

尚德



机构

SUNLANDS

期 末 考 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; environmentalists 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.

