

第一章：新阅读理解题型

(七选五)

- ┌ 小标题概括：归纳和总结
- └ 人物观点题：关键词定位

人物观点题：

关键词定位 人名在哪里，

答案就在那里考试的时候不是人名不要看

2017-人物观点对应

- A. says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools
- B. points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skills
- C. points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore
- D. believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.
- E. says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition
- F. points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing
- G. says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off of the young people's parents.

- 41. Jay Dunwell
- 42. Jason Stenquist
- 43. Birgit Klohs
- 44. Rob Spohr
- 45. Julie Parks

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly from Donald Trump. “We don’t make anything anymore,” he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line. Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing. But there is also a different way to look at the data.

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every year. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place, other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers—and upward pressure on wages. “They’re harder to find and they have job offers,” says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, “They may be coming [into the workforce], but they’ve been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing,” Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father co-founded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers, five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he’s trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It’s his first

week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. “I love working with tools. I love creating.” he says.

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials “remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession,” says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

These concerns aren’t misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2013. When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

“The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill,” says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. “There’re enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don’t need to have much skill. It’s that gap in between, and that’s where the problem is. ”

Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. “Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives,” she says.

2016-小标题概括

[A]Be silly

[B]Have fun

[C]Ask for help

[D]Express your emotions

[E]Don't overthink it

[F]Be easily pleased

[G]Notice things

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art—and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

41.

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are

manageable and don't dictate our behaviors, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. that's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then—again like children—move.

42.

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T- shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

43.

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies , increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which, of course, have a positive effect on happiness levels.

44.

The problem with being a grown up is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with—work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random(dancing around the living room, anyone?)—it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have

negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

45.

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

第二章：完型填空

本质之一是 【逻辑】

完型填空 本质之二是 【单词】

1. 动词词义

2. 副词词义

3. 名词词义 + 复合考点：上下文逻辑

4. 形容词词义

5. 逻辑关系

核心考察点：上下文逻辑 做题看周围+排除法

重要提示：完形填空 10 年选项必看！！！！

2013 年

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. ___1___ a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been ___2___ for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very ___3___ of money itself," only to ___4___ itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so ___5___ in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work ___6___ the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very ___7___ to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the ___8___ form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they ___9___ receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to ___10___. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of "float" - it takes several days ___11___ a check is cashed and funds are ___12___ from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. ___13___ electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may ___14___ security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information ___15___ there. The fact that this is not an ___16___ occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and ___17___ from someone else's accounts. The ___18___ of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to ___19___ security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic ___20___ that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

1. [A] However [B] Moreover [C] Therefore [D] Otherwise
2. [A] off [B] back [C] over [D] around
3. [A] power [B] concept [C] history [D] role
4. [A] reward [B] resist [C] resume [D] reverse
5. [A] silent [B] sudden [C] slow [D] steady
6. [A] for [B] against [C] with [D] on
7. [A] imaginative [B] expensive [C] sensitive [D] productive
8. [A] similar [B] original [C] temporary [D] dominant
9. [A] collect [B] provide [C] copy [D] print
10. [A] give up [B] take over [C] bring back [D] pass down
11. [A] before [B] after [C] since [D] when
12. [A] kept [B] borrowed [C] released [D] withdrawn
13. [A] Unless [B] Until [C] Because [D] Though
14. [A] hide [B] express [C] raise [D] ease
15. [A] analyzed [B] shared [C] stored [D] displayed
16. [A] unsafe [B] unnatural [C] uncommon [D] unclear
17. [A] steal [B] choose [C] benefit [D] return
18. [A] consideration [B] prevention [C] manipulation [D] justification
19. [A] cope with [B] fight against [C] adapt to [D] call for
20. [A] chunk [B] chip [C] path [D] trail

答案:

1-5: ADBDC

6-10: BBDBA

11-15: ADCCC

16-20: CABAD

【补充】2015 年

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with-or even looking at-a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they fiddle with their phones, even without a (1) underground. It's a sad reality-our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings-because there's (2) to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, (3) into your phone. This universal armor sends the (4) : "Please don't approach me."

