

Section 1 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 1. (10 points)

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firm's work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest -like size, industry, and sales -and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or

population. The link between happiness and investment generally \_\_ 12 \_\_ even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors \_\_ 13 \_\_ to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less \_\_ 14 \_\_ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.” The relationship was \_\_ 15 \_\_ stronger in places where happiness was spread more \_\_ 16 \_\_. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

\_\_ 17 \_\_ this doesn’t prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least \_\_ 18 \_\_ at that possibility. It’s not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help \_\_ 19 \_\_ how executives think about the future. “It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and \_\_ 20 \_\_ R&D more than the average,” said one researcher.

1. [A] why [B] where [C] how [D] when

2. [A] In return [B] In particular [C] In contrast [D] In conclusion

3. [A] sufficient [B] famous [C] perfect [D] necessary

4. [A] individualism [B] modernism [C] optimism [D] realism

5. [A] echo [B] miss [C] spoil

[D]

change

6. [A] imagined [B] measured [C] invented [D] assumed

7. [A] Sure [B] Odd [C] Unfortunate [D]

Often

8. [A] advertised [B] divided [C] overtaxed [D]

headquartered

9. [A] explain [B] overstate [C] summarize [D] emphasize

10. [A] stages [B] factors [C] levels [D] methods

11. [A] desirable [B] sociable [C] reputable [D]

reliable

12. [A] resumed [B] held [C] emerged [D]

broke

13. [A] attribute [B] assign [C] transfer [D] compare

14. [A] serious [B] civilized [C] ambitious [D] experienced

15. [A] thus [B] instead [C] also

[D]

never

16. [A] rapidly [B] regularly [C] directly [D] equally

17. [A] After [B] Until [C] While [D]

Since

18. [A] arrives [B] jumps [C] hints [D] strikes

19. [A] shape [B] rediscover [C] simplify [D] share

20. [A] pray for [B] lean towards [C]

give away [D] send out

1. [ 原 则 答 案 ] [C]how

[考点分析] 连词辨析

[选项分析] 根据语境，“新发现表明：快乐也许会影响工作\_\_的稳定。” [A] 为何 [B] 哪里 [C] 怎样，多么 [D] 当…时候。根据语义分析，C 选项填入原文，译为“快乐也许也会影响企业的运作”，C 为 对 的 选 项 。

2. [ 原 则 答 案 ] [B]In particular

[ 考 点 分 析 ] 上 下 文 语 义 以 及 短 语 辨 析

[选项分析] [A] 反过来 [B] 尤其是 [C] 相反 [D] 总的来说 根据前文语境，第二段第一句译为“根据近期的研究，拥有更多快乐的人的企业会投资更多”。而第二句“\_\_\_\_\_那些在快乐气氛中的企业会做更多的研发以及发展。”第二句是在第一句的基础上深入强调阐明，因此 B 选项更符合语境规定。

3. [ 原 则 答 案 ] [D]necessary

[ 考 点 分 析 ] 上 下 文 语 义 及 形 容 词 词 义 辨 析

[选项分析] [A]充足的 [B] 著名的 [C] 完美的 [D] 必要的 首先，根据本句题干 “That’s because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking for making investments for the future.”译为“由于快乐

与对未来投资有\_\_\_\_\_长远考虑**相联络**。”规定填写形容词，我们要考虑其搭配与其修饰成分。空格处搭

配介词 **for**, 并且修饰“长远考虑”。因此 **D** 选项最符合语境规定。

4. [ 原 则 答 案 ] [C]optimism

[ 考 点 分 析 ] 上 下 文 语 义 及 名 词 词 义 辨 析

选项分析] [A]个人主义 [B] 现代主义 [C] 乐观主义 [D] 现实主义 本题考察同后缀的名词辨析。根据原文主旨，探讨“happy people”与企业的关系。那么，衡量四个选项，只有 **C** 选项符合主旨规定。

5. [ 原 则 答 案 ] [D]change

[ 考 点 分 析 ] 上 下 文 语 义 及 动 词 词 义 辨 析

选项分析] [A]发出回声 [B] 想念，错过 [C] 破坏 [D] 变化 根据原文语境，“would 5 the way companies invested.” 本题考察动宾搭配，宾语为“企业投资的方式”只有**D**选项搭配最为合理。

