

2009 年-2017 年 管理类联考 英语真题+答案详解



华章 MBA 培训中心

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2009 年—2017 年管理类联考一英语二真题+答案详解（华章教育）

英语篇

2017 年 12 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题+答案解析

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)

Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? Because humans have an inherent need to 1 uncertainty, according to a recent study in Psychological Science. The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will 2 to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will 3.

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested students' willingness to 4 themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one 5 each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would 6 an electric shock when clicked.

Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified; another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified 7 left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would 8. Subsequent experiments reproduced this effect with other stimuli, 9 the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

The drive to 10 is deeply rooted in humans, much the same as the basic drives for 11 or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago. Curiosity is often considered a good instinct—it can 12 new scientific advances, for instance—but sometimes such 13 can backfire. The insight that curiosity can drive you to do 14 things is a profound one. Unhealthy curiosity is possible to 15, however. In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to 16 how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to 17 to see such an image. These results suggest that imagining the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor. Thinking about long-term 20 is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity," Hsee says. In other words, don't read online comments.

1. A. resolve	B. protect	C. discuss	D. ignore
2. A. refuse	B. wait	C. seek	D. regret
3. A. rise	B. last	C. mislead	D. hurt
4. A. alert	B. tie	C. expose	D. treat
5. A. message	B. trial	C. review	D. concept
6. A. remove	B. weaken	C. deliver	D. interrupt
7. A. Unless	B. If	C. Though	D. When
8. A. happen	B. continue	C. disappear	D. change
9. A. rather than	B. such as	C. regardless of	D. owing to
10. A. disagree	B. forgive	C. forget	D. discover
11. A. pay	B. marriage	C. food	D. schooling
12. A. begin with	B. rest on	C. learn from	D. lead to
13. A. withdrawal	B. inquiry	C. persistence	D. diligence
14. A. self-destructive	B. self-reliant	C. self-evident	D. self-deceptive
15. A. resist	B. define	C. replace	D. trace
16. A. predict	B. overlook	C. design	D. conceal
17. A. remember	B. choose	C. promise	D. pretend
18. A. relief	B. plan	C. outcome	D. duty
19. A. whether	B. why	C. where	D. how
20. A. limitations	B. investments	C. strategies	D. consequences

1. A

解析：句首作者提出疑问，“为什么人们会读互联网的负面评论和明显很让人伤心的其它事情呢？”随后作者给出答案，“因为人们都有___不确定性的内在需求”。[A]解决[B]保护[C]讨论[D]忽视，根据动宾搭配关系，解决不确定性搭配合理。

2. C

解析：本题考查动介词搭配。根据原文语境，需要选择一个动词和后面的“to”连用。[A]拒绝做...[B]等待做...[C]寻求，力求做...[D]后悔做...结合文意“人们要___ 满足他们的好奇心”来判断，正选为[C]寻求，力求做。

3. D

解析：根据原文语境，“painful, uncertainty”均为消极词汇。

4. C

解析：固定搭配考查。根据原文语境，考查短语___ sb to sth 意为“让某人承受某事”。因此，C选项为正选。

5. B

解析：根据上文，第二段句首提到 in a series of four experiments,说明是在“实验”的语境。结合四个选项，[A]信息[B]实验[C]复习[D]观念，只有 B 选项和段落语境相符合。因此为正选。

6. C

解析：动宾搭配。结合语境，“当点击的时候，一半的钢笔会___电流。”根据动宾搭配，本题需

要一个动词来搭配电流，考查四个选项，[A]移除[B]削弱[C]传递[D]打扰 A 选项更符合语境。

7. D

解析：时间状语的考查。结合语境，“___被独自留在房间，学生会...” ,因此，这是一个非常明显的时间状语从句。正选为 D.

8. A

解析：动词辨析。结合原文语境，由 who 引导的定语从句修饰前面的学生，而在定语从句中，又出现由 what 引导的宾语从句。结合宾语从句的含义，“知道接下来会发生什么”更符合语境。

9. B

解析：结合语境，后面语境为并列关系，因此此题应填举例子。B 为正选。

10. D

解析：Discover 与上文中的 Curiosity 相对应。

11. C

解析：本词与后文的 Basic drives 的详细说明。与 shelter 一样都属于人类的基本需求。

12. D

解析：破折号的内容是对前文 instinct 的解释。说明这种本能能够促进新的科学发展，属于因果关系。

13. B

解析：跟前文的 drives 相对应。

14. A

解析：本题与前文的 backfire 相对应，都属于贬义词。

15. A

解析：从后文的试验中，参与者应该被鼓励参与，因此跟前文的坚持相对应。

16. A

解析：通过后文的 after 能看出这个事情并没有发生，因此填预测。

17. B

解析：动宾搭配。

18: C

解析：of 引导的后置定语。由一个人的好奇心所带来的结果。

19: A

解析：whether 引导宾语从句。

20: D

解析：关联对应，对应 18 题的 outcome.

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to

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give his students a better future.

Mr.Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype, that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightly so.

But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all -and the subtle devaluing of anything less-misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of_____.

- A. mechanical memorization
- B. academic training
- C. practical ability
- D. pioneering spirit

22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who_____.

- A. are financially disadvantaged
- B. are not academically successful
- C. have a stereotyped mind
- D. have no career motivation

23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates_____.

- A. are entitled to more "educational privileges"
- B. are reluctant to work in manufacturing

- C. used to have more job opportunities
D. used to have big financial concerns
24. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all_____.
A. helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs
B. may narrow the gap in working-class jobs
C. is expected to yield a better-trained workforce
D. indicates the overvaluing of higher education
25. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as_____.
A. supportive
B. disappointed
C. tolerant
D. cautious

解析:

21. 答案 C practical ability

这是一道细节题,根据题干关键词可定位至第二段最后一句话,意思是“什么时候这种观点变得可接受了呢?学生应该能够说出美国第十三任总统的名字,但是却完全对坏了的自行车链束手无策”。从作者使用问句的形式就可判断出作者并不接受这种观点,即学生只学会书本上的知识而不具备实际能力。再结合上一句话即本段第二句话,Mr Koziatek 是 New Hampshire 高中的一名老师,在这所学校,学习不只是书本上的知识,或者是为了考试,也不是为了机械化的记忆,而是为了实际的技能。能看出,作者认为学生们缺少的是实际技能,所以答案是 C practical ability.

22. 答案 B are not academically successful

这是一道具体细节题,根据题干关键词职业教育对孩子存在的偏见可定位至第四段最后一句,意思是“在很多职业化教育的学校中,有这样一种老套的思想,那就是,职业教育是针对那些在学术上不能成功的那些孩子的。”根据这句话可确定答案就是 B are not academically successful。其他选项均不符合文意。

23. 答案 C used to have more job opportunities

这是一道细节推断题,根据题干第五段和 high school graduates 回到原文定位致第五段第三句,说到美国经济曾经提供给高中毕业生的那种 the job security 已经在很大程度上 evaporated 也就是消失了,那说明过去的时候高中毕业生是有职业安全感的,故选 C,其他选项都不在定位处,可以排除。

24. 答案 D indicate the overvaluing of higher education

这是一道事实细节题,根据题干内容“the headlong push”找到出处是第六段开头 But 后,发现后面还有一个 and... 和其并列,所以主要关注对这两部分的评价,后面有明显的标点:冒号出现,冒号后说 that is not the only thing the American economy needs. 可以看出这句话对前面的否定,选项中只有 D 选项动词 overvalue 是负面词,而且提到主题词 education。故选 D。这道题最适合用感情色彩来排除与 D 相反的其他三个选项。

25. 答案 A supportive

这是一道态度题,放在最末的态度题更倾向于到最后一段找答案。通过定位词 Koziatek's school 看到最后一段也确实提到了,说它是一个 wake-up call。也就是在唤醒人们教育不应该是统一的形式,这样会 overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts,也就是忽视人才的差异性。所以可以看出作者是支持的态度。

Text2

While fossil fuels- coal, oil, gas- still generate roughly 85 percent of the world's energy supply, it's clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted Business to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the stories about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US ,reported the US Energy Information Administration.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels - especially coal - as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source, But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation - and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

The question "what happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage-capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there's a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up perhaps: just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does-or doesn't do- to promote alternative energy may mean less and less a time of a global shift in thought.

26. The word "plummeting"(Line 3,Para.2) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. stabilizing
- B. changing
- C. falling
- D. rising

27. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America _____

- A. is progressing notably
- B. is as extensive as in Europe

- C. faces many challenges
- D. has proved to be impractical

28. It can be learned that in Iowa,

_____.

- A. wind is a widely used energy source
- B. wind energy has replaced fossil fuels
- C. tech giants are investing in clean energy
- D. there is a shortage of clean energy supply

29. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6?

- A. Its application has boosted battery storage.
- B. It is commonly used in car manufacturing.
- C. Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.
- D. Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy _____.

- A. will bring the US closer to other countries
- B. will accelerate global environmental change
- C. is not really encouraged by the US government
- D. is not competitive enough with regard to its cost

解析:

26. 答案 C falling

这是一道词义句意题，要想知道 plummeting 的意思，首先要回到原文找线索，即 plummeting 所在的句子以及上下句，由原文可知，plummeting 所在句子是在说现在例如风能和太阳能这样的可再生资源的的问题，plummeting 是修饰可再生资源的价格的，接着二段最后一句就在用具体数字来证明可再生资源的成本在下降，如太阳能成本下降了百分之八十，风能也降到三分之一，由此可知，可再生资源的成本在下降，plummeting 的含义是下降的意思。所以选择 C falling。

27. 答案 A is progressing notably

这是一道具体细节题，根据题干关键词定位至第三段第三句及第四句，意思是“在中国和欧洲等国家已经领先时，美国也在见证着巨大的改变。根据美国能源信息局报道，三月份，美国首次使用风能和太阳能产生了超过百分之十以上的能源。”这足以说明在美国，可再生能源的使用正在取得显著地进步。所以答案是 A。

28. 答案 A wind is a widely used energy source

这是一道细节推断题，根据题干关键词定位至第四段第三句，在爱荷华州，风力涡轮机点缀着这个州并提供了此州百分之三十六的电能，并且还吸引了像微软这样的科技巨头公司。因此可判断，在爱荷华州，风能是一种广泛使用的能源。所以答案是 A。

29. 答案 C its continuous supply is becoming a reality

这是一道是非细节题，根据题干给出的段落位置，5-6 两段和主题词 clean energy，回到原文的第 5-6 段，这两段都不长，第五段出现了 But 后讲到电池容量的提升 a boost in the storage，与 A 选项不符，并不是因果关系，故排除；B 选项说道广泛用在制造业也不符合原文第六段第一句；而 D 选项和原文第六段最

后一句是语义相反的，故也排除；正确选项 C 是和这句话语义一致的，也是和全文主题一致的，故为正确答案。

30. 答案 C is not really encouraged by the US government

这是一道细节推断题，题干问“根据最后一段可以推断出来可再生能源怎么了”，回到原文最后一段第一句就表明尽管还有很长一段路要走，可再生能源发展的趋势在增强。后面也提到改变的节奏在加快，对 slowing 气候变化有 meaningful effect，所以可以看出 B 选项 accelerate... 是不对的，D 选项中提到的价格不具有竞争力不在本段当中，也应排除。剩下的两个选项都提到了美国，就应该重点看最后一句，最后一句提到华盛顿政府做或不做什么 may mean less and less... 所以可以看出美国不应该是和其他国家更近，排除 A，所以选 C，美国不是真正支持可再生能源的。

Text 3

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing —Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops of owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them — and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce whe

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its_____。

- A. digital products
- B. user information
- C. physical assets
- D. quality service

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may_____
- A. worsen political disputes
 - B. mess up customer records
 - C. pose a risk to Facebook users
 - D. mislead the European commission
33. According to the author, competition law_____
- A. should serve the new market powers
 - B. may worsen the economic imbalance
 - C. should not provide just one legal solution
 - D. cannot keep pace with the changing market
34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because_____
- A. they are no defined as customers
 - B. they are not financially reliable
 - C. these services are generally digital
 - D. the services are paid for by advertisers
35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate_____
- A. a win-win business model between digital giants
 - B. a typical competition pattern among digital giants
 - C. the benefits provided for digital giants' customers
 - D. the relationship between digital giants and their users

解析:

31. 答案 [B] user information

解析: 细节题。根据题干信息定位到第一段第二句。该句提到两年前 Facebook 花了更多的钱获得了 WhatsApp 的信息服务。接着提到 WhatsApp 提供给 Facebook 的是关于其用户的朋友圈以及社会生活等具体精炼的信息。由此可知, B 项为正确答案。

32. 答案 [C] pose a risk to Facebook users

解析: 细节题。根据题干关键词 linking the phone number 定位第二段第一句。该句提到 Facebook 向欧洲委员会承诺不会把用户的电话号与 Facebook 的身份认证连系到一起, 但是协议通过之后 Facebook 立马失信。接下来提到“甚至都不清楚信息里面都有什么, 也不知谁发的消息, 发送的目的又是什么”。因此, 可能会给用户造成风险。因此 C 项符合文意。

33. 答案 [D] cannot keep pace with the changing market

解析: 细节题。根据题干关键词 competition law 定位到第三段第一句。该句指出“竞争法似乎成为解决这些不平等权力的唯一办法, 但是此法案太过笨拙”。下一句提到“一方面, 相比于数据经济变化的速度, 此法案发展是非常缓慢的”。由此可知, 该法案跟不上当前市场变化的步伐。因此

D 项为正确答案。

34. 答案 [D] the services are paid for by advertisers.

解析：根据题目中的 because 可确定为因果细节题。题干中的信息出现在第三段后半部分，是题目中的原词 competition law as presently interpreted，而原因在其后面的句子。下文写到，the users of their services are not，读到这里的 not，一定要找而是谁。继续读下一句，That would be the people who buy advertising from them...，与选项对应，可得出 [D] the services are paid for by advertisers。

35. 答案 [D] the relationship between digital giants and their users.

解析：根据题目中 is used to illustrate 可判断为例证题，要找到 the ants analogy 论据所证明的论点；论点在论据之前，因此先找到论据 the ants analogy，再找到论据前的论点句。所以本题定位到最后一段的第一句，The product ...is data, and we...convert our lives to data...。此句中，data 即 digital giants, we 即 users。因此答案为 [D] the relationship between digital giants and their users。

Text 4

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of “deep work” - the ability to focus without distraction.

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work - be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a “journalistic” approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

Newport also recommends “deep scheduling” to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time. “At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor’s appointment or important meeting,” he writes.

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you priorities your day-in-particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it come to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, “be lazy.”

“Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body...[idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done,” he argues.

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When

our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

“What people don’t realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain.” says Pillay.

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to _____

- A. seize every minute to work
- B. list you immediate tasks
- C. make specific daily plans
- D. Keep to your focus time

37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that

- A. students are hardly motivated by monthly goals
- B. detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected
- C. distractions may actually increase efficiency
- D. daily schedules are indispensable to studying

38. According to Newport, idleness is _____ -

- A. a desirable mental state for busy people
- B. a major contributor to physical health
- C. an effective way to save time and energy
- D. an essential factor in accomplishing any work

39. Pillay believes that our brain’s shift between being focused and unfocused _____

- A. can bring about greater efficiency
- B. can result in psychological well-being
- C. is driven by task urgency
- D. is aimed at better balance in work

40. This text is mainly about _____

- A. approaches to getting more done in less time
- B. Ways to relieve the tension of busy life
- C. The key to eliminating distractions
- D. The cause of the lack of focus time

解析：

36. 答案 [D] keep to your focus time

解析：细节题。根据题干的 mastering the art of deep work 定位到第二段首句。该句指出“有很多种掌握深度工作的方法-不论是专注于指定工作时长时间的后退，或者养成惯例，还是当你一天有闲暇之余采用纪实的方式捕捉深度工作的瞬间”。接着提到“不论是那种方式，关键在于确定你的专注力时间长度并保持专注”。由此可知，D 项为正确答案。

37. 答案 [B] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

解析：例证题。根据题干时间信息 1980s 以及 Harford 定位到第四段与第五段。第四段首句指出另一种短时间做更多事情的方法是反思怎么才能优先处理好你的一天-特别是制作我们待办事项的方法。接着作者举例大学生们分成小组每天做各种详细复杂的任务。第五段首句用 while 画风一转，表示这种复杂的任务让学生们感到消极，并表示工作中难免会分散注意力，这将影响日常待办事项的效率。可知，作者用反面例子来论证观点，即复杂的计划可能没有像期望的那样有效果。故选 B 项。

38. 答案 [D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work.

解析：根据题目 Newport 得出本题目为细节题中的文中人物观点题。根据题干中的 idleness 可定位到倒数第三段，idleness is not，读到这里依然需要看下文，下面提到 it is as...as..., is necessary to getting any work done。再对应选项，可直接选出 [D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work。

39. 答案 [A] can bring about greater efficiency.

解析：根据题目中的 Pillay believes 可得出本题目为细节题中的文中人物观点题。根据题目中的信息，可以定位到倒数第二段最后一句，明确指出 they tend to be more efficient。然后对应选项得出 [A] can bring about greater efficiency。

40. 答案 [A] approaches to getting more done in less time.

解析：根据题目的 mainly about 可知为文章主旨题，首先可以通过题目的复现内容找与文章主旨有关的词汇，题目中反复出现了 focus 内容，可判断与人们的注意力有。其次，文章主旨一般在开篇第一段或第二段会出现，第一段引用 Cal Newport 的观点指出 focus without distraction 话题，第二段就提到了主题 approaches to mastering the art of deep work，此刻主题已明确，并且第四段有明显的证明 another approach。所以本题选 [A] approaches to getting more done in less time。

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.

- A. Be present
- B. Just say it
- C. Ask for an opinion
- D. Find the " me too " s
- E. Name, places, things
- F. skip the small talk
- G. Pay a unique compliment

Five ways to make conversation with anyone

Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link. You meet new people every day: the grocery worker, the cab driver, new people at work or the security guard at the door. Simply starting a conversation with them will form a link. Here are five simple ways that you can make the fit move and start a conversation with strangers.

41. _____

Suppose you are in a room with someone you don't know and something within you says "I want to talk with this person"-this is something that mostly happens with all of us. You wanted to say something-the first word-but it just won't come out, it feels like it is stuck somewhere. I know the feeling and here is my advice: just get it out. Just think: what is the worst that could happen? They won't talk with you? Well, they are not talking you now! I truly believe that once you get that first word out everything will just flow. I truly believe that once you get that first word out everything else will just flow. So keep it simple "hi", "hey" or "hello"-do the best you can to gather all of the enthusiasm and energy you can, put on a big smile and say "hi".

42. _____

It's a problem all of us face; you have limited time with the person that you want to talk with and you want to make this talk memorable. Honestly, if we got stuck in the rut of "hi", "hello", "how are you?" and "what's going on?", you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation that can make it so memorable. So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.

43. _____

When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. When you start conversation from there and then move outwards, you'll find all of a sudden that the conversation becomes a lot easier.

44. _____

Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy on their phone, and if you ask for their attention you get the response "I can multitask". So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. Make eye contact. Trust me, eye contact is where all the magic happens. When you make eye contact, you can feel the conversation.

45. _____

You all came into a conversation where you first met the person, but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their name. Isn't that awkward! So, remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to. the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate-whatever you talk about. When you remember such things you can automatically become investor in their well being. So they feel a responsibility to you to keep that relationship going.

That's it. Five amazing ways that you can make conversation with almost anyone. Every person is a

really good book to read ,or to have a conversation with!

解析：

41.选 B。该小标题需要涵盖三段内容。第一段开始说到你想跟陌生人说话，但是“it just won't come out”，提到说话说不出来，随后直接出现我的建议“My advice: just get it out”，即去说。所以选 B: Just say it 去说

42, 选 F。该小标题下第一段第一句话就说了你时间有限“you have limited time”，然后说到如果陷到寒暄当中“hi, hello, how are you, what is going on”会让对话没法令人印象深刻。下一段“So”表明结论，去问更多个人问题“personal questions”，所以选 F: Skip the small talk 跳过寒暄

43.选 D。第一句话就说到了第一次交谈要找到共同点“have in common”，从这个共同点“that point”来开展对话“build the conversation”，所以选 D: find the “me too” s 找到共同点

44.选 A。第一段先举例，说你跟人讲心事时，别人分心干别的。然后下一段“So”表明结论，人家跟你沟通，你要全心投入“wholeheartedly”。所以选 A: Be Present, 在现场，也就是要专注的意思。

45, 选 E。第一句话就提到了忘记只见过一面的人的名字“name”。“So”后面又提到回忆地点“places”和好坏的事情“things”等细节，所以选 E: Name, places, things

Section III Translation

46.Directions:

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

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks “astronaut” but quickly adds “scientist” to the list and selects it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. And so he reads—everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a “no reading policy” at the dinner table.

That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet—not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. “Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore”, Gates says.

【真题译文 华章提供】：

一个五年级的学生收到一份家庭作业：即从一系列职业中选择自己未来的职业道路。他勾划了“宇航员”，但很快由将“科学家”添加到列表中，并也将其选中。这个男孩相信，如果他读得足够多，他就可以探索尽可能多的他喜欢的职业道路。所以他读书广泛——从百科全书到科幻小说。他读得如此投入，以至于他的父母不得不制定一个：在餐桌上的“不读书政策”。

那个男孩就是比尔盖茨，他没有停止阅读，甚至在他成为这个星球上最成功的人士之一后，仍旧没有停下来。现在，他的阅读材料已经不再是科幻小说和工具书了：最近据他所说，他一年内至少读了 50 本非科幻小说。比尔盖茨选择非科幻小说类书籍，

是因为这类书籍解释了世界是如何运作的。“每本书都开辟了新的知识探索渠道。”盖茨说。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.

