



# 2017

## 高 教 版

●严格依据最新管理类  
联考考试大纲编写

MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考

# 历年真题详解

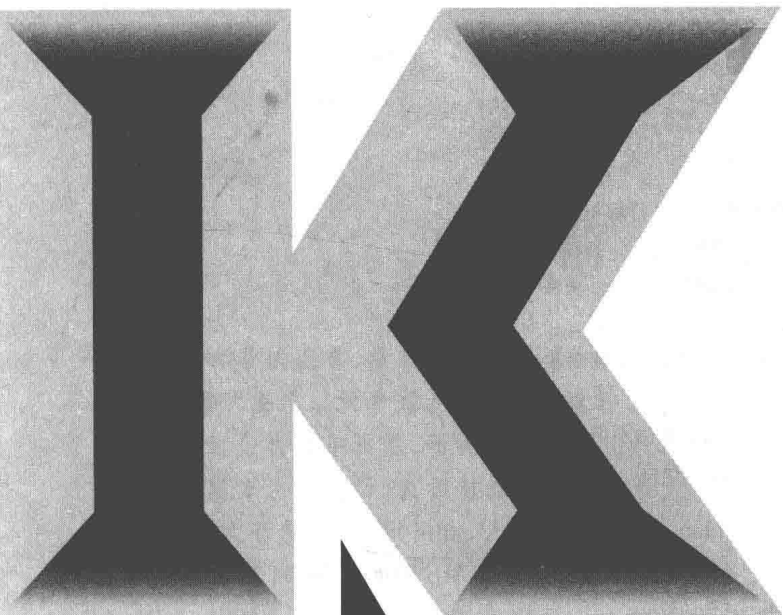
# 英语、综合能力一本通

太奇教育集团名师团队



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## 内容简介

1. 选材精而实用。本书精选了2011—2016年6套真题进行解析,以使所选真题最大程度地接近2017年联考真题的考试难度和特点。

2. 囊括综合和英语两部分。本书囊括了MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考综合能力和英语两部分真题,使考生真正做到“一本在手,别无他求”。

3. 编排合理,结构清晰。本书以套题形式按年代顺序编排,使考生了解最新出题动态和趋势。

4. 解析详尽,答案权威。本书详析了每道题的考点,考生不但可以了解出题的角度,而且可以把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点。帮助考生对所考知识点“知其然,更知其所以然”。

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# 前 言

对于所有考试而言,最有效的复习资料莫过于历年真题。历年真题体现了考试大纲规定的考试内容、考试要求以及命题思路,其权威性、代表性和前瞻性是其他任何资料都无法比拟的。考生可以通过分析历年真题,研究命题人的出题思路,归纳题目设置特点,把握出题范围和难度,进而揣摩解题方法和技巧,在相对短的时间内最大限度地提高复习效果。

鉴于此,太奇教育集团(<http://www.taiqiedu.com>)适时推出了《2017MBA、MPA、MPAcc管理类联考历年真题详解 英语、综合能力一本通》一书。本书的作者都是资深的教学专家,在MBA、MPA、MPAcc管理类硕士联考教学一线摸爬滚打多年,深谙考试之道,熟稔命题思路。在经过多年研究和经验积累之后,厚积薄发,太奇教育名师团队完成了本书的创作,以期帮助广大考生顺利通过联考。

本书在设计和编写方面具有以下主要特点:

## 1. 选材精而实用

根据试题难度和命题特点,本书精心挑选了2011—2016年6套真题进行解析,以使所选真题最大程度地接近2017年联考真题的考试难度和命题特点。通过研读这些真题,考生可以掌握最新的命题思路、考试重点和考试难度。

## 2. 囊括综合和英语两部分

本书囊括了MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考综合能力和英语两部分真题,使考生真正做到“一本在手,别无他求”。

## 3. 编排合理,结构清晰

本书以套题形式按年代顺序编排,使考生了解最新出题动态和趋势。

## 4. 解析详尽,答案权威

本书作者均为常年驰骋在考前辅导第一线的名师,深知考生的弱点和不足,因此,每一道题的解析都力求做到细致入微,让考生感觉如同老师在旁。此外,本书详析了每道题的考点,考生不但可以了解出题的角度,而且还可以把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点。本书的题目解析不仅可以帮助考生复习基础知识,更重要的是帮助考生对所考知识点“知其然,更知其所以然”,从中掌握各类题型的解题思路、方法和技巧。