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide (5) our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be (6) as "creep." We fear we'll be (7) . We fear we'll be disruptive. Strangers are inherently (8) to us, so we are more likely to feel (9) when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this anxiety, we (10) to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more (11) ."

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't (12) so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a (13) . They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow (14) . "When Dr. Epley and Ms.

Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to (15) how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their (16) would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," the New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they (17) with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been snubbed." (18) , these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those sans communication, which makes absolute sense, (19) human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that (20) : Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] ticket | [B] permit | [C]signal | [D] record |
| 2. [A] nothing | [B] link | [C]another | [D] much |
| 3. [A] beaten | [B] guided | [C]plugged | [D] brought |
| 4. [A] message | [B] cede | [C]notice | [D] sign |
| 5. [A] under | [B] beyond | [C] behind | [D] from |
| 6. [A] misinterpret | [B] misapplied | [C] misadjusted | [D] mismatched |
| 7. [A] fired | [B] judged | [C] replaced | [D] delayed |
| 8. [A] unreasonable | [B] ungrateful | [C] unconventional | [D] unfamiliar |
| 9. [A] comfortable | [B] anxious | [C] confident | [D] angry |
| 10. [A] attend | [B] point | [C] take | [D] turn |
| 11. [A] dangerous | [B] mysterious | [C] violent | [D] boring |
| 12. [A] hurt | [B] resist | [C] bend | [D] decay |
| 13. [A] lecture | [B] conversation | [C] debate | [D] negotiation |
| 14. [A] trainees | [B] employees | [C] researchers | [D] passengers |
| 15. [A] reveal | [B] choose | [C] predict | [D] design |

16. [A] voyage [B] flight [C] walk [D] ride
17. [A] went through [B] did away [C] caught up [D] put up
18. [A] In turn [B] In particular [C] In fact [D] In consequence
19. [A] unless [B] since [C] if [D] whereas
20. [A] funny [B] simple [C] logical [D] rare

第三章：翻译训练

翻译步骤：

- 1.划分句子成分（语法）
- 2.口头翻译，变成小短句
- 3.落笔确认

翻译要求：说人话，写整洁，不会就要猜！

2013 年翻译真题

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does--- try to put it to one side. I don't think it's

harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical Hair opened on Broadway on the same day - they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

参考：我能从过去的五十三年中挑个日子，然后很快反应出自己在哪儿，当天有什么新闻，甚至是星期几。从四岁起，我就有了这种能力。我从来不会因为大脑吸收的信息量庞大而感到难以承受。我的大脑似乎有能力应对，而信息的储存也有条有理。我想起伤心往事的时候，也和大家一样--尽量搁到一边不管。我不认为记得越清就越难忘记。惊人的记忆力并没有使我的情绪变得更为敏感或者更加细腻。我能够记得祖父去世的那天以及前一天我们去医院时我有多么难过。我也记得音乐剧《毛发》是在这天首登百老汇的--这两件事情以同样的方式迅速跳进我的脑海。

2017 年翻译真题

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realized that I was not good enough in this area to compete with

other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favorite activities. But, to be absolutely honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream - I knew that no one, apart from myself, could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course “Fashion Media & Promotion”.

参考：我一直梦想着能找到一个结合时尚与出版的工作。中学毕业前两年，我学习了缝纫设计课程，认为自己继而能够学习时尚设计。然而，期间，发现自己在该领域不够优秀，不足以在未来与其他富有创造力的人竞争。因此，得出结论：这条道路不适合我。在申请大学之前，我告诉大家自己会选择新闻专业，因为写作一直都是我最喜欢的事情之一。但是，说实话，当时这样说，是因为我认为时尚于我而言就是个梦想。我知道完全没有人相信我会进入时尚这一行。因此，我决定去寻找一些课程，既与时尚相关、又涉及写作。就在这时，我注意到了《时尚媒体与营销》这门课程。

2015 年翻译真题

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like

the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

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

参考：想想看在一条非常熟悉的路上驾驶的感觉，这可能发生在上班，进城或回家的路上。无论如何，你会熟悉路上的每一个迂回曲折。在这类旅行中，我们很容易会分散注意力并且不太关注路边的风景，结果就是你误以为旅途比实际所用的时间要少。

