use several languages in public places
- D. it is time to get acquainted with other cultures

Text seven

Now let us look at how we read. When we read a printed text, our eyes move across a page in short, jerky movement. We recognize words usually when our eyes are still when they fixate. Each time they fixate, we see a group of words. This is known as the recognition span or the visual span. The length of time in which the eyes stop—the duration of the fixation—varies considerably from person to person. It also varies within any one person according to his purpose in reading and his familiarity with the text. Furthermore, it can be affected by such factors as lighting and tiredness.

Unfortunately, in the past, many reading improvement courses have concentrated too much on how our eyes move across the printed page. As a result of this misleading emphasis on the purely visual aspects of reading, numerous exercises have been devised to train the eyes to see more words at one fixation. For instance, in some exercises, words are flashed on to a screen for, say, a tenth or a twentieth of a second. One of the exercises has required students to fix their eyes on some central point, taking in the words on either side. Such word patterns are often constructed in the shape of rather steep pyramids so the reader takes in more and more words at each successive fixation. All these exercises are very clever, but it's one thing to improve a person's ability to see words and quite another thing to improve his ability to read a text efficiently. Reading requires the ability to understand the relationship between words. Consequently, for these reasons, many experts have now begun to question the usefulness of eye training, especially since any approach which trains a person to read isolated words and phrases would seem unlikely to help him in reading a continuous text.

71. The time of the recognition span can be affected by the following facts except () .

- A. one's familiarity with the text
- B. one's purpose in reading
- C. the length of a group of words
- D. lighting and tiredness

72. The author may believe that reading () .

- A. requires a reader to take in more words at each fixation
- B. requires a reader to see words more quickly

C.demands an deeply-participating mind

D.demands more mind than eyes

73. What does the author mean by saying “but it’s one thing to improve a person’s ability to see words and quite another thing to improve his ability to read a text efficiently.” in the second paragraph () ?

A.The ability to see words is not needed when an efficient reading is conducted.

B.The reading exercises mentioned can’t help to improve both the ability to see and to comprehend words.

C.The reading exercises mentioned can’t help to improve an efficient reading.

D.The reading exercises mentioned has done a great job to improve one’s ability to see words.

74. Which of the following is NOT true? ()

A.The visual span is a word or a group of words we see each time.

B.Many experts began to question the efficiency of eye training.

C.The emphasis on the purely visual aspects is misleading.

D.The eye training will help readers in reading a continuous text.

75. The tune of the author in writing this article is () .

A.critical

B.neutral

C.pessimistic

D.optimistic

Text eight

The Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) finds that women gardeners' voices speed up the growth of tomato plants much more than men's.

In an experiment, the research found that tomato plants grew up to two inches taller if they were sung to by a female rather than a male.

The most effective voice came from Sarah Darwin, whose greatgreat grandfather was the botanist (植物学家), Charles Darwin, one of the founding fathers of the RHS.

She read a passage from On the Origin of Species and beat nine other “voices”. Her plant grew nearly two inches taller than the best performing male and half an inch taller than her nearest competitor.

Colin Crosbie, Garden Manager at the RHS, said, “We just don't know why. It could be because they have a greater range of pitch (音高) and tone (音色) that affects the sound waves that hit the plant. Sound waves are an environmental effect just like rain or light.”

In the experiment, every plant was played a different voice, and the environmental conditions for all the plants remained the same throughout the experiment. To prove the results of the experiment, two plants were also left to grow in silence.

The results showed that women's plants rose by an inch more than men's and much more than the plants left in complete silence.

Miss Darwin said, “I'm not sure if it's my sweet tones or the text that I read from On the Origin of Species that made the plants listen, but either way, I think it is an honor to have such a voice, and especially fitting for me,

because for years I have been studying wild tomatoes at the Natural History Museum (NHM) in London. ”

76. What is the purpose of this passage? ()

- A.To prove that women are better gardeners than men.
- B.To explain which kind of voice is better for plant growth.
- C.To report the results of an experiment on tomato plants.
- D.To explain the reason for the experiment results.

77.How many tomato plants were chosen for this experiment? ()

- A.9
- B.10
- C.11
- D.12

78. What can we learn about Sarah Darwin? ()

- A.She is one of the founders of the RHS.
- B.She is very proud of her sweet voice.
- C.She discovered why her voice benefited plants.
- D.She will work at the NHM in London after the experiment.

79. What can be inferred from the passage? ()

- A.Sarah's nearest competitor was also a woman.
- B.Texts from On the Origin of Species can make plants grow faster.
- C.Men's voices have a greater range of pitch and tone than women's.
- D.Colin Crosbie predicted that women's voices were better for plants than men's.

80. Why were two plants left to grow in silence in the experiment? ()

- A.To make the results of the experiment trustworthy.
- B.To convince people that sound waves are better than rain and light.
- C.To help find out how many inches plants can grow with the help of voices.
- D.To prove that the environmental conditions for the plants remained the same.

