

2015 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

英语二真题解析

齐辙版

考生须知

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
2. 答题前，考生将答题卡上的“姓名”、“考生编号”、等信息填写清楚，并与准考证上的一致。
3. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其它笔填涂的或做在试卷或其它类型答题卡上的答案无效。
4. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
5. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

姓名：

听课证号：

慕学 2015 年管理类专业学位全国联考

英语二真题

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with -- or even looking at -- a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they fiddle with their phones, even without a __1__ on a subway.

It's a sad reality -- our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings -- because there's __2__ to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, __3__ into your phone. This universal armor sends the __4__: 'Please don't approach me.'

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide __5__ our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be __6__ as 'weired'. We fear we'll be __7__. We fear we'll be disruptive. Strangers are inherently __8__ to us, so we are more likely to feel __9__ when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this anxiety, we __10__ to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more __11__"

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't __12__ so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a __13__. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow __14__. 'When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to __15__ how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their __16__ would be more pleasant if they sat on their own,' the New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they __17__ with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been snubbed."

__18__, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, __19__ human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that __20__: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. ticket | B. permit | C. signal | D. record |
| 2. A. nothing | B. link | C. another | D. much |
| 3. A. beaten | B. guided | C. plugged | D. brought |
| 4. A. message | B. cede | C. notice | D. sign |
| 5. A. under | B. beyond | C. behind | D. from |
| 6. A. misinterpreted | B. misapplied | C. misadjusted | D. mismatched |

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 7. A. fired | B. judged | C. replaced | D. delayed |
| 8. A. unreasonable | B. ungrateful | C. unconventional | D. unfamiliar |
| 9. A. comfortable | B. anxious | C. confident | D. angry |
| 10. A. attend | B. point | C. take | D. turn |
| 11. A. dangerous | B. mysterious | C. violent | D. boring |
| 12. A. hurt | B. resist | C. bend | D. decay |
| 13. A. lecture | B. conversation | C. debate | D. negotiation |
| 14. A. trainees | B. employees | C. researchers | D. passengers |
| 15. A. reveal | B. choose | C. predict | D. design |
| 16. A. voyage | B. flight | C. walk | D. ride |
| 17. A. went through | B. did away | C. caught up | D. put up |
| 18. A. In turn | B. In particular | C. In fact | D. In consequence |
| 19. A. unless | B. since | C. if | D. whereas |
| 20. A. funny | B. simple | C. logical | D. rare |

分析：文节点选自 2014.5.16 赫芬顿邮报，难度与 2014/2013 持平，明显比模考时的文章容易。选项 ABCD 各出现五次。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A B C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

第一篇文章出处及详解：2014-5-23 时代周刊

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

“Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home,” writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes, “It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work.” Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing

catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues- your family- have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home _____

定位句: A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. 纯细节题。与大多数研究不同,人们在家中比在工作中压力更大。也就是说,大多数研究认为:在家中的压力没有工作中的压力大。此处命题者也犯了一点儿错误,为了加大答案难度,强行将更多放松与压力更小等同了起来。此题出得一般。如果要是我给答案,答案会是: made people less stressed than working

- A. offered greater relaxation than the workplace
- B. was an ideal place for stress measurement—无关
- C. generated more stress than the workplace—相悖
- D. was an unrealistic place for relaxation—没有体现两者比较

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

定位句: "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. 比起女人,男人在家中比在工作中更快乐。有没有孩子都成立,但不是父母的人群中这点体现得更明显。此题为典型的综合细节题,将原文中的两处子细节进行了概括。答案应该是没孩子的丈夫。此处为出题者点三十二个赞。

- A. Childless wives - 相悖
- B. working mothers—相悖
- C. Childless husbands
- D. Working fathers—相悖

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that _____

定位句: And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing

catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks 此句为答案出处。一边在外工作，一边忙着家务活。你可以说这是综合细节题，也可以说是简单推断题。答案中 bread winners and housewives 这两个角色精确概括了原文中 work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks 这句话。此题继续为出题者点三十二个赞。

- A. it is difficult for them to leave their office—无关
- B. their home is also a place for kicking back—推不出
- C. there is often much housework left behind—无关
- D. they are both bread winners and housewives

