

管理类专业学位联考临考点睛系列

GUANLILEI ZHUANYE XUEWEI LIANKAO LINKAO DIANJING XILIE

MBA MPA MAcc

2015

全国专业学位硕士联考专用教材编写组·组编
初 萌 梁莉娟·主编

考研英语(二)

历年试题 > 全解精析 及深度预测试卷

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管理类专业

GUANLILEI ZHUAN

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本书严格以《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）考试大纲》为指导，对2010—2014年英语真题进行全解精析，并按此标准提供5套深度预测试题，为考生提供高质量的应考实战练习和环境。本书解析模式独特，在剖析应试思路的基础上，全面总结考试技巧和应对策略，同时提炼文章重点词、语、句和篇章难点，进行全文翻译，帮助考生拓展语言能力，夯实核心基础，掌握命题规律，把握命题脉搏。预测部分紧扣命题题源和规律，贴近考试难度和方向，深度挖掘考试重难点，可供考生复习参考。

本书另附包含超值经典讲义与名师指导的网络课堂，并在考前于网上提供更多模拟试题。全方位的跟踪服务，旨在帮助考生高分通过，学有所成。

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前言

人生最基本的哲学命题之一，是“who I am”、“where I come from”和“where I am going”，论及英语（二）考试，此命题亦适用。将这三个命题诠释成英语（二）应试者更能明白的语言，便是你在什么水平上，你从什么层次出发，你将要达到什么层次？延伸开来，要想达到这个目的，你打算从哪里入手？大纲？四级词汇？许国璋语法？抑或是任何一本标有“英语（二）专用教材”的图书？

答案其实很简单：真题，历年真题！这是大纲指导精神最具体的体现，是命题规律可触碰可感知的脉搏，也是最值得深度挖掘的备考资料。基础较好的考生，或者说出发点比较高的考生，从某种意义上讲，透彻研究真题足以应对考试。基础不好的考生，也能在指导下从真题中总结规律，自测进步，找到前进的方向和动力。鉴于这个原因，这本《考研英语（二）历年试题全解精析及深度预测试卷》就有了非同寻常的意义。

本书有如下特色：

一、深度挖掘真题，解析体例独特到位

本书由10套题构成，5套真题（2010-2014）+5套模拟。

试题答案解析由【秒杀答案】【考点类型】【解题点睛】三部分组成。文章精析则由【文章题材】【命题题源】【全文详解】三部分组成。在阅读理解部分的“文章精析”部分中，【全文详解】中还添加了重点词汇的同义词或者近义词。写作部分则更为详细，不仅给出【评分标准】并详细解析了构思过程，还在【参考范文】中提炼了写作模板及写作常用高频词汇，以便考生举一反三，提升应试能力。

通过这种解析模式，考生不仅能通过真题全面复习词、语、句、篇章，拓展语言能力，夯实核心基础，还能在学习过程中掌握命题规律，把握命题脉搏。

二、深度考题预测，模拟实战高度仿真

在精深研习真题的基础上，本书提供了5套高度仿真的模拟试题，以供考生考前练手，寻找考试氛围和实战经验。模拟试题的难度、命题题源等方面紧贴真题，由此解决考生四处寻找模拟题之苦。

三、超值赠送附录，经典总结名师课堂

本书篇幅有限，但未尽之事不能以此为由而被省略。笔者多年教学经验总结而来的经

典资料，比如“高频介词常考词意”“常见近义词辨析”“4大题型必备提分技巧”等，被悉数置放于网络课堂中，大家用本书提供的账号密码登录相应课堂即可下载。同时，真题全解精析的名师网络课堂也随之奉上，以便考生多种媒体共同使用双项对应，全面深刻地理解本书精髓。考前的押题试卷在临考前开放。全方位的跟踪服务，旨在达到帮助考生高分通过的终极目的。

另外，作者团队随时提供在线答疑，答疑方式为：

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感谢广大学员和众多老师在本书编写过程中提供的建议和帮助。时间仓促，难免有错误及遗漏之处，欢迎批评指正。

初萌 梁莉娟

2014年5月于北京

精讲体例说明

完形填空

完形填空空白处

重点理解词汇及短语

Today, we have a(n) tendency to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes pictured in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes associated with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success.* Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to bias against the obese. Even very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and tease about body build has long been a problem in schools.

* 该句的主语为 stereotype, associated 是过去分词充当的后置定语, 谓语动词为 include, 宾语为并列结构的名词充当。

句型及短语精讲

如今, 我们往往会将肥胖贴上, 不优雅的标签。有时肥胖的人会在媒体上脸部被遮挡起来。与肥胖有关的有成见的形象包括懒惰、缺乏意志力以及对成功的期望值不高。老师、老板以及健康专家也表现出对肥胖的偏见。甚至小孩子往往都会蔑视超重的人, 对身材的嘲弄一直是学校的一个问题。

重点词汇翻译

阅读

句型及短语精讲

What would you do with \$590m? This is now a question for Gloria MaeKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history.^① If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfillment, she could do worse than^② read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Moron.

