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2016年 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

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全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组◎编写



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2016年MBA/MPA/MPAcc管理类联考英语真题精解及全真预测试卷

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—P_{reface} 总序

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 2016 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 2016 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 考生的数量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！

第5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5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

本书选择了最具代表性的2011年—2015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套标准预测题）+2（2套考前冲刺题）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！

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2015 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)

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with—or even looking at—a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they fiddle with their phones, even without a 1 underground.

It's a sad reality—our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings—because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal armor sends the 4: “Please don't approach me.”

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as “creepy”. We fear we'll be 7. We fear we'll be disruptive.

Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this anxiety, we 10 to our phones. “Phones become our security blanket,” Wortmann says. “They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11.”

But once we rip off the bandaid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14. “When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their

own,” the *New York Times* summarizes. Though the participants didn’t expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, “not a single person reported having been snubbed.”

18, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It’s that 20: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] ticket | [B] permit | [C] signal | [D] record |
| 2. [A] nothing | [B] link | [C] another | [D] much |
| 3. [A] beaten | [B] guided | [C] plugged | [D] brought |
| 4. [A] message | [B] cede | [C] notice | [D] sign |
| 5. [A] under | [B] beyond | [C] behind | [D] from |
| 6. [A] misinterpreted | [B] misapplied | [C] misadjusted | [D] mismatched |
| 7. [A] fired | [B] judged | [C] replaced | [D] delayed |
| 8. [A] unreasonable | [B] ungrateful | [C] unconventional | [D] unfamiliar |
| 9. [A] comfortable | [B] anxious | [C] confident | [D] angry |
| 10. [A] attend | [B] point | [C] take | [D] turn |
| 11. [A] dangerous | [B] mysterious | [C] violent | [D] boring |
| 12. [A] hurt | [B] resist | [C] bend | [D] decay |
| 13. [A] lecture | [B] conversation | [C] debate | [D] negotiation |
| 14. [A] trainees | [B] employees | [C] researchers | [D] passengers |
| 15. [A] reveal | [B] choose | [C] predict | [D] design |
| 16. [A] voyage | [B] flight | [C] walk | [D] ride |
| 17. [A] went through | [B] did away | [C] caught up | [D] put up |
| 18. [A] In turn | [B] In particular | [C] In fact | [D] In consequence |
| 19. [A] unless | [B] since | [C] if | [D] whereas |
| 20. [A] funny | [B] simple | [C] logical | [D] rare |

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

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people’s cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

“Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home,” writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. “It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work.” Another surprise is that findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace at making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done; there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues—your family—have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home ____.

- [A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace
- [B] was an ideal place for stress measurement
- [C] generated more stress than the workplace
- [D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

- [A] Childless wives.
- [B] Working mothers.
- [C] Childless husbands.
- [D] Working fathers.

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that ____.

- [A] it is difficult for them to leave their office
- [B] their home is also a place for kicking back
- [C] there is often much housework left behind
- [D] they are both bread winners and housewives

24. The word “moola” (Line4, Para4) most probably means ____.

- [A] skills [B] energy
[C] earnings [D] nutrition

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that _____.

- [A] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut
[B] home is hardly a cozier working environment
[C] household tasks are generally more motivating
[D] family labor is often adequately rewarded

Text 2

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students—those who do not have a parent with a college degree—lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal *Psychological Science*.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the ‘rules of the game,’ and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantage and disadvantages of different groups of students. Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experience, many first-generation students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students like them can improve.

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has _____.
 [A] reduced their dropout rates [B] narrowed the achievement gap
 [C] missed its original purpose [D] depressed college students
27. The author of the research article is optimistic because _____.
 [A] the problem is solvable [B] their approach is costless
 [C] the recruiting rate has increased [D] their finding appeals to students
28. The study suggests that most first-generation students _____.
 [A] study at private universities [B] are from single-parent families
 [C] are in need of financial support [D] have failed their collage
29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students _____.
 [A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
 [B] can have a potential influence on other students
 [C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects
 [D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college
30. We may infer from the last paragraph that _____.
 [A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class
 [B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources
 [C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences
 [D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

Text 3

Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, and passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about energy; we didn’t talk about passion.”

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team”-oriented—and not by coincidence. “Let’s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal. It’s not explicitly conscious; it’s the idea that I’m a coach, and you’re my team, and we’re in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.”

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Khurana points out, increase allegiance to the firm. “You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations; Terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose,” said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’t have it all and books

like Sheryl Sandberg's *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your "passion," you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As Nunberg said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become ____.

- [A] more emotional [B] more objective
[C] less energetic [D] less strategic

32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to ____.

- [A] historical incidents [B] gender difference
[C] sports culture [D] athletic executives

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to ____.

- [A] revive historical terms [B] promote company image
[C] foster corporate cooperation [D] strengthen employee loyalty

34. It can be inferred that *Lean In* ____.

- [A] voices for working women [B] appeals to passionate workaholics
[C] triggers debates among mommies [D] praises motivated employees

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

- [A] Managers admire it but avoid it.
[B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.
[C] Companies find it to be fundamental.
[D] Regular people mock it but accept it.

Text 4

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is

evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9percent) from several years ago.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is "yes", they are classified as worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture is neglected?

- [A] The prospect of a thriving job market.
- [B] The increase of voluntary part-time market.
- [C] The possibility of full employment.
- [D] The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work part-time because they ____.

- [A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs
- [B] feel that is enough to make ends meet
- [C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
- [D] haven't seen the weakness of the market

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US ____.

- [A] is harder to acquire than one year ago
- [B] shows a general tendency of decline
- [C] satisfies the real need of the jobless
- [D] is lower than before the recession

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, ____.

- [A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
- [B] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
- [C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members

[D] full-time employment is still essential for insurance

40. The text mainly discusses ____.

[A] employment in the US

[B] part-timer classification

[C] insurance though Medicaid

[D] Obamacare's trouble

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 ~ 45, choose the most suitable one from the list [A] ~ [G] to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

[A] You are not alone.

[B] Don't fear responsibility for your life.

[C] Pave your own unique path.

[D] Most of your fears are unreal.

[E] Think about the present moment.

[F] Experience helps you grow.

[G] There are many things to be grateful for.

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these ten old truths I've learned along the way.

41. _____

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42. _____

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open

to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

43. _____

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

44. _____

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

45. _____

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-traveled road effect: people tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students. Write a notice to

- 1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- 2) call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name or the name of your university.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

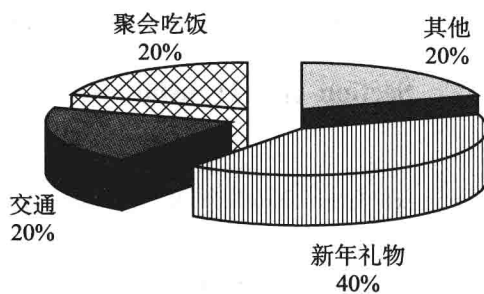
Part B

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 the ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



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