

高教版 2019

“考研加速度”系列

考研英语二

终极预测 5 套卷

主编 夏倚荣

高等教育出版社

- 严格依据 2019 年考研英语二考试大纲编写
- 最佳搭配：词汇 8000 一本通 + 冲刺写作 30 天 30 篇（英语二适用）
+ 冲刺阅读理解 30 天 30 篇（英语二适用）+ 考研英语二终极预测 5 套卷
- 登录作者新浪博客（ID：夏倚荣考研），关注夏倚荣微信公众号，答疑并分享资源



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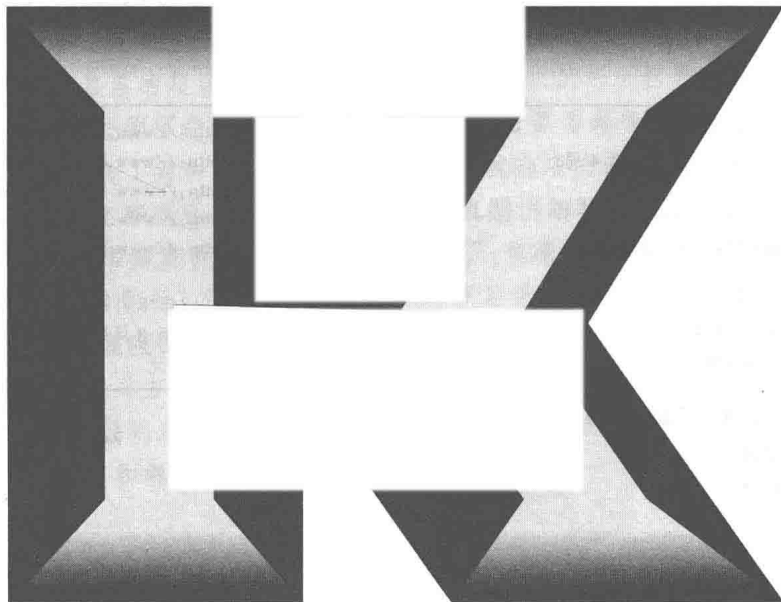
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内容简介

《2019 考研英语二终极预测 5 套卷》严格按照最新考研英语二的考试内容、要求和命题趋势进行命题,内容、题材全部选自高频外刊最新时文,涵盖社会热点,思路清晰简洁,技巧、方法独特实用,译文精准。做完本试卷会让考生在考场应试时有种似曾相识的感觉,增强自信。对于广大考生来说,应该学会好好利用手中的试卷。在此给予以下两点建议:第一,全真模拟考试,精准定位时间;第二,寻找复习薄弱点,巩固复习效果。

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出版前言

为帮助考生更加轻松应对考试,真正做到省时高效,高等教育出版社特邀考研英语原命题人、阅卷专家和熟悉考生弱点的一线名师,为广大考生全力打造考研英语配套系列权威用书。本系列丛书严格按照考研英语的考试内容和要求编写,适用于考研学生英语全程备考,是历年考生认可、权威、高品质的考研配套用书。本系列用书共计九本:

(一)《2019 考研英语词汇 8000 一本通》(英语一、英语二适用)

出版时间:2017 年 4 月

《2019 考研英语词汇 8000 一本通》(英语一、英语二适用)是科学实用的应试类词汇速查速记书。本书特色主要有:第一,科学的编写依据。第二,最大限度达到考试要求。第一部分为必背核心词汇。列出每个词的精准常考词义和熟词僻义以及习惯搭配、真题例句。上述词义的不同形式是研究生英语考试内容对词汇的重要考查要求,请考生重视。第二部分为选背扩展词汇。包括:(1)大纲要求但尚未在真题中出现过的词汇(根据大纲和真题的统计分析);(2)大纲没有要求但是在历届真题中已经出现的词汇(其中有 60%左右已经成为考点,需要考生重视);(3)大纲没有要求而且真题没有出现的词汇(选择于最新期刊语料库,有很大的被考查的可能性)。

