

2019 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试
管理类专业学位联考
英语（二）[1A]



▽考生注意事项▽

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

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英语试卷 1A

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)

A recent parliamentary report blames the government and the food industry for the growth in obesity. The Department of Transport is blamed for not 1 enough mission to promote facilities for pedestrians and cyclists but 2 to the pressure from motoring organizations representing motor users. The Ministry of Education is 3 of selling off school playing fields and not doing enough to 4 adequate facilities for physical education and games. Young people in Britain have become crazy about football (soccer and rugby), 5 too often as just audience, or spectator “couch potatoes”.

The food industry is criticized for promoting low-nutrition food to school children and not doing adequate to 6 sugar, fats as well as salt in prepared foods. The industry, inspired by the current 7 and sales rise of the Atkins low-carbohydrate diet, has begun to 8, but it will have to do considerably 9 if it is to ward off increased regulations.

Japan seems less affected so far by the 10 of obesity. 11, as the Japanese diet becomes increasingly 12, with burgers and doughnuts, the problem will definitely grow. Interestingly, Japanese cuisine (烹饪) has become highly 13 in Britain. It is regarded as 14 in a different way from the Mediterranean diet with its emphasis on tomatoes and olive oil 15 with red wine.

It is now 16 that a fairly small amount of red wine is good to the heart, let alone its other 17 properties. But Britain has to do more to 18 the problems of alcoholism linked with the indulge-drinking culture, 19 violence and vandalism and other offenses. Again, limited

consumption of alcohol, as long as it is not combined with driving, is 20 and even possibly beneficial.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] evaluating | [B] canceling | [C] fulfilling | [D] exploring |
| 2. [A] submit | [B] admit | [C] permit | [D] omit |
| 3. [A] punished | [B] accused | [C] revealed | [D] explained |
| 4. [A] ensure | [B] confer | [C] violate | [D] pledge |
| 5. [A] and | [B] or | [C] but | [D] or else |
| 6. [A] remove | [B] decrease | [C] collect | [D] justify |
| 7. [A] popularity | [B] feasibility | [C] quality | [D] utility |
| 8. [A] reply | [B] return | [C] respond | [D] resolve |
| 9. [A] less | [B] well | [C] soon | [D] more |
| 10. [A] agony | [B] problem | [C] suffering | [D] ceremony |
| 11. [A] Therefore | [B] Namely | [C] However | [D] Indeed |
| 12. [A] civilized | [B] globalized | [C] westernized | [D] localized |
| 13. [A] pregnant | [B] prominent | [C] precedent | [D] prevalent |
| 14. [A] healthy | [B] convenient | [C] available | [D] fashionable |
| 15. [A] complied | [B] integrated | [C] associated | [D] corresponded |
| 16. [A] acclaimed | [B] appointed | [C] assumed | [D] accepted |
| 17. [A] harmful | [B] beneficial | [C] fertile | [D] advisable |
| 18. [A] tackle | [B] challenge | [C] dominate | [D] undertake |
| 19. [A] imparting | [B] concerning | [C] resembling | [D] including |
| 20. [A] meaningless | [B] restless | [C] helpless | [D] harmless |

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

For decades, there has been an assumption that the children from impoverished families living in some of the world's biggest and best off cities such as New York, Los Angeles and London face too many challenges to learn. And there was little hope that school could make any difference to their future career and life unless the problem of impoverishment could first be "solved", which it couldn't. Such attitudes threw whole generations to the junk heap.

However, 20 years ago, the first of America's charter schools started a revolution and now there are 5,600 of them. They are publicly funded, but largely independent of the local educational administrations and the teachers' unions. Charter schools are controversial because they represent an "experiment". While in some states the results of charter pupils in math and English are significantly better than those of pupils in traditional public schools, in others they have done unbelievably badly.

Yet the virtue of experiments is that you can learn from them and it is now becoming apparent how and where charter schools work well. Poor pupils, those in urban environments and English-language learners perform better in charters. In states that monitor them rigidly and close down failing schools quickly, they work best. And one great advantage is that partly because most are free of union control, they can be closed down more easily if they are failing.

