



微信扫一扫
使用题库小程序



关注微信公众平台
收获及时备考资讯



扫描二维码下载
众凯网络课堂APP

关注众凯教育

MBA/EMBA/MEM/MPA/MPAcc/GCT

在职硕士辅导专家

官方网站: <http://www.zkedu.com.cn>

上海 徐汇校区 杨浦校区 莘庄校区

人广校区 浦东校区 中山公园校区

统一服务热线: 400-644-9991 021-62807868

苏州 石路校区 园区校区 昆山校区

吴江校区 新区校区 无锡校区

统一服务热线: 400-066-5552 0512-62890733

无锡分校: 400-066-5552 南京分校: 400-025-6869

合肥分校: 400-0551-806 大连分校: 0411-84603523

郑州分校: 0371-89952388 / 2399

众凯远程网校服务中心: 400-644-9991



众凯教育

2014 年 1 月份管理类联考英语（二）试卷

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)

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have __1__ that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually __2__. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. __3__, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an __4__ of good health.

Of even greater __5__ is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined __6__ body mass index, or BMI. BMI __7__ body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, __8__, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such numerical standards seem __9__, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, __10__ others with a low BMI may be in poor __11__. For example, many collegiate and professional football players __12__ as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a __13__ BMI.

Today we have a(n) __14__ to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes __15__ in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes __16__ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. __17__ very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes towards obesity, __18__ in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity __19__. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign __20__ childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

1. [A] concluded [B] ensured [C] doubted [D] denied

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 2. [A] dangerous | [B] protective | [C] sufficient | [D] troublesome |
| 3. [A] Instead | [B] However | [C] Likewise | [D] Therefore |
| 4. [A] objective | [B] indicator | [C] origin | [D] example |
| 5. [A] impact | [B] relevance | [C] assistance | [D] concern |
| 6. [A] in favor of | [B] in case of | [C] in term of | [D] in respects of |
| 7. [A] equals | [B] determines | [C] measures | [D] modifies |
| 8. [A] in turn | [B] in contrast | [C] in essence | [D] in part |
| 9. [A] complicated | [B] conservative | [C] variable | [D] straightforward |
| 10. [A] so | [B] unless | [C] since | [D] while |
| 11. [A] shape | [B] spirit | [C] balance | [D] taste |
| 12. [A] start | [B] qualify | [C] stay | [D] retire |
| 13. [A] strange | [B] constant | [C] normal | [D] changeable |
| 14. [A] option | [B] tendency | [C] opportunity | [D] reason |
| 15. [A] employed | [B] pictured | [C] imitated | [D] monitored |
| 16. [A] compared | [B] combined | [C] settled | [D] associated |
| 17. [A] Yet | [B] Still | [C] Even | [D] Only |
| 18. [A] despised | [B] ignored | [C] corrected | [D] grounded |
| 19. [A] discussions | [B] businesses | [C] policies | [D] studies |
| 20. [A] against | [B] for | [C] without | [D] with |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four passages. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A. B. C. or D.

Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

TEXT 1

What would you do with \$590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, 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. But if she hopes her new-found lucre will yield lasting feelings of fulfilment, she could do worse than read “Happy Money” by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioural research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars

and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck”. It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason McDonald’s restricts the availability of its popular McRib—a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of “Happy Money” are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors’ policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

21. According to Dunn and Norton, Which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| [A] A rich meal | [B] A special tour |
| [C] a stylish car | [D] A big house |

22. The author’s attitude toward Americans’ watching TV is _____

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| [A] critical | [B] supportive |
| [C] sympathetic | [D] ambiguous |

23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that _____

- [A] popularity usually comes after quality
- [B] consumers are sometimes irrational
- [C] marketing tricks are often effective
- [D] rarity generally increases pleasure

24. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money _____

- [A] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase
- [B] has left much room for readers' criticism
- [C] has predicated a wider income gap in the US
- [D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

25. This text mainly discusses how to _____

- [A] balance feeling good and spending money
- [B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries
- [C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
- [D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

TEXT 2

An article in Scientific American has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect", or "illusory superiority", and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others – all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticised, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation". If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image – which most did – they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those

who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. "I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion," says Epley. "It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves." If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing.

Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves so viscerally – on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray an idealised version of themselves".

