

2019 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试
管理类专业硕士联考

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 changes. ___1___, when done too often, this habit can sometimes hurt more than it ___2___.

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 counterproductive 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 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 significant changes in 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 also use my bimonthly weigh-in ___14___ to provide 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 am 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, instead of 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] Therefore [B] Otherwise [C] However [D] Besides
2. [A] cares [B] warns [C] reduces [D] helps

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 3. [A] solely | [B] occasionally | [C] formally | [D] initially |
| 4. [A] lowering | [B] explaining | [C] accepting | [D] recording |
| 5. [A] set | [B] review | [C] reach | [D] modify |
| 6. [A] depiction | [B] distribution | [C] prediction | [D] definition |
| 7. [A] regardless of | [B] aside from | [C] along with | [D] due to |
| 8. [A] rigid | [B] precise | [C] immediate | [D] orderly |
| 9. [A] judgment | [B] reasons | [C] methods | [D] claims |
| 10. [A] though | [B] again | [C] indeed | [D] instead |
| 11. [A] track | [B] overlook | [C] conceal | [D] report |
| 12. [A] approve of | [B] hold onto | [C] account for | [D] depend on |
| 13. [A] share | [B] adjust | [C] confirm | [D] prepare |
| 14. [A] features | [B] rules | [C] tests | [D] results |
| 15. [A] anxious | [B] hungry | [C] sick | [D] bored |
| 16. [A] secret | [B] belief | [C] sign | [D] principle |
| 17. [A] necessity | [B] decision | [C] wish | [D] request |
| 18. [A] surprising | [B] restricting | [C] consuming | [D] disappointing |
| 19. [A] because | [B] unless | [C] until | [D] if |
| 20. [A] dominating | [B] puzzling | [C] triumphing | [D] obsessing |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Direction :

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

Unlike so-called basic emotions such as sadness, fear, and anger, guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction with a child's growing grasp of social and moral norms. Children aren't born knowing how to say "I'm sorry", rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends—and their own consciences. This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt, in the right amount, to be a good thing.

In the popular imagination, of course, guilt still gets a bad rap. It evokes Freud's ideas and religious hang-ups. More important, guilt is deeply uncomfortable—it's the emotional equivalent

of wearing a jacket weighted with stones. Who would inflict it upon a child? Yet this understanding is outdated."There has been a kind of revival or a rethinking about what guilt is and what role guilt can serve."Vaish says ,adding that this revival is part of a larger recognition that emotions aren't binary—feelings that may be advantageous in one context may be harmful in another. Jealousy and anger, for example, may have evolved to alert us to important inequalities. Too much happiness (think mania) can be destructive.

Viewed in this light, guilt is an opportunity. Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency. In a number of studies, Malti and others have shown that guilt and sympathy (and its close cousin empathy) may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing. Some kids who are low in sympathy may make up for that shortfall by experiencing more guilt, which can rein in their nastier impulses. And vice versa: High sympathy can substitute for low guilt.

In a 2014 study, for example, Malti and a colleague looked at 244 children, ages 4, 8 and 12. Using caregiver assessments and the children's self-observations, they rated each child's overall sympathy level and his or her tendency to feel negative emotions (like guilt and sadness) after moral transgressions. Then the kids were handed stickers and chocolate coins, and given a chance to share them with an anonymous child. For the low-sympathy kids, how much they shared appeared to turn on how inclined they were to feel guilty. The guilt-prone ones shared more, even though they hadn't magically become more sympathetic to the other child's deprivation.

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] intensify a child's positive feelings
- [D] foster a child's moral development

22. According to Paragraph 2, many people still find guilt to be_____.

- [A] deceptive
- [B] addictive
- [C] burdensome

[D] inexcusable

23. Vaish holds that the rethinking about guilt comes from an awareness that_____.

[A] an emotion can play opposing roles

[B] emotions are socially constructive

[C] emotional stability can benefit health

[D] emotions are context-independent

24. Malti and others have shown that cooperation and sharing_____.

[A] may help correct emotional deficiencies

[B] can bring about emotional satisfaction

[C] can result from either sympathy or guilt

[D] may be the out outcome of impulsive acts

25. The word “transgression” (line 5, paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to_____.

[A] wrongdoings

[B] discussions

[C] restrictions

[D] teachings

Text 2

Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change. Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb.

Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap — but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests flourish as valuable “carbon sinks” long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details.

The state's proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and

clear brush in parts of the forest, including by controlled burning. This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying capacity. But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture, so they grow and thrive, restoring the forest's capacity to pull carbon from the air. Healthy trees are also better able to fend off bark beetles. The landscape is rendered less combustible. Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed.

The need for such planning is increasingly urgent. Already, since 2010, drought and beetles have killed more than 100 million trees in California, most of them in 2016 alone, and wildfires have scorched hundreds of thousands of acres.

California's plan envisions treating 35,000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030 — financed from the proceeds of the state's emissions-permit auctions. That's only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, an estimated half a million acres in all, so it will be important to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

The strategy also aims to ensure that carbon in woody material removed from the forests is locked away in the form of solid lumber, burned as biofuel in vehicles that would otherwise run on fossil fuels, or used in compost or animal feed. New research on transportation biofuels is under way, and the state plans to encourage lumber production close to forest lands. In future the state proposes to take an inventory of its forests' carbon-storing capacity every five years.

State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, including those owned by the U.S. Forest Service, but traditionally they've focused on wildlife, watersheds and opportunities for recreation. Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon. California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor early next year, should serve as a model.

26. By saying "one of the harder challenges", the author implies that_____.

- [A] forests may become a potential threat
- [B] people may misunderstanding global warming
- [C] extreme weather conditions may arise
- [D] global climate change may get out of control

27. To maintain forests as valuable "carbon sinks", we may need to_____.

- [A] lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity
- [B] strike a balance among different plants
- [C] accelerate the growth of young trees

[D] preserve the diversity of species in them

28. California's Forest Carbon Plan endeavors to_____.

[A] cultivate more drought-resistant trees

[B] find more effective ways to kill insects

[C] reduce the density of some of its forests

[D] restore its forests quickly after wildfires

29. What is essential to California's plan according to paragraph 5?

[A] To carry it out before the year of 2020.

[B] To handle the areas in serious danger first.

[C] To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.

[D] To obtain enough financial support.

30. The author's attitude to California's plan can best be described as _____.

[A] ambiguous

[B] tolerant

[C] cautious

[D] supportive

Text 3

American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years now. Given a multi-year decline in illegal immigration, and a similarly sustained pickup in the U.S. job market, the complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Efforts to create a more straightforward agricultural-workers visa that would enable foreign workers to stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry have so far failed in Congress. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities and consumers will be the losers.

Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the U.S., the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. Today's farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled, rather than migrating, and more likely to be married than single. They are also aging. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now, more than half are. And crop picking is hard on older bodies. One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it has been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm.

Mechanization is not the answer either — not yet at least. Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans and wheat have been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive crops,

such as strawberries, need labor. Even dairy farms, where robots currently do only a small share of milking, have a long way to go before they are automated.

As a result, farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the agricultural workforce. Starting around 2012, requests for the visas rose sharply; from 2011 to 2016 the number of visas issued more than doubled.

The H-2A visa has no numerical cap, unlike the H-2B visa for nonagricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 annually. Even so, employers frequently complain that they aren't allotted all the workers they need. The process is cumbersome, expensive and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led H-2A workers to arrive on the job an average of 22 days late. And the shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground.

In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it.

31. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

- [A] Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S.
- [B] Biased laws in favor of some American businesses.
- [C] Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers.
- [D] Decline of job opportunities in U.S. agriculture.

32. One trouble with U.S. agricultural workforce is _____.

- [A] the rising number of illegal immigrants
- [B] the high mobility of crop workers
- [C] the lack of experienced labors
- [D] the aging of immigrant farm workers

33. What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming?

- [A] To attract younger laborers to farm work.
- [B] To get native U.S. workers back farming.
- [C] To use more robots to grow high-value crops.
- [D] To strengthen financial support for farmers.

34. Agricultural employees complain about the H-21 visa for its _____.

- [A] slow granting procedures
- [B] limit on duration of stay
- [C] tightened requirements

[D] control of annual admissions

35. Which of the following could be the best title for this text?

[A] U.S. Agriculture in Decline

[B] Import food of Labor?

