

MBA/MPA/MPAcc等管理类硕士联考专用教材

2020年 MBA/MPA/MPAcc等  
管理类专业学位联考



**考前点睛**

# 英语历年真题精解及 全真预测试卷

(5年最新真题精解+5套全真模拟实战+2套考前冲刺)

全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组◎编写

**MBA  
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# 2020 年 MBA/MPA/MPAcc 等 管理类专业学位联考考前点睛 英语历年真题精解及全真预测试卷

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## **P** **总 序** *reface*

从 2011 年第一版问世至今，本套书已经陪伴大家走过了 8 个年头。2019 年，本套书进行了较大的修订和改编，精心整合为 3 册，从而更加精简、凝练、全面！

本套书有如下几个特点：

### **一、名校、名师倾情联手，专业、权威、实用**

本套书由全国知名培训机构——环球卓越策划并联手资深辅导名师执笔，将环球卓越多年教学精华浓缩在本套书中。环球卓越立足北京，分校遍布上海、广州、南京、郑州、济南等全国 70 多个城市，多年来将考试培训和图书出版相结合，赢得了市场广泛的赞誉。

### **二、紧扣大纲，直击考试真题**

自 2009 年以来，管理类专业学位联考考试大纲一直在变革中，需要考生充分认识并把握考纲要点。本套书在研究历年真题和大纲的基础上，将考点、要点及考试趋势进行了充分详尽的展示。“考前点睛”则直击最新考试真题，达到仿真实战的目的。

### **三、独一无二的“英语词汇”周计划，助你高效攻克词汇难关**

英语是很多在职考生的痛，词汇更是背了忘忘了又背，翻来翻去还是那几页。《英语词汇一本通关》将考纲规定的 5 500 个词汇严格分配到 5 周时间里，从基础词汇到高频核心词汇，由浅入深，天天有任务，周周有规划，学习和记忆单词不再是难事！

### **四、畅销多年的“考前点睛”，真题解析详尽，模拟演练仿真，真材实料好伴侣**

本套书的两本“考前点睛”自 2011 年第一版上市以来便畅销不衰，其制胜法宝便是全方位详尽的真题解析以及高度专业和仿真的模拟试题！对考生而言，真题和模拟题无疑是熟悉和掌握考试形式、考试题型、考点和要求的最佳选择，且提供了考生必须大量实操和练习的必备资料，而人性周到的真题解析和全真的模拟试题，更是大家的贴心伴侣！

我们一直在用心地做着这套书，希望考生使用本套书取得成功！

编者

## **F**第9版前言 oreword

“考前点睛”由环球卓越于2005年在培训界开创，并以其“考点精准、剖析得当”而广受赞誉。2010年，环球卓越第一次将该培训理论与图书相结合，为广大管理类专业学位联考考生推出本书，如今已是它的第9版，真诚期望能为大家的备考助一臂之力！

真题实战和标准演练是所有考生，尤其是在职考生成功备考的必经之路。本书包含5套真题及精解、5套全真预测题及解析、2套考前冲刺题，是一本集真题、预测、冲刺于一体的图书！本书特点如下：

### **一、辅导名师联手打造，专业权威**

本书由环球卓越携手诸多辅导名师编写而成。编者多年工作在考前辅导第一线，丰富的教学经验和对命题规律的钻研确保了本书的标准性、专业性和权威性。

### **二、历年真题选择得当，剖析精准**

本书选择了最具代表性的2015—2019年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）真题，能够准确反映近年命题的趋势，让考生迅速把握考试重点。本书选取的5套真题，解析得当，剖析精准。

### **三、全真预测标准演练，直击考点**

5套全真预测试卷严格依据新大纲，题型设计、内容选材、文章篇幅以及难度系数等方面均与最新大纲要求完全一致。标准的演练和要点的剖析，让考生能准确把握考试趋势，直击考点。

### **四、考前冲刺强化提升，身临其境**

2套考前冲刺试卷，可以让考生进一步强化训练，提升水平，并有如临考场、真切感受的体会。

### **五、真题、预测与冲刺的结合，简洁高效**

泛泛地做上一堆题，不如精心、反复地做透几套题。本书采取了简单的5（5年最新真题）+5（5套标准预测题）+2（2套考前冲刺题）形式，既让考生熟悉最具代表性的真题，同时又能很好地检验和提升自己的应试能力，可谓简洁、实用、高效。

“台下”多日甚至多年功，“台上”决定考试成败的，只有那三场历时9个小时的考试！衷心祝愿广大考生能够以最好的状态去披荆斩棘，成功跨越考试大关！

本书在编写过程中，参考了众多名师论坛及相关网站，无法一一注明，在此表示感谢！本书如有疏漏之处，还望广大读者随时提出，我们诚挚欢迎！

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# 2019 年全国硕士研究生入学 统一考试英语（二）

## 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.

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 that 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 any significant changes in your 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 month allows me to observe and 12 any significant weight changes. That tells me whether I need to 13 my training program.