——答案&解析——

41.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】根据 Cortina 定位到第二段前三句。Cortina 认为尽早接触计算机科学是有益的。第三句 It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. 译为在转变思维程序方面小孩不像年龄较大的学生一样困难，即 B. remodel the way of thinking 转变思维方式即为同义替换。故选 B。

42.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】根据关键词 Friedman 定位到第四段第二句 but 之后引号里面内容“我们试图让课程符合学生兴趣”，故而 D. interest 为正确答案。

43.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】题干问的是 Deborah Seehorn 认为在 Flatiron 这里所学到的技能将能怎么样，据此定位到第五段 But 处，和题干基本一致，该句指出“*But the skills they learn...apply to any coding language*”，意思是他们学到的技能可以应用于任何编码语言。对比答案选项，A 选项的意思是“*帮助学生*学习其他的计算机语言”属于原文定位处的同义替换。故选 A。

44.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】题干指出：根据最后一段，Flatiron 的学生被期望去干什么。据此定位到最后一段的 *These kids are going to be* 处，是题干的同义复现。定位句“*These kids are...be surrounded by computers for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think.....the better.*”，意思是学生们越早学越好。C 选项“*为数字化的未来做更好的准备*”是同义概述。故选 C。

45.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】结合上下文来解题。根据 coax 此单词，定位到最后一段最后一句“*how to coax the machine into producing what they want*”，考察固定搭配“*persuade...into...*”。A 选项挑战，B 选项劝服，C 选项使恐慌，D 选项误导。考生做题时一定要注意结合上下文来推测生词的词义，这是命题人的出题规律。故选 B。

46.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】根据关键词定位到第一段 But 前后关于 lesser prairie chickens 数量 2million 和 22,000 的强烈对比。此外第二段第二句“*the lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation*”都可以得知 A. *its drastically decreased population* 数量的急剧下降为正确答案。故选 A。

47.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此题是原因细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段第四句，*They had ..., a state that gives federal officials greater regulatory power.* 而 But 之后是截然相反的事实，即政府授予了更少的管理权。故而 C. *granted less federal regulatory powers* 为正确答案。故选 C。

48.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】题干问的是从第三段推出来：无意伤害的那些人是不会被检举的如果怎么样。根据题干定位到第三段首句“*it would not prosecute....as long as ...*”，题干中问的 if 即原文的 *as long as* 的同意替换，原文 *as long as* 的意思是：只要他们签署了计划。下一句说道，该计划要求个体和企业去支付基金。对应选项 A 选项“赞同支付赔偿”属于同义替换。故选 A。

49.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】根据关键词定位到第三段最后一句 *the idea is to let the“states”remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species, Ashe said.* 其中 *in the driver’s seat* 对应题干中的 *the leading role*，故而 D. *states* 为正确答案。故选 D。

50.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】题干问的是 Jay Lininger 最可能支持谁，大写人名定位到末段最后一句。最后一句提到：生物学家 Jay Lininger 说道，联邦政府要把责任推给导致鸟类灭绝的企业，显然是对政府和企业的反对。再往前看一句，指出：企业团体和政府部门观点一致，环境学家与其观点恰巧一致。因此，Jay Lininger 最支持环境团体的观点了。故选 C。

51.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】这是一道词义句意题，要想知道 plummeting 的意思，首先要回到原文找线索，即 plummeting 所在的句子以及上下句，由原文可知，plummeting 所在句子是在说现在例如风能和太阳能这样的可再生资源的的价格的问题，plummeting 是修饰可再生资源的价格的，接着二段最后一句就在用具体数字来证明可再生资源的成本在下降，如太阳能成本下降了百分之八十，风能也降到三分之一，由此可知，可再生资源的成本在下降，plummeting 的含义是下降的意思。所以选择 C: falling。

52.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】这是一道具体细节题，根据题干关键词定位至第三段第三句及第四句，意思是“在中国和欧洲等国家已经领先时，美国也在见证着巨大的改变。根据美国能源信息局报道，三月份，美国首次使用风能和太阳能产生了超过百分之十以上的能源。”这足以说明在美国，可再生能源的使用正在取得显著地进步。所以答案是 A。

53.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】这是一道细节推断题，根据题干关键词定位至第四段第三句，在爱荷华州，风力涡轮机点缀着这个州并提供了此州百分之三十六的电能，并且还吸引了像微软这样的科技巨头公司。因此可判断，在爱荷华州，风能是一种广泛使用的能源。所以答案是 A。