这是【美妙的旅程】所产生的效果：人们往往会低估在熟悉的旅程中所用掉的时间。我们分散注意力的方式会导致这种结果。当我们在熟悉的路上行驶时，我们不必过于集中精力，时间似乎过得飞快。随后，当我们回想整个过程时，由于没有特别留神，会变得印象模糊。此时，我们似乎会觉得这段旅程会更短些。

2016 年翻译真题

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead began shopping emotionally-which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

参考：超市旨在吸引顾客在自己店内停留尽量长的时间。原因很简单：顾客在店里停留的时间越长，看到的商品就会越多；而看到的商品越多，你就会买的越多。超市有大量商品。根据食品营销研究院所说，普通超市大概有 44000 种不同的商品；很多超市更是会比普通超市多上万种商品。众多选择足以让顾客面临各种信息，不堪重负。根据脑部扫描实验，需要做这么多的决定很快就会使我们难以承受。大约购物 40 分钟以后，大部分顾客就无法试图做出理性的选择，而会冲动购物--此时，在购物车里，我们已经装了一半根本没想买的东西。

【补充】2012 年翻译真题

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25. The “brain drain” has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

参考：发展中国家的人们若为移民问题操心，往往是想到硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学去创造自己最辉煌的未来。英国、加拿大和澳大利亚等国给大学毕业生提供的优惠移民政策，就是为了吸引这部分人群。

诸多研究表明，发展中国家受过良好教育的人才往往可能有移民倾向。2004 年，曾针对印度家庭进行过一次大型调查，结果发现，近 40%有移民倾向的人受过中

学以上教育，而 25 岁以上的印度人只有约 3.3%受过中学以上教育。“人才流失”问题长期以来一直让发展中国家的决策者很苦恼，他们担心这种情况会危及其经济发展，夺去他们紧缺的技术人才，而这些人才本该在他们自己的大学任教，在他们自己的医院工作，为他们自己的工厂研发新产品。

第四章：应用文（小作文）模板训练

【考情分析】

- 要求考生根据情景写出约 100 字（标点符号不计算在内）的应用文短文，
- 包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、报告等。
- 书信类作文仍然是目前考试的重点，

年份	主题	考试形式
2010	感谢美国同事款待，欢迎造访中国	感谢+邀请（信）
2011	祝贺表弟考上大学，给予大学生生活建议	祝贺+建议（信）
2012	对网店购买电子产品的投诉，请求解决办法	投诉+请求（信）
2013	邀请同学参加义卖会，介绍活动细节	邀请+介绍（信）
2014	自我习惯介绍，请求舍友给予生活建议	介绍+请求（信）
2015	举办夏令营，介绍活动细节，号召志愿者	通知+介绍+号召（通知）
2016	你赢了翻译比赛，朋友向你祝贺并寻求建议	感谢+建议（信）
2017	教授邀请你为留学生做关于中国文化的	感谢+描述演讲要点（信）

	演讲	
2018	取消了行程，无法拜访教授	道歉+建议（信）
2019	组织辩论，建议主题，介绍相关安排	介绍+建议（信）
2020	旅行安排，行程建议	推荐+建议（信）

Section IV Writing: 卷面成绩!