I 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'm 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, not the 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] 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

#### 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**. (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 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 Amrish Vaish, 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 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, 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 and a colleague looked at 244 children. 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 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."

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 consider 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” (Line 4, Para. 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. 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 insects. The landscape is rendered less easily burnable. Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed.

The need for such planning is increasingly urgent. Already, since 2010, drought and insects 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 plans to treat 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, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital 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 or burned as biofuel in vehicles that would otherwise run on fossil fuels. New research on transportation biofuels is already under way.

State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, 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 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] 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. Given a multi-year decline in illegal immigration, and a similar 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 business, 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. 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 has 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 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 non-agricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 a year. Even so, employers frequently complain that they aren't allotted to 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 a 2012 survey, 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. 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.

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 laborers
- [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 to 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 like straws and cutlery to combat the plastic 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 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 Could People Do Bad Environmental Things*, Elizabeth R. De Sombre 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.

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, alongside engaged citizens pushing for change.

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:

Read 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 answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

#### How seriously should parents take kids' opinions when searching for a home?

In choosing a new home, Camille McClain's kids have a single demand: a back yard. 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.

While more families buck an older-generation proclivity to leave kid in the dark about real estate decisions, realty agents and psychologists have mixed views about the financial, personal and long-term effects kids' opinions may have.

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, a 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.

Greg Jaroszewski, a real estate broker with Gagliardo Realty Associates said he’s not convinced that kids should be involved in selecting a home, but their opinions should be considered in regards to proximity to friends and social activities, if possible.

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.

Asking them questions about what they like about the backyard of a potential home will make them feel like they’re being included in the decision-making process, Bailey said.

Many of the aspects of home buying 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.

“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,” Hampson said.

The other issue is that many children—especially older ones—may base their real estate knowledge on KGTv shows, said Aron Norris of The Norris Group in Riverside, Calif.

“They love chip and Joana 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 come some serious money consequences.”

Kids tend to get stuck in the features and the immediate benefits to them personally, Norris said. Parents need to remind their children that their needs and desires may change over time, said Julie Gumer, a real estate analyst with FitSmallBusiness.com.

“Their opinions can change tomorrow,” Gurner said. “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.

	[A] notes that aspects like children’s friends and social activities should be considered up on home buying.
41. Ryan Hopper	[B] believes that home buying should be based on children’s need’s 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. Aron Norris	[E] says that it is wise to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions.
45. Julie Gurner	[F] advises 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. Your translation should be written 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 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

#### Part A

##### 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 arrangements.

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

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

#### Part B

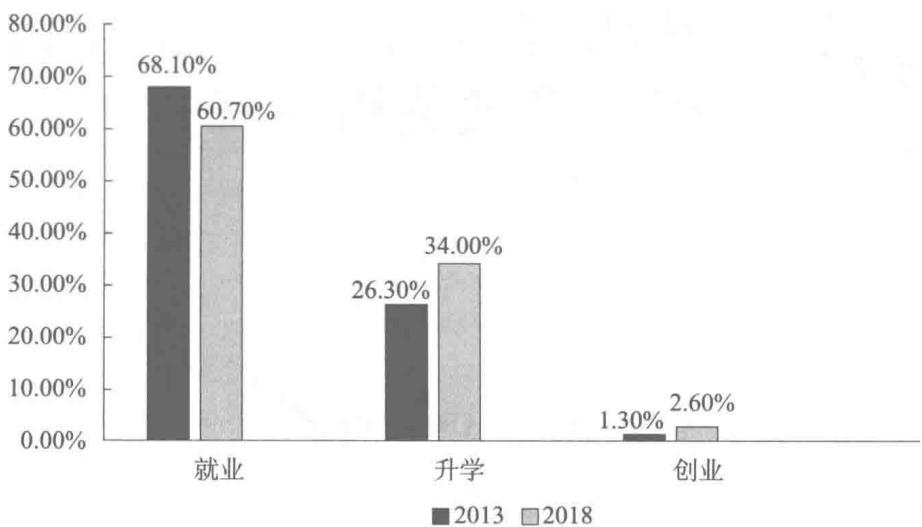
##### 48. Directions:

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)



某高校 2013 年和 2018 年本科毕业生去向统计