54.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】根据题干给出的段落位置，5-6 两段和主题词 clean energy，回到原文的第 5-6 段，第五段出现了 But 后讲到电池容量的提升 a boost in the storage，与 A 选项不符，因为并不是因果关系，故排除；B 选项说到广泛用在汽车制造业也不符合原文第六段第一句，原文只说这是由汽车制造商共同推动的，而并未说广泛应用，故排除；而 D 选项和原文第六段最后一句是语义相反的，故也排除；正确选项 C 是和这句话语义一致的，也是和全文主题一致的，故 C 为正确答案。

55.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】这是一道推断题，题干问“根据最后一段可以推断出来可再生能源怎么了”，回到原文最后一段第一句就表明尽管还有很长一段路要走，可再生能源发展的趋势在增强。后面也提到改变的节奏在加快，对 slowing 气候变化有 meaningful effect，所以可以看出 B 选项 accelerate...是不对的，D 选项中提到的价格不具有竞争力不在本段当中，也应排除。剩下的两个选项都提到了美国，就应该重点看最后一句，最后一句提到华盛顿政府做或不做什么都 may mean less and less...所以可以看出美国不应该是和其他国家更近，排除 A，所以选 C，美国不是真正支持可再生能源的。

56.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】根据题干 World Economic forum 回文定位到第一段定位句 "...finds that on average 42 percent of the 'core skills' within job roles will change...", 于此同时结合本句上一句 "...where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs..." 可以得知“对新的工作技能的迫切需求”，因此选 B。

57.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】根据题干 AT&T 回文定位到第二段“AT&T...decide to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy.”，并且例子前“let go of workers...and replace them..... That does not always happen”.可见，解决问题的关键是“再培训，而非解雇再雇佣”方法，因此 A 为正确答案。

58.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】根据题干 efforts in Canada...回文定位第二段尾部 efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best.加拿大和其他地方的努力可以说是徒劳的，在失业率高的地区，我们经常听到雇主乞求工，由此可知在解决技能不匹配上加拿大的努力是不足的。故选 D。

59.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】根据题干回文定位第三段：In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel. 在医疗领域，举一个明显的例子，大流行病意味着医生、护士和其他医务人员仍然明显短缺，所以选择 C 选项。

60.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】根据题干 Scandinavian Airlines 和 decide to 回文定位到最后一段 Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff”，“斯堪的纳维亚航空公司决定启动一个短期再培训项目，重新培训下岗工人，以支持医院员工”，因此 B 为正确答案。

61.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】定位首段首句，本句就有原因词 cause，给出两个原因：social pressure 和 increasingly high expectations，即社会压力和高速发展的社会对学生的高期望值。但是选项中，相近的是 B 项，可是 B 项说是学生对大学充满期待，不符合文意。根据解题规律，继续阅读，下一句揭示另一个原因 After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? 即 C 项。A 项“他们认为是学术性误导”，本段最后一句只是想表达学业间断年是“一件跟学术无关的事情”，并不是 misleading 误导。D 项“参加校外课程没有价值”是无中生有。故选 C。

62.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】定位第三段。本段讲了多种优点：better prepared for and perform better in college; preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most; lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new

environment. 即更好的为大学做准备, 培养独立性、责任感、适应能力, 这些往往都是大学新生倍感压力的方面, D 项“减少了大一新生的压力”正确。A 项“让学生远离不切实际”, B 项“降低职业选择的风险”, C 项“减轻新生的财务压力”在本段中都没有提及。

63.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】rather than 是表示肯前否后, 前后有语义的对立关系。focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.“更专注学术和活动, 而不是……”上文提到 Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment 学业间断年可以帮助适应新环境, 仍然是谈及适应性问题。B 项“申请”, C 项“动机”, D 项“竞争”都不符合文意。

64.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】定位尾段尾句。... help prevent stress and save money later on. 本句是对题干的重复, 读上句例子。switch to the nursing school from another department. 可看出是某大学转专业的例子。得出 D 项“选择正确专业”。A 项“避免学术失败”, 作者并未提及学业表现不佳的问题, B 项“建立长期目标”, C 项“转学”, 无中生有。

65.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】串联每段首句可以看出, 作者倾向于呼唤学业间断年的回归。A 项“支持学业间断年”, B 项“学业间断年的基本常识”, C 项“学业间断年的回归”。D 项“学业间断年的窘境”。

66.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】本题考查如果中东人太接近美国人, 大部分美国人的做法。由文章第 2 段提到, 我们喜欢和其他人保持至少 3 英尺或一臂之长的距离。但拉丁人和中东人却喜欢站得很近, 身体互相接触, 而这使美国人很不舒服。由此可推断, 如双方靠得太近, 美国人定会向后退。stand still: 站着不动; jump aside: 闪开; step forward: 向前走; draw back: 退缩, 后退。故 D 选项符合题意。

67.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】本题考查作者给出很多例子来批评美国人, 认为他们是怎样的。作者在文章的开篇就提出了论点, 即我们的文化观使大多数美国人认为自己的语言世界通用, 自己的手势人皆明白, 但这种观点是错误的。围绕此论点, 作者举出了几个例子反驳美国人这种以自我为中心的文化观。因此, A 选项符合题意。其余三项都是这种文化观所引起的后果。

