

尚德



机构

SUNLANDS

# 期末测试

管理类联考英语

题型分布

科目	题型	数量	每题分值	题型总分
管理类联考英语  (共 100 分)	1、完形填空	20 道	0.5 分	10 分
	2、阅读理解	20 道	2 分	50 分
	3、小标题匹配	5 道	2 分	
	4、英译汉	1 道	15 分	15 分
	5、应用性写作	1 道	10 分	25 分
	6、图表类写作	1 道	15 分	

## 完课水平测试

科目代码: 204 科目名称: 管理类联考英语 满分: 100 分

### 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.

- |                  |                  |                 |               |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 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 |
| 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 question after each text by choosing A, B, C or D.  
Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

#### Text 1

Most kids grow up learning they cannot draw on the walls. But it might be time to unlearn that training—this summer, a group of culture junkies, artists and community organizers are inviting New Yorkers to write all over the walls of an old house on Governor's Island.

The project is called Writing On It All, and it's a participatory writing project and artistic experiment that has happened on Governor's Island every summer since 2013.

"Most of the participants are people who are just walking by and are on the island for other reasons, like they came for the jazz festival, and they just kind of stumble in," artistic director of Writing On It All, Alexandra Chasin tells Smithsonian.com.

The 2016 season runs through June 26 and features sessions facilitated by everyone from dancers to domestic workers. Each session has a theme, and participants are given a variety of materials and prompts and asked to cover surfaces with their thoughts and art. This year, the programs range from one that turns the house into a collaborative essay to one that explores the meanings of exile.

Governor's Island is a national historic landmark district long used for military purposes. Now known as "New York's shared space for art and play," the island, which lies between Manhattan and Brooklyn in Upper New York Bay, is closed to cars but open to summer tourists who flock for festivals, picnics, adventures, as well as these "legal graffiti" sessions.

The notes and art scribbled on the walls are an experiment in self-expression. So far, participants have run the gamut in ages, with participants as young as 2 years old to as old as 85. Though Chasin says the focus of the work is on the activity of writing, rather than the text that ends up getting written, some of the work that comes out of the sessions have stuck with her.

"One of the sessions that moved me the most was state violence on black women and black girls," says Chasin, explaining that in one room, people wrote down the names of those killed because of it. "People do beautiful work and leave beautiful messages."

21. What does the project Writing On It All invite people to do? ( )

A: Unlearn their training in drawing.

B: Participate in a state graffiti show.

C: Cover the walls of an old house with graffiti.

D: Exhibit their artistic creations in an old house.

22. What do we learn about the participants in the project?

A: They are just culture addicts.

B: They are graffiti enthusiasts.

C: They are writers and artists.

D: They are mostly passers-by.

23. What did the project participants do during the 2016 season? ( )

A: They were free to scribble on the walls whatever came to their mind.

B: They expressed their thoughts in graffiti on the theme of each session.

C: They learned the techniques of collaborative writing.

D: They were required to cooperate with other creators.

24. What kind of place is Governor's Island? ( )

A: It is a historic site that attracts tourists and artists.

B: It is an area now accessible only to tourist vehicles.

C: It is a place in Upper New York Bay formerly used for exiles.

D: It is an open area for tourists to enjoy themselves year round.

What does Chasin say about the project? ( )

A: It just focused on the sufferings of black females.

B: It helped expand the influence of graffiti art.

C: It has started the career of many creative artists.

D: It has created some meaningful artistic works.

## Text 2

The socialization function of the family is a generalized one, and is aimed at preparing us for membership of the kinship group and the community. The way in which the process operates will depend largely upon the views taken by the parents of what their children ought to be like when they are grown up. **This**, in turn, will depend on the environment of the home and the community in which it is established. For example, an agricultural village family is likely to be living in a very different setting from a professional family in the city.

In the rural community emphasis will be placed upon values such as group solidarity and the belief in the natural superiority of the male. The family will transmit these values to the

children in order to prepare them for their future roles as adults. Thus the child will grow up placing greater value upon the family as a unit than upon himself as an individual; more emphasis upon a segregation of the roles of husband and wife than upon equality, and so on.

