

2019 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试考研英语 (二) 真题

Section I Use of English

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)

Weighing yourself regularly is a wonderful way to stay aware of any significant weight fluctuations. 1, when done too often, this habit can sometimes hurt more than it 2.

As for me, weighing myself every day caused me to shift my focus from being generally healthy and physically active, to focusing 3 on the scale. That was bad to my overall fitness goals. I had gained weight in the form of muscle mass, but thinking only of 4 the number on the scale, I altered my training program. That conflicted with how I needed to train to 5 my goals.

I also found that weighing myself daily did not provide an accurate 6 of the hard work and progress I was making in the gym. It takes about three weeks to a month to notice any significant changes in your weight 7 altering your training program. The most 8 changes will be observed in skill level, strength and inches lost. For these 9, I stopped weighing myself every day and switched to a bimonthly weighing schedule 10. Since weight loss is not my goal, it is less important for me to 11 my weight each week. Weighing every other week allows me to observe and 12 any significant weight changes. That tells me whether I need to 13 my training program.

I use my bimonthly weigh-in 14 to get information about my nutrition as well. If my training intensity remains the same, but I'm constantly 15 and dropping weight, this is a 16 that I need to increase my daily caloric intake.

The 17 to stop weighing myself every day has done wonders for my overall health, fitness and well-being. I'm experiencing increased zeal for working out since I no longer carry the burden of a 18 morning weigh-in. I've also experienced greater success in achieving my specific fitness goals, 19 I'm training according to those goals, not the numbers on a scale. Rather than 20 over the scale, turn your focus to how you look, feel how your clothes fit and your overall energy level.

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|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A: Besides | B: Therefore | C: Otherwise | D: However |
| 2. A: helps | B: cares | C: warns | D: reduces |
| 3. A: initially | B: solely | C: occasionally | D: formally |
| 4. A: recording | B: lowering | C: explaining | D: accepting |
| 5. A: modify | B: set | C: review | D: reach |
| 6. A: definition | B: depiction | C: distribution | D: prediction |

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- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 7. A:due to | B:regardless of | C:aside from | D:along with |
| 8. A:orderly | B:rigid | C:precise | D:immediate |
| 9. A:claims | B:judgments | C:reasons | D:methods |
| 10. A:instead | B:though | C:again | D:indeed |
| 11. A:track | B:overlook | C:conceal | D:report |
| 12. A:depend on | B:approve of | C:hold onto | D:account for |
| 13. A:share | B:adjust | C:confirm | D:prepare |
| 14. A:results | B:features | C:rules | D:tests |
| 15. A:bored | B:anxious | C:hungry | D:sick |
| 16. A:principle | B:secret | C:belief | D:sign |
| 17. A:request | B:necessity | C:decision | D:wish |
| 18. A:disappointing | B:surprising | C:restricting | D:consuming |
| 19. A:if | B:unless | C:until | D:because |
| 20. A:obsessing | B:dominating | C:puzzling | D:triumphing |

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 1

Unlike so-called basic emotions such as sadness, fear, and anger, guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction with a child's growing grasp of social and moral norms. Children aren't born knowing how to say "I'm sorry"; rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends—and their own consciences. This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt, in the right amount, to be a good thing.

In the popular imagination, of course, guilt still gets a bad rap. It is deeply uncomfortable—it's the emotional equivalent of wearing a jacket weighted with stones. Yet this understanding is outdated. "There has been a kind of revival or a rethinking about what guilt is and what role guilt can serve," says Amrisha Vaish, a psychology researcher at the University of Virginia, adding that this revival is part of a larger recognition that emotions aren't binary—feelings

that may be advantageous in one context may be harmful in another. Jealousy and anger, for example, may have evolved to alert us to important inequalities. Too much happiness can be destructive.

And guilt, by prompting us to think more deeply about our goodness, can encourage humans to make up for errors and fix relationships. Guilt, in other words, can help hold a cooperative species together. It is a kind of social glue.

Viewed in this light, guilt is an opportunity. Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency. In a number of studies, Malti and others have shown that guilt and sympathy may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing. Some Kids who are low in sympathy may make up for that shortfall by experiencing more guilt, which can rein in their nastier impulses. And vice versa: High sympathy can substitute for low guilt.

In a 2014 study, for example, Malti looked at 244 children. Using caregiver assessments and the children's self-observations, she rated each child's overall sympathy level and his or her tendency to feel negative emotions after moral transgressions. Then the kids were handed chocolate coins, and given a chance to share them with an anonymous child. For the low-sympathy kids, how much they shared appeared to turn on how inclined they were to feel guilty. The guilt-prone ones share more, even though they hadn't magically become more sympathetic to the other child's deprivation.

"That's good news," Malti says. "We can be prosocial because we caused harm and we feel regret."

21. Researchers think that guilt can be a good thing because it may help () .

- A: regulate a child's basic emotions
- B: improve a child's intellectual ability
- C: foster a child's moral development
- D: intensify a child's positive feelings

22. According to Paragraph 2, many people still consider guilt to be () .

- A: deceptive
- B: burdensome
- C: addictive

D: inexcusable

23. Vaish holds that the rethinking about guilt comes from an awareness that () .

A: emotions are context-independent

B: emotions are socially constructive

C: emotional stability can benefit health

D: an emotion can play opposing roles

24. Malti and others have shown that cooperation and sharing () .

A: may help correct emotional deficiencies

B: can result from either sympathy or guilt

C: can bring about emotional satisfaction

D: may be the outcome of impulsive acts

25. The word "transgressions" (Para. 5) is closest in meaning to () .

A: teachings

B: discussions

C: restrictions

D: wrongdoings

Text 2

Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change. Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb.

Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap-but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests flourish as valuable "carbon sinks" long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details.

The state's proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest. This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying capacity. But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture, so they grow and thrive, restoring the forest's capacity to pull carbon from the air. Healthy trees are also better able to fend off

insects. The landscape is rendered less easily burnable. Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed.

The need for such planning is increasingly urgent. Already, since 2010, drought and insects have killed over 100 million trees in California, most of them in 2016 alone, and wildfires have burned hundreds of thousands of acres.

California plans to treat 35,000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030-financed from the proceeds of the state's emissions-permit auctions. That's only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

The strategy also aims to ensure that carbon in woody material removed from the forests is locked away in the form of solid lumber or burned as biofuel in vehicles that would otherwise run on fossil fuels. New research on transportation biofuels is already under way.

State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, but traditionally they've focused on wildlife, watersheds and opportunities for recreation. Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon. California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor next year, should serve as a model.