68.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】本题考查在别的国家, 大部分美国人的处境。由文章第 5 段, 当我们出国时, 我们倾向于聚集在说英语的酒店和餐馆。然后, 我们获得的态度和信息会受到说英语的本地人(通常是比较富有的人)的影响。我们的商务往来, 以及国家的外交, 都是通过翻译进行的。可知 B 选项与文中所陈述的意思相符, 故正确。A 的信息在文中并没有提及, C 与文章所提及的观点相悖, D 与文中所给的意思不符。

69.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】本题考查作者认为，美国人的闭塞性和语言上的无知会导致怎样的后果。

由文章第6段和第7段提到，但这一切已成为过去，美元已不再能购买所有的好东西，美国人也开始慢慢地意识到他们在世界的地位正在改变。结合第3段提到的“在语言和文化上的盲目性……正使我们在世界上失去朋友、生意和人们的尊重”，可推断，美国人的作用已受到限制，C与文章所阐述的观点一致，故正确。A的信息在文章中并没有提及，B与文章所陈述的意思相悖；D只是一种次要的影响。

70.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】本题考查作者写这篇文章是为了让美国人意识到什么。

作者在文章的开篇就批评了大多数美国人心目中的一种错误的文化观，即美国的语言世界通用。接着又指出这种文化观所引起的语言和文化上的盲目性和随意性使美国人在世界上失去了朋友、生意和人们的尊重。美国在国际事物中的领先地位也正在失去。由此可看出作者的写作意图是要美国人克服这种文化上的盲目性，了解世界的文化。因此，D与作者的意图相符。

71.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】本题考查影响视觉广度的因素。由文章第一段可知，视觉广度与不同的人，不同的阅读目的，对材料的熟悉程度，光线、疲劳度均有关系。而与“一组词的长度”无关。故C选项符合题意。

72.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】本题考查作者认为阅读是怎样的。由文章第二段可知，阅读需要理解单词之间的关系。由于这些原因，许多专家现在开始质疑眼睛训练的用处，特别是任何训练一个人阅读孤立单词和短语的方法似乎都不可能帮助他阅读连续的文本。可知C选项所说的“阅读需要大脑的深度参与”符合题意。

73.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】本题考查对文中句子的理解。

从本句的句意及上下文的理解可知，提高人们看单词的能力只是一方面，它与提高人们有效阅读的能力是完全不同的。可知这些阅读练习并不能帮助提高有效的阅读能力。所以AB两项都不正确。作者没有对大脑和眼睛在阅读过程中的重要性进行对比，所以不选D。

74.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】本题考查关于文章错误的说法。由文章最后一句可知，很多专家开始质疑这些眼力训练的无用性，尤其是因为任何训练一个人如何来阅读孤立单词和短语的方法都将视为不可能帮助他理解整个文章。故D选项所说的“眼睛训练将帮助读者阅读连续的文本。”是错误的。

75.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】本题考查作者写本文的主要目的。本文主要说明了传统阅读训练的方法只重在提高视觉跨度内接受更多单词的能力，而这种训练在作者看来是一中徒劳，是一种误导，因为阅读需要的是理解单词之间关系的能力。所以作者对此也是批判性的态度。故A选项符合题意。

76.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】本题考查这篇文章的目的。由文章可知，文章报道了英国皇家园艺学会的一个新的研究结果：女性园艺工种植的番茄比男性园艺工种植的番茄生长速度快，但是这种现象的原因是什么在研究结果中并没有提到，排除D项所说的“解释实验结果的原因”。因此答案选C项“报道番茄植株的试验结果”。

77.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】本题考查实验选择的番茄植物的数量。文章第四段提到“她读了《物种起源》中的一段文章，击败了其他九个声音”，由此可知供研究的番茄是十株，在第六段中又提到“为了证明实验结果，还让两种植物安静地生长。”，那么一共有 $10+2=12$ 株用于实验。故D选项符合题意。

78.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】本题考查关于 Sarah Darwin 我们知道了什么。根据文章最后一段提到的，“不管怎样，我认为拥有这样的声音是一种荣幸，尤其适合我，因为多年来我一直在伦敦自然历史博物馆研究野生番茄。”可知B选项所说的“她为自己甜美的嗓音感到骄傲。”符合题意。

79.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】本题考查能从这篇文章中推断出的正确说法。根据第四段中“她读了《物种起源》中的一段文章，击败了其他九个声音，她的植株比表现最好的受男性声音影响的植株高出近2英寸，比最接近她的竞争对手高出半英寸。”根据第二段可知“在一项实验中，研究发现，如果由女性而不是男性来唱歌，番茄植株会长高两英寸。”由上可以推断出，与 Sarah 最接近的竞争对手是其他的女性的声音。故A选项符合题意。

80.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】本题考查实验中留下两株植物安静生长的原因。由文章第六段可知，在实验中，每个植物被播放不同的声音，所有植物所处的环境条件在整个实验过程中保持不变。为了证明实验结果，让两株植物安静地生长。可知A选项所说的“使实验结果可信。”符合题意。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part B

Text one

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs. There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. (10 points)

A.Be present

B.Just say it

- C. Ask for an opinion
- D. Find the “me too”
- E. Name, places, things
- F. Skip the small talk
- G. Pay a unique compliment

Five ways to make conversation with anyone

Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link.