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that _____

- [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
- [B] illusory superiority is a baseless effect
- [C] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective
- [D] our need for leadership is unnatural

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's _____

- [A] rapid matching
- [B] intuitive response
- [C] automatic self-defense
- [D] conscious choice

28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to _____

- [A] underestimate their insecurities
- [B] cover up their depressions
- [C] believe in their attractiveness
- [D] oversimplify their illusions

29. The word viscerally (Line 2, Paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to _____

- [A] occasionally
- [B] instinctively
- [C] particularly

[D] aggressively

30. It can be inferred Face book is a self-enhancers paradise because people can _____

- [A] present their dishonest profiles
- [B] withholds their unflattering sides
- [C] define their traditional lifestyles
- [D] share their intellectual pursuits

TEXT 3

The concept of *man versus machine* is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt [during economic downturns and fragile recoveries](#). And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we can't immediately foresee.

When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book [Race Against the Machine](#), by [Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee](#), who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of [The Power of Pull](#) and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be "tightly scripted" and "highly standardized" ones that leave no room for "individual initiative or creativity." In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination "to respond to unexpected events." That's not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe *race against the machine* as *race with the machine*. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, "how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?"

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would _____.
[A]ease the competition of man vs. machine
[B]highlight machines' threat to human jobs
[C]provoke a painful technological revolution
[D]outmode our current economic structure
32. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that _____.
[A]technology is diminishing man's job opportunities
[B]automation is accelerating technological development
[C]certain jobs will remain intact after automation
[D]man will finally win the race against machine
33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often _____.
[A]performed by innovative minds
[B]scripted with an individual style
[C]standardized without a clear target
[D]designed against human creativity
34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed _____.
[A]the predictability of machine behavior in practice
[B]the formula for how work is conducted efficiently
[C]the ways machines replace human labor in modern times
[D]the necessity of human involvement in the workplace
35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?
[A]How to Innovate Our Work Practices
[B]Machines will Replace Human Labor
[C]Can We Win the Race Against Machines
[D]Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

TEXT 4

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if it returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

While the government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed, the very pressing need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away.

36. The author believes that the housing sector_____.

[A]has attracted much attention

- [B]has lost its real value in economy
- [C]shoulders too much responsibility
- [D]involves certain political factors

37. It can be learned that affordable housing has _____.

- [A]suffered government biases
- [B]increased its home supply
- [C]offered spending opportunities
- [D]disappointed the government

38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may _____.

- [A]prepare to reduce housing stock debt
- [B]release a lifted GDP growth forecast
- [C]allow greater government debt for housing
- [D]stop local authorities from building homes

39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would _____.

- [A]lower the costs of registered providers
- [B]relieve the minister of responsibilities
- [C]contribute to funding new developments
- [D]lessen the impact of government interference

40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may _____.

- [A]implement more policies to support housing
- [B]stop generous funding to the housing sector
- [C]renew the affordable housing grants programme
- [D]review the need for large-scale public grants

Part B

Directions:

Read the following test and answer questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the left column. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)**

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery. Rather than portraying landscape, land artists used the physical substance of the land itself as their medium.

The British land artist, typified by Richard Long's piece, was not only more domestically scaled, but a lot quirkier than its American counterpart. Indeed, while you might assume that an exhibition of Land Art would consist only of records of works rather than the works themselves, Long's photograph of his work is the work. Since his "action" is in the past the photograph is its sole embodiment.

That might seem rather an obscure point, but it sets the tone for an exhibition that contains a lot of black-and-white photographs and relatively few natural objects.

Long is Britain's best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle, a perfect ring of purplish rocks from Portishead beach laid out on the gallery floor, represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form. The Boyle Family, on the other hand, stand for its dirty, urban aspect. Comprising artists Mark Boyle and Joan Hills and their children, they recreated random sections of the British landscape on gallery walls. Their Olaf Street Study, a square of brick-strewn waste ground, is one of the few works here to embrace the mundanity that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

Parks feature, particularly in the earlier works, such as John Hilliard's very funny Across the Park, in which a long-haired stroller is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and unwittingly assaulted in a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

Generally however British land artists preferred to get away from towns, gravitating towards landscapes that are traditionally considered beautiful such as the Lake District or the Wiltshire Downs. While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism that the likes of Wordsworth would have readily understood. Derek Jarman's yellow-tinted film Towards Avebury, a collection of long, mostly still shots of the Wiltshire landscape, evokes a tradition of English landscape painting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.

In the case of Hamish Fulton, you can't help feeling that the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay. A typical work, such as Seven Days, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk, with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath. British Land Art as shown in this well selected, but relatively modestly scaled exhibition wasn't about imposing on the landscape, more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art created passing through. It had its origins in the great outdoors, but the results were as gallery-bound as the paintings of Turner and Constable.

