



2015 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)

全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组◎编写

MBA  
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旅游管理硕士  
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中国人民大学出版社



**2015 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  
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**第 4 版**

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

2015MBA/MPA/MPAcc 管理类专业学位联考考前点睛·英语历年真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/全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组编写. —4 版.  
—北京:中国人民大学出版社, 2014. 2

ISBN 978-7-300-18987-1

I. ①2… II. ①全… III. ①英语-研究生-入学考试-题解 IV. ①G643

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 034143 号

## 2015 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) 第 4 版

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出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.1kao.com.cn> (中国 1 考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京市鑫霸印务有限公司

规 格 185 mm×260 mm 16 开本

印 张 16.75

字 数 389 000

邮政编码 100080

010-62511770 (质管部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

版 次 2011 年 4 月第 1 版

2014 年 3 月第 4 版

印 次 2014 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 39.00 元

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印装差错 负责调换

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2015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2015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

2014年2月

## 第4版前言

### F o r e w o r d

“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4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。编者们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

本书选择了最近具代表性的2010年—2014年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）真题，能够准确反映近年命题的趋势，让考生迅速把握考试重点。本书选取的5套真题，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！

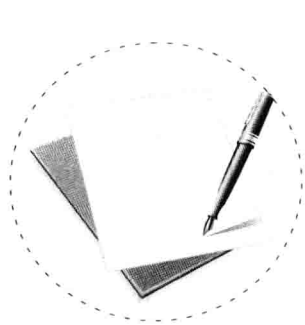
环球卓越

2014年2月

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# 2014 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)

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 6 body mass index, or BMI. BMI 7 bodymass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 to 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 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 are 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 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 its 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] start       | [B] qualify     | [C] retire          | [D] stay          |
| 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 hot 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 of 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 experience, 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 Mc Rib—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. Mc Rib 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 America* 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 and 85% at getting on 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 stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioral scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key studying 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 altered 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 must did—they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that, those who self-enhance the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored picture 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 people hate photographs of themselves so viscerally—on one level, they don't even recognize the persons in the picture as themselves. FaceBook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most 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 audience of strangers.)

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have 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 rapid 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 is 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 shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure project, 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.

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. 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.

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 program of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labor Party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

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 the 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 right 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 the land itself as their medium.

The message of this survey of British land art—the most comprehensive to date—is that the British variant, 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 and 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 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. Olay 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 to 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
- 2) ask for advice about living there.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

**Do not** write your address. (10 points)

### Part B

#### 48. Directions:

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

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

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