(二)《2019 考研英语突破阅读 60 篇(英语一、英语二适用)》

出版时间:2018 年 2 月

《2019 考研英语突破阅读 60 篇(英语一、英语二适用)》是考研英语配套权威系列的基础、强化阶段用书,为考生揭示了考研英语阅读命题的思路和角度,同时让学生通过练习与真题同源的阅读材料,真正提高阅读速度和掌握准确的方法、答题技巧,得到了原命题老师的认可和推荐。提高阅读能力的途径有精读、多读、广读、常读、快读等。建议考生使用该书时根据自己的薄弱环节有选择性地使用上述阅读策略并参考注释部分的内容,比如:如何提高阅读质量和速度、如何识别干扰项并提高“命中率”、如何培养良好的阅读习惯等。

(三)《2019 考研英语一历年真题超详标准解析》

出版时间:2018 年 5 月

《2019 考研英语一历年真题超详标准解析》包括 2009 年至 2018 年共计 10 年的考研英语一真题及答案的超详解,其权威性和与同类书的最大区别在于:

第一,真实还原了命题人的命题思路。编者与原命题专家有相同的留学经历和学术背景,权威地解析了材料的挑选,最佳选项和干扰选项的设定,试题的难度、信度和效度等规律,真正揭秘考研英语命题的真相。第二,真题讲解和篇章注释准确、权威。该书提供了独具特色的“语篇赏析”和“译文、语篇分析”,包括“段落及句间关系分析”“作者立场观点分析”“修辞赏析”等内容,帮助考生理解篇章一致性和连贯性,突破薄弱环节。第三,便于考生把握应试规律,了解自己的复习重点。考生可通过对历年考题的比较、对书中详尽解析和复习方法指导的把握,发现一些规律性的东西,使这些资料为我所用,从而提高自身水平,轻松应对考试。此外,该书词汇、短语、长难句的详尽解释可以通过该书封面所提供的博客和微信公众号获得。

(四) 《2019 考研英语冲刺阅读理解 30 天 30 篇(英语一适用)》

出版时间:2018 年 4 月

《2019 考研英语冲刺阅读理解 30 天 30 篇(英语一适用)》是考研英语不可多得的极具价值的阅读冲刺阶段用书。该书最大的特点是把握英语阅读理解(A 节)命题的特点、规律及解题对策,提供代表新的命题趋势的练习。该书所选文章以议论文和评论文为主,旨在提高考生对考研英语特定类型文章的分析 and 理解能力。此外,文章后的问题设计颇具代表性,题型、难度等与真实考题难度相当,均按最新考试内容和要求精心编写而成。问题之后提供的问题分析、解题策略、参考译文等信息,帮助考生不但知其然而且知其所以然,既巩固语言知识,也提高语言能力。

(五) 《2019 考研英语冲刺写作 30 天 30 篇(英语一适用)》

出版时间:2018 年 4 月

《2019 考研英语冲刺写作 30 天 30 篇(英语一适用)》依据最新考研英语的考试内容和要求编写而成,写作材料均选自当前社会热点,具有极强的预测性。该书按照 30 天的复习节奏为考生提供了每天一篇写作的冲刺阶段复习计划,为考生提供优秀范本和写作模板,力求从根本上提高考生的英文写作能力,为写作得高分打下坚实的基础。该书由原命题专家审定并推荐,是考生复习备考必备冲刺用书。

(六) 《2019 考研英语一终极预测 5 套卷》

出版时间:2018 年 9 月

《2019 考研英语一终极预测 5 套卷》由考研英语原命题专家和夏荷荣教授亲自选材、命题并做精准解析。试卷严格按照最新考试内容、要求和命题趋势进行编写,内容、题材全部选自外刊最新时文,涵盖社会热点,解题思路清晰简洁,技巧、方法独特实用,译文精准。做完本试卷会让考生在考场应试时有种似曾相识的感觉,增强自信。

