



环球卓越
www.geedu.com

MBA/MPA/MPAcc等管理类硕士联考专用教材



2014 MBA/MPA/MPAcc
管理类专业学位联考

考前点睛

英语历年试题精解及 全真预测试卷

(5年最新真题精解+5套全真模拟实战+2套考前冲刺)

**MBA
MPA
MPAcc**

全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组◎编写



旅游管理硕士
工程管理硕士
图书情报硕士
审计硕士

**2014 MBA/MPA/MPAcc
管理类专业学位联考考前点睛
英语历年试题精解及全真预测试卷**

全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组 编写

中国人民大学出版社

• 北京 •

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

2014MBA/MPA/MPAcc 管理类专业学位联考前点睛·英语历年试题精解及全真预测试卷/全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组编写. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2013. 3

ISBN 978-7-300-17203-3

I. ①2… II. ①全… III. ①英语-研究生-入学考试-题解 IV. ①G93②H319. 6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 051216 号

2014 MBA/MPA/MPAcc 管理类专业学位联考前点睛英语历年试题精解及全真预测试卷

全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组 编写

2014 MBA/MPA/MPAcc Guanlilei Zhuanye Xuwei Liankao Kaoqian Dianjing

Yingyu Linian Shiti Jingjie ji Quanzhen Yuce Shijuan

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511398 (质管部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.lkao.com.cn> (中国 1 考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京七色印务有限公司

版 次 2011 年 4 月第 1 版

规 格 185 mm×260 mm 16 开本

2013 年 4 月第 3 版

印 张 16.5

印 次 2013 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 390 000

定 价 39.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

印装差错 负责调换

总 序

Preface

这是一套由全国著名在职攻硕培训机构——环球卓越策划并组织编写的管理类专业学位联考应试辅导书！

每年1月举行的MBA、MPA、MPAcc、工程管理、旅游管理、图书情报等管理类专业学位联考是一个选拔性考试，它不仅是为了适应国家对高层次应用型人才的迫切需求，同时也是为了和国际教育接轨，将专业学位联考发展壮大。2015年，专业学位联考招生规模将占据整个硕士研究生考试的50%，报考人数将占据整个百万考研大军的半壁江山！

环球卓越秉承“精致服务，卓越品质”的精神，将更加关注并服务于广大专业学位联考考生，并将多年在职攻硕辅导经验浓缩于一体，以“MBA/MPA/MPAcc/旅游管理/工程管理/图书情报等联考系列”图书（共10本）的形式隆重展现给大家。

本套书有如下特点：

一、名校 & 名师倾情联手，专业、权威、实用

本套书由全国知名培训机构——环球卓越策划并联手资深辅导名师执笔，将环球卓越多年教学精华浓缩于一体，充分展现在本套书中。本套书的众多作者为环球卓越北京总校、上海分校、杭州分校、天津分校、南京分校、沈阳分校、郑州分校等校的主讲老师，他们多年来的教学、研究成果为本套书的专业、权威、实用奠定了坚实的基础。

二、紧扣大纲，直击2014年考试真题

自2009年以来，管理类专业学位联考考试大纲一直在变革中，需要考生充分认识并把握考纲要点。本套书在研究历年真题及大纲的基础上，将考点、要点及考试趋势进行了充分详尽的展示，“考前点睛”则直击2014年考试真题，达到仿真实战的目的。

三、细致周到，满足各阶段和全方位需求

本套书由全方位的辅导教程“高分指南”（英语、数学、逻辑、写作及MPAcc会计学）+“专项突破”（英语词汇、阅读理解、翻译与写作）+“考前点睛”（英语、综合能力）组合而成，既满足考生全方位需求，同时又能满足每个时段不同的需求，细致而周到。

四、独一无二的周计划规划，独一无二的人性化服务

在职考生的特点：工作忙、时间紧、专业功底弱、缺乏应试经验。本套书充分从在职考生特点出发，为考生“量身定制”出独一无二的复习计划。

1. 独一无二的周计划规划。英语是个难以靠短期投机取巧去制胜的科目。本套书按照考试板块，将英语细分为三大专项：词汇、阅读理解、翻译与写作，并通过周计划的布局，将整个英

语的复习规划做得井井有条，让考生在百忙中忙而不乱，有序攻克各个考试大关。

2. 独一无二的人性化服务。MPAcc列入管理类专业学位联考已达数年，但考生却很难在市面上找到一本适合自己的辅导书，因为MPAcc考生的有限让众多出版机构望而却步。本套书从考生需求出发，提供了《管理类专业学位联考高分指南 MPAcc会计学》，相信会给MPAcc考生提供全方位的有针对性的指导！

环球卓越

2013年3月

第3版前言

Foreword

“考前点睛”由环球卓越于2005年在培训业界率先开创，并以其“考点精准、剖析得当”而广受赞誉。2010年，环球卓越第一次将该培训理论与图书相结合，为广大管理类专业学位联考考生推出本书，如今已是它的第3版，真诚期望能为大家的备考助一臂之力！