24. The word “moola” (Line 4, Para 4) most probably means _____

定位句: 词汇题。Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola. 他们付出劳动，他们得到维持生计的？那还能是什么，只能是钱呗！况且这个词在美语俚语中的意思就是钞票。此题应属于词汇题中较为容易的一种，通过上下文可以推断出，出得不错。

- A. skills—代入不合适
- B. energy—代入不合适
- C. earnings
- D. nutrition—代入不合适

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that _____

定位句: On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. 从家庭层面来说，人们的分工就没有这么明显了。很难客观冷静得分清楚谁该干啥，谁该干啥。所以答案是：家庭中的分工很少那么清晰。此题出得不错，但达不到点赞的地步。

- A. division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut
- B. home is hardly a cozier working environment—无关
- C. household tasks are generally more motivating—无关
- D. family labor is often adequately rewarded—相悖

总结：这篇文章属于英语二第一篇最青睐的一个题材，即社会现象。从题目难度上来讲，高于 2014 年初的第一篇幸福和 2013 年初的第一篇平庸化已结束，小于 2010 年初的第一篇艺术品市场萎缩，约等同于 2012 年初的第一篇家庭作业。选项是梅花卷儿，所以请大家看清答案位置。

Text 2 第二篇文章出处及详解：

forms.gradsch.psu.edu/diversity/mcnair/mcnair_jrnl2010/files/Hodge.pdf

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students- those who do not have

a parent with a college degree- lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students(59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis- that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact- was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the ‘rules of the game,’ and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantage and disadvantages of different groups of students. Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experience, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students’ like them can improve.

26. Recruiting more first- generation students has _____

原文定位：But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class 又是一道综合细节题。原文说原来的目标是希望能让屌丝逆袭，但事与愿违。所以选没能够达成预期目标。这道题出得点赞。

- A. reduced their dropout rates—无关
- B. narrowed the achievement gap—相悖
- C. depressed college students—无关
- D. missed its original purpose

27. The author of the research article are optimistic because_____

原文定位: But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem 原文说为什么乐观, 因为为解决这个问题提供了一种潜在的可能。对应了答案的这个问题能被解决。我又要矫情了, 这个答案并不好, 和原文的重合度不是那么高。如果我给答案, 答案会是: addressing the problem shows promise.

- A. their findings appeal to students—无关
- B. the recruiting rate has increased—无关
- C. the problem is solvable
- D. their approach is costless—无关

28. The study suggests that most first- generation students_____

原文定位: Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need 纯细节题, 没什么好说, 送分没商量。

- A. study at private universities—无关
- B. are from single-parent families—无关
- C. are in need of financial support
- D. have failed their college—无关

29. The author of the paper believe that first-generation students_____

原文定位: first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students 纯细节题, 原文的 deal with 换成了答案中的 handling, issues 没变, 其实可以变成 problems. 送分题, 拿下。

- A. are actually indifferent to the achievement gap—无关
- B. can have a potential influence on other students—无关
- C. may lack opportunities to apply for research projects—无关
- D. are inexperienced in handling their issues at college

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that_____

原文定位: And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. "Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences 典型先果后因, 言下之意是现在出现这种情况, 恰恰是大学应该部分上负起责任。这道题证明了我一直强调的真实考试时复杂推断 A—B, 简单推断偏细节的原则是靠谱的。

- A. universities often reject the culture of the middle-class—推不出
- B. colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question
- C. social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences—推不出

D. students are usually to blame for their lack of resources—推不出

总结：这篇文章是有点心理学意思的简化版学术论文。难度远低于 2011、2012、2013 和 2014 年初第二篇。这篇文章，应该位于整套题第一篇文章的位置。选项是梅花卷儿，所以请大家看清答案位置。

Text3

第三篇文章出处及详解：2014-4-24 大西洋月刊

Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’ t talk about energy; we didn’ t talk about passion.”

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team”-oriented—and not by coincidence. “Let’ s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’ s still a big deal. It’ s not explicitly conscious; it’ s the idea that I’ m a coach, and you’ re my team, and we’ re in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.”

