

2020

1-5 DCBDC

6-10 CBCAB

11-15 ADBCA

16-20 DBCCC

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. tricky | 2. for example |
| 3. fortunately | 4. describe |
| 5. while | 6. task |
| 7. tolerant | 8. push |
| 9. inevitable | 10. harsh |
| 11. turn back | 12. however |
| 13. regret | 14. affect |
| 15. bond | 16. important |
| 17. confronted | 18. hard |
| 19. changing | 20. escape |

A

Text 1

21-25 **AD BBD**

- A. pick up social signals from non-living rats
- D. It moved around alone.
- B. expected it to do the same in return
- C. respond more to actions to looks
- D. are more sensitive to social than expected

Text 2

26-30 **CDBAA**

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?

- A. The growth in the number of cooperation
- B. The general pay rise with a better economy
- C. Increased business opportunities for top firms**
- D. Close cooperation among leading economics

27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to .

- A. foster a stronger sense of teamwork
- B. finance more reaserach and development
- C. establish closer ties with tech companies
- D. operate more globalized companies**

28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite .
- A. continual internal opposition
 - B. strict corporate governance**
 - C. conservative business strategies
 - D. repeated governance warnings
29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps .
- A. confirm the status of CEOs
 - B. motivate inside candidates
 - C. boost the efficiency of CEOs
 - D. increase corporate value**
30. The most suitable title for this text would be .
- A. CEOs Are Not Overpaid**
 - B. CEO Pay : Past and Present
 - C. CEOs' Challenges of Today
 - D. CEO Traits: Not Easy to De

Text 3

31-35 **BCDDA**

- B. Its fate is yet to be decided
- C. They put the burden on individual motorists
- D. arouse strong resistance
- D. national governance
- A. should be forced to follow regulations

Tex4

36-40 **CBCAC**

- C. are drawing growing attention
- B. what a tough economic situation is like
- C. relieve
- A. have a clear idea about future jobs
- C. less adventurous

B

41-45 **FGEBD**

Five ways to Win Over Everyone in the office

- 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

Is it possible to like everyone in your office

41 If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay tight-lipped around them.

42 Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others.

43 It's common to have a "carbide mate" or special confidence in a work setting.

44 Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear.

45 This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off.

46

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 choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are 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 help find unexpected motivation to succeed.

" "

47.

Suppose you are planning a trip of historical site for a group of international students

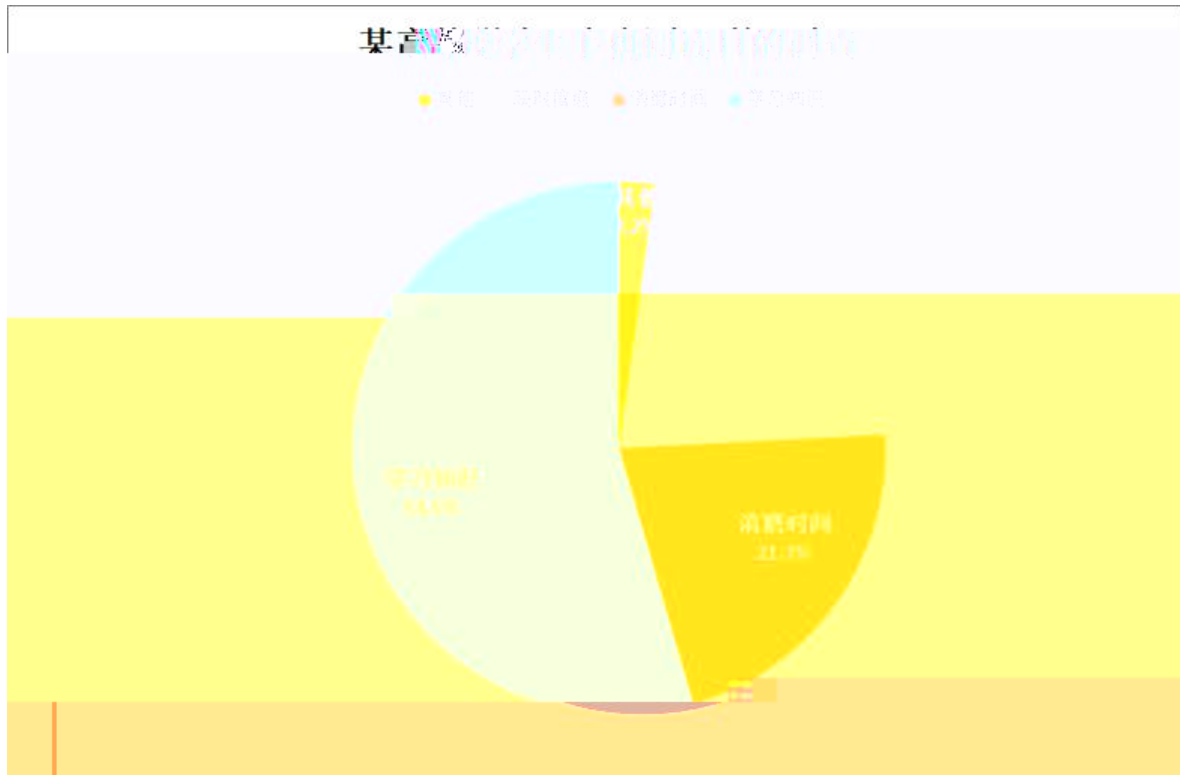
- 1 Say something about the site
- 2 Give some tips for the tour

Dear fellows,

Welcome to China. I am writing this email to recommend one of the most famous scenic spots to you so that you can have a wonderful time here.

Xi An, the capital city of Xi Ai

48



What is vividly depicted in the above pie chart indicates that there exists a striking difference in mobile-phone reading purposes among college students. The share of study accounts for 59.5% of the total. The percentage of killing time and searching information rank second and third, accounting for 21.3% and 17% respectively.

There are a couple of reasons booming the trend. Firstly, mobile-phones' convenience towards study does have something to do with the phenomenon. More and more cellphone applications are becoming

available to students, which benefit their study time management and online learning. Also, this tendency can result from the fact curiosity in an era of information explosion. Students are extraordinarily eager to achieve buzzwords and novel concepts. Another equally vital element to be taken into consideration is that there is a direct link between the tide and killing time. More leisure time makes it become possible that students takes use of phones to relax themselves.

Based on the above reasoning, I do reckon that this tide is indeed normal. From students' perspective, we should balance the time between study and relaxation, and only in this way can college life becomes both meaningful and colorful