(七) 《2019 考研英语冲刺阅读理解 30 天 30 篇(英语二适用)》

出版时间:2018 年 4 月

《2019 考研英语冲刺阅读理解 30 天 30 篇(英语二适用)》是考研英语不可多得的极具价值的阅读冲刺阶段用书。该书最大的特点是把握英语阅读理解(A 节)命题的特点、规律及解题对策,提供代表新的命题趋势的练习。该书所选文章以议论文和评论文为主,旨在提高考生对考研英语特定类型文章的分析 and 理解能力。此外,文章后的问题设计颇具代表性,题型、难度等与真实考题难度相当,均按最新考试内容和要求精心编写而成。问题之后提供的问题分析、解题策略、参考译文等信息,帮助考生不但知其然而且知其所以然,既巩固语言知识,也提高语言能力。

(八) 《2019 考研英语冲刺写作 30 天 30 篇(英语二适用)》

出版时间:2018 年 5 月

《2019 考研英语冲刺写作 30 天 30 篇(英语二适用)》依据最新考研英语的考试内容和要求编写而成,写作材料均选自当前社会热点,具有极强的预测性。该书按照 30 天的复习节奏为考生提供了每天一篇写作的冲刺阶段复习计划,为考生提供优秀范本和写作模板,力求从根本上提高考生的英文写作能力,为写作得高分打下坚实的基础。该书由命题专家审定并推荐,是考生复习备考必备冲刺用书。

(九) 《2019 考研英语二终极预测 5 套卷》

出版时间:2018 年 9 月

《2019 考研英语二终极预测 5 套卷》由考研英语原命题专家和夏荷荣教授亲自选材、



命题并做精准解析。试卷严格按照最新考研英语二的考试内容、要求和命题趋势进行命题,内容、题材全部选自高频外刊最新时文,涵盖社会热点,思路清晰简洁,技巧、方法独特实用,译文精准。对于广大考生来说,应该学会好好利用手中的试卷。在此给予以下两点建议:第一,全真模拟考试,精准定位时间;第二,寻找复习薄弱点,巩固复习效果。



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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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Notice the styling—these sky-high sandals are the hottest trend on the streets of Milan this summer. Look at the high-quality manufacturing and 1; soft material, stylish 2 with crisp cutouts and glossy piping.

And, to top it off she didn't spend hours trying on shoes at the mall 3 she bought them. In fact, they were one of several pairs personally 4 for her by her stylist, who's intimately familiar with her unique fashion 5.

So, who is she and how much did she pay for them? Well, before you say she must be a rich heiress and these shoes cost \$800, think again. She's just a(n) 6 girl—and 7 everything above is 100 percent true—the shoes cost her just \$39.95.

How can that be? Well, it's all thanks to a hot new online service called JustFabulous. Think LA-based company is leveraging power of the Internet to 8 shoe addicts with 9 they need to satisfy their craving for the latest fashions, including their own personal stylist.

The JustFabulous experience starts with a shoe personality quiz. It's a fun, quick, online survey where you're 10 with an array of different shoe options, as well as various celebrity and designer looks, that you rate based on your personal 11. From your choices, JustFabulous 12 your unique show personality profile.

Then comes the really fun part. JustFabulous 13 a team of celebrity stylists with extensive experience dressing some of the biggest names in the entertainment industry. Each month, the styling team selects a personalized 14 of shoes that they think you will love based on your style profile. You can 15 choose to buy one or more of these shoes, or work with them to help refine your selections to find the pair that is 16 for you, for just \$39.95 per pair.

That's right—only \$39.95 17 high-quality, high-fashion shoes. They're able to offer this kind of pricing for their clients 18 their team of celebrity stylists takes inspiration from the season's hottest runway 19 and high-end designers and then works with the manufacturers to 20 shoes that rival those sold by top retailers for hundreds of dollars.

1. [A] forces [B] details [C] plans [D] conditions
2. [A] balance [B] spirit [C] shape [D] picture

