

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）[热身赛]



▽ 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																			

2019 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试管理类专业硕士学位联考**英语（二）试卷热身赛****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)

You are projecting how people would feel when they eat alone—sad, you think. 1, your feeling may not be at all in accord with what the lone diner is feeling. Introverts 2 are quite happy eating by themselves. In fact, certain kinds of company can 3 the whole occasion.

Most likely because you view dining as a social activity. That's fine, but for many — including me — it's an experience whose value 4 primarily in the enjoyment of 5 food, good service and the gracious ambiance of a good restaurant. I've dined alone in fine restaurants for decades with great 6 and no need or desire for 7, 8 often be a distraction 9 leisurely enjoyment of the dining experience.

You are telling yourself a story as to why the person is eating 10. You are mind reading, or 11 to guess the situation of a person you know 12 about.

That person might just want to have a bit of 13 and quiet while eating. They need not be the social outcasts that you 14 they are.

Or perhaps it is you who have the problem? Maybe you are 15 to be alone? Maybe you 16 with a lot of siblings and have been surrounded 17 family members and were taught that you have to have people 18 you all of the time? Maybe you are afraid of what you will hear in your 19, when the sounds of the world 20 and you are left with only yourself for company?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. [A] Therefore | [B] Because | [C] Indeed | [D] However |
| 2. [A] in particular | [B] in turn | [C] for example | [D] in common |
| 3. [A] abuse | [B] spoil | [C] enhance | [D] echo |
| 4. [A] depends | [B] results | [C] lies | [D] derives |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 5. [A] quality | [B] necessary | [C] essential | [D] foreign |
| 6. [A] satisfaction | [B] curiosity | [C] demand | [D] anxiety |
| 7. [A] loneliness | [B] company | [C] experience | [D] food |
| 8. [A] that | [B] what | [C] whose | [D] which |
| 9. [A] from | [B] of | [C] out | [D] in |
| 10. [A] slowly | [B] happily | [C] alone | [D] live |
| 11. [A] anticipating | [B] attempting | [C] writing | [D] predicting |
| 12. [A] something | [B] anything | [C] everything | [D] nothing |
| 13. [A] peace | [B] enjoyment | [C] happiness | [D] excitement |
| 14. [A] hope | [B] think | [C] evaluate | [D] calculate |
| 15. [A] happy | [B] eager | [C] surprise | [D] afraid |
| 16. [A] showed up | [B] climbed up | [C] grew up | [D] nurtured up |
| 17. [A] in | [B] with | [C] on | [D] out |
| 18. [A] around | [B] observe | [C] surpass | [D] across |
| 19. [A] spirit | [B] mind | [C] body | [D] brain |
| 20. [A] rise up | [B] bottom up | [C] lower off | [D] shut off |

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

Alice Paul Tapper was on a fourth-grade field trip last year when she noticed something that bothered her. The girls were standing in the back of the room, listening politely as the guide spoke. The boys crowded together in the front. They raised their hands to respond to questions, even if they didn't know the answer.

Alice, 10, often doesn't raise her hand in class, even if she's pretty sure she knows the answer. She's nervous she'll get it wrong and feel embarrassed. On that field trip, she figured a lot of other girls were probably keeping quiet, too.

Alice told her mom what she saw. Girls seldom raise their hands. They talked about how girls are often told to be quiet and polite, while boys are encouraged to be bold and assertive.

Alice and her mom talk about that kind of thing a lot. She wants boys and girls to have the same opportunities. “Girls are important, and their ideas are important,” Alice says. “They should be heard.”

Alice’s mom is the leader of Alice’s Girl Scout troop, in Washington, D.C. She and Alice brought the issue up at their next Girl Scout meeting. Alice found she was right. The other girls said they, too, sometimes hesitated to raise their hands, and they worried that this could hold them back in life. Alice wanted to change that. “If a girl raises her hand, it’s one step toward becoming a great leader.” she says.

Alice’s troop decided to ask the Girl Scouts organization to create a new patch. The new patch was introduced in October 2017. It is called the Raise Your Hand patch. To earn it, a girl has to do three things. She must pledge to raise her hand in class when she thinks she knows the answer--even if she's not 100% sure. She must recruit three girls to make the same pledge. And she must talk about how raising her hand makes her feel.