26. By saying "one of the harder challenges," the author implies that ().

- A: global climate change may get out of control
- B: people may misunderstand global warming
- C: extreme weather conditions may arise
- D: forests may become a potential threat

27. To maintain forests as valuable "carbon sinks," we may need to ().

- A: preserve the diversity of species in them
- B: accelerate the growth of young trees
- C: strike a balance among different plants
- D: lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity

28. California's Forest Carbon Plan endeavors to ().

- A: cultivate more drought-resistant trees
- B: reduce the density of some of its forests
- C: find more effective ways to kill insects

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- D: restore its forests quickly after wildfires
29. What is essential to California's plan according to Paragraph 5? ()
- A: To handle the areas in serious danger first.
- B: To carry it out before the year of 2020.
- C: To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.
- D: To obtain enough financial support.
30. The author's attitude to California's plan can best be described as () .
- A: ambiguous
- B: tolerant
- C: supportive
- D: cautious

Text 3

American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years. Given a multi-year decline in illegal immigration, and a similarly sustained pickup in the U.S. job market, the complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers. Efforts to create a more straightforward agricultural-workers visa that would enable foreign workers to stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry have so far failed in Congress. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities and consumers will be the losers.

Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the U.S., the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. Today's farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled, rather than migrating, and more likely to be married than single. They are also aging. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now more than half are. And picking crops is hard on older bodies. One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it has been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm.

Mechanization is not the answer either-not yet at least. Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans and wheat have been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive crops,

such as strawberries, need labor. Even dairy farms, where robots currently do only a small share of milking, have a long way to go before they are automated.

As a result, farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the workforce. Starting around 2012, requests for the visas rose sharply; from 2011 to 2016 the number of visas issued more than doubled.

The H-2A visa has no numerical cap, unlike the H-2B visa for nonagricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 annually. Even so, employers frequently complain that they aren't allotted all the workers they need. The process is cumbersome, expensive and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led H-2A workers to arrive on the job an average of 22 days late. And the shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground.

In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and almost 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western growers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. From 1998-2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imported fruit had increased to 25.8 percent.

In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it.

31. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs? ()

- A: Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S.
- B: Biased laws in favor of some American businesses.
- C: Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers.
- D: Decline of job opportunities in U.S. agriculture.

32. One trouble with U.S. agricultural workforce is () .

- A: the rising number of illegal immigrants
- B: the high mobility of crop workers
- C: the lack of experienced laborers
- D: the aging of immigrant farm workers

33. What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming? ()

- A: To attract younger laborers to farm work.
- B: To get native U.S. workers back to farming.
- C: To use more robots to grow high-value crops.

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- D: To strengthen financial support for farmers.
34. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its () .
- A: slow granting procedures
- B: limit on duration of stay
- C: tightened requirements
- D: control of annual admissions
35. Which of the following could be the best title for this text? ()
- A: U.S. Agriculture in Decline?
- B: Import Food or Labor?
- C: America Saved by Mexico?
- D: Manpower vs. Automation?

Text 4

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Dia Mirza and Adrian Grenier have a message for you: It's easy to beat plastic. They're part of a bunch of celebrities starring in a new video for World Environment Day-encouraging you, the consumer, to swap out your single-use plastic staples like straws and cutlery to combat the plastics crisis.

The key messages that have been put together for World Environment Day do include a call for governments to enact legislation to curb single-use plastics. But the overarching message is directed at individuals.

My concern with leaving it up to the individual, however, is our limited sense of what needs to be achieved. On their own, taking our own bags to the grocery store or quitting plastic straws, for example, will accomplish little and require very little of us. They could even be detrimental, satisfying a need to have "done our bit" without ever progressing onto bigger, bolder, more effective actions-a kind of "moral licensing" that allays our concerns and stops us doing more and asking more of those in charge.

While the conversation around our environment and our responsibility toward it remains centered on shopping bags and straws, we're ignoring the balance of power that implies that as "consumers" we must shop sustainably, rather than as "citizens" hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change.

It's important to acknowledge that the environment isn't everyone's priority-or even most people's. We shouldn't expect it to be. In her latest book, *Why Good People Do Bad Environmental Things*, Wellesley College professor Elizabeth R. DeSombre argues that the best way to collectively change the behavior of large numbers of people is for the change to be structural.

This might mean implementing policy such as a plastic tax that adds a cost to environmentally problematic action, or banning single-use plastics altogether. India has just announced it will "eliminate all single-use plastic in the country by 2022." There are also incentive-based ways of making better environmental choices easier, such as ensuring recycling is at least as easy as trash disposal.

DeSombre isn't saying people should stop caring about the environment. It's just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior.

None of this is about writing off the individual. It's just about putting things into perspective. We don't have time to wait. We need progressive policies that shape collective action (and rein in polluting businesses), alongside engaged citizens pushing for change.

36. Some celebrities star in a new video to ().

- A: demand new laws on the use of plastics
- B: urge consumers to cut the use of plastics
- C: invite public opinion on the plastics crisis
- D: disclose the causes of the plastics crisis

37. The author is concerned that "moral licensing" may ().

- A: mislead us into doing worthless things
- B: prevent us from making further efforts
- C: weaken our sense of accomplishment
- D: suppress our desire for success

38. By pointing out our identity as "citizens", the author indicates that ().

- A: our focus should be shifted to community welfare
- B: our relationship with local industries is improving
- C: We have been actively exercising our civil rights

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- D: We should press our government to lead the combat
39. DeSombre argues that the best way for a collective change should be () .
- A: a win-win arrangement
- B: a self-driven mechanism
- C: a cost-effective approach
- D: a top down process
40. The author concludes that individual efforts () .
- A: can be too aggressive
- B: can be too inconsistent
- C: are far from sufficient
- D: are far from rational

Part B

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(41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

In choosing a new home, Camille McClain's kids have a single demand: a backyard. McClain's little ones aren't the only kids who have an opinion when it comes to housing, and in many cases youngsters' views weigh heavily on parents' real estate decisions, according to a 2018 Harris Poll survey of more than 2,000 U.S. adults.

While more families buck an older-generation proclivity to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions, realty agents and psychologists have mixed views about the financial, personal and long-term effects kids' opinions may have.

The idea of involving children in a big decision is a great idea because it can help them feel a sense of control and ownership in what can be an overwhelming process, said Ryan Hooper, a clinical psychologist in Chicago.

"Children may face serious difficulties in coping with significant moves, especially if it removes them from their current school or support system," he said.