6 . [ 原 则 答 案 ] [B]measured

[ 考 点 分 析 ] 上 下 文 语 义 及 动 词 词 义 辨 析

选项分析] [A]想象 [B] 衡量，测量 [C] 发明 [D] 假定，设想 “So they compared U.S. cities’ average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.” 译为“他们把盖洛普征询企业所\_\_\_\_\_的美国都市平均幸福指数与该地区的上市企业投资活跃度进行对比。” 根据原文语境，盖洛普征询企业所做的应当是一种“既定事实”因此排除 **ACD**。因此，**B** 选项为最佳选项。

7. [ 原 则 答 案 ] [A]Sure

[ 考 点 分 析 ] 上 下 文 语 义 及 固 定 搭 配

选项分析] [A]确信的 [B] 奇怪的 [C] 不幸的 [D] 常常的 本题为固定搭配 “sure enough” 译为“足以肯定的是，”

8 . [ 原 则 答 案 ] [D]headquartered

[ 考 点 分 析 ] 上 下 文 语 义 及 形 容 词 词 义 辨 析  
选项分析] [A]广告的 [B] 划分的 [C] 课税过重的 [D]位于总部的 根据原文 “firms’ investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8 .” 译为“足以肯定的是，企业投资与研发力度与企业\_\_\_\_\_的幸福指数有关。” in which 引导表达地点的定语从句，先行词为 area.对比四个选项，ABC 局限性以阐明此地点的真实含义。因此，D 选项，搭配前文 area,构成“总部所在地”最为合理。

9 . [ 原 则 答 案 ] [A]explain

[ 考 点 分 析 ] 上 下 文 语 义 及 动 词 词 义 辨 析  
选项分析] [A]解释 [B] 夸张 [C] 概述 [D]重点强调 根据原文 “...or ould something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D?” A 选项 “explain”常和后文 “why” 搭配使用。

10 . [ 原 则 答 案 ] [B]factors

[ 考 点 分 析 ] 上 下 文 语 义 及 名 词 词 义 辨 析  
选项分析] [A]阶段 [B] 原因 [C] 等级 [D]措施 根据原文语境 “To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest - like size, industry, and sales...”本题中，破折号背面“大小，产业，销售”这些都是“让企业有更多投资的”原因。因此，B 选项最符合原文语境。

11. [原则答案] [A] desirable

[考点分析] 上下文语义和形容词

[选项分析] 该空填的是形容词，用来修饰前面的名词 **place**，并且在意义上也是对背面 **like growth in wages or population** 的解释，可以看出来应当是填褒义词，并且能修饰 **place**。因此只有[A] **desirable** 合适的符合文章。[B] **social** 社交的 [C] **reputable** 受尊敬的 [D] **reliable** 可依托的。

12. [原则答案] [B] **held**

[考点分析] 上下文语义及动词词义辨析

[选项分析] 该句算是这一段的总结句，该段整体在描述幸福与投资之间的关系，而这一 **link** 就只能得出了，只有[B] **held** “得出”符合语境。A **resumed** “重新开始”，C **emerge** “出现”，D **broke** “破坏”。

13. [原则答案] [A] **attribute**

[考点分析] 上下文逻辑关系以及动词词组辨析

[选项分析] 该空是一种 **which** 引导的定语从句的谓语动词所在地，动词的宾语就是前面的主句，强调“幸福与投资之间的关系尤其合用于新企业”这一结论与背面“所做决定会偏草率”之间的关系，能看出是一种因果关系，因此答案选择[A] **attribute** 与 **to** 搭配表达“归因于……”，而[B] **assign to** 表达“指派” [C] **transfer to** “转移到” [D] **compare to** “与……比较”均不符合题意。

14. [原则答案] [D] **experienced**

[考点分析] 上下文语义及形容词词义辨析

[选项分析] 此处很简朴，前面有一种并列连词 **and**，与前面的 **young** 一致修饰 **managers**，强调新企业的领导年轻并缺乏经验，只有[D] **experienced** 最合适。

15. [原则答案] [C] also

[考点分析] 上下文逻辑关系以及副词词义辨析

[选项分析] 前面说到了“年轻的新经理决策时更轻易受情绪影响。”与背面的“这种关系在员工幸福指数\_\_\_\_\_的企业尤为明显。企业似乎乐于投资那些相对快乐的员工所在的部门，而不是那些不快乐的部门。”之间很明显是一种递进关系，因此只有[C]also 合适。

”

