

## 2019 年全国硕士研究生入学考试真题

# 英语二

(科目代码：204)

### 考生注意事项

1. 答题前，考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生编号和考生姓名；在答题卡指定位置上填写报考单位、考生姓名和考生编号，并涂写考生编号信息点。
2. 考生须把试题册上的“试卷条形码”粘贴条取下，粘贴在答题卡的试卷条形码粘贴位置框中。不按规定粘贴条形码而影响评卷结果的，责任由考生自负。
3. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上，非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。
4. 填(书)写部分必须使用黑色签字笔书写，字迹工整、笔迹清楚；涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂。
5. 考试结束，将答题卡按规定交回。

(以下信息考生必须认真填写)

考生编号																				
考生姓名																				



## 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 fluctuations. 1, when done too often, this habit can sometimes hurt more than it 2.

As for me, 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 bad 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 get 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] arise from [C] along with [D] due to
8. [A] rigid [B] precise [C] immediate [D] orderly
9. [A] judgments [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] Approval 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

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after 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: A child who claims

responsibility for knocking over a tower and tries to rebuild it is engaging in behavior that's not only reparative but also prosaically.

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.

And guilt, by prompting us to think more deeply about our goodness, can encourage humans to atone for errors and fix relationships. Guilt, in other words, can help hold a cooperative species together. It is a kind of social glue.

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.

That's good news," Malti says. "We can be prosocial because of our empathetic proclivity, or because we caused harm and we feel regret."

Malti describes guilt as a self-directed emotion, elicited when you act in a way that's out of keeping with your conscience. Sympathy and empathy are other-directed. A child who isn't inclined to feel bad for a classmate whose toy car she stole might nevertheless feel uncomfortable with the idea of herself as a thief—and return the toy. Guilt can include sympathy, Malti says, but it doesn't have to. She's agnostic about which of the two paths children take, so long as they treat one another well.

This is a provocative idea at a moment when parents and educators have come to almost

fetishize empathy—when a child’s ability to put herself in another’s shoes seems like the apex of goodness. Parents encourage children to consider how their peers feel when they don’t share their toys. Preschool teachers instruct students to consider one another “friends,” implying that good behavior is predicated on affection. Elementary schools base anti-bullying curricula around altruistic concepts like love and kindness.

When it comes to helping kids manage relationships and tamp down aggression, “schools and programs have almost exclusively focused on empathy promotion,” Malti says. “I think it’s incredibly important to nurture empathy, but I think it’s equally important to promote guilt.”

If you still find the idea of guilt-tripping your child unpalatable, keep in mind that we’re talking about a very specific kind of guilt. This is not telling your child that her disobedience proves she’s unworthy, or describing how painful it was to give birth to her. This is not pressuring your grown son or daughter to hurry up and have babies before you die. In short, this is not your grandmother’s guilt-trip.

You don’t want a child to feel bad about who she is (that’s called shaming) or responsible for things outside her control (which can give rise to maladaptive or neurotic guilt; see the child who feels guilty for her parents’ divorce). Malti points out that a child’s age and disposition are also important considerations; some may be temperamentally guilt-prone and require a lighter touch. The point is to encourage both goodness and resilience. We all make mistakes, and ideally we use them to propel ourselves toward better behavior.

Light touch: a friendly, relaxed, or humorous way of doing something.

Proper guilt-tripping connects the dots between your child’s actions and an outcome—without suggesting anything is wrong or bad about her—and focuses on how best to repair the harm she’s caused. In one fell swoop it inspires both guilt and empathy, or what Martin Hoffman, an emeritus professor at NYU known for his extensive work on empathy, has termed “empathy-based guilt.” Indeed, you may already be guilt-tripping your child (in a healthy way!) without realizing it. As in: “Look, your brother is crying because you just threw his Beanie Boo in the toilet.” Hopefully, the kid is moved to atone for her behavior, and a parent might help her think through how to do that.