Greg Jaroszewski, real estate brokers with Gagliardo Realty Associates, said he's not convinced that kids should be involved in selecting a home—but their opinions should be considered in regards to proximity to friends and social activities, if possible.

Younger children should feel like they're choosing their home—without actually getting a choice in the matter, said Adam Bailey, a real estate attorney based in New York.

Asking them questions about what they like about the backyard of a potential home will make them feel like they're being included in the decision-making process, Bailey said.

Many of the aspects of home buying aren't a consideration for children, said Tracey Hampson, a real estate agent based in Santa Clarita, Calif. And placing too much emphasis on their opinions can ruin a fantastic home purchase.

"Speaking with your children before you make a real estate decision is wise, but I wouldn't base the purchasing decision solely on their opinions." Hampson said.

The other issue is that many children—especially older ones—may base their real estate knowledge on HGTV shows, said Aaron Norris of The Norris Group in Riverside, Calif.

"They love Chip and Joanna Gaines just as much as the rest of us," he said. "HGTV has seriously changed how people view real estate. It's not shelter, it's a lifestyle. With that mindset change come some serious money consequences."

Kids tend to get stuck in the features and the immediate benefits to them personally, Norris said.

Parents need to remind their children that their needs and desires may change over time, said Julie Gurner, a real estate analyst with FitSmallBusiness.com.

"Their opinions can change tomorrow," Gurner said. "Harsh as it may be to say, that decision should likely not be made contingent on a child's opinions, but rather made for them with great consideration into what home can meet their needs best-and give them an opportunity to customize it a bit and make it their own."

This advice is more relevant now than ever before, even as more parents want to embrace the ideas of their children, despite the current housing crunch.

41. Ryan Hooper_____

42. Adam Bailey_____

43. Tracey Hampson_____

44. Aaron Norris_____

45. Julie Gurner_____

A: remarks that significant moves may pose challenges to children.

B: says that it is wise to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions.

C: advises that home purchases should not be based only on children's opinions.

D: thinks that children should be given a sense of involvement in homebuying decisions.

E: notes that aspects like children's friends and social activities should be considered upon homebuying.

F: believes that homebuying decisions should be based on children's needs rather than their opinions.

G: assumes that many children's views on real estate are influenced by the media.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

It is easy to underestimate English writer James Herriot. He had such a pleasant, readable style that one might think anyone could imitate it. How many times have I heard people say, "I could write a book, I just haven't the time." Easily said. Not so easily done. James Herriot, contrary to popular opinion, did not find it easy in his early days of, as he put it, "having a go at the writing game". While he obviously had an abundance of natural talent, the final, polished work that he gave to the world was the result of years of practising, re-writing and reading. Like the majority of authors, he had to suffer many disappointments and rejections along the way, but these made him all the more determined to succeed. Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way and his success in the literary field was no exception.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose professor Smith asked you to plan a debate on the theme of city traffic. write him an email to

- 1) Suggest a specific topic with your reasons, and
- 2) tell him about your arrangements.

You should write about 100 words. Do not use your own name, use “Li Ming” instead.

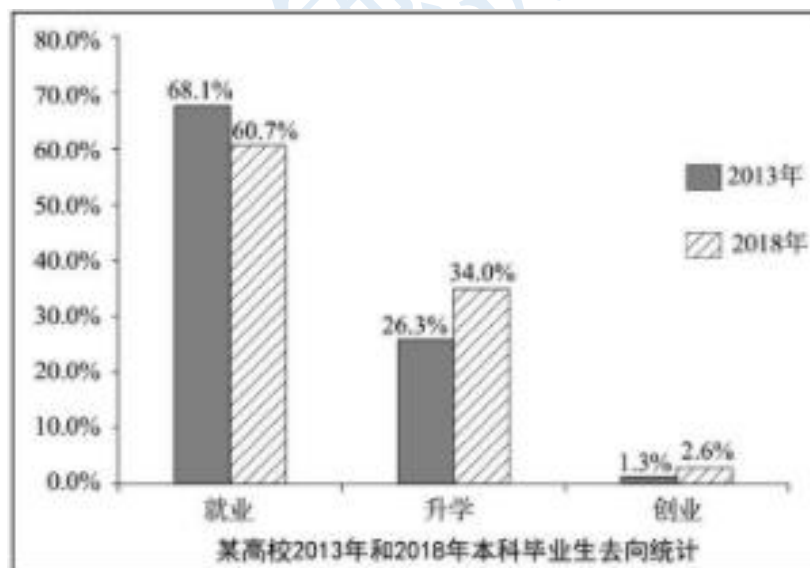
Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



尚德学院

2019 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题解析

Section I Use of English

1. A:Besides B:Therefore C:Otherwise D:However 答案: D

解析: 首句指出, 定期称体重是关注体重变化的好办法(wonderful way)。下句指出, 如果称得过于频繁, 这种习惯(this habit 回指首句“定期称重”)会造成伤害多过……(can sometimes hurt more 为句子主干)。可见开篇欲抑先扬, 即“由(公认的)利转而切入弊”, 进而开启全文论述。Besides: 此外; Therefore: 因此; Otherwise: 否则; However: 然而。只有 D 项正确体现语义转折。故选 D。

2. A:helps B:cares C:warns D:reduces 答案: A

解析: 已知第二句承第一句“定期称重的利”引出其“弊”, 可知句中比较状语从句(can sometimes hurt more) than it_____是在“比较合理称重与过度称重的影响”: 合理称重有利, 而称重一旦过度, 则弊大于利。help: 帮助; care: 关心; warn: 警告; reduce: 减少。选项中能体现“利”的只有 A。

3. A:initially B:solely C:occasionally D:formally 答案: B

解析: 第一段主旨已明确: 经常称重不好。接下来就写到了自身经历。对“我”来说, 每日称重让“我”的关注焦点从保持整体健康、精力充沛转向_____关注体重计数字(As for me,...caused me to...)。initially: 最初; solely: 仅仅; occasionally: 偶尔; formally: 正式地。故选 B。

4. A:recording B:lowering C:explaining D:accepting 答案: B

解析: 空格所在句以 but 实现两分句间语义转折, but 前分句 1 指出“我”以肌肉的形式增加了体重, 暗示分句 2 应涉及与之相反的情形——减重。altered my training program 进一步表明“我”并不想增加体重, 综合可知空格词应表示“减轻(体重)”, B 项正确。

5. A:modify B:set C:review D:reach 答案: D

解析：段中第二、三、四句形成“总分总”意群：空格所在句 That conflicted with... to my goals 与第二句 That was bad to my overall fitness goals 在结构、内容上均相互呼应，第三句具体解释第二句（过度称重如何不利于健康目标的达成），第四句中重申观点，故空格处应表示“实现、达成”之意，D 项正确。