Directions:

Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit Professor Smith. Write him an email to

- 1) Apologize and explain the situation, and
- 2) Suggest a future meeting

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Dear Prof. Smith,

I am sorry to tell you that I have to cancel my travel plan to your city for some reasons, thus I am afraid that I couldn't visit you according to the due course. So I am writing for the purpose of extending my sincere apology to you.

Actually, I miss you very much, but I received a notice suddenly that I have to attend an exam if I would love to apply for an opportunity for further study abroad. Nevertheless I haven't prepared for it very well. Hence I have to spend more time and energy on it.

Please accept my heartfelt apology again! I am really sorry for any inconvenience I caused. And I am honorable to ask if I could make another appointment with you. I am looking forward to your response at your earliest convenience. Regards !

Yours faithfully,
Li Ming

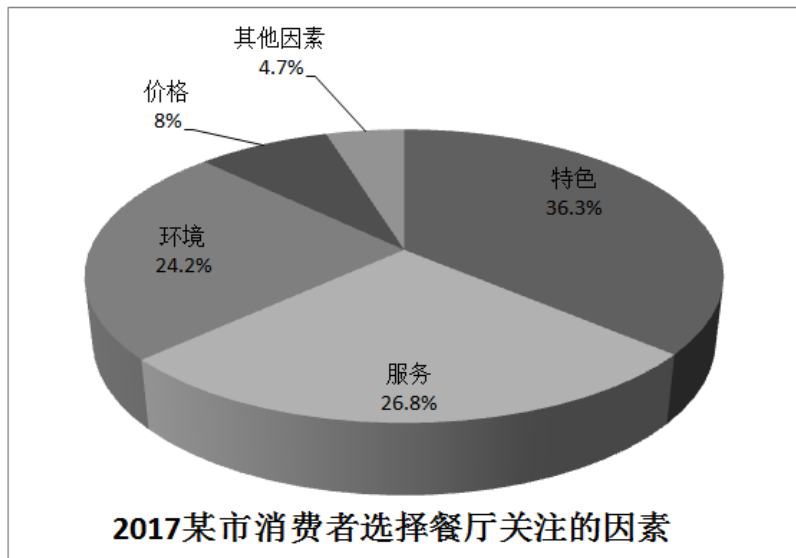
Part B

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. (15 points)



参考范文：

The pie chart above evidently illustrates various target elements in terms of consumers' choosing restaurants in a certain city in 2017. To be specific, distinguishing feature took a lion's share, accounting for approximately 36.3%. While service and surroundings made up around 26.8% and 24.2% respectively. However, the least proportions were price and other factors, occupying roughly 8% and 4.7%.

What triggers this phenomenon? Maybe at least two reasons can be identified to contribute to this matter. But the most important is that along with the development of economy, people's living standards have been improved remarkably, as a consequence of which, an increasing amount of individuals focus on superior service and favorable surroundings when they choose restaurants rather than price. Simultaneously, there is another essential factor that after resolving the issue of food and clothing, quite a few consumers' food conception has transformed dramatically, to the extent that they increasingly pursue spiritual consumption, which should be also taken into account.

Based on what has been discussed above: a conclusion can be drawn safely that more up-scale food services will be prevailing in modern food market. And it is predictable that those restaurants with favorable service: distinctive features and excellent circumstances will be beloved by more customers in some years ahead. However, it is advisable for the public to consume rationally, avoiding extravagance and waste.

2016 年 12 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题

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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work, and today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2: A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

A different, less paranoid, and not mutually exclusive 3 holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6, today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for 7 Americans. Also, some research suggests that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction 9 poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Another study shows that people are often happier at work than in their free time. Perhaps this is why many 10 about the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with malaise. Such visions are based on the 12 of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the 13 of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the 15 of work may be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a squandering of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway who has written about a world without work. "Global surveys find that the vast majority of people are unhappy at work."

These days, because leisure time is relatively 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel 18," Danaher says, adding, "In a world in which I don't have to work,

I might feel rather different” —perhaps different enough to throw himself 19 a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A]boasting | [B]. denying | [C].ensuring | [D]warning |
| 2. [A]instability | [B].inequality | [C].unreliability | [D].uncertainty |
| 3. [A]policy | [B]guideline | [C].resolution | [D]prediction |
| 4. [A]characterized | [B]divided | [C] balanced | [D]measured |
| 5. [A]wisdom | [B]meaning | [C] glory | [D]freedom |
| 6. [A]instead | [B] indeed | [C] thus | [D]nevertheless |
| 7. [A]rich | [B]urban | [C] working | [D]educated |
| 8. [A]explanation | [B]requirement | [C] compensation | [D]substitute |
| 9. [A] under | [B] beyond | [C] alongside | [D]among |
| 10. [A] leave behind | [B]make up | [C] worry about | [D]set aside |
| 11.[A]statistically | [B]occasionally | [C] necessarily | [D]econonically |
| 12. [A] chances | [B]downsides | [C] benefits | [D]principles |
| 13. [A] absence | [B]height | [C] face | [D]course |
| 14.[A] disturb | [B] restore | [C] exclude | [D]field |
| 15. [A] model | [B] practice | [C] virtue | [D]hardship |
| 16. [A] tricky | [B] lengthy | [C] mysterious | [D]scarce |
| 17.[A]demands | [B] standards | [C] qualities | [D]threats |
| 18. [A]ignored | [B] tired | [C] confused | [D]starved |
| 19. [A]off | [B] against | [C] behind | [D] into |
| 20. [A]technological | [B] professional | [C] educational | [D] interpersonal |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Every Saturday morning at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun Phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley’s world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Parkrun is succeeding where London’s Olympic “legacy” is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Fames would be to lever a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012 – but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupols doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen

among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to “inspire a generation.” The success of Parkrun offers answers.

Parkrun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally “grassroots” concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods – making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

21 According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has _

- A created many jobs
- B gained great popularity
- C become an official festival
- D strengthened community ties

22 The author believes that London’s Olympic “legacy” has failed to _

- A boost population growth
- B promote sport participation
- C improve the city’s image
- D increase sport hours in schools

23 Parkrun is different from Olympics games in that it _

- A aims at discovering talents
- B focus on mass competition
- C does not attract first-timers
- D does not emphasize elitism

24 With regard to mass sports, the author holds that governments should _

- A increase funds for sports clubs
- B supervise local sports associations
- C invest in public sports facilities
- D organize “grassroots” sports event

25 The author’s attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is _

- A critical
- B tolerant
- C uncertain
- D sympathetic

Text 2

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use "tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s.

In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasised, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way.

This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to

- [A] absorb user attention
- [B] increase work efficiency
- [C] simplify routine matters
- [D] better interpersonal relations

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices

- [A] takes away babies' appetite
- [B] distract children's attention
- [C] reduces mother-child communication
- [D] slows down babies' verbal development

28. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" to show that---

- [A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
- [B] parents need to respond to children's emotional need

- [C] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
 [D] children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood
29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to
- [A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies
 [B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year
 [C] remain concerned about kids' use of screens
 [D] ensure constant interaction with their children
30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may---
- [A] make their parents more creative
 [B] give their parents some free time
 [C] help them with their homework
 [D] help them become more attentive

Text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line", whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or a lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits – in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes – all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choice. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that _____.

- [A] they think it academically misleading
 [B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college

- [C] it feels strange to do differently from others
 [D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses
32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps _____.
 [A] keep students from being unrealistic
 [B] lower risks in choosing careers
 [C] ease freshmen's financial burdens
 [D] relieve freshmen of pressures
33. The word "acclimation" (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.
 [A] adaptation
 [B] application
 [C] motivation
 [D] competition
34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them _____.
 [A] avoid academic failures
 [B] establish long-term goals
 [C] switch to another college
 [D] decide on the right major
35. The most suitable title for this text would be _____.
 [A] In Favor the GAP Year
 [B] The ABCs of the GCP Year
 [C] The GCP Year Comes Back
 [D] The GCP Year: A Dilemma

Text 4

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires-nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work-such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep-that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

"It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country," he says. "We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, 'Wait a minute, is this OK?' Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?"

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change-how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to

conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

"The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways," he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited."

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado.

But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

"We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire," Balch says. "It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."

36 More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they _____

- A. Exhausted unprecedented management efforts
- B. Consumed a record-high percentage of budget
- C. Severely damaged the ecology of western states
- D. Caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure

37 Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to _____

- A. raise more funds for fire-prone areas
- B. avoid the redirection of federal money
- C. find wildfire-free parts of the landscape
- D. Guarantee safer spending of public funds

38 While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that _____

- A. public debates have not settled yet
- B. fire-fighting conditions are improving
- C. Other factors should not be overlooked
- D. A shift in the view of fire has taken place

39 The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to _____

- A. Discover the fundamental makeup of nature
- B. Explore the mechanism of the human systems
- C. Maximize the role of landscape in human life
- D. Understand the interrelations of man and nature

40 Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should _____

- A. do away with
- B. Come to terms with
- C. Pay a price for
- D. Keep away from

Part B

Directions: You are going to read an article, then decide to match the sentences from A, B, C, D, E, F, G with the first five parts of a sentence. There are two extra choices left. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly, from Donald Trump “We don’t make anything anymore” he told Fox News, While defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

But there is also a different way to look at the data.

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: Instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every year. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place. Other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers and upward pressure on wages. “They’re harder to find and they have job offers,” says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm. “They” may be coming [into the workforce], but they’ve been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing.” Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father co-founded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers. Five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he’s trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It’s his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. “I love working with tools. I love creating,” he says.

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials “remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession,” says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

The 2008-09 recession was another blow. And advances in computing and robotics offer new ways for factory owners to increase productivity using fewer workers. “The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill,” says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College an hour from Grand Rapids. “There’s enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don’t need to have much skill. It’s that gap in between, and that’s where the problem is.”

When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Electricians, plumbers, and pipe fitters are in short supply across Michigan and elsewhere; vocational schools and

union-run apprenticeships aren't keeping pace with demand and older tradespeople are leaving the workforce. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

"The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College an hour from Grand Rapids. "There's enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

Ms. Parks of Grand Rapids Community College points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. "Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives," she says.

	[A]says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working tools.
41. Jay Dunwell	[B]points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don' t need skill.
42. Jason Stenquist	[C]points out that US doesn' t manufacture anything anymore.
43. Birgit Klohs	[D]believes that it is important to keep a close on the age of his workers.
44. Rob Spohr	[D]says that for factory owners, workers are harder to XXX find because of stiff competition.
45. Julie Parks	[E]points out that a work/life balance can XXX young people into manufacturing.
	[G]says that the manufacturing recession is to XXX for the lay- off of the young people' s parents.

Section III Translation

Directions: In this section there is a passage in English. Translate it into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realised I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is one of my favorite activities. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream -- I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course "Fashion Media & Promotion."

Section IV Writing

Part A

Directions: Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

- 1) accept the invitation, and
- 2) introduce the key points of your presentation.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

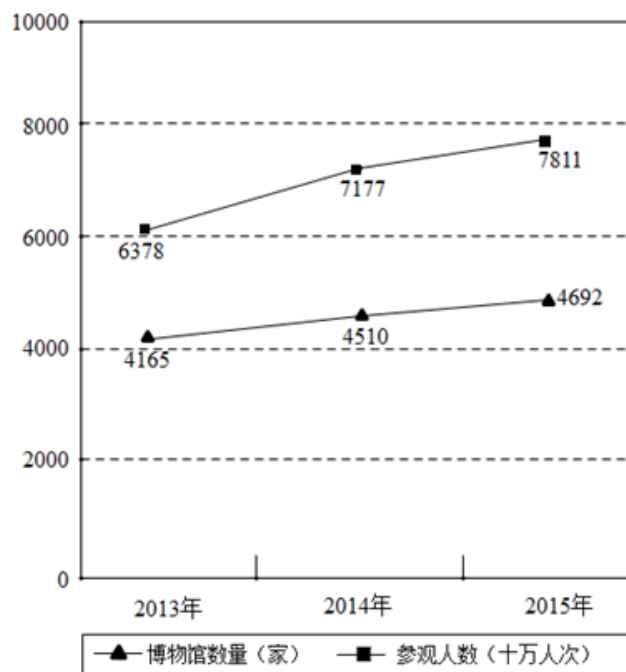
Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

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. (15 points)



2013-2015 年我国博物馆数量和参观人数

2016 年 12 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题答案及解析

Section I Use of English

1、【答案】[C] warning

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。首句说：人们几个世纪以来一直在思索没有工作的未来。该句含义为：现在也是如此，学者们再次_____技术正在取代人类劳动。从句为负向，故首先排除 boasting 吹嘘，ensuring 确保。Denying 否认与首句中心句相冲突，故答案为 warning 警告，语义逻辑通顺。

2、【答案】[A] inequality

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。该句含义为：“一些人认为即将来临的不用工作的世界通过_____来定义。少数的富人拥有所有的财富，而大多数人则在一片贫穷的荒芜之地中挣扎着生存。”后一句话为对前一句的解释，所以这是一个不平等的世界，选 inequality 不平等。

3、【答案】[D] prediction

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。该句含义为：一个不同的，而并不相互排斥的_____认为未来将成为一面不同类别的荒芜之地。此处，prediction（预测）呼应了文中 future（未来），为最佳选项，且代入原文语义通顺。Policy 政策，guideline 指导方针，resolution 决心，在此处都不符合题意。

4、【答案】[A] characterized

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。前文说一种与众不同的荒芜之地，one 为同位语补充说明荒地特征。该句含义为：未来将成为一面不同类别的荒芜之地，一个以漫无目的性_____的荒芜之地。Be characterized by 以……为特征，此处 purposelessness（漫无目的）的确是一种特征，故该选项为正确答案。Divide 分割，measure 测量，balance 平衡，均语义不通。

5、【答案】[B] meaning

【解析】此处考察词义辨析及词义复现。该句含义为：没有工作给生活赋予_____，人们只会变得懒惰而消沉。前面讲到 purposelessness（漫无目的），所以此处应为其反义词，即“目的，目标”。只有 B 选项 meaning（意义），含义最为接近，语义最通顺。Wisdom 智慧，glory 光荣，freedom 自由，和文章主题关联不大，故答案为 B 选项 meaning。

6、【答案】[B] Indeed

【解析】此处考察句间的逻辑关系问题。空格处需要填一个副词，表明两个句子之间的逻辑关系。空格前 Without jobs to give their lives meaning, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 没有工作给他们的生活意义，人就会变得懒惰和沮丧。空格后说，today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. 现今的没有就业的人生活也不开心。所以两个句子之间是一种顺接的递进关系，因此 indeed，表示的确如此。A. Instead 相反的，表转折。C.. Thus 因此，表因果关系 D. Nevertheless 然而表转折关系。因此正确答案为 B 选项。

7、【答案】[C] working

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【解析】此处考察上下语义关系。上文指出，One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for ____ Americans. 一项盖洛普调查机构的民调发现，20%的失业已经有至少一年的美国人会患抑郁，这个数字是____ 美国人的两倍。现今的没有就业的人生活也不开心，上下文讨论的有无工作以及人的精神生活问题，因此，working 有工作的符合上下语义。A.rich 富有的 B.urban 城市的 D.educated 受教育的都不符合语义，故要排除。因此正确答案为 C 选项。

8、【答案】[A] explanation

【解析】此处考察上下语义问题。上下句子间是一种并列递进关系，that the ____ for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction among poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs 上文指出失业已经有至少一年的美国人被报告患有抑郁，这个解释同样也进一步解释了这种结果的影响，所以选择 explanation.

9、【答案】[D] among

【解析】此处考察介词的辨析能力。上文指出失业已经有至少一年的美国人被报告有抑郁，这个解释同样也进一步解释了这种结果的影响，这种影响肯定是三者之间的，among 作为介词的确是指三个或三个以上选项“之中”，故而选择 D

10、【答案】[C] worry about

【解析】此处考察上下文的语义关系。上文讲的是这种现象的负面影响，下文继续讲解这种负面影响，Perhaps this is why many ____ the agonizing dullness of a jobless future. 前后都是顺接关系，语义也要一致，因此也要担心这一问题，因此选择[C] worry about

11. 【答案】[C] necessarily

【解析】词义辨析题目。上文说的是不工作的人容易患各种疾病，有心理问题，这些原因也是不工作所带来的结果，然而下文是 but 转折，形成语义对立，但是没必要完全去担心这个结果，此题 A 选项表示数据地，B 选项表示偶然地，D 选项表示经济地，皆不符合文意，因此选 C necessarily.

12. 【答案】[B] downsides

【解析】考句间语义和逻辑关系。Such visions are based on the downsides of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. 这样的愿景是基于上文所提及的不工作所带来的结果，也就是失业的弊端，其实是对于二段观点的总结。

13. 【答案】[A] absence

【解析】In the absence of work, 其为固定搭配，表示在缺失工作的情况下，与主旨一致。因此上下句间是顺接。选择 absence

14. 【答案】[D] yield

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。该句主干含义为：一个社会可能会对未来的劳动和休闲_____截然不同的情况。此处选择 yield 表示产生，语义恰当。Restore 恢复，disturb 扰乱，exclude 排除语义不恰当。

15. 【答案】[C] virtue

【解析】该句含义为：今天，工作的_____可能有点夸大。后文说许多工作枯燥，贬低，不健康和人类潜能的浪费，可见前文为贬义评价，virtue 表示美德，也可引申为优点，放在句子里感情色彩和含义均合适。

16、【答案】[D]scarce

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。本句的意思是最近，因为对于大部分的工人来说休息时间是相对_____，根据主旨一致原则，人们希望生活在一个没有工作的国家可知：休息时间应该是相对少的，稀缺的，故选择 scarce。A tricky 为狡猾的不能修饰时间，B lengthy 漫长的，根据句意休息时间少，C mysterious 神秘的，休息时间并不神秘，只是少。

17、【答案】[A] demands

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。分析 people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs 这句话，the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs 这个短语是做 counterbalance 的宾语，此宾语少一个中心词，也就是 of 结构中的中心词，人们用他们的空闲时间来平衡他们的工作的知识和情感...，人们对于知识和情感是有需求的，而不是 B 标准，C 质量，D 威胁。故答案选择 A 需求。

18、【答案】[B] tried

此处考察句间的逻辑关系。句意是：当我劳累了一天回家后，我感觉怎么样。空格处填入 Feel 的表语，根据句意应该是感觉很累，故答案是 tried. 其他三个选项 A ignored 忽视的，C confused 混乱的，D starved 挨饿的。

19、【答案】[D] into

此处考察动词的搭配关系。该句含义为：如果生活在一个没有工作的世界里，我可能会感觉很不同，破折号后面是具体的如何不同，根据主旨一致原则，肯定会是好的不同点。Throw 扔，把某人扔到 a hobby or a passion project 里面，所以用 into,而其他三个选项 off 离开,against 反对,behind 后面，放到这里都不符合题意。

20、【答案】[B] professional

此处考察词义辨析。根据上下文句意关系，不工作的话可以去追求自己的爱好或者投入到一个感兴趣的项目里面，而这种状态是在伴随着 with 这个伴随状语的，with the intensity 伴随着某种强度（能力），这种能力有专业知识的储备的。根据包含原则：professional 专业的包含技术的，教育的，人际关系的，故答案选[B] professional

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21、【答案】[A] gained great popularity

【解析】细节题。根据题干 Paragraph1 以及 Parkrun 定位在第一段，其中第二句和第三句集中介绍 Parkrun, “The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers.”，由此可知，Parkrun 这个现
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象始于几个朋友，已经激发出英国及国外 400 个项目。这个项目免费，由成千的志愿者组成。既然由成千的志愿者组成，说明 Parkrun 很受欢迎，故[A] gained great popularity 为正确答案。

22、【答案】[B] promote sport participation

【解析】事实细节题。根据题干专有名词“London’s Olympic “legacy””和关键词 fail 定位到全文第二段。该段首句指出公园跑步（Parkrun）成功之处，正是伦敦奥运“遗产”的失败之处（where London’s Olympic “legacy”）。可见，接下来的内容将主要围绕伦敦奥运“遗产”（London’s Olympic “legacy”）失败的具体内容展开。②③④句陈述了伦敦奥运“遗产”的初衷。即 lever a nation of sport lovers away from their crouches（促进全国人民热爱运动），从而使人们变得更苗条（fitter），更健康（healthier），并且产生更多的胜利者（winners）。然而第⑤句转折提出，it has not happened（这并没有发生）。可见，伦敦奥运“遗产”并没有使人们热爱运动。[B]选项 failed to promote sport participation（没有促使人们参与运动）符合原文内容。故[B]选项正确。

23、【答案】[C] does not emphasize elitism.