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Khurana points out, increase allegiance to the firm. “You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: Terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose,” said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’ t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’ s *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “passion,” you’ ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As Nunberg said, “You can get people to think it’ s nonsense at the same time that you buy into it.” In a workplace that’ s fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become _____

原文定位：Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” 二选一式纯细

节题，就是 A 变得 B and C。这种题型英语二常见，选项中哪个答案是 B 或 C 的同义转述，哪个答案就是对的。这道题难度太小，居然就是原文 more emotional 的照抄。这两分属于白给。

- A. more emotional
- B. more objective
- C. less energetic
- D. less strategic

32. “team”-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to _____

原文定位：Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team”-oriented—and not by coincidence. “Let’s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal. It’s not explicitly conscious; it’s the idea that I’m a coach, and you’re my team, and we’re in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.” 此题为综合细节题，整个第二段中的 N 多子细节共同指向了运动文化这个选项。历史事件和性别差异这两个选项属于无中生有，运动管理这个选项属于点点对应，不能概括整段。

- A. historical incidents
- B. gender difference
- C. sports culture
- D. athletic executives

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to _____

原文定位：These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Khurana points out, increase allegiance to the firm. 纯细节题，这道题出得点赞。这才是细节题，同义转述，亲们，逻辑重合+同义转述。Increase=strengthen, loyalty=allegiance.

- A. revive historical terms
- B. promote company image
- C. foster corporate cooperation
- D. strengthen employee loyalty

34. It can be inferred that Lean In _____

原文定位：This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today 做过真题同源三十篇的同学，这两分就是白送给你们的。这道推断题的出题者我们绝对应该给跪了。逻辑超级强大，为什么二十世纪九十年代会有 mommy wars？是因为那时女性可能无法在工作和生活间保持平衡。现在为什么还继续，说明现在保持平衡也很难，而这书的就是一个绝佳的例子。所以我们推出：这本书是干啥滴？这本书是为工作的女性发声滴对不？

- A. voices for working women
- B. appeals to passionate workaholics

- C. triggers debates among mommies
- D. praises motivated employees

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

原文定位: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As Nunberg said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." 看到了吗? 各位, 这道题就是属于那种让你做对了不知道为什么做对, 做错了还心有不甘那种题有木有? 我要诚实, 我考场上选的就是 D, 现在还认为是 D。当然, 有老师选 C, 我觉得也有可能。我只是觉得 D 的概括性更强。如果把 regular 去掉, 那无疑就是它了。如果这道题我错了, 我认了, 因为我知道命题者想玩死我, 我给他/她机会。

- A. Managers admire it but avoid it
- B. Linguists believe it to be nonsense
- C. Companies find it to be fundamental
- D. Regular people mock it but accept it

总结: 又是一篇和心理学沾点边儿的文章, 总体难度不大, 远低于 2011、2012、2013 和 2014 年初的第三篇文章。选项是梅花卷儿, 所以请大家看清答案位置。

Text 4

第四篇文章出处及详解: 2014-7-7 赫芬顿邮报

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000(4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000(7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is "yes," they are classified as working part-time. They survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they

wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions of family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

原文定位: However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. 纯细节题, 定位对就能做得对。

- A. The prospect of a thriving job market.
- B. The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.**
- C. The possibility of full employment.
- D. The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work part-time because they

原文定位: 又来了, 又来了, 综合细节题又来了。今年的命题者商量好了, 一定要用综合细节题搞死你们哦。Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. 许多做兼职工作的人不想做全职吗? 非也非也。他们只是只能做兼职, 做不了全职而已。将这两处子细节结合起来, 应该选 B。

- A. Feel that is enough to make ends meet
- B. Cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
- C. Haven't seen the weakness of the market
- D. Prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US

原文定位: There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down 纯细节题, 原文说总体来说下滑, 选项选总体下滑。

- A. is harder to acquire than one year ago
- B. shows a general tendency of decline
- C. satisfies the real need of the jobless
- D. is lower than before the recession

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, _____.

原文定位: 点赞, 点赞, 点三十二个走心的赞。这才是第四篇应有的水准, 这才是命题者应有的水平。These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time

job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance. 原文说过去只要有全职，一般就能上保险。现在有了奥巴马整出来的这个玩意儿，就业和保险也不必然划上逻辑上的等号了。言下之意就是：别看你就业了，照样儿有可能得不到保险哦！

- A. it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
- B. employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
- C. it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
- D. full-time employment is still essential for insurance.