6. A:definition B:depiction C:distribution D:prediction 答案：B

解析：空格词实际体现“称重 (weighing)和“锻炼成果(the hard work and progress)”二者的作用关系。第一、二句“I was making (当下每刻)”与“about three weeks (三周之后)”暗示两句在对比“每日称的数果（看不出什么变化）VS 三周后称重的效果（会看到明显变化）”，再结合常识“称重为的是监测锻炼/节食成果”，可见二者作用关系是“称重为锻炼成果提供依据/说明”，而首句旨在说明“每日称重数字难以准确反映锻炼成果”，B 项正确。

7. A:due to B:regardless of C:aside from D:along with 答案：A

解析：本题解题关键在于联系上下文阐明空格后“改变方案”和其前内容的逻辑关联。第二段提到作者陷入健身误区——执迷于体重数字时试图通过改变训练计划减重 (thinking only of...,I altered my training program)；第三段转而指出训练效果无法即时体现在体重波动上（即：体重不会因训练加强而随即减少）。可见句中“改变训练计划”和“体重变化”之间是“途径/原因→目标/结果”的关联（同时契合 4 题分析），空格句意在强调/纠正人们对“因/由改变锻炼方案而实现的体重变化”的认知误区（并不会即刻显现，但健身成果在暗暗推进），A 项正确。

8. A:orderly B:rigid C:precise D:immediate 答案：D

解析：段落第二、三句意为：明显的体重变化需三周到一个月才能呈现。最_____的变化将体现在技能水平、力量和减少的身体维度上。notice... changes in... weight 与 changes be observed in skill level,strength and inches lost 完全对仗，但明显涉及两类变化（体重 VS 技能、力量、身材），推知两句在对比呈现“较慢显现的变化 VS

最快显现的变化”，选项中只有 immediate 能与 about three weeks 形成“远期 VS 近期”的对比，D 项正确。

9. A:claims B:judgments C:reasons D:methods 答案：C

解析：主句大意为：“我”改变了原先频繁称重的习惯…。状语中 these_____紧承上文（第二、三段）论述了过度称重的弊端，“做法有弊端”和“改变做法”之间是因果关联，可见 For these_____作原因状语，for...reason(s)为常见搭配，表示“出于…的原因”，C 项正确。

10. A:instead B:though C:again D:indeed 答案：A

解析：选项均体现逻辑关联，解题应着力辨明句内或上下文信息间的逻辑关系。句意“从原先每日称重改为每月称两次”内含两个元素“旧方式、新方式”，switched to 表明两者关联：后者取代前者。instead 表“取舍/替代”时形式有二：其一是与 of 构成复合介词（后接“被替代的内容”）、其二是作为副词位于句末(sb doesn't do sth,but does sth else instead)，表现前述两件事的取舍/替代关联，故 A 项正确。

11. A:track B:overlook C:conceal D:report 答案：A

解析：空格所在句指出，既然减肥不是目标，那么每周_____体重就不那么重要了。否定性表述 less important 表明“_____ my weight each week”成与第一句“每日称重 (weighing myself every day)”对应，而这种“频繁的观察和记录”等同于“跟踪体重的任何变化”，也与开篇 stay aware of any... fluctuations 契合，A 项 track 可表示“跟踪（表现或进展情况）”，符合文意。故选 A。

12. A:depend on B:approve of C:hold onto D:account for 答案：D

解析：空格所在句解释“隔周称重”的好处 (allows me to...):让人能够发现并_____体重的任何显著变化。这应放与上文第三段所述“每日称重”的弊端（训练改变所致的体重变化要一个月才显现，每天称重的数字说明不了问题）相对，故每月两次称重应有助

于“了解体重明显变化的原因，是否是由于锻炼不合理，避免盲目调整方案），D项 account for 符合文意。

13. A:share B:adjust C:confirm D:prepare 答案: B

解析: 句首 That 回指第三句“发现任何明星的体重变化、并明确变化原因”。由第二段第三句“一味关注怎样把体重计上的数字降下来，使我改变了训练计划”可知，作者称重是为了指导健身方案，而本句意在强调隔周称重的好处“不会因任何小变化而改变健身方案/会依据两周称重一次的结果决定是否调整方案”，B项 adjust 与第二段第三句 altered 近义，符合文意。故选 B。

14. A:results B:features C:rules D:tests 答案: A

解析: as well 提示空格句与上段为并列关系。上段末两句指出，隔周称重能让人发现并解释体重的明显变化，有助于判断是否该调整训练计划。故空格句应表示“明显体重变化（即称重结果）还可以作为营养摄入的参考”，A项 results 符合文意。

15. A:bored B:anxious C:hungry D:sick 答案: C

解析: 由空格后并列连词 and 可知，constantly_____ 与 dropping weight 语义同向，各项似乎都可以与“体重下降”并列，但上下文 nutrition、increase my daily caloric intake 提示此处与“营养、热量摄入”相关，可见空格部分应表示“热量摄入不足（即会有饥饿感）”，C项 hungry 符合文意。

16. A:principle B:secret C:belief D:sign 答案: D

解析: that 从句内容完整，判断其为同位语从句，说明空格词的内涵，也即空格词是对 that 从句内容特征的概括。由 If 引导条件状语从句可知，“训练强度保持不变，但经常感到饥饿并且体重下降”为前提 (If...)，“这（种情况）是需要增加每日热量摄入的 _____ ”为结果/结论 (this is a...)。关联内容可知句意为“这种情况的出现表明需要增加热量摄入了”，D项 sign 符合文意。

17. A:request B:necessity C:decision D:wish 答案: C

解析：不定式 to stop weighing myself every day 为空格词的后置定语（“停止每日称重的_____对身心健康产生了奇妙影响”），由第四段首句可知“我”意识到问题后停止了每日称重，故空格词应表示“（经过一段时间观察或思考后对如何做更好的）判断、抉择”，C项 decision 符合文意。

18. A:disappointing B:surprising C:restricting D:consuming 答案：A

解析：由句中 no longer carry the burden of...（不再有……的负担）以及文中“对之前频繁称重的弊端、如今隔周称重的好处”的论述可以判断句意为：现在“我”摆脱了“日日关注体重、却看不到明显体重变化而失望”的负担，A项 disappointing 符合文意。