【解析】细节题。文章第三段主要论述 Parkrun 和 Olympic 的不同。第三段一开始即讲到 Parkrun 不是比赛，只是一种需要时间的锻炼。Parkrun 欢迎每个人的参与，不管是初次参与者还是顶级选手都会获得掌声。接下来文章写到 The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. 即说明奥运会是要培养精英运动员。这就是 Parkrun 和 Olympic 的不同点。对应选项 C，Parkrun 不强调精英主义。故 C 选项为正确答案。

24、【答案】[D] invest in public sports facilities 【解析】细节题。题干问关于群众的运动项目，作者认为政府应该采取何种措施？根据关键词 government 定位到最后一段。第二句 if there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods--- making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. 既是说政府应该提供公共产品，确保运动场地的空间，网球场的资金，这些都属于公共运动设施，即[D]选项的内容。[D]项中的 public sports facilities 即是 common goods 的同义替换。故[D]选项为正确答案。

25、【答案】[B] critical

【解析】态度题。本题问作者对过去政府关于运动举措的态度。文章最后一段指出“Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more... Or at least not make them worse”，明显看出作者对政府当前的举措是持否定批评态度，故[B]项 critical 正确。

Text 2

26、【答案】[B] absorb user attention

【解析】细节题。根据题干 Jenny Radesky 和 digital products 定位第一段，找到 Jenny Radesky 所说的话“Tech is designed to really suck you in, and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement.”意思为“科技旨在把你真正的吸引进去，并且数字产品会促使你投入最大的精力进去”。这里的“suck in”以及“engagement”都是选项中的 absorb user attention 同义替换。故 B 选项为正确答案。注意：文章中如果长篇的引用某人的话时，一般都要出题目。

27、【答案】[D] reduces mother-child communication

【解析】细节题。根据题干 food-testing exercise 定位第二段，找到该实验的结果“*She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children .*”意思为“她发现，在实验中使用手机或平板的母亲（比不用这些设备的母亲）和孩子的言语以及非言语的交流要分别少 20%和 39%”。这里的两个“fewer”以及“interactions with their children”可以推断出选项中的 reduces mother-child communication。故 D 选项为正确答案。注意：文章中如果引用实验进行论证的话，实验的结果比较容易出题。

28、【答案】[D] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

【解析】例证题。根据题干“still face experiment”定位第三段第二句，问实验的结果表明了什么，实验很明显相当于一个例子，去证明前面所说的观点，直接看前一句话“*Infants are wired to look at parents faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children.*”意思为“孩子固会有地会通过看父母的面部表情去理解他们的世界，而如果父母的面部表情没有表情和回应的——正如当他们沉溺于电子设备中所做的那样——对于孩子们而言，这会是非常令人不安的”。故 D 选项为正确答案。

同样，第二种做法，问实验的结果表明了什么，那直接找实验结果性的句子，即 Radesky 所说的话。定位到“*but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child’s verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need .*”意思为“但是需要一个平衡，并且需要父母对孩子的言语的或非言语的情感需求的表达作出反应和敏感。故 D 选项为正确答案。

29、【答案】[C] ensure constant interaction with their children

【解析】细节题。根据题干“oppressive ideology”定位到最后一段“*“oppressive ideology that demand that parents should always be interacting’ with their children”*”意思为“这个压制性的意识形态要求父母应该一直和孩子互动。”“always be interacting’ with”与“constant interaction with”完美的同义替换。故 C 选项为正确答案。

30、【答案】[A] give their parents some free time

【解析】细节题。根据题干“Tronick”和“kid’s use of screens”定位到最后一段找孩子使用电子屏幕的结果“*Tronick believes that just because a child isn’t learning from the screen doesn’t mean there’s no value to it --- particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.*”意思为“Tronick 认为，仅仅就因为孩子没有通过电子屏幕在学习，这并不意味着孩子使用电子屏幕没有价值---- 特别是孩子使用电子设备时，父母就有时间去冲个澡，做做家务或仅仅可以离开孩子，休息一下”。故 A 选项为正确答案。注意：单破折号（要么表示转折，要么表示解释说明）之后的语句比较容易出题。

Text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking

a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that .

- [A] they think it academically misleading
- [B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college
- [C] it feels strange to do differently from others
- [D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

【答案】C it feels strange to do differently from others

解析：细节题

定位到文章第一段第二句：After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? 所有人秋天都入学了，自己中间间隔一年显得有点傻。反义疑问句表示肯定的意思。也就是说，自己做的事情和大家不一样感觉有些傻，因此可以据此选出答案 C

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps .

- [A] keep students from being unrealistic
- [B] lower risks in choosing careers

[C] ease freshmen's financial burdens

[D] relieve freshmen of pressures

【答案】 [D] relieve freshmen of pressures

解析：细节题

定位到第三段第一句话：Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not.本句大意是 take a gap year 的学生通常入学后准备的更好，在学校表现也更好。与选项 D 正好能够对应起来。A、B、C 文中没有提到，属于无中生有。

33. The word “acclimation” (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to .

[A] adaptation

[B] application

[C] motivation

[D] competition

【答案】 [A] adaptation

解析：词义题

句义词义题首先要定位到，考查词或者句子所在的位置。根据题干可以定位到第三段最后一句话：Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders. rather than 表示转折，其前后成分应该在语义上表示相反的含义，在本句中 rather than 前面说的是 take a gap year 的优点是什么，那么后面肯定要讨论一些弊端。Blunders 的意思是“错误”，那么与之搭配的应该是犯错误等意思，只有 A 能够表示此意。

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them .

[A] avoid academic failures

[B] establish long-term goals

[C] switch to another college

[D] decide on the right major

【答案】 [D] decide on the right major

解析：细节题

本题可以定位到文章的最后一段第一句：If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. 本句大意是说 take a gap year 具有经济方面的价值，然后整段都在讨论入学后换专业的话题，由此可以推断出 take a gap year 可以通过帮助学生选择专业来帮助他们省钱。

35. The most suitable title for this text would be .

[A] In Favor of the Gap Year

[B] The ABCs of the Gap Year

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[C] The Gap Year Comes Back

[D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma

【答案】 [A] In Favor of the Gap Year

解析：主旨题

主旨题一般可以在文章第一段首句、尾句，或者第二段首句找到答案。本文第一段首句：Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. 本句主要是说学生“overlook”忽视了 taking a gap year 的可能性。第二段首句：But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. 主要是说谴责 taking a gap year 不好并没有充足的理由。结合这两处可以看出作者对 taking a gap year 是持肯定的态度的，因此可以选出答案[A]。

Text 4

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work—such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep—that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

“It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country,” he says.” We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, “Wait a minute, is this OK?” “Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?”

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say. For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change—how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

“The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited.”

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging

fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

“We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire,” Balch says. “It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today.”

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they.

- [A] exhausted unprecedented management efforts
- [B] consumed a record-high percentage of budget
- [C] severely damaged the ecology of western states
- [D] caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure

【答案】 [B] consumed a record-high percentage of budget

解析：原因题

定位到文章中第二段第一句话：In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. 本句说 2015 年整年关于火灾的预算是 20 年前的两倍。正好对应选项 B

37. Moritz calls for the use of “a magnifying glass” to.

- [A] raise more funds for fire-prone areas
- [B] avoid the redirection of federal money
- [C] find wildfire-free parts of the landscape
- [D] guarantee safer spending of public funds

【答案】 [A] raise more funds for fire-prone areas

解析：细节题

可以先定位到文章中第四段后第两句话：We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, “Wait a minute, is this OK?” “Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?” 用问句的形式反问 “人们愿意把钱投放到不太容易发生火灾的地方吗” 其实本意是说人们不愿意把钱投放到不太容易发生火灾的地方。但是我们可以接着看第五段：Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say. 是说要改变以上这种观点。因此最终意思是要把更多的钱投放到那些容易发生火灾的地区。因此，答案选 A

38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that.

- [A] public debates have not settled yet
- [B] fire-fighting conditions are improving
- [C] other factors should not be overlooked
- [D] a shift in the view of fire has taken place

【答案】 [C] other factors should not be overlooked

解析：细节题

定位到文章第六段：While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the

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rest of the equation.本句大意是说尽管气候是影响火灾的一个重要因素,但是它并不等同于所有的影响因素,换句话说也就是其他因素也影响火灾的发生。很容易选出答案 C。即使不明白后半句话的意思通过转折词 While 也可以推测出,后半句大概的意思是与前半句相反。也可以选出答案 C

39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to.

[A] discover the fundamental makeup of nature

[B] explore the mechanism of the human systems

[C] maximize the role of landscape in human life

[D] understand the interrelations of man and nature

【答案】 [D] understand the interrelations of man and nature

解析: 细节题

定位到倒数第三段前两句: The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways," he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be.第一句是说人类系统与自然是有关联的,并且相互作用。第二句如果意识到这一点就会 leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be.。文中的 D 选项中的 man and nature 与文中的 human systems and the landscapes 属于典型的词义替换。因此选答案 D

40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should.

[A] do away with

[B] come to terms with

[C] pay a price for

[D] keep away from

【答案】 [B] come to terms with

解析: 细节题

定位到文章最后一段最后一句: Balch says. "It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."这句话大概意思是说明白人与火的关系非常重要,主要是强调了二者之间的关系,选项 B 有这层意思,因此选 B.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly from Donald Trump. "We don't make anything anymore," he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade

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deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

But there is also a different way to look at the data.

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every years. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place, other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers—and upward pressure on wages. "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, "They may be coming [into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing an well as manufacturing," Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keep a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers, five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he's trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It's his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating." he says.

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

The 2008-09 recession was another blow. And advances in computing and robotics offer new ways for factory owners to increase productivity using fewer workers. "The gap is between he jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College an hour from Grand Rapids. "There's enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Electricians, plumbers, and pipe fitters are in short supply across Michigan and elsewhere; vocational schools and union-run apprenticeships aren't keeping pace with demand and older trades people are leaving the workforce. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

"The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a

business professor at Montcalm Community College an hour from GrandRapids. "There's enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

Ms. Parks of Grand Rapids Community College points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. "Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives," she says.

41 [E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.

定位到文章第五段前两句话: For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers—and upward pressure on wages. "They're harder to find and they have job offers".这两句大意是说由于经济形势不好工人很难找到合适的工作,工厂主由于严格控制工资很难招到合适的工人。第二句第一个 they 是指工人,第二个 they 是指工厂主。明白了这层意思就很容易选出答案 E

42 [A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.

定位到第七段最后两句话: Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating." he says.选项 A 与这两句基本上属于原文呈现。

43 [G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off the young people's parents.

定位到第八段最后两句: Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs. 选项 G 与这两句基本上属于原文呈现。

44 [B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.

定位到第九段倒数第二句: There's enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. 选项 B 与这两句基本上属于原文呈现。

45 [F] points out that a work life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.

定位到最后一段第一句: Ms. Parks of Grand Rapids Community College points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing. 选项 F 与这两句基本上属于原文呈现。

[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.

[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.

[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.

[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.

[E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.

[F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.

[G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off the young people's parents.

英译汉

一直以来,我的梦想是在时装设计或者出版领域寻找一份工作。在中学的最后两年,我参加了中国 北京 海淀区颐和园路 1 号 北大资源宾馆 1405 室

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一门与“缝纫和设计”相关的课程，并且想着以后能再继续学习一个时装设计的课程。然而，就在这个课程的学习过程中，我意识到我并不是特别擅长这个领域，以后也竞争不过其他富有创造力的人才。于是，我断定对我而言，这并非可行之路。在申请上大学之前，我对每一个人都说，我要学新闻学，因为，写作曾经是并且现在也一直是我最喜欢做的事情之一。但是，实话实说，我之所以这样说，是因为时装设计对我而言不过是我的一个梦想，我也知道，除了我自己之外，没有人能想象我会从事时装设计的工作。因此，我决定寻找一些与时尚相关又包含写作的课程。也就在这时，我注意到了“时尚媒体与推广”这门课程。

写作 A

Dear Professor Williams,

I would like to extend my hearty appreciation to you for inviting me to give this presentation. It is a great honor for me to have this opportunity to discuss Chinese culture to these international students.

I would like to deliver my lecture from the following three aspects. First of all, I will introduce the history of Chinese culture, which can be traced to 5000 years ago. Besides, the comparison between different cultures in different regions in China will surely arouse audiences' interests. Furthermore, I will summarize the significance of cultural diversity and analysis some contemporary changes.

I hope this introduction is of some interest to the students. Thank you again for inviting me.

Yours sincerely

Li Ming

写作 B

As is vividly reflected in the chart, the number of museums started from 4165 in 2013 and ended to 4697 in 2015, while the sum of museums visitors also experienced an increase from 637,800,000 to 781,100,000 over these two years. It's apparent that both the number of museums and museum visitors witnessed a steady increase, which is a thought-provoking phenomenon.

The factors which might contribute to this phenomenon can be discussed from the following aspects. To begin with, with the development of economy, more museums are built. The widespread availability of museums has thus brought about an interest in probing the history and the convention of our country, and they are easily accessible to general public. On the other hand, the increasing visitors spurred more museums to be set up. Moreover, it can be said without any exaggeration that the improvement of education arouses people's attention to pursue a quality life with an attitude of cherishing culture and literacy.

Museums are great repositories of mankind's historical artifacts and achievements in art. From them we can learn a great deal about the people of the past and their link to the people of the present. As what has been discussed above, we can safely make a predication that the upwards tendency of visiting museums will remain this momentum in the near future.

2015 年 12 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题

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 place with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investment 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 it is 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 researches controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest like size, industry, and sales-and-and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. They 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 confined 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.

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-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] why | [B] where | [C] how | [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] modernism | [C] optimism | [D] realism |
| 5. [A] echo | [B] miss | [C] spoil | [D] change |
| 6. [A] imagined | [B] measured | [C] invented | [D] assumed |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 7. [A] sure | [B] odd | [C] unfortunate | [D] often |
| 8. [A] advertised | [B] divided | [C] overtaxed | [D] headquartered |
| 9. [A] explain | [B] overstate | [C] summarize | [D] emphasize |
| 10. [A] stages | [B] factors | [C] levels | [D] methods |
| 11. [A] desirable | [B] sociable | [C] reputable | [D] reliable |
| 12. [A] resumed | [B] held | [C] emerged | [D] broke |
| 13. [A] attribute | [B] assign | [C] transfer | [D] compare |
| 14. [A] serious | [B] civilized | [C] ambitious | [D] experienced |
| 15. [A] thus | [B] instead | [C] also | [D] never |
| 16. [A] rapidly | [B] regularly | [C] directly | [D] equally |
| 17. [A] After | [B] Until | [C] While | [D] Since |
| 18. [A] arrives | [B] jumps | [C] hints | [D] strikes |
| 19. [A] shape | [B] rediscover | [C] simplify | [D] share |
| 20. [A] pray for | [B] lean towards | [C] give away | [D] send act |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below 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’re 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 they 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. experience
- B. interest
- C. career prospects
- D. academic backgrounds

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will _____

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

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 the digitalized world
- D. compete with a future army of programmers

25. The word “coax” (Line4, Para.6) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. persuade

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

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 landowner 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, 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 as threatened is_____.

- [A] its drastically decreased population
- [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage

[C]a desperate appeal from some biologists

[D]the insistence of private landowners

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 Paragraph3 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 in_____。

[A]the federal government

[B]the wildlife agencies

[C]the landowners

[D]the states

30.Jay Lininger would most likely support_____。

[A]industry groups

[B]the win-win rhetoric

[C]environmental groups

[D]the plan under challenge

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 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 behaviour 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 challenging books demand is repetitive reading
- [C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them
- [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] encourage the efficiency mind-set
- [B] develop online reading habits
- [C] promote ritualistic reading
- [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 Find Time to Read

[C] How to Set Reading Goals

[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 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] trying out different lifestyles

- [B] having a family with children
 - [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] become increasingly clear
 - [B] focus on materialistic issues
 - [C] depend largely on political preferences
 - [D] reach almost all aspects of American life
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 found a dream job after graduating from college
 - [B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success
 - [C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree
 - [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging

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 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. Have fun
- C. Ask for help
- D. Express your emotions。
- E. Don' t overthink it
- F. Be easily pleased

G. Notice things

Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age.

(1) As adults, it seems that we're 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 a few lessons from them.

41_____。

(2) 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 behaviours, 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 feel appropriately and then-again, like children-move on.

42_____。

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was 9 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 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 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 ever 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 thing 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 back fire 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

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 began shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

Section IV Writing

Part A

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 you advice

You should write about 100 on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use Li Ming instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

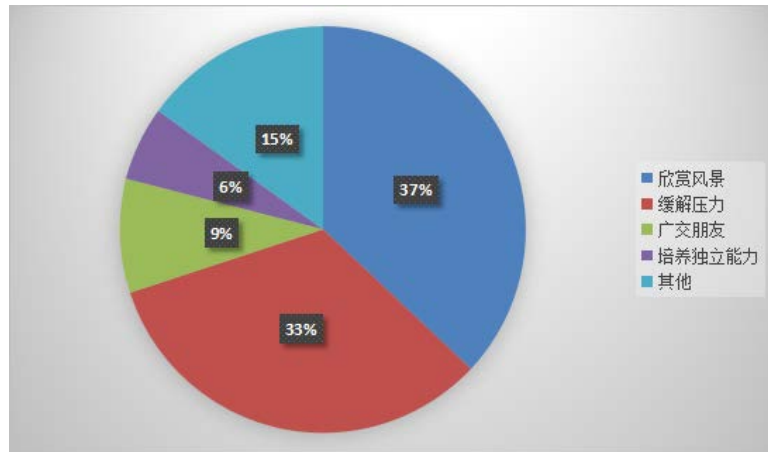
Part B

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. (15 points)



2015 年 12 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题答案及解析

Section I Use of English

1、[答案]C how

[解析]根据空格所在句子可以看出，空格处应该是一个引导宾语从句的从属连词，做 influence 的宾语。四个选项的意思中，只有 C。how 引导后面的内容做 influence 的宾语，前后意思合理。

2、[答案]B In particular

[解析]空格的前一句话的内容是：坐落在幸福人群所在地的公司投资更多的钱。空格所在句的内容是：坐落在幸福人群所在地的公司在…方面投入更多的钱。很显然，前后句子是总分关系。选项中，只有 B 选项可以体现总分关系。

3、[答案]D necessary

[解析]根据空格处前后的内容，_____ for making investments for the future 是做后置定语修饰 longer-term thinking 和 happiness。幸福，这种持久的思维模式对于对未来进行投资_____，四个选项中只有 D。necessary 做后置定语符合前后内容。其他选项与原文内容语义不符。

4、[答案]C optimism

[解析]空格处的内容与 inclination for risk-taking 由 and 连接，构成并列关系，后面 that come with happiness 定语从句既修饰空格处的内容，也修饰 inclination for risk-taking，所以选项中可以由 that come with happiness 修饰的只有 C 选项 optimism。

5、[答案]D change

[解析]空格处的内容和 the way companies invested 构成动宾搭配。选项中 A。echo 回声 B。miss 思念 C。spoil 溺爱 D。change 改变，所以只有 D 选项可以和 the way companies invested 构成通顺语义。故 D 项正确。

6、[答案]B measured

[解析]原文：

So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness_____ by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas. 所以他们比较美国城市的平均幸福，这种幸福是根据盖洛普在上市公司的投资活动地区民意调查来_____。A imagined 想象，D assumed 假定与民意调查的客观性是不符的，故排除，C invented 发明，与文意不符，故选 B measured，衡量，测量。

7、[答案]A sure

[解析]若要判断此空的答案，需要结合文章上下文来判断。这句话和本篇完型的第二段的首句的含义是相同的。第二段的首句：Companies located in places with happier people invest more，含义为：坐落在幸福人们多的地方的公司会加大研发投入力度。本段首句其实是对于这一中心的重复阐述，因此选 A。

8、[答案]D headquartered

中国 北京 海淀区颐和园路 1 号 北大资源宾馆 1405 室

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网址：www.hzmba.com

[解析]原文：

firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were _____. 公司的投资与研发强度与公司所_____的地区的幸福度相关。依据第 7 题的答案，我们可以推断，这句话所填写的单词和 located 应该是近义，A advertised 广告；B divided 分割；C overtaxed 负担过重；均与本文含义不符，故选 D，headquartered 设立总部。

9、[答案]A explain

[解析]原文：…

could something else about happier cities _____ why firms there spend more on R&D? 此句也是对于本文中心的再次论证。还有其他的什么可以_____公司在幸福的城市加入研发投入力度吗？这句话之后就是具体的原因陈述。B overstate 夸张；C summarize 总结；D emphasize 强调；均不符合文意，所以上三项皆排除。故选 A express 解释，阐释。

10、[答案]B factors

[解析]原文：

To find out, the researchers controlled for various _____ that might make firms more likely to invest — like size, industry, and sales, 为了找到答案，研究人员控制了各种各样的可能会让公司加大投资的_____——比如大小、行业和销量——，联系上下文，我们可以看出，这个空格其实就是下文 size, industry, and sales 的上义词，可以包含这三个名词的内容。A stages 阶段；C levels 水平，标准；D methods 方法；均不符合文意。故选 B factors 原因，因素。

11、[答案]A desirable

[解析]该句意思为：研究者掌控了各种使公司更愿意投资的因素（比如规模、行业、销售），也掌控了居住起来_____的住处的征兆（比如工资或人数的增长）。此处需填入形容词，前后两句为并列关系，感情色彩应保持一致，所填词应和空前 more likely to invest 更可能投资，以及空后 like 举例的内容涨工资一致，也是好事，所以答案 desirable 可取的、令人满意的为正确选项。Sociable 善于交际的，reputable 有声望的，reliable 可靠的虽为正向词汇，但均与上下文衔接不紧密，因此答案为 desirable。

12、[答案]B held

[解析]即使说明这些问题，总体来讲，快乐与投资之间的关系_____。Resume 继续、重新开始，hold 保持不变，维持，emerge 出现，break 破裂。前后为递进，说明这些问题后，二者关系应仍然保持不变，所以 hold 为正确答案。

13、[答案]A attribute

[解析]该句意思为：快乐与投资之间的相互关系对年轻的企业特别强烈，作者把这一点_____于“缺少编纂的做决定过程”。此处考搭配，attribute…to 把……归咎于，assign…to 把……指派给，transfer…to 把……传递给，compare…to 把……相比较，其中 attribute…to 符合文意，作者把这一点归因于“缺少编纂的做决定过程”。

14、[答案]D experienced

[解析]该题为并列平行关系考查，and 前后情感色彩、所属范畴应保持一致，younger 并列，应
中国 北京 海淀区颐和园路 1 号 北大资源宾馆 1405 室