[C] America Saved by Mexico

[D] Manpower vs Automation

Text 4

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Dia Mirza and Adrian Grenier have a message for you: It's easy to beat plastic. They're part of a bunch of celebrities starring in a new video for World Environment Day — encouraging you, the consumer, to swap out your single-use plastic staples like straws and cutlery to combat the plastics crisis.

The key messages that have been put together for World Environment Day do include a call for governments to enact legislation to curb single-use plastics. But the overarching message is directed at individuals.

My biggest concern with leaving it up to the individual, however, is our limited sense of what needs to be achieved. On their own, taking our own bags to the grocery store or quitting plastic straws, for example, will accomplish little and require very little of us. They could even be detrimental, satisfying a need to have “done our bit” without ever progressing onto bigger, bolder, more effective actions — a kind of “moral licensing” that allays our concerns and stops us doing more and asking more of those in charge.

While the conversation around our environment and our responsibility toward it remains centered on shopping bags and straws, we're ignoring the balance of power that implies that as “consumers” we must shop sustainably, rather than as “citizens” hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change.

It's important to acknowledge that the environment isn't everyone's priority- or even most people's. We shouldn't expect it to be. In her latest book, *Why Good People Do Bad Environmental Things*, Wellesley College professor Elizabeth R. DeSombre argues that the best way to collectively change the behavior of large numbers of people is for the change to be structural.

This might mean implementing policy such as a plastic tax that adds a cost to environmentally problematic action, or banning single-use plastics altogether. India has just announced it will “eliminate all single-use plastic in the country by 2022.” There are also incentive-based ways of

making better environmental choices easier, such as ensuring recycling is at least as easy as trash disposal.

DeSombre isn't saying people should stop caring about the environment. It's just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior.

None of this is about writing off the individual. It's just about putting things into perspective. We don't have time to wait. We need progressive policies that shape collective action (and rein in polluting businesses), alongside engaged citizens pushing for change. That's not something we can buy.

36. Some celebrities star in a new video to _____.

- [A] demand new laws on the use of plastics
- [B] urge consumers to cut the use of plastics
- [C] invite public opinion on the plastic crisis
- [D] disclose the causes of the plastic crisis

37. The author is concerned that "moral licensing" may _____.

- [A] mislead us into doing worthless things
- [B] prevent us from making further efforts
- [C] weaken our sense of accomplishment
- [D] suppress our desire for success

38. By pointing out our identity as "citizens", the author indicates that _____.

- [A] our focus should be shifted to community welfare
- [B] our relationship with local industries is improving
- [C] we have been actively exercising our civil rights
- [D] we should press our governments to lead the combat

39. De Sombre argues that the best way for a collective changes should be _____.

- [A] a win-win arrangement
- [B] a self-driven mechanism
- [C] a cost-effective approach
- [D] a top-down process

40. The author concludes that individual efforts _____.

- [A] can be too aggressive

- [B] are far from sufficient
- [C] can be too inconsistent
- [D] are far from rational

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET (10 points).

In choosing a new home, Camille McClain's kids had a single demand: a backyard. That seemingly reasonable request turned the Chicago family's home hunt upside down, as there weren't many three-bedroom apartments on the North Side — where the family was looking — that came with yard space. Still, McClain and her husband chose to honor their 4- and 6-year-old's request.

“We worked with a few apartment brokers, and it was strange that many of them didn't even know if there was outdoor space, so they'd bring us to an apartment, we'd see that it didn't have a yard, and we'd move on.” said McClain, who runs Merry Music Makers in Lakeview, a business focused on music education for children.

McClain's little ones aren't the only kids who have an opinion when it comes to housing, and in many cases youngsters' views weigh heavily on parents' real estate decisions, according to a 2018 Harris Poll survey of more than 2,000 U.S. adults.

Renters paid attention to their kids' preferences even more: 83 percent said their children's opinions will be a factor when they buy a home.

The idea of involving children in a big decision is a great idea because it can help them feel a sense of control and ownership in what can be an overwhelming process, said Ryan Hooper, clinical psychologist in Chicago.

“Children may face serious difficulties in coping with significant moves, especially if it removes them from their current school or support system.” he said.

Younger children should feel like they're choosing their home - without actually getting a choice in the matter, said Adam Leitman Bailey, real estate attorney based in New York and author of the upcoming children's book “Home.” about the search for the perfect home from the viewpoint of a child.