Part A: 核心信息覆盖全，格式语法正确，不要求文采 10 分

Part B: 文采，衔接，语法，结构，考核内容 15 分

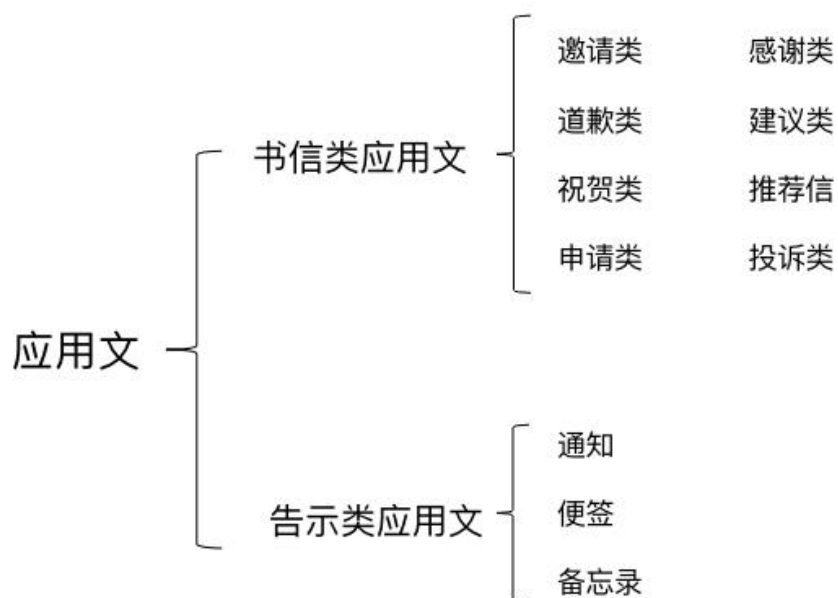
【评分标准】

信息点的覆盖

内容的组织

语言的准确性，

格式和语域的恰当性



固定套路 (50%) - 万能模板

随机应变 (50%) - 挑自己会说的

主语+谓语+宾语

主语+系动词+表语

【内容组织与格式要求】

Dear XXX,

1. 开篇说目的

2. 题目要求 (to begin with, secondly, finally)

3. 客套结尾语

Yours sincerely,

XXX

写作破解攻略

第一步： 确定文体

第二步： 核对要求

第三步： 拼接组合： 【模板+简单句】 ☆【以语言的准确性为标准】

【小作文模板背诵】

类型 1： 道歉信

Dear ×××,

I'm ×××. I am writing this letter to offer my sincere apology to you.

【我是 XXX， 写这封信是向您真诚地表示歉意】

I sincerely wish you could understand my situation and accept my apology, and I apologize in advance for any inconvenience thus caused. Please let me know which solution you prefer at your earliest convenience.

【真诚地希望您能理解我的处境并接受我的道歉， 我对给您造成的不便深表歉意， 您可以随时告知我， 您的任何想法】

Yours sincerely,

×××

类型 2： 建议信（正式版， 以公事为主）

Dear XXX ,

I am writing this letter for the purpose of making some suggestions concerning...

【关于 XXX, 我向您提出我的建议】

I would highly appreciate it if my proposals could kindly be considered and further improvements could be made in this regards.

【若建议被采纳, 并因此有具体改进, 必将万分感谢】

Yours sincerely,

xxx

类型 3: 建议信 (非正式版, 私事为主)

Dear XXX,

You have asked me for my advice with regard to (), and I will try to make some suggestions here.

【您问我关于 XXX 的想法, 我向您提供以下建议】

From my point of view, you would be wise to take the following actions: to begin with, secondly, finally,

【我想, 您如何采取一些方法, 会比较有效: 第一, 第二, 第三, 】

I hope you will find these proposals useful, and I would be ready to discuss this matter with you to further details.

【真诚希望以上建议对您有所帮助, 如有任何疑虑随时联系我】

Yours sincerely ,

XXX

类型 4: 投诉信

Dear XXX,

I'm writing this letter for the purpose of making a complaint about your product/service

【我写这封信是要投诉您的产品/服务】

Considering these factors, I strongly request that you should send me a new one or refund me the money. I would appreciate it a lot if you could take my complaint seriously and see to it prompt. I look forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

【综合以上因素，我强烈要求您换货或者退款，若您能认真对待投诉或快速解决，我将感激不尽，期待回复】

Yours sincerely,

XXX

类型 5：邀请信

Dear XXX ,

I am writing on behalf of () to invite you to ().

【我非常荣幸代表 XXX 邀请您 XXX】

We look forward early to the opportunity to benefit from your experience and wisdom. We would feel much honored if you could come. Please let me know whether you can come and whether the time is convenient for you by sending me an email or call(ing) me. Looking forward to your reply.

