

周雷 主编 / 李玉技 副主编

# 考研英语(二)

## 历年真题名师点睛

- 考研英语(二)各专业考生适用
- 解题思路, 深入剖析
- 名校名师, 鼎力奉献

中国石化出版社

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# 前 言

专业硕士是我国研究生教育的一种形式,根据国务院学位委员会的定位,专业学位为具有职业背景的学位,培养特定职业高层次专门人才。

国家各高等院校从 2010 年开始减少招收学术型硕士,减少的名额用以增加全日制专业型硕士,最终达到专业型:学术型=7:3,专业型硕士重点培养工程研究能力,而学术型硕士专门供给打算继续读博士的学术研究型人才和当教师的人才做中间跳板用。大多数专业型硕士入学考试可选统考英语(二),下面我们来简单介绍一下考研英语(二)考试。

## 一、考试性质

英语(二)考试主要是为高等院校和科研院所招收专业学位硕士研究生而设置的具有选拔性质的全国统一入学考试科目。其目的是科学、公平、有效地测试考生对英语语言的运用能力,评价的标准是高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生所能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,并有利于各高等学校和科研院所在专业上择优选拔。

## 二、考试形式和试卷结构

### 1. 考试形式

考试形式为笔试。考试时间为 180 分钟。满分为 100 分。

试卷包括试题册和答题卡。答题卡分为答题卡 1 和答题卡 2。考生应将英语知识运用和阅读理解部分的答案按要求填涂在答题卡 1 上,将英译汉和写作部分的答案按要求写在答题卡 2 上。

### 2. 试卷结构

试题分四部分,共 48 题,包括英语知识运用、阅读理解、英译汉和写作。

#### 第一部分 英语知识运用

主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。共 20 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分。

在一篇约 350 词的文章中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

#### 第二部分 阅读理解

主要考查考生获取信息、理解文章、猜测重要生词词义并进行推断等方面的能力。该部分由 A、B 两节组成,共 25 小题,每小题 2 分,共 50 分。

##### A 节(20 小题)

本部分为单项选择题。共四篇文章,总长度为 1500 词左右。要求考生阅读文章并回答每篇文章后面的问题。考生需在每小题所提供的选项(A、B、C、D)中选出唯一正确或最合适的答案。

每篇文章设 5 题,共 20 题。每小题 2 分,共 40 分。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

##### B 节(5 小题)

本部分有 2 种备选题型。每次考试从这 2 种题型中选择其中的一种形式,或者这 2 种形式中某几种形式的组合进行考查。

本节文章设 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

备选题型包括：

(1)多项对应。

本部分为一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章，试题内容分为左右两栏，左侧一栏为 5 道题目，右侧一栏为 7 个选项。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和右侧一栏中的 7 个选项中选出对应的 5 项相关信息。

(2)小标题对应。

在一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章前有 7 个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这 7 个选项选出最恰当的 5 个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处。

### 第三部分 英译汉

考查考生理解所给英语语言材料并将其译成汉语的能力。要求译文准确、完整、通顺。要求考生阅读、理解长度为 150 词左右的一个或几个英语段落，并将其全部译成汉语。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。共 15 分。

### 第四部分 写作

该部分由 A、B 两节组成，主要考查考生的书面表达能力。共 2 题，25 分。

#### A 节

题型有两种，每次考试选择其中的一种形式。

备选题型包括：

(1)要求考生根据所给情景写出约 100 词(标点符号不算在内)的应用性短文，包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、报告等。

(2)要求考生根据所提供的汉语文章，用英语写出一篇 80~100 词的内容摘要。

考生在答题卡 2 上作答。共 10 分。

#### B 节

要求考生根据所规定的情景或给出的提纲，写出一篇 150 词以上的英语说明文或议论文。提供情景的形式为图画、图表或文字。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。共 15 分。

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)试卷结构表

部 分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语语言	测试要点	题 型	题 目 数 量	计 分	答题卡 种 类
I 英语知识 运用 (10 分)		1 篇 文 章 (约 350 词)	英语	英语知识综 合运用能力	完型填空单 项选择(四 选一)	20	10	答题卡 1 (机器阅卷)
II 阅读理解 (50 分)	A	4 篇 文 章 (共 约 1500 词)	英语	理解重要信 息,掌握文章 大意,猜测生 词词义并进 行推断等	单 项 选 择 (四选一)	20	40	
	B	1 篇 文 章 (450 ~ 550 词)	英语	推理、判断、 概括能力	选择搭配	5	10	

续表

部 分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语语言	测试要点	题 型	题 目 数 量	计 分	答题卡 种 类
Ⅲ 英译汉 (15 分)		一个或几个 段 落 (150 词)	英语	理解和表达的 准确、完整、通顺	英译汉	1	15	答题卡 2 (人工阅卷、机器登分)
Ⅳ 写作 (25 分)	A	规定情景或 汉语文章	英语	书面表达、 归纳、概括、 表述	应用文(约 100 词)或摘 要写作(80~ 100 词)	1	10	
	B	规定情景或 提纲	英语	书面表达	短文写作 (150 词 以 上)	1	15	
总计						48	100	