In the case of the city family educated to professional standards, the process is likely to take a different form. The child is more likely to be taught the values necessary for success in a world dominated by individual achievement. He will be taught that hard work is necessary to bring about academic success, which is the forerunner to occupational success. To make the best of occupational success he will be taught the value of having an educated wife who can share in this, either by working at her own trained profession to contribute to the material status of his marriage or by entertaining his friends and colleagues and maintaining his home to level of high social standing.

But the family cannot hope to socialize the child in every aspect of life and this is where the other agencies come in. Of these, school is perhaps the most important. The family is concerned with socializing its members into the group while the school is concerned with socializing its pupils into the wider society. School is very closely linked with our participation in the economic system, in other words, there is a very close link between school and the occupation we take up in adult life.

The peer group also operates as an agency of socialization. In the peer group we associate with others who are approximately of our own age and social status. Peer group associations can be particularly influential at college and university level and are often carried through to adult working life. This means that the peer group takes over in influence where the family and school leave off.

26. What does "This" in Paragraph 1 refer to? ( )

- A:What functions the family has in socialization.
- B:How the family's socialization process operates.
- C:What the parents think their children should be like when they grow up.
- D:How the family prepares their children for membership of the wider society.

27.In Paragraph 2, the word "segregation" means ( ) .

- A:division
- B:diversion
- C:integration
- D:Coordination

28. According to Paragraphs 2-3, what is the fundamental difference in socialization between rural and urban families? ( )

- A:The preference for the wealth of the child's future wife.
- B:The divide between the existing different social classes.
- C:The stress on group solidarity or individual achievement.
- D:The emphasis on academic performance or material success.

29. The child in a professional city family is taught early on that to get a good job, he must ( ) .

- A:find a good wife

- B:rely on his family
- C:elevate his social status
- D:work hard at school

30. According to Paragraph 4, why is school a very important agency of socialization? ( )

- A:Because it can socialize us into every aspect of life.
- B:Because it is able to prepare us for our future careers.
- C:Because it can make children work well in various agencies.
- D:Because it is able to recommend children to economic institutions.

### Text 3

It is fashionable today to bash Big Business. And there is one issue on which the many cities agree: CEO pays. We hear that CEOs are paid too much (or too much relative to workers), or that they rig others' pay, or that their pay is insufficient related to positive outcomes. But the more likely truth is CEO pay is largely caused by intense competition.

It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation—from the 350 largest such companies—now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

While individual cases of overpayment definitely exist, in general, the determinants of CEO pay are not so mysterious and not so mired in corruption. In fact, overall CEO compensation for the top companies rises pretty much in lockstep with the value of those companies on the stock market.

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay, though, is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling.

There is yet another trend: virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another. An agribusiness company, for instance, may focus on R&D in highly IT-intensive areas such as genome sequencing. Similarly, it is hard to do a good job running the Walt Disney Company just by picking good movie scripts and courting stars; you also need to build a firm capable of creating significant CGI products for animated movies at the highest levels of technical sophistication and with many frontier innovations along the way.

On top of all of this, major CEOs still have to do the job they have always done—which

includes motivating employees, serving as an internal role model, helping to define and extend a corporate culture, understanding the internal accounting, and presenting budgets and business plans to the board. Good CEOs are some of the world's most potent creators and have some of the very deepest skills of understanding.

31. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise? ( )

- A:The growth in the number of cooperation
- B:The general pay rise with a better economy
- C:Increased business opportunities for top firms
- D:Close cooperation among leading economics

32. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to ( ) .

- A:foster a stronger sense of teamwork
- B:finance more research and development
- C:establish closer ties with tech companies
- D:operate more globalized companies

33. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite ( ) .

- A:continual internal opposition
- B:strict corporate governance
- C:conservative business strategies
- D:repeated governance warnings

34. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps ( ) .

- A:confirm the status of CEOs
- B:motive inside candidates
- C:boost the efficiency of CEOs
- D:increase corporate value

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

- A:CEOs Are Not Overpaid
- B:CEO pay: Past and Present
- C:CEOs' Challenges of Today
- D:CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define

#### **Text 4**

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 conservation 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.

