

【云图8套卷系列】



2020

# 考研英语 命题人 终极预测 8套卷

主编 ○ 朱伟    主审 ○ 张振中    (英语二)

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# 考研英语命题人终极预测 8 套卷

## 试卷（一）

（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目的选项上，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字迹签字笔书写，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，将答案卡和试题册按规定交回。

（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)

Deadlines are one of the biggest 1 of stress in the workplace. 2, many are flexible: Your manager might ask you to 3 a proposal for a long-term project by Friday, but not plan to 4 it until Tuesday. Could asking for more time (when we need it) be a simple way to 5 feeling panicked and 6? While it's common to believe that 7 back a deadline might reflect 8 on us and be seen as unprofessional, we know relatively little from research about the actual 9 of asking for more time.

To better understand this, we 10 10 experiments and a survey with nearly 10,000 employees and managers in the U.S. We found that, 11 occupations, asking for more time to work on an assignment was, on average, 12 positively by managers—and it reduced employees' stress levels and improved their 13. In one survey we did, of 191 employees, we found that 95% of those who asked their manager for a deadline extension received one.

14, employees rarely ask for an extension, even when deadlines are clearly 15 (e.g., their manager had explicitly said, "If you need more time, just ask"). For example, when we asked working adults 16 likely they would be to ask for an extension in a scenario where they felt highly time pressed under a tight yet adjustable deadline, only 1 in 10 employees responded that they would.

Across our studies, employees— 17 female employees—worried that by asking for a deadline extension, their managers would think they were 18 and unmotivated. But in 19 to employees' predictions, managers judged both male and female employees who asked for an extension as more motivated than those who did not. Managers did not see employees as less competent 20 employees asked for an extension on a very urgent assignment.

- |                    |               |                 |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. enemies      | B. symbols    | C. sources      | D. implications |
| 2. A. Although     | B. Yet        | C. If           | D. Since        |
| 3. A. grant        | B. modify     | C. transmit     | D. submit       |
| 4. A. look at      | B. carry out  | C. find out     | D. give in      |
| 5. A. neglect      | B. avoid      | C. admit        | D. keep         |
| 6. A. astonished   | B. fascinated | C. disappointed | D. overwhelmed  |
| 7. A. pulling      | B. calling    | C. pushing      | D. taking       |
| 8. A. coldly       | B. poorly     | C. rudely       | D. deadly       |
| 9. A. consequences | B. processes  | C. punishments  | D. origins      |
| 10. A. introduced  | B. assigned   | C. secured      | D. conducted    |
| 11. A. along       | B. across     | C. beyond       | D. outside      |
| 12. A. speculated  | B. conceived  | C. perceived    | D. appreciated  |
| 13. A. encourage   | B. expertise  | C. patience     | D. performance  |
| 14. A. However     | B. After all  | C. Above all    | D. Otherwise    |
| 15. A. acceptable  | B. adaptable  | C. adjustable   | D. adoptable    |
| 16. A. what        | B. how        | C. where        | D. when         |
| 17. A. barely      | B. specially  | C. definitely   | D. especially   |

- |                    |                 |                |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 18. A. incompetent | B. incompatible | C. conquerable | D. confidential |
| 19. A. response    | B. addition     | C. contrast    | D. accord       |
| 20. A. whereas     | B. until        | C. unless      | D. though       |

## 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

The average person eats at least 50,000 particles of microplastic a year and breathes in a similar quantity, according to the first study to estimate human ingestion of plastic pollution. The true number is likely to be many times higher, as only a small number of foods and drinks have been analysed for plastic contamination. The scientists reported that drinking a lot of bottled water drastically increased the particles consumed.

The health impacts of ingesting microplastic are unknown, but they could release toxic substances. Some pieces are small enough to penetrate human tissues, where they could trigger immune reactions. Microplastic pollution is mostly created by the disintegration of plastic litter and appears to be ubiquitous across the planet. Researchers find microplastics everywhere they look; in the air, soil, rivers and the deepest oceans around the world.

Scientists do not know what happens when microplastics are inhaled, but the new study speculates that “most inhaled particles will be ingested” rather than coughed or sneezed out. The researchers also estimated that microplastic particles settling on to a single meal per day could add a further tens of thousands to the annual amount consumed. Cox was clear that there are no known health effects as yet, but he said the ingested particles are “a high exposure risk in terms of numbers. It could be a potential alarm call for sure.”