40. The text mainly discusses _____.

原文定位：原文标题是 The Good News About Obamacare in the June Jobs Report
见

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/dean-baker/the-good-news-about-obama_b_5565604.html

但就这篇文章来看，还是就业谈得多些，所以我选 Employment in the US 这个答案。还有一个原因，原文标题是利好，答案是困扰怎么行？命题者如果非得说就是困扰这个答案的话，这两分哥不要了。

- A. employment in the US
- B. part-timer classification
- C. insurance through Medicaid
- D. Obamacare's trouble

总结：考场上哥都恍惚了，这是第四篇吗？怎么会这么容易？难度等同于 13 年第四篇，远低于其余年份。选项是梅花卷儿，所以请大家看清答案位置。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following texts and answer questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 2.(10 points)

阅读第五篇出处及答案：Jun 26,

2014 <http://womantely.com/old-truths-overcome-tough-times/>

- A. You are not alone**
- B. Don't fear responsibility for your life**
- C. Pave your own unique path**
- D. Most of your fears are unreal**
- E. Think about the present moment**
- F. Experience helps you grow**
- G. There are many things to be grateful for**

Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these ten old truths I've learned along the way.

41. Most of your fears are unreal

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42. Think about present moment

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

43. There are many things to be grateful for

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

44. You are not alone

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

45. Pave your own unique path

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

Section III Translation

46. Directions: *In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15points)*

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

试想：驾车上下班所走的那条路、进城所走的那条路又抑或是回家所走的那条路，条条对你来说都已烂熟于心。这时，通往何方已然已不重要；沿途的所有蜿蜒曲折你都洞若观火，路口的每个拐角转弯你都了如指掌。开车行驶在这样的路上，你很容易心不在焉、对沿途的风景也绝少问津。这样一来，你仿佛觉得路上的时间过得快极了，根本用不了实际所需的那么久。

This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

这就是“熟路效应”。即，人们在熟悉的路上行驶时，常常觉得根本用不了实际跑完这段路程所需的时间。

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

这种效应要归因为我们的注意力在不同时间、不同场合的集中度是不同的。驾车行驶在熟悉的路上，我们无须全神贯注，时间似乎过得更快。日后当我们回想时，我们发现：由于我们在开车时并未做到心无旁骛，脑海中对此的印象了无痕迹、空空如也。因此，我们才会觉得这段路程似乎比实际显得更短。

Section IV Writing

Part A

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students.

Write a notice

- (1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- (2) call for volunteers

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name or the name of your university.

Do not write your address.

参考范文

A summer camp meant to help high school participants gain an upper hand in the future competition will be held in our university in early July. A variety of extracurricular activities like English debate, cross-cultural workshop and speech contest will be available.

Considering that there are some overseas high school students, volunteers will be badly needed. Basic requirements include familiarity with at least one foreign language, good sense of responsibility and pleasant personality. Priority will be given to those with organizing ability and hospitality.

Those interested in it can call 87654321 or send messages to 12345678@volunteer.org for application form and further information. We are looking forward to your participation.

Global University

June 25, 2014

全文翻译：一项旨在帮助高中参与者在未来竞争中脱颖而出的夏令营活动将于七月初在鄙校举办。值此期间，我们将为他们开展各种诸如说像英语辩论，跨文化培训和演讲比赛等课外活动。

鉴于一些高中学生来自海外，我们迫切需要招募一些志愿者为他们服务。基本要求如下：至少熟悉一门外语，责任心强，性格开朗。如您有良好的组织能力且热情好客，我们将会优先考虑。

对此活动感兴趣的同学可拨打电话 87654321 或发信息至 12345678@volunteer.org 来索要申请表或进一步咨询详情。我们期待您的参与。

环球大学

2014. 6.25

亮点表达：

A summer camp meant to 旨在 help high school participants gain an upper hand in 脱颖而出 the future competition will be held in our university in early July. A variety of extracurricular activities 各种课外活动 like English debate, cross-cultural workshop and speech contest will be available. 可以提供，就是说我们将会开展。

Considering that 考虑到 there are some overseas high school students, volunteers will be badly needed. 迫切需要 Basic requirements include familiarity with at least one foreign language, good sense of responsibility and pleasant personality. Priority will be given to those with organizing ability and hospitality. 这一连串儿的 ty 是什么意思你懂的。

