

## Section I Use of English

### 完形原文

BEING A GOOD PARENT IS, of course, what every parent would like to be. But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very tricky, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, for example, a younger sibling.

Fortunately, there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to describe: a patient parent. Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, while every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy task. Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a tolerant and composed style with their kids. I understand this.

You're only human, and sometimes your kids can push you just a little too far. And then the inevitable happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too harsh and does nobody any good. You wish that you could turn back the clock and start over. We've all been there.

[Read: How Parental Stress Negatively Affects Kids.]

However, even though it's common, it's important to keep in mind that in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may regret for a long time. This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also affect your child's self-esteem.

If you consistently lose your cool with your kids, then you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the importance of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when confronted by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.

You may be reading this and feeling terribly guilty. Perhaps your teenager got under your skin by asking you the same question multiple times. Teens are very good at pushing parents to their limits. You tried to stay calm, but after your teen asked you to go to one more sleepover for the fifth or sixth time, you lost your patience. You screamed at your daughter and told her just how annoying she is.

This resulted in slammed doors and two days of silent treatment. Or maybe your young child had a tantrum, your head started pounding, and you threatened a consequence that left your child in tears and you with the knowledge that you couldn't follow through on this threat because it was just too unreasonable.

Certainly, it's incredibly hard to maintain patience at all times with your children. A more practical goal is to try, to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and composed as you can when faced with trying situations involving your children. I can promise you this: As a result of working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and emerge from stressful moments feeling

better physically and emotionally.

[Read: Social-Emotional Learning: a New Dimension of Education.]

So what, you ask, are the skills to become a more patient parent? There are many ways to work toward this, but keep in mind that you will not become more patient overnight. Here are five things I'd recommend doing:

1. Practice self-care. Take good care of yourself. You will be better equipped to be patient if you feel good. This means getting enough rest and eating well. Exercise will also help you feel better. And, you will be an even better role model to your children if you practice self-care.
2. Always keep your expectations of your kids reasonable. Think about what they're developmentally capable of – and what they're not yet able to do. Just as a 5-year-old can't be expected to remain silent for hours, you can't expect a teenager to engage in conversation with you for an extended period of time. If your expectations are age-appropriate, you will be less likely to be disappointed in your kids.
3. Don't react on impulse. Try very hard not to react immediately to your child's demand, behavior or lack of action. Take a deep breath, or try counting to 10. Just allowing a little extra time before you respond can be enough to catch your breath and maintain control of your reaction.
4. Ask for an assist. If you feel like you're unable to control yourself or at the end of your rope, consider asking your partner or another family member to step in. Remember that it does indeed take a village to raise a child well.

[See: 10 Ways to Raise a Giving Child.]

5. Say you're sorry if you lose your cool. If you lose your patience, you can always apologize after the situation has calmed down. Kids, just like adults, benefit from the discussion of reactions gone awry.

- |                   |                 |                |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. tedious     | B. pleasant     | C. instructive | D. tricky      |
| 2. A. in addition | B. for example  | C. at once     | D. by accident |
| 3. A. Fortunately | B. Occasionally | C. Accordingly | D. Eventually  |
| 4. A. amuse       | B. assist       | C. describe    | D. train       |
| 5. A. while       | B. because      | C. unless      | D. once        |
| 6. A. answer      | B. task         | C. choice      | D. access      |
| 7. A. tolerant    | B. formal       | C. rigid       | D. critical    |
| 8. A. move        | B. drag         | C. push        | D. send        |
| 9. A. mysterious  | B. illogical    | C. suspicious  | D. inevitable  |
| 10. A. boring     | B. naive        | C. harsh       | D. vague       |
| 11. A. turn back  | B. take apart   | C. set aside   | D. cover up    |

- |                 |             |               |               |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 12. A. overall  | B. Instead  | C. However    | D. Otherwise  |
| 13. A. like     | B. miss     | C. believe    | D. regret     |
| 14. A. raise    | B. affect   | C. justify    | D. reflect    |
| 15. A. time     | B. bond     | C. race       | D. cool       |
| 16. A. nature   | B. secret   | C. importance | D. context    |
| 17. A. cheated  | B. defeated | C. confused   | D. confronted |
| 18. A. terrible | B. hard     | C. strange    | D. wrong      |
| 19. A. trying   | B. changing | C. exciting   | D. surprising |
| 20. A. hide     | B. emerge   | C. withdraw   | D. escape     |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Direction:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

#### Text 1

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat one social and one asocial for four days. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colourful markings.

During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, CHRIS SCUFFINS/GETTY the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 per cent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one (Animal Behavior and Cognition, doi.org/cxds). This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being, says Quinn. The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviours like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed Rats will help other rats that have helped them in the past it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn.

“ Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them,” says Quinn.