The European commission’s chief scientific advisers said in a report in April: “The evidence on the environmental and health risks of microplastics provides grounds for genuine concern and for precaution to be exercised.” They concluded: “Growing scientific evidence on the hazards of uncontrolled microplastic pollution, combined with its long-term persistence and irreversibility, suggests that reasonable and proportional measures should be taken to prevent the release of microplastics.”

Cox said his research had changed his own behaviour. “I definitely steer away from plastic packaging and try to avoid bottled water as much as possible,” he said. “Removing single-use plastic from your life and supporting companies that are moving away from plastic packaging is going to have a non-trivial impact,” Cox said. “The facts are simple. We are producing a lot of plastic and it is ending up in the ecosystems, which we are a part of.”

21. The real number of plastic particles people swallow may be larger because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people are more likely to drink bottled water
  - B. the objects being analysed are limited
  - C. more plastic particles are ingested via breathing
  - D. many diets contain a large number of microplastics



say that does not matter because Apple still has a grasp on apps that run on its devices. Figuring out what market a company has a monopoly in, if any, is a difficult enterprise. Figuring out whether that company is unfairly utilizing its role to hurt consumers or snuff out any potential competition can be thornier still. But before this week, it looked as though these fights might never have a chance to occur when it came to tech companies. Now, a battle has begun.

26. According to the first paragraph, the Supreme Court's decision may \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. be bad for tech giants
  - B. not have the desired effect
  - C. be faced with other threats
  - D. be improved the other day
27. The conservative justice Brett's change in attitude can be regarded as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a surprising misuse of right
  - B. a sign of change in antitrust policy
  - C. a step of making peace with the liberal
  - D. a signal of cracking down on Apple
28. According to the third paragraph, antitrust advocates hold that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. some other measures should be taken to build a level playing field
  - B. a new competition regime should be introduced immediately
  - C. the current competition system cannot effectively curb monopoly
  - D. the consumers are not the only factors to be weighed in antimonopoly
29. The word "recoup" (Para. 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reverse
  - B. reserve
  - C. distribute
  - D. compensate
30. We may infer from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. antitrust has a long way to go
  - B. Apple should be immune to regulate
  - C. the victor of this war has been in sight
  - D. all tech companies would be involved in this war

### Text 3

Artificial intelligence is going to boost human productivity in a thousand ways, transforming everything from transportation to health care to agriculture. Some enthusiastic computer scientists even think we will find a "master algorithm" that will fix our politics and make lives "longer, happier and more productive." In the grandest of these visions, smart computing machines could automate all of scientific discovery.

But many scientists think such promises are overblown, naively creating false confidence in highly unreliable technologies. Mathematics alone sets some limits on the potential usefulness of artificial intelligence. For example, physicists Hykel Hosni and Angelo Vulpiani explored the ability of computers using mass amounts of data to improve predictions in fields such as finance, medicine, cybersecurity or even politics. The trouble, they argue, is that almost any real-world application of AI will involve a huge number of variables. Accurately predicting the future of any such system will require astronomical amounts of data, far beyond what is remotely possible to gather. The more complex the system—and

that's just where we think AI might help—the worse it gets.

This doesn't mean that AI won't improve predictions, just that it won't do so without the human factor. Improved forecasts will require new conceptual insights as well as more data. Such has been the case for weather predictions: Scientists learned years ago that using more data in making forecasts often leads to less accuracy. Accurate predictions today require the intentional disregard of lots of data that reflect atmospheric events that don't actually affect weather.

Researchers have learned much the same for biology and medicine. "Big data," as one group puts it, "needs big theory too." In finance as well, sophisticated users of AI find that they get the best results by pairing machine learning with experienced humans. Perhaps machines won't replace humans quite as broadly as many fear. AI is getting better at doing what humans can do. But humans working alongside AI will be able to do what neither humans nor AI can achieve alone.