① 此处是名词1, 名词2+后置定语 (who 引导的定语从句充当), 两个名词为同位语关系。emerge 的名词形式为 emergence (出现), 要与 emergency (紧急) 区分开。

② 这是用否定语义的比较级来表达肯定意思, 英文中经常用这种方式来表示强调, 比如 He could not say less than that word. 即 That word is the most thing he could say.

你会用 5 亿 9 千万英镑做些什么? (do with; deal with; cope with) 什么? 这对于 84 岁的寡居老妇人 Gloria MaeKenzie 来讲是个问题, 她最近刚从那个佛罗里达州又小又热、锡制屋顶的房子里冒出来 (emerge), 去领 (collect) 历史上最大的彩票大奖。如果她希望自己新进账的财产 (fortune) 能产生 (yield) 长期 (lasting) 的满足感 (feelings of fulfillment), 没什么比她 (could do worse than) 读一读 Elizabeth Dunn 和 Michael Moron 写的《快乐金钱》更好的了。

重点词汇近义词及短语

重点词汇翻译对照

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2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have 1 that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually 2. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 3, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an 4 of good health.

Of even greater 5 is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined 6 body mass index, or BMI. BMI 7 body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, 8, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such a numerical standards seem 9, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, 10 others with a low BMI may be in poor 11. For example, many collegiate and professional football players 12 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a 13 BMI.

Today we have a(n) 14 to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes 15 in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes 16 with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. 17 very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes toward obesity, 18 in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity 19. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a

high-visibility campaign 20 childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] denied | [B] concluded | [C] doubled | [D] ensured |
| 2. [A] protective | [B] dangerous | [C] sufficient | [D] troublesome |
| 3. [A] Instead | [B] However | [C] Likewise | [D] Therefore |
| 4. [A] indicator | [B] objective | [C] origin | [D] example |
| 5. [A] impact | [B] relevance | [C] assistance | [D] concern |
| 6. [A] in terms of | [B] in case of | [C] in favor of | [D] in respect of |
| 7. [A] measures | [B] determines | [C] equals | [D] modifies |
| 8. [A] in essence | [B] in contrast | [C] in turn | [D] in part |
| 9. [A] complicated | [B] conservative | [C] variable | [D] straightforward |
| 10. [A] so | [B] while | [C] since | [D] unless |
| 11. [A] shape | [B] spirit | [C] balance | [D] taste |
| 12. [A] started | [B] considered | [C] retired | [D] stayed |
| 13. [A] strange | [B] changeable | [C] normal | [D] constant |
| 14. [A] option | [B] reason | [C] opportunity | [D] tendency |
| 15. [A] employed | [B] pictured | [C] imitated | [D] monitored |
| 16. [A] compared | [B] combined | [C] settled | [D] associated |
| 17. [A] Even | [B] Still | [C] Yet | [D] Only |
| 18. [A] despised | [B] corrected | [C] ignored | [D] grounded |
| 19. [A] discussions | [B] businesses | [C] policies | [D] studies |
| 20. [A] for | [B] against | [C] with | [D] without |

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

What would you do with \$590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting

feelings or fulfillment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time — as stories or memories — particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason McDonald’s restricts the availability of its popular McRib — a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of *Happy Money* are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfillment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors’ policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?
[A] A big house. [B] A special tour. [C] A stylish car. [D] A rich meal.
22. The author’s attitude toward Americans’ watching TV is _____.
[A] critical [B] supportive [C] sympathetic [D] ambiguous
23. McRib is mentioned in paragraph 3 to show that _____.
[A] consumers are sometimes irrational [B] popularity usually comes after quality
[C] marketing tricks are after effective [D] rarity generally increases pleasure
24. According to the last paragraph, *Happy Money* _____.
[A] has left much room for readers’ criticism
[B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

[C] has predicted a wider income gap in the US

[D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

25. This text mainly discusses how to _____.

[A] balance feeling good and spending money

[B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries

[C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent

[D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

Text 2

An article in *Scientific American* has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing (to use the psychological terminology) strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect", or "illusory superiority", and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving (across the ages and genders) and 85% at getting well with others — all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticized, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We strut around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioral scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been morphed to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation". If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image — which most did — they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender differences in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. "I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion," says Epley. "It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves." If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing.

Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves so viscerally — on one level, they don't even recognize the person in the pictures as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the

flukiest of flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyle. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray an idealized version of themselves". People are much more likely to out-and-out lie on dating websites, to an audience of strangers.

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologist has found that _____.
 [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
 [B] illusory superiority is baseless effect
 [C] our need for leadership is unnatural
 [D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective
27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's _____.
 [A] rapid watching [B] conscious choice
 [C] intuitive response [D] automatic self-defense
28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to _____.
 [A] underestimate their insecurities [B] believe in their attractiveness
 [C] cover up their depressions [D] oversimplify their illusions
29. The word "Viscerally" (Line 2, para. 5) is closest in meaning to _____.
 [A] instinctively [B] occasionally [C] particularly [D] aggressively
30. It can be inferred that FaceBook is self-enhancer's paradise because people can _____.
 [A] present their dishonest profiles [B] define their traditional life styles
 [C] share their intellectual pursuits [D] withhold their unflattering sides

Text 3

The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we can't immediately foresee.