Those interested in 定语从句省略形式 it can call 87654321 or send messages to 12345678@volunteer.org for application form and further information. We are looking forward

to your participation. 招募志愿者必备

Global University

June 25, 2014

附录: 书面通知是单位之间部署工作、传达事情常用到的文体, 以公告或布告形式贴出, 把相关事情通知到相应的人, 应张贴在显眼的位置。书面通知有严格的格式规范, 需要更加注意。

1. 书面通知的书写

标题: 正上方的正中位置应写标题, 多用 Notice (或 NOTICE) 作为标记, 也可以编号。

单位及日期: 发出通知的人或单位的名称, 一般写在标志的上方或在正文后面的右下角; 日期应写在最后一行的左下角, 低于落款。书信式的通知, 日期可写在右上角。

称呼语: 被通知的单位或人用第三人称。

正文: 写作形式跟普通书信相同, 要求言简意赅、措辞得当、时间及时; 要写明具体时间, 地点, 概括性内容, 出席对象及有关注意事项; 布置工作的通知要把工作内容和要求写清楚。

落款: 应写明发出通知的人名或单位名称。一般写在右下角。

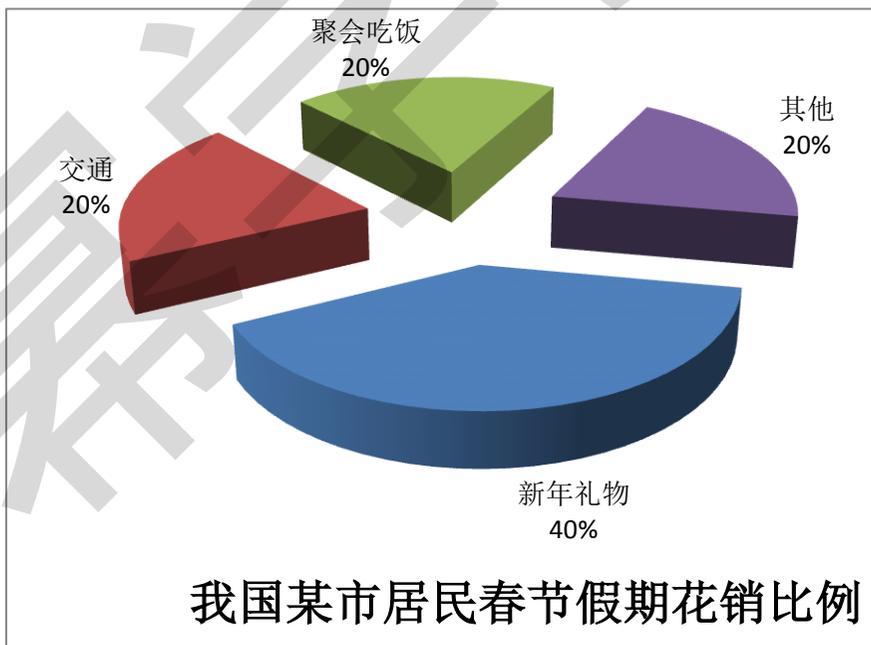
Part B

48.Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- (1) interpret the chart, and
- (2) give your comment.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET



题目分析: 典型的图表加议论, 老套路写三段。首段描述该饼状图, 注意第一句定

位加两句细节描述即可。第二段用我们讲过的五十大角度挑出来三个分析下礼物的比重为什么在春节时占最大比重：一是文化传统的传承，二是情感内涵的象征，三是社会地位的体现。第三段升华。讲讲礼物，再讲讲礼物和节日的关系。如往常一样没搂住，字数有点长，看看即可。

考场范文：

As is shown clearly in the pie chart, in a city, people's expenses on Spring Festival vary greatly. Of all the expenditure, money spent on gifts is second to none, occupying 40%, compared with that on potluck or dining out, traffic allowances and other activities accounting for 20% respectively.

Among all elements of people's spending more on presents stand out the three following ones. To begin with, from cultural perspective, Chinese associate gifts with the cultural tradition. Dating back to Han Dynasty, there was the account in The Records of the Historian of exchanging gifts in Chinese New Year among civilians. Another point to be mentioned is that gifts have something to do with emotional connotation. In detail, they are often viewed as an important part to show courtesy, respect and kindness in certain case. That is the reason why the spending on them eclipses that on others. Last but not least, the link between sending gifts and social status symbolization seems to be self-evident. If people want to maintain and intensify their social positions, it usually costs them an arm and a leg buying various gifts in Spring Festival.