【我们非常期待您的经验和智慧让我们有所收获，如果您可以来我们将倍感荣幸，您可以给我打电话或者发邮件告诉我，您是否参加，时间是否合适，期待回复】

Yours sincerely ,

XXX

类型 6：祝贺信

Dear XXX ,

I am writing this letter to show my congratulations to you. I am glad to hear that
+消息

【听到 XXX 我非常开心，特向您表示祝贺】

Once again, I take pride in your achievements and would like to avail myself of this opportunity to extend my best wishes for your success. I am looking forward to hearing more good news to you.

【对您取得的成绩我感到非常骄傲，并借此机会预祝您一起顺利，期待听到您的更多好消息】

Yours sincerely ,

XXX

类型 7：推荐信-人

Dear XXX ,

I am writing to you to recommend XXX who wants to pursue his graduate study for a master's degree under your supervision.

【XXX 希望可以继续攻读硕士学位，我作为推荐人特此推荐】

Thanks a lot for your due attention to this letter. I am looking forward to your prompt reply at your earliest convenience

【感谢您的宝贵时间，期待回复】

Yours sincerely ,

XXX

类型 8：推荐信-物

Dear XXX ,

I am writing to you to recommend to you a XXXX. The reasons for my recommendation are as follows.

【我向您推荐 XXXX（物），原因如下】

To sum up, I strongly recommend XXX to you. And I'm quite certain that you will recommend it to those close to you after having/taking it.

【总之，我向您强烈推荐，我肯定您用完之后，也会将它推荐给您身边的朋友】

Yours sincerely ,

XXX

类型 9：感谢信

Dear XXX,

I am writing to express my genuine gratitude for your kind help. My appreciation to your selfless help is beyond any words.

【您对我的帮助，我深表感谢，胜过千言万语】

I sincerely hope that I can repay your kindness in the near future. Once again, please accept my heartfelt gratitude. I am looking forward to your reply.

【希望以后我也可以帮到您，请您接受我最真诚的协议，期待回复】

Yours sincerely ,

XXX

【万能第二段】整套可用

【当我们推荐自己或者别人时】：

With reference to your particular requirements, I wish to be considered as an applicant for the position, and beg to state my qualifications as follows. Born in...in..., I major in I have been working as...since my graduation, and I have therefore attained a lot of knowledge and experiences in this field. I am confident that my experience and ability will show you that I can fulfill the particular requirement of your position.

【对照您的要求，我选择可以申请这个职位，我的情况如下，我**年*出生于*，主修专业为***，毕业后一直从事***工作，因为我在相关行业已经积累了丰富的知识和经验，我相信我的能力和经验可以满足您的岗位要求】

【当要祝贺一个人时】：

After years of hard and creative work, you finally achieved your goal. Therefore, I can imagine your excitement when you realized such an ambition. Indeed, no one could have been more deserving than you, as you have done your utmost to progress. On the other hand, for me, it is a real encouragement to see your efforts rewarded. In short, wish you still further success.

【经过多年努力，你终于取得了好成绩，我能想象到你现在有多激动和兴奋，确实，你的所有付出都是值得的，因为你已经付出了全部辛苦和努力，对于我而言，看到你的付出得到回报，这对我也是一种鼓励，希望你一切顺利】

【当你邀请一个人参加会议时】

First of all, I'd like to give a brief introduction of (). The meeting is to be held in our university's auditorium at 18:00 on December 24, 2020. For each sessions of the convention, experts from different countries would give lectures respectively. The meeting is purely an academic gathering. So we prefer a speech on an inspirational theme. In the end, we'll organize a tour around the city, following which is a farewell. I shall send you a message which includes the topics that will be appropriate for the occasion.

【首先，我给您大致介绍一下（），（）将于2020年12月25号在学校的礼堂举行，会议的每个部分，来自于全球的专家将分别进行演讲，这场会议是纯学术讲座，所以我们欢迎具有启发性的题目，我们还会组成大家环城旅行，最后还会有一个送别晚宴，我将会给您详细发送一些信息，告诉您什么样的话题具体合适】

【当我们要投诉时】

The problems I have found are as follows. To begin with, it often breaks down for no reason, which gives much inconvenience and trouble to my use. In addition, its screen is covered with a few scratches. Lastly, some of the keys on the keyboard fail to work well. The door cannot be opened without extravagant strength.