	[A]originates from a long walk that the artist took.
41. Stone Circle	[B]illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art
42. Olaf Street Study	[C]reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition
43. Across the Park	[D]represents the elegance of the British land art
44. Towards Avebury	[E]depicts the ordinary side of the British land art
45. Seven Days	[F]embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors
	[G]contains images from different parts of the same photograph

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)**

Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality", says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. When he feels down-say, after giving a bad lecture--he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledge that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

Section IV Writing

47. Directions:

Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him e-mail to

- (1) tell him about your living habits, and

(2) ask for advice about living there

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

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

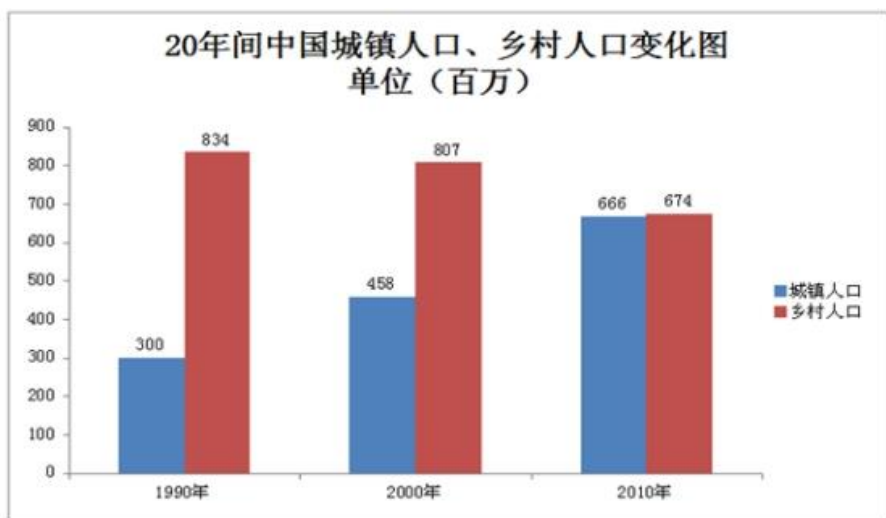
48. Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following bar charts. In your essay, you should

(1) interpret the charts and

(2) give your comments

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



2015 年 1 月份管理类联考英语（二）试卷

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)

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 cling to their phones, even without a 1 on a subway.

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 protection 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, an executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "weird". 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 uneasiness, 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 embarrassed."

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] permit | [B] signal | [C] ticket | [D] record |
| 2. [A] much | [B] little | [C] another | [D] nothing |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 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] judged | [B] fired | [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] turn | [C] take | [D] point |
| 11. [A] violent | [B] mysterious | [C] dangerous | [D] boring |
| 12. [A] bend | [B] resist | [C] hurt | [D] decay |
| 13. [A] conversation | [B] debate | [C] lecture | [D] negotiation |
| 14. [A] trainees | [B] employees | [C] researchers | [D] passengers |
| 15. [A] reveal | [B] choose | [C] design | [D] predict |
| 16. [A] voyage | [B] flight | [C] walk | [D] ride |
| 17. [A] put up | [B] did away | [C] caught up | [D] went through |
| 18. [A] In turn | [B] In fact | [C] In particular | [D] In consequence |
| 19. [A] unless | [B] whereas | [C] since | [D] if |
| 20. [A] funny | [B] simple | [C] logical | [D] rare |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four passages. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A. B. C. or D.

Mark your answers on the **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] 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” (line 4, Para.4) 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 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 insight 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] depressed college students
- [D] missed its original purpose

27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because _____.

- [A] their findings appeal to students
- [B] the recruiting rate has increased
- [C] the problem is solvable
- [D] their approach is costless

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] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

- [C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences
- [D] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources

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 Rakesh Khurana, another professor, 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 a linguist once 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 objective
- [B] less energetic
- [C] more emotional
- [D] less strategic

32. “Team”-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to _____.

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

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

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

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] feel that is enough to make ends meet

- [B] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
- [C] haven't seen the weakness of the market
- [D] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs

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

- [A] shows a general tendency of decline
- [B] is harder to acquire than one year ago
- [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] Obamacare's trouble
- [B] part-timer classification
- [C] insurance though Medicaid
- [D] employment in the US

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 the **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 barrier 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:

In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET. (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-travelled 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

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.