19. A:if B:unless C:until D:because 答案：D

解析：空格前为“我更好地达成了我的健身目标”，空格后为“我基于目标，而非体重秤上的数字进行锻炼”，且前者为完成时(I've...)，后者为进行时(I'm training)。很显然前后为“结果→原因”的逻辑，[D]because 符合文意。

20. A:obsessing B:dominating C:puzzling D:triumphing 答案：A

解析：Rather than（而不是）表明前后语义“_____在体重计上”与“将注意力转移到你的外观和感觉……上”为“舍前取后”的关系，再结合第二段首句“每日称重时唯一的关注点为体重计上的数值”，可知前者应表示“只关注体重计上的数值”之意，obsessing over the scale 与第二段首句 focusing solely on the scale 一致，故 A 项符合文意，obsess over sth/sb 为固定搭配，表示“对某事/某人过分担心”。

21. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案：C

解析：根据题干“researchers”，“guilt”，“a good thing”关键词定位到第一段最后一句，除此之外，题干中还有关键词“because”，判定该题属于细节题中考查因果逻辑关系的题目。原文中第一段最后一段明确出现了“This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt...a good thing.”根据代词向前文指代的原则，题干中所问的原因就在上一句，由“Children aren't born knowing how to say 'I'

m sorry' , rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends—and their own conscience” , 其中的“such statements appease parents and friends—and their own conscience” (该品质能够使父母/朋友和孩子自己都感觉更舒适), such statements 指代的即为“say sorry” 或文章主题词 guilt, 纵观四个选项, 只有 C 选项 foster a child' s moral development(提高孩子的道德发展)可以实现同义替换, 故为正确答案。其余三个选项文中均未提及。

22. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案: B

解析: 本题为细节题。

根据题干中 many people still consider 定位至第二段前两句: 在常人眼中, 内疚感是件坏事(a bad rap)。它令人深感不安(deeply uncomfortable)——它是让人身负重甲的情感(the emotional equivalent of wearing a jacket weighted with stones)。即: 内疚感是沉重的情感负担, B 项正确。

A 项利用第二段第四句 feelings that may be advantageous... may be harmful...捏造出 deceptive, 但此处是论证“情绪的双面性(可以有益, 也会有害)”而非“欺骗性”。C 项由首段末句 in the right amount, to be a good thing (适量内疚感是好事)捏造出文中没有的信息“内疚感容易过量/上瘾”。D 项利用 rap 字面含义“罪名”捏造干扰, 但原文指“内疚感名声差/不受人认可”, 并非“内疚感是不可原谅的罪过”。

故本题选 B。

23. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案: D

解析: 本题为细节题。

根据题干定位至第二段第四句, 该句指出: 这一复兴(this revival 回指 rethinking about guilt)属于一种更宏观认识的一部分, 即, 情绪并非非好即坏(binary)——在一种情境下有利的情绪在另一情境下可能有害。第五、六句进一步论证: 通常认为有害的情绪(嫉妒和愤怒)可能有利, 通常认为有利的情绪(快乐)也可能有害。可见 D 项正确。

A 项与第二段第四句“在一种情境下有利的情绪在另一情境下可能有害”蕴含之意“情绪与情境紧密相关”相悖。B 项利用第三段第二、三句 hold a cooperative species together、social glue 推理得出 socially constructive, 却答非所问: 这是人们对内疚

感进行反思的结果——就内疚感(guilt)作用的新认识：而非反思的源起——就情绪(emotions)作用的新认识。C项源自第二段第六句“太过愉悦可能具有毁灭性”，但该内容是为了和第五句共同论证第四句“情绪的双面性”，与“情绪稳定、身体健康”无关。

故本题选D。

24. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案：B

解析：本题为细节题。

根据题干关键词 cooperation and sharing 定位至第四段第三句。该句指出马尔蒂等研究发现，内疚感和同情心可能代表了通往合作和分享的不同路径(guilt and sympathy may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing)，即：合作和分享可来源于同情心或内疚感，B项正确。

A项将第四段第二句信息“内疚感可以弥补某种情感缺失”窜改为“合作和分享可以矫正(多种)情感缺失”。C项将第四段 compensate for an emotional deficiency 和 pathways to cooperation and sharing 杂糅，并逆向推出“合作和分享可以弥补情感缺失、带来情感满足”，但实则因果颠倒(文中合作分享是“果”)，且夸大其词(将“弥补缺陷”夸大为“带来满足”)。D项曲解第四段第四句 which can rein in their nastier impulses 所含关系：结合上句可理解该句所含关系为“内疚感可抑制恶性冲动(生成合作与分享)”，绝非“冲动行为可以带来合作与分享”。

故本题选B。

25. 【考点】第二节 词义理解题 (Vocabulary Question)

答案：D

解析：本题为词义理解题。

第五段第二句指出，Malti 评估了每个孩子的整体同情心水平及他或她在道德_____后产生负面情绪的倾向。由此可知，moral transgressions 导致负面情绪(negative emotions)。再由上文的研究发现和下文的具体实例可知，negative emotions 指内疚感(guilt)。推理可知：人在做出“不道德行为”后会产生“内疚感”，D项意为“错误行为，违背道德或法律的行为”，合乎逻辑。

A、B项均属中性词，moral teachings/discussions (道德教导/讨论)甚至带有积极、正向含义：无法产生“负面情绪”，故排除。C项虽本身带贬义，但 moral restrictions

(道德制约/道德约束) 往往导向“正向行为”，不会产生“负面情绪”，且与 after 无法直接搭配，也可排除。

故本题选 D。

26. 【考点】第三节 推断题 (Inference Question)

答案：D

解析：本题为推断题。

首段第一句指出，森林为应对气候变化的斗争带来一项更严峻的挑战。第二、三句具体阐释挑战内涵：人类活动威胁/削弱森林的吸碳能力，气候变化可能终会导致森林的碳排放量超过吸收量。可见，作者言及“一项更大的挑战”意在表明森林对于对抗气候变化问题的潜在威胁：从“碳吸收者”转变为“碳排放源”（进而进一步加剧气候变化），D 项正确。

A 项将挑战的影响对象“（这一挑战会加剧）”气候变化”偷换为挑战本身，且将“气候变化加剧”夸大为“气候变化失控”。B 项由第二句“人们依靠森林吸收二氧化碳，却不断破坏森林的吸碳能力”曲解而来，但文意重在说明人类对森林的吸碳能力未加以保护，而非对全球变暖存在误解。C 项由 climate change、carbon dioxide 等气候、污染相关词汇臆测得出，文中并未涉及“极端天气”相关信息。