16. 原则答案] [D]equally

[考点分析] 上下文语义及副词词义辨析

[选项分析] 这题是考察副词修饰 spread, 不过更要注意的是该句“这种关系在员工幸福指数\_\_\_\_\_的企业尤为明显。企业似乎乐于投资那些相对快乐的员工所在的部门，而不是那些不快乐的部门。”中该空与背面的 inequality 形成复现关系，因此很轻易判断出答案选择[D]equally。

17. 原则答案] [C] while

[考点分析] 上下文逻辑关系

[选项分析] 该题是经典的考察上下文逻辑关系的题目，因此着力点应当放在上一段和这一段之间的关系。这一段第一句明确说出“这并不证明是幸福导致企业大量投资……”，因此两句话之间是一种转折关系，选择 while.

18. 原则答案] [C]hints

[考点分析] 上下文语义及动词词义辨析

[选项分析] 该题可以看出是考察动词与 at 的固定搭配，arrive at 是“抵达，抵达”，jump at 是“扑向；欣然接受” hint at 是“暗示” strike at 是“袭击，袭击”，文章中的 at least 和 that possibility 论证了这是一



种也许，只有 **hint at** 有这层含义。

19. [原则答案] [A]shape

[考点分析] 上下文语义及动词词义辨析

[选项分析] 根据上下文应当选一种“影响”未来见解含义的动词，[B]是“再发现”[C]是“使简化，使单纯”[D]是“分享”因此可以均可以排除，A是“塑造，形成，影响”，因此A项是最佳答案。

20. 原则答案] [B]lean towards

[选项分析] 上下文语义及动词词组词义辨析

[考点分析] 本空考察动词词组，且该词组词义应与 **and** 前面意思保持一致，且作用对象为研发。

[A]pray for 祈祷 [B]lean towards 倾向 [C]give away 放弃，泄露 [D]send out 放出，予以。只有[B]选项能体现一种递进含义。

### 【全文翻译】

快乐的人工作起来会有不一样。他们更多产，更有发明力，也更乐意去冒险。近期的一项研究表明快乐也也许会影响企业的工作。

根据近期的研究汇报，在各地的企业里，拥有更多快乐的员工会投入的更多。尤其是那些在快乐气氛中的企业会做更多的研发以及发展。由于快乐与对未来投资有必要的长远考虑相联络。这是由于对未来进行投资需要作出长远决策，而这种决策与快乐有关。

研究者但愿理解乐观精神和随快乐而来的冒险精神与否会变化企业投资的方式。因此，他们把盖洛普征询企业所评估出的美国都市平均幸福指数与该地区的上市企业投资活跃度进行对比。

有关吗？或者说幸福指数更高的都市的其他方面可以阐明企业为何加大研发投入。为了弄清这一点，研究者掌握了多种也许促使企业投资的原因，例如规模，产业，销售，也掌握了多种指标，如合适居住地，工资涨幅及人口变化。理解这些问题后，幸福与投资的关系就可以轻松得出了。

幸福与投资之间的关系尤其合用于新企业，这是由于新企业所做决定会偏草率，并且年轻的新经理决策时更轻易受情绪影响。同样，这种关系在员工幸福指数相似的企业尤为明显。企业似乎乐于投资那些相对快乐的员工所在的部门，而不是那些不快乐的部门。

然而这并不证明是幸福导致企业大量投资，或者从长远的角度来讲，研究人员认为至少它预示着这种也许性。不难想象，当地文化以及情感有助于影响高管对于未来的见解。“快乐的人比一般人有预见性、发明力、更善于研发这种说法似乎更可信。”一位研究者说。

## Reading Comprehension

### Part A

: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing

A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or-determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn — how to think logically through a problem and organize the results — apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes — for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want — the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that — the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. complete future job training
- B. remodel the way of thinking
- C. formulate logical hypotheses
- D. perfect artwork production

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. experience
- B. academic backgrounds
- C. career prospects
- D. interest

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help students learn other computer languages
- B. have to be upgraded when new technologies come
- C. need improving when students look for jobs

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. compete with a future army of programmers
- B. stay longer in the information technology industry
- C. become better prepared for the digitalized world
- D. bring forth innovative computer technologies

A. challenge

B. persuade

C. frighten

D. misguide

Text 1

21 答案 B remodel the way of thinking.