You meet new people every day: the grocery worker, the cab driver, new people at work or the security guard at the door. Simply starting a conversation with them will form a link.

Here are five simple ways that you can make the first move and start a conversation with strangers.

81

Suppose you are in a room with someone you don't know and something within you says “ I want to talk with this person ” —this is something that mostly happens with all of us. You wanted to say something—the first word—but it just won't come out. It feels like it is stuck somewhere, I know the feeling and here is my advice just get it out.

Just think: that is the worst that could happen? They won't talk with you? Well, they are not talking with you now!

I truly believe that once you get that first word out everything else will just flow. So keep it simple. “Hi” , “Hey” or “ Hello” —do the best you can to gather all of the enthusiasm and energy you can, put on a big smile and say “Hi” .

82

It's a problem all of us face. you have limited time with the person that you want to talk with and you want to make this talk memorable.

Honestly, if we got stuck in the rut of “hi” , “hello” , “how are you?” and “what's going on?” you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation that's can make it so memorable.

So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.

83

When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. When you start conversation from there and then move outwards, you'll find all of a sudden that the conversation becomes a lot easier.

84

Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy on their phone, and if you ask for their attention you get the response “I can multitask” .

So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. Make eye contact, you can feel the conversation.

You all came into a conversation where you first met the person, but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their name. Isn't that awkward!

So remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to, the place they want to go, the things they like, the thing they hate—whatever you talk about.

When you remember such thing you can automatically become investor in their wellbeing. So they feel a responsibility to you to keep that relationship going.

That's it. Five amazing ways that you can make conversation with almost anyone. Every person is a really good book to read, or to have a conversation with!

Text two

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs. There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Pediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

"Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and confectionery could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centerpiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behavior.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before the 9pm and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. "If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes—by setting strict limits on advertising, product

placement and sponsorship of sports events," he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald's, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering "inducements" such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: "If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front."

He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals - areas within which takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said: "We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this."

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

	A. "fat taxes" should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's.
86. Andrew Lansley held that ____.	B. the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
87. Terence Stephenson agreed that ____.	C. "lecturing" was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
88. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that ____.	D. cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
89. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that ____.	E. the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change 4 Life campaign.
90. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that ____.	F. parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	G. the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

——答案&解析——

81. 【参考答案】B

【参考解析】该小标题需要涵盖其后三段的内容。第一段开始说到你想跟陌生人说话，但是想说话却说不出来（it just won't come out），随后直接出现我的建议——把话说出去（just get it out）。接下来的一段让人想象你说出话后的结局，再接下来一段讲以简单的你好开头也可以。所以本题选 B: Just say it（勇敢去说/说就行了）。

82. 【参考答案】F

【参考解析】该小标题需要涵盖其后三段的内容。其后第一段提出我们可能都会遇到的问题是仅有有限的时间跟某个人交谈，而且你想把这个谈话变得难忘。其后第二段提出如果你卡在了你好等类的词语，你可能就无法使对话变得难忘。其后第三段指出不要害怕问一些私人问题，因为你问了之后可能会发现人们很

愿意跟你分享。所以这三段在建议跳过短小交谈（也就是跳过你好这类的话语）。所以本题选 F。

83.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】根据其后的第一句可知，当你第一次遇见一个人时，努力找出你和那个人的共同点，这样你就可以从那一点开始建立谈话。所以是建议找出两个人的共同点。所以本题选 D。

84.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】其后第一段先举例，你跟别人讲心事时，别人分心干别的并且告诉你他可以同时做多件事。然后下一段“So”表明结论，人家跟你沟通，你要全心投入（wholeheartedly），有眼神交流，让别人觉得你确实在听这个对话。A 选项 Be present 与 Pay a unique compliment 意思相近。所以本题选 A。

85.【参考答案】E

【参考解析】段第一句其后第一句话就提到了你见过一些人聊了一次，但是一段时间后再次遇到，你却忘了这人的名字（name）。So 后面又提到记住一些细节，比如他们去过的或者想去的地点（places）和好恶的事情（things）等。所以本题选 E，名字，地点，事情（Name, places, things）。所以本题选 E。