【问题如下，首先是产品毫无原因的会死机，给我的使用带来了很大麻烦，其次屏幕有很多划痕，有一些按键还无法正常使用，如果不用力，还打不开】

【当我们失约的时候】

I feel badly sorry about it and want you to know what happened. When I went to the airport, I suddenly had a severe stomachache, so I have to go to the hospital to see a doctor. It's unexpected and urgent. I am extremely sorry that I cannot keep my promise, but I wonder whether I could have another appointment with you on next weekend if you are available.

【非常抱歉，我给您解释下到底发生了什么，去机场的时候我突然胃疼，只能去医院，我完全没有想到会发生这些，非常抱歉没能履行我的约定，如果下周您没有安排，我们下周再约】

【通知 NOTICE】

Directions:

You are supposed to write for the postgraduate association a **notice** to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization, you should conclude the basic qualification of applicant and the other information you think relative.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "postgraduate association" instead.

NOTICE

To improve the students' ability and enrich the campus life, the Postgraduates' Association is recruiting volunteers for an international conference on globalization.

【表目的】

The basic qualification for applicants are as follows. To begin with, applicants' educational background should be in line with this occasion. In addition, they must have a strong professional spirit and cheerful personality and be aged under 35. Lastly, the students with relevant working experience shall be preferred. 【具体要求】

Those who are keen on this activity may sign up with their monitors before the next weekend. Everybody is welcome to join it. 【再次总结呼吁】

Postgraduates' Association

December 21, 2020

【便签 NOTE】

December 21, 2020

Dear Jack,

Your letter of congratulations was received. Thank you for your nice words on my winning the contest. In the letter, you asked me about the skills to do translation, so the following are my advice for you.

Firstly, you should analyze the sentence structure, thus catching the meaning of the sentence. Secondly, find the proper words to translate the meaning of the source language into the target language. Thirdly, revise your translation at least three times to check if there are any mistranslations or missed meanings.

I hope my advice helpful. Wish to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

【备忘录 MEMO】

To : Staff

From: John Smith

Date: December 24, 2020

Subject: the modification for existing promotional mode

I'm writing this letter to inform you that we are scheduled to modify our company's existing chief promotional mode. The poor performance resulting from newspapers and magazines we previously employed to advertise our products, coupled with the mounting competitive pressure from our rivals in the market, has forced us to make some changes. As from next Monday, the Internet will serve as the main promotional channel to boost our items' sales. Plus, a string of advertising campaigns will be launched in a bid to lure consumers. If you need further information, please call me as soon as possible. 【一段说正事】

第五章节：应用文（大作文）模板训练

折线图，柱状图，表格图作文模板（1）

The chart above demonstrates clearly that some remarkable changes have taken place in the past several years with regard with to the number of _____. Based on the data provided, one can see that the number of _____ has been on a rapid rise/decrease all the time. In the year of _____, the number was merely _____ and it went sharply up/down to _____ in _____. In the meantime, () has witnessed a steady increase/decrease as well, reaching _____ in _____. --- 【数据描述】

【以上表格清楚地表明了（数据）在最近几年明显变化，根据以上数据，（）一直在快速上升/下降，在（）年，（数据）仅为（），而到了（）年，（数据）快速上升/下降至（），同时，（数据）也在缓慢的（）上升/下降，在（）年达到（数据）】

It is of no difficulty for me to come up with some factors to account for the phenomenon. At the top of the list, with the tempo of life speeding up, _____ has become increasingly indispensable in many people's daily life. According to a recent official report, approximately 77% _____. In addition, we must admit that _____. Finally, the fact cannot be ignored that _____

【对于这个问题，我想解释的理由有几个，首先，随着生活节奏的加快，（）已经变成我们日常生活中的必需品，根据官方报考，差不多 77%的*****，其次，我们还要承认*****，最后*****】

Considering what has been argued so far, we can safely come to the conclusion that the trend is normal and positive. And I firmly believe that it is bound to continue in the years to come.--- 【好的积极现象】

【考虑以上问题，我认为这种趋势是非常正常和积极的，而且这种情况也会一直持续】

备注：最后一段可替换：

Taking into account what has been discussed above, a conclusion can be drawn safely that, with further positive guidance from the relevant department, the current situation is positive and beneficial. Accordingly, it is of no necessity for the public to regard it with any anxiety.