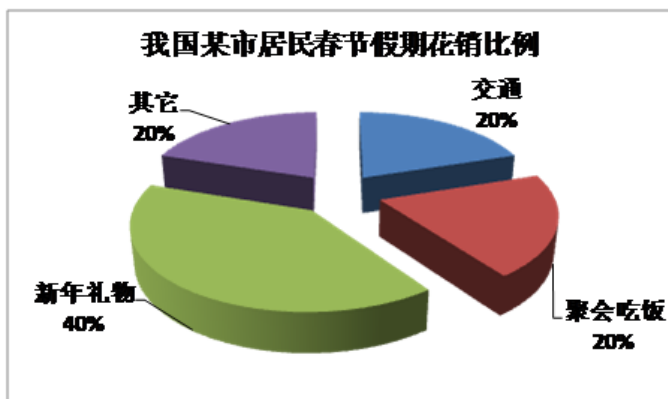
Do not write your address. (10 points)

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. (15 points)



2016 年 12 月份管理类联考英语（二）试卷

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)

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firms work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research & development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of long-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling, with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest — like size, industry, and sales — and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.” The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a long-term view, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. “It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and 20 R&D more than the average,”

said one researcher.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] where | [B] how | [C] why | [D] when |
| 2. [A] In return | [B] In particular | [C] In contrast | [D] In conclusion |
| 3. [A] sufficient | [B] famous | [C] perfect | [D] necessary |
| 4. [A] individualism | [B] realism | [C] optimism | [D] modernism |
| 5. [A] echo | [B] miss | [C] spoil | [D] change |
| 6. [A] imagined | [B] assumed | [C] measured | [D] invented |
| 7. [A] Sure | [B] Odd | [C] Unfortunate | [D] Often |
| 8. [A] headquartered | [B] advertised | [C] overtaxed | [D] divided |
| 9. [A] overstate | [B] summarize | [C] explain | [D] emphasize |
| 10. [A] factors | [B] stages | [C] levels | [D] methods |
| 11. [A] desirable | [B] reliable | [C] sociable | [D] reputable |
| 12. [A] resumed | [B] held | [C] emerged | [D] broke |
| 13. [A] assign | [B] attribute | [C] transfer | [D] compare |
| 14. [A] serious | [B] experienced | [C] ambitious | [D] civilized |
| 15. [A] thus | [B] instead | [C] also | [D] never |
| 16. [A] rapidly | [B] directly | [C] regularly | [D] equally |
| 17. [A] While | [B] Since | [C] After | [D] Until |
| 18. [A] arrives | [B] jumps | [C] hints | [D] strikes |
| 19. [A] share | [B] simplify | [C] rediscover | [D] shape |
| 20. [A] pray for | [B] give away | [C] send out | [D] lean towards |

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

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college.

Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers---but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or -determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but 'we try to gear lessons toward things they are interested in,' said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn—how to think logically through a problem and organize the results—apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers - in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes- for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want-the earlier they learn that have the power to do that - the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to_____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. complete future job training | B. remodel the way of thinking |
| C. formulate logical hypotheses | D. perfect artwork production |

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their _____.

- A. interest
- B. experience
- C. career prospects
- D. academic backgrounds

23. Deboarh Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will_____.

- A. enable students to make big quick money
- B. need improving when students look for jobs
- C. have to be upgraded when new technologies come
- D. help students learn other computer languages

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to _____.

- A. bring forth innovative computer technologies
- B. stay longer in the information technology industry
- C. become better prepared for digitalized world
- D. compete with a future army of programmers

25. The word ‘coax’ (Line 4, Para 6) is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. challenge
- B. persuade
- C. frighten
- D. misguide

Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species’ historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal

government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is_____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. the insistence of private landowners | B. its drastically decreased population |
| C. the underestimate of the grassland acreage | D. a desperate appeal from some biologists |

27. The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it_____.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. was a give-in to governmental pressure | B. would involve fewer agencies in action |
| C. granted less federal regulatory power | D. went against conservation policies |

28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they_____.

- A. agree to pay a sum for compensation
- B. volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
- C. offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
- D. promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is _____.

- A. the federal government
- B. the wildlife agencies
- C. the landowners
- D. the states

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support _____.

- A. the win-win rhetoric
- B. the plan under challenge
- C. environmental groups
- D. industry groups

Text 3

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully. There's never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning-or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication...It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually *inclined* to interruption," Deep reading requires not just time , but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll

manage only goal-focused reading-useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. “The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt,” writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and “we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them.” No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behavior helps us “step outside time's flow” into “soul time.” You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. “Carry a book with you at all times” can actually work, too-providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're “making time to read,” but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because_____.

- A. what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
- B. what people often forget is carrying a book with them
- C. what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
- D. what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

32. The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to_____.

- A. update their to-do lists
- B. make passing time fulfilling
- C. carry their plans through
- D. pursue carefree reading

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps_____.