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 3. [A] before | [B] after | [C] since | [D] when |
| 4. [A] recalled | [B] applied | [C] produced | [D] selected |
| 5. [A] effect | [B] result | [C] element | [D] sense |
| 6. [A] average | [B] plain | [C] mean | [D] normal |
| 7. [A] provided that | [B] if only | [C] now that | [D] even though |
| 8. [A] compete | [B] offer | [C] provide | [D] equip |
| 9. [A] something | [B] anything | [C] nothing | [D] everything |
| 10. [A] presented | [B] introduced | [C] restricted | [D] addressed |
| 11. [A] taste | [B] comfort | [C] favor | [D] demand |
| 12. [A] improves | [B] dismisses | [C] creates | [D] discovers |
| 13. [A] examines | [B] monitors | [C] imitates | [D] employs |
| 14. [A] association | [B] collection | [C] invention | [D] cooperation |
| 15. [A] again | [B] hence | [C] still | [D] then |
| 16. [A] necessary | [B] famous | [C] perfect | [D] complete |
| 17. [A] with | [B] for | [C] in | [D] toward |
| 18. [A] because | [B] unless | [C] until | [D] although |
| 19. [A] trends | [B] fashions | [C] decisions | [D] endeavors |
| 20. [A] conceal | [B] discard | [C] discern | [D] design |

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

The life of a Wyoming mule deer is a tough one. In order to survive, thousands of the deer undertake an arduous 150-mile migration twice a year to find food. Man-made and natural hazards abound on this two-month trek.

"It's not just about getting from point A to B, they have to forage all along the way," said Matt Kauffman, a University of Wyoming zoologist. "These animals are slowly starving to death all winter. If winter is long enough or they are held up, the animals will die."

This Red Desert to Hoback migration is the longest in the contiguous U.S. and, despite occurring for thousands of years, was only fully discovered by researchers in 2011. Its epic length is rivaled only by the "path of the pronghorn," a journey that takes America's fastest land mammal on a biannual trudge to and from Grand Teton national park in search of water.

These migration routes take the animals through a patchwork of public and private land. The importance of publicly owned national parks was recognized long ago, but

these crucial wildlife corridors linking protected areas are only starting to be understood and valued.

But the nascent movement to safeguard wildlife corridors—vital for animals as diverse as wolves, bears, elk, tortoises and ground-dwelling birds—is now at risk. In recent years congressional Republicans have pushed for federal land in the western states to be handed over for development. With Donald Trump now in the White House, these ambitions could come to fruition.

A bill put forward by Jason Chaffetz, a Utah congressman, to sell off 3.3m acres of federal land was hastily withdrawn following uproar from conservationists and the outdoor recreation industry. But with Trump voicing support for greater oil and gas drilling on public land, wildlife corridors risk being disrupted or even severed.

Conservationists are increasingly turning their attention to private landowners to help promote and secure wildlife corridors. In a single 20-mile search for food, a species may cross land overseen by the U. S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and privately owned ranches.

“It’s a real mix,” said Mark Elsbree, vice-president of the Conservation Fund, which works to buy private land to avoid bottlenecks in migration routes. “Private landowners are generally interested in wildlife habitat but as the properties are sold, the generations turn over, we risk losing that connectivity. New migration routes keep coming up on our radar and we need to act upon that.”

21. The word “forage” (Para. 2) most probably means
- [A] guard against enemies.
 - [B] moan fellow deaths.
 - [C] search for food.
 - [D] stay away from hazards.
22. The “path of the pronghorn” (Para.3) is mentioned to
- [A] depict an episode of mass migration.
 - [B] highlight the length of wildlife corridors.
 - [C] reflect the history of national parks.
 - [D] overvalue the role of protected areas.
23. The new movement to safeguard wildlife corridors is endangered by
- [A] the policies of President Trump.
 - [B] the ambitions of environmentalists.
 - [C] the cry for great oil and gas drilling.
 - [D] the selling-off of federal land.
24. According to conservationists, the leading role in managing the corridors is
- [A] the congressmen.
 - [B] the states.
 - [C] the federal government.
 - [D] the landowners.

25. Mark Elsbree seems to be mainly concerned with

- [A] the connectivity of migration routes.
- [B] the win-win rhetoric by landowners.
- [C] the updating of radar devices.
- [D] the transactions of properties.

Text 2

Dozens of charter school leaders met in Washington, D.C. last week, just blocks from the U. S. Capitol, to discuss a number of pressing issues facing the charter sector—chief among them, how to navigate the politically thorny situation of opposing much of the Trump administration’s agenda despite that agenda including the expansion of charter schools. The closed-door, off-the-record meeting, confirmed to *U.S. News* by several sources, comes at a precarious time for the charter sector and the broader school choice movement on the whole.