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为 less experienced 缺少经验的，故为正确答案。Serious 严肃的，civilized 文明的，ambitious 有野心的，与年龄无直接关系，故排除。

15、[答案]C also

[解析]该句话上一句为 The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong，此句为 The relationship was 15 stronger，显然，二者之间为并列关系，因此选择 also 也。Thus 表结果，instead 表转折，never 从不，不符合此处逻辑。

16、[答案]D equally

[解析]此题考查副词。四个选项中，A 选项 rapidly 意为“迅速地”，B 选项 regularly 意为“常规地”，C 选项意为 directly “直接地”，D 选项 equally “平等地”。此处讨论的是公司投资与快乐之间的关系。空格后指出，相较于在快乐不平等的地方，或者幸福感有巨大鸿沟的地方，公司更愿意在大多数人都较为幸福的领域投资，D 选项 equally 是对 inequality 的反义复现，因此，D 选项是正确选项。

17、[答案]C While

[解析]此处考察上下文的逻辑关系。上文指出，公司愿意在幸福的领域里投资，而空格后则提到“这并不能证明幸福引发了公司扩大投资或者采用较长远的眼光看问题”，显然，这二者之间是转折关系，正确选项为 C 选项 While “然而”。A 选项 After “在……之后”，B 选项 Until “直到”，D 选项 Since “因为”或“自从”，都不符合文意。

18、[答案]C hints

[解析]空格所在句的前半句质疑了投资与幸福的关系，后半句的作者表现的态度是“believe”，因此此处要填入一个表积极立场的词，且能与后面的 at that possibility 构成搭配，表明“作者”的认可态度。A 选项 arrive “到达”，B 选项 jumps “跳跃”，D 选项 strikes “打击；罢工”，均不能与 at that possibility 搭配，C 选项 hints “暗示”符合语意，因此正确答案为 C。

19、[答案]A shape

[解析]结合文意，此处是在正面论述“当地文化和氛围”对公司运营的影响，且二者之间的因果关系一直贯穿全文。四个选项中，A 选项 shape 意为“形成，塑造”B 选项 rediscover “重新发现”，C 选项 simplify “简化”，D 选项 share “分享”，其中只有 A 选项最贴近语意，因此正确答案为 A。

20、[答案]B lean towards

[解析]此处考察固定词组。A 选项 pray for 意为“为……祈祷”，B 选项 lean towards 意为“向……倾斜”，C 选项 give away 意为“泄露；失去；赠送”，D 选项 send out 意为“发送，发出”。空格所在句的前后语意为“快乐的人比普通人更加的具有正向思维，更有创造力，并且更加的____研究和发展。”可知最符合文意的只能是选项 B。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

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21、[答案][B] remodel the way of thinking

[解析]观点题。根据题干 Cortina holds 回文定位在第二段。第二段指出 Cortina 认为过早的接触电脑是有益的，紧接着指出当小孩子学习电脑科学，他们就学习了如何去开发手机应用程序，或者创作艺术，或者验证假设。对于他们来说与小孩子相比，改变思维并不难。综上所述，[B] remodel the way of thinking 是对原文 “transform their thought” 的同义置换。

22、[答案][B] interest

[解析]事实细节题。根据题干关键信息 “in delivering lessons for high-schoolers”、“Flatiron has considered”，定位到第三段。整个第三段在叙述 Flatiron School。其中，第三行 The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but “we try to gear lessons toward things they’re interested in”（高中生们上同样的课程，但是“我们力图以他们的兴趣来调整课程”），表明了该校开设课程的依据是“学生的兴趣”，故选[B] interest。

23、[答案][A] help students learn other computer languages

[解析]细节题。根据 Deborah Seehorn 定位到文章第五段最后一句。Deborah 说他们学习的技能（如何思考问题具有逻辑性并组织结果）可以应用到编码语言中去。选项[A]帮助学生学习另外的电脑语言是对这句话的概括。

24、[答案][C] become better prepared for the digitalized world

[解析]推理题。根据题干关键词 “the last paragraph” 和 “Flatiron students” 回文定位在最后一段。最后一段第一句指出 Flatiron 的学生不会全都进入 IT 界。紧接着第二句说明培养编码人员不是唯一目的，第三句进一步指出这些学生将会一生“被电脑包围”（生活在电脑时代），对比四个所给选项，[C] become better prepared for the digitalized world 与原文意思一致，故正确。

25、[答案][A] persuade

[解析]词义题。根据题干关键信息 “coax”（Line 4, Para.6），定位到最后一段第四行 how to coax the machine into producing what they want（如何…电脑生产他们想要的），且该部分是与 how computers think（电脑是如何思维的）并列的，都是学生学习的具体内容。正是因为两者并列，因此根据单词 think 可知 coax 同样含有一定比喻色彩，且 coax 指的是“让电脑生产他们想要的”一种手段或方式。将四个选项分别带入原文：[A] persuade “劝说，劝诱”，即“劝诱电脑生产他们想要的”，语意恰当，是正确选项；[B] frighten “吓唬，使惊吓”，即“吓唬电脑去生产他们想要的”，该方式带有贬义色彩，故排除；[C] misguide “误导”，与[B]同理，故排除；[D] challenge “挑战”，即“挑战电脑去生产他们想要的”，语义不通顺，故排除。因此，本题正确答案为[A] persuade。

Text 2

26、[答案][A] its drastically decreased population

[解析]本题属于细节题，考查了考生对文章首段中关于草原鸡数量的变化的理解。根据对首段首句当中生物学家预测的数量是 2 百万，而在首段末句出现 but 转折以及末句当中关于草原鸡现在真实的剩余数量只有 2 万 2 千只，都可以说明草原鸡的数量急剧的下降；另外，这道题还有一种做法是通过第二段首句的主语的作用，某些情况下，文章中间段落的首句主语起到承上启下的作用，

那么中间段落首句主语就会有概括上一段的作用，本文第二段的首句：

The crash was a main reason USFWS decided to formally list the bird as threatened。就是对第 26 题题干和正确选项的同义替换，根据第二段第一句的主语：the crash（这种暴跌），对应正确选项 A。

27、[答案][D] went against conservation policies

[解析]本题属于推理题，根据题干信息：the “Threatened” tag 令许多环境学家感到失望，定位到第二段的第三句，因此，原因应该出自第三句之后，而第四句和第五句中间有很明显的转折词 but，因此答案定位在第五句，很多同学可能会问，这里并没有表示原因的词去与题干当中的 in that 进行对应，但是在我们的钻石卡的课程中提到，原文当中给出原因的并不一定是直接给出表示原因的连词或者介词，在本文第三句的

but Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches。当中的 gave 这个词是“使得”的意思，A 使得 B 如何如何，也就是 A 是 B 的原因，因此这道题的答案是 D（违反了保护措施）。

28、[答案][B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat

[解析]本题属于推理题，根据题干当中给出的位置信息（第三段）以及表示条件与结果的逻辑关系的 if 这个信息，可以迅速定位到第三段的第一句，其中题干当中的 if 与文章当中的 as long as 进行对应，而题干当中的表示结果的部分与 as long as 之前进行对应，因此，正确选项应该出自 as long as 之后，也就是原文当中的：

they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat。“签订一系列管理计划去恢复草原鸡的栖息地”，对应到的正确选项是 B（volunteer to set up an equally big habitat 帮助搭建同样大小的栖息地）

29、[答案][D] the states

[解析]本题属于细节题。答案定位在文章第三段最后一句，从 Ashe 所说的话中“states remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species”可以得出，选项 D the states 在管理物种方面起着领导作用。

30、[答案][B] the win-win rhetoric

[解析]本题属于推断题。答案定位在文章最后一段，从 Jay Lininger 所说的话中，可以得知他认为政府应该为导致鸟类濒临灭绝的产业负责任，因此可以得出，他最可能支持本段开头所提出的双赢的说法。

Text 3

31、[答案][D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

[解析]细节题。根据题干回文定位到第二段第一句 “what makes...management techniques don’t seem sufficient”，但是这句并没有提及原因。真正的原因是第二段最后一句 “Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can’t be obtained merely by becoming more efficient”。（深度阅读需要的不仅仅是时间，而且仅仅通过高效率所获得的那种时间也不够），因此选项 D what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed 为正确

答案。

32、[答案][B] make passing time fulfilling

[解析]细节题。根据题干回文定位到第三段第五句：

we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass。故正确答案应该与 to fill…相一致。这句话中将时间单位天，小时和分钟比喻成了不同大小的瓶子。而压力来自于我们填充这些大小不一的瓶子时，即把自己的时间充实起来时。故正确答案为选项 B，其中 passing time 是原文 as they pass 的同义替换，making … fulfilling 是 to fill 的同义替换。

33、[答案][D] achieve immersive reading

[解析]细节题。根据题干定位到第四段第二句：…

such ritualistic behavior helps us “step outside time’s flow” into “soul time”。(这种仪式化行为指代有助于我们从拜托时间流进入灵魂阅读)，soul time 即选项 D 中 immersive reading (沉浸式阅读)，故正确答案为选项 D。题干 “scheduling regular times for reading helps” 是题干中的

“such ritualistic behavior helps” 的同义改写，“soul time” 是 “immersive reading” 的同义替换。

34、[答案][A] reading becomes your primary business of the day

[解析]细节题。根据题干中的 carry a book with you at all times can work if，可以定位到第四段倒数第二句 “providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state” (假定你经常沉浸在阅读中，以至于阅读成为一种默认设置)，因此可以确定选项

A reading becomes your primary business of the day (阅读成为你一天中的主要事情) 为正确答案。

35、[答案][B] How to Find Time to Read

[解析]主旨题。根据文章首段转折之后出主旨。

But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There’s never any time to read。(但是其中一个特别悲哀的抱怨是：没有时间阅读)。第二、三、四段都在论证深度阅读才是解决之道。因此选项 D how to find time to read 为正确答案。

Text 4

36、[答案][B] having a family with children

[解析]根据题干给出的 mark, successful life 等词可以定位到第二段的第一句话，successful life 可以找到原词，而 mark 对应 milestone, including 后面的内容就是这种生活的特征，包含 “结婚，有孩子，有家，60 岁退休”，和选项对比，只有 B 项符合原文给出的特征，属于同意替换。A 项这里未提，略有干扰的是后面 but 句中的 different paths，但这和题干不符，C 项的退休后工作和原文刚好相反，D 项未提到。

37、[答案][C] attach importance to pre-marital finance

[解析]根据题干给出的段落序号可以定位到第三段，另又提到 young people，故可以定位到第三段开头第一句话。题干问的是年轻人倾向于……，题干中的 tend 在这句话中可以找到同意替换词 more likely，句子中后面有 5 个 to do 表示年轻人倾向于做什么，所以答案就在这些动词不定式中。和选项对比，只有 C 项符合原文的含义 “婚前或者有孩子之前要有经济保障”，属于同意替换。

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A 项这里未提，也不符合当下年轻人的生活习惯，B 项和原文刚好相反，原文说的是经常换工作来提升职业，而选项说的是长时间做一份工作，D 项只是有 *childcare outside the home* 和原文一样，但是原文说的是父母都工作对孩子好，选项则是说年轻人更注重照顾孩子，两者含义并不相符。

38、[答案][D] *reach almost all aspects of American life*

[解析]根据题干给出的 *the priorities and expectations* 等词可以定位到第四段的第一句话的中间，*that* 后面的内容是对这两个名词的修饰，故答案应该在这个从句中。和选项对比，只有 D 项符合原文，*ripple through* 和选项中的 *reach* 属于同意替换。A 项和 B 项这里均未提，C 项只是 *politics* 和 *preferences* 这两个词有在文中出现，但是语义并不相符。

39、[答案][D] *getting established is harder for the young*

[解析]根据题干给出的 *young and old* 等词可以定位到第五段开头，这句话有冒号，解释 key point，所以答案应该在冒号之后，题目问的是他们同意什么，也就是观点，所以可以再缩小范围为 *believe* 后面的内容为正确选项的含义。和选项对比，只有 D 项符合原文，属于同意替换。A 项和 C 项这里均未具体提及，B 项相对干扰性强，但是文中只是提到说在实现这些重要成就时，晚辈会比长辈遇到更艰难的挑战，并不是说老辈比晚辈创造了更多的成就，故排除。

40、[答案][C] *His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree*

[解析]根据题干给出的 *Schenider* 可以定位到最后一段开头。这段话开头就说这个人认为今天的生活更艰难，后面的内容都在介绍他的生活。因为题干除了这个人名之外并没有给出其他更细定位的信息，可以选择从选项定位入手反推正确答案。A 项“他毕业后找到一个理想工作”，文章只在最后一段第二句后面说到这个问题，但并没有说这个工作是 *dream work*，故排除。B 项的 *work steady* 在第三局也有提到，但并没有说是父母认为的，故排除。C 项说到父母的好生活在第四、五句有提到，尤其引号中的内容和选项相符，故为正确答案。D 项认为工作很有挑战性，这并没有提到，属于无中生有。

Part B

41、[答案]D (*Express your emotions*)

[解析]*emotions* 一词在本段中原词复现了两次，而且出现了其下义词，比如 *sad*, *angry*，本段最后一句提到对待情绪的方式是：*acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately*。选项 D 与此完全对应。因此确定正确答案为 D 选项。

42、[答案]F (*Be easily pleased*)

[解析]该段通过举例来说明段落主题，提到 *it cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed*，本句话的含义是“虽然礼物不值钱，但是让她特别开心”。并且核心词 *overjoyed* 与小标题 F 中 *pleased* 属于近义词。该段第二句话在转折后提到 *the reality is these things have little lasting impact on our happiness levels*，即“这些东西对我们的幸福水平影响很小。”接着最后一句总结到“感激生活中的小事情是提升我们幸福感的一个好方式”，因此本段重点在于强调要感激生活中的小事情，所以正确答案是 F 选项。

43、[答案]A (*Be silly*)

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[解析]该段开头提及一个问题，那么问题的答案正是本段的中心句。第二句正是对问题的解答，根据本句话的前半部分：if we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling，核心词 silliness 与选项 A 中的 silly 为同源词，因此确定选项 A 为正确答案。

44、[答案]B (Have fun)

[解析]首先明确本段中第二句为转折句，在找段落中心时，是必读部分。本句话含义是“成年人有能力按照自己的想法去享受时光 (enjoy the things)”，紧接着下句举例说明享受的这些快乐的事情分别有哪些。因此本段重点在于说明成年人可以按照自己的意愿享受快乐时光。故选择 Have fun。

45、[答案]E (Don't overthink it)

[解析]该段主题句是段落首句 it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy，强调“我们不应该着急要快乐”。第二句借科学家的话提到这样做的不良影响，下文更是引用哲学家庄子话来证明这一论点，最后一句再次突出，我们应以孩子为榜样，对于孩子来说，快乐不是一个目标，而是他们生活方式的自然副产品。可见，该段整体上是总分结构，先提出论点再论证。此外 too hard 与选项 E 中的 overthink 属于近义表达，natural 与 overthink 是反义复现。因此，答案选 E。

Section III Translation

46、[解析]

句 1:

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors.

[题目考点]被动语态，不定式短语作目的状语

[句子结构]简单句。句子的主干是“The supermarket is designed to……”，被动语态翻译的时候变为主动，不定式短语做目的状语，可以翻译为“旨在……”。“lure……into”表示引诱……做……，在这里可以意译为“意在……”。“as much time as possible”表示“尽可能长的时间……”

[重点词汇] design: 设计; lure: 吸引, 引诱。

[参考译文]超市旨在吸引顾客在店里停留尽量长的时间。

句 2: 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.

[题目考点]并列结构，比较结构

[句子结构]复合句。本句用连词 and 连接两个比较句。本句包含一个常用的比较结构“the+形容词+……, the+形容词+……”表示“越……, 越……”。

[重点词汇] the more……, the more……: 越……, 越……。

[参考译文]原因非常简单: 顾客在店里停留的时间越长, 看到的商品越多; 看到的商品越多, 买的越多。

句 3: And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff.

[题目考点]词的翻译

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[句子结构]简单句。本句是简单的主语+谓语+宾语结构。“contain”原本表示“包含，包括”，在本句中可以意译为“陈列”。

[重点词汇]contain: 包含，包括。

[参考译文]超市陈列了大量的商品。

句 4: The average supermarket, according to the Food Market Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more.

[题目考点]并列结构

[句子结构]复合句。And 连接了两个简单句。第一个简单句句子的主干是“The average supermarket carries items……”；第二个简单句句子的主干是“many carry……”。“according to……”表示“根据……”做方式状语。

[重点词汇]Food Market Institute: 食品营销研究院, tens of thousands: 成千上万。

[参考译文]根据食品营销研究院的调查，一般超市里有约 44000 种不同的商品；大多数超市都有上万种。

句 5:

The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload.

[题目考点]词的翻译，不定式短语做目的状语

[句子结构]简单句。句子的主干是“The sheer volume of available choice is enough”，不定式“to……”做目的状语，表示“足够去干……”。

[重点词汇]sheer: 绝对的，纯粹的；available: 可利用的，可供选择的；overload: 符合过多。

[参考译文]如此众多的选择足以使顾客面对的信息过于繁杂。

句 6:

According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us.

[题目考点]词的翻译

[句子结构]简单句。句子的主干是“the demands……become……”，表示“需求……变得……”。短语“According to……”做方式状语，表示“根据……”。

[重点词汇]brain-scan: 脑部扫描，decision-making: 作出决定，决策。

[参考译文]根据脑部扫描实验，需要做这么多的决定很快就会使我们难以承受。

句 7:

After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead began shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

[题目考点]并列结构，定语从句

[句子结构]复合句。句子主干为

most people stop struggling to be rationally selective and instead began shopping emotionally, 其中 instead 和 rationally, emotionally 含转折和对比的意味。after about 40 minutes of shopping 为介词短语做时间状语。which is the point 是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句, 修饰前面的整个句子。at which 引导限制性定语从句, 修饰 point, 相当于 when, 这个定语从句中主干成分为 we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff, in our cart 做地点状语。句中的最后一个 that 引导定语从句, 修饰前面的先行词 the 50 percent of stuff, 整个句子中呈现从句套从句的句式。

[重点词汇]rationally: 理性地; emotionally: 情感地, 情绪冲动地; accumulate: 累积; cart: 购物车。

[参考译文]大约购物 40 分钟以后, 大部分顾客就无法试图做出理性的选择, 而会冲动购物——此时, 在购物车里, 我们已经装了一半根本没想买的东西。

[全文翻译]

超市旨在吸引顾客在自己店内停留尽量长的时间。原因很简单: 顾客在店里停留的时间越长, 看到的商品就会越多; 而看到的商品越多, 你就会买的越多。超市有大量商品。根据食品营销研究院所说, 普通超市大概有 44000 种不同的商品; 很多超市更是会比普通超市多上万种商品。众多选择足以让顾客面临各种信息, 不堪重负。根据脑部扫描实验, 需要做这么多的决定很快就会使我们难以承受。大约购物 40 分钟以后, 大部分顾客就无法试图做出理性的选择, 而会冲动购物——此时, 在购物车里, 我们已经装了一半根本没想买的东西。

Section IV Writing

47、 [参考范文]

Dear Jack,

Your letter of congratulations was received. Thank you for your nice words on my winning the contest. In the letter, you asked me about the skills to do translation, so the following are my advice for you. Firstly, you should analyze the sentence structure, thus catching the meaning of the sentence. Secondly, find the proper words to translate the meaning of the source language into the target language. Thirdly, revise your translation at least three times to check if there are any mistranslations or missed meanings.

I hope my advice helpful. Wish to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

48、 [参考范文]

Portrayed in the above pie chart is a survey of college students' purposes of traveling. The number of students who take traveling as a chance to see beautiful scenes accounts for 37%, while students who would like to travel to relieve pressure from study take up 35 %.

There are several reasons behind the trend revealed in the above chart. To begin with, as the present so

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ciety is filled with fierce competition, most college students nowadays are under great pressure to stand out among others or to land a decent job after graduation. Therefore, they tend to choose traveling as an outlet to relieve their stress. Secondly, with the fast advancement of the living standards of Chinese families, traveling is increasingly affordable to most college students. For this reason, students prefer to travel to see different views to enjoy themselves or to make some friends. From my perspective, no matter what reason it is for, traveling is of great benefit for students to

2014 年 12 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题

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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

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

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

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens? One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "creepy,". We fear we'll be 7. We fear we'll be disruptive. Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this anxiety, we 10 to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11." But once we rip off the bandaid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 bsobad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists

Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14. "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," the New York Times summarizes.

Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been snubbed." 18, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those sans communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that

20 : Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

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

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A Directions:

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

Text 1

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

"Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes, "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold

true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- [D] it is difficult for them to leave their office
24. The word “moola” (Line 4, Para 4) most probably means__
- [A] energy
- [B] skills
- [C] earnings
- [D] nutrition
25. The home front differs from the workplace in that____
- [A] home is hardly a cozier working environment
- [B] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut
- [C] household tasks are generally more motivating
- [D] family labor is often adequately rewarded

Text2

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” ab 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 wit at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis— that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact— was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students.

They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

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

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has _____

- [A] reduced their dropout rates
- [B] narrowed the achievement gap
- [C] missed its original purpose
- [D] depressed college students

27. The author of the research article are optimistic because_____

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

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students_____

- [A] study at private universities
- [B] are from single-parent families
- [C] are in need of financial support
- [D] have failed their college

29. The author of the paper believe that first-generation students__

- [A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
- [B] can have a potential influence on other students
- [C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects
- [D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that _____

- [A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class
- [B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources
- [C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences
- [D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

Text3

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, assion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’ t talk about energy; we didn’ t talk about passion.”