From my way of thinking, presents are precious not only in their real value, but in their deep value behind them. Understanding their meaning makes us more appreciate their senders or become better senders. Big or small, expensive or cheap, a variety of gifts from wine to embroidery, from dinnerware to cookie and from crystal photo frame to window decorations in Chinese New Year will still assume their irreplaceable and indispensable roles. Maybe, it can be said that they are supplementary: the Spring Festival makes the present more meaningful and vice versa.

283 words

全文翻译：

如饼状图所示，在一个城市中，人们在春节时在各项上的花费不一而同。在所有花费中，买礼物的钱最多，占 40%。与之相比，家庭便饭或在外聚餐、交通及其它活动的花费分别只占 20%。

在所有人们在礼物上花费更多的原因中，下述这三条尤为明显。首先，从文化层面来说，中国人常将礼物与文化传统联系起来。据史记记载：早在汉代，百姓间已有在新年时互送礼物的习惯。（空间限制，只能写道这儿。如果是雅思文章，此句还得扩展。）另外一个原因就是礼物有自己的情感内涵。具体而言，礼物常被视为是在某种场合下人们展示礼貌、尊重和友善的方式。这就是为什么别项上的花费无法与此项上的花费相提并论的原因了。最后，送礼与社会地位之间的联系似乎不言而喻。如果人们想要维持或强化自己的社会地位，他们常常需要在春节花许多钱来购买各种礼物。

照我看来, 礼物之所以宝贵不仅仅在于它们的实际价格, 而且也在于它们实际价格后隐藏的深层价值。理解礼物的真正含义不仅会让人们接受礼物时对送礼物的人心怀感激, 而且也会让人们在馈赠他人礼物时更加游刃有余。大小不论, 贵贱莫谈, 各种礼物, 从红酒到刺绣, 从餐具到曲奇, 从水晶相框到门窗挂件儿, 仍然会在未来扮演其不可取代和不可或缺的角色。也许, 可以这么说: 礼物和新年是互补的。新年让新年所送的礼物变得更有意义, 而礼物让有了礼物的新年变得更有意义。

加分表达:

As is shown clearly in the pie chart, 如饼状图所示, in a city, people's expenses on Spring Festival vary greatly. 不同 Of all the expenditure, money spent on gifts is second to none, 最多 occupying 40%, compared with that on potluck or dining out, 家庭便饭或在外聚餐 traffic allowances 交通 and other activities accounting for 20% respectively. 分别地

Among all elements of people's spending more on presents stand out the three following ones. 倒装句式, 下述三条尤为明显。To begin with, 首先 from cultural perspective, Chinese associate gifts with 把礼物与...联系起来 the cultural tradition. Dating back to Han Dynasty, 早在汉代 there was the account in The Records of the Historian 史记 of exchanging gifts in Chinese New Year among civilians. 在老百姓之间 Another point to be mentioned is that 此外 gifts have something to do with 与...有关 emotional connotation. In detail, 具体来说 they are often viewed as an important part to show courtesy, respect and kindness 平行结构 in certain case. That is the reason why 这就是为什么会...的原因了 the spending on them eclipses 令...相形见绌 that on others. Last but not least, 最后 the link between sending gifts and social status symbolization seems to be self-evident. 似乎不言而喻 If people want to maintain and intensify their social positions, it usually costs them an arm and a leg 花许多钱 buying various gifts in Spring Festival.

From my way of thinking, 照我看来 presents are precious not only in their real value, 不仅在于其实际价格 but in their deep value behind them. 而且在于其背后的深层价值 Understanding their meaning makes us more appreciate their senders or become better senders. Big or small, expensive or cheap, 插入语, 大或小, 贵或贱 a variety of gifts from wine to embroidery, 刺绣 from dinnerware 餐具 to cookie and from crystal photo frame 水晶相框 to window decorations 门窗挂件儿 in Chinese New Year will still assume their irreplaceable and indispensable roles. 扮演不可取代和不可或缺的角色 Maybe, it can be said that 可以这么说 they are supplementary: The Spring Festival makes the present more meaningful and vice versa. 反之亦然