So far, more than 5,400 girls have earned the Raise Your Hand patch. They live in every state in the U.S., plus Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Ireland. “Girls are powerful,” Alice says. “They should raise their hands so they can release the power inside them.”

21. What bothered Alice on her field trip last year?

- [A] The guide was impolite to the girls.
- [B] There were more boys than girls.
- [C] The boys made trouble as the guide spoke.
- [D] The girls were less responsive than the boys.

22. Girls often don't raise their hands in class because they_____.

- [A] don't know the answer pretty well
- [B] don't want to get too much attention
- [C] are taught to be quiet and polite
- [D] are given fewer chances than boys

23. The Raise Your Hand patch was created to_____.

- [A] encourage girls to speak up
- [B] improve girls’ talent for organization
- [C] call for more support from girls
- [D] highlight the importance of girls

24. Which of the following statement of The Raise Your Hand patch is true?

- [A] It has helped girls become leaders.

- [B] It is popular in some states in the U.S.
[C] It is spreading all over the world.
[D] It has attracted thousands of girls.
25. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
- [A] A Show of Hands
[B] A Campaign for Equality
[C] The Girl Scouts Organization
[D] Girls Should Raise Their Hands

Text 2

Even before Historian Joseph Ellis became a best-selling author, he was famous for his vivid lectures. In his popular courses at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts, he would often make classroom discussions lively by describing his own combat experience in Vietnam. But as Ellis's reputation grew — his books on the Founding Fathers have won both the prestigious National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize — the history professor began to entertain local and national reporters with his memories of war. Last year, after The Boston Globe carried accounts of Ellis's experience in the Vietnam war, someone who knew the truth about Ellis dropped a dime (揭发). Last week The Boston Globe revealed that Ellis, famous for explaining the nation's history, had some explaining to do about his own past.

“Even in the best of lives, mistakes are made,” said a wretched Ellis. It turned out that while the distinguished historian had served in the Army, he'd spent his war years not in the jungles of Southeast Asia, but teaching history at West Point (西点军校). He'd also overstated his role in the antiwar movement and even his high-school athletic records. His admission shocked colleagues, fellow historians and students who wondered why someone so accomplished would beautify his past. But it seems that success and truthfulness don't always go hand in hand. Even among the distinguished achievers, security experts say, one in ten is deceiving — indulging in everything from empty boasting to more serious offenses such as **plagiarism**, fictionalizing military records, making up false academic certificates or worse. And, oddly, prominent people who beautify the past often do so once they're famous, says Ernest Brod of Kroll Associates, which has conducted thousands of background checks. Says Brod: “It's not like they use these lies to climb the ladder.”

Then what makes them do it? Psychologists say some people succeed, at least in part, because they are uniquely adjusted to the expectations of others. And no matter how well-known, those people can be haunted by a sense of their own shortcomings. “From outside,

these people look anything but fragile,” says Dennis Shulman, a New York psychoanalyst. “But inside, they feel hollow, empty.”

26. Which of the following is TRUE about Ellis?
- [A] He is a famous professor of history at West Point.
 - [B] His book on the Vietnam war has won two important prizes.
 - [C] He has told both students and reporters about his own experience of war.
 - [D] He has written a bestseller for a newspaper — The Boston Globe.
27. While Ellis served in the Army, he _____.
- [A] combated in Vietnam
 - [B] taught at a military school
 - [C] exaggerated his part as a historian
 - [D] made mistakes in the antiwar movement
28. Which of the following has the closest meaning to “Plagiarism” in Para. 2?
- [A] violence
 - [B] accusation
 - [C] misbehavior
 - [D] cheat
29. What does “to climb the ladder” in the second paragraph mean?
- [A] To become more successful.
 - [B] To inquire into one's background.
 - [C] To cover one's serious offenses.
 - [D] To go further in beautifying one's past.
30. According to psychologists, successful people who lie about themselves _____.
- [A] take pride in their weaknesses
 - [B] feel weak in their hearts
 - [C] think nothing of others
 - [D] look weak in their appearance

Text 3

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small-minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly

unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner—amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word "friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

31. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world _____.