在本书编写过程中,得到了太奇教育集团众多往届学员的大力支持,特此感谢。在编写本书时,编者参阅了有关书籍,引经据典,恕不一一指明出处,在此一并向有关作者致谢。

太奇教育集团衷心祝愿广大考生顺利通过联考,实现自己的人生理想。太奇教育集团还为广大考生精心设计了不同班次的辅导计划,详情请登录太奇教育集团旗下<http://www.tqmba.com>和[www.xuwei.net.cn](http://www.xuwei.net.cn)两个网站。

由于时间仓促,且太奇教育集团名师团队仍在探索创新、不断完善的阶段,书中纰漏之处在所难免,敬期广大读者明鉴厘正,不吝赐教。

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# 2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语(二) 试题及解析

## 英语(二) 试题

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

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

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firms work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U. S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest — like size, industry, and sales — and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.” The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. “It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and 20 R&D more than the average,” said one researcher.

- |                      |                   |                 |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] why           | [B] how           | [C] where       | [D] when          |
| 2. [A] In return     | [B] In particular | [C] In contrast | [D] In conclusion |
| 3. [A] necessary     | [B] famous        | [C] perfect     | [D] sufficient    |
| 4. [A] individualism | [B] realism       | [C] optimism    | [D] modernism     |
| 5. [A] miss          | [B] echo          | [C] spoil       | [D] change        |
| 6. [A] imagined      | [B] measured      | [C] assumed     | [D] invented      |
| 7. [A] Sure          | [B] Odd           | [C] Unfortunate | [D] Often         |
| 8. [A] divided       | [B] advertised    | [C] overtaxed   | [D] headquartered |
| 9. [A] summarize     | [B] overstate     | [C] explain     | [D] emphasize     |
| 10. [A] factors      | [B] stages        | [C] levels      | [D] methods       |
| 11. [A] desirable    | [B] sociable      | [C] reliable    | [D] reputable     |
| 12. [A] resumed      | [B] emerged       | [C] held        | [D] broke         |
| 13. [A] assign       | [B] attribute     | [C] transfer    | [D] compare       |
| 14. [A] serious      | [B] civilized     | [C] ambitious   | [D] experienced   |
| 15. [A] instead      | [B] thus          | [C] also        | [D] never         |
| 16. [A] rapidly      | [B] directly      | [C] regularly   | [D] equally       |
| 17. [A] While        | [B] Until         | [C] After       | [D] Since         |
| 18. [A] arrives      | [B] jumps         | [C] hints       | [D] strikes       |
| 19. [A] share        | [B] rediscover    | [C] simplify    | [D] shape         |
| 20. [A] pray for     | [B] lean towards  | [C] send out    | [D] give away     |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers — but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced-or-

determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn — how to think logically through a problem and organize the results — apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers — in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes — for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want — the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that — the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] complete future job training                      [ B ] remodel the way of thinking  
[ C ] formulate logical hypotheses                      [ D ] perfect artwork production
22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] experience    [ B ] interest  
[ C ] career prospects                                      [ D ] academic backgrounds
23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] help students learn other computer languages  
[ B ] have to be upgraded when new technologies come  
[ C ] need improving when students look for jobs  
[ D ] enable students to make big quick money
24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] bring forth innovative computer technologies  
[ B ] stay longer in the information technology industry  
[ C ] become better prepared for the digitalized world  
[ D ] compete with a future army of programmers
25. The word "coax" (Para. 6) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] persuade                      [ B ] frighten                      [ C ] misguide                      [ D ] challenge

### Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens — a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands — once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic



range.

