

管理类专业学位联考临考点睛系列

GUANLILEI ZHUANYE XUEWEI LIANKAO LINKAO DIANJING XILIE

# MBA MPA MPAcc

第2版

## 2016

全国专业学位硕士联考专用教材编写组·组编  
初 萌 梁莉娟·主编

# 考研英语(二)

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本书严格以《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)考试大纲》为指导,对2010—2015年英语真题进行全解精析,并按此标准提供5套深度预测试题,为考生提供高质量的应考实战练习。本书解析模式独特,在剖析应试思路的基础上,全面总结考试技巧和应对策略,同时提炼文章重点词、语、句和篇章难点,并对题目进行了全文翻译,帮助考生拓展语言能力,夯实核心基础,掌握命题规律,把握命题脉搏。预测部分紧扣命题题源和规律,贴近考试难度和方向,深度挖掘考试重难点,可供考生复习参考。

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

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## 前言

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

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

本书有如下特色：

### 一、深度挖掘真题，解析体例独特到位

本书由11套题构成，6套真题（2010-2015）+5套模拟试卷。

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

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

### 二、深度考题预测，模拟实战高度仿真

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

### 三、超值赠送内容，经典总结名师课堂

由笔者多年教学经验总结而来的经典资料，比如“高频介词常考词意”“常见近义词

辨析”“4 大题型必备提分技巧”等，被悉数放置于网络课堂中，大家用本书提供的账号和密码登录相应课堂即可下载。同时，真题全解精析的名师网络课堂也随之奉上，以便考生多种媒体共同使用，全面深刻地理解本书精髓。考前的押题试卷在临考前开放。全方位的跟踪服务，旨在达到帮助考生高分通过的终极目的。

另外，作者团队随时提供在线答疑，答疑方式为：

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

初萌 梁莉娟

2015 年 4 月于北京

# 精讲体例说明

## 完形填空

### 完形填空空白处

### 重点理解词汇及短语

### 重点词汇翻译

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

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

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

### 句型及短语精讲

## 阅读

### 句型及短语精讲

### 重点词汇近 义词及短语

### 重点词汇 翻译对照

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

你会用 5 亿 9 千万美元做些  
(do with; deal with; cope with)  
什么? 这对于 84 岁的寡居老妇  
人 Gloria MaeKenzie 来讲是个问  
题,她最近刚从那个佛罗里达州  
又小又热、锡制屋顶的房子里冒  
出来 (emerge), 去领 (collect)  
历史上最大的彩票大奖。如果她  
希望自己新进账的财产  
(fortune) 能产生 (yield) 长期  
(lasting) 的满足感 (feelings of  
fulfillment), 没什么比她 (could  
do worse than) 读一读 Elizabeth  
Dunn 和 Michael Moron 写的《快  
乐金钱》更好的了。

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

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

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# 2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语（二） 试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:** Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET. (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 band-aid, 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 sans 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] code          | [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. (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 Damaske. 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 the 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 in 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] was an unrealistic place for relaxation
- [B] generated more stress than the workplace
- [C] was an ideal place for stress measurement
- [D] offered greater relaxation than the workplace

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

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

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] they are both bread winners and housewives  
[B] their home is also a place for kicking back  
[C] there is often much housework left behind  
[D] it is difficult for them to leave their office
24. The word "moola" (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] energy [B] skills [C] earnings [D] nutrition
25. The home front differs from the workplace in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] home is hardly a cozier working environment  
[B] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut  
[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 advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experiences, 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 authors of the research article are optimistic because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the problem is solvable [B] their approach is costless  
[C] the recruiting rate has increased [D] their findings appeal 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 college
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, 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, lifehack, 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 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

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 working part-time. The survey then asks whether they 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 was neglected?  
 [A] The prospect of a thriving job market. [B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.  
 [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 through Medicaid [D] Obamacare's trouble

## Part B

**Directions:** Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A - G for each numbered paragraph (41 - 45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. 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 |   |



### Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times

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 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 guilty 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