This is crucial, as economists Daron Acemoglu and Pascual Restrepo recently noted, because we can choose how to develop AI for the future. Most tech companies and businesses have been focusing on replacing people with AI with a narrow eye toward boosting short-term profits. We could choose to focus technology instead on creating new tasks for which humans will be as indispensable as ever. Right now, they suggest, we're developing the wrong kinds of AI. Unless we change that, we won't see new kinds of jobs, and can expect a future much like the last few decades, with stagnating productivity and labor demand.

31. The word "overblown" (Para. 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exaggerated
- B. faithful
- C. considerable
- D. obsolete

32. Two physicists are cited to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show the difficulty in collecting data
- B. criticize their limited prediction ability
- C. reveal AI's limited development potential
- D. prove the complexity of computing system

33. AI predictions would be more effective if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. humans are involved
- B. more valid data are used
- C. a new breakthrough is made
- D. more human wisdom is added

34. The combination of AI and human work can be described as "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. Harmony brings wealth
- B. Benefit by associating together
- C. Throw good money after bad
- D. Gain in both fame and wealth

35. According to the author, it is urgent for us to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. put more people into artificial intelligence
- B. create more new jobs to boost productivity
- C. prevent AI from taking the place of people
- D. change the development model of AI

Text 4

Large gatherings such as weddings and conferences can be socially overwhelming. Pressure to learn people's names only adds to the stress. A new facial-recognition app could come to the rescue—but privacy experts recommend proceeding with caution.

The app, called SocialRecall, connects names with faces via smartphone cameras and facial recognition, potentially eliminating the need for formal introductions. “It breaks down these social barriers we all have in terms of initiating the protocol to meet somebody,” says Barry Sandrew, whose start-up, also called SocialRecall, created the app and tested it at an event attended by about 1,000 people.

After receiving an invitation to download SocialRecall from an event organizer, a prospective user is asked to take two selfies and sign in via social media. At the event, the app is active within a previously defined geographical area. When a user points his or her phone camera at an attendee's face, the app identifies the individual, displays the person's name, and links to his or her social media profile. To protect privacy, it recognizes only those who have assented to participate. And the app's creators say it automatically wipes users' data after an event.

Ann Cavoukian, a privacy expert who runs the Privacy by Design Center of Excellence at Ryerson University in Toronto, commends the app's creators for these protective measures. She adds, however, that when people choose to share their personal information with the app, they should know that “there may be unintended consequences down the road with that information being used in another context that might come back to bite you.”

The start-up has also developed a version of the app for individuals who suffer from prosopagnosia, or “face blindness,” a condition that prevents people from recognizing individuals they have met. To use this app, a person first acquires an image of someone's face, from either the smartphone's camera or a photograph, and then tags it with a name. When the camera spots that same face in real life, the previously entered information is displayed. The collected data are stored only on a user's phone, according to the team behind the app.

Jason Schultz, a professor of clinical law at New York University, who was not involved with the app's creation, remains wary: “The cost to everyone whom you are surveilling with this app is very, very high, and I don't think it respects the consent politics involved with capturing people's images.”

36. According to the first two paragraphs, we may learn that the SocialRecall \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. applies only to large gatherings
- B. reduces users' social pressure
- C. helps to remember names faster
- D. breaks up all social barriers

37. The word “assented” (Para. 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. forced
- B. rejected
- C. obliged
- D. consented

38. Ann Cavoukian's attitude toward sharing personal data with apps is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cautious
- B. biased
- C. neutral
- D. unmentioned

39. According to Jason Schultz, the app may \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. violate ethical standards
  - B. cost users a lot of money
  - C. cause unnecessary spending
  - D. bring about legal matters
40. The most suitable title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. New App Helps People Remember Faces
  - B. New App Could Help Those with Face Blindness
  - C. An App Raises Concerns Among Privacy Experts
  - D. A New App to Reduce Social Stress Among the Public

**Part B**

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

- A. Do you really need the hate?
- B. You learn to appreciate love as well
- C. Enemies can also be powerful allies
- D. There might just be a misunderstanding
- E. It's an opportunity for healthy competition
- F. It gives you the ability to realize positivity
- G. It's a practical lesson in anger management

Some people end up hating you for apparently no reason at all. Regardless of how you got this enemy, as opposed to the paradigm of fighting fire with fire, consider the following reasons and see why you should actually appreciate your enemies. This article will show you not only how to not be bothered by your enemies, but how to actually foster love for them.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

Loving your enemies can also mean making an effort to interact and make peace with them. In the end, if you are able to establish some common ground and patch things up, you'll have succeeded in making another friend. And who doesn't need friends? This can also help you in working with people in the long run. You get to hone your interpersonal skills, and that can be a big plus to your ledger.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

Sometimes, a knowledge of the fact that you have enemies will also help you to focus on the many positives and good things that are in your life. A lot of times, we neglect what really matters in life. This can be due to being overly concerned with the enemies we have. However, it is also possible for this acknowledgement to spur you to take a step back and appreciate the good things (and people who surround you).

