

2019 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）真题解析 2.0 版



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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 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.

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 alter my training regimen. 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

goal, 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. judgments | B. reasons | C. methods | D. claims |
| 10. A. through | 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 below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (40points)

Text 1

Unlike so-called basic emotions such as sadness, fear, and anger, guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction [21]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.

[22]In the popular imagination, of course, guilt still gets a bad rap. It is deeply uncomfortable - it's the emotional equivalent of wearing a jacket weighted with stones. 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,” says Amrisha Vaish, a psychology researcher at the University of Virginia, [23] 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 can be destructive.

And guilt, by prompting us to think more deeply about our goodness, can encourage humans to make up 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, [24] Malti and others have shown that guilt and sympathy 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 looked at 244 children. Using caregiver assessments and the children's self-observations, [25] she rated each child's overall sympathy level and his or her tendency to feel negative emotions after moral transgressions. Then the kids were handed 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 we caused harm and we feel regret.”

21. Researchers think that guilt can be a good thing because it may help _____. 细节题

- A. foster a child's moral development
- B. regulate a child's basic emotions
- C. improve a child's intellectual ability
- D. intensity a child's positive feelings

22. According to paragraph 2, many people still consider guilt to be _____. 推理题

- A. inexcusable
- B. deception
- C. addictive
- D. burdensome

23. Vaish hold that the rethinking about guilt comes from an awareness that _____. 细节题

- A. emotions are context-independent
- B. an emotion can play opposing roles
- C. emotions are socially constrictive
- D. emotional stability can benefit health

24. Malti and others have shown that cooperation and sharing _____. 细节题

- 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

25. The word “transgressions.” means _____. 词汇题

A. wrongdoings

B. discussions

C. restrictions

D. teachings

译文：

在大众的想象中，罪恶感仍然受到诟病。它唤起了弗洛伊德的思想 and 宗教禁忌。更重要的是，内疚感让人感到非常不舒服——这种情绪相当于穿了一件挂着石头的沉重夹克。谁会把它强加给孩子呢？然而，这种理解已经过时了。Vaish 说：“对于什么是内疚以及内疚能起到什么作用，有一种复兴或重新思考。”他补充说，这种复兴是更大的认知的一部分，即情绪不是二元情感，这种情感在某种情境下可能是有利的，而在另一种情境下可能是有害的。例如，嫉妒和愤怒可能已经演变成提醒我们注意重要的不平等。太多的幸福可能具有破坏性。

内疚，通过促使我们更深入地思考我们的善良，可以鼓励人类弥补错误并修复关系。换言之，内疚可以帮助一个合作物种团结在一起。它是一种社会粘合剂。

内疚是一个机会。多伦多大学心理学教授蒂娜·马尔蒂的工作重点指出，内疚可以弥补情绪上的缺陷。在许多研究中，马尔蒂和其他人已经表明，内疚和同情（及其近亲同情）可能代表合作和分享的不同途径。一些缺乏同情心的孩子可能通过经历更多的内疚来弥补这种不足，内疚会抑制他们更坏的冲动。反之亦然：高度的同情可以代替低度的内疚。

例如，在 2014 年的一项研究中，马尔蒂和他的同事研究了 244 名 4、8 和 12 岁的儿童。他们利用看护者的评估和孩子们的自我观察，对每个孩子的整体同情程度和他或她在道德过失之后感到负面情绪（如内疚和悲伤）的倾向进行了评估。然后孩子们被递给贴纸和巧克力硬币，并有机会与一个匿名的孩子分享。对于那些缺乏同情心的孩子来说，他们分享了多少似乎会影响他们感到内疚的倾向。有内疚倾向的孩子们分享的更多，即使他们没有魔法般地变得更加同情另一个孩子的被剥夺。

“这是个好消息，”马尔蒂说。“我们可以亲社会，因为我们有移情倾向，或者因为我们造成了伤害，我们感到遗憾。”

马尔蒂形容内疚是一种自我导向的情绪，当你的行为与你的良心不符时就会引发这种情绪。同情心和移情心是另外的。一个不愿为被她偷了玩具车的同学感到难过的孩子，可能仍然对自己是小偷的想法感到不舒服，于是就把玩具还了。内疚可以包括同情，马尔蒂说，但这不是必须的。她不知道孩子们走哪条路，只要他们彼此待得好。

Text 2

Editorial Board Using Forests to Fight Climate Change

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. [26]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.[27] 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.