故本题选 D。

27. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案：D

解析：本题为细节题。

根据题干关键词 carbon sinks 定位至第二段。该段第二句指出，要使森林在未来发展成为有价值的“碳汇”，需要降低它们现有的吸碳能力，D 项正确。

A、C 项从第三段提及的两种植物 young trees、brush 分别曲解出“保护生物多样性”、“实现不同植物间的平衡”，而文意实为“减少幼树及灌木数量（以暂时降低森林的碳承载力）”。B 项与第三段第一句 thin out young trees (thin out 指“使稀疏”) 相悖。

故本题选 D。

28. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案：B

解析：本题为细节题。

由题干关键词 endeavors to “致力于”可知，本题考查加州森林碳计划的目的，对应第三段第一句 Forest Carbon Plan aims to...。该句指出，加州的森林碳计划旨在疏伐幼树、清理森林灌木，第二、三句继而指出“这一做法能让剩余林木茁壮成长，修复森林吸碳能力”。可见，计划旨在“去除部分吸碳力较弱的林木，即降低部分森林的密度”，B 项正确。

干扰项均由第四段列举的破坏森林的因素（干旱、昆虫、野火）捏造出相应的解决对策，其中 A、C 项皆由第二句“干旱和昆虫导致加州 1 亿多棵树木死亡”而来；D 项由“野火烧毁数十万亩森林”而来，但文中实际以这些因素对森林的巨大破坏性，凸显制定森林碳计划的紧迫性，而无关加州计划的目的。

故本题选 B。

29. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案：A

解析：本题为细节题。

由题干关键词 essential 定位至第五段第二句 so it will be vital to...该句指出，在总面积 50 万英亩的可受益森林中，加州计划每年可处理的森林面积仅占很小的比例。因此，优先处理火灾或干旱风险最大的区域至关重要，A 项正确。

B 项将加州计划设置的“森林年处理面积达到 35000 英亩的时间节点”窜改为“计划落实的最后期限”。C、D 项干扰均源于第五段第一句“（处理森林的）资金来源于加州排放许可证拍卖的收益”，该内容仅简单提及，无从证实其为计划的关键。

故本题选 A。

30. 【考点】态度题 (Attitude Question)

答案：C

解析：本题为态度题。

第二段段首 Thankfully(值得庆幸的是)、第三句 leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts (加州在明确细节方面做出了示范、如同它在气候问题上的诸多其他举措一样)、末段总评 should serve as a model (加州计划应成为一个典范) 均体现作者对加州计划的肯定态度，C 项正确。

A 项干扰源自第二段第一句“这（森林碳计划）需要达成一种微妙的平衡（subtle balance）”，但此处是指巧妙权衡”（疏伐树木以降低）森林短期吸碳能力 VS（给剩余树木更多水分以提高）森林长期吸碳能力”。而非作者对计划的态度“微妙、不明晰”。B 项将计划的短期影响“降低森林碳承载力”、具体方案“年处理的森林面积比重小”曲解为计划的缺陷，进而得出作者包容缺陷的态度。但前者是提高森林长期吸碳能力的途径；后者是为了凸显优先处理高风险区域的必要性，二者均非计划缺陷。D 项“谨慎的”意味着作者对加州计划心存警惕，而全文并未提及计划可能造成的风险，可排除。故本题选 C。

31. 【考点】第三节 推断题 (Inference Question)

答案：C

解析：本题为推断题。

由首段“如果没有针对农工移民政策的彻底改革，农户对劳工短缺问题的抱怨将会永无休止”可知问题根源在于“农工移民政策”；再由第二段“国会阻挠创设更便捷签证的努力，而这一现状若不改变将后果严重”可知移民政策问题所在“签证办理繁琐困难”，由此因果链条即可推知，当前应当解决的严峻问题是美国农工移民政策问题，C 项正确。

A 项由首段末 immigration rules for farm workers “农工的移民政策”移花接木为 discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S. “歧视美国外籍劳工”，而“歧视外籍劳工”在文中无迹可寻。B 项利用文中 rules、American businesses 设障，文中只论及政策有碍美国引入外籍农工，而未提及政策偏袒部分美国企业。D 项将美国农业的问题“劳动力短缺”偷换为“就业机会减少”。

故本题选 C。

32. 【考点】第三节 推断题 (Inference Question)

答案：D

解析：本题为推断题。

由题干关键词 U.S. agricultural workforce 定位至第三段。该段第四、五、六、七句指出：美国农业劳动力正在老龄化，而庄稼收割对于年纪大的劳工而言很困难。由此可初步判断，美国农业劳动力存在的一个问题是“老龄化”。再根据第三句“当前农工仍主要出生于墨西哥”以及第八句“本土工人不可能回归农业”可推断“当前美国农业劳动力以外籍工人占主导”，也即“老龄化问题”主要指的是“外籍劳工的老龄化问题”，从而敲定 D 项。

A 项与第二句“来美国的这种工人（第二句中 such workers 指代首句 undocumented immigrants, 与选项中的 illegal immigrants 同义）越来越少”相悖。B 项与第三句“今天的农业劳动者更有可能定居而非移居，更可能已婚而非单身”所体现的“高稳定性”相悖。C 项中“有经验的工人”在文中无迹可寻。

故本题选 D。

33. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案：B

解析：本题为细节题。

由题干 the much-argued solution to the labor shortage 定位至第三段第三句 (One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage). 冒号前指出一个常被争议的解决办法依然是不现实的，冒号后指出美国本土工人不会回归农场。由此可见，备受争议的解决办法是让美国本土工人回归农业，B 项正确。

A 项第三段提到的问题“农工老龄化”捏造出解决办法“吸引更年轻劳动力去务农”，但文中并没有相关信息做支撑。C 项利用第四段提到的解决办法“机械化、机器人”干扰，但这并非题干所问“备受争议”的解决办法。D 项中 financial support “财政支持”在文中未被提及。

故本题选 B。

34. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案：A

解析：本题为细节题。

根据题干 Agricultural employers、complain 定位至第六段第二句 (employers complain)。该句指出：即便 H-2A 签证签发数量不受限，农业雇主依然抱怨劳工短缺；第三、四句随后解释原因：签证签发繁琐、昂贵、不可靠，官僚主义所致的迟滞使得 H-2A 签证工人的平均上工时间晚 22 天。综上可知，雇主的抱怨源于 H-2A 签证的签发繁琐缓慢，即 A 项正确。

B 项中 duration of stay 源自第二段第一句 would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S.，虽由文意可知当前签证所允许的停留时间有限，但第六段中并未指出这是农业雇主抱怨 H-2A 签证的原因。C 项由第三句中 cumbersome “（过程或系统）耗时的，累赘的”曲解出 tightened requirements “要求多、标准多（所以耗时）”，但该