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design, says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots, says Wiles. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals, she says. We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too, says Wiles.

21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can \_\_\_\_\_

- A. distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one
- B. pick up social signals from non-living rats
- C. attain sociable traits through special training
- D. send out warning messages to their fellows

22. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?

- A. It played with some toys.
- B. It set the trapped rats free.
- C. It moved around alone.
- D. It followed the social robot.

23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they \_\_\_\_\_

- A. expected it to do the same in return
- B. considered that an interesting game
- C. wanted to display their intelligence
- D. tried to practise a means of escape

24. Janet Wiles notes that rats \_\_\_\_\_

- A. respond more to actions than to looks

- B. differentiate smells better than sizes
- C. can be scared by a plastic box on wheels
- D. can remember other rats' facial features

25. It can be learned from the cues that rats \_\_\_\_\_

- A. appear to be adaptable to new surroundings
- B. are more socially active than other animals
- C. are more sensitive to cues than expected
- D. behave differently from children in socializing

#### Text 2

It is fashionable today to bash Big Business. And there is one issue on which the many critics agree: CEO pay. We hear that CEOs are paid too much (or too much relative to workers), or that they rig others' pay, or that their pay is insufficiently related to positive outcomes. But the more likely truth is CEO pay is largely caused by intense competition.

It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation—from the 350 largest such companies—now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

While individual cases of overpayment definitely exist, in general, the determinants of CEO pay are not so mysterious and not so mired in corruption. In fact, overall CEO compensation for the top companies rises pretty much in lockstep with the value of those companies on the stock market.

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay, though, is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that

large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling.

There is yet another trend: virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another. An agribusiness company, for instance, may focus on R&D in highly IT-intensive areas such as genome sequencing. Similarly, it is hard to do a good job running the Walt Disney Company just by picking good movie scripts and courting stars; you also need to build a firm capable of creating significant CGI products for animated movies at the highest levels of technical sophistication and with many frontier innovations along the way.

On top of all of this, major CEOs still have to do the job they have always done—which includes motivating employees, serving as an internal role model, helping to define and extend a corporate culture, understanding the internal accounting, and presenting budgets and business plans to the board. Good CEOs are some of the world's most potent creators and have some of the very deepest skills of understanding.

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?
- A. Increased business opportunities for top firms.
  - B. Close cooperation among leading economies.
  - C. The general pay rise with a better economy.
  - D. The growth in the number of corporations.
27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to
- A. establish closer ties with tech companies.
  - B. operate more globalized companies.
  - C. finance more research and development.
  - D. foster a stronger sense of teamwork.
28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite
- A. continual internal opposition
  - B. conservative business strategies
  - C. repeated government warnings
  - D. strict corporate governance.
29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps
- A. confirm the status of CEOs.
  - B. increase corporate value.
  - C. boost the efficiency of CEOs.
  - D. motivate inside candidates.
30. The most suitable title for this text would be
- A. CEO Traits: No Easy to Define
  - B. CEO Pay: Past and Present

- C. CEOs Are Not Overpaid
- D. CEOs Challenges of Today

### Text 3

Madrid was hailed as a public health beacon last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars. Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible demise.

Mayor José Luis Martínez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centrepiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality. A judge has now overruled the city's decision to stop levying fines, ordering them reinstated. But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

Madrid's back and forth on clean air is a pointed reminder of the limits to the patchwork, city-by-city approach that characterises efforts on air pollution across Europe, Britain very much included.

Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically contentious, and therefore vulnerable. That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers – who must pay fees or buy better vehicles – rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution.

It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year's mayoral election. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless. Far from it. Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat. The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits – fewer heart attacks, strokes and premature births, less cancer, dementia and asthma. Fewer untimely deaths.

But mayors and councillors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town. They are acting because national governments – Britain's and others across Europe – have failed to do so.

Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas – city centres, “school streets”, even individual roads – are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance. Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimise pollution. We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone.

- A. Its effect are questionable.
- B. Its fate are yet to decide.
- C. It needs tougher enforcement.
- D. It...

32. What is a weakness of cite-level measures to tackle dirty car?

.....

34. Who author think should have addressed the problem?

- A. Local residences.
- B. Mayor.
- C. Councilors.
- D. National government.

#### Text 4

Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring — the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks. GenZs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades. And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them.

If "entitled" is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Z are practical and cautious. According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists. Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both. They aren't interested in taking any chances. The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt. College loan balances in the U.S. now stand at a record \$1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind. In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose). Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

That's a big change from the previous generation. "Millennials wanted more flexibility in

their lives," notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth. "Generation Z are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. They have trouble seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse."