[28]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, [29] 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. [30] 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 _____. 细节题

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

27. To maintain forests as valuable "carbon sinks", we may need to _____. 细节题

- A. preserve the diversity of species in them
- B. accelerate the growth of young trees
- C. strike a balance among different plants
- D. lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity

28. California's Forest Carbon Plan endeavors to _____. 细节题

- A. cultivate more drought-resistant trees
- B. reduce the density of some of its forests
- C. find more effective ways to kill insects

- D. restore its forests quickly after wildfires
29. What is essential to California's plan according to Paragraph5? 细节题
- A. To handle the areas in serious danger first.
- B. To carry it out before the year of 2020.
- C. To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.
- D. To obtain enough financial support.
30. The author's attitude to California's plan can be described as _____. 态度题
- A. ambiguous
- B. tolerant
- C. supportive
- D. cautious

译文：

利用森林应对气候变化

森林为我们提供了阴凉、宁静的环境，并且是应对气候变化的艰巨挑战之一。即使我们人类指望森林吸收我们生产的大部分二氧化碳，我们也威胁着森林吸收二氧化碳的能力。我们正在加快的气候变化有一天可能给我们留下的森林排放的碳比他们吸收的更多。

谢天谢地，有办法走出这个陷阱——但是需要达到一种微妙的平衡。为了帮助森林长远发展成为有价值的“碳汇”，现在可能需要减少它们吸收碳的能力。加州在弄清细节方面处于领先地位，正如它在许多气候努力中所做的那样。

该州提出的“森林碳计划”旨在加倍努力，包括通过控制燃烧，使部分森林中的幼树变薄，清除灌木。这暂时降低了碳承载能力。但是剩下的树木吸收了更多的水分，因此它们生长茂盛，恢复了森林从空气中吸收碳的能力。健康的树木也能更好地抵御树皮甲虫。风景变得不那么易燃了。即使发生火灾，消耗的树也更少。

这种规划的必要性日益迫切。自从2010年以来，干旱和甲虫已经在加利福尼亚杀死了1亿多棵树，其中大多数是在2016年，而野火已经烧毁了数十万英亩。

加州的计划设想到2020年每年处理35000英亩森林，到2030年处理60000英亩森林，资金来自该州排放许可证拍卖的收益。这仅占总耕地面积的一小部分，估计总共有50万英亩，因此将火灾或干旱风险最大的地区列为优先重点将是重要的。

该战略还旨在确保从森林中去除的木质材料中的碳以固体木材的形式被锁定，作为生物燃料在车辆中燃烧，否则这些车辆将运行在化石燃料上，或用于堆肥或动物饲料中。关于运输生物燃料的新研究正在进行中，国家计划鼓励靠近林地的木材生产。将来，国家建议每五年对其森林的碳储存能力进行一次清查。

州政府很习惯于管理森林，包括那些由美国森林服务局拥有的森林，但是传统上它们把重点放在野生动物、小流域和娱乐机会上。直到最近，他们才看到森林在储存碳方面必须发挥的重要作用。加州的计划有望在明年年初由州长最后敲定，应该可以作为一个范例。

Text 3

American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years. [31] The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. 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 country, 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. [32] They're 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 picking crops is hard on older bodies. One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it's been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm.

[33] Mechanization isn't the answer, either-not yet, at least. Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans, and wheat has been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive crops, such as strawberries, need labor. Even dairy farms, where robots do a small share of milking, have a long way to go before they're automated.

[33] As a result, farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the 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 a year. Even so, employers complain they aren't given all the workers they need. [34] The process is cumbersome, expensive, and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led the average H-2A worker to arrive on the job 22 days late. The shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground.

In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and almost 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western farmers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. From 1998 to 2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imports was 25.8 percent.

[35] 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 requirement. Otherwise growers will continue to struggle with shortage and uncertainty, and the country as a whole will lose out.

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

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

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

- A. the rising number of illegal immigrants
- B. the high mobility of crop workers
- C. the aging of immigrant farm workers**
- D. the lack of experienced laborers

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

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

34. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its _____. 细节题

- A. control of annual admissions
- B. limit on duration of stay
- C. tightened requirements
- D. slow granting procedures

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

- A. Import Food or Labor?
- B. U.S. Agriculture in Decline?
- C. America Saved by Mexico?
- D. Manpower vs. Automation?