36. 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

37. 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

38. 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

39. 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

40. Jay Lininger would most likely support ( ) .

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

## **Part B**

### **Directions:**

**You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)**

**A:Give compliments, just not too many.**

**B:Put on a good face, always.**

**C:Tailor your interactions.**

**D:Spend time with everyone.**

**E:Reveal, don't hide information.**

**F:Slow down and listen.**

**G:Put yourselves in others shoes.**

### **Five Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office**

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day and you depend on them just as they depend on you. Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

41\_\_\_\_\_

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try stay tight-lipped around them. But you won't be helping either one of you. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were frank about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or painstakingly conceal them, you should just be honest.

42\_\_\_\_\_

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others. We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a

compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

43 \_\_\_\_\_

It's common to have a "cubicle mate" or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the workday.

44 \_\_\_\_\_

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project. This will help engender good will in others. But don't overdo it or be fake about it. One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

45 \_\_\_\_\_

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while others are more straightforward. Jokes that work one person won't necessarily land with another. So, adapt your style accordingly to type. Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome.

#### **46.Directions:**

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

China's Luckin Coffee (LK) had hopes of being as successful with American investors as its rival Starbucks. But following an accounting scandal, Luckin is now heading to Wall Street's graveyard.

Luckin announced Friday that it was giving up plans to appeal the Nasdaq exchange's decision to delist the stock. Shares of Luckin, which fired its CEO and chief operating officer in May after it was discovered that the company fraudulently inflated sales, plunged more than 50% to about \$1.40.

The company initially said last month that it was requesting a hearing with Nasdaq but it said in a press release Friday that shares will now be suspended from trading at the start of Monday June 29.

Luckin, founded in 2017, went public last year and surged due to what—at the

time—appeared to be strong sales growth.

Investors lapped up the stock, betting that Luckin would become a legitimate homegrown rival to Starbucks (SBUX), which generates a big chunk of its revenue from Chinese consumers.

It's not clear what's next for Luckin now that it will no longer have access to the stock market to raise new capital. As of late last year the company had 3,680 stores. However, bankruptcy rumors have been swirling in light of the scandal.

## Part A

### 47.Directions:

Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit Professor Smith. Write him an email to

- 1) Apologize and explain the situation, and
- 2) Suggest a future meeting

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

Do not write the address.

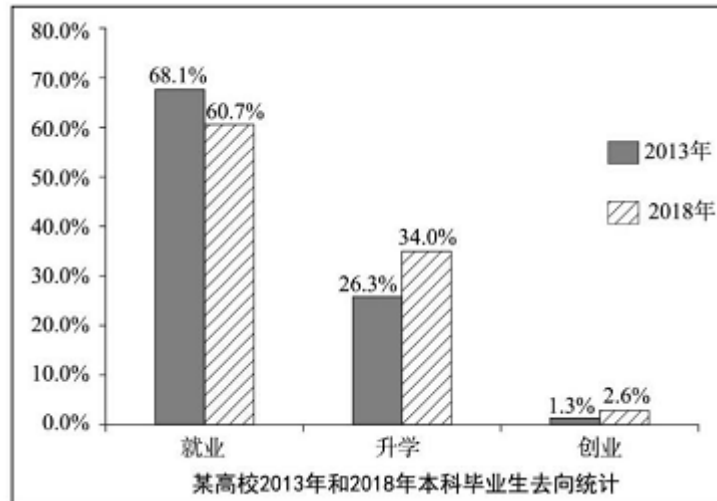
## Part B

### 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.



## 完课水平测试

### 参考答案及解析

#### Directions:

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

#### 1. 答案: D

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. 答案: A

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. 答案: B

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. 答案: B

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. 答案: D

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), 第四句重申观点, 故空格处应表示“实现、达成”之意, D 项正确。

#### 6. 答案: B

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. 答案: A

本题解题关键在于联系上下文辨明空格后“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——执选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. 答案: D

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. 答案: C

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. 答案: A

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. 答案: A

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. 答案: D

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. 答案: B

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. 答案: A

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. 答案: C

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. 答案：D

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. 答案：C

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. 答案：A

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. 答案：D

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. 答案：A

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”。

### Directions:

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

21. 答案：C

本题考查 Writing On It All 这个项目邀请人们来干什么。

由题干中的 Writing ON It All 定位到第二段第一句“The project is called Writing ON It All”，其中“the project”提示这个项目的內容在第一段“inviting New Yorkers to write all over the walls of an old house on Governor's Island 邀请纽约人在 Governor's Island 上的一所老房子的墙上写满东西”，直接对应 C 选项“Cover the walls of an old house with graffiti 在老房子的墙上涂满涂鸦”。故 C 选项符合题意。