The “school choice” umbrella has always been a large and diverse one when it comes to education policies, including people and organizations that both embrace private school vouchers and tax credit scholarships, and those that oppose them, as well as those singularly focused on expanding charter schools, which are public schools.

In the past, the group has looked beyond those differences and banded together to make inroads politically and for the mutual benefit of each subgroup—a strategy that’s largely been successful.

In recent months, however, the unified school choice group has shown signs of fracture, in large part due to the Trump administration’s education agenda and the woman it’s chosen to pursue that agenda—Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos, an enthusiastic private school choice supporter.

The president’s budget request exposed that growing fracture by proposing more than \$1 billion in new spending for a variety of school choice initiatives while also slashing education funding by more than \$9 billion, vetoing dozens of education programs and making steep cuts to important social service programs, like food stamps and Medicaid.

The release of the spending bill, along with the administration’s broader agenda in regards to things like immigration and health care, has propelled school choice advocates to recalibrate, carefully tailor positions and strategize about how it should move forward politically: Is it possible to praise certain aspects of the president’s budget request or education policy priorities, even if the sector harbors grave concerns about his broader agenda? Or are the proposed cuts and administrative goals so at odds with the sector’s mission?

The current political landscape presents a particular quagmire for charter school advocates: The budget included \$168 million boost to expand charter schools and a \$1 billion boost to Title I that their schools could benefit from, but was filled with

cuts to other programs deemed essential for the majority of students their schools serve. The budget also included \$250 million for a private school voucher program, which, paired with increased visibility for private choice programs thanks to DeVos, some charter advocates see as a threat.

26. The charter school leaders as mentioned in the text
- [A] objected to the Administration's agenda.
 - [B] were prejudiced against the expansion.
 - [C] broke the record in school choice movement.
 - [D] were confronted with delicate situations.
27. Which of the following is true of the "school choice" umbrella?
- [A] It has made greater contributions to education policies.
 - [B] It used to seek common ground for common benefit.
 - [C] It is completely prepared to expand charter schools.
 - [D] It tries to combine private schools with public schools.
28. The word "slashing" (Para.5) is closest in meaning to
- [A] cutting down on.
 - [B] casting doubt on.
 - [C] shedding light on.
 - [D] pouring praise on.
29. School choice advocates have responded to the Administration's agenda with
- [A] tough resistance.
 - [B] necessary adjustments.
 - [C] greater enthusiasm.
 - [D] stronger resentment.
30. Which of the following can best describe the current political landscape for charter school advocates?
- [A] Entertaining.
 - [B] Threatening.
 - [C] Disconcerting.
 - [D] Promising.

Text 3

Men may not be from Mars, but—compared to women—they do communicate in very different ways. Perhaps nowhere is this more evident than in the relationships of fathers and sons. Outwardly, many father and son pairs may appear distant and disengaged. A guy who wouldn't think twice about hugging and kissing his mom might offer his father only a stilted handshake. Dads who shower their daughters with affection may go years without telling their sons they love them. Men are often chided by their wives or mothers for not being willing to show more affection to their sons or their dads.



Such criticisms overlook a larger truth, one that I've spent years exploring as a communication researcher: Often for men, showing affection is more about what they do than what they say. Their ways of communicating love can be subtle. And while to outside observers they may seem like weak substitutes for genuine affection, to many fathers and sons they're every bit as meaningful as words, kisses and hugs.

It's easy to understand why many dads and sons appear indifferent to each other. At least in our culture, affection is commonly communicated through verbal expressions and also through nonverbal gestures such as hugging. Both of these are less common in relationships between men, making it seem as though there's something missing. But what's really at play is a misunderstanding about the complexity of father-son relationships.

Family communication scholar Mark Morman and I have found that the father and son pair is complicated by the need to negotiate a complex tension between masculinity and intimacy. On one hand, the bond between dads and sons is a family relationship. People tend to feel closer and more invested in their families than they do in many other social bonds. On the other hand, the father and son pair is a relationship between two males—one that's subject to cultural expectations about how men are supposed to act toward each other. Traditional masculinity has tended to privilege qualities like competition, independence and self-sufficiency. This comes at the expense of outward expressions of intimacy, which can convey vulnerability.

