

2014 考研英语(二)

历年真题精析

命题剖析与复习指导

★ 英语(二) ★

文都考研命题研究中心 组编

邵宁 主编

ENGLISH TEST
for National Post-Graduate
Entrance Examination

precise analysis of
previous examination papers



中国时代经济出版社

2012 考研英语(一)

2012 考研英语(一)

历年真题精析

命题创新与复习指导

英语(一)

主编：张其成 副主编：张其成

张其成 主编

2012 考研英语(一)
历年真题精析

2012 考研英语(一)



清华大学出版社

2014 考研英语(二)

历年真题精析

命题剖析与复习指导

★ 英语(二) ★

文都考研命题研究中心 组编

邵宁 主编



中国时代经济出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语(二)历年真题精析:命题剖析与复习指导 /

文都考研命题研究中心组编;邵宁主编. —北京:中国时代经济出版社,2013.6

ISBN 978-7-5119-1508-5

I. ①考… II. ①文… ②邵… III. ①英语—研究生—入学考试—题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 108528 号

书 名:考研英语(二)历年真题精析:命题剖析与复习指导

作 者:邵 宁

出版发行:中国时代经济出版社

社 址:北京市丰台区右安门外玉林里 25 号

邮政编码:100069

发行热线:(010)83910203

传 真:(010)83910203

网 址:www.cmepub.com.cn

电子邮箱:zgsgjj@hotmail.com

经 销:各地新华书店

印 刷:三河市航远印刷有限公司

开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

字 数:310 千字

印 张:12.75

版 次:2013 年 6 月第 1 版

印 次:2013 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 978-7-5119-1508-5

定 价:25.00 元

本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误,请与本社发行部联系更换
版权所有 侵权必究

郑重声明

买正版图书 听精品课程

文都教育集团独家名师邵宁老师主编的《考研英语(二)词汇速记攻略》《考研英语(二)历年真题精析:命题剖析与复习指导》《考研英语(二)复习指导一本通关》《考研英语(二)绝对考场最后五套题》系列图书因其独特的编写风格以及对学科命题特点的准确把握而深受考生欢迎。

但当前某些机构和个人非法盗印邵宁老师的图书,这类图书印制质量差,错误百出,不仅使考生蒙受金钱与精力的损失,而且误导考生,甚至毁掉考生的考研前程。

为了保障考生、作者及出版社等多方的利益,文都教育集团特发如下郑重声明:

1. 对制作、销售盗版图书的网店、个人,一经发现,文都教育集团将严厉追究其法律责任;

2. 凡文都图书代理商、合作单位参与制作、销售盗版图书的,立即取消其代理、合作资格,并依法追究其法律和相关经济责任;

3. 对为打击盗版图书提供重要线索、证据者,文都教育总部图书事业部将给予奖励;若提供重要线索的举报者为参加考研的考生,文都教育总部图书事业部将免费提供考研图书资料和考前预测试卷;

4. 全国各地举报电话:010-88820419,13488713672

电子邮箱:tousu@wendu.com

为方便考生使用文都考研英语系列正版图书,特提供网上增值服务,考生登录文都教育在线(www.wendu.com)可听取邵宁老师的精品课程。

中国时代经济出版社

北京世纪文都教育科技有限公司

授权律师:北京市安诺律师事务所

刘 岩

2013年6月

前言

Preface

又一届考研英语(二)考试在一片来自考生和辅导专家们毁誉参半的评论声中落幕。面对无数专业硕士学子的期待,这一次我终于拿起笔,坚定地把这本历年真题详解编写完。

现在英语试题处在从知识型向应用型转变的过程中,我们在启动复习计划时就需要洗心革面,另起炉灶。对于备战考研英语(二)考试的准考生,我很想送给你们一句话:I change. Therefore, I am. (我变。故我在。)的确,我们要面对的考试不同于大学英语四、六级考试,不同于托福、GRE 考试,甚至不同于普通研究生入学考试。

不同于四、六级考试,是因为专业硕士考试不是英语水平测试,而是用英语去测试我们的水平。英语(二)考试的阅读理解是以英语作为媒介,去考核我们的理解能力、分析和推理能力以及总结等方面的能力。对于四、六级特别重要的知识点对于我们的考试来说可能已不再重要。因为英语(二)考试要选拔出来的不仅是有知识的人,更是有能力的人!所以把以往在四、六级考试中学习到的阅读规律套用在英语(二)考试中的同学会感觉自己不再如鱼得水。甚至有些同学发现自己在考四、六级时所用解题规律和如今面对的考题产生了矛盾:是以前学的规律是错的?还是现在的考题逻辑出了问题?其实都不是。只是因为很多人都犯了刻舟求剑的错误。