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

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

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’ t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’ s Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “passion,” you’ ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

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

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become_____

[A] more emotional

[B] more objective

- [C] less energetic
[D] less strategic
32. “team” -oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to____
[A] historical incidents
[B] gender difference
[C] sports culture
[D] athletic executives
33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to____
[A] revive historical terms
[B] promote company image
[C] foster corporate cooperation
[D] strengthen employee loyalty
34. It can be inferred that Lean In
[A] voices for working women
[B] appeals to passionate workaholics
[C] triggers debates among mommies
[D] praises motivated employees
35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?
[A] Managers admire it but avoid it
[B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense
[C] Companies find it to be fundamental
[D] Regular people mock it but accept it

Text 4

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

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level. Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time 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 of family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

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

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

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

37. Many people work part-time because they

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

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US

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

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39. It can be learned that with Obamacare ____.
- A. it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
 - B. employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
 - C. it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
 - D. full-time employment is still essential for insurance.
40. The text mainly discusses ____.
- A. employment in the US
 - B. part-timer classification
 - C. insurance through Medicaid
 - D. Obamacare's trouble

Reading Part B

- 【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 ten old truths I've learned along the way.

41. Most of your fears are unreal

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it.

Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42. Think about present moment

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 There are many things to be grateful for

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. You are not alone

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 . You may have a circle of friend 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 to share advice and encouragement.

45. Pave your own unique path

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

Section III

Translation

46. Directions:

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

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

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back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to zone out from the actual 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

Part A

47. Directions:

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

- (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.

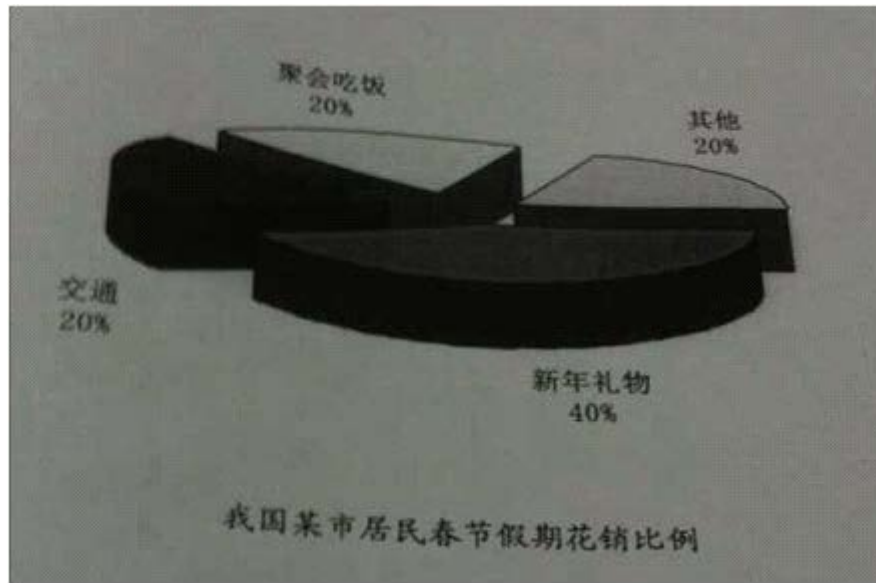
Part B

48. Directions:

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

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

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.



2014 年 12 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题答案及解析

完型填空题

- 1 .C signal
- 2 .D much
3. C plugged
4. A message
5. C behind
6. A misinterpreted
7. B judged
8. D unfamiliar
9. B anxious
- 10.D turn
- 11.A dangerous
- 12.A hurt
- 13.B conversation
- 14.D passengers
- 15.C predict
- 16.D ride
- 17.A went through
- 18.C in fact
- 19.B since
- 20 B simple

阅读题答案

Text 1 答案

21. D offered greater relaxation than the workplace
22. B childless husbands
23. A they are both bread winners and housewives
24. C earnings
25. B division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

Text2 答案

26. C miss its original purpose
27. A the problem is solvable
28. C are in need of financial support

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29. D are inexperienced in handling issues at college
30. D colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

Text3 答案

31. A more emotional
32. C sports culture
33. D strengthen employee loyalty
34. A voices for working women
35. C companies find it to be fundamental

Text4 答案

36. B the increase of voluntary part-time jobs
37. C cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
38. B shows a general tendency of decline
39. B employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
40. A

阅读新题型

41. D Most of your fears are unreal
42. E Think about the [resent moment
43. G There are many things to be grateful for
44. A You are not alone
45. C Pave your own unique path

翻译题

回想一下这样的经历：开车行驶在一条非常熟悉的道路上。这可能是你每天上下班的必经之路，可能是进城的旅行，亦或是回家的道路。不管是哪一种，你都了解每一个屈折拐弯之处，就像熟悉自己手背上的纹路一样。在这些所有类型的旅途中，很容易失去驾车的注意力，并且几乎不注意沿途的风景。结果，比起这段路途实际需要的时间，你的感觉是花费的时间更少。

这就是经常旅行线路效应：人们往往低估了花费在一条熟悉的路线上的时间。

这种效应是由于我们分配注意力的方式引起的。当我们旅行一条非常著名的路线时，因为我们不是非得注意太多，时间似乎流逝得更快。然后，当我们回忆起这段旅程时，因为我们没有花费太多的注意力，因此我们对之记忆地不太清楚，所以我们认为这段旅行更为短途

作文

略。。。。

PART A

PART B

【评析】

(饼状图)我国某市民春节假期花销比例(新年礼物 40% , 交通 20% , 聚会吃饭 20% , 其他 20%)这篇饼状图避开了热点话题,考察主题中规中矩,关于我国某城市居民开销花费问题(生活类话题)。考察的形式是英语二从未考察过的饼状图(在 1997 年考研英语饼状图出现过一次),如果事先准备不充分的考生,很可能会有点恐慌。不过,在我个人的预测班讲义和最后的救命班的课件中已经交代了饼状图的描述方式。

针对这篇文章,三个段落的写作分别如下:

第一段描述这个饼状图,包括其中各自的数据组成,并且可以将其中最大的一部分即新年礼物的数据突出。最后再简要地交代一句,尽管数字看似孤立,但是数字之间紧密联系。

第二段的写法多种多样,如果针对这种送新年礼物的风气进行评析,可以作为一个负面话题来分析原因或者举例子;也可以作文一个正面话题来谈论,谈一谈这种人际交往的形式——互送礼物,增强朋友家人的感情;甚至可以作文一个中立话题来谈一谈假期开销在不同的方面,消费方式的多种多样。

第三段的写法就是传统地预测一下趋势,对这个事情简要评析一下,在对多姿多彩的社会和假期生活憧憬一下即可。

在单词的考察方面较难的单词也不过是居民(citizen , resident)和消费(consume, consumption)。其他的单词就比较简单,包括聚会(party ,reunion) , 交通(traffic) , 新年礼物(gifts) , 其他(others)。

2014 年 1 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题

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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (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 6 body mass index, or 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 to 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. Foreexample, 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 toward 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] denied | [B] conducted | [C] doubled | [D] ensured |
| 2. [A] protective | [B] dangerous | [C] sufficient | [D] troublesome |
| 3. [A] Instead | [B] However | [C] Likewise | [D] Therefore |
| 4. [A] indicator | [B] objective | [C] origin | [D] example |
| 5. [A] impact | [B] relevance | [C] assistance | [D] concern |
| 6. [A] in terms of | [B] in case of | [C] in favor of | [D] in respect of |
| 7. [A] measures | [B] determines | [C] equals | [D] modifies |
| 8. [A] in essence | [B] in contrast | [C] in turn | [D] in part |
| 9. [A] complicated | [B] conservative | [C] variable | [D] straightforward |
| 10. [A] so | [B] unlike | [C] since | [D] unless |
| 11. [A] shape | [B] spirit | [C] balance | [D] taste |
| 12. [A] start | [B] quality | [C] retire | [D] stay |
| 13. [A] strange | [B] changeable | [C] normal | [D] constant |
| 14. [A] option | [B] reason | [C] opportunity | [D] tendency |
| 15. [A] employed | [B] pictured | [C] imitated | [D] monitored |
| 16. [A] compared | [B] combined | [C] settled | [D] associated |
| 17. [A] Even | [B] Still | [C] Yet | [D] Only |
| 18. [A] despised | [B] corrected | [C] ignored | [D] grounded |
| 19. [A] discussions | [B] businesses | [C] policies | [D] studies |
| 20. [A] for | [B] against | [C] with | [D] without |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

What would you do with \$559m? This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, un-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings or fulfillment. She could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioral 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 Dun 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 Dumm and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

[A] A big house.

[B] A special tour.

[C] A stylish car.

[D] A rich meal.

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is .

[A] critical

[B] supportive

[C] sympathetic

[D] ambiguous

23. Macrib is mentioned in paragraph 3 to show that .

[A] consumers are sometimes irrational

[B] popularity usually comes after quality

[C] marketing tricks are after effective

[D] rarity generally increases pleasure

24. According to the last paragraph, *Happy Money* .

[A] has left much room for readers' criticism

[B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

[C] has predicted 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 (to use the psychological terminology) strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving (across the ages and genders) 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 criticized, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We strut 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 morphed 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 recognize the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer’ s paradise, where people can share only the flukiest of 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 idealized version of themselves”. (People are much more likely to out-and-out lie on dating websites, to an audience of strangers.)

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

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

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people’ s .

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

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

- [A] underestimate their insecurities
- [B] believe in their attractiveness

- [C] cover up their depressions
- [D] oversimplify their illusions
29. The word “viscerally” (Line 2, Para.6) is closest in meaning to .
- [A] instinctively
- [B] occasionally
- [C] particularly
- [D] aggressively
30. It can be inferred that Facebook is self-enhancer’ s paradise because people can .
- [A] present their dishonest profiles
- [B] define their traditional life styles
- [C] share their intellectual pursuits
- [D] withhold their unflattering sides

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 exponential 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 .

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- [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 jostle 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. This government does not want to see a return to large-scale provision of council housing, so it is naturally wary of measures that will lead us down that route.

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 may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. The cap, introduced in 2012 as part of the Housing Revenue Account reform, has been a major issue for the sector. 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.

Finally, they should look at the way in which public sector land is released. Currently up-front payments are required, putting a financial burden on the housing provider. A more positive stimulus would be to encourage a system where the land is made available and maintained as a long-term equity stake in the project.

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. This means that affordable housing specialists like Wates Living Space have to create a whole new way of working in partnership with registered providers. We have to be prepared to take on more of the risk during the development phase, driving down the cost to deliver high-quality affordable housing and, most importantly, developing alternative funding models to help achieve this.

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. The comprehensive spending review provides the opportunity to start moving us in the right direction—stimulating investment in new supply and quickly delivering tangible benefits to local economies. It also helps create the space to develop a long-term sustainable strategy for.

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

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- [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 text 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 answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (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 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, stands 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:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (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 acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

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

1) tell him about your living habits, and

2) ask for advice about living there.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

48. Directions:

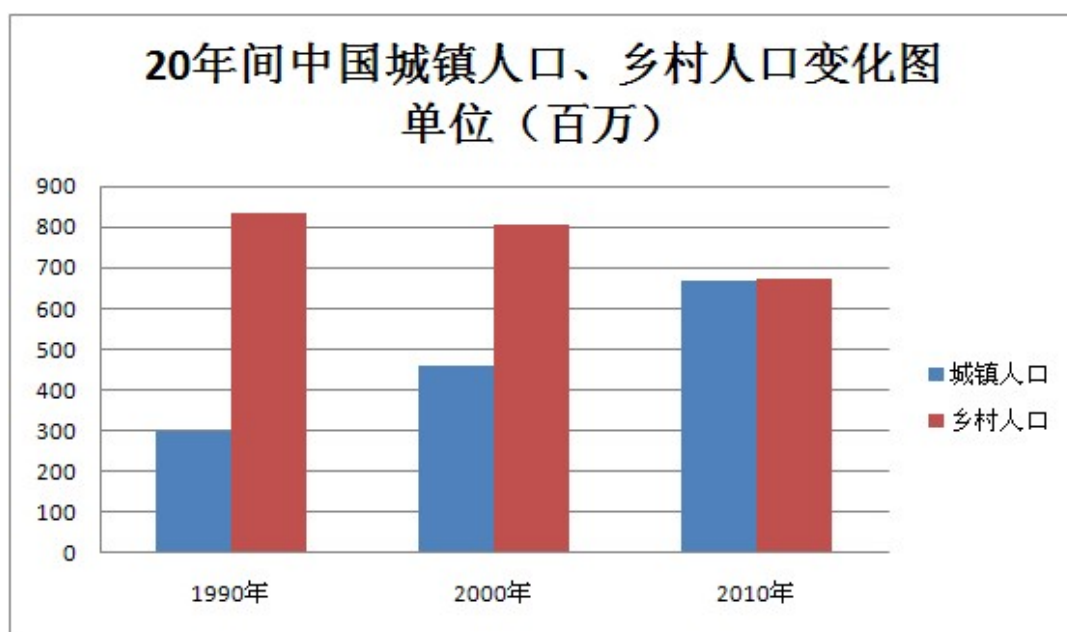
Write an essay based on the following chart. In your essay, you should

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



2014 年 1 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题答案及解析

Section I Use of English

1、【答案】B concluded

【解析】题干中，一系列的研究已经____，事实上，正常体重的人的患病风险要高于超重的人。根据句义，后面的部分实际上是研究的结论，因此 concluded 符合题意，其他选项 denied(否认)与意义相反，doubled(翻倍)与题意较远，ensured(确保)不符合题意，因为研究不能确保后面的事实，只能得出后面的事实作为结论。所以正确答案为 B。

2、【答案】A protective

【解析】题干中，对于某些健康情况，超重事实上是有____。根据前文研究的结论，超重能减少罹患疾病的风险，说明超重具有一定的保护作用。Dangerous 和文章意思相反，sufficient 表示充足，troublesome 表示有麻烦，不符合题意，所以正确答案为 A。

3、【答案】C likewise

【解析】第三句话中，较重的女人患缺钙的比例低于较瘦的女人。____，在老年人中，一定程度上超重……。需要填入的是和前半句表示顺接的词语。A 选项 instead 表示逆接的句意关系，B 选项 however 也表示逆接，D 选项 therefore 表示因此，只有 C 选项 likewise 意为同样地；也，而且。因此正确答案为 C。

4、【答案】A indicator

【解析】本句话中，____，一定程度上超重，经常是健康的____。A 选项，表示指示器，指标。B 选项 objective 表示客观；C 选项 origin 表示来源，D 选项 example 表示例子。根据前面的文章内容，已经明确指出超重代表了健康，因此超重是健康的指标。因此正确答案为 A。

5、【答案】D concern

【解析】本句话的句意是，需要更加____是，很难对肥胖加以定义。A、impact(印象)；B、relevance(相关性)；C、assistance(辅助)；D、concern(关注)。前文已经说到肥胖事实上有利健康，但是又面临一个问题，到底如何去定义肥胖，因此需要更加关注的是对肥的定义，其他选项均不符合题意，所以正确答案为 D。

6、【答案】A in terms of

【解析】题干中，肥胖经常_____体质指数，或称为 BMI 来定义。A、in terms of，根据……，就……而言。B、In case of 表示在某种情况下，C、in favor of 表示赞成，以……来取代，D、in respect of，关于……。因此正确答案为 A。在医学研究和临床测试中经常使用 BMI 作为衡量受试者健康的重要指标，希望考生能够记住这一背景知识，方便日后做题。

7、【答案】C equals

【解析】本题题干中 BMI_____体重除以身高的平方，这里是用文字叙述了 BMI 指数得出的方法，也就是一个数学公式，所以 equal 符合题意。A measure(测量)、B determine 表示确定;D modify(修订)。句义就是 BMI 等于体重除以身高的平方。

8、【答案】C in turn

【解析】本题题干中，肥胖_____能够分成中度肥胖、重度肥胖和极度肥胖。A、in essence(事实上、实际上); B、in contrast (相反地);C、in turn(依次); D、in part (部分地)。本句是将肥胖依次分级，所以正确答案为 C。

9、【答案】D straightforward

【解析】题干中，相比之下，这样的数字标准看起来_____，实际上不是的。A、complicated (复杂); B、conservative(保守)、C、variable(可变的); D、straightforward(直截了当); 这里的数字标准指的就是肥胖指数，肥胖指数分为三类，而且算法比较简单，所以 A 复杂不正确，B 选项保守，用于描述一种数学公式，不恰当，一名患者或一名受试者的 BMI 一般是确定的，因此可变的也不符合题意，D 选项 straightforward 表示直截了当，符合题意，因此正确答案为 D。

10、【答案】B while

【解析】本句中，一些人有很高的 BMI，实际上身材正好，_____其他人有较低的 BMI 指数，可能_____。从前半句我们可以看出，有些人的 BMI 指数很高，应该属于体重肥胖的人，事实上身材正好，这里说明的是反常的现象，后半句是其他人的 BMI 指数较低，而_____较差。A、so(所以); B、while(而); C、since(因为); D、unless(除非)四个选项中只有 while 有转折的含义，其他选项均不符合题意，所以正确答案为 B。

11、【答案】A shape

【解析】本题可以简化为：Some ... are fit, while others ... may be in poor 。不难看出，前后意义相反，且 fit(体型健康)与 in poor 对应，与之最相关是 A shape(外形)，故为正确答案。“精神”、“均衡”、“品味”都相差比较远，可以排除。

12、【答案】B qualify

【解析】本题顺应前文意义：有一些人体型很好，有些人体型肥胖。接下来举例说有些专业足球运动员 是肥胖的，“开始”不符；“处在”也不符合句意；“退休”内容无关；“被认为”符合句意，正确。

13、【答案】C normal

【解析】本句不难理解：有些人脂肪过高，但是 BMI 却 。所需词汇明显是正向的，排除 A、B；D 属中性，且不符合句意，C(正常的)契合，为正确答案。

14、【答案】D tendency

【解析】本题解题关键是后半句：to stigmatize obesity(抵毁肥胖)，作为划线部分的后置定语，将四个选项“选择”“理由”“机会”“倾向”代入划线处，最符合句意的是 D(倾向)。后面一句也进一步证实了(出现在媒体中的肥胖者脸都是打了马赛克的)。

15、【答案】C pictured

【解析】空格所在句提到了媒体，根据语境，上句讲到当今我们都污蔑肥胖，所以本句的意思应该是媒体污蔑肥胖，四个选项中，跟媒体相关关系的词汇只有 C picture 意思为刻画，描写，描述。

16、【答案】D associated

【解析】空格所在句的意思是肥胖_____的原型包括懒惰，缺乏意志力，对成功的期望值不高。空格后面提到的懒惰，缺乏意志力和对成功的期望值不高都是与肥胖相关的表现，分析四个选项，A. 与。。。相比；B 与。。。相结合；C. 和。。。和解；都不符合题意，只有 D 与。。。相联系，相关符合句意。

17、【答案】A even

【解析】空格所在句的意思是_____小孩子蔑视超重，而且对身材的嘲笑一直是学校的一个问题。本空格缺少一个副词，根据语境记忆常识，此处应该填入表示让步关系的词汇，分析四个选项，只有 A even 即使符合题意。

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18、【答案】D grounded

【解析】根据语境，空前讲到对肥胖的负面态度，空后讲到对健康的关注，

激发一批反肥胖的____。本句没有出现任何转折词，说明空前后所表达的意思是一致的，反对肥胖，是基于对健康的关注，分析四个选项，能够表达此意思的词汇，只有选项 D grounded, 意思是基于。

19、【答案】D policies

【解析】解答此题需要联系空格后面紧跟着的句子。空后的句子出现了一系列表示同一个语义场的词汇，比如 hospital system ; ban; many employers institute, 指向的意思是一个系统中所出台的政策的问题，浏览四个选项，D 选项 policies 符合题意，直接入选。

20、【答案】B against

【解析】本段的主题是反对肥胖，本句话属于细节的句子，用来支持这个主题，空格所在句讲到米歇尔奥巴马已经发起了一个高知名度的____儿童肥胖，甚至告诉奥兹博士，它代表了我国国家最大的安全威胁。空格中缺少词汇应该含有反对，反抗的意思，纵观四个选项，只有 B against 符合题意。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21、【答案】B A special tour

【解析】细节题。答案定位在第二段的“it is far better to spend money on experiences...like interesting trips...”，意思是“花钱消费在经历方面更好……，比如说有趣的旅行……”，由此可以得知答案是 B 选项“一场特别的旅行”。

22、【答案】A critical

【解析】观点态度题。答案定位在第三段的“something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it”，意思是“普通美国人一年花两个月的时间看电视，并且看电视几乎不可能更愉快”，因此可以得知作者对于看电视的态度是 A 选项“批判的”。

23、【答案】D rarity generally increases pleasure

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【解析】观点例证题。答案定位在第三段，文章中提到 Mc Rib 这个例子，用这个例子证明的论点是“luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly”，大意是“有节制地消费奢侈品最令人愉悦”，D 选项正是这句论点句的同义替换。

24、【答案】B may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

【解析】细节题。答案定位在最后一段的最后一句“most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent”，大意是“大多数人看完这本书后，认为物有所值”，因此可以推知 B 选项是正确答案。

25、【答案】A balance feeling good and spending money

【解析】主旨题。纵观全文可知，全文主要谈论花钱消费和心情愉悦之间的关系，因此答案定位在 A 选项。

Text 2

26、【答案】A our self-ratings are unrealistically high

【解析】题目问“根据第一段，社会心理学家发现了什么？”对应于文章第一段第三句“社会心理学家对所谓的‘高于均数效应’或者‘虚幻的优越感’进行大量的研究，发现我们中 70% 的人认为自己的领导力在平均水平之上……—这些数据明显都是不可能的。”由此可知，我们对自己评价过高。故答案为[A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high。

27、【答案】C intuitive response

【解析】题目问“视觉识别被认为是人们的什么？”对应于文章第三段第三句“视觉识别是自动的心理过程，这个过程依靠直觉快速发生，且并不是故意的。”由此可知，视觉识别被认为是人们的直觉反应。故答案为[C] intuitive response。

28、【答案】B believe in their attractiveness

【解析】题目问“Epley 发现有更高自尊的人倾向于怎样”。对应到第四段，第二句讲到“没有证据显示那些自我提升最多的人这样做是为了掩饰自己的不安全，接着讲到：事实上，那些认为自己的形象高于吸引力标准的人就是那些表现出更高自尊的人，故答案为[B] believe in their attractiveness。

29、【答案】[A] instinctively

【解析】题目问“最接近 viscerally 的意思的是?”。对应到第五段,viscerally 所在句讲到“许多人讨厌照片中的自己,从某种层面上说,他们甚至不承认照片中的人是他们自己。”而下文又讲到 facebook 是自我拔高者的天堂,在那里人们可以分享最满意的的照片。”由此可知,viscerally 在本句中是“本质上地”意思,故答案为[A] instinctively。

30、【答案】[D] withhold their unflattering sides

【解析】题干问“我们可以推理出脸书(facebook)之所以是一个自我拔高者的天堂,是因为人们可以做什么?”对应于文章最后一段的第二句,该句讲到“在脸书(facebook)中,人们可以分享最满意的照片。”下文接着讲到“不是人们不诚实,而是人们展示了自己最理想的形象。”故答案为[D] withhold their unflattering sides。

Text 3

31. 【答案】B

【解析】根据第一段,经济会走下坡路 highlight machine' s threat to human jobs.