解析：此题是文中人物观点题。根据 Cortina 定位到第二段前三句。Cortina 认为尽早接触计算机科学是有益的。第三句 It' s not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. 译为在转变思维程序方面小孩不像年龄较大的学生同样困难，即 B remodel the way of thinking 转变思维方式即为同义替代。

#### D interest

解析：此题是细节题。根据关键词 Friedman 定位到第四段第二句 but 之后引号里面内容“我们试图让课程符合学生爱好”，故而 D interest 为对的答案。

#### 23 答案 A help students learn other computer languages

解析：文中人物观点题。题干问的是 Deborah Seehorn 认为在 Flatiron 这里所学到的技能将能怎么样，据此定位到第五段 But 处，和题干基本一致，该句指出“**But the skills they learn appl to any coding language**”，意思是他们学到的技能可以应用于任何编码语言。对比答案选项，A 选项的意思是“协助学生学习其他的计算机语言”属于原文定位处的同义替代。

#### 24 答案 C become better prepared for the digitalized world

解析：细节题。题干指出：根据最终一段，Flatiron 的学生被期望去干什么。据此定位到最终一段的 These kids are going to be 处，是题干的同义复现。定位句“**These kids are...be surrounded by computers for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think...the better.**”，意思是学生们越早学越好。C 选项“为数字化的未来做更好的准备”是同义概述。

#### 25 答案 B persuade

解析：词义句意题，结合上下文来解题。根据 coax 此单词，定位到最终一段最终一句“**how to coax the machine into producing what they want**”，考察固定搭配“**persuade...into...**”。A 选项挑战，B 选项劝服，C 选项使恐慌，D 选项误导。考生做题时一定要注意结合上下文来推测生词的词义，这是命题人的出题规律。

stretching grasslands — once lent red to the often gray landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservations approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken’s habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowner or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range—wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat, USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring

prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let “states” remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species, ” Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court Not surprisingly, doesn’ t go far enough “The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction,” says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie as threatened is \_\_\_\_\_

[A]its drastically decreased population

[B]the underestimate of the grassland acreage

[C]a desperate appeal from some biologists

[D]the insistence of private landowners

27.The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it \_\_\_\_\_

[A]was a give-in to governmental pressure

[B]would involve fewer agencies in action

[C]granted less federal regulatory power

[D]went against conservation policies

28.It can be learned from Paragraph3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if



they\_\_\_\_\_

[A]agree to pay a sum for compensation

[B]volunteer to set up an equally big habitat

[C]offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job

[D]promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species in\_\_\_\_\_

[A]the federal government

[B]the wildlife agencies

[C]the landowners

[D]the states

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support\_\_\_\_\_

[A]industry groups

[B]the win-win rhetoric

[C]environmental groups

[D]the plan under challenge

26 答案 A its drastically decreased population

解析：此题是原因细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段 But 前后有关 lesser prairie chickens 数量 2million 和 22,000的强烈对比。此外第二段第二句 “the lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation” 都可以得知

A its drastically decreased population 数量的急剧下降为对的答案。

27 答案 C granted less federal regulatory powers

解析：此题是原因细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段第四句，They had …, a state that gives federal officials greater regulatory power. 而 But 之后是截然相反的事实，即政府授予了更少的管理权。故而 C granted less federal regulatory power 为对的答案。

28 答案 A agree to pay a sum for compensation

解析：推断题。题干问的是从第三段推出来：无伤害的那些人是不是不会被检举的假如怎么样。根据题干定位到第三段首句 “it would not prosecute…as long as ….”，题干中间的 if 即原文的 as long as 的同意替代，原文 as long as 的意思是：只要他们签订了计划。下一句说道，该计划规定个体和企业去支付基金。对应选项 A 选项 “赞同支付赔偿” 属于同义替代。

29 答案 D the states

解析：此题是细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段最终一句 the idea is to let the “states” remain in the driver’ s seat for managing the species, Ashe said. 其中 in the driver’ s seat 对应题干中的 the leading role, 故而 D states 为对的答案。

30 答案 C environmental groups

解析：文中人物观点题。题干问的是 Jay Lininger 最也许支持谁，大写人名定位到末段最终一句。最终一句提到：生物学家 Jay Lininger 说道联邦政府要把责任推给导致鸟类灭绝的企业，显然是对政府和企业反对。再往前看一句，指出：企业团体和政府部门观点一致，环境学家与其观点碰巧一致。因此，Jay Lininger 最支持环境团体的观点了。

### Text 3

That everyone’s too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made

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