译文:

美国农民数年来一直抱怨劳动力短缺。如果不对农民工的移民规则进行改革, 这些抱怨就不可能停止。

美国国会阻碍了为农业工人创建更直接的签证的努力, 该签证将允许外国工人在美国停留更长时间, 并改变行业内的就业机会。如果这种情况不改变, 美国企业界和消费者将是输家。

也许一半的美国农场工人是无证移民。由于进入这个国家的工人越来越少, 农业劳动力的特征正在改变。今天的农场工人, 虽然仍然主要出生在墨西哥, 但更可能定居, 而不是移民, 更可能结婚而不是单身。他们也在衰老。本世纪初, 大约三分之一的农作物工人年龄在 35 岁以上。现在有一半以上是。而且采摘庄稼对老年人很难。对于这种劳动力短缺, 人们一直争论不休的解决方法仍然是难以置信的: 美国原住民, 工人不会回到农场。

机械化也不能解决问题, 至少现在还不能。玉米、棉花、水稻、大豆和小麦的生产已基本机械化, 但许多高价值、劳动密集型作物, 如草莓, 需要劳动。即使是奶农, 其中机器人做一小部分挤奶, 还有很长的路要走, 才能实现自动化。

结果, 农场越来越依赖使用 H-2A 签证来填补劳动力空缺的临时客工。从 2012 年左右开始, 申请签证的人数急剧增加; 从 2011 年到 2016 年, 申请签证的人数增加了一倍多。

H-2A 签证没有数字上限, 不像非农业工作的 H-2B 签证, 每年只有 66000 个。即便如此, 雇主们抱怨他们没有得到他们所需要的所有工人。这个过程很繁琐、昂贵, 而且不可靠。一项调查发现, 官僚主义的延误导致 H-2A 员工平均迟到 22 天。联邦移民突袭, 一些工人被驱逐出境, 另一些则被驱逐到地下, 使短缺问题更加严重。

在 2012 年的一项调查中, 71% 的树果种植者和将近 80% 的葡萄干和浆果种植者说他们缺少劳动力。一些西方农民对此做出了回应, 将业务迁往墨西哥。从 1998 年到 2000 年, 美国消费的水果有 14.5% 是进口的。十年多一点之后, 进口占 25.8%。

实际上, 美国可以进口食物, 也可以进口挑选食物的工人。

Text 4

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Dia Mirza and Adrian Grenier have a message for you. It's easy to beat plastic. [36]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 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 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 harmful, satisfying a need to have “done our bit” without ever progressing onto bigger, bolder, more effective actions--[37]a kind of “moral licensing” that eases 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, [38]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*, [39]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. [40]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, alongside engaged citizens pushing for change.

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

- 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 _____. 细节题

- 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 _____. 细节题
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. DeSombre argues that the best way for a collective change should be _____. 细节题
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 _____. 细节题
A. can be too aggressive
B. are far from sufficient
C. can be too inconsistent
D. are far from rational

译文：

阿诺德·施瓦辛格、迪亚·米尔扎和阿德里安·格雷尼尔给你留言。打击塑料制品很容易。他们是世界环境日一段新视频中明星的一部分，该视频鼓励消费者摆脱一次性塑料危机。

为世界环境日而拟定的主要信息包括呼吁各国政府制定立法以限制一次性使用塑料。但最重要的信息是针对个人的。

然而，我关心的是把它留给个人，是我们对需要实现什么的有限认识。比如，自己带袋子去杂货店，或者戒掉塑料吸管，只会完成很少的任务，对我们要求也很少。它们甚至可能是有害的，满足“尽了我们的一份力”的需要，而不会走向更大、更大胆、更有效的行动——一种“道德许可”，它减轻了我们的担忧，阻止我们做更多的事情，并要求更多的负责人。

虽然围绕我们的环境和我们对它的责任仍然集中在购物袋和吸管上，但我们忽视了权力的平衡，这意味着作为“消费者”，我们必须可持续地购物，而不是“公民”要求我们的政府和行业承担责任，推动真正的系统性变革。

认识到环境不是每个人的优先考虑甚至不是大多数人的优先考虑是很重要的。我们不应该期望如此。伊丽莎白·R·德索姆布雷在她的最新书《为什么好人会做坏环境事情》中指出，集体改变大量人的行为的最佳方式是改变结构。

这可能意味着实施一些政策，如增加环境问题行动成本的塑料税，或者完全禁止一次性使用塑料。印度刚刚宣布，它将“在 2022 年之前消灭该国所有一次性使用的塑料”。还有一些基于激励的方法使更好的环境选择更容易，例如确保回收至少和垃圾处理一样容易。

DeSombre 并不是说人们应该停止关心环境。她说，只是个人行动太慢了，不能成为改变普遍行为的唯一、甚至主要的方法。

这些都不是关于注销个人。这只是把事情摆在眼前。我们没有时间等了。我们需要形成集体行动的进步政

策，以及参与推动变革的公民。

Part B

Directions:

Reading the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answer on **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

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

In choosing a new home, Camille McClain'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 now 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.