Asking them questions about what they like about the backyard of a potential home — or asking them where their toys would go in the house - will make them feel like they're being included in the decision-making process, Bailey said.

Many of the aspects of homebuying aren't a consideration for children, said Tracey Hampson, a real estate agent based in Santa Clarita, Calif. And placing too much emphasis on their opinions can ruin a fantastic home purchase.

She has a client who has been house-hunting for a while, and he always asks his young children their opinion. But when this buyer finally decided to write an offer on a home with a pool, his children burst into tears because they didn't want a pool.

"They ended up not submitting an offer," Hampson said. "So speaking with your children before you make a real estate decision is wise, but I wouldn't base the purchasing decision solely on their opinions."

The other issue is that many children — especially older ones — may base their real estate knowledge on HGTV shows, which tend to focus on superficial aspects of real estate, said Aaron Norris of The Norris Group in Riverside, Calif.

"They love Chip and Joanna Gaines just as much as the rest of us, he said."HGTV has seriously changed how people view real estate. It's not shelter, it's a lifestyle. With that mindset change comes some serious money consequences."

Kids tend to get stuck in the features and the immediate benefits to them personally, Norris said. And while their opinions on those elements shouldn't reign supreme, the homebuying process could be a time to start talking to kids about money, budgeting, homeownership and other financial decisions.

"Their opinions can change tomorrow," Gurner said. "As as harsh as it may be to say, that decision should likely not be made contingent on a child's opinions but rather made for them with great consideration into what home can meet their needs best- and give them an opportunity to customize it a bit and make it their Own."

This advice is more relevant now than ever before, even as more parents want to embrace the ideas of their children. despite the current housing crunch.

Today, wannabe homebuyers have to be more open when it comes to must-haves and what you can compromise on.Hampson said.

And speaking of compromise: The McClain kids, hungry for outdoor space fell in love with a

home in the North Park neighborhood that had a large yard. But it wasn't ideal by their parents' standards.

The family ended up renting a house in North Center that had a smaller yard, but it was still big enough for playtime.

"I had to do a bit of a sales job with the kids since they loved the yard in North Park," McClain said. "But there's a hammock they lounge on, a spot to jump rope. a place to play in the sprinkler, and an area to write with sidewalk chalk.

	[A] notes that aspects like children's friends and social activities should be considered up on home buying.
41. Ryan Hooper	[B] believes that home buying should be based on children's needs rather their opinions
42. Adam Bailey	[C] assumes that many children's views on real estate are influenced by the media.
43. Tracey Hampson	[D] remarks that significant moves may poses challenges to children.
44. Aaron Norris	[E] says that it is wise to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions.
45. Julie Gurner	[F] advise that home purchase should not be based only on children's opinions.
	[G] thinks that children should be given a sense of involvement in home buying decisions.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

It is easy to underestimate English writer James Herriot. He had such a pleasant, readable style that are might think that anyone could imitate it. How many times have I heard people say. "I

could write a book. I just haven't the time" Easily said. not so easily done. James Herriot. contrary to popular opinion did not find it easy in his early days of. as he put it ."having a go at the writing game"

While he obviously had an abundance of natural talent. the final polished work that he have to the world was the results of years of practicing. re-writing and reading. Like the majority of authors. he had to suffer many disappointments and rejections along the way. but these made him all the more determined to succeed. Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way and his success in the literacy field was no exception.

Section IV Writing

47.Directions:

Suppose Professor Smith asked you to plan a debate on the theme of city traffic. Write him an email to

- 1) suggest a specific topic with your reasons, and
- 2) tell him about your arrangement.

You should write about 100 words neatly on your answer sheet.