真题实战和标准演练是所有考生，尤其是在职考生成功备考的必经之路。本书包含5套真题及精解、5套全真预测题及解析、2套考前冲刺题，是一本集真题、预测、冲刺于一体的图书！本书特点如下：

一、辅导名师联手打造，专业权威

本书由环球卓越携手诸多辅导名师编写而成。编者多年工作在考前辅导第一线，丰富的教学经验和对命题规律的钻研确保了本书的标准性、专业性和权威性。

二、历年真题选择得当，剖析精准

本书选择了最近并最具代表性的5套真题：2010年—2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）真题及2009年工商管理硕士专业学位研究生入学全国联考英语试题。由于MBA、MPA、MPAcc等专业学位联考于2009年统一为“管理类专业学位联考”，其考试形式主要是在考生人数最多的MBA考试的基础上不断变革并发展至今，因此，本书所选的5套真题最具代表性，且解析得当，剖析精准。

三、全真预测标准演练，直击考点

5套全真预测试卷严格依据新大纲，题型设计、内容选材、文章篇幅以及难度系数等方面均与最新大纲要求完全一致。标准的演练和要点的剖析，让考生能准确把握考试趋势，直击考点。

四、考前冲刺强化提升，身临其境

2套考前冲刺试卷，可以让考生进一步强化训练，提升水平，并有如临考场、真切感受的体会。

五、真题、预测与冲刺的结合，简洁高效

泛泛地做上一堆题，不如精心、反复地做透几套题。本书采取了简单的5（5年最新真题）+5（5套标准预测）+2（2套考前冲刺）形式，既让考生熟悉最具代表性的真题，同时又能很好地检验和提升自己的应试能力，可谓简洁、实用、高效。

台下多日甚至多年功，台上决定考试成败的，只有那两场历时6个小时的考试！衷心祝愿广大考生能够用最好的状态去披荆

斩棘，成功跨越考试大关！

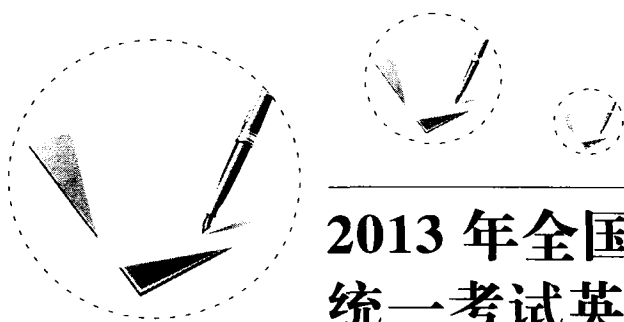
本书在编写过程中，参考了众多名师论坛及相关网站，无法一一注明，在此表示感谢！本书如有疏漏之处，还望广大读者随时提出，我们诚挚欢迎！

环球卓越

2013年3月

—C 目 录 ontents

2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二)	1
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二)	11
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二)	22
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二)	33
2009 年工商管理硕士专业学位研究生入学全国联考	
英语试题	44
全真预测试卷 (一)	55
全真预测试卷 (二)	66
全真预测试卷 (三)	76
全真预测试卷 (四)	87
全真预测试卷 (五)	97
2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二)	
参考答案与解析	107
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二)	
参考答案与解析	123
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二)	
参考答案与解析	136
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二)	
参考答案与解析	149
2009 年工商管理硕士专业学位研究生入学全国	
联考英语试题参考答案与解析	163
全真预测试卷 (一) 答案解析	175
全真预测试卷 (二) 答案解析	186
全真预测试卷 (三) 答案解析	198
全真预测试卷 (四) 答案解析	210
全真预测试卷 (五) 答案解析	221
考前冲刺题 A	232
考前冲刺题 B	242
考前冲刺题 A 参考答案	253
考前冲刺题 B 参考答案	255



2013 年全国硕士研究生入学 统一考试英语 (二)

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Given the advantage of electronic money, you might think that we should move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” —it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate; they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else’s accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security

issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] However | [B] Moreover | [C] Therefore | [D] Otherwise |
| 2. [A] off | [B] back | [C] over | [D] around |
| 3. [A] power | [B] concept | [C] history | [D] role |
| 4. [A] reward | [B] resist | [C] resume | [D] reverse |
| 5. [A] silent | [B] sudden | [C] slow | [D] steady |
| 6. [A] for | [B] against | [C] with | [D] on |
| 7. [A] imaginative | [B] expensive | [C] sensitive | [D] productive |
| 8. [A] similar | [B] original | [C] temporary | [D] dominant |
| 9. [A] collect | [B] provide | [C] copy | [D] print |
| 10. [A] give up | [B] take over | [C] bring back | [D] pass down |
| 11. [A] before | [B] after | [C] since | [D] when |
| 12. [A] kept | [B] borrowed | [C] released | [D] withdrawn |
| 13. [A] Unless | [B] Until | [C] Because | [D] Though |
| 14. [A] hide | [B] express | [C] raise | [D] ease |
| 15. [A] analyzed | [B] shared | [C] stored | [D] displayed |
| 16. [A] unsafe | [B] unnatural | [C] uncommon | [D] unclear |
| 17. [A] steal | [B] choose | [C] benefit | [D] return |
| 18. [A] consideration | [B] prevention | [C] manipulation | [D] justification |
| 19. [A] cope with | [B] fight against | [C] adapt to | [D] call for |
| 20. [A] chunk | [B] chip | [C] path | [D] trail |

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 **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 1

In an essay, entitled "Making It in America", the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: "The average mill only has two employees today—a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-

class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, U. S. factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—disappeared."

There will always be change—new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate ____.

- [A] the impact of technological advances
- [B] the alleviation of job pressure
- [C] the shrinkage of textile mills
- [D] the decline of middle-class incomes

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to ____.

- [A] work on cheap software
- [B] ask for a moderate salary
- [C] adopt an average lifestyle
- [D] contribute something unique

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that ____.

- [A] gains of technology have been erased
- [B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
- [C] factories are making much less money than before
- [D] new jobs and services have been offered

24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is ____.

- [A] to accelerate the I. T. revolution
- [B] to ensure more education for people

[C] to advance economic globalization

[D] to pass more bills in the 21st century

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] New Law Takes Effect

[B] Technology Goes Cheap

[C] Average Is Over

[D] Recession Is Bad

Text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio”, birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens fit for deportation. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

26. “Birds of passage” refers to those who ____.

[A] immigrate across the Atlantic

[B] leave their home countries for good

[C] stay in a foreign country temporarily

[D] find permanent jobs overseas

27. It is implied in paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US _____.

[A] needs new immigrant categories

[B] has loosened control over immigrants

[C] should be adopted to meet challenges

[D] has been fixed via political means

28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want _____.

[A] financial incentives

[B] a global recognition

[C] opportunities to get regular jobs

[D] the freedom to stay and leave

29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated _____.

[A] as faithful partners

[B] with economic favors

[C] with regal tolerance

[D] as mighty rivals

30. Which is the most appropriate title?

[A] Come and Go; Big Mistake

[B] Living and Thriving; Great Risk

[C] With or Without; Great Risk

[D] Legal or Illegal; Big Mistake

Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid, even subliminal stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and

real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation; two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals; primates and dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may _____.
 - [A] vary according to the urgency of the situation
 - [B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction
 - [C] depend on the importance of the assessment
 - [D] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____.
 - [A] can be associative
 - [B] are not unconscious
 - [C] can be dangerous
 - [D] are not impulsive
33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should _____.
 - [A] trust our first impression
 - [B] do as people usually do
 - [C] think before we act
 - [D] ask for expert advice
34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on _____.
 - [A] critical assessment
 - [B] “thin sliced” study
 - [C] sensible explanation
 - [D] adequate information
35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____.
 - [A] tolerant
 - [B] uncertain
 - [C] optimistic
 - [D] doubtful

Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 percent of positions on Europe corporate boards.

The Europe Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women—up to 60 percent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goal of 40 percent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure; only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don't like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action; they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding's reluctance and her frustration. I don't like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, government by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children's caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally ____.

- [A] women take the lead
- [B] men have the final say
- [C] corporate governance is overwhelmed
- [D] senior management is family-friendly

37. The European Union's intended legislation is ____.

- [A] a reflection of gender balance
- [B] a reluctant choice
- [C] a response to Reding's call
- [D] a voluntary action

38. According to Reding, quotas may help women _____.
 [A] get top business positions
 [B] see through the glass ceiling
 [C] balance work and family
 [D] anticipate legal results
39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of _____.
 [A] skepticism
 [B] objectiveness
 [C] indifference
 [D] approval
40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of _____.
 [A] more social justice
 [B] massive media attention
 [C] suitable public policies
 [D] greater "soft pressure"

Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A ~ F for each numbered paragraph (41 ~ 45). Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

- [A] Live like a peasant
- [B] Balance your diet
- [C] Shopkeepers are your friends
- [D] Remember to treat yourself
- [E] Stick to what you need
- [F] Planning is everything
- [G] Waste not, want not

The hugely popular blog *the Skint Foodie* chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £60 a week to spend, £40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week.

Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing."

Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging—not about eating as cheaply as you can—"there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food"—but

eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

41. _____

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being-human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

42. _____

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little green grocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

43. _____

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer—that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

44. _____

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

45. _____

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant—£1.75 a week for three months gives you £21—more than enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It's £16.95 there or £12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English to Chinese. Write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this, since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does—try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for