- [A] rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
- [B] small-minded officials deserve a serious comment
- [C] Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
- [D] most Americans are ready to offer help

32. People in America often welcome strangers and travelers _____.

- [A] to improve their hard life
[B] in view of their long-distance travel
[C] to add some flavor to their own daily life
[D] out of a charitable impulse
33. The tradition of hospitality to strangers _____.
[A] tends to be superficial and artificial
[B] is generally well kept up in the United States
[C] is always understood properly
[D] has something to do with the busy tourist trails
34. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
[A] culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
[B] courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
[C] various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
[D] social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions
35. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
[A] How to Entertain Visitors
[B] American Hospitality
[C] The Reason of Hospitality
[D] Language and Culture

Text 4

Our world now moves so fast that we seldom stop to see just how far we have come in just a few years. The latest iPhone 6s, for example, has a dual-core processor and fits nicely into your pocket. By comparison, you would expect to find a technological specification like this on your standard laptop in an office anywhere in the world.

It's no wonder that new applications for the Internet of Things are moving ahead fast when almost every new device we buy has a plug on the end of it or a wireless connection to the internet. Soon, our current smartphone lifestyle will expand to create our own smart home lifestyle too.

All researches agree that close to 25 billion devices, things and sensors will be connected by 2020 which incidentally is also the moment that Millennials (千禧一代) are expected to make up 75 percent of our overall workforce, and the fully connected home will become a reality for large numbers of people worldwide.

However, this is just the tip of the proverbial iceberg as smart buildings and even cities

increasingly become the norm as leaders and business owners begin to wake up to the massive savings that technology can deliver through connected sensors and new forms of automation coupled with intelligent energy and facilities management.

Online security cameras, intelligent lighting and a wealth of sensors that control both temperature and air quality are offering an unprecedented level of control, efficiency, and improvements to what were once classed necessary costs when running a business or managing a large building.

We can expect that the ever-growing list of devices, systems and environments remain connected, always online and talking to each other. The big benefit will not only be in the housing of this enormous and rapidly growing amount of data, but will also be in the ability to run real time data analytics to extract actionable and ongoing knowledge.

The biggest and most exciting challenge of this technology is how to creatively leverage this ever-growing amount of data to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits to both businesses and citizens of these smart cities. The good news is that most of this technology is already invented. Let's face it, it wasn't too long ago that the idea of working from anywhere and at anytime was some form of a distant Utopian (乌托邦的) dream, and yet now we can perform almost any office-based task from any location in the world as long as we have access to the internet. It's time to wake up to the fact that making smart buildings, cities and homes will dramatically improve our quality of life in the years ahead.

36. What does the example of iPhone 6s serve to show?

- [A] The huge capacity of the smartphones people now use.
- [B] The widespread use of smartphones all over the world.
- [C] The huge impact of new technology on people's everyday life.
- [D] The rapid technological progress in a very short period of time.

37. What can we expect to see by the year 2020?

- [A] Apps for the Internet of Things.
- [B] The popularization of smart homes.
- [C] The emergence of Millennials.
- [D] Total globalization of the world.

38. What will business owners do when they become aware of the benefits of the Internet of Things?

- [A] Employ fewer workers in their operations.
- [B] Gain automatic control of their businesses.

- [C] Invest in more smart buildings and cities.
[D] Embrace whatever new technology there is.
39. What is the most exciting challenge when we possess more and more data?
[A] How to turn it to profitable use.
[B] How to do real time data analysis.
[C] How to link the actionable systems.
[D] How to devise new ways to store it.
40. What does the author think about working from anywhere and at anytime?
[A] It is feasible with a connection to the internet.
[B] It will thrive in smart buildings, cities and homes.
[C] It is still a distant Utopian dream for ordinary workers.
[D] It will deliver tangible benefits to both boss and worker.

Part B

Directions:

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

- [A] Climate change may threaten people's health.
[B] More water-shortage areas.
[C] Desalinate sea water may be an option.
[D] Countries should cooperate.
[E] People can survive.
[F] Global warming can influence.
[G] Emission Reduction is helpful.