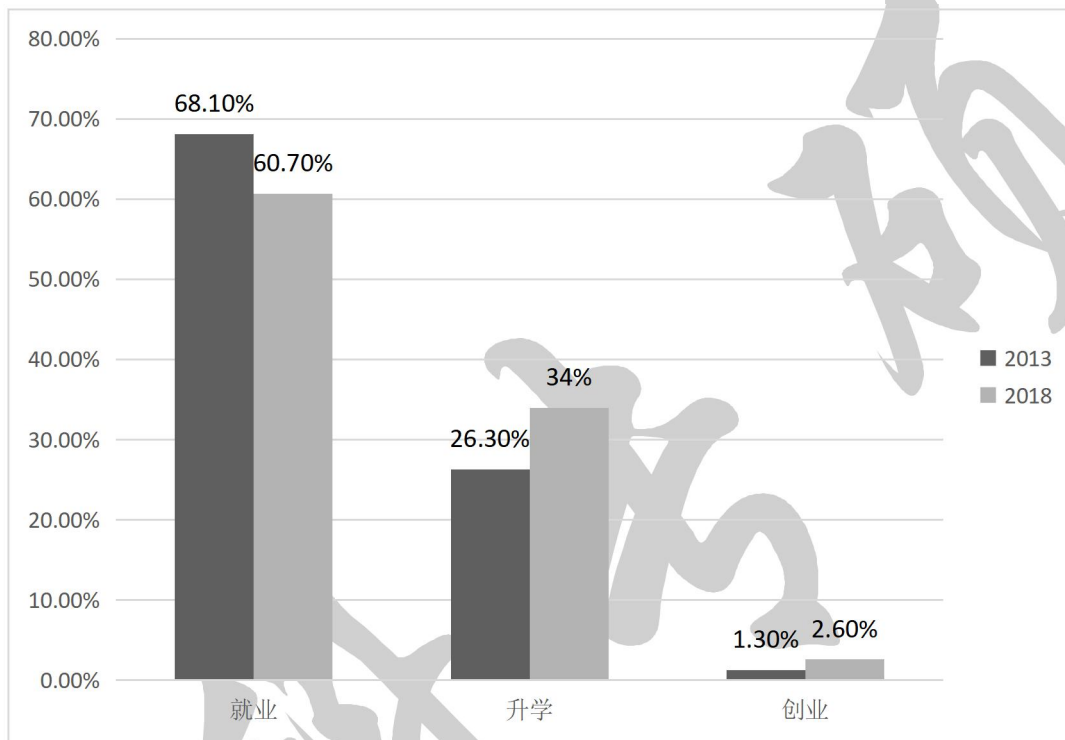
Do not sign your own name, use "Li Ming" instead.

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 on the ANSWER SHEET.(15 points)



某高校 2013 和 2018 年毕业生去向

答案速查与解析

1-5: CDAAC 6-10: ADCBD 11-15: ACBDB 16-20: CBDAD

21-25: DCACA

26-30: AACBD

31-35: CDBAB

36-40: BBDDDB

41-45: DGFCB

1. 【答案】 C

【考点】 逻辑

【解析】 本文开头第一句说，定期称重是能够知晓自己体重变化的一个好办法。第二句提到如果 too often，这个习惯有时会 hurt 有害。所以很明显是语义的转折，所以选【C】 However.

2. 【答案】 D

【考点】 语义

【解析】 本句说这个习惯会害处多于____，肯定是多于好处，所以只能选择【D】 help.

3. 【答案】 A

【考点】 语义

【解析】 第一段主旨已明确就是经常称重不好，接下来就写到了自身的经历。我每天称重导致我 shift focus from... to..., 从关注健康到____关注秤（上的数字）。这里需要一个副词，答案选【A】 solely，唯一地，仅仅，也就是说只关注秤（上的数字）。【B】 occasionally 偶尔；【C】 formally 正式地；【D】 initially 首先 均不符合语义。

4. 【答案】 A

【考点】 语义

【解析】 这里的 only 跟前面的 solely 是对应。But 前面是 gain weight，那么后面说自己只想着减掉秤上的数字，只能选择【A】 lowering.

5. 【答案】 C

【考点】 语义

【解析】 文中说我需要怎样训练才能达到目标，故选【C】 reach.