【综合以上考虑，我认为，目前的形势比较好，只要有相关部门的积极引导，我们不需要担忧或者紧张】

如果 Chart 不体现增减趋势怎么办？

In this table, it can be seen that _____ vary greatly on +方面 . Based upon the data provided above, one can see that _____. In contrast, _____, which is the highest among all three categories.

【举例： In this table, it can be seen that employees in different age bracket vary greatly on the employment satisfaction . Based upon the data provided above, one can see that 40% of the workers over 50 are content with their employment situation. In contrast, 64% of the employees between the age of 41 and 50 are not satisfied with their employment situation, which is the highest among all three categories.】

饼状图作文模板

As is clearly reflected in the above pie chart, the proportion of _____ demonstrates obvious differences (during/in _____). In the light of the data offered, one can see _____ ranks the first among all the categories, responsible for %. Next to it are (),(),(), which account for %, %, % respectively.

【根据以上饼状图可知，在 () 期间 () 的比例有较大差别，根据以上数据，() 占比最高，达到 ()，其他依次是 () () () ()，占比 () () () ()】

It is of no difficulty for me to come up with some factors to account for the phenomenon. At the top of the list, with the tempo of life speeding up, _____ has become increasingly indispensable in many people's daily life. According to a recent official report, approximately 77% _____. In addition, we must admit that _____. Finally, the fact cannot be ignored that _____.

【对于这个问题，我想解释的理由有几个，首先，随着生活节奏的加快，（）已经变成我们日常生活中的必需品，根据官方报考，差不多 77%的*****，其次，我们还要承认*****，最后*****】

In view of the arguments above, we can conclude that the current phenomenon is of no surprise. Therefore, it can be predicted that _____ will still take up a large share in the future. I firmly hold that there is every reason to believe this trend is irreversible and is certain to continue in the brilliant future.

【根据以上分析，这个现象并不奇怪，在未来，（）将占据比较大的比例，我坚信这种趋势是不可逆转的，而且在未来一定会发展的更好】

第六章节： 传统阅读理解题型复盘

阅读理解八大题型
(难度与考频降序排列)

- ①细节题
- ②推理题
- ③判断题
- ④句子理解题
- ⑤主旨大意题
- ⑥例证题
- ⑦词汇题
- ⑧态度题

通用解题方法：

- 第一步：先看题干，大致推测内容和主旨。
- 第二步：寻找题干关键字,回扣原文
- 第三步：匹配题型以及题型对应的解题方法

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”(Line 3, Para.5) is closest in meaning to ()

- A. teachings
- B. discussions
- C. restrictions
- D. wrongdoings

几项阅读理解你必须知道的知识

(一) 指代词的理解

- 1、标志：明确指出某个代词要求辨别 it/ that/ one/ such/these/those/them/this
- 2、解题思路：
 - 回文定位
 - 附近搜索（原则：就近；前句主语；前句讨论的主要对象或整个段落的核心话题）
 - 代入替换（检验：语法验证-主谓一致）

(二) 长难句阅读步骤

- 1、找连词
 - 从属连词
 - 并列连词：前后并列相同关系；从后往前，找并列关系
- 2、找主句
- 3、找定语、状语、补语

(三) 注意要点

1、表观点的词:

· 带感情色彩的词: adj/adv e.g.tolerant/intolerable

· 虚拟语气: 表反事实的假设; 即反话正说, 正话反说 (should 表示现实与理想相反, 表相反的逻辑关系)

2. 逻辑关系

- 转折
- 因果关系
- 比较(than)
- 否定关系(fail to/failure/less)
- 主被动关系(by)

3、考研英语一般与你的人生观相反

4、细节服从主旨, 优先选择和中心思想最相关的选项

5、文章反复出现表强调, 强调往往是重点, 重点往往是考点

(四) 答题特征

-干扰选项

-错误类型: 正反混淆、偷换概念 (不同内容嫁接)、推理过度、就事论事、

-范围不一致 (范围限缩、范围过大)

-错误特征 (排除式做法): 往往带有比较级、常出于非主干、过于绝对、反常

TEXT 1 (2016) ☆

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

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers – but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said. Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or-determined students away.