86.【参考答案】E

【参考解析】文章第六段指出“He said that manufacturers of crisps and confectionery could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centerpiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness.”故 E 项与之相符合。

87.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】文章第七段指出 “If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes....”（我们甚至可以像对香烟一样对高热量的快餐食物），由此可推测，Stephenson 应该是赞成用香烟式的警告告诉孩子不良饮食的危害。D 项与之符合。

88.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】文章第六段指出“He has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behavior.”句意是：他还批评了厨师大腕儿备受瞩目的试图提高英国学校午餐质量的做法，他把其作为一个例子证明“教授”不是改变人们行为的最好做法。由此可知，Jamie 用的是“讲授”的方法试图提高英国学校午餐质量，C 项与之符合。

89.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】文章第十段指出“He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals – areas within which takeaways cannot open.”句意是：他还敦促议会在学校和医院实施“无快餐校区”计划，B 项与之符合。

90.【参考答案】G

【参考解析】文章第十一段指出“We need to create a new vision for public health ... This includes creating a new ‘responsibility deal’ with business...”句意是：我们需要为公共健康建立一个新的规划...这包括对商业创立一个新的责任制度...G项与之相符。

Section III Translation

91.Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. (15 points)

Text one

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: people tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

Text two

92. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. (15 points)

Alzheimer's disease is not a pleasant diagnosis at the best of times, and now research suggests some of the early markers of the disease could actually be linked to our own, repetitive negative thought patterns.

The study looked specifically at 'repeat negative thinking', which isn't just the regular sad thoughts we all go through - it's defined as a cognitive process that encompasses our worrying and ruminating thoughts.

What the team found was that these obsessive negative thought patterns were linked to an increase in cognitive decline and aggregation of amyloid beta proteins – a brain protein that's involved in Alzheimer's disease.

It's important to note that this research is still in early stages, has quite a few caveats, and is observational. And correlation doesn't equal causation - there's no evidence here that ruminating negative thoughts are causing these early signs of Alzheimer's.

So, there's definitely no need to start thinking positive thoughts to try and prevent memory loss (although there are unrelated health benefits to reducing rumination).

Text three

93. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. (15 points)

A new study published in the journal Health found that taking a photo (any photo) every day and sharing it

online improves your well-being.

Researchers found that snapping and sharing wasn't simply an exercise in narcissism, but an act of self-care.

Taking the photo encouraged mindfulness, while the sharing promoted social interaction.

"I'll stop and take a photograph of this insect sitting on my computer or something. Just taking a moment is very salutary I think," one participant tells scientists at the UK's Lancaster University and University of Sheffield.

Looking at photos gives the subjects a sense of purpose, and planning to take them was a motivational force, the researchers say.

"It encourages me out of the house sometimes," another participant says.

On the social side, comments kept people connected with their friends and family, and even helped some combat loneliness.

Researchers concluded in a press release that posting photos online is "an active process of meaning making."

Text four

94. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. (15 points)

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In our series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed the instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk—and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

答案&解析

91. 【参考答案】

不妨想想在熟悉的道路上开车。可以是在你上下班的路上，也可以是在进城或回家的路上。不管是哪个，你对每一个拐弯都了如指掌。在这些熟悉的道路上开车，很容易失去注意力，也不会注意路边的风景。结果是，你觉得这次旅途花的时间比实际时间少。

这称为“熟路效应”：在熟悉的道路上开车时，人们往往会低估花费的时间。

这种效应是由我们分配注意力的方式所决定的。当我们沿着熟悉的路线驾车，因为我们不必太集中注意力，所以我们会觉得时间过得更快。后来，当我们回忆这个旅程时，我们却不记得了，因为我们根本没有注意它，所以我们认为它花的时间短。

92. 【参考答案】

即使在最好的情况下，人们也不喜欢听到老年痴呆这个诊断结果，现在研究表明老年痴呆的一些早期症状其实和我们自己重复的消极思维模式有关。

这项研究特别关注了“重复消极思维”，并不是指我们常有的悲伤的想法，它其实是一个认知过程，包括我们的担忧和反思。

该团队的研究结果是，这些强迫性消极思维模式与认知能力下降程度增加以及淀粉样 β 蛋白的聚集有关，淀粉样 β 蛋白是大脑中与老年痴呆有关的蛋白。

值得注意的是，这项研究仍处于早期阶段，有很多需要注意的地方，而且只是根据观察得出的结论。相关性并不等同于因果关系，没有证据表明反思的消极想法会导致老年痴呆的这些早期症状的出现。

所以，你根本没必要为了避免记忆力丧失而开始积极思考（虽然减少反思会对健康有其他方面的好处）。

93.【参考答案】

发表在《健康》杂志上的一项新研究发现，每天拍照（任何照片）并在网上分享出来能提升幸福感。

研究人员发现，抓拍和分享不单单是一种自恋的行为，而是一种自我照顾的行为。

拍照鼓励正念，而分享促进了社会互动。

一名参与者告知英国兰卡斯特大学和谢菲尔德大学的科学家：“我会停下来拍一张昆虫待在我电脑上的照片。我认为，仅仅花一点时间是非常有益的。”