43. \_\_\_\_\_

Sometimes, the reason why you have an enemy might be something very innocuous. You might

not have known the cause of this fractured relationship and your enemy will help complete the picture. Simply approaching them will help you to understand the reason for the fracture. This, in turn, can help you to work towards healing your relationship moving forward. Misunderstandings happen, and you need to be able to work around them.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

A constant reminder of the fact that there are enemies will also help you not to take those who love you for granted. Love and hate are two opposing emotions and it is possible for one to momentarily overshadow the other. However, while you'll always have enemies, there will also always be people who love you. These people need to be appreciated for what they do for you. Never let the hate projected to you from your enemies take the place of that.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

The truth is that enemies bring only toxic emotions and generate bad reactions from you. If you're truly to live a prosperous life, you can't really be carrying all this baggage around. Hate is bad and you should try all you can to get rid of it. It is a well-known fact that nobody can get really far in life while carrying a lot of emotional baggage. Well, hate is the biggest form of emotional baggage there is.

### Section III Translation

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

Imagine having a job that pays you 12,000 pounds to write a two-page report for a big company meeting where the document is never discussed. Or a job that requires you to rent a car and drive up to 500km to oversee a person's computer being moved five metres from one room to another. What about being a receptionist in a publishing company where the phone rings once a day and your only other tasks are filling a dish with candies and winding a grandfather clock once a week?

These jobs are strewn through David Graeber's *Bullshit Jobs*, a provocative, funny and engaging book that claims the world has been surrounded by a rising tide of pointless work. This is a curious charge to hear at a time of rising anxiety about keeping one's job safe from a robot, or the indignities of the gig economy and sweeping technological disruption. Yet it clearly has appeal.

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

47. **Directions:** Suppose Bob, one of your friends, is asking you to recommend one song to him and write a letter to him. In your letter, you should recommend one song and give your reasons.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

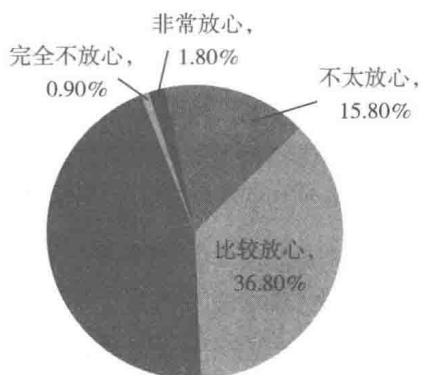
**Do not** write your address. (10 points)

**Part B**

48. **Directions:** Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



民众对于食品安全的态度调查

## 答案详解

### Section I Use of English

#### 总体分析

本文节选自 *Why We Don't Ask for More Time on Deadlines (But Probably Should)* [ 为什么我们不在截止日期前要求更多的时间 ( 也许应该 ) ]。文章主要讲述截止日期是可调整的, 在某些情况下, 推迟截止日期并不会使领导认为员工不称职。

#### 恋练词汇

deadline *n.* 截止日期, 最后期限

submit *v.* 提交, 呈递

overwhelmed *adj.* 不知所措的, 受宠若惊的

perceive *v.* 将……视为, 认为

scenario *n.* 可能发生的情况, 设想

unmotivated *adj.* 没有动力的; 动机不明的

flexible *adj.* 可变动的, 灵活的

panicked *adj.* 惊慌失措的

push back 把……向后推

explicitly *adv.* 明确地, 明白地

incompetent *adj.* 不胜任的, 不称职的

#### 试题解析

1. A. enemies 敌人

C. sources 根源; 原因

B. symbols 象征; 符号

D. implications 含义; 暗示

【答案解析】C。名词辨析题。根据原文, 截止日期是工作压力最大的\_\_\_\_\_之一。截止日期与工作压力为因果关系, 即截止日期是工作压力的原因或根源, C 项 sources ( 根源; 原因 ) 符合文意, 是正确答案。