6. 【答案】 A

【考点】 语义

【解析】 本段第一句出现 also，说明还是继续在说称重有哪些不妥。每天称重不能提供准确____我在健身房里的努力和进步，这里选择【A】 depiction 描写，描述；意思就是不能够准

确描述我的努力和进步。其他选项的意思均不符合语义。

7. 【答案】 D

【考点】 逻辑

【解析】 上一段已经提到我改变了训练计划。这里讲要三周或一个月的时间才能注意到体重的显著变化，所以只能选择【D】due to（由于）。【A】regardless of 不顾，不管；【B】aside from 除了；【C】along with 与……一起。

8. 【答案】 C

【考点】 语义

【解析】 上一题讲体重的变化要花很长时间才能注意到，那么这里提到了 most……changes 就是指那些可以不用花很长时间就可以看到的变化，所以选择【C】immediate 即时的，直接的。

9. 【答案】 B

【考点】 语义

【解析】 for these reasons（鉴于这些原因），这道题就是送分题。

10. 【答案】 D

【考点】 逻辑

【解析】 这里很明显前面是每天称，现在改成每月称 2 次，所以选择【D】instead 而。

11. 【答案】 A

【考点】 语义

【解析】 因为减重不是我的目标，因此____体重对我来说不那么重要。【A】track 追踪，跟踪（表现或进展情况），故选。

12. 【答案】 C

【考点】 语义

【解析】 每两周称重一次使我能 observe and____体重的变化。这里有 and，表递进，先观察变化然后就是解释 account for，故选【C】。【A】approve of 同意，赞成；【B】hold onto 抓紧，保持住；【D】depend on 依靠，依赖。

13. 【答案】 B

【考点】 语义

【解析】 这句是说“我是否应该____我的训练计划”，故选【B】adjust 调整。

14. 【答案】 D

【考点】 语义

【解析】 我使用称重的____来得知我的营养信息，故选【D】 results.

15. 【答案】 B

【考点】 语义

【解析】 这里有 and 并列，后面说的是体重减轻，而下文也提到了卡路里的摄入，所以只能选【B】 hungry.

16. 【答案】 C

【考点】 语义

【解析】 我感到饥饿，体重下降，这是一个信号，表明我需要增加每日的卡路里摄入，只能选择【C】 sign 迹象，信号。

17. 【答案】 B

【考点】 语义

【解析】 停止每天称重这个____，选【B】 decision 决定。这是一个已经做出决定并已实施的事情，所以其他选项的“希望”“要求”“必要性”都不符合。

18. 【答案】 D

【考点】 语义

【解析】 这里前面已经说每天称重是 burden，那么一定要选贬义的形容词。因为每天早上称重让你大感失望，这是一种负担。所以选择【C】 disappointing.

19. 【答案】 A

【考点】 逻辑

【解析】 红花词 because.因为我是根据目标来锻炼的，所以才能取得成功。

20. 【答案】 D

【考点】 词义

【解析】 这里是总结，意思就是不要太迷恋秤，而是要关注你的外形和感觉等。obsess 使痴迷，使迷恋或者对某事过分担忧。比如 Mary is obsessing over her weight.玛丽一直为自己的体重所困。

21 【D】 细节题

【解析】 根据题干关键词 a good thing 可定位到第 1 段最后一句话 This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt, in the right amount, to be a good thing. 题干中间的是 because，所以解题需要看前面。第一句“...guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction with a child's growing grasp of social and moral norms.”这里是说内疚感出现的比较晚，随着孩子对社会和道德规范的掌握日益加深。第 2 句讲孩子会通过“对不起”这些表达来取悦父母朋友或者抚慰他们自己的良心，所以总结起来就是 moral development 道德发展，故选 D。

22 【C】 细节题

【解析】此题定位到第2段第2句 More important, guilt is deeply uncomfortable—it's the emotional equivalent of wearing a jacket weighted with stones. 划线部分是穿着装着石头的夹克，对应了选项 burdensome.

23 【A】 细节题

【解析】根据题干 rethinking 定位到 There has been a kind of revival or a rethinking about what guilt is and what role guilt can serve, 但题干中的 aware 对应下一句的 recognition, adding that this revival is part of a larger recognition that emotions aren't binary—feelings that may be advantageous in one context may be harmful in another. 情绪在某种情况下是有利的, 在另一种情况下就是有害的, 这里的有利和有害正好是选项中的 opposing roles, 所以选 A. 错误选项[D] emotions are context-independent 情绪跟情况无关, 所以是错的, 如果改成 context-dependent 就与原文意思相符合。

24 【C】 细节题

【解析】根据题干定位到... guilt and sympathy (and its close cousin empathy) may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing. 内疚和同情可能代表这合作与分享的不同途径。所以选 C.