研究人员称，看照片会让实验对象有一种使命感，而且计划拍照是一种激励力量。

另一位参与者称：“有时候拍照能鼓励我走出家门。”

在社交方面，评论照片让人们与朋友和家人保持联系，甚至帮助一些人克服孤独。

研究人员在一份新闻稿中总结称，在网上发布照片是“一个制造意义的积极过程”。

94.【参考答案】

我们通常认为朋友和家庭成员是我们交流，快乐和温暖的源泉。这或许是正确的。最近研究人员也发现与陌生人交流实际上可以改善情绪并找到出人意料的归属感。

在我们的一系列研究中，研究人员建议，芝加哥区域的通勤者可以借助乘坐公共交通工具与身边的人交流。通常来说，那些听从指示的乘客远比那些被告知独自站立或静坐的人感觉要好得多。我们在日常生活中之所以羞于与陌生人交流是因为我们认为别人或许不愿意和我们交流。然而，大多数时候，这个想法是错误的。正如结果显示，很多人实际上非常乐意交流，甚至有可能因你的关注而感到满足。

Section IV Writing

Part A

95. Directions:

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend Jack wrote an email to congratulate you, and ask advice on translation. Write him a reply to

1) thank him;

2) give your advice.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Do not sign you own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address.

96. Directions:

Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

- 1) accept the invitation, and
- 2) introduce the key points of your presentation.

You should write about 100 words,

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not use your address.

97. Directions:

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students. Write a notice to

- 1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- 2) call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Do not use your name or the name of your university.

Do not write your address.

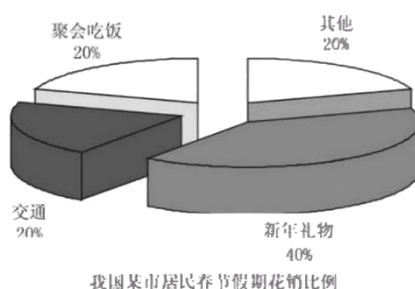
Part B

98. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

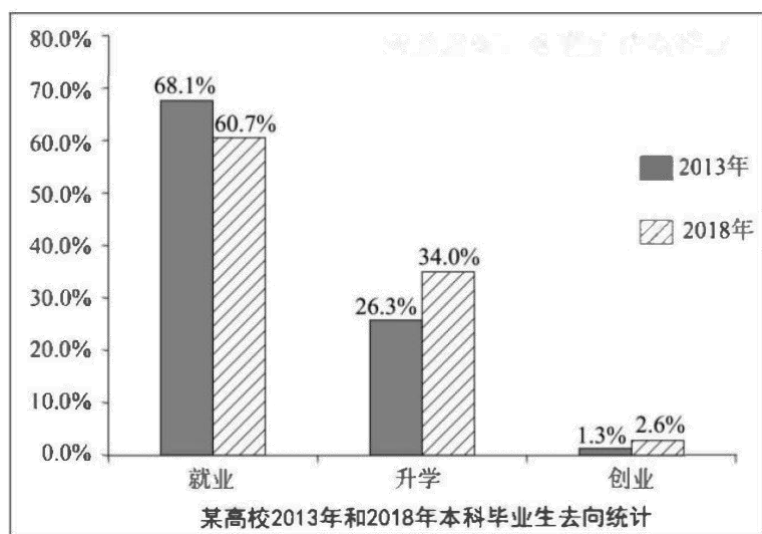


99. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words s on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

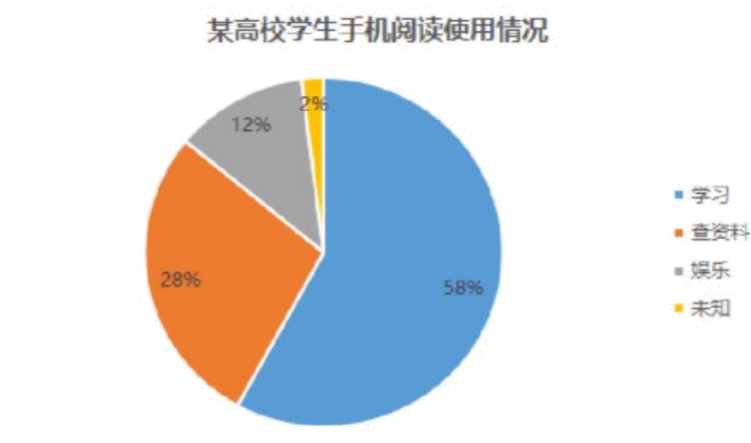


100. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words s on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



答案&解析

95. 【参考范文】

Dear Jack,

I'm writing to express my gratitude for your congratulation on my success in the translation contest.