22. 答案：D

本题考查我们对项目参与者的了解。

由题干关键词“participants”定位到第三段第一句，“大多数的参与者都是出于其他原因路过这个岛的人，比如他们是来参加爵士音乐节的，他们只是偶然来到这里，”对应选项 D 所说的“他们大多是过路人”。

23. 答案：B

本题考查项目参与者在 2016 赛季做了什么。

由题干关键词“project participants”和“the 2016 season”定位到第四段，其中“每个会议都有一个主题，参与者被给予各种材料和提示，并被要求用他们的想法和艺术覆盖表面。”对应 B 选项“They expressed their thoughts in graffiti on the theme of each session 他们以涂鸦的方式表达自己对每一届会议主题的想法”。

24.答案：A

本题考查 Governor's Island 是一个什么地方。

由题干关键词 Governor's Island 定位至第五段，该段第一句指出“Governor's Island 是一个长期用于军事目的的国家历史地标性地区。这个岛现在被称为“纽约艺术和娱乐的共享空间”。故选项 A 所说的“这是一个吸引游客和艺术家的历史遗迹”符合题意。

25.答案：D

本题考查 Chasin 对这个项目的看法。

由题干关键词“Chasin”定位到最后一段，最后一段讲了对黑人女性实施暴力的例子，但只是举例，其最中心的表达应对应最后一句话“People do beautiful work and leave beautiful messages”，对应 D 选项“它创造了一些有意义的艺术作品”。

26.答案：C

本题考查文中加粗单词指代的含义。

由文章第一段“This”的前后文，家庭的社会化这一过程的运作方式将在很大程度上取决于父母们对子女长大后应该是什么样子的看法。这又取决于家庭的环境和它所处的社区。可知，C 选项所说的“父母认为他们的孩子长大后应该是什么样子的。”符合原文。

27.答案：A

本题考查文中下划线单词的含义。

division: 分开，分隔；diversion: 转移，分散；integration: 集成，综合；coordination: 协调，调和。

由文章第二段，“segregation”的前后文，在农村社区，重点将放在群体团结和相信男性的自然优势等价值观上。因此孩子在成长过程中会把家庭作为一个整体看得比自己作为一个个体更重要，更强调丈夫和妻子角色的分离，而不是平等。所以 A 项符合原文。

28.答案：C

本题考查农村和城市家庭社会化的根本区别。

由文章第 2 和 3 段可知，在农村社区，重点将放在集体团结和相信男性天生优越等价值观上；就受过专业教育的城市家庭而言，孩子将被教导，努力工作是必要的，以带来学术上的成功，这是先驱者的职业成功。所以强调集体团结或个人成就，C 项符合原文。

29.答案：D

本题考查城市家庭里，孩子想找到一份好工作的做法。

由文章第 3 段，可知在城市家庭接受专业教育的情况下，孩子更有可能接受成功所必需的价值教育。他将被教导，努力学习是取得学术成功的必要条件，而学术成功是职业成功的先行者。所以 D 项符合题意。

30.答案：B

本题考查学校成为社会化的一个非常重要机构的原因。

由文章第 4 段，可知家庭关心的是让成员融入集体，而学校关心的是让学生融入更广泛的社会。学校与我们在经济体系中的参与密切相关，换句话说，学校与我们在成人生活中从事的职业有着非常密切的联系。所以 B 项符合原文。

31.答案：C

本题考查文章中 CEO 收入增长的原因。



定位到第四段第一句“理解 CEO 收入增长的最佳模型是，在一个顶级公司商业机会不断增加的世界里，CEO 人才会变得有限。”可知，C 选项“顶级公司商业机会的增加”符合题意。

32.答案：D

本题考查现在的 CEO 和其前任相比需要具备的能力。

定位到第五段，第一句说“现在的 CEO 需要具备比仅仅运营公司更多的技能”，之后列举了“对金融市场好的理解力”，“更好的公共关系技能”，紧接着说“事实是现在很多的美国大公司都比之前更加全球化了，供应链也趋于国际化”，综合以上几点可以推断，D 选项“经营更全球化的公司”符合题意。