[41]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.

[42]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," [43] 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.”

[44]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 home buying process could be a time to start talking to kids about money, budgeting, homeownership and other financial decisions.

[45]"Their opinions can change tomorrow," Garner 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 children’s friends and social activities should be considered up
D 41. Ryan Hopper	B. believes that home buying should be based on children’s needs rather than their opinion.
G 42. Adam Bailey	C. assumes that many children’s views on real estate are influenced by the media.
F 43. Tracey Hampson	D. remarks that significant moves may pose challenges to children.
C 44. Aaron Norris	E. says that it is wise to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions.
B 45. Julie Garner	F. advises that home purchase should not be based only on children’s opinion.

	G. thinks that children should be given a sense of involvement in home buying decision.
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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 one 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 gave to the world was the result of years of practising, 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 literary field was no exception.

翻译答案

人们很容易低估英国作家吉米·哈利。他的作品风格平实，可读性很强，以至于人们可能会觉得任何人都可以模仿他的风格。曾几何时，我多次听人们说：“我可以写一本书。我只是没有时间写而已。”他们说得轻松，写起来可就没那么轻松了。恰恰与人们普遍的想法相反，吉米·哈利并不认为他早期所谓的“在写作游戏中做出的各种尝试”很容易。尽管他显然有极高的天赋，但是他最终能够呈现给世界那精雕细琢的作品正是由于他年复一年的练习、修改和阅读的积累。和大多数作家一样，他一路必须承受许多失望，遭受许多拒绝，但是这些苦难使他更加坚定了取得成功的信心。他一生取得的每一个成就无不经历困难挫折，他在文学领域所取得的成功也不例外。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose Professor Smith asked you to plan a debate on the 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 on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

小作文范文：

Dear Prof. Smith,

I feel greatly honored to have received your letter. I am writing this letter to offer my suggestion on the debate topic and tell you about my arrangement.

The reason why I suggest this debate is that citizens, especially in first-tier cities, have suffered most from traffic jam, which often results in road rage and traffic accidents, and it is high time we addressed this thorny problem. This debate will be hosted on January 1st in our school. In addition, 50 honor guests will be invited, who will amplify the influence and significance of this debate.

I hope you will find my suggestion and arrangement reasonable. Look forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

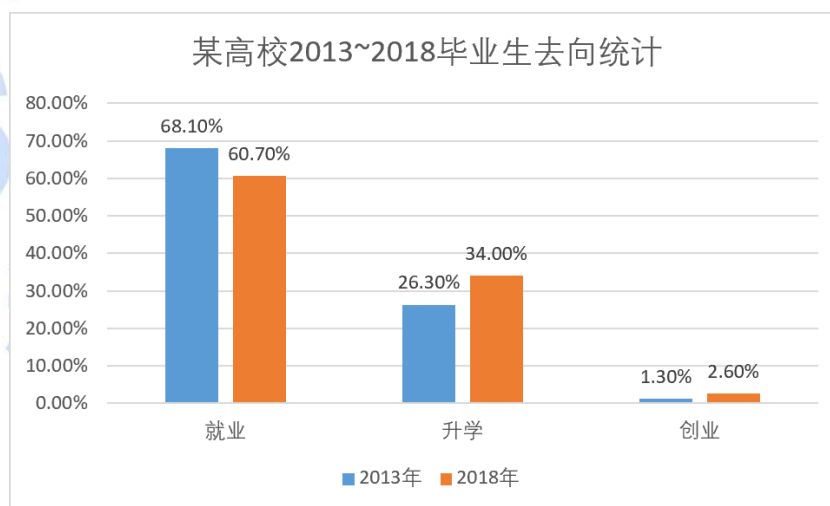
Part B

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 point)



大作文范文：

The column distinctly exhibits the graduation choices of those to-be graduates. To be specific, the number of college students choosing employment experienced a dramatic decrease from 68.1% in 2013 to 60.7% in 2018, while that of those who intend to go for post-graduation education and start up business increased significantly from 26.3% to 34% and from 1.3% to 2.6% respectively.

There are two reasons, from my perspective, can account for this phenomenon. Initially, along

with the admission expansion of colleges, plenty of graduates have to face the fierce competition in the job market, which makes it understandable that they choose the master programs to avoid a period of sluggish job market and better find the development opportunities. Besides, it is the guidance of government and favorable privileges endowed to college students that take the road of being self-employed.

Given the analysis mentioned above, we can come to the conclusion that the phenomenon rests with the current situation of employment and policies. Therefore, it is not surprise to see the current scenario, and I do believe the inclination will continue in the ensuing ten years.