When there is exponential improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U. S. that tend to be “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized” ones that leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity.” In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination “to respond to unexpected events.” That's not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, “how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?”

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would _____.
[A] ease the competition of man vs. machine
[B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs
[C] provoke a painful technological revolution
[D] outmode our current economic structure
32. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that _____.
[A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities
[B] automation is accelerating technological development
[C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation
[D] man will finally win the race against machine
33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U. S. are often _____.
[A] performed by innovative minds [B] scripted with an individual style
[C] standardized without a clear target [D] designed against human creativity
34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed _____.
[A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice
[B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently
[C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times
[D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace
35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?
[A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices
[B] Machines Will Replace Human Labor

[C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines

[D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

Text 4

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to jostle for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged. This government does not want to see a return to large-scale provision of council housing, so it is naturally wary of measures that will lead us down that route.

Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. The cap, introduced in 2012 as part of the Housing Revenue Account reform, has been a major issue for the sector. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

Finally, they should look at the way in which public sector land is released. Currently up-front payments are required, putting a financial burden on the housing provider. A more positive stimulus would be to encourage a system where the land is made available and maintained as a long-term equity stake in the project.

But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £ 4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if it returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate. This

means that affordable housing specialists like Wates Living Space have to create a whole new way of working in partnership with registered providers. We have to be prepared to take on more of the risk during the development phase, driving down the cost to deliver high-quality affordable housing and, most importantly, developing alternative funding models to help achieve this.

While the government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed, the very pressing need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away. The comprehensive spending review provides the opportunity to start moving us in the right direction — stimulating investment in new supply and quickly delivering tangible benefits to local economies. It also helps create the space to develop a long-term sustainable strategy for.

36. The author believes that the housing sector _____.
 [A] has attracted much attention [B] involves certain political factors
 [C] shoulders too much responsibility [D] has lost its real value in economy
37. It can be learned that affordable housing has _____.
 [A] increased its home supply [B] offered spending opportunities
 [C] suffered government biases [D] disappointed the government
38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may _____.
 [A] allow greater government debt for housing
 [B] stop local authorities from building homes
 [C] prepare to reduce housing stock debt
 [D] release a lifted GDP growth forecast
39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would _____.
 [A] lower the costs of registered providers
 [B] lessen the impact of government interference
 [C] contribute to funding new developments
 [D] relieve the ministers of responsibilities
40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may _____.
 [A] implement more policies to support housing
 [B] review the need for large-scale public grants
 [C] renew the affordable housing grants programme
 [D] stop generous funding to the housing sector

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are

two extra choices in the left column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery. Rather than portraying landscape, land artists used the physical substance of land itself as their medium.

The British land artist, typified by Richard Long's piece, was not only more domestically scaled, but a lot quirkier than its American counterpart. Indeed, while you might assume that an exhibition of Land Art would consist only of records of works rather than the works themselves, Long's photograph of his work is the work. Since his "action" is in the past the photograph is its sole embodiment.

That might seem rather an obscure point, but it sets the tone for an exhibition that contains a lot of black-and-white photographs and relatively few natural objects. Long is Britain's best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle, a perfect ring of purplish rocks from Portishead beach laid out on the gallery floor, represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form. The Boyle Family, on the other hand, stands for its dirty, urban aspect. Comprising artists Mark Boyle and Joan Hills and their children, they recreated random sections of the British landscape on gallery walls. Their Olaf Street Study, a square of brick-strewn waste ground, is one of the few works here to embrace the mundanity that characterizes most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

Parks feature, particularly in the earlier works, such as John Hilliard's very funny *Across the Park*, in which a long-haired stroller is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and unwittingly assaulted in a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

Generally however British land artists preferred to get away from towns, gravitating towards landscapes that are traditionally considered beautiful such as the Lake District or the Wiltshire Downs. While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism that the likes of Wordsworth would have readily understood. Derek Jarman's yellow-tinted film *Towards Avebury*, a collection of long, mostly still shots of the Wiltshire landscape, evokes a tradition of English landscape painting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.

In the case of Hamish Fulton, you can't help feeling that the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay. A typical work, such as *Seven Days*, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk, with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath. British Land Art as shown in this well selected, but relatively modestly scaled exhibition wasn't about imposing on the landscape, more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art created passing through. It had its origins in the great outdoors, but the results were as gallery-bound as the paintings of Turner and Constable.

	[A] originates from a long walk that the artist took.
41. Stone Circle	[B] illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art.
42. Olaf Street Study	[C] reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition.
43. Across the Park	[D] represents the elegance of the British land art.
44. Towards Avebury	[E] depicts the ordinary side of the British land art.
45. Seven Days	[F] embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors.
	[G] contains images from different parts of the same photograph.

Section III Translation

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

Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. When he feels down — say, after giving a bad lecture — he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:** Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him an email to

1) tell him about your living habits, and