37. Generation Zs graduating college this spring \_\_\_\_.

A. are recognized for their abilities.

B. are optimistic about the labor market.

C. are drawing growing public attention.

D. are in favor of office job offers.

37. Generation Zs are keenly aware \_\_\_\_.

38. What their parents expect of them

B what a tough economic situation is like

C how they differ from past generations

D how valuable a counselor's advice is

38. The word "assuage" (line 9, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to

A. maintain

B. define

C. relieve

D. deepen

39. It can be learned from Para. 3 that Generation Zs

A. have a clear idea about their future jobs

B. care little about their job performance

C. give top priority to professional training

D. think it hard to achieve work-life balance

40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are

A. more diligent

- B. more generous
- C. less adventurous
- D. less realistic

## Part B

### Five Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day, and whether they're your boss, direct report or equal, you depend on them just as they depend on you.

Here are some ways, based on psychological research and advice from career experts, that you can get the whole office on your side.

#### 1. Know the difference between friends and coworkers.

It's tempting to want to like your coworkers. After all, you may see them more often than your romantic partner. But the things you want out of a friend and a colleague are often different.

"People liking each other is not a necessary component to organizational success," Ben Dattner, an organizational psychologist and author of *Credit and Blame at Work*, told *Harvard Business Review*. In fact, liking people in your workplace too much is a "bigger problem" than liking them too little, according to Robert Sutton, a professor of management science and engineering at Stanford University. Instead of dwelling on what you dislike about certain staffers, focus on their strengths and how to accomplish tasks together, which can improve relations. If you're a manager, always be fair and vigilant about keeping your own interpersonal bias out of reviews.

#### 2. Reveal, don't hide, information.

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay tight-lipped around them. But you won't be helping either one of you. Psychological research shows that people tend to prefer others who reveal information about themselves, rather than conceal it. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were upfront about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. This idea extends to the office: The same study found that employers were more likely to pick candidates who said they had done drugs over those who said no or chose not to answer. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or studiously stash them away, you should just be honest.

#### 3. Slow down and listen.

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others. We often feel the

need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too.

“Rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions,” Rita Friedman, a career coach, told Forbes. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

#### 4. Put yourselves in others' shoes.

Sometimes we listen without really processing what we're being told. But a hallmark of a successful manager is empathy, or what's become known as “emotional intelligence” — increasingly a highly valued skill in professional environments. It can be difficult to get out of your comfort zone and imagine how someone else feels, particularly if their thinking is far from yours, but it's essential to wielding influence. When Lou Gerstner was brought in to turn around the ailing IBM in the 1990s, he held unscripted Q&A sessions with employees in a listening tour he called Operation Bear Hug. It helped shift IBM's culture and strategy and make the company competitive again. Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg similarly hosts weekly Q&A sessions that allow employees to ask anything. Empathy “gives you better ideas, and it makes you worth listening to,” Nancy Duarte, CEO of Duarte Design, writes in Harvard Business Review.

#### 5. Spend time with everyone.

It's common to have a “cubicle mate” or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. “This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day,” Ryan Kahn, a career coach and author of *Hired! The Guide for the Recent Grad*, told Forbes.

#### 6. Give compliments, just not too many.

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project, or offer thanks for help. This will help engender good will in others. But don't overdo it or be fake about it. Studies have found that lavishing people with a torrent of praise doesn't work nearly as well as providing a mix of positive and negative feedback. One study in particular found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

#### 7. Tailor your interactions.

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while others are more straightforward. Jokes that work on one person won't necessarily land with another. Tailor your style accordingly to type. “Consider the person that you're dealing with before each interaction and what will get you to your desired outcome,” Kahn said.

8. Put on a good face, always.

Being friendly may seem simple enough, but under the pressure of major assignments and deadlines, it can be hard to keep your cool. The image you project in a workplace, however, is always being watched and will affect how you're viewed. "Small gestures can make a big difference," Kahn said. Don't forget to say good morning and good evening as you come in and leave. Learn names, and use them. Ask how people are doing. Keep a smile on, even when things get tough. It will help you get one in return.

- A. Slow down and listen.
- B. Put on a good face, always.
- C. Give compliments, just not too many.
- D. Put yourselves in others' shoes.
- E. Tailor your interactions.
- F. Spend time with everyone.
- G. Reveal, don't hide information.

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

If you have a bone to pick up with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay tight-lipped around them..... you should just be honest

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

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others.....your own thoughts

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

It's common to have a "cubicle mate" or special confidant in a work setting ..... in the work day

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

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear..... somebody over

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

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off..... what will get you to your desired outcome

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world". Or, we can look at failure as the incredible

learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the same?? lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a tour of a historical site for a group of international students. Write them an email to

- 1) tell them about the site, and
- 2) give them some tips for the tour

100words

#### Part B

##### 52 .Directions:

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

150words

某高校学生手机阅读目的调查