As regard to my experience, I would like to offer you some proposals in this part. First and foremost, I strongly

suggest you that you need to practice with painstaking effort in this field. What's more, you had better have more communication with foreigners, which guarantees that you have a deep understanding of foreign culture. Last but not least, you are supposed to participate in some international events to accumulate a wealth of practical experience.

Thanks again and I do hope you could take my suggestions into consideration. I wish you have good luck and make a great success in your future study.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

96. 【参考范文】

Dear Professor Williams,

I am writing this letter for the purpose of expressing my sincere appreciation for the invitation of the lecture. I will attend it on time and prepare for it well.

The details about presentation are listed as follows. First of all, I will introduce the architectural culture of China. It is well-known that China is an ancient country, which has many famous places of interest. Secondly, I'm going to show some famous dishes to the international students.

It would be highly appreciated if you could give me some suggestions on the above-mentioned aspects.

Looking forward to your early reply. Best wishes for you.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

97. 【参考范文】

Notice

In order to enrich high school students' life in summer holiday and expand the reputation of our university, the Students Union are going to host a summer camp in our school campus and volunteers are needed. The details about this summer camp and volunteer recruitment are listed as follows.

Firstly, the summer camp will begin on September 1st and it will last for ten days. Secondly, the main theme of this summer camp is "Better English, Better life" and there are various activities in this summer camp, including speaking contest, drama contest, sports meeting and dancing party and so on. Thirdly, volunteers need to have a good command of English and be enthusiastic in organizing different kinds of activities.

If you have any question or suggestion about this summer camp, please contact us at 12345 as soon as possible.

ABC University

98. 【参考范文】

The pie chart above presents the different proportion of residents' consumption in a Chinese city during Spring Festival. To be specific, the percentage of consumption on New Year's gifts, party, traffic and others is 40%, 20%, 20% and 20% respectively. Surprisingly, the pertinent number about gifts is 40%. Isolated as the figures

seem to be, they are connected to one another closely.

Undoubtedly, the purpose of the graph is to showcase the diversity of residents' consumption during holidays in China, especially the over-consumption on gifts as a frequent way of interpersonal communication. What exactly contribute to this phenomenon? It's a thought-provoking question. First and foremost, advertisement of mass media, such as radio, television and Internet, might be misleading. Plus, pertinent activity taken by the public to put an end to this trend might be little and limited. Therefore, people, men and women, old and young, in mounting numbers are spending too much on holiday gift which floods everywhere.

To sum up, there is an upward tendency for people these days to spend money on festival presents rather than other things, which I believe will not change in a short time. To reverse the trend is not a piece of cake, which requires a good awareness of consumption value and interpersonal communication. Only in this way can we have colorful festivals and relaxing times.

99. 【参考范文】

The bar chart displays dramatic changes in terms of college graduates' choices these years. Specifically, the proportion of those who entered the field of employment after graduation declined hugely from 68.1% in 2013 to 60.7% in 2018, whereas that of those pursuing further education ascended enormously from 26.3% to 34.0% during the same time span. In the meanwhile, the five years also witnessed a slight increase from 1.3% to 2.6% in the percentage of starting a business.

The data reflects a shift in graduates' view regarding post-university life. On the one hand, as graduates are mostly expected to support themselves, start a family and climb up the career ladder, joining the workforce often becomes their first choice. On the other hand, with people's living improving, this idea is changing gradually. Owing to less financial stress, graduates are increasingly willing to undertake postgraduate study for higher goals in a world with greater demand for professionals. Meanwhile, going self-employed gets more popular as the threshold of starting a business lowers in digital economy.

Predictably, with economic growth, graduates will enjoy more and diverse options. And only by creating the social atmosphere of respecting individual choices can more graduates fearlessly embark on the path that fits them most.

100. 【参考范文】

The chart gives information about the proportions of different purposes of phone-based reading among students from a college. Learning (58%) claims the first place, followed by searching for information (28%) and seeking pleasure (12%). Other purposes (2%) complete the chart.

The following factors offer a likely explanation for the data. It is known to all that the competition between college students is increasingly fierce. In order to perform well in academic study, many students spend much time on reading textbooks and reference materials via cellphones. Likewise, to acquire knowledge as efficiently as possible, they must search for the best materials among the sea of information over the Internet. As you can imagine, the smart phone is the most effective tool to do so. Besides, it is also extremely convenient for students to read novels, news, and other information posted in forums. So that's perhaps why seeking joy is ranked third in the

chart.

The smart phone is a great invention that greatly benefits students and other people. But college students should not spend too much time on or even be obsessed with it. Instead, they should occasionally put it aside and go to enjoy the pleasure of reading a book and attending outdoor recreational activities.