32. 【答案】A

【解析】Race against the machine 作者认为:机器的发展减少人们就业机会 technology is diminishing man' s job opportunities.

33. 【答案】D

【解析】Hagel 认为,美国的一些工作 designed against human creativity.

34. 【答案】B

【解析】根据最后一段,B 和 M 探讨 the formula for how work is conducted efficiently.

35. 【答案】C

【解析】选标题: Can we win the race against machines.

Text 4

36、【答案】[B] involves certain political factors

【解析】根据本题题干中的关键词 housing sector 可以对应到文章的第二段,中间说的很多,我们注意到最后有 but 出现,最后应该是作者真正想要表达的观点,另外这里用了 the most significant 最高级,所以最后这个是最重要的一個原因,politically charged 和选项 B 的 political factors 有对应关系,故选 B involves certain political factors。

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A 项的吸引注意没有提及，C 项的承担太多责任，原文说的 shoulder the blame，D 项说的丧失价值，原文说的是不善于表明真正价值，两者不一致，故排除。

37、【答案】[C] suffered government biases

【解析】经济适用房曾受到政府的偏见。答案定位到文章第三段最后一句话 It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need. 政府需要把历史的偏见放在一边并且采取一些策略解决我们迫切的住房需求。Suffered 是过去式，是对于原文 history 的同义反复，biases 是对原文 prejudices 的同义反复。

38、【答案】[A] allow greater government debt for housing

【解析】根据人名 George Osborne 定位得知，此人将会让当地政府用来偿还建房借贷的限额变得更加宽松，并且在借贷限额放宽的情况下，将会另有 60,000 所房屋在未来的五年中建立，并由此拉动国内生产总值的百分之零点六。因此 A(允许更大的政府的建房借贷)是正确的，而 B(禁止当地政府建房)，C(准备减少建房借贷)，D(发布国内生产总值增长的预报)都与原文意思不符。

39、【答案】[C] contribute to funding new developments

【解析】推断题。根据文章题干定位到第五段，题干考察的是对稳定的租赁环境的理解。A 项的意思是“减少注册供应者的成本”，其中“成本一词”并未在文中出现，属于无中生有。B 项的意思是“减少政府接介入的影响”，其中“政府介入”并未在文中出现，属于无中生有。B 项的意思是“有助于为新发展提供资金支持”，其中“为新发展提供资金支持”对应文中的“fund new developments”；C 选项中的“contribute to”(意思是有助于)对英文中的 have a significant impact(意思是有重要影响)，符合正解的同义复现原则，所以是正确选项。

40、【答案】[D] stop generous funding to the housing sector

【解析】推断题。根据题干定位到最后一段第三行。考察的是 2015 年以后政府的可能性动作。A 项的意思是“推行更多的政策来支持住房”与原文意义相反。B 项的意思是重新审视大规模公共拨款的需求，与原文倒数第二段意义相违背。C 项的意思是更新可负担的住房拨款项目并没有提到 renew 一词。D 项的意思是停止对住房部门的大额资助，与原文的倒数第二句相匹配，故为正确选项。

Part B

Directions

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41. Stone Circle

[D]represents the elegance of the British land art.

42. Olaf Street Study

[E]depicts the ordinary side of the British land art.

43. Across the Park

[G]contains images from different parts of the same photograph.

44. Towards Avebury

[C]reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition.

45. Seven Days

[A]originates from a long walk that the artist took.

Section III Translation

46、【参考译文】

大多数人认为乐观是无尽的欢乐，如同总是有半杯水的杯子。但那是一种绝不会为积极心理学家所称道的虚假的快乐。哈佛大学的 Tal Ben-Shahar 教授说，“健康的乐观主义意味着要活在现实之中。”在 Ben-Shahar 看来，现实的乐观主义者会因势利导，而非求全责备。

Ben-Shahar 会使用三种乐观的方法。比如说，当他因搞砸了一场演讲而倍感郁闷的时候，他会告诉自己这是很正常的事，提醒自己：并不是每一次演讲都可以获得诺贝尔奖，总会有一些人的演讲效果不及其他人。接着为改进。他分析了一些效果不好的演讲并且从那些起效和无效的演讲中吸取教训为将来做准备。最后是看待问题的角度，即在生活的宏伟计划中，一次演讲真的无足轻重。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student, write him an email to

- 1) tell him about your living habits; 2) ask for advice about living there

(ANSWER) Dear John,

I am Li Ming, your future roommate and a new arrival from China who is coming over here for further education. I am writing this letter to let you know about me and ask for some suggestions for my future life in America.

First, I am a quiet person so that your keeping silent would be highly appreciated. Second, I like cooking and I wonder whether it is okay to you that I cook Chinese dish at home, because the preparation for Chinese cuisine may produce much smoke. Third, I want to buy a car but I know nothing about traffic rules in America. Would you please give me a lesson about traffic laws in US.

Wish you reply soon.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

48. Directions:

Directions:

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

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

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



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(ANSWER)

As the bar graph indicates, both city and rural area witnessed a distinguished phenomenon in population fluctuation. Indeed, population in city increased at a breakneck speed and surpassed that of rural area during the period from 1990 to 2010 while population in rural region slightly decreased down to a scale which was close to that of city.

What accounts for this disparity? The answer involves two factors. The first contributing factor is the substantially fast developing steps of cities in China. No one can deny that since Chinese economic reform from 1980s which mostly benefits people in city. The second reason is that Chinese farmers enjoy the harvest from new policies that are established to benefit farmers. People in rural areas are allowed to migrate for work and residence by the law and an increasing number of farmers choose to work in city and become migrant workers just because they would make much more money than ever before in city. All these are the result of urbanization.

Based on the analyses above, we can safely draw the conclusion that the process of urbanization will continue in the years ahead, and every single Chinese benefits from the fast development of China.

2013 年 1 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题

英语（二）试卷

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following texts. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1 a true

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cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very 3 of money itself," only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

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

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

1. [A] However [B] Moreover [C] Therefore [D] Otherwise

2. [A] off [B] back [C] over [D] around

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

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

In an essay entitled “Making It in America”, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill

only two employees today,” a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

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

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

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

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate_____

[A] the impact of technological advances

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- [B] the alleviation of job pressure
- [C] the shrinkage of textile mills
- [D] the decline of middle-class incomes
22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to_____
- [A] work on cheap software
- [B] ask for a moderate salary
- [C] adopt an average lifestyle
- [D] contribute something unique
23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that _____
- [A] gains of technology have been erased
- [B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
- [C] factories are making much less money than before
- [D] new jobs and services have been offered
24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is_____
- [A] to accelerate the I.T. revolution
- [B] to ensure more education for people
- [C] to advance economic globalization
- [D] to pass more bills in the 21st century
25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
- [A] New Law Takes Effect
- [B] Technology Goes Cheap
- [C] Average Is Over
- [D] Recession Is Bad

Text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7million people arrived while about 2 million departed.

About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes. Including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

26. “Birds of passage” refers to those who_____

[A] immigrate across the Atlantic.

[B] leave their home countries for good.

[C] stay in a foreign temporarily.

- [D] find permanent jobs overseas.
27. It is implied in paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US ____
- [A] needs new immigrant categories.
- [B] has loosened control over immigrants.
- [C] should be adopted to meet challenges.
- [D] has been fixed via political means.
28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want ____
- [A] financial incentives.
- [B] a global recognition.
- [C] opportunities to get regular jobs.
- [D] the freedom to stay and leave.
29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated ____
- [A] as faithful partners.
- [B] with economic favors.
- [C] with regal tolerance.
- [D] as mighty rivals.
30. Choose the best title.
- [A] come and go: big mistake.
- [B] living and thriving : great risk.
- [C] with or without : great risk.
- [D] legal or illegal: big mistake.

Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within

milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases—or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation; two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may_____.

[A] vary according to the urgency of the situation

[B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction

[C] depend on the importance of the assessment

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- [D] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions____.
- [A] can be associative
- [B] are not unconscious
- [C] can be dangerous
- [D] are not impulsive
33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should____.
- [A] trust our first impression
- [B] do as people usually do
- [C] think before we act
- [D] ask for expert advice
34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reaction are based on____.
- [A] critical assessment
- [B] ‘ ‘thin sliced ’ ’ study
- [C] sensible explanation
- [D] adequate information
35. The author’ s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is____.
- [A] tolerant
- [B] uncertain
- [C] optimistic
- [D] doubtful

Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family—friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe’s top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 percent of positions on Europe corporate boards.

The Europe Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain

a certain proportion of women—up to 60 percent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, European Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goal of 40 percent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don’t like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding’s reluctance—and her frustration. I don’t like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, government by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally_____.

[A] women take the lead

[B] men have the final say

[C] corporate governance is overwhelmed

- [D] senior management is family-friendly
37. The European Union' s intended legislation is _____.
[A] a reflection of gender balance
[B] a reluctant choice
[C] a response to Reding' s call
[D] a voluntary action
38. According ti Reding, quotas may help women _____.
[A] get top business positions
[B] see through the glass ceiling
[C] balance work and family
[D] anticipate legal results
39. The author' s attitude toward Reding' s appeal is one of _____.
[A] skepticism
[B] objectiveness
[C] indifference
[D] approval
40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of _____.
[A] more social justice
[B] massive media attention
[C] suitable public policies
[D] greater "soft pressure"

Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Live like a peasant
[B] Balance your diet

[C] Shopkeepers are your friends

[D] Remember to treat yourself

[E] Stick to what you need

[F] Planning is everything

[G] Waste not, want not

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £60 a week to spend, £40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants "at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing." Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging – not about eating as cheaply as you can – "there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food" – but eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

41.

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being-human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

42.

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot. In a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of

bacon, not whatever weight is per-packed in the supermarket chiller.

43.

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer—that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

44.

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal caters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

45.

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant—£1.75 a week for three months gives you £21—more than enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It's £16.95 there—or £12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four. I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does—try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute

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or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play *Hair* opened on Broadway on the same day—they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

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

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

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, Use “LiMing” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

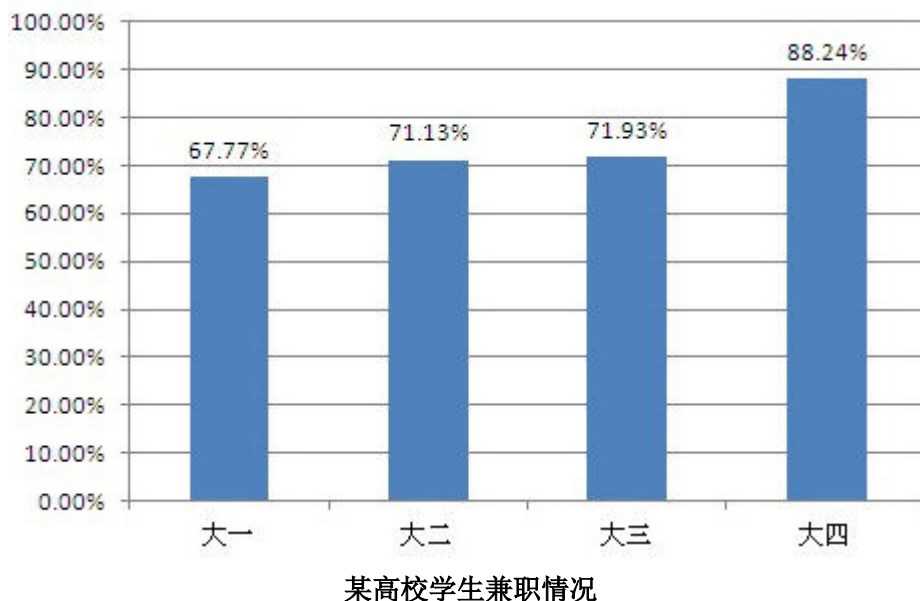
48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart in your writing, you should

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

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15points)



2013 年 1 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题答案及解析

Section I Use of English

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very 3 of money itself," only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless

对应译文：

电子付款方式的优点被给出来后，你可能会认为我们的社会很快会变成一个无现金社会：所有的支付都要用电子方式来进行。然而，一个真正不通过现金支付的社会不大可能马上实现。的确，预言出现在 20 年前但是到现在还没有完成。譬如，1975 年的商业周刊预测说电子方式的支付很快彻底改革钱本身的概念，却在几年后又重新提起。那究竟是因为一个无现金社会的变革会

<p>society been so <u> 5 </u> in coming?</p> <p>Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work <u> 6 </u> the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very <u> 7 </u> to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunication networks necessary to make electronic money the <u> 8 </u> form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they <u> 9 </u> receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to <u> 10 </u>. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of "float" - it takes several days <u> 11 </u> a check is cashed and funds are <u> 12 </u> from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. <u> 13 </u> electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.</p> <p>Fourth, electronic means of payment may <u> 14 </u> security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter</p>	<p>来的如此之慢呢?</p> <p>虽然电子方式的付款可能会比依靠纸币的付款系统更加有效,但是还有许多工厂依然继续运作来抵抗纸币系统的消失。第一,要装配电脑,刷卡器和通信网络是非常昂贵的,而且有必要去使电子化的付款成为主导的支付形式。其次,纸质支票的优势在于能提供一些消费者可能不愿放弃的发票。第三,纸质支票的使用给了消费者许多天的“漂浮”感——把支票兑换成现金和从发行人账户上取出现金都会花上好几天时间,这也就意味着支票的签字者同时能获得现金的利息。因为电子付款方式很快捷,就能取消了消费者的漂浮感。第四,电子付款方式可能引发人们对安全和隐私的顾虑。我们经常能够听到一些媒体报道一个非法的黑客侵入到电脑数据库甚至更改储存的信息。事实上,这是一个很常见的现象,一些意图不轨的人能够侵入电子支付系统的银行账户,窃取别人的财产。要想避免这种形式的诈骗是一个非常艰巨的任务,并且需要研发新型电脑科技来解决此类安全问题,还要进一步考虑到电子支付方式的运用会留下包含大量个人数据的</p>
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<p>information <u>15</u> there. The fact that this is not an <u>16</u> occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and <u>17</u> from someone else's accounts. The <u>18</u> of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to <u>19</u> security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic <u>20</u> that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.</p>	<p>电子痕迹。人们会担心政府部门，雇主和销售人员可能会利用到这些数据，从而侵犯我们的隐私。</p>
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1. however 词汇题，根据逻辑关系，前后句内容。
2. around “around” 意为“大约”。
3. concept “概念”
4. reverse “转换”
5. slow 根据前面 2 句内容，自 1975 年就在讨论电子支付问题，但是现在还未实现。
6. against 根据下文提出的 4 点，电子支付系统都不能立刻实现，因此纸质支付形式就不可能取消。
7. expensive 根据下文提及设备，推断出消费很高。
8. dominant 根据全文内容，讨论的是电子支付系统是否能替代纸质支付，因此要有一种方式占主导。
9. provide 根据句意“纸质支票能提供收据”
10. give up 根据句意可得

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11. before 支票兑现需要花费一定时间
12. withdrawn 根据搭配 取款应用 “withdrawn”
13. because 逻辑关系
14. raise 此处作“引发，产生”讲
15. stored 信息“储存”
16. uncommon 双重否定表肯定，“黑客侵入电脑数据库属正常现象”
17. steal “someone else”表示“窃取他人账户财产”
18. prevention 根据句意“避免这种形式的诈骗是一个非常艰巨的任务”
19. cope with “cope with”一解决问题
- “fight against ” 对抗
- “adapt to” 适应
- “call for” 号召，要求，邀请
20. trail “chunk ” 大块
- “chip” 芯片；碎片
- “path” 小道，道路
- “trail” 痕迹，踪迹

Section II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

21. 第一自然段中的笑话是去解析什么？

答案选 A，该题属于主旨题，文章第一段第一句话作者谈论到了 The joke, 是关于现代棉花纺织厂是如何的自动化工作，当今的纺织厂平均有两个工人，一个人和一只狗，人喂养狗，狗驱动机器干活，所以该题答案选 A: 技术发展的影响。

22. 根据第三段，要成为一名成功的员工，人必须要怎样？

答案选 D，该题属于细节题，答案在文章第三段。该段第一句话中出现了 But 这个转折词，但是，现在，平凡普通已经不再是过去你所挣得那些，因此，每一个人必须要增加自己不一样的附加值，对工作有所贡献，在自己的工作领域中凸显自我。所以答案选 D，创造一些不同寻常的东西。

23. 在第四段的引用是去解释什么？

答案选 B，该题答案位于第四段，现在的技术一直减轻人们的工作量以及工作，但是也在加速着，戴维深说到，工厂会很快分散工人，并且抹去他们长达前 70 年的努力，大概三分之一的工厂工作岗位，接近 6 百万的工作岗位将会被消去。所以答案选 B：工作机会以快速消失。

24. 根据作者，为了减少失业量，最重要的是什么？

答案选 B，该题答案位于文章的五六段，最好的工作将会需要跟多的工人，以及超乎普通之上的受过更好教育的员工，最后段说，我们为了工作需要去做很多事情，但是最重要的事情是确保每个美国人去学校接受教育。所以答案选 B：确保更多的人接受教育。

25. 下面哪一项有可能成为该文章的标题？

答案选 C，该题属于主旨题，根据全文，A 项没提及，B 项表述错误，D 选项没提及，因此选 C。

Passage 2

26. “Birds of passage” refers to those who____ 候鸟”是关于哪些人？

答案选 C，该题答案在第一段的第三句，例如，四分之一的意大利移民，最终为了自己的好的生活回到了意大利，所以他们有了一个绰号，候鸟。所以答案选 C：暂时的呆在国外的人。

27. 在第二段暗含着当代美国的移民体制怎样？

答案选 C，该题答案在第二段，通读该段，在段落的最后一句，我们现在也许要去解决移民问题。A 项说新的移民分类已经存在，B 放松对移民的控制和监管，文章说不应该严格的区分合法于不合法，D，通过政治手段去修订，都不符合该题答案。根据文章最后一段，所以答案选 C：应该去采取措施去面对挑战。

28. 根据作者，当代的候鸟想怎样？

答案选 D，该题答案在第三段，他们更倾向于当机会来临时，来去自由，他们能够成功的在一个地方工作，在另外一个地方安家生活。所以答案选 D 项：来和留的自由。ABC 不符合题意。

29. 作者建议，当代的候鸟应该被怎样对待？

答案选 C，该题答案在第四段，第一句有没有允许，他们应该跨越法律和管辖权以及身份。我们需要他们去想象美国作为一个地方，除了承认他们永久的呆在美国外，他们能够对该国富有创造。我们让他们能感受到，家可以再这里，也可以在那里，他们是属于两个国家。所以答案选 C，应该是带有君主的宽容去对待这些移民者。ABD 不对。

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30. 选择最适合的标题

答案选 D，通读全文，主要就是讲的移民是合法还是非合法，所以答案选 D，其他选项不符合题意。

Passage 3

31. **答案选 D** 细节题。题干问的是“作决定中所需的时间可以_____”。文章第一段提到“如果我们在做出反应之前花点儿时间来思考，那么将会减少甚至消除我们快速反应所带来的负面影响”，也就是说我们做决定所花的时间决定了我们判断的准确性。文章第二段第二句话也隐含本题正确答案线索。第二句以 But 这一转折连词引导，应该重点关注其后表达的信息，“但是，我们需要更多的时间来评估其他要素。”而本段的第三、四句子，很明显地揭示出本题正确答案，尤其是第三个句子中的“accurately”一词。选项 D 中的表达“可预先决定判断的准确性”，此外，此选项中的“accuracy”为“accurately”的同词异形，故此项为正确答案。选项 A 表达“依形势紧急性而定”错在无中生有，本文并没有出现类似信息；选项 B “证明大脑反映的复杂性”，也是无中生有；选项 C “取决于评估的重要性”，也与原文不符合，故排除。