【干扰排除】其余三个选项代入后均无法表示截止日期与工作压力之间的因果关系, 故排除。

2. A. Although 虽然

C. If 如果

B. Yet 然而

D. Since 既然

【答案解析】B。逻辑衔接题。该空位于句首, 需根据上下文来判断其逻辑关系。上文指出, 截止日期是工作压力最大的来源之一; 后文指出很多 ( 截止日期 ) 都是可调整的, 前后文为转折的逻辑关系, 因此 B 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项代入后语义顺畅, 但与本文逻辑不符; C 项表示假设, 而“很多 ( 截止日期 ) 都是可调整的”属于客观事实, 代入后不符合语义; D 项 Since 一般引导原因状语从句, 代入后发现缺少相对应的主句, 故排除。

3. A. grant 同意, 准予

C. transmit 输送; 传播

B. modify 调整; 稍做修改

D. submit 提交, 呈递

【答案解析】D。动词辨析题。根据原文, 你的经理可能会要求你在周五之前\_\_\_\_\_一份关于长期项目的提案, 但要到下周才会\_\_\_\_\_。下级需要向上级提交提案, 因此 D 项 submit 为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项 grant [ ( 尤指正式地或法律上 ) 同意, 准予 ], 与本文语境不符; B 项代入后表示“修改一项提案”, 语义搭配合适, 但修改后是否提交不可知, 不能与后半句完美衔接, 故排除; C 项表示“传

播(广播电视节目、计算机信息等)”,与本文语境不符。

4. A. look at 看;考虑  
B. carry out 执行,实行  
C. find out 找出,查明  
D. give in 屈服;让步

【答案解析】A。动词词组辨析题。根据原文,你的经理可能会要求你在周五之前提交一份关于长期项目的提案,但要到下周二才会\_\_\_\_\_。上级收到下级的提案首先是要查看,因此A项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】提案执行与否是在查看之后决定的,因此排除B项;C、D项代入文中不符合语义,故排除。

5. A. neglect 忽视  
B. avoid 避免  
C. admit 承认  
D. keep 保持

【答案解析】B。动词辨析题。根据原文,要求更多的时间(当我们需要的时候)是\_\_\_\_\_感到恐慌和\_\_\_\_\_的简单方法吗?根据a simple way to可知,asking for more time应该是某一问题的解决办法,此处为解决“感到恐慌”的方法,也就是为了避免感到恐慌,因此B项avoid(避免)为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A项表示“无意识地忽视或忘记”,通常接不定式;C项表示“承认(不好、不快或尴尬的事实)”,通常接to doing sth.;D项keep doing表示“继续做某事,反复做某事”,与空缺处所表达的语义及逻辑相反。

6. A. astonished 吃惊的,惊讶的  
B. fascinated 着迷的  
C. disappointed 沮丧的;失意的  
D. overwhelmed 不知所措的

【答案解析】D。形容词辨析题。and连接该空与panicked,可知该空与panicked为并列关系,意思相近,panicked形容人感到惊慌失措,D项与其同义,故为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A项强调感到意外,与本文语境不符;B、C项与panicked不是同义。

7. A. pulling 拉  
B. calling 呼叫  
C. pushing 推  
D. taking 拿;取

【答案解析】C。动词辨析题。原文指出,虽然人们普遍认为\_\_\_\_\_截止日期可能会……,并且我们可能会因此被视为不专业。本句与上一句都在说asking for more time,也就是推迟截止日期,push back表示“把……向后推”,因此C项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A项pulling与back搭配时表示“拉回;拉为平手;反悔”;B项calling与back搭配时应为call sb. back;D项taking与back搭配时应为take sth./sb. back,在搭配形式及语义上均不符合。故均排除。

8. A. coldly 冷淡地  
B. poorly 糟糕地  
C. rudely 粗鲁地  
D. deadly 极其;非常

【答案解析】B。副词辨析题。虽然人们普遍认为推迟截止日期可能会对我们造成\_\_\_\_\_影响,并且我们可能会因此被视为不专业。空缺处与被视为不专业并列,同样作为推迟截止日期的后果,且是不好的后果,B项符合文意,是正确答案。