As I explain in my book *The Loneliness Cure*, there's nothing wrong with wanting a more expressive relationship. Indeed, many men do successfully become more verbally affectionate with their fathers or their sons.

There's an important lesson here, though: Many male relationships are already richer and more meaningful than they appear to be. And the unique way men relate to one another deserves to be honored rather than belittled.

31. The word "chided" (Para. 1) is closest in meaning to
- [A] scolded.
 - [B] tolerated.
 - [C] challenged.
 - [D] dismissed.
32. In the eyes of outside observers, a man's way of showing genuine affection
- [A] is just as conspicuous.
 - [B] is rather insignificant.
 - [C] is often overlooked.
 - [D] is apparently verbal.
33. Mark Morman found that the complexity of father-son relationships is caused by a complex tension
- [A] between intimacy and responsibility.
 - [B] between competition and cooperation.

- [C] between manliness and intimacy.
 [D] between dependence and masculinity.
34. It can be safely concluded from the text that men's unique way of communication
- [A] entails more impressive relationship.
 [B] enabled many men to achieve more success.
 [C] depends more on verbal affection.
 [D] is more often than not underestimated.
35. The best title for the text would be
- [A] Why Fathers Downplay Feelings.
 [B] How Fathers Conceal Sentiments.
 [C] When Fathers Show Affection.
 [D] What Tasks Fathers Undertake.

Text 4

To make stuff, of course, requires raw materials and energy. Across the EU now, recycling and recovering energy from waste when it's burned, only captures around 5% of the virtual value of the original raw material used to make all the products in the first place. But consumption in 2030 is predicted to be twice that of 2010. That's troubling given that it is already responsible for between 50% and 80% of total land, material, and water use.

The cycling community is at the forefront of the repair economy. An increase in people using their bikes and an abundance of indie bike retailers offering repair services (there are 2,500 retailers across the UK) means repair is burgeoning.

There are others, but too few—especially in fashion. Patagonia's Worn Wear tour has become an annual fixture. In 2016, two vans carried out more than 2,000 on-site clothing repairs in seven European countries, including busted zippers, rips and even resewing on buttons. Nudie Jeans offers free repair on all jeans, and children's brand Isbjörn also offers a repair service.

Meanwhile, the Restory has upped the stakes for shoe and handbag repair, combining new technology with a network of skilled artisans. The idea is to bring the repair aesthetic to the luxury market, which needs this type of makeover.

Neuroscience shows our consumption of low-cost consumables, including fashion, activates dopamine receptors in the pleasure region of the brain. It's difficult to compete with our hardwiring. Repair needs to not only make environmental and moral sense, it needs to make us feel good, too.

Fashion is surprisingly out of date. The last true innovation widely accepted by the industry is polyester (circa 1953). Dutch academic and designer, Marina Toeters isn't impressed. According to her, we're wearing clothes that are technically out of date, and missing a sustainable trick. Working with researchers in renewable energy, she has developed an electrifying collection, (and we mean that literally). Beginning with a prototype Solar Cell jacket with cells that can charge your phone, her designs have

evolved and she now designs garments embedded with Solar Fiber, a flexible photovoltaic material that converts sunlight into electrical energy. The clothes—including a party dress—are tailored to look great, but also to trap sunlight. Our collar bones are a particularly useful solar platform, apparently.

36. The statement “to make stuff ... materials and energy” (Para. 1) is used to introduce
- [A] the enormous consumption rates.
 - [B] the virtual value of products.
 - [C] the topic of repair economy.
 - [D] the severity of energy waste.
37. The word “burgeoning” (Para. 2) is closest in meaning to
- [A] prevailing.
 - [B] flourishing.
 - [C] plummeting.
 - [D] stabilizing.
38. Paragraph 3 is written to
- [A] exemplify repair services in fashion.
 - [B] discuss the prospects of repair services.
 - [C] explain the way fast-fashion works.
 - [D] show the popularity of clothing repairs.
39. It is suggested in the text that the consumption of low-cost consumables
- [A] is comparable to the consumption of luxuries.
 - [B] can boost the investment in handbag repair.
 - [C] is biologically related to a sense of pleasure.
 - [D] will entirely become environment-friendly.
40. In the last paragraph, the author mainly discusses
- [A] the secret world of clothes junk.
 - [B] the application of a sustainable trick.
 - [C] the details of clothing with solar cells.
 - [D] the eco guide to the repair economy.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and choose the best answer from the right column to complete each of the unfinished statements in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In September 1942, Viktor Frankl, a prominent Jewish psychiatrist and neurologist in Vienna, was arrested and transported to a Nazi concentration camp with his wife and parents. Three years later, when his camp was liberated, most of his