32. **答案选 A** 细节题。题干问的是“我们对于快餐商标的反应速度表明决定是_____样的”，由题干的“fast-food logo”我们可以定位到第三段。第二段说处理人际关系问题时人们会仓促决定，第三段开头就说了，让人做出仓促决定的刺激因素不仅限于人际关系范围内。紧接着一句话说人们对快餐商标的反应速度比一般阅读速度快。下一句阐述了原因：因为人们无意识地（unconsciously）将“快餐”与“速度”和“心急”联系在一起，并将这些冲动付诸行动。A 说决定是有联系性的，正确，因为人们将“快餐”与“速度”，“心急”联系在了一起。B 说决定是无意识的，与原文意思相反，错。C 说决定是危险的，原文未提及，排除。D 说决定是不冲动的，与原文意思相悖，故排除。

33. **答案选 C** 细节题。先看题干说“为了逆转仓促决定所带来的影响，我们可以做_____”，根据题干定位到第四段。第四段通过两个例子说明我们应该怎样克服负面影响，第一个例子表示“如果我们会对消费产品或者房产选择做出“过度反应”，我们可以在购买之前先思考一会儿”，由此可说明我们应该在行动之前先思考来消除负面影响，因此选择答案 C。其他选项：A 项“相信我们的第一印象”；B 项“按照人们通常所做的去做”；D 项“征求专家意见”均不符合题意。

34. **答案选 D** 细节题。题干问的是“John Gottman 认为可靠的快速反映是基于_____的。”由题干 John Gottman 定位到全文倒数第二段。其中第一句：John Gottman, the marriage expert, the
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marriage expert, explains that we quickly "thin slice" information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study. 婚姻专家约翰·古德曼解释说, 我们快速反应的信息的可靠性是建立在这样的快速反应的行为是以长期的研究为基础而做出的快速反应行为。其中 ground 是题干中 base on 的同意置换, long-term study 长期的研究与 D 选项 adequate information 相互呼应。由此可判断出 [D] adequate information (足够的信息) 是本题正解。该段第二句话是 When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation, two days, not two seconds. 当古德曼博士想去评估一对夫妻是否应该继续在一起时, 他会邀请他们到他的岛上进行一个更为长期的调查, 是两天而不是两秒。第二句是对第一句的举例说明, 更加验证此选项。

35. 答案选 C. 态度题。根据 35 题题干 reversing the high-speed trend 是全文的最后一句, 所以解此题可先定位到全文的最后一段。最后一段最后两句: Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend. 译为: 尽管技术可能改变我们反应的方式, 但是它并没有改变我们的本性。我们仍然有能力去克服诱惑并扭转这种高速度的趋势。由此我们可以看出作者的态度是非常确定的, 因此 B 选项 uncertain (不确定) 首先排除; We still have the imaginative capacity... 表面作者对于我们的能力是有信心的。因此 [C] optimistic (乐观的) 是正解。A 选项 tolerant (容忍的)、D 选项 doubtful (怀疑的) 在原文中没有体现, 属于无中生有的选项。

Passage 4

36. B

细节题 答案在第一自然段里找。这段说欧洲的顶尖的公司的高层, 大部分还是男人。所以还是男人说了算。答案选 men have the final say

37. B

细节题, 从第二段第二句 this proposed mandate was born of frustration 可以知道这个提案是在受到了挫折过后才产生的, 说明他们本意并不是要有这个立法的打算, 所以是一个 reluctant choice。

38. A

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细节题 答案在第三自然段。climb the corporate ladder fairy 和 get top business positions 等同。故答案选 get top business positions

39. D

态度题。本题问的是作者对 Reding 的呼吁的态度。Reding 的 appeal 最早出现在第 2 段，即呼吁在董事会中有 40% 的女性，以实现性别均衡。而第四段再一次提到 Reding 的观点即“他自己也不喜欢 quotas, 但是 quotas 本身确实起到了作用”；接着作者在第五段给出了自己的观点，先是说可以理解 Reding，自己本身也不喜欢 quotas，但是“既然现在 meritocratic ideal（精英管理的理想）有障碍，确实需要一种强制的手段，即强制设定男女比例。”所以可以看出作者是持“赞成”的态度。

40. C

细节题，题干中的 women entering top management become headlines 是对第 6 段第二句话 when women do break through to the summit of the corporate power 的同义改写，become headlines 是对后面 for example 所举的 Sheryl Sandberg 的事例的概括。答案出现在第 7 段开头。第 7 段是提出一种解决措施，“If appropriate public choices were in place to help all women, ... Sandberg would be no more newsworthy...”，这个句子是 if 虚拟条件句，是对未来的一种美好展望，也是提出观点的一种方式，意思是“如果有合理的公共政策来帮助所有的女性，Sandberg 也就没有报道价值了”。所以正确答案是 C，因为缺少“suitable public policies”。

Part B

41. 选 F Planning is everything

仔细看段落首句 “Impulsive spending isn’t an option, so plan your work’s menu in advance...”，意思是：冲动消费不是一个好的选择，所以提前计划你一周的菜单。很容易看出首句是本段的中心句。故答案为 F。此题容易错选为 B balance your diet。B 答案不是本段的中心，只是中心句下面的例子。

42. 选 E Stick to what you need

“if you plan properly, you’ ll know that you only need... 350g of shin of beef...”

意思是如果你合理的规划，你就会清楚知道你想要什么，比如你只需要 350 克牛肉。换言之，你需要什么就买什么，要对你所需要购买的东西的分量要坚持。因此选项 E 为正确选项。

43. 选 G Waste not, want not

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer—that’ s not good enough. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage. 意思是：你可能骄傲地说冰箱里面只有冷冻的豌豆，但是这还不够。提前计划可以避免浪费。这句话提示了我们答案。eliminate wastage” 与 “waste not” 意思相同

44. 选 C Shopkeepers are your friends

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. it 所指代的内容是 “shop at butchers,...regularly, ..and be super friendly”。其中 “be friendly” 与 “are your friends” 同义。另外，最后一句 they will let you have for free（通常他们都会免费给你），因此选项 C 为正确选项。

45. 选 D Remember to treat yourself

You won’ t be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant. but 后提到 “save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch”，意思是要节省钱，但可以每几个月款待自己一次。而该句也是本段落的中心句。段落余下的信息都是在用数据来解释这个道理。选项 D 中出现了 “treat yourself”，属于原词复现。因此选项 D 为正确选项。

Section III Translation

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46. 参考译文

我能够从过去的 53 年中任选一天，然后马上就能想起来我当天在哪，当天都发生了什么新闻，甚至那天是星期几。我从 4 岁起，就已经有这种能力了。

我从未因为我的大脑吸收了大量的信息而承受不住，我的大脑仿佛可以自如应付这些信息并有条理的将它们存储起来。当我想起一段伤心往事的时候，和所有人一样，我也试图将其抛在一边。我觉得这样做并不会由于我的记忆比别人更清晰而变难。强大的记忆力并没有把我的感情变得更加强烈或深刻。我能回忆起祖父去世时的那天以及头一天我们去医院时我内心的悲哀。我还记得就在同一天百老汇上演了音乐剧《毛发》——他们就这样同时跃入到我的脑海中。

【解析】

1. I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week.

【词汇】instantly: 立即、马上;

【分析】句子主干为 I can pick a date...and know...; 宾语部分为 where..., what...and even...。句子中并列结构突出。

【译文】从过去的 53 年间任选一天，我能立刻回想起当时我身在何方，当天新闻中发生何事，甚至那天是周几。

2. I' ve been able to do this, since I was four.

【分析】句子主干为 I' ve been able to do this, since 引导时间状语从句

【译文】自从四岁，我就具备这种能力。

3. I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs.

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【词汇】overwhelmed:压垮, 压倒, 淹没; absorb:吸收

【分析】句子主干为 I never feel overwhelmed with..., 省略关系词的定语从句 my brain absorbs 作后置定语修饰 information

【译文】我永远不会因大脑吸信息量过大而感到难以承受。

4. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly.

【词汇】cope:处理; store:存储; neatly:整齐的, 整洁的

【分析】句子主干为 My mind seems to be...and the information is...

【译文】我的大脑似乎可以处理它们, 并将其有序地存储于脑中。

5. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does---try to put it to one side.

【词汇】think of:考虑, 想起;

【分析】句子主干为 I do what...what 引导宾语从句, 破折号后 try to put it to one side 对其进行解释说明; when 引导时间状语从句。

【译文】当我想起一段伤心往事的时候, 和所有人一样, 我也试图将其抛在一边。

6. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer.

【词汇】clear:清晰的

【分析】句子主干为 I don't think it's harder for me, because 引导原因状语从句。It 指代上句话内容。

【译文】我觉得这样做并不会由于我的记忆比别人更清晰而变难。

7. Powerful memory doesn' t make my emotions any more acute or vivid.

【词汇】powerful:强大的, 权力大的; emotion:情感, 情绪; acute:敏锐的, 敏感的; vivid:生动的, 深刻的

【分析】句子主干为 Powerful memory doesn' t make...

【译文】强大的记忆力并没有把我的感情变得更加强烈或深刻。

8. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before.

【词汇】recall:回忆起, 回想起

【分析】句子主干为 I can recall the day...and the sadness...省略引导词的定语从句 my grandfather died 作后置定语修饰 the day; 同样省略引导词的定语从句 I felt 修饰 sadness (定语从句关系词做宾语时可以省略); when 引导时间状语从句对 the sadness I felt 进行修饰。

【译文】我能回忆起祖父去世时的那天以及头一天我们去医院时我内心的悲哀。

9. I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day---they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

【词汇】musical play:音乐剧; Hair:《毛发》(1968 年上演, 是对美国百老汇音乐剧的颠覆, 获得托尼奖); Broadway:百老汇; pop:突然出现

【分析】句子主干 I also remember that..., that 引导的宾语从句主干为 the musical play Hair opened...;破折号后 they 指代前两句话的内容,表示同一天发生的两件截然不同的事件,突出前面提到的强大的记忆力并没有把我的感情变得更加强烈或深刻。

【译文】我还记得就在同一天百老汇上演了音乐剧《毛发》——他们就这样同时跃入到我的脑海中。

Section IV Writing

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

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

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, Use “LiMing” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

47. Dear Classmates,

I am writing this letter in purpose of informing you of a charity sale for kids in need of help.

The sale is initiated by Smile Fund which has been striving to effectively and efficiently deliver help to kids in distressed situations for more than twenty years. The sale will be held from 10:00am to 17:00pm this Tuesday in the grand hall. All the classmates will be warmly welcomed and all the money collected will be used to set up a shelter for the kids.

I really appreciate if you can participate and offer your kindness and support. I am looking forward to your presence.

Yours sincerely,

LiMing

2012 年 1 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题

英语试卷

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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Millions of Americans and foreigners see G. I. Joe as a mindless war toy, the symbol of American military adventurism, but that's not how it used to be. To the men and women who 1 in World War II and the people they liberated, the G. I. was the 2 man grown into hero, the pool farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who 3 all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the 4 of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder. This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, 5 an average guy, up 6 the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries.

His name is not much. *G.I.* is just a military abbreviation 7 Government Issue, and it was on all of the article 8 to soldiers. And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9 it to the top. Joe Blow, Joe Magrac... a working class name. The United States has 10 had a president or vicepresident or secretary of state Joe.

G. I. Joe had a 11 career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops. He appears as a character, or a 12 of American personalities, in the 1945 movie *The Story of G. I. Joe*, based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle. Some of the soldiers Pyle 13 portrayed themselves in the film. Pyle was famous for covering the 14 side of the war, writing about the dirt-snow-and-mud soldiers, not how many miles were 15 or what towns were captured or liberated, His reports 16 the "Willie" cartoons of famed

Stars and Stripes artist Bill Maulden. Both men 17 the dirt and exhaustion of war, the 18 of civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep. 19 Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries, G.I. Joe was any American soldier, 20 the most important person in their lives.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] performed | [B] served | [C] rebelled | [D] betrayed |
| 2. [A] actual | [B] common | [C] special | [D] normal |
| 3. [A] bore | [B] cased | [C] removed | [D] loaded |
| 4. [A] necessities | [B] facilities | [C] commodities | [D] properties |
| 5. [A] and | [B] nor | [C] but | [D] hence |
| 6. [A] for | [B] into | [C] form | [D] against |
| 7. [A] meaning | [B] implying | [C] symbolizing | [D] claiming |
| 8. [A] handed out | [B] turn over | [C] brought back | [D] passed down |
| 9. [A] pushed | [B] got | [C] made | [D] managed |
| 10. [A] ever | [B] never | [C] either | [D] neither |
| 11. [A] disguised | [B] disturbed | [C] disputed | [D] distinguished |
| 12. [A] company | [B] collection | [C] community | [D] colony |
| 13. [A] employed | [B] appointed | [C] interviewed | [D] questioned |
| 14. [A] ethical | [B] military | [C] political | [D] human |
| 15. [A] ruined | [B] commuted | [C] patrolled | [D] gained |
| 16. [A] paralleled | [B] counteracted | [C] duplicated | [D] contradicted |
| 17. [A] neglected | [B] avoided | [C] emphasized | [D] admired |
| 18. [A] stages | [B] illusions | [C] fragments | [D] advances |
| 19. [A] With | [B] To | [C] Among | [D] Beyond |
| 20. [A] on the contrary | [B] by this means | [C] from the outset | [D] at that point |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot do without expensive equipment. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling: teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards. Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework? It is quite possible that the homework helped. Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the

grade. Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject, or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

21. It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework_____.

- [A] is receiving more criticism
- [B] is no longer an educational ritual
- [C] is not required for advanced courses
- [D] is gaining more preferences

22. L.A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students_____.

- [A] tend to have moderate expectations for their education
- [B] have asked for a different educational standard
- [C] may have problems finishing their homework
- [D] have voiced their complaints about homework

23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may_____.

- [A] discourage students from doing homework
- [B] result in students' indifference to their report cards
- [C] undermine the authority of state tests
- [D] restrict teachers' power in education

24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether_____.

- [A] it should be eliminated
- [B] it counts much in schooling
- [C] it places extra burdens on teachers
- [D] it is important for grades

25. A suitable title for this text could be_____.

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[A]Wrong Interpretation of an Educational Policy

[B]A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students

[C]Thorny Questions about Homework

[D]A Faulty Approach to Homework

Text 2

Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives. It is not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls' identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, I despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests.

Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. Take the toddler. I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research

into children's behaviour: wrong. Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

Trade publications counselled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a "third stepping stone" between infant wear and older kids' clothes. It was only after "toddler" became a common shoppers' term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits. And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences – or invent them where they did not previously exist.

26. By saying "it is...the rainbow" (Line 3, Para. 1), the author means pink_____.

[A] should not be the sole representation of girlhood

[B] should not be associated with girls' innocence

[C] cannot explain girls' lack of imagination

[D] cannot influence girls' lives and interests

27. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?

[A] Colours are encoded in girls' DNA.

[B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.

[C] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.

[D] White is preferred by babies.

28. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by_____.

[A] the marketing of products for children

[B] the observation of children's nature

[C] researches into children's behavior

[D] studies of childhood consumption

29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to_____.

[A] focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes

[B]attach equal importance to different genders

[C]classify consumers into smaller groups

[D]create some common shoppers' terms

30. It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be_____.

[A] clearly explained by their inborn tendency

[B]fully understood by clothing manufacturers

[C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

[D]well interpreted by psychological experts

Text 3

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades—by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. Executives were violently agitated. The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a “preliminary step” in a longer battle.

On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's. A growing number seem to agree. Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule

“is no less a product of nature... than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds. ”

Despite the appeals court's decision, big questions remain unanswered. For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

As the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules—most are already patented or in the public domain. Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy, companies are eager to win patents for “connecting the dots,” explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the biotech companies would like .

- [A] their executives to be active
- [B] judges to rule out gene patenting
- [C] genes to be patentable
- [D] the BIO to issue a warning

32. Those who are against gene patents believe that .

- [A] genetic tests are not reliable
- [B] only man-made products are patentable
- [C] patents on genes depend much on innovation
- [D] courts should restrict access to genetic tests

33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for .

- [A] establishing disease correlations
- [B] discovering gene interactions
- [C] drawing pictures of genes

[D] identifying human DNA

34. By saying “each meeting was packed” (Line4, Para.6) the author means that .

[A] the supreme court was authoritative

[B] the BIO was a powerful organization

[C] gene patenting was a great concern

[D] lawyers were keen to attend conventions

35. Generally speaking, the author’ s attitude toward gene patenting is .

[A] critical

[B] supportive

[C] scornful

[D] objective

Text 4

The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. Before it ends, it will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways; they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very last, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases,

as does conflict between races and classes.

In come inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one. Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them-especially for young people. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist at Columbia University suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed; those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

In the Internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society. More difficult, in the moment, is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society's character. In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results. We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. But they certainly it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

36. By saying "to find silver linings" (Line 1, Para. 2) the author suggests that the jobless try to

.

- [A] seek subsidies from the government
- [B] explore reasons for the unemployment
- [C] make profits from the troubled economy
- [D] look on the bright side of the recession

37. according to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people .

- [A] realize the national dream
- [B] struggle against each other
- [C] challenge their prudence
- [D] reconsider their lifestyle

38. Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recession may .
- [A] impose a heavier burden on immigrants
 - [B] bring out more evils of human nature
 - [C] promote the advance of rights and freedoms
 - [D] ease conflicts between races and classes
39. The research of Till Von Wachter suggests that in the recession graduates from elite universities tend to .
- [A] lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities
 - [B] catch up quickly with experienced employees
 - [C] see their life chances as dimmed as the others
 - [D] recover more quickly than the others
40. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is .
- [A] certain
 - [B] positive
 - [C] trivial
 - [D] destructive

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the 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 right column. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

“Universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here, ” wrote the Victorian sage Thomas Carlyle. Well, not any more it is not.

Suddenly, Britain looks to have fallen out with its favourite historical form. This could be no more than a passing literary craze, but it also points to a broader truth about how we now approach the past: less concerned with learning from forefathers and more interested

in feeling their pain. Today, we want empathy, not inspiration.

From the earliest days of the Renaissance, the writing of history meant recounting the exemplary lives of great men. In 1337, Petrarch began work on his rambling writing *De Viris Illustribus* – On Famous Men, highlighting the *virtus* (or virtue) of classical heroes. Petrarch celebrated their greatness in conquering fortune and rising to the top. This was the biographical tradition which Niccolo Machiavelli turned on its head. In *The Prince*, the championed cunning, ruthlessness, and boldness, rather than virtue, mercy and justice, as the skills of successful leaders.

Over time, the attributes of greatness shifted. The Romantics commemorated the leading painters and authors of their day, stressing the uniqueness of the artist's personal experience rather than public glory. By contrast, the Victorian author Samuel Smiles wrote *Self-Help* as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers. "The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help, if patient purpose, resolute working and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formulation of truly noble and many character, exhibit," wrote Smiles. "what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself" His biographies of James Watt,

Richard Arkwright and Josiah Wedgwood were held up as beacons to guide the working man through his difficult life.

This was all a bit bourgeois for Thomas Carlyle, who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of Martin Luther, Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate, but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere mortals.

Communist Manifesto. For them, history did nothing, it possessed no immense wealth nor waged battles: "It is man, real, living man who does all that." And history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle. As such, it needed to appreciate

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the economic realities, the social contexts and power relations in which each epoch stood. For: “Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found, given and transmitted from the past.”

This was the tradition which revolutionized our appreciation of the past. In place of Thomas Carlyle, Britain nurtured Christopher Hill, EP Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm. History from below stood alongside biographies of great men. Whole new realms of understanding – from gender torace to cultural studies – were opened up as scholars unpicked the multiplicity of lost societies. And it transformed public history too: downstairs became just as fascinating as upstairs.

	[A] emphasized the virtue of classical heroes.
41. Petrarch	[B] highlighted the public glory of the leading artists.
42. Niccolo Machiavellli	[C] focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate.
43. Samuel Smiles	[D] opened up new realms of understanding the great men in history.
44. Thomas Carlyle	[E] held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle.
45. Marx and Engels	[F] dismissed virtue as unnecessary for successful leaders.
	[G] depicted the worthy lives of engineer industrialists and explorers.

Section 111 Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER

SHEET 2. (15 points)

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates .

Lotsof studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25 . This "brain drain "has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you have found something wrong with the electronic dictionary that you bought from an online store the other day , Write an email to the customer service center to

- 1) make a complaint and
- 2) demand a prompt solution

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, Use "zhang wei "instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following table. In your writing, you should

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1) describe the table ,and

2) give your comments

You should write at least 150 words(15points)

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2.

某公司员工工作满意度调查

年龄组 \ 满意度	满意度		
	满意	不清楚	不满意
18-25	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%
26-35	0.0%	36.0%	64.0%
36-45	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%

2012 年 1 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题答案及详解

1-5 BBAAC 6-10 DCACB 11-15 DBCDD

16-20 ACCBD 21-25 ACABD 26-30 ABACC

31-35 CBBCD 36-40 DDBDA 41-45 AFGCE

46. 翻译答案:

当来自发展中国家的人们担心移民的问题时，他们通常关心的是自己是否有希望离开家乡，而成功地进入硅谷，或进入发达国家的医院和大学工作。这些人才是诸如英国、加拿大和澳大利亚等国期望吸引到的类型，这些国家通常制定吸引大学毕业生的移民政策。

很多研究表明，来自发展中国家的受过良好教育之人特别容易移民。2004 年，一份对印度家庭的大型调查中，发现将近 40%的移民者受教育程度在高中以上。而相比之下，整个印度超过 25 岁的居民中，只有大约 3.3%的人受过高中以上的教育程度。这样的“人才流失”现象长期困扰着不发达国家的政策制定者。他们担心这样会损害他们的经济，夺走本国急需的人才，而这些人原本可以在本国的大学教书、在医院工作，以及为本国工厂开发新型产品。

小作文范文:

Dear Sir or Madame,

As one of the regular customers of your online store, I am writing this letter to express my complaint against the flaws in your product—an electronic dictionary I bought in your shop the other day.