The crash was a major reason the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. "The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation," said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the "threatened" tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] its drastically decreased population
  - [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage
  - [C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
  - [D] the insistence of private landowners
27. The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] was a give-in to governmental pressure
  - [B] would involve fewer agencies in action
  - [C] granted less federal regulatory power
  - [D] went against conservation policies
28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] agree to pay a sum for compensation

- [ B ] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat  
[ C ] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job  
[ D ] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations
29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] the federal government [ B ] the wildlife agencies  
[ C ] the landowners [ D ] the states
30. Jay Lininger would most likely support \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] industry groups [ B ] the win-win rhetoric  
[ C ] environmental groups [ D ] the plan under challenge

### Text 3

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning — or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually *inclined* to interruption." Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal—focused reading — useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them." No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too — providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind

- [ B ] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading  
 [ C ] what people often forget is carrying a book with them  
 [ D ] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed
32. The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] update their to-do lists [ B ] make passing time fulfilling  
 [ C ] carry their plans through [ D ] pursue carefree reading
33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] encourage the efficiency mind-set [ B ] develop online reading habits  
 [ C ] promote ritualistic reading [ D ] achieve immersive reading
34. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] reading becomes your primary business of the day  
 [ B ] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with  
 [ C ] you are able to drop back to business after reading  
 [ D ] time can be evenly split for reading and business
35. The best title for this text could be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] How to Enjoy Easy Reading [ B ] How to Find Time to Read  
 [ C ] How to Set Reading Goals [ D ] How to Read Extensively

#### Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-

paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, "I can't afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen." Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. "I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn't have college degrees," Schneider said. "I don't think people are capable of that anymore."

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] trying out different lifestyles
  - [B] having a family with children
  - [C] working beyond retirement age
  - [D] setting up a profitable business
37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] favor a slower life pace
  - [B] hold an occupation longer
  - [C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
  - [D] give priority to childcare outside the home
38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] become increasingly clear
  - [B] focus on materialistic issues
  - [C] depend largely on political preferences
  - [D] reach almost all aspects of American life
39. Both young and old agree that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] good-paying jobs are less available
  - [B] the old made more life achievements
  - [C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
  - [D] getting established is harder for the young
40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?
- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.
  - [B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
  - [C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
  - [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

## Part B

### Directions:

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

- [A] Be silly
- [B] Have fun
- [C] Ask for help
- [D] Express your emotions
- [E] Don't overthink it
- [F] Be easily pleased
- [G] Notice things

### Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art — and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

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

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then — again, like children — move on.

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

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

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

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels.

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

The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with — work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?) — it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side

effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

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

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

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

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally — which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend, Jack, wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation. Write him a reply to

- 1) thank him, and
- 2) give your advice.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