This revolution is now spreading round the world. In Britain academies, also free from local-authority control, were pioneered by the last Labor government. At first they were circumscribed in inner-city areas where existing schools had failed. But the Conservative - Liberal Democrat allies has accelerated their extension. "Free schools", modeled on a successful Swedish experiment, which have even more independence, were launched. And by the end of this year half of all British schools will be academies or free schools.

It is pretty clear now that giving schools independence — so long as it is done in the right way, with the right monitoring, regulation and safeguards from the state — works. Yet it remains politically difficult to implement. That is why it needs a strong push from national governments. Britain is giving school independence the drive it needs but in America, artificial limits on the number of charter schools must be put to an end, and they must get the same levels of funding as other schools.

21. It has long been believed that _____.

- [A] children from poor family prefer to live in big and wealthy cities
- [B] poverty is the primary barrier to poor family children's future
- [C] schools cannot do their job well if they are financially poor
- [D] children generally perform well in school if their families are poor

22. Which of the following is NOT true about chart schools according to paragraph 2?

- [A] They are independent of public funded experiments.
- [B] They are not governed by authorities or teaching unions.
- [C] Their students' performances in school vary greatly.
- [D] Their coming and existence arouse different voices.

33. It seems that whether a chart school works well depends mainly on _____.

- [A] urban environment
- [B] supervision of states
- [C] dependence on unions
- [D] close time of schools

24. The word “circumscribe” (para. 4) is closest to _____.

- [A] restrict
- [B] encourage
- [C] want
- [D] welcome

25. The author's attitude towards chart schools is _____.

- [A] ambiguous
- [B] scornful
- [C] objective
- [D] approving

Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession — with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money. Not surprisingly, ever more students were tempted to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job and many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

What accounts for this is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam, a pass granting admission into the profession. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt, on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they are compelled to work dreadfully hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level institutions that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One proposal is to admit people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students have access to the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a strict enough test for a potential lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be

entitled to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Non-lawyers other than those in the District of Columbia may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and provide better services to customers by inspiring law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on enhancing firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to _____.

- [A] the growing demand from clients
- [B] the increasing pressure of inflation
- [C] the prospect of working in big firms
- [D] the attraction of financial rewards

27. Which of the following is NOT a part of costs of legal education in most American states?

- [A] a bachelor's degree in another major.
- [B] admissions approval from the bar association.
- [C] another degree to go into government.
- [D] professional education in law schools.

28. Resistance to the reform of the legal system originates from _____.

- [A] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance
- [B] the bodies governing the profession
- [C] the strict exam for would-be lawyers
- [D] non-professionals' sharp criticism

29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered restrictive partly because it _____.

[A] excludes outsiders' involvement in the profession

[B] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares

[C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade

[D] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits

30. In this text, the author mainly discusses _____.

[A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes

[B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America

[C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it

[D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education

Text 3

Lots of states would love to be California, having their own little Hollywood, and then film crews would come to town and spend money in hair salons and hotels. Last year, more than 40 states had incentives like huge tax credits to lure film producers, costing them a record \$1.4 billion. However, the huge tax credits or any other incentives can be justified in no way.

California has no way but to be in this game, with the assumption that it has to defend itself against the new-coming hunters. In 2003, when only a handful of states offered incentives, California made two-thirds of America's big-studio films, but now it makes far fewer than half. Film LA, an organization that co-ordinates permits for film shoots in Los Angeles, says that without California's own tax credit, "2010 would have been the worst year" since the mid-1990s for filming in Hollywood.

Whatever incentives to attract film crews, all this costs money, which legislators volunteer on behalf of taxpayers and many tax credits even exceed the filmmaker's total tax liability to that state. The credits have even become an industry unto themselves. In Iowa, some filmmakers were transferring their credits and an Iowa judge even sentenced a producer to ten years in prison for cheating credits. Fortunately, its incentive program was due to expire in 2009 and the state did not

extend it. Incentives do not have to involve tax credits. Some states simplify the paperwork by just giving out cash and others remit film-makers from sales or hotel taxes, or give them other subsidies.

As Joseph Henchman at the Tax Foundation puts it, even when a state succeeds in luring film crews, they rarely boost the economy or tax revenues enough to justify the expenditures of the incentives. He acutely noticed that film companies usually import their staff and export them again when the shoot is over, and thus the local jobs they create are mostly temporary.