词在文中意在突出“慢、难”而非“高标准”。D项与第一句 no numerical cap “没有数量限制”相悖。

故本题选 A。

35. 【考点】第四节 主旨题 (Gist Question)

答案: B

解析: 本题为主旨题。

文章首先引出美国农业劳动力短缺问题及其根源“农工移民政策欠缺”;随后分析当前的移民政策(繁琐、昂贵、不可靠)及劳动力短缺问题的相关解决办法(既包括并不可行的“让美国本土工人回归农业”、“用机器人代替人力”,也包括现行的“签发 H-2A 农工签证”、“引入农产品”):最后总结指出美国农工短缺问题的解决思路是“要么引入食品、要么引入劳工”。由此可知, B 项正确。

A 项中 U.S. Agriculture 与文章话题相关,但 in Decline (走向衰落)与文章核心问题 labor shortages 有太大出入。C 项利用第三段中提到的美国农业劳动力主要输入国墨西哥干扰,但 Saved (拯救)言过其实;且劳动力短缺问题根源在于美国移民政策,而与墨西哥无关。D 项无力概括全文,“机械化/自动化”仅在第四段作为美国农业劳动力短缺问题(暂不可行)的解决方案被提及。

故本题选 B。

36. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案: B

解析: 本题为细节题。

第一段先指出“一众明星主演了一部为世界环境日拍摄的新短片”,第二句破折号后随即明确众明星出演该短片的目的“鼓励消费者换掉一次性塑料用品、以抗击塑料危机”, B 项正确。

A 项源自第二段第一句 a call...to enact legislation to curb single-use plastics,但“呼吁政府立法”属于“为环境日汇总的关键信息”,而非“明星拍摄新短片的目”。C 项将第一段第二句“呼吁公众以行动抗击塑料危机(swap out...to combat...)”篡改为“征求公众对塑料危机的看法”。D 项由第一段第二句 single use plastic staples、the plastics crisis 推出二者可能存在因果关系“一次性塑料用品引发塑料危机”,但忽略动词 swap out,将该句重心“抗击塑料危机的手段”曲解为“揭露塑料危机的起因”。

故本题选 B。

37. 【考点】细节题 (Factual Information Question)

答案: B

解析: 本题为细节题。

第三段第三句先指出“‘仅停用一次性塑料品’可能产生危害: 满足人们‘已尽本分’的心理需求, 使人们不愿做出进一步行动”; 随后以同位语进一步说明这种心理需求被满足即“(获得)道德许可”, 它让我们止步不前, 不去做更多的事, B项契合此意。

A项由第三段第三句“道德许可使我们止步不前, 不去付出进一步行动(without ever progressing, stops us doing more)”过度推出“道德许可误导我们去做毫无价值的事”。C项将第三段第二句“仅停用一次性塑料制品收效甚微”(On their own, taking...or quitting...accomplish little)篡改改为“道德许可削弱自我成就感”, 首先两者论述主题不同, 其次由第三句satisfying a need to have “done our bit”可知“人们自认为已尽本分、成就感满满(成就感并未削减)”。D项将第三段第三句“人们止步不前”的原因“认为自己已尽本分”曲解为“对成功的渴望减弱”。

故本题选B。

38. 【考点】第三节 推断题 (Inference Question)

答案: D

解析: 本题为推断题。

第四段先揭露“我们一直强调个体消费责任”, 随后指出“我们忽视了对一股力量的制衡, 这股力量暗示作为消费者我们必须可持续消费, 而不强调作为公民应问责政府及产业、以推动真正的系统变革”, 也即, 我们应制衡“过度强调个人作为消费者责任”的力量, 同时意识到自身作为公民“应对政府及产业进行环保问责”, D项符合“让政府发挥作用、承担责任”之意。

故本题选D。

39. 【考点】第二节 词义理解题 (Vocabulary Question)

答案: D

解析: 本题为词义理解题。

第五段第三句指出“德松布尔主张, 集中改变众人行为的最佳方式是做出结构性变革”, 第六段第一句举例阐释“结构性改变”所指——征收塑料税、发布塑料禁令、鼓励塑料回收等, 这些均属“政府采取的、自上而下的结构性改革”, D项正确。

A 项由第六段“结构性变革”涉及塑料生产者（污染者）、使用者臆测出“这种变革应对双方都有利”，但文中所提塑料税显然不利于塑料生产者。B 项与第五段第一、二句“不该指望每个人都把环境放在首位/保护环境不能靠个人自律”相悖。C 项源自第六段 adds a cost、但此举旨在强调“通过征收塑料税来遏制污染、有效对抗塑料危机”，而非“增加政府税收/提高政府效益”。

故本题选 D。

40. 【考点】态度题 (Attitude Question)

答案: C

解析: 本题为态度题。

第七段指出德松布尔观点“个体行动过于缓慢，不足以成为改变集体行为的唯一、乃至到首要方法”，第八段进而阐释“除了积极参与的公民，我们更需要影响集体行动的进步政策”。可见，作者认为“环保问题上，个人努力远远不够，更需要政府的政策推动”。C 项正确。

A 项源自第八段 progressive 一词，但将其所修饰名词由“policies（政府政策）”偷换为“citizens（公民个体）”。B 项将文中“个人环保行为：自带购物袋、不用塑料吸管等”与“破坏环境行为(environmentally problematic action)”杂糅，得出“人们有时保护环境、有时破坏环境”，但文中两种行为实际源自不同群体。D 项将第三段第一句 our limited sense 断章取义为“不够理性”，但结合其后定语 of what needs to be achieved 及下句举例可知，此处实指个人对“需要实现怎样的环保目标”认识有限。

故本题选 C。

41. 答案: A 【考点】第一节 信息匹配题 (Information Matching)

42. 答案: D 【考点】第一节 信息匹配题 (Information Matching)

43. 答案: C 【考点】第一节 信息匹配题 (Information Matching)

44. 答案: G 【考点】第一节 信息匹配题 (Information Matching)

45. 答案: F 【考点】第一节 信息匹配题 (Information Matching)

解析:

41. 根据题干 Ryan Hooper 定位到第四、五段(said Ryan Hooper、"...he said)。两段分别指出其观点“让孩子参与重大决定是个很好的想法”以及理由“孩子们在应对重大变动时会面临严重困难”。A 项与第五段所述 Ryan Hooper 观点一致，选项复现关键