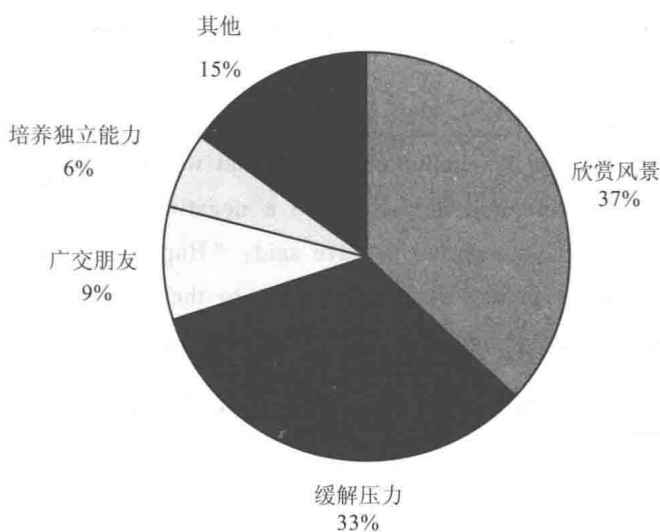
#### Part B

#### 48. Directions:

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

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

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



某高校学生旅游目的调查

## 英语(二) 试题解析

### Section I Use of English

#### 试题解析

1. 选 B。连词辨析。前面两句讲的都是幸福的人工作方式不同,因此本句的意思是“幸福感还可能会影响公司的运作方式”。B 项符合语境,为正确答案。其他三个选项均不符合语境。
2. 选 B。逻辑关系。本题考查两句话之间的逻辑关系。空格前一句意思是“人们感到更幸福的地方,那里的公司投资更多”,空格后一句的意思是“幸福指数高的地方的公司在研发方面投入更多”,两句之间是进一步强调某一方面的递进关系,四个选项中只有 B 项“尤其,特别”符合语境,故为正确答案。A 项“作为回报”、C 项“相反”和 D 项“总之”均不符合语境。
3. 选 A。形容词辨析。空格处所填的形容词和介词短语 for making investments for the future 构成一个形容词短语作 longer-term thinking 的后置定语。根据常识可知,目光较长远的思维模式对于进行未来投资是必需的。A 项“必需的”符合语境,为正确答案。B 项“著名的”、C 项“完美的”和 D 项“充分的”均不符合语境。
4. 选 C。名词辨析。空格处所填的名词和 inclination for risk-taking(冒险倾向)构成并列,并且都是定语从句 that come with happiness(随幸福感而来的)修饰的对象。四个选项中只有 C 项“乐观主义”和“冒险倾向”能构成并列,它们都是由幸福感所带来的。A 项“个人主义”、B 项“现实主义”和 D 项“现代主义”均不符合语境。
5. 选 D。动词辨析。本句的意思是“研究人员想要知道是否幸福感所带来的乐观主义和冒险精神会影响公司的投资方式”。四个选项中只有 D 项“改变”符合语境,为最佳答案。A 项“错过;想念”、B 项“发出回声,重复”和 C 项“溺爱;毁坏”均不符合语境。

6. 选 B。分词辨析。空格处所填的过去分词和介词短语 by Gallup polling 构成过去分词短语对 average happiness 进行修饰,表示的意思是“由 Gallup 民意调查\_\_\_\_的平均幸福指数”。四个选项中只有 B 项“测量,衡量”符合语境。A 项“想象”、C 项“假设”和 D 项“发明”均不符合语境。
7. 选 A。逻辑关系。本题考查空格所在句和上文之间的逻辑关系。上文提到,研究人员想要知道幸福感是否会影响到公司的投资方式,并且将民意调查得出的幸福指数和公司的投资活跃度进行了比较。空格后面的内容指出,公司投资和研发力度与其所在地区的幸福指数相关。可见,空格后的内容是对上文的一种确定结论。A 项“果然”符合语境,为正确答案。B 项“说来也奇怪”、C 项“不幸的是”和 D 项“够频繁的是”均不符合语境。
8. 选 D。动词辨析。上文一直在讨论公司投资方式与所在地区幸福指数的关系。由此可知,本句的意思应该是“这些公司的投资和研发力度与其总部所在地区的幸福指数相关”。四个选项中只有 D 项“设立总部”符合语境,为正确答案。A 项“分开;使产生分歧”、B 项“广告”和 C 项“征税过重;负担过重”均不符合语境。
9. 选 C。动词辨析。本句是一个并列句,由 or 连接的两个并列分句组成。由第一个分句“幸福感真的和投资有关吗?”可知,第二个分句的意思应该是“还是有其他因素能够解释为什么位于幸福感较高的城市的公司研发投入更多呢?”。C 项“解释”符合语境,为正确答案。A 项“总结”、B 项“夸大”和 D 项“强调”均不符合语境。
10. 选 A。名词辨析。空格处所填的名词后面跟一个定语从句 that might make firms more likely to invest 对其进行修饰,意为“可能促进公司投资的\_\_\_\_”。后面的 size(规模)、industry(行业)和 sales(销售额)都是该名词的具体举例,这些都是影响公司投资的因素。A 项“因素”符合语境,为正确答案。B 项“舞台;阶段”、C 项“水平”和 D 项“方法”均不符合语境。
11. 选 A。形容词辨析。that a place was \_\_\_\_ to live in 是 indicators 的同位语从句,对 indicators 的内容进行解释,意思是“一个地方\_\_\_\_生活的指标”。growth in wages or population(薪酬或人口的增长)是对 indicators 的具体举例。由 growth in wages or population 可知,空格所填的形容词应该含有积极的含义,并且能和 place 形成搭配。四个选项只有 A 项“值得拥有的,值得做的”符合语境,为正确答案。B 项“社交的”、C 项“可靠的”和 D 项“声誉好的”均不符合语境。
12. 选 C。动词辨析。根据本句中的 even after(甚至在...之后)以及下一句“幸福感和投资之间的关系对于初创公司来说尤其明显”可知,本句的意思是“甚至在解释这些因素之后,幸福感和投资之间的关系仍然存在”。四个选项中只有 C 项“保留,持有”符合语境,为正确答案。A 项“重新开始,继续”指的是中断后重新开始,不符合语境。B 项“出现”不符合语境。C 项“打破”和语境相反。
13. 选 B。动词辨析。本句中 which 引导的非限制性定语从句对前面内容进行补充说明,which 指代前面整个句子内容,即幸福感和投资之间的关系对于初创公司来说尤其明显。该定语从句的意思是“研究人员将这种现象归因于初创公司不够规范的决策流程以及可能聘用较年轻的经理”。B 项“归因于”和 to 构成短语 attribute ... to,意为“把……归因于”,符合语境,故为正确答案。A 项“分配,指派”和 to 构成短语 assign ... to,意为“把……指派给”。C 项“转移”和 to 构成短语 transfer ... to,意为“把……转移到”。D 项“比较;比作”和 to 构成