The dictionary is supposed to be a favorable tool for my study. Unfortunately, I found that there are several problems. To begin with, when I opened it, I detected that the appearance of it had been scratched. Secondly, I did not find the battery promised in the advertisement posted on the homepage of your shop, which makes me feel that you have not kept your promise. What is worse, some of the keys on the keyboard do not work.

I strongly request that a satisfactory explanation be given and effective measures should be taken to improve your service and the quality of your products. You can either send a new one to me or refund me my money in full.

I am looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Zhang Wei

2011 年 1 月管理类硕士学位—英语真题

英语试卷

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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place— a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech 5 of a

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physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card , all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. Users could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these "single sign-on" systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

12, the approach would create a "walled garden" in cyberspace, with safe "neighborhoods" and bright "streetlights" to establish a sense of a 13 community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a "voluntary ecosystem" in which "individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14 , trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs."

Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet "driver's license" mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19 . They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads .

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] swept | [B] skipped | [C] walked | [D] ridden |
| 2. [A] for | [B] within | [C] while | [D] though |
| 3. [A] careless | [B] lawless | [C] pointless | [D] helpless |
| 4. [A] reason | [B] reminder | [C] compromise | [D] proposal |
| 5. [A] information | [B] interference | [C] entertainment | [D] equivalent |
| 6. [A] by | [B] into | [C] from | [D] over |
| 7. [A] linked | [B] directed | [C] chained | [D] compared |
| 8. [A] dismiss | [B] discover | [C] create | [D] improve |
| 9. [A] recall | [B] suggest | [C] select | [D] realize |
| 10. [A] released | [B] issued | [C] distributed | [D] delivered |
| 11. [A] carry on | [B] linger on | [C] set in | [D] log in |
| 12. [A] In vain | [B] In effect | [C] In return | [D] In contrast |
| 13. [A] trusted | [B] modernized | [C] thriving | [D] competing |
| 14. [A] caution | [B] delight | [C] confidence | [D] patience |
| 15. [A] on | [B] offer | [C] beyond | [D] across |
| 16. [A] divided | [B] disappointed | [C] protected | [D] united |
| 17. [A] frequently | [B] incidentally | [C] occasionally | [D] eventually |
| 18. [A] skepticism | [B] tolerance | [C] indifference | [D] enthusiasm |
| 19. [A] manageable | [B] defensible | [C] vulnerable | [D] invisible |

20.[A]invited

[B]appointed

[C]allowed

[D]forced

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up," leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

21. According to paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for ____

[A]. gaining excessive profits

[B]. failing to fulfill her duty

[C]. refusing to make compromises

[D]. leaving the board in tough times

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be ____

[A]. generous investors

- [B]. unbiased executives
 - [C]. share price forecasters
 - [D]. independent advisers
23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to ____
- [A]. become more stable
 - [B]. report increased earnings
 - [C]. do less well in the stock market
 - [D]. perform worse in lawsuits
24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors ____
- [A]. may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
 - [B]. have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
 - [C]. are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
 - [D]. will decline incentives from the firm
25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is ____
- [A]. permissive
 - [B]. positive
 - [C]. scornful
 - [D]. critical

Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspapers? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

In much of the world there is little sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, But profit all the same.

It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. Readers are paying more for slimmer products, Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development(OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody , but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

26. By saying "Newspapers like...their own doom"(Lines 3-4, Para. 1), the author indicates that

newspapers_____.

- [A]. neglected the sign of crisis
- [B]. failed to get state subsidies
- [C]. were not charitable corporations
- [D]. were in a desperate situation

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because_____

- [A] readers threatened to pay less
- [B] newspapers wanted to reduce costs
- [C] journalists reported little about these areas
- [D] subscribers complained about slimmer products

28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they_____

- [A] have more sources of revenue
- [B] have more balanced newsrooms
- [C] are less dependent on advertising
- [D] are less affected by readership

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

- [A] Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.
- [B] Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspapers.
- [C] Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.
- [D] Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be_____.

- [A] American Newspapers : Struggling for Survival
- [B] American Newspapers : Gone with the Wind
- [C] American Newspapers : A Thriving Business
- [D] American Newspapers : A Hopeless Story

Text3

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G.I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase "less is more" was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like

other people associate with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before a World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

Mies's signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood—materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies's sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller—two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet—than those in their older neighbors along the city's Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward “less” was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses—usually around 1,200 square feet—than the sprawling two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life—few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers—but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans' _____.

[A] prosperity and growth

[B] efficiency and practicality

[C] restraint and confidence

[D] pride and faithfulness

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus?

[A] It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.

[B] Its designing concept was affected by World War II.

[C] Most American architects used to be associated with it.

[D] It had a great influence upon American architecture.

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design _____.

[A] was related to large space.

[B] was identified with emptiness.

[C] was not reliant on abundant decoration.

[D] was not associated with efficiency.

34. What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?

[A] They ignored details and proportions.

[B] They were built with materials popular at that time.

- [C] They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
 [D] They shared some characteristics of abstract art.
35. What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study Houses"?
- [A] Mechanical devices were taken widely used.
 [B] Natural scenes were taken into consideration.
 [C] Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
 [D] Eco-friendly materials were employed.

Text4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonisation within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonise.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness, backed by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects, and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour, in the inner core alone. Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A "southern" camp headed by France wants something different: "European economic government" within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the French government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonisation: e.g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalisation, and make capitalism benign.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that _____.

- [A] it has more or less lost faith in markets
 [B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned
 [C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
 [D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers _____.

- [A] are competing for the leading position
 - [B] are busy handling their own crises
 - [C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization
 - [D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration
38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that_____.
- [A] EU funds for poor regions be increased
 - [B] stricter regulations be imposed
 - [C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination
 - [D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed
39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that_____.
- [A] poor countries are more likely to get funds
 - [B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries,
 - [C] loans will be readily available to rich countries
 - [D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds
40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel_____.
- [A] pessimistic
 - [B] desperate
 - [C] conceited
 - [D] hopeful

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer the 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 right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near Schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

"Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to

take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before 9 pm and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. "If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes- by setting strict limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sport events," he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald's, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering "inducements" such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: "If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front."

He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals- areas within takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said: "We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this."

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

	[A] "fat taxes" should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's.
41. Andrew Lansley held that	[B] the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	[C] "lecturing" was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	[D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life Campaign.
45. A Department of Health Spokesperson proposed that	[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	[G] the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

Section III Translation

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46. Direction:

In this section there is a test in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2.(15points)

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do-roughly 2 percent of all CO2 emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO2, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the "right" answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centers round the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO2, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centers need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

SectionIV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university. write him/her a letter to

- (1) congratulate him/her, and
- (2) give him /her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the of letter , Use " Zhang Wei " instead

Do not write the address .(10 points)

Part B

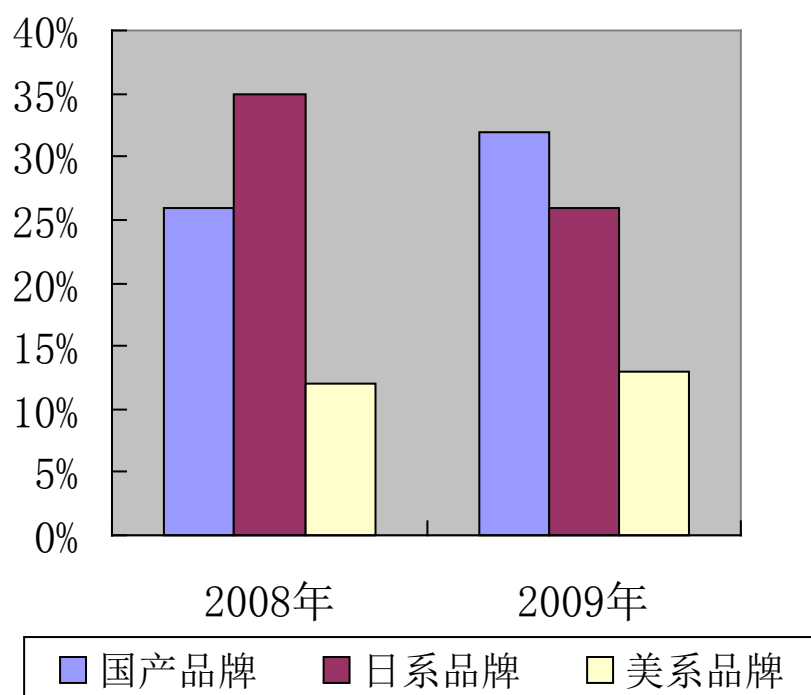
48. Directions:

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

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

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2.(15points)



2008、2009 年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图

2011 年 1 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题答案及详解

完型填空:

1-5: A C B D D

6-10: B A C C B

11-15: D B A C A

16-20: A D A C D

阅读理解 A 部分:

21-25: B D C A D

26-30: D B C A A

31-35: C D C D B

36-40: B C B A D

阅读理解 B 部分:

41-45: E D C B G

翻译:

有谁能想到全球信息产业所排放的温室气体竟然会和航空工业排放的一样高? 约占二氧化碳排放总量的 2%。

许多日常工作都会对环境产生令人震惊的破坏作用, 根据搜索出正确答案所需要的尝试次数多少, 一次谷歌搜索会释放 0.2 到 0.7 克的二氧化碳。为了迅速将结果传递给使用者, 谷歌需要在全球范围内维护其配备了强大的计算机的庞大数据中心, 在产生大量二氧化碳气体的同时, 这些计算机也将释放巨大的热量, 因此这些数据中心需要良好的空调系统, 而这需要耗费更多的能源。

然而, 谷歌和其他一些大的技术提供商也在严密地监控其效率并且在做出改善, 监控是在减排路上迈出的第一步, 但是, 需要做的工作还很多, 仅仅依靠大公司是不够的。

2010 年 1 月管理类硕士学位—英语真题

英语试卷

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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in MEXICO was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic ____1____ by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert ____2____ an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising ____3____ in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is “____4____” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization’s director general, ____5____ the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the ____6____ of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global ____7____ in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths ____8____ healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to ____9____ in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade ____10____ warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was ____11____ flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the ____12____ tested are the new swine flu, also known as(A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U.S., it has ____13____ more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials ____14____ Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began ____15____ orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is ____16____ ahead of expectations. More than three million dose were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those ____17____ doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not ____18____ for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other ____19____. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people ____20____ infants and healthy young people.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] criticized | [B] appointed | [C] commented | [D] designated |
| 2. [A] proceeded | [B] activated | [C] followed | [D] prompted |
| 3. [A] digits | [B] numbers | [C] amounts | [D] sums |
| 4. [A] moderate | [B] normal | [C] unusual | [D] extreme |
| 5. [A] with | [B] in | [C] from | [D] by |
| 6. [A] progress | [B] absence | [C] presence | [D] favor |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 7. [A] reality | [B] phenomenon | [C] concept | [D] notice |
| 8. [A] over | [B] for | [C] among | [D] to |
| 9. [A] stay up | [B] crop up | [C] fill up | [D] cover up |
| 10. [A] as | [B] if | [C] unless | [D] until |
| 11. [A] excessive | [B] enormous | [C] significant | [D] magnificent |
| 12. [A] categories | [B] examples | [C] patterns | [D] samples |
| 13. [A] imparted | [B] immersed | [C] injected | [D] infected |
| 14. [A] released | [B] relayed | [C] relieved | [D] remained |
| 15. [A] placing | [B] delivering | [C] taking | [D] giving |
| 16. [A] feasible | [B] available | [C] reliable | [D] applicable |
| 17. [A] prevalent | [B] principal | [C] innovative | [D] initial |
| 18. [A] presented | [B] restricted | [C] recommended | [D] introduced |
| 19. [A] problems | [B] issues | [C] agonies | [D] sufferings |
| 20. [A] involved in | [B] caring for | [C] concerned with | [D] warding off |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of arts Economics, a research firm – double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average,

though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds – death, debt and divorce – still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return..

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because _____.
[A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
[B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
[C] *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces
[D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis
22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Line 1-2, Para. 3), the author suggests that _____.
[A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
[B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
[C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
[D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true? _____.
[A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
[B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
[C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.
[D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____.
[A] auction houses' favorites
[B] contemporary trends
[C] factors promoting artwork circulation
[D] styles representing Impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.
[A] Fluctuation of Art Prices
[B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
[C] Art Market in Decline
[D] Shifted Interest in Arts

Text 2

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I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room — a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed — but only a few of the men — gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year — a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

- [A] Talking to them.
- [B] Trusting them.
- [C] Supporting their careers.
- [D] Sharing housework.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Line 3, Para.2) most probably means _____.

- [A] generating motivation
- [B] exerting influence
- [C] causing damage
- [D] creating pressure

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.

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- [A] men tend to talk more in public than women
- [B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
- [C] women attach much importance to communication between couples
- [D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

- [A] The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.
- [B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
- [C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
- [D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____.

- [A] a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk*
- [B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
- [C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S.
- [D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors – habits – among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habits,” said Dr.Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

The companies that Dr.Curtis turned to – Procter & Gamble, Colgate – Palmolive and Unilever – had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers’ lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you’ll find that many of the products we use every day – chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins – are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn’t drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of

morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

“Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns,” said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. “Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers’ lives, and it’s essential to making new products commercially viable.”

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap _____.
[A] should be further cultivated
[B] should be changed gradually
[C] are deeply rooted in history
[D] are basically private concerns
32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to _____.
[A] reveal their impact on people’s habits
[B] show the urgent need of daily necessities
[C] indicate their effect on people’s buying power
[D] manifest the significant role of good habits
33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people’s habits?
[A] Tide.
[B] Crest.
[C] Colgate.
[D] Unilever.
34. From the text we know that some of consumers’ habits are developed due to _____.
[A] perfected art of products
[B] automatic behavior creation
[C] commercial promotions
[D] scientific experiments
35. The author’s attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people’s habits is _____.
[A] indifferent
[B] negative
[C] positive
[D] biased

Text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.

- [A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
- [B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers
- [C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
- [D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public

37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____.

- [A] the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
- [B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races
- [C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures

[D] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges

38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____.

[A] they were automatically banned by state laws

[B] they fell far short of the required qualifications

[C] they were supposed to perform domestic duties

[D] they tended to evade public engagement

39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed,_____.

[A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished

[B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors

[C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community

[D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system

40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____.

[A] its nature and problems

[B] its characteristics and tradition

[C] its problems and their solutions

[D] its tradition and development

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and decide whether each of the statements is true or false. Choose T if the statement is true or F if the statement is not true. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1** . (10 points)

Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use ,and it would not require them to buy new aircraft .

The answer ,says Dr Kroo , lies with birds .Since 1914, scientists have known that birds flying in formation-a V-shape-expend less energy . The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips ,a phenomenon known as upwash .Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag ,and spend less energy propelling themselves .Peter Lissaman ,an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California ,has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft ,the principles are not substantially different .Dr Kroo and his team modelled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah ,assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally change places so all

could have a turn in the most favourable positions, and proceed to London. They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output). Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

There are, of course, knots to be worked out. One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable traveling in companion? Dr Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows. A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organisation has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish. Dr Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flights.

As it happens, America's armed forces are on the case already. Earlier this year the country's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the programme has yet to begin. There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War, but Dr Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. "My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin," he adds. So he should know.

41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.

42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.

43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes.

44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.

45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

Section III Transtation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Transtate it into Chinese. Write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

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“Sustainability” has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He’d been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn’t go well. “It was a really bad move because that’s not my passion, ” says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. “I was miserable. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, ‘Just wait, you’ll turn the corner, give it some time.’”

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

You have just come back from the U.S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program. Write a letter to your American colleague to

- 1) express your thanks for his/her warm reception;
- 2) welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

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

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

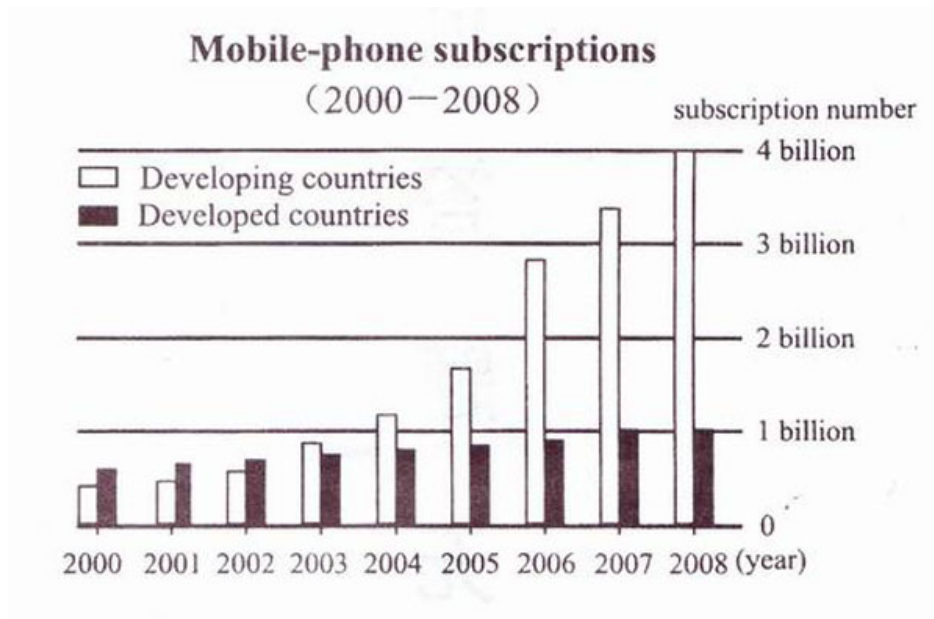
48. Directions:

In this section, you are asked to 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 at least 150 words.

Write your essay on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)



2010 年 1 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题答案及详解

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1-5 : D D B A A | 6-10: B D C B A |
| 11-15: A D D A A | 16-20: B D C D B |
| 21-25: D C C C C | 26-30: A C B C B |
| 31-35: A D D C B | 36-40: D C C B C |
| 41-45: F T F T F | |

Section I Use of English

1. D. 意近易混词题。本题考查的“是 41 年以来世界卫生组织第一次认定的世界范围内的流行病”应该选择“认定”含义的单词，criticize “批评”，appoint “任命，指定” comment “评论”，只有选项 D 有认定的意思。
2. C. 意近易混题。本题考查的是在专家召开紧急会议之后，人们的警惕性增强，所以是承接关系。Proceed “前行” activate “激活” follow “跟随” prompt “促进”。C 的逻辑最合适。
3. B. 意近易混题。由于本题表示病例是可数名词，所以需要代替可数名词的词，只有 B 合适。
4. A. 意近易混题。本题看似选择词义，但是需要结合上下文的逻辑关系进行选择，因为下文提到“绝大部分的病人症状轻微，而且能够彻底康复，通常并不需要任何医学治疗。”因此，很容易得出该病不是很严重，需要一个表示适中的词义，moderate 适合。
5. A. 介词题。观察选项所在的句子发现并不是一个完整的句子，而是一个结构，说明需要表示伴随关系的介词，with 合适。
6. B. 形近易混题。四个选项看似形近，但是选择的时候也要考虑词组搭配，in theof, 而且还

要考虑整句意思，是没有治疗也可以痊愈的意思。所以 **absence** 最合适。

7. D. 意近易混题。**come to notice** 是固定搭配，是逐渐意识到的意思。句意是：疾病的爆发从 2009 年四月末引起了全球的注意。
8. C. 介词题。根据句子逻辑意思分析，是表示在成年人当中得病率高。只有 **among** 表示在...之中。
9. B. 词组题。**stay up** “熬夜”，**crop up** “突然变多”，**fill up** “充满” **cover up** “掩盖”。本句子意思需要表示病例在美国纽约增多的意思。
10. A. 连词题。根据空格前后句意，病例的数量减少，随着天气温度的增高，应该需要一个连词能够连接时间状语从句。**As** 用作连词，当...的时候，最合适。
11. C. 意近易混题。本句子意思是九月份开始，就有很多的病例出现，需要表示非常多的意思，**excessive** “过度的”，**enormous**，“巨大的” **magnificent** “壮丽的”。意思都不合适。只有 **significant** 可以表示数量多。
12. D. 意近易混题。本题表示新发现的病例是新型的流感之意，**sample** 这里指代病例。
13. D. 形近易混题。本题表示有很多人感染了流感。**impart** “给予”，**immerse** “使浸入”，**inject** “注射”，**infect** “感染”。
14. A. 形近易混题。**tamiflu** 是一种抗病毒的药物，本题是政府发放抗病毒的药物给儿童的意思。**release** “发行，发放”，**relay** “转播” **relieve** “缓解”，**remain** “保持”。
15. C. 意近易混题。本题主要根据单词的搭配关系选择，**take order** 是固定搭配，是下定单的意思。**place order** 也是采购的意思，但是后面应该跟介词 **for**，是购买什么的意思，而原文有介词 **from**，是从...地方收到订单的意思。句意是：开始从各州接受新型流感疫苗的订单。
16. B. 形近易混题。本题看似考察词汇，其实应该使用上下文逻辑的方法，根据下个句子中出现的 **“available”** 推定出来。
17. D. 形近易混题。本题难度较大，必须要理解整句含义，根据上下句的逻辑关系，指的是虽然疫苗已经研制出来，但是初期的疫苗还没有经过足够时间的测试证明安全，所以对一些人群是不合适的，这里突出时间的初期，首批的含义，而且选择不应该是明显的褒义词，因此 C 选项就被排除了。
18. C. 形近易混题。刚研制出来的疫苗，不建议怀孕的妇女使用，**present** “出席” **recommend** “建议” **restrict** “限制” **introduce** “介绍”。
19. A. 意近易混词。**agony**, **suffering