词 significant moves: challenges 同义替换 serious difficulties; pose...to...是 face 的反向表达(pose A to B=B face A). D 项 children should...involvement in homebuying decisions 看似与第四段 The idea of involving children in a big decision is a great idea 相符, 但仔细对比可发现 D 项语义重点实则在于 a sense of involvement, 强调“给孩子参与的感觉(即不一定真让孩子参与)”, 而第四段建议为“让孩子实际上参与”, 二者有明显区别。故本题选 A。

42. 根据题干 Adam Bailey 定位到第七、八段(said Adam Bailey, Bailey said)。两段共同提出建议: 应该给孩子一种“参与购房决定”的感觉(第七段概括提出建议, 第八段具体说明应如何做); D 项是对 Adam Bailey 建议的概括, 其中 should be given a sense of involvement 对应 make them feel like they're being included、children should feel like they're choosing their home; homebuying decisions 对应 choosing their home, the decision-making process. 故本题选 D。

43. 根据题干 Tracey Hampson 定位到第九、十段(said Tracey Hampson, Hampson said)。两段共同指出: 购房的许多方面都不是孩子会考虑的问题, 过于注重他们的意见会毁掉极佳的购房机会; (因此) 在做出购房决定前有必要和孩子聊聊, 但不应仅基于孩子的意见作出决定。C 项与 Tracey Hampson 观点相符, 选项复现关键词 base...on; only 与 solely 同义; home purchases 对应 purchasing decision; children's 与 their 同指。故本题选 C。

44. 根据题干 Aaron Norris 定位到第十一至第十三段(said Aaron Norris, "...he said, Norris said)。其中前两段指出, 许多孩子关于房地产的观点受到 HGTV 节目的巨大影响, 这会带来财务上的严重后果。可见 G 项与 Aaron Norris 观点一致, 其中关键词 many children 复现: influenced 对应 base... on.../changed; the media (媒体) 说明 HGTV 节目的性质。故本题选 G。

45. 根据题干 Julie Gurner 定位到第十四、十五段(said Julie Gurner, "...Gurner said, "..."). 两段以因果逻辑阐释观点: 孩子的想法随时在变, 因此购房决定不应取决于孩子的意见, 而应尽量满足他们的需求。F 项与此观点匹配, 其中 homebuying decisions 对应 that decision; be based on 与 be made contingent on 近义; rather than 和 not...but rather...都表取舍(B rather than A=not A but rather B)。故本题选 F。

46. 【考点】第四章 翻译 (Translation)

答案: 人们很容易低估英国作家吉米·哈利。他的写作风格平实, 可读性很强, 以至于人们可能会觉得任何人都可以模仿他的风格。我经常听到人们说“我也能写书, 只

是我没这个时间而已。”这就是说起来容易做起来难。恰恰与人们普遍的，吉米·哈利并不认为他早期所谓的“来试一试写作”很容易。尽管他显然有着极高的天赋，但是他最终呈现给世界的精雕细琢的作品正是由于他年复一年的练习、反复的修改和大量的阅读积累的结果。和大多数作家一样，他也曾失望过和被拒绝过，但这些挫折使他更加坚定了取得成功的信心。他一生取得的每一个成就无不经历困难挫折，他在文学领域所取得的成功也不例外。

解析：翻译时注意语序的调整和语义的表达，需保持语句通顺，行文流畅。

考点：underestimate: 低估；readable: 通俗易懂的、可读性强的；imitate: 模仿；abundance: 大量，丰富；disappointment: 失望；rejection: 拒绝，否决；literary: 文学的；exception: 例外。

句子结构：It is easy to underestimate...中”It“是形式主语，本句采用增译法，翻译为”

人们很容易低估...“。How many times have I heard people say 这里为了保持句子翻译符合中文表达，翻译为”我经常听到人们说“。James Herriot, contrary to popular opinion, did not find...中，”contrary to popular opinion“为插入语。

47. 【考点】建议信 (Letters of Suggestion)

答案：Dear Professor Smith,

Thank you for trusting me to arrange the debate. Now the competition is ready except for the debate topic, so I am writing to offer my advice regarding the topic.

I suggest making "Is Traffic Jam Caused by Inadequate Transport Infrastructure or Poor Management" our debate topic. This topic is debatable as it contains two major reasons of traffic paralysis. And given that urban planning and public policies involved are taught in this semester, I think the argumentation surrounding this topic will deepen students' understanding of their courses. Finally, this topic which includes hot issues concerning every student, like shared bikes, is a great way to get them think and talk.

The debate will be held at school hall from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Friday. I will be waiting for your response on this matter.

Yours sincerely, Li Ming

解析：审题：

参考译文:

亲爱史密斯教授:

感谢您信任我来组织本次辩论赛。目前, 比赛各项事宜已准备就绪, 只剩辩题尚未确定, 所以我写信来告诉您我对选题的建议。

我建议将“城市交通堵塞是基础设施问题还是管理问题”作为辩题。此辩题涵盖交通堵塞两大主要原因, 具有辩论性。同时辩题涉及的城市规划、公共政策内容与本学期课程相关, 我认为就此进行辩论可加深同学们对课程内容的理解。最后, 这个辩题囊括了同学们关注的一些热点问题, 如共享单车等, 非常适合用来引发思考与讨论。

本次辩论赛安排在周五晚上六点到八点, 在学校礼堂举行。期待您对此事的回复。

李明 敬上

48. 【考点】柱状图 (Bar Graph)

答案: 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.

解析: 审题:

参考译文:

柱状图反映出近年来本科毕业生去向选择发生的巨大变化。具体而言，毕业后选择就业的人数占比从 2013 年的 68.1% 大幅降至 2018 年的 60.7%，而同一时期内，升学人数占比却从 26.3% 跃升至 34.0%。同时，创业人数比例在这五年中也有小幅攀升，占比从 1.3% 增加到 2.6%。

该数据反映了毕业生对“毕业后何去何从”的观念正在发生变化。一方面，由于社会普遍期待大学生毕业后自食其力、成家立业，找工作往往就成为他们的首选。另一方面，随着人们生活水平的提高，这种观念也在悄然发生变化。如今毕业生经济负担减轻，在这个对专业人才需求愈增的世界中，他们自然更愿意继续深造以实现更高的人生追求。同时，随着数字经济中创业门槛的降低，自主创业也愈加受到青睐。

可以预见，随着经济的发展，毕业生的选择也会日益多元化。而只有全社会共同营造尊重个人选择的氛围，才能有更多高校毕业生勇敢选择最适合自己的发展道路。

尚德派学院