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

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

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

what they want –the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that –the better.

21.Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to _____

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

22.In delivering lessons for high - schoolers , Flatiron has considered their_____

- A. experience
- B. interest
- C. career prospects
- D. academic backgrounds

23.Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will _____

- A . help students learn other computer languages
- B .have to be upgraded when new technologies come
- C .need improving when students look for jobs
- D. enable students to make big quick money

24.According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to _____

- A. bring forth innovative computer technologies
- B. stay longer in the information technology industry
- C. become better prepared for the digitalized world
- D. compete with a future army of programmers

25.The word “coax”(Line4,Para.6) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. persuade

- B. frighten
- C. misguide
- D. challenge

Text 3 (2017) ☆☆

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

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

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

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of

themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that_____.

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

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps_____.

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

33. The word "acclimation" (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to_____.

- [A]adaptation
- [B]application
- [C]motivation
- [D]competition

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them_____.

- [A]avoid academic failures
- [B]establish long-term goals
- [C]switch to another college

[D]decide on the right major

35. The most suitable title for this text would be _____.

[A]In Favor of the Gap Year

[B]The ABCs of the Gap Year

[C]The Gap Year Comes Back

[D]The Gap Year: A Dilemma

Text 4 (2016) ☆☆☆

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it

was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said. “I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is ()

- [A] trying out different lifestyles
- [B] having a family with children
- [C] working beyond retirement age
- [D] setting up a profitable business

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to ()

- [A] favor a slower life pace
- [B] hold an occupation longer
- [C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
- [D] give priority to childcare outside the home

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will ()

- [A] become increasingly clear

- [B] focus on materialistic issues
- [C] depend largely on political preferences
- [D] reach almost all aspects of American life

39. Both young and old agree that . ()

- [A] good-paying jobs are less available
- [B] the old made more life achievements
- [C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
- [D] getting established is harder for the young

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider ?

- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college
- [B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success
- [C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree
- [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging

Text 2 (2018)

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

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

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source.In Scotland,for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and

Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels - especially coal - as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation - and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

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

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

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

26. The word "plummeting" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____

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

27. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America _____

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

28. It can be learned that in Iowa,_____.

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

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

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

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy _____.

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

Text 4 (2015) ☆☆☆☆

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment take to 6 J percent. at good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace.

We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is "yes," they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between

employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

- A. The prospect of a thriving job market.
- B. The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.
- C. The possibility of full employment.
- D. The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work part-time because they

- A. prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs
- B. feel that is enough to make ends meet
- C. cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
- D. haven't seen the weakness of the market

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US

- A. is harder to acquire than one year ago
- B. shows a general tendency of decline
- C. satisfies the real need of the jobless
- D. is lower than before the recession

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, .

- A. it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
- B. employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
- C. it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
- D. full-time employment is still essential for insurance

40. The text mainly discusses.

- A. employment in the US
- B. part-timer classification

C. insurance through Medicaid

D. Obamacare's trouble

Text 1 (2017) ☆☆☆☆☆

Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to level a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run—up to 2012—but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation." The success of Parkrun offers answers.

Parkrun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sports and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots", concept as community sports

associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has _____.

- [A] gained great popularity
- [B] created many jobs
- [C] strengthened community ties
- [D] become an official festival

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to _____.

- [A] boost population growth
- [B] promote sport participation
- [C] improve the city's image
- [D] increase sport hours in schools

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it _____.

- [A] aims at discovering talents
- [B] focuses on mass competition
- [C] does not emphasize elitism
- [D] does not attract first-timers

24. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that governments should _____.

- [A] organize "grassroots" sports events

- [B] supervise local sports associations
- [C] increase funds for sports clubs
- [D] invest in public sports facilities

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is_____.

- [A] tolerant
- [B] critical
- [C] uncertain
- [D] sympathetic