family, including his pregnant wife, had perished—but he had lived. In his bestselling 1946 book, *Man's Search for Meaning*, which he wrote in nine days about his experience in the camps, Frankl concluded that the difference between those who had lived and those who had died came down to one thing: Meaning, an insight he came to early in life. When he was a high school student, one of his science teachers declared to the class, “Life is nothing more than a combustion process, a process of oxidation.” Frankl jumped out of his chair and responded, “Sir, if this is so, then what can be the meaning of life?”

As he saw in the camps, those who found meaning even in the most horrendous circumstances were far more resilient to suffering than those who did not. “Everything can be taken from a man but one thing,” Frankl wrote in *Man's Search for Meaning*, “the last of the human freedoms—to choose one's attitude in any given set of circumstances, to choose one's own way.”

Frankl worked as a therapist in the camps, and in his book, he gives the example of two suicidal inmates he encountered there. Like many others in the camps, these two men were hopeless and thought that there was nothing more to expect from life, nothing to live for. “In both cases,” Frankl wrote, “it was a question of getting them to realize that life was still expecting something from them; something in the future was expected of them. For one man, it was his young child, who was then living in a foreign country. For the other, a scientist, it was a series of books that he needed to finish.”

Now, the book's ethos—its emphasis on meaning, the value of suffering, and responsibility to something greater than the self—seems to be at odds with our culture, which is more interested in the pursuit of individual happiness than in the search for meaning. “To the European,” Frankl wrote, “it is a characteristic of the American culture that, again and again, one is commanded and ordered to ‘be happy.’ But happiness cannot be pursued; it must ensue. One must have a reason to ‘be happy.’”

According to Gallup, the happiness levels of Americans are at a four-year high. On the other hand, according to the Centre for Disease Control, nearly a quarter of Americans feel neutral or do not have a strong sense of what makes their lives meaningful. Research has shown that having purpose and meaning in life increases overall well-being and life satisfaction, improves mental and physical health, enhances resiliency, enhances self-esteem, and decreases the chances of depression. On top of that, the single-minded pursuit of happiness is ironically leaving people less happy, according to recent research. “It is the very pursuit of happiness,” Frankl knew, “that thwarts happiness.”



	[A] believed that the American culture helped shape the concept of happiness.
41. Viktor Frankl	[B] defied the authority of one science teacher in public.
42. Those who found meaning even in adversity	[C] may fail to find the purpose and meaning in life.
43. The two suicidal examples	[D] can put sufferings and pains into perspective.
44. Many Europeans	[E] failed to fulfil the responsibility expected of them.
45. Nearly a quarter of Americans	[F] may be engaged in the single-minded pursuit of happiness.
	[G] realized the meaning of life at the early stage of life.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

A Californian photojournalist Lauren Greenfield has been documenting the American dream for the last 25 years. With a workaholic's obsession, she has become fascinated by wealth and fame and by what she calls "the influence of affluence." Her output has been remarkable: some 300 photo essays for magazines and newspapers across the extremes of consumer culture. Her documents of over half a million photos have now been condensed into 600 images in *Generation Wealth*.

It seems timely. As Greenfield notes dryly in her introduction. "We live in a society where our highest public servant is a real-estate developer and reality TV star who lives in a luxurious house." Greenfield says that it wasn't until the financial crash in 2008 that she realized the underlying theme of her work. "We had lost our moral compass and were partying on the deck of the Titanic," she says bluntly. "The reality is right in front of us."

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are manager of the *Designs & Fashions*. Mr. Wang, a newly