【干扰排除】A项和C项表示人的态度,不能用来形容影响;D项作形容词时表示“致命的,致死的”,但空缺处需填入一个副词,其作副词时表示“极其;非常”,不符合此处语境,因此排除D项。

9. A. consequences 后果  
B. processes 过程  
C. punishments 惩罚  
D. origins 根源

【答案解析】A。名词辨析题。上半句说明人们对于推迟截止日期的后果的普遍看法,是未经证实的,下文通过列举一些实验和调查来说明实际的后果,加上本句中的actual(实际的;真正的)可知A项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】由下文可知,此处指的是推迟截止日期的实际后果,而非过程、惩罚或根源,故排除其余三个选项。

10. A. introduced 推行 ; 实施

B. assigned 分配 ; 分派

C. secured 获得 , 得到

D. conducted 实施 ; 执行

【答案解析】D。动词辨析题。根据原文,为了更好地理解这一点,我们在美国\_\_\_\_\_了10次实验并对近1万名员工和管理者进行了调查。conducted表示“(为获取信息或证实某事时)进行或实施(实验、调查等)”,因此D项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A项introduced表示“推行或实施新产品/法律”;B项assigned表示“分派,布置(工作、任务等)”;C项secured表示“(经过大量努力)获得,得到”。均与“实验”搭配不当,故均排除。

11. A. along 顺着,沿着

B. across 遍及;在……各处

C. beyond 超出;除……之外

D. outside 在……外面;向……外面

【答案解析】B。介词辨析题。上文说调查了美国近1万名员工和管理者,可想而知,这近1万名被调查者的职业或岗位肯定是不同的,across occupations表示“在各种职业中”,符合此处语境,故为正确答案。

【干扰排除】其余三个选项与occupations均搭配不当,故排除。

12. A. speculated 猜测;推断

B. conceived 构想;设想

C. perceived 将……视为;认为

D. appreciated 欣赏;领会

【答案解析】C。动词辨析题。根据原文,我们发现,在各种职业中,一般而言,管理者\_\_\_\_\_要求更多时间来完成任务这一做法是积极的。positively是管理者对员工要求延长截止日期这一做法的看法或态度,也就是管理者认为这是积极的,因此C项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】本句论述的是实验结果,属于客观事实,不是猜测或设想,因此排除A、B项;D项搭配不当,故排除。

13. A. encourage 胆量

B. expertise 专门技能

C. patience 耐心;忍耐力

D. performance 表现;工作情况

【答案解析】D。名词辨析题。根据原文,(有更多时间来完成任务)减少了员工的压力,员工的(工作)\_\_\_\_\_也得以提升。减少压力和提升\_\_\_\_\_为并列的关系。观察各选项,压力与工作表现是息息相关的,压力减少,工作表现是有可能得到提升的,因此D项符合文章逻辑,为正确答案。

【干扰排除】有更多时间来完成任务与提升胆量、专门技能和耐心并无明显的联系,可排除其余三个选项。

14. A. However 然而

B. After all 毕竟;终究

C. Above all 首先;尤其

D. Otherwise 否则

【答案解析】A。逻辑衔接题。该空位于段首,需要联系上文判断上下文逻辑关系。上文指出,在我们对191名员工进行的一项调查中,我们发现95%要求经理延长截止日期的员工都得到了延期。下文指出,员工很少要求延期。申请延期成功的概率如此高,而要求延期的员工却很少,很明显上下文为转折的逻辑关系,A项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】其余三个选项均不能表示转折的逻辑关系,故均排除。

15. A. acceptable 可接受的

B. adaptable 能适应的

C. adjustable 可调整的

D. adoptable 可采用的

【答案解析】C。形容词辨析题。根据原文,然而,员工很少要求延期,即使截止日期明显可以\_\_\_\_\_ (例如,他们的经理曾明确表示,“如果你需要更多时间,尽管说”)。根据括号中的例子可知,截止日期是可调整的,因此C项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】其余三个选项均不符合此处语境,且B、D项与“截止日期”搭配不当,故排除。