In addition, since virtually all states are at it, the programs largely cancel out one another and no state gets a lasting advantage. The craze resembles a war with mutually destructive tariffs with its loopholes for every lobby and thus higher rates for all. The only winner is the film industry.

Fortunately, this has begun sinking in. Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, New Jersey and Washington have recently ended, suspended or shrunk their programs. Many others, struggling with budget deficits, are considering doing the same, investing the money in something permanent or even leaving it to taxpayers.

31. The fact that California makes fewer films is mentioned to show it _____.

- [A] loses its advantages in film shoot technologies
- [B] does not regard film shoot as a main industry
- [C] gives importance to the attack and defend game
- [D] is compelled to attract film crews with incentive

32. According to the text, after 2009, Iowa _____.

- [A] stopped luring film crews with incentives
- [B] offered different incentives to film crews
- [C] held any film crews with incentive guilty
- [D] exempted film crews from many taxes

33. According to the text, Joseph Henchman believes _____.

- [A] film companies create permanent employments

[B] it is not wise to attract film crews by incentives

[C] film companies help local in imports and exports

[D] film shootings create lasting advantage to a state

34. By saying “Fortunately, this has begun sinking in”, the author implies _____.

[A] some states refuse to accept film shooting

[B] some states reduce the state deficits

[C] some states stop incentives to film shooting

[D] some states give in to California in films

35. The most appropriate title for this text would be _____.

[A] Film Shooting: A Thriving Business

[B] Film Shooting: Hard to Love

[C] Film Shooting: An Engine for Development

[D] Film Shooting: A High-cost Industry

Text 4

When it comes to what can be done about mass unemployment, virtually all the wise heads think likewise: there're no prompt or now-available answers. They contend that there's work to be done, but it is workers who haven't got ready to do it — they are not in the proper places, or they are incompetent or unqualified. And the problems will take years, if not decades, to cope with.

Contradicting to this widely acknowledged proposition among experts, I have found that all existing facts suggest that the skyscraper-high unemployment in America is the consequence of inadequate demand rather than a structural problem, and authority's efficient actions are terribly needed.

Experts' claim that there're no now-available answers sounds wise, but it actually stands on water: our unemployment crisis could be cured very quickly if we had the intellectual clarity and political will to act. Put it this way: structural unemployment is a fake problem, which mainly serves as an excuse for not pursuing real solutions. The fact is job openings have plunged in every

major sector, while the number of workers compelled into part-time employment in almost all industries has soared. Unemployment has surged in every major occupational category. Only three states, with a combined population not much larger than that of Brooklyn, have unemployment rates below 5%. So the evidence contradicts the claim that we're mainly suffering from structural unemployment.

Why, then, has this claim become so popular? Part of the answer is that this is what always occurs during periods of high unemployment — in part because experts and analysts assume that declaring the problem deeply rooted, with no easy available answers, makes them sound serious.

I've been reviewing what self-proclaimed experts were claiming about unemployment during the Great Depression; it was almost identical to what Very Serious People are saying now. Unemployment cannot be brought down rapidly, declared one 1935 analysis, because the workforce is "inadaptable and untrained. It cannot respond to the opportunities which industry may offer." But a few years later, a large defense buildup finally provided a fiscal stimulus adequate to the economy's needs — and suddenly industry could not wait to employ those "inadaptable and untrained" workers.

But now, as then, powerful forces are ideologically opposed to the whole idea of government's action on a sufficient scale to jump-start the economy. Not surprisingly, claims that we face huge structural problems have been multiplying: they offer a reason to do nothing about the mass unemployment that is crippling out economy and our society.

So what you need to know is that there's no evidence whatsoever to back these claims. We aren't suffering from a shortage of needed skills; we're suffering from a lack of policy resolve. As I said, structural unemployment is not a real problem but an excuse — a reason to delude actions on America's problems at a time when action from government is desperately needed.