33.答案：B

本题考查 20 世纪 70 年代以来 CEO 收入增长的背景。

定位到第三段第一句“尽管个别支付过多的案例的确存在，但大体上，CEO 收入的决定因素并非那么神秘，也并未受困于腐败”可以推断，CEO 收入增加的原因与腐败无关，说明企业存在严格的监管措施，B 选项符合题意。A 选项“持续的内部反对”，C 选项“保守的商业策略”，D 选项“重复的监管警告”均无法由文章推出。

34.答案：D

本题考查 CEO 高薪合理性的原因。

定位到第三段最后一句“事实上，顶级公司 CEO 的总体薪酬与这些公司在股票市场上的价值几乎保持同步上升”，可以推断，CEO 高薪是有道理的，因为他们对公司价值的增加作出了贡献，D 选项“提升公司价值”符合题意。

35.答案：A

本题考查最适合文章的标题。

全文探讨的主要是 CEO 高薪的原因，即 CEO 收入高是有道理的，并非是给了他们过多的报酬，故 A 选项“CEO 们并没有被给予过多的报酬”符合题意。文章重点并不在于 CEO 收入的去和现在、当今 CEO 的挑战或 CEO 的特质，故 BCD 三项不正确。

36.答案：A

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。

37.答案：C

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。

38.答案：A

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 ....”，题干中间的 if 即原文的 as long as 的同义替换，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。

39.答案：D

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。

40.答案：C

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。

**Directions:**

**You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph(41-45). Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)**

41. 答案: E

本段主要建议在工作场合中要表现得坦率而不是试图隐藏自己。故 E 选项“展现自己，不要隐藏信息”符合题意。

42. 答案: F

本段主要建议多花时间去倾听你同事的意见，故 F 选项“慢下来，去倾听”符合题意。

43. 答案: D

本段主要建议利用空闲时间和你周围所有的同事进行交流。故 D 选项“花时间和每个人在一起”符合题意。

44. 答案: A

本段主要建议适时地、真诚地给予你的同事积极的反馈。故 A 选项“给予赞许，但不要太多”符合题意。

45. 答案: C

本段主要建议根据每个同事的交流习惯，及时地调整你的交流方式。故 C 选项“对你的交流作出调整”符合题意。

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

46. 【参考译文】

中国的瑞幸咖啡在美国投资者面前本来有希望像竞争对手星巴克一样成功，但受会计丑闻影响，瑞幸现在要在华尔街退市。

周五，瑞幸宣布要退市，放弃对纳斯达克交易所的决定提出上诉的计划。瑞幸被发现虚增销售额，在五月份解雇了首席执行官和首席运营官，该公司的股票暴跌逾 50%，跌至约 1.40 美元。

该公司最初在上个月说正在要求在纳斯达克召开听证会，但又在周五的新闻稿中说股票将于 6 月 29 日星期一开始停牌。

瑞幸成立于 2017 年，去年上市，由于当时销售额的强劲增长而市值飙升。

投资者将股票抢购一空，而且预计瑞幸将成为星巴克合法的本土竞争对手，星巴克一大部分收入来自中国的消费者。

瑞幸不能再从股票市场获得新的资本，尚不清楚它下一步有什么计划。截止去年年末，该公司共开了 3,680 家店。但是因为丑闻，关于该公司破产的传闻不断。

**Writing**

47.

Dear Prof. Smith,

I am sorry to tell you that I have to cancel my travel plan to your city for some reasons, thus

I am afraid that I couldn't visit you according to the due course. So I am writing for the purpose of extending my sincere apology to you.

Actually, I miss you very much, but I received a notice suddenly that I have to attend an exam if I would love to apply for an opportunity for further study abroad. Nevertheless I haven't prepared for it very well. Hence I have to spend more time and energy on it.

Please accept my heartfelt apology again! I am really sorry for any inconvenience I caused. And I am honorable to ask if I could make an another appointment with you. I am looking forward to your response at your earliest convenience. Regards !

Yours faithfully,  
Li Ming

48.

【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.