Work by Renee Patrick, a psychology professor at the University of Tampa, shows that it’s important for parents to express themselves in a warm and loving way: A parent who seems chastising or rejecting can induce anxiety in a child, and do nothing to encourage healthy behavior. Patrick’s work also shows that kids whose parents used a strategy intended to elicit “empathy-based guilt” during their adolescence tended to see moral concepts like fairness and honesty as more central to their sense of themselves. (A related technique that’s been found effective in adolescents involves what Patrick calls “parental expression of disappointed expectations”—which is as harrowing as it sounds.)

Joan Grusec, a psychologist and researcher in parenting and children's development, and a colleague of Malti's at the University of Toronto, says it's important to make the what-you-can-do-about-it part a discussion between parent and child, instead of a sermon. Forcing a child to behave morally may prevent her from internalizing the lesson you're trying to impart. And, she says, such a conversation may work better "once everybody has simmered down," rather than in the heat of a dispute. She points to research on what academics call reminiscence, which suggests that discussing a transgression after the fact may better help children understand what they did wrong.

Sermon a long talk in which someone tries to give you moral advice that you do not want – used to show disapproval.

Of course, knowing when to feel bad and what to do about it are things we could all benefit from. Malti's research may focus on kids, but guilt is a core human emotion—an inevitability for people of every age. And she believes that it has the potential to be especially helpful now, in a world that is growing more divided and atomized.

She argues that guilt may have the ability to bring us together, not despite but because of its focus on the self. The proposition is radical. What if the secret to treating one another better is thinking about ourselves not less, but more.

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 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 outcome of impulsive acts

25. The word “transgressions” (line4 para5) 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 sequester 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.

par 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 misunderstand 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. fin 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.

In a study published in 2013, economist Michael Clemens analyzed 15 years of data on North Carolina's farm-labor market and concluded, "There is virtually no supply of native manual farm laborers" in the state. This was true even in the depths of a severe recession.

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.

Petitioning each year for laborers—and hoping the government provides enough, and that they arrive on time—is no way to run a business. In a 2012 survey by the California Farm Bureau, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and nearly 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western growers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. Without reliable access to a reliable workforce, more growers will be tempted to move south.

According to a report by the Partnership for a New American Economy, Americans are

consuming more fresh produce, which is good. But a rising share of it is grown elsewhere. In 1998-2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imported fruit had increased to 25.8 percent. Rural U.S. communities that might have benefited didn't.

In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it. The U.S. needs a simpler, streamlined, multi-year visa for agricultural workers, accompanied by measures to guard against exploitation and a viable path to U.S. residency for workers who meet the requirements. Otherwise growers will continue to struggle with shortages and uncertainty, and the country as a whole will lose out.

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 laborers
- D. the aging of immigrant farm workers

33. What is the much-argued solution 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 employers complain about the H-2A 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 or 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 staring in a new video for World Environment Day—encouraging you, the consumer, to swap out your single-use Plastic staples to combat the plastic crisis.

If only I'd realized that we can buy our way out of the problem except we can't. 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: Lead with your wallets.

The problem of perpetuating this individualistic narrative is that it's not going to get us very far and the plastics crisis we face is immense. Our oceans are blighted by the stuff. It's in our drinking water (including bottled water), and we could even be breathing it in. I'm not dismissing individual actions like ordering straw-free drinks at bars, or opting for a reusable water bottle over a cup that's going in the trash as soon as you've used it. I can't imagine not at least trying to minimize my own plastics footprint, whether it's lugging home my newly-refilled gallon bottle of washing-up liquid every few months, or buying packaging-free food, clothing and toiletries where possible.

On their own, however, none of these things is enough.

Part of my worry about leaving it up to the individual is that we're all just guessing at what's going on out there—and that's if we haven't been scared off from doing anything to start with in the face of such a huge challenge. As consumers, we have little idea about how much plastic has been used and discarded along the supply chain, for example. It's also hard to compare, say, going to a bulk store that sells plastic-free products but requires you to drive some distance versus a more local shop where you may end up taking home some packaged items.

