

## 2019 年英语（一）试题参考答案

### Section I Use of English

- 1.A. Few
- 2.C. run
- 3.D. If
- 4.B. literally
- 5.C. back
- 6.D. off
- 7.B. unfamiliar
- 8.A. way
- 9.C. So
- 10.B. eventually
- 11.C. surprised
- 12.D. option
- 13.B. For example
- 14.A. spot
- 15.D. through
- 16.B. breaks
- 17.C. artificial
- 18.A. Finally
- 19.D. marks
- 20.A. lead

### Section II Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

#### Text1

- 21.B. enhance banker's sense of responsibility.
- 22.D. "short-termism" in economic activities.
- 23.C. adverse.

24.A. the approaches to promoting “long-termism.”

25.C. Patience as a Corporate Virtue

### Text2

26.B. The influence of consumer culture.

27.D. To help freshmen adapt to college learning.

28.A. obtain more financial support.

29.C. To be identical with each other.

30.D. analyzing the causes behind it.

### Text3

31.A. involves some concerns raised by AI today.

32.B. is too limited for us to reproduce it.

33.C. is still beyond our capacity.

34.D. affirmation

35.A. The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable

### Text4

36.C. make more online shoppers pay sales tax.

37.D. were considered unfavorable by states.

38.B. harmed fair market competition.

39.A. Big-chair owners.

40.B. gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences.

### Part B

41. B. In his 1936 work *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, Dale Carnegie wrote: “There is only one way...to get the best of an argument—and that is to avoid it.” This aversion to arguments is common, but it depends on a mistaken view of arguments that causes profound problems for our personal and social lives—and in many ways misses the point of arguing in the first place.

42. G. Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights, which is how we often think of them. Like physical fights, verbal fights can leave both sides bloodied. Even when you win, you end up no better off. Your prospects would be almost as dismal if arguments were even just competitions—like, say, tennis games. Paris of opponents hit the ball back and forth until one winner emerges

from all who entered. Everybody else loses. This kind of thinking is why so many people try to avoid arguments, especially about politics and religion.

43. E. There is a better way to win arguments. Imagine that you favor increasing the minimum wage in our state, and I do not. If you yell, “Yes,” and I yell, “No,” neither of us learns anything. We neither understand nor respect each other, and we have no basis for compromise or cooperation. In contrast, suppose you give a reasonable argument: that full-time workers should not have to live in poverty. Then I counter with another reasonable argument: that a higher minimum wage will force businesses to employ fewer people for less time. Now we can understand each other’s positions and recognize our shared values, since we both care about needy workers.

44. D. Of course, many discussions are not so successful. Still, we need to be careful not to accuse opponents of bad arguments too quickly. We need to learn how to evaluate them properly. A large part of evaluation is calling out bad arguments, but we also need to admit good arguments by opponents and to apply the same critical standards to ourselves. Humility requires you to recognize weaknesses in your own arguments and sometimes also to accept reasons on the opposite side.

45. A. These tools can help you win every argument—not in the unhelpful sense of beating your opponents but in the better sense of learning about the issues that divide people, learning why they disagree with us and learning to talk and work together with them. If we readjust our view of arguments—from a verbal fight or tennis game to a reasoned exchange through which we all gain mutual respect and understanding—then we change the very nature of what it means to “win” an argument.

### Part C

46. 医学期刊中充斥着这类无稽之谈，这些东西一经广播和非专业报刊传播，就会引起健康方面的恐慌和对某些饮食的短暂追捧。

47. 今天，任何一个科研岗位的申请者需要发表文章的数量比短短十年前申报同一岗位时整整翻了一番。

48. 为遏制这一倾向已经采取了若干措施，比如在评定岗位申请者的论文时，尝试引入一项兼顾数量和质量的评估指标。

49. 要不是因为科研人员轻易就能在将来的论文里自我引用，或找同行引用以回报自己提供的类似好处，这项措施本该是合理的。

50. 如果我们真想保证我们的科研既有意义又可复制，就必须确保我们的体制能激励这样的科研。

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

51. (略)

#### Part B

52. (略)