

# 【英语】管理类联考<强化课 1>,官方笔记

## 目录

- 一、 课件下载及重播方法
- 二、 本章/教材结构图
- 三、 本章知识点及考频总结
- 四、 配套练习题
- 五、 其余课程安排

### 一、课件下载及重播方法

### 二、教材节构图

## 能力·提升

- 第一节：【新阅读理解题型】解析与练习
- 第二节：【完形填空题型】解析与练习
- 第三节：【翻译题型】解析与练习（一）
- 第四节：【翻译题型】解析与练习（二）
- 第五节：【小作文】模板与套路练习（一）
- 第六节：【小作文】模板与套路练习（二）
- 第七节：【大作文】模板与套路练习（一）
- 第八节：【大作文】模板与套路练习（二）
- 第九节：【传统阅读理解题型】复盘练习

### 三、本章知识点及考频总结

## 1.2016-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 by product of the way they live.

2. 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 to 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.

#### 四、配套练习题

1. Kids shouldn't have access to violent films because they might ( ) the things they see.

A:indicate

B:investigate

C:imitate

D:innovate

2. The ( ) that there is life on other planets in the universe has always inspired scientists to explore the outer space.

A:advice

B:order

C:possibility

D:invitation

3. We all think of you as the most suitable one to ( ) the work.

A:take advantage of

B:take charge of

C:take care of

D:take in

4. I'm rather confused, would you please ( ) your proposal to me again?

A:expose

B:expand

C:explain

D:explore

5.It is hard to act according to the ( ) which you don't believe in.

A:principles

B:judgements

C:procedures

D:attitudes

参考答案：CCBCA

## 五、其余课程安排