There's also a time and cost issue. Realistically, I'm not going to start making my own laundry detergents so I can avoid the plastic bottles they come in, and there can be extra costs associated with environmentally friendly products.

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. Nowhere in World Environment Day 2018's key messages is there anything about voting for environmentally progressive politicians, for example. Why not?

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 Could People Do Bad Environmental Things*, Wellesley College professor Elizabeth R. De Sombre argue 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.

De Sombre 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 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 business), 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 plastics crisis
  - D. disclose the causes of the plastics 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 change 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:** you are going to read a list of headings and a text, choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

#### How seriously should parent take kid' s opinions when searching for a home?

In choosing a new home, Camille Mc Clain' s kids have 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 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 Julie 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 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 childrens friends and social activities should be considered up on homebuying.
41. Ryan Hopper	B. Believes that homebuying should be based on childrens needs rather than 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 pose challenges to children.
44. Aaron Norris	E. says that it is wise to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions.
45. Julie Garner	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 homebuying 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 result 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.

都学课堂杨红宇老师版:

这是凯西低估了英国作家詹姆斯·赫里奥尔的这种令人愉快、易读的风格，人们可能认为任何人都可以模仿它。多少次我听到人们说，“我可以写一本书。我只是没有时间。”不是那么容易做的。与流行观点相反的是，詹姆斯·赫略在他早期的创作中并不容易，他

在写作游戏中有了一个尝试：虽然他显然拥有丰富的天赋，但最终，他为世界所做的抛光工作是多年练习、重新写作和阅读的结果。和大多数作家一样，他不得不在一路上遇到许多失望和拒绝，但这些都使他更加坚定了成功的决心。他在生活中所取得的一切都是艰辛的，他在这一领域的成功也不例外。

都学课堂薛冰老师版：

对于英国作家詹姆斯·赫里奥特人们往往不甚重视。其创作风格明快自如、朗朗上口，以至于令人感觉极易模仿。我不止三番五次地听人说，“我也能写书，只是没时间”。说来容易做起来难。与大众观点相反，詹姆斯·赫里奥特在如他所言的“尝试写作”的早期并未感觉轻而易举。尽管赫里奥特天赋异禀，他呈递给世人的精雕细琢的作品皆是数年练习、重写和阅读的结果。和大多数作家一样，他在创作道路上也屡屡经历失意和遭拒。但这一切更令他义无反顾地走向成功。其一生所获皆是筚路蓝缕，文学成就也概莫如此。

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose professor Smith ask you to plan a debate on the theme of city traffic, write an email to him

- 1) Suggest a topic and give your reasons,
- 2) And describe your arrangement

You should write about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Don't use your own name, use Li Ming instead. Don't write your address. (10 points)

都学课堂杨红宇老师版：

Dear Professor Smith,

You have asked me to plan a debate with regard to city traffic. I am writing this email to suggest a topic named Encouraging Green Travelling.

One of the biggest reasons that contribute to the city traffic jam is the great numbers of cars on the road. As a result, citizens should be encouraged to avoid driving cars and instead to choose green traveling such as subway, bike or walking.

I am willing to discuss with all of you about this preparation in detail and if you have other conductive suggestions, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

都学课堂薛冰老师版:

Respectable Prof. Smith,

I feel fairly honored and pleased to plan a debate on the theme of city traffic. Here are some of my humble ideas.

No one can doubt the fact that in recent years the traffic problem in many cities has caused wide public concern. There are several reasons for this problem. For one thing, the number of vehicles is increasing much more rapidly than building of roads. For another, public transport services like subways and buses are still inadequate. Hence, "Green Commuting" is a more reasonable choice, namely, riding bicycles or choosing public transport instead of driving private vehicles. Meanwhile, the government is expected to invest more on public transport and road construction. Furthermore, to heighten the awareness of local residents is equally essential.

This is my brief illustration of the above-mentioned topic. If possible, please offer me some constructive suggestions.