36. Most experts claim that the cause of mass unemployment in America is _____.

[A] corporate ill management

[B] structural problem

[C] insufficient demand

[D] workers' slow adaptation

37. The author holds that the experts' claim concerning unemployment _____.

[A] neglects the part-time employment

[B] should be much more popular

[C] uses false data as analysis bases

[D] bypasses solutions in a real sense

38. According to the author, unemployment during the Great Depression was brought down by _____.

[A] the booming defense industry

[B] the wise heads' benefit package

[C] nationwide training of workers

[D] thorough restructuring of industries

39. Claims of huge structural problems multiply because of _____.

[A] economists' failure to detect the problems in time

[B] Very Serious People's attempt to cripple the economy

[C] evidence gathered from many sectors of the industries

[D] powerful opposition to government's stimulus efforts

40. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

[A] Wrong: Analysis of America's Economy

[B] Feasible: Solution to the Structural Unemployment

[C] Urgent: Government to Take Action

[D] Alert : American workers' adaptability

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 answer on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Innovation: More Bang for Your Buck Is the Priority

The world of the ratings agencies rarely collides with the universe of global healthcare. But when Standard & Poor's this year produced research to show that rising healthcare costs are now the main threat to developed countries' credit worthiness, it threw into sharp relief the imperatives facing international health systems. The struggle to do more with less, acute in all public services, is most challenging of all in the arena of healthcare.

John Appleby, chief economist of the King's Fund, likes to quote a chart compiled by the Congressional Budget Office in the US, which shows that, if growth in health spending continues to exceed growth in gross domestic product at its current rate, it will, within 70 years, consume 99 per cent of the nation's GDP.

Jennifer Dixon, another prominent think-tank, says the imbalance between demand and supply must be addressed, even in countries that have escaped the worst damage of the recession. She says "Even if you're Germany, you have to start looking at value for money." She believes the truly "moving, shaking force" in achieving this may turn out to be the growing availability of electronically-collected, routine information that can help to spot unwarranted differences in the number of tests that doctors are ordering for their patients.

There is a growing belief that a "capitation" system is the best way to improve co-ordination between hospitals, primary care and community care. Under this system, providers are paid a set sum for each patient, regardless of the quantity or nature of the services provided. The best-known example of the system is the big US integrated care organization, Kaiser Permanente, which is made up of multi-speciality medical groups, hospitals and a health plan and, for each of its 9m patients, Kaiser has an electronic record that covers both community and hospital settings.

"If you are in a medical office building and some type of test is performed and you walk literally across the street to the hospital, the notes of the doctor over here are now immediately

visible over there, or anywhere we happen to be,” says Hal Wolf, senior vice-president at The Permanente Federation, Kaiser Permanente. But he says that coordinated, high quality care is delivered by teams rather than individuals, so there are dangers in trying to tie payments too directly to the performance of a single doctor.

Across all health systems, this focus on prevention may increasingly involve patients playing an active role in tackling their own health problems. Richard Saltman, a professor of health policy and management, says an important question is “how do you restructure the expectations in terms of what the patient is responsible for in changing behaviour?”

In healthcare, as in so much else, the world has spun on its axis since the financial crisis. For doctors and their patients, the challenges to established working practices and entrenched expectations of what health systems will provide are only just beginning.

	[A] thinks that a patient’s responsibilities should be clarified.
41. John Appleby	[B] keeps electronic records of a patient’s conditions both in and out hospitals.
42. Jennifer Dixon	[C] believes health care is not ideal.
43. Kaiser Permanente	[D] worries about health spending increasing faster than GDP.
44. Hal Wolf	[E] asks people to pay attention to the value for money.
45. Richard Saltman	[F] warns the negative effect of the link between doctors’ income and performance.
	[G] insists that there is an imbalance between the number of doctors and patients.

Section III Translation

46. Directions: Translate the following text into Chinese. Your translation should be written on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

Some people fret that if more women work rather than mind their children, this will create negative social externalities, such as a lower birth rate. Others fear that women's move into the paid labor force can come at the expense of children. Nevertheless, in Japan, Germany and Italy, which are all troubled by the shrinking populations, far fewer women work than in America. If female labor-force participation in these countries rose to American levels, it would give a helpful boost to these countries' growth rates.

Likewise, in developing countries where girls are less likely to go to school than boys, investing in education would deliver huge economic and social returns. Not only will educated women be more productive, but they will also bring up better educated and healthier children. More women in government could also boost economic growth: women are more likely to spend money on improving health, education, infrastructure and less likely to waste it on tanks and bombs.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you have accepted Mr. Zhang's invitation to dinner, but you have to change your plan for some reasons. Write a letter to

- 1) apologize and explain your situation
- 2) suggest a future meeting

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)