不同于托福、GRE,是因为我们的考题不是西方思路的考题,而是纯正的中式思维的命题。何出此言?大家可以思考这样一个问题:我们在考场上做阅读时所面对的英文文章是出自外国专家的手笔,而我们要解答的考题却来自中国老师的布局。外国人和中国人对于同一个经济话题、文化现象或是科技进步的看法会不会百分之百的一致呢?当然不会。那么当两者看法不一致时,我们的考生该去和哪一方保持一致才能得分呢?当然是中国老师!所以,我们的训练必须以中国老师的分析思路作为研究目标。如果我把考研专业硕士的阅读理解考题翻译成中文,那么很多题干我们都会感觉亲切。比如:“第二段中第二行的单词 savvy 的含义很可能是_____?”(2008 年真题第 52 题)“在作者看来,美国的医疗保健体系是_____?”(2007 年真题第 48 题)“在第二段,作者提到高速公路的收费员的目的是_____?”(2006 年真题第 42 题)大家想起了什么?这样的考题像不像我们在多年前高考时做过的语文题?当时我们虽然能看懂文中的每一个中国字,但却难以做对后面的题目,为什么?因为这样的考题,重点不再是看懂,而是要了解这道考题从何而来,考题的根据又是文章中的哪句话。也许,这才是阅读理解考试的真谛。

不同于普通研究生入学考试,是因为在参加英语(二)考试的考生中,有很多考生不是在读的本科大学生,而是那些已经毕业一段时间并且有一定社会活动经验的社会考生。看看我们试卷上每篇文章的题材我们就可领略到它的特点。从经济政策到科技进步,从文化交流到教育改革,从婚姻关系到社会安全,每一种题材都和社会生活紧密相关。对于更广泛的题材比如地壳运动,考古探险这样距离现实社会比较遥远的题材,也许在校的参加普通研究生入学考试的同学需要了解一二,而我们这些专业硕士考生则可以暂时把它们放到次要地位了。

好了,也许大家已经略微了解考研英语(二)试题的风格了。个人认为,了解考试是制定复习及解题策略的前提。接下来,让我们更加深入地了解一下英语(二)考试的各个部分以及相关参数。

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 个选项中选出最佳答案,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):本部分为多项选择题。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。考生需要在每小题所提供的选项(A、B、C、D)中选出唯一正确或是最合适的答案。

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):本部分有两种备选题型。每次考试从这两种题型中选择其中的一种形式,或者两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左侧一栏中提供的信息从右侧一栏中的 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 个选项中选出最恰当的 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:考生根据所给情景写出约 100 词(标点符号不计算在内)的应用性短文,包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、报告等。

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 词左右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。

既然已经了解了真题的结构,那么就让我们一起走进真题,去体味它给我们带来的乐趣吧!愿犹豫中的考生能摆脱思想包袱与我轻装上路,路漫漫其修远兮,吾将上下而求索。最后,祝愿全天下的专业硕士考生在新的一年里马到成功!

E-mail: shaoning1229@sina.com

邵宁

2013 年 6 月于北京

目 录

2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题	1
2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题及参考答案	10
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题	26
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题及参考答案	36
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题	52
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题及参考答案	62
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题	79
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题及参考答案	89
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题	106
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题及参考答案	114
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题	128
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题及参考答案	136
2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题	149
2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题及参考答案	157
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题	170
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题及参考答案	179



2013 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. For each numbered blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer 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 have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

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

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else’s accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

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

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

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

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and sagging middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the quantum advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are

more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

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

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

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

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to buttress 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. adopt an average lifestyle

B. work on cheap software

C. contribute something unique

D. ask for a moderate salary

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. Technology Goes Cheap.

B. New Law Takes Effect.

C. Recession Is Bad.

D. Average Is Over.

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 then 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, or 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 particle 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. find permanent jobs overseas
- B. leave their home countries for good
- C. immigrate across the Atlantic
- D. stay in a foreign country temporarily

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 legal tolerance

- C. with economic favors D. as mighty rivals
30. The most appropriate title for this text would be _____.
A. Come and Go; Big Mistake B. Living and Thriving; Great Risk
C. Legal and Illegal; Big Mistake D. With or Without; Great Risk

Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap over reactions, 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: dog 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 reaction 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, European 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, governance 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 well as the U. S. are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions—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 garner massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

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

- highly capable person living in a more just society.
36. In the European corporate workplace, generally _____.
A. women take the lead B. men have the final say
C. corporate governance is overwhelmed D. senior management is family-friendly
37. The European Union's intended legislation is _____.
A. a reflection of gender balance B. a reluctant choice
C. a response to Reding's call D. a voluntary action
38. According to Reding, quotas may help women _____.
A. get top business positions B. see through the glass ceiling
C. balance work and family D. anticipate legal results
39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of _____.
A. skepticism B. objectiveness C. indifference D. approval
40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of _____.
A. more social justice B. massive media attention
C. suitable public policies D. greater "soft pressure"

Part B

Directions:

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

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

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £60 a week to spend, £40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "I assumed the end would be me drinking myself to death," he says, dryly. "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 into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

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

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to

be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory I do what everybody does—try to put it to one side. I don't think it 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.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help. Write your classmates an email to

- 1) inform them about the details, and
- 2) encourage them to participate

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

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 following chart. In your writing, you should

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

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