Yours respectfully,

Zhang Wei

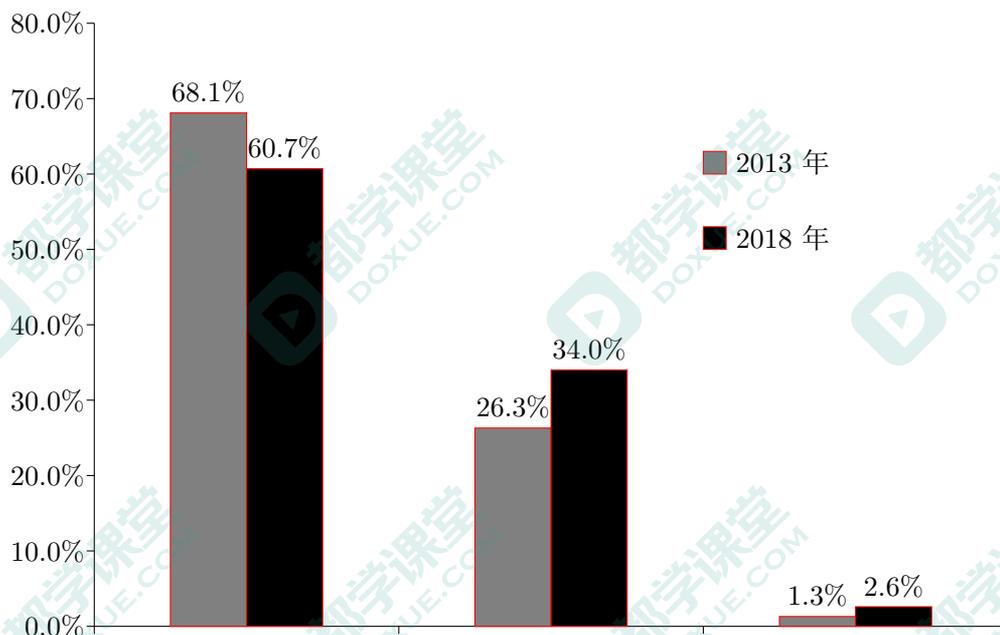
## Part B

### 48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. 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)



都学课堂杨红宇老师版:

The chart gives information about choices of graduates after graduation from 2013 to 2018 in a certain college. As we can see in the chart, 68.1% of graduates chose to work in 2013, while the figure decreased to 60.7% in 2018. While, the figure for study further showed an increasing trend, growing from 26.3% to 34.0%. The percent of creating business increased from 1.3% to 2.6%.

There are at least three contributing factors that could explain the situation. First and foremost, the decreasing number of graduates choosing to work may stem from the decreasing demand of employment in the market. Second, there is no doubt that the increasing number of graduates who want to study further after graduation has much to do with the college students' changing awareness for job and study. Last but not least, government relevant policies to encourage creating business are the contributing factor related to the above-mentioned phenomenon.

Taking all these factors into consideration, I may reasonably predict that the present situation for graduating choices of senior students will continue for quite a while in the forthcoming years.

都学课堂薛冰老师版:

The bar chart reveals the various career options of graduates of a certain university between 2013 and 2018. During this period, job-seekers saw a downward trend from 68.1% to 60.7%, while those who registered for the postgraduate entrance examination and started a business experienced a gradual rise, from 26.3% to 34.0% and from 1.3% to 2.6% respectively.

The reasons are obvious why an increasing number of students withdraw from the job market to choose further studies. For one thing, with the overall improvement of literacy of the public, the competition of the job market is sure to become fiercer, higher standards and stricter qualifications are required, hence a higher academic degree is a must. For another, further studies will provide a bigger platform and brighter prospect for future development. The fact that relatively few students establish their own companies is complicated. Two important reasons may be lack of fund and insufficiency of a set of favorable policies.

The multiple career choices of college graduates, to some degree, should be encouraged, which means they show a tendency to have a final say in their future.