短语 compare . . . to, 意为“把……比作”。这些选项均不符合语境。

14. 选 D。形容词辨析。less \_\_\_\_ 和 younger 并列, 均修饰 managers, 因此表示的语义应该一致。四个选项中只有 less experienced(经验较少的)和 younger(较年轻的)语义一致, 故 D 项“有经验的”为正确答案。A 项“严肃的”、B 项“有礼貌的, 有教养的”和 C 项“有雄心的”都和年龄无关, 不符合语境。
15. 选 C。逻辑关系。对比本句 The relationship was . . . stronger in . . . 和本段首句 The correlation . . . was particularly strong for . . . 可知, 这两句之间是顺承关系。C 项“也”表顺承, 符合语境, 为正确答案。A 项“相反”表转折, B 项“因此”表结果, D 项“从不”表否定, 均不符合上下文逻辑。
16. 选 D。上下文语义。下一句指出, 公司似乎会在大多数人都相对更幸福而不是幸福感不平等的地方投资更多。由此可知, 投资和幸福感的关系在幸福度更平均的地方更明显。D 项 equally(平均地)和 inequality 是反义词再现, 符合语境, 为正确答案。A 项“快速地”、B 项“直接地”和 C 项“定期地, 有规律地”均不符合语境。
17. 选 A。逻辑关系。本题考查空格所在句两个分句之间的逻辑关系。第一个分句 this doesn't prove that . . . (这不能证明……)和第二个分句 the authors believe it at least . . . (研究人员认为它至少……)之间是转折关系。因此空格里所填的连词应该表让步。A 项“虽然, 尽管”表让步, 符合语境, 为正确答案。B 项“直到”、C 项“在……之后”D 项“因为; 自……以来”均不符合上下文逻辑。
18. 选 C。动词辨析。本句的意思是“虽然这不能证明幸福感会使公司做出更大投资, 但是它至少 \_\_\_\_ 这种可能性”。四个选项中只有 C 项 hints (at)(暗示)符合语境, 为正确答案。A 项 arrives (at)(到达; 达成)、B 项 jumps (at)(欣然接受; 跃向)和 D 项 strikes (at)(打击, 攻击)均不符合语境。
19. 选 D。动词辨析。上下文都提到幸福感可能会使人更具前瞻性思维 (a longer-term view、more forward-thinking)。空格所在句中的 local culture and sentiment 和 happiness 的意思相近。由此可知, 本句的意思应该是“当地文化和情绪会影响主管对未来的看法”。四个选项中只有 D 项“塑造, 形成”符合语境, 为正确答案。A 项“分享”、B 项“重新发现”和 C 项“简化”均不符合语境。
20. 选 B。短语辨析。空格所填动词短语和 R&D 构成动宾结构, 该动宾结构和 be more forward-thinking and creative(更具前瞻性思维和创造性)并列。由 more forward-thinking and creative 以及上文提到的“幸福感会让公司加大研发投入”可知, 此处表示的意思是“幸福的人更愿意进行研发”。四个选项中只有 B 项 lean towards(倾向于)符合语境。A 项“恳求”、C 项“发送, 派遣”和 D 项“放弃”均不符合语境。

### 参考译文

幸福的人工作方式不同。他们更富有成效, 更富有创造性, 并且愿意冒更大的风险。新的研究表明, 幸福感还可能会影响公司的运作方式。

最近的一篇研究论文指出, 人们感到更幸福的地方, 那里的公司投资更多, 尤其会在研发上投入更多。那是因为幸福感和目光较长远思维模式有关, 而这种思维模式是进行未来投资所