25 【A】 词汇题

【解析】该词所在原文 they rated each child's overall sympathy level and his or her tendency to feel negative emotions (like guilt and sadness) after moral transgressions. 他们在什么之后会产生同情或者一些负面的情绪, 自然是做了错事之后, 所以选择 A. wrongdoings 坏事, 不道德行为。

26 【A】 推断题

【解析】根据题干定位到第一段, "Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change." (森林给予我们树荫和安宁, 也给我们在对抗气候变化中带来更艰难的挑战), 而本段最后一句 The climate change (we are hastening) could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb. 森林会释放的二氧化碳比它吸收的要多, 所以选 A. forests may become a potential threat (森林可能是潜在的威胁)。

27 【A】 细节题

【解析】根据题干定位到第二段, "...may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now." (可能需要降低森林如今的固碳能力), 故选 A (降低它们当前吸收碳的能力)。

28 【C】 细节题

【解析】根据题干定位到第三段, "... aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest" (...旨在努力修剪幼龄树苗和清除森林的部分灌木), 故选 C (减低部分森林的密度)。

29 【B】 细节题

【解析】根据题干定位到第五段, "...to prioritize areas at greatest risk..." (优先考虑风险最大的区域), 故选 B (先处理有严重威胁的区域)

30 【D】 态度题

【解析】结合文章主旨, 尤其是文末的内容, "California's plan...should serve as a model." (加利福尼亚计划应当作为一个模范), 故选 D (支持的)。其他三个选项基本都是永错项, 可以

直接排除。

31 【C】 细节题

【解析】这道题其实就是通过前两段找到这篇文章的主旨。第一段第一句写到了主题关键词 labor shortage, 美国缺乏农业工人, 最后一句说 without an overhaul (彻底检修) of immigration rules for farm workers 没有对农场工人的移民规定进行全面改革, 这些抱怨不会停止。选项 C. Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers. 农场工人移民条例中的缺陷, 正好对应, 故选之。

32 【D】 细节题

【解析】第三段提到美国的 farm laborers, 显示说他们定居下来并结婚, 然后写到 They are also aging. 他们上了年纪。后面就是 35 岁以上的年龄具体占比来支持这点, 所以这题只能选 D。

33 【B】 细节题

【解析】根据题干关键词可以定位到第三段最后一句 One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it has been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm. 这里的 oft-debated 对应题干中的 much-argued. 所以答案很明显为 B。

34 【A】 细节题

【解析】这道题对应的原文是 Even so employers frequently complain that they aren't allotted all the workers they need. The process is cumbersome, expensive and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led H-2A workers to arrive on the job an average of 22 days late. 整个移民签证的办理过程很麻烦, 而且后面提到了拖延, 迟了 22 天, 所以就是选项 A 中的 slow granting process granting 是准予的意思, 也就是这个签证办下来很慢。

35 【B】 主旨题

【解析】这个标题的选择对应了最后一段 In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it. A 项是衰退的美国农业, C 是被墨西哥拯救的美国, D 项是人力与自动化的较量, 都不符合此篇主题, 故不选。

36 【B】 细节题

【解析】第一段一开始就提到了阿诺德·施瓦辛格, beat plastic. 第 2 句提到了题干中的关键词 celebrities starring. 所以解题信息即为 encouraging you, the consumer, to swap out your single-use plastic staples. 对应选项 B. urge consumers to cut the use of plastics.

37 【B】 细节题

【解析】根据关键问定位到 a kind of "moral licensing" that allays our concerns and stops us doing more and asking more of those in charge. 对应 B 中的 prevent from further efforts.

38 【D】 细节题

【解析】根据关键词定位到...we're ignoring the balance of power that implies that as "consumers" we must shop sustainably, rather than as "citizens" hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change. 后面讲的就是市民要让政府和企业去推动真正的体系改变。但有人会认为前面是 rather than 而不是, 所以后面的信息是不对的, 但其实这正是这篇文章的观点, 前面说的是消费者也就是个人要绿色购物, 后面是说政府要负责, 如果没有十分理解, 通过主旨来做题是最佳选择。

39 【D】 细节题

【解析】根据关键词定位到 DeSombre argues that the best way to collectively change the behavior of large numbers of people is for the change to be structural 解题关键词就是 structural 结构的，比较抽象，但是下文讲到了 This might mean implementing policy...就是要实施一些政策，而不能只是个人的行为，那政府的政策自然是自上而下的，所以选 D。