Water supplies around the planet are running dry at an alarming rate. Scientists say the world is experiencing a shortage of fresh water. It will only worsen as the population grows and the climate changes. People living in the western part of the U.S. are experiencing this now. For several years, there hasn't been much water there. But the American West is not the only place thirsty for water. Jerry Schubel is president and CEO of the Aquarium of the Pacific in Long Beach, California. "More than half of the world's population lives in water-stressed areas and, according to the United Nations, that number will increase to two-thirds by 2025, fewer than 10

years from now."

41. _____

Jerry Schubel says the amount of water on earth has not changed for billions of years, but the ratio of fresh to salt water has. He also says there are also other factors that are creating a fresh water shortage. "In much of the world, shortage of fresh water is a looming crisis that will only be exacerbated by climate change and a growing population." Schubel says most of the world's population live in countries that share bodies of water. Many of those countries don't have agreements on how to share that water. "And many of these regions are in areas of political unrest: North Africa, the Horn of Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and the Southwest, Central and South Asia. The aggregate population in these areas is predicted to triple by the end of this century. So, water shortages could well become flashpoints for regional and international conflicts."

42. _____

Scientists say conservation is the first step to solving the water crisis. Kevin Wattier, manager at the Long Beach water department says desalinating — removing salt from sea water — is also an option. But that comes at a price. "It would cost at least twice or three times as much to desalinate sea water as it would cost to buy imported water. You will increase your global carbon footprint when you go to sea water desal."

43. _____

Schubel says the problem of global water shortage can be solved only if countries work together. "We could supply everyone on this planet with safe drinking water and enough water to grow their food. But it will take money, technology, political will and cooperation. And learning how to share requires collaborative decision making at intergovernmental levels."

44. _____

Water shortages plague many parts of the world. Heat waves could become the norm in the Persian Gulf by the end of the century. Just this past summer, very hot high temperatures in Iran sent the heat index — a combination of temperature and humidity — up to 73 degrees Celsius. The reason? Climate change. According to a new research, the combination of intense sun and shallow waters makes the Persian Gulf area "a specific regional hotspot where climate change is a threat to human health. Heat could be so intense that in many regional cities, the temperature "could exceed a tipping point for human survival, even in shaded and well-ventilated spaces." A team of scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Loyola Marymount University published their writing in the journal *Nature of Climate Change*. The study also found at high levels of heat and humidity, even a healthy young adult is

at risk. When temperatures soar, humans cool off by sweating. The evaporating sweat carries heat away. But when it's very humid, evaporation is slowed and it's harder for the body to cool down. When heat and humidity are extremely high, the human body can lose the ability to regulate its temperature. That is called hyperthermia. The body's temperature rises, and if this condition goes on long enough, death occurs.

45. _____

The tipping point means a combination of 35 degrees Celsius with enough humidity to make it difficult for humans to survive more than six hours. "It is an upper limit to adaptability to climate change due to heat stress," MIT researcher Elfatih Eltahir told reporters at a news conference called to discuss the findings. The study that showed the consequences of a "business-as-usual" situation where nothing is done about greenhouse gasses, also points out that curbing emissions could prevent deadly temperature extremes. The researchers predict that in cities like Doha, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, and Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, and Bandar Abbas, Iran, could exceed the 35 Celsius threshold several times over a 30-year period. Extreme conditions could "characterize the usual summer day in the future," said Eltahir.

Section III Translation

Directions:

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

China has become the world's biggest importer of e-commerce goods, with the population of cross-border e-commerce consumers increasing by 10 times over the past three years. The study, released by China Chamber of International Commerce, showed China's consumption growth has promoted sustainable development of import business and the post-'90s and '95s consumers have become the largest consumers of imported goods. The penetration rate of China's cross-border e-commerce retail import, which refers to the proportion of people buying imported goods through cross-border e-commerce platforms, rose from 1.6 percent in 2014 to 10.2 percent last year, the report said. The number of consumers at Tmall Global, the cross-border e-commerce site of Alibaba Group, increased 10 times from 2014 to last year.

In addition, the site introduced nearly 19,000 overseas brands from 3,900 categories in 75 countries into the Chinese market over the past four years, more than 80 percent of which entered China for the first time.

Section IV Writing

Part A

Directions:

Suppose your friend Xiaoming is planning to study abroad, write a letter to him to

- 1) recommend a university, and
- 2) give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

Directions:

Describe the following picture, you should

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