### 三、英语(二)考试常见问题

#### 1. 什么是英语(二)?

英语(二)是一套新出现的考研英语试卷,它和以前的考研英语试卷[现在改称英语(一)]一样,由教育部考试中心组织命题,并在考研统考中使用。

#### 2. 英语(二)针对哪些考生?

近几年来,我国的硕士研究生教育在进行改革,国家计划把硕士分成两种:学术型研究生和专业学位研究生。这种分法其实在很多国外的教育体制中,特别是英国,已经存在了很长时间。它是一种比较科学的方法。按照教育部的精神,从 2010 年研究生入学英语考试开始,部分考专业学位研究生的同学,首次遭遇英语(二)。

#### 3. 我怎么知道我是考英语(一)还是英语(二)?

如果你考的是学术型研究生,那么你完全不用考虑英语(二)的问题,你肯定是考英语(一)的,如果你考的是专业学位研究生(19 种专业学位,即法律硕士、社会工作硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、汉语国际教育硕士、翻译硕士、艺术硕士、风景园林硕士、工程硕士、建筑学硕士、农业推广硕士、兽医硕士、临床医学硕士、口腔医学硕士、公共卫生硕士、会计硕士、工商管理硕士、公共管理硕士、军事硕士),那么你要仔细看招生院校的招生简章,看它要求你是考英语(一)(科目编号 201),还是英语(二)(科目编号 204)。当然还有一个更简单的方法,当你网报成功后,你可以选择一下“查看网报信息”,其中会有初试科目的列表,里面会显示英语科目是(一)还是(二),这个是绝对不会错的。

#### 4. 英语(二)都考什么题型?

英语(二)所考查的题型和英语(一)难度近似。首先是称之为“英语知识运用”的部分,其实就是我们熟悉的完型填空,共 20 题,10 分。第二是阅读理解,这一块分成两种题型,第一种是我们常见的一篇文章,后面五道选择题,共四篇文章,20 题,总分 40

分;另一种对应的是英语(一)中的“新题型”部分,有10分,大纲给出了两种题型,多项对应题和小标题对应题。试卷的第三部分是翻译,有15分,和英语(一)不一样的是,它是全文翻译,不是就给你画五个难句。最后一块就是写作了,这个也和英语(一)一样,分大作文和小作文。小作文考书信或摘要,大作文考图表或图画。

## 5. 英语(二)的语法和词汇要求是不是很高啊?

根据考试大纲,英语(二)的语法要求被细化为八点,这八点基本上都是高中的语法知识。而词汇量的要求,英语(二)与英语(一)基本是一词不差,而且在阅读理解要求部分,英语(二)还取消了英语(一)中“每篇阅读理解文章中超出考试大纲单词不超过3%”的说法。这说明英语(二)在词汇的要求上甚至是略低于英语(一)的。

## 6. 英语(二)的翻译要求整段翻译,这是不是很难啊?

与英语(一)比,英语(二)看起来要求翻译的东西多了,是段落而不是句子,但是如果我們仔细研究一下,就会发现,英语(一)是给你一篇约400词的文章,从中挑出最难的五个句子(共150词)让你翻译成汉语,而英语(二)是总共就给你一个150词的段落,让你把它全翻译成汉语。稍微思考一下,你就知道哪个难了。而且请注意,英语(二)这150词是值15分的!

## 7. 英语(二)的写作写两篇文章,需要注意什么?

英语(二)的写作也分小作文和大作文,这和英语(一)一样,而且其小作文也难度一致,都是考书信或摘要,占10分。主要的区别是大作文,请注意,英语(二)大作文从字数上要求就低,只要150字以上,占15分,而英语(一)是160~200字,占20分。从这点上看,英语(二)的大作文应该是较简单一些,其出现提纲式或图表式作文的概率要比英语(一)大一些。

## 8. 英语(二)复习备考的时候,最需要注意什么?

英语(二)的试卷,可能在难度上比英语(一)要简单一些,但是在题量上,没有丝毫的减少,因此,对于备考的同学来说,能不能在规定时间内完成所有的题目,是最大的挑战,建议要考英语(二)的同学,从现在开始,就要养成在规定时间内做完规定题目的习惯,加快做题速度,特别是翻译和大、小作文的速度。

最后,我们需要特别说明的是,考研英语(二)是由全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学英语统一考试延续而来。从2010年开始,凡是攻读MBA、MPA和MPAcc等专业型硕士的考生需要考英语(二)。由于真题较少,为了给考生提供难度最为接近的考题,我们对2009年以前的全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学英语统一考试试题按照最新大纲进行了修改,想必考生能从我们的辛苦付出中获益颇多。

编者

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# 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 advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would 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 of such a society 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 e-money might be more convenient and 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 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 on buying habits. There are worries 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 has only two employees today, "a man and a dog. The man is there to feed 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 worker.

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 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 who would make some money and go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 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, brand them as aliens to be kicked out. 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 U. S. \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. needs new immigrant categories
  - B. has loosened control over immigrants
  - C. should be adapted 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 legal tolerance
  - D. as mighty rivals
30. Which of the best title for the passage?
- A. Come and Go; Big Mistake.
  - B. Living and Thriving; Great Risk.
  - C. Legal or Illegal; Big Mistake.
  - D. With or Without; Great Risk.

### 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 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: 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 U.S. 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 — G 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 greengrocer. 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 4.

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 me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play *Hair* opened on Broadway on the same day—they both just pop into my mind in the same way.