40 【B】 细节题

【解析】倒数第 2 段说 It's just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior. 个人的行动要想改变这种普遍的行为太慢了，最后一段也提到了个体行为肯定还是有用的，但我们没那么多时间，所以需要 progressive policies 来形成集体的行为。故选 B. far from sufficient. 个人的行动是远远不够的

41. 【D】

【解析】根据题卡 Ryan Hooper 定位到第五、六段。其中第六段提到“Children may face serious difficulties in coping with significant moves”(小孩在应对重大事情时会面临严重的困难),与 D(一些重大举措可能给小孩带来挑战)同义。

42. 【G】

【解析】根据题干 Adam Bailey 定位到第七、八段。其中第八段提到“...will make them feel like they 're being included in the decision-making process”(…会让小孩觉得他们被包括在这个决策过程中),与 G(应当给小孩一种作出买房决策的参与感 involvement)同义

43 【F】

提到“But I wouldn't base the purchase decision solely on their opinions”(但是我不会仅仅因为小孩的看法就做出购买决定)，与 F(买房不能只基于小孩的看法)同义。

44 【C】

【解析】根据题干 Aaron Norris 定位到第十二，十三，十四段，其中第十二段提到“...may base their real estate knowledge on HGTV shows “ (...可能把他们对房地产的认识建立在居家频道的节目上)，与 C(小孩关于房产的看法受到媒体 media 的影响)对应。

45 【B】

【解析】根据题干 Julie Gurner 定位到第十五段，提到“decision should likely not be made contingent on a child's opinions., but rather made for them with great consideration into what can meet their needs best”(做决定时不应视孩子的意见而定，而应充分考虑什么最能满足他们的需要)。与 B(买房应该要基于小孩的需求而不是他们的意见)同义。

46 【参考译文】

人们常常低估了英国作家詹姆斯·赫里奥特。他的写作格通俗易懂，令人愉悦，而且极易模仿。我经常听到人们说“我也能写书，只是我没这个时间。”这就是说起来容易做起来难。和这种大众观点相反的是，詹姆斯·赫里奥特在年轻时并不认为这是一件简单的事。正如他所讲“来试一试写作”。显然，尽管他有着极大的天赋，但是他最后呈现给世界的精彩作品都来自于他大量的阅读，多年的练习和反复的修改。和大多数作家一样，他也曾失望过和被拒绝过，但是这些挫折却让他成功的决心日益坚定。他在生活中的一切都是历经困难所取得的，在文学领域中的成功也不例外。

47 【 参 考 范 文 】

Dear Professor Smith,

I have received your letter in which you asked me to plan a debate on city traffic. And hereby I suggest a specific topic of whether private cars should be restricted on road, since the increasing number of private cars is causing traffic congestion and air pollution.

As for the arrangements, I will inform students to participate in this activity once the topic is determined. The date can be set on January 25th, two weeks later when students finish their exam. Besides, the activity center in the Student Union Building is a desirable place, because it has a large capacity and all the equipment we need.

If you find my plan reasonable and acceptable, please give me a reply at your earliest convenience and then I will start to make preparations in advance.

Your sincerely,
Li Ming

48 【 参 考 范 文 】

The chart clearly demonstrates the proportion of what college students choose to do after graduation in a certain university in the year 2013 and 2018 respectively. According to the data given, we can easily notice that the proportion of students who seek their employment after graduation witnesses a decline. Compared with 2013, there are more students who intend to pursue their postgraduate study or want to start their own business in 2018.

It is of no difficulty to come up with some reasons responsible for the phenomenon reflected from the above chart. First and foremost, seeking employment is the easiest way to make money and accumulate work experience, which is the most urgent need for a newly graduated student. Besides, quite a few students intend to pursue their study after graduation so as to avoid the fierce competition in the job market or to seek a better chance through a higher degree of education. Last but not the least, there are still others who want to start their own business and the number keeps increasing as we know, which is the direct result of economic growth and supports from the government.

Just stepping out of the campus and into the society, many college students tend to feel confused and do not know what to do exactly. And so the colleges and the government should adopt some measures to give them some guidance in order that they can choose a future in a better and clearer way.