- A. promote ritualistic reading
- B. encourage the efficiency mind-set
- C. develop online reading habits
- D. achieve immersive reading

34. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if_____.

- A. reading becomes your primary business of the day
- B. all the daily business has been promptly dealt with

- C. you are able to drop back to business after reading
- D. time can be evenly split for reading and business

35. The best title for this text could be_____.

- A. How to Enjoy Easy Reading B. How to Set Reading Goals
- C. How to Find Time Read D. How to Read Extensively

Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, “I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young,” I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.

- A. having a family with children
- B. trying out different lifestyles
- C. working beyond retirement age
- D. setting up a profitable business

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____.

- A. favor a slower life pace
- B. hold an occupation longer
- C. attach importance to pre-marital finance
- D. give priority to childcare outside the home

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____.

- A. depend largely on political preferences
- B. reach almost all aspects of American life
- C. focus on materialistic issues
- D. become increasingly clear

39. Both young and old agree that _____.

- A. good-paying jobs are less available
- B. the old made more life achievements
- C. housing loans today are easy to obtain
- D. getting established is harder for the young

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

- A. He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.
- B. His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
- C. His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
- D. He found a dream job after graduating from college.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)**

- [A] Be silly
- [B] Ask for help
- [C] Notice things
- [D] Express your emotions
- [E] Don't overthink it
- [F] Be easily pleased
- [G] Have fun

Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art — and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn few lessons from them.

41. _____

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviors, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet

and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then — again, like children — move on.

42. _____

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

43. _____

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels.

44. _____

The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with—work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?)—it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

45. _____

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally --which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

47. Directions:

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend, Jack, wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation. Write him a reply to

- 1) thank him ,and
- 2) give your advice.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name Use "Li Ming" instead.

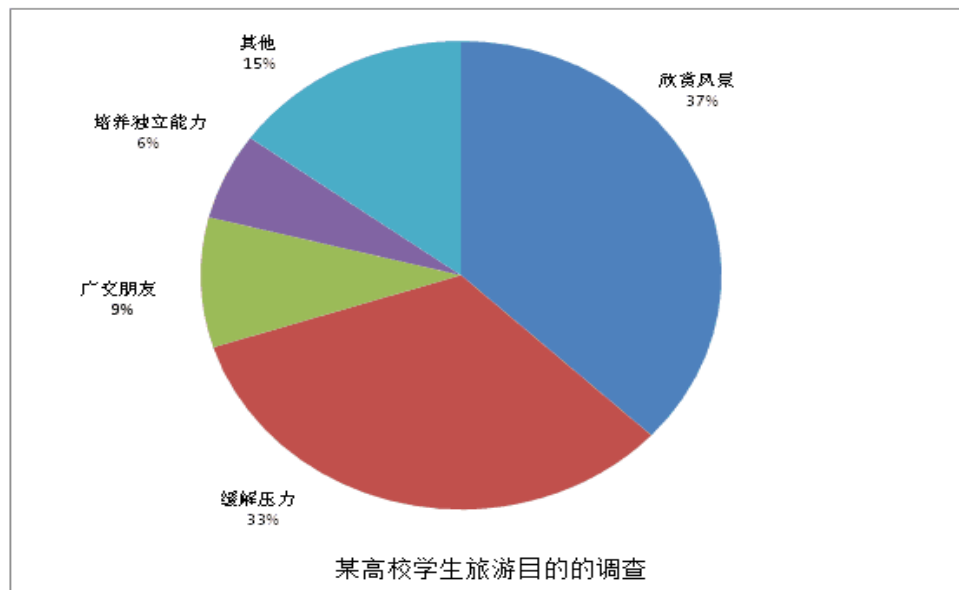
Do not write your address. (10 points)

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

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

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





微信扫一扫
使用题库小程序



关注微信公众平台
收获及时备考资讯



扫描二维码下载
众凯网络课堂APP

关注众凯教育

MBA/EMBA/MEM/MPA/MPAcc/GCT

在职硕士辅导专家

官方网站: <http://www.zkedu.com.cn>

上海 徐汇校区 杨浦校区 莘庄校区

人广校区 浦东校区 中山公园校区

统一服务热线: 400-644-9991 021-62807868

苏州 石路校区 园区校区 昆山校区

吴江校区 新区校区 无锡校区

统一服务热线: 400-066-5552 0512-62890733

无锡分校: 400-066-5552 南京分校: 400-025-6869

合肥分校: 400-0551-806 大连分校: 0411-84603523

郑州分校: 0371-89952388 / 2399

众凯远程网校服务中心: 400-644-9991

 众凯教育