

考研英语 英语一 2019年 Text 2

大学“成绩宽恕”的兴起

审题划出关键点，精准定位，提高正确率：

26. What is commonly regarded as the cause of grade inflation?
27. What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness?
28. According to Paragraph 5, grade forgiveness enables colleges to _____
29. What does the phrase “to be aligned” (Line 5, Para. 6) most probably mean?
30. The author examines the practice of grade forgiveness by _____
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段1

①Grade inflation — the gradual increase in average GPAs (grade-point averages) over the past few decades — is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased. ②But another, related force — a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called “grade forgiveness” — is helping raise GPAs.

【段1】 _____

【句】长难句①见微信公众号田静老师的每日长难句130。

段1生词：

- inflation n. _____
- gradual increase 逐渐的增长 (adj.+n.)
- gradual adj. _____
- gradually adv. _____
- increase n./v. _____
- average GPAs (grade-point averages) 平均学分绩点
- higher education 高等教育

- please v. 使满意，使愉快
- catalog n. 目录；登记

段2

①Grade forgiveness allows students to retake a course in which they received a low grade, and the most recent grade or the highest grade is the only one that counts in calculating a student's overall GPA.

[段2] _____

段2生词：

- retake a course 重修一门课程；重考一门课程
- count in... 把……计算在内
- calculate v. _____
- overall adj. _____

段3

①The use of this little-known practice has accelerated in recent years, as colleges continue to do their utmost to keep students in school (and paying tuition) and improve their graduation rates. ②When this practice first started decades ago, it was usually limited to freshmen, to give them a second chance to take a class in their first year if they struggled in their transition to college-level courses. ③But now most colleges, save for many selective campuses, allow all undergraduates, and even graduate students, to get their low grades forgiven.

[段3] _____

段3生词：

- practice n. 惯例；实践；练习
- accelerate v. _____
- acceleration n. _____

- do one's utmost 尽某人全力，竭力
- tuition n. 学费
- graduation rate 毕业率
- freshman n. _____
- give sb. a second chance to do sth. _____
- struggle v./n. _____
- transition n. _____
- save for... 除了.....之外
- selective adj. 严格筛选的，精心选择的
- graduate n. 大学毕业生
- undergraduate n. 大学本科生；大学肄业生（没毕业的学生）
- graduation n. 毕业；毕业典礼

段4

①College officials tend to emphasize that the goal of grade forgiveness is less about the grade itself and more about encouraging students to retake courses critical to their degree program and graduation without incurring a big penalty. ②“Ultimately,” said Jack Miner, Ohio State University’s registrar, “we see students achieve more success because they retake a course and do better in subsequent courses or master the content that allows them to graduate on time.”

【段4】 _____

段4生词：

- tend to do sth. _____
- emphasize v. _____
- critical adj. _____；评论的，批评的；爱挑剔的
- program n. 计划，方案；程序

- incur v. _____；蒙受
- penalty n. 不利后果，损失；惩罚，处罚
- ultimately adv. 最后，最终
- registrar n. 教务主任
- subsequent adj. _____
- subsequently adv. _____
- master the content 掌握内容

段5

①That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges' own needs as well.② For public institutions, state funds are sometimes tied partly to their success on metrics such as graduation rates and student retention—so better grades can, by boosting figures like those, mean more money. ③And anything that raises GPAs will likely make students—who, at the end of the day, are paying the bill — feel they've gotten a better value for their tuition dollars, which is another big concern for colleges.

[段5] _____

[句] 长难句③见微信公众号田静老师的每日长难句131。

段5生词：

- satisfy needs _____
- public institutions 事业单位，公共机构
- institution n. 公共机构；习俗；制度；建立
- tie v. _____
- metric n. 衡量标准，度量
- graduation rate _____
- retention n. 保留，具有，具备
- boost v. _____
- at the end of the day 最终，到头来

段6

①Indeed, grade forgiveness is just another way that universities are responding to consumers' expectations for higher education. ②Since students and parents expect a college degree to lead to a job, it is in the best interest of a school to turn out graduates who are as qualified as possible—or at least appear to be. ③On this, students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned.

【段6】 _____

段6生词：

- incentive n. _____
- be in the best interest of sb. to do sth. 做某事对某人有利
- turn out sth. 生产、制造某物

26. What is commonly regarded as the cause of grade inflation?

- [A] Colleges' neglect of GPAs.
- [B] The influence of consumer culture.
- [C] Students' indifference to GPAs.
- [D] The change of course catalogs.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

定位原文在哪段？ _____

根据哪句话可以判断出答案？ _____

静姐的“填坑指南”： _____

27. What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness?

- [A] To maintain colleges' graduation rates.
- [B] To increase universities' income from tuition.
- [C] To prepare graduates for a challenging future.

[D] To help freshmen adapt to college learning.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

定位原文在哪段？_____

根据哪句话可以判断出答案？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：本题的难点在于审题，题干中的_____就是解题的关键，问的不是所有的目的，而是_____。

28. According to Paragraph 5, grade forgiveness enables colleges to _____

[A] obtain more financial support.

[B] improve their teaching quality.

[C] boost their student enrollments.

[D] meet local governments' needs.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

选项A、C和D的正误原因？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____

29. What does the phrase “to be aligned” (Line 5, Para. 6) most probably mean?

[A] To counterbalance each other.

[B] To be contradictory to each other.

[C] To be identical with each other.

[D] To complement each other.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

每个选项是什么意思？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：语意题的解题关键是_____

30. The author examines the practice of grade forgiveness by _____

[A] assessing its feasibility.

[B] listing its long-run effects.

[C] comparing different views on it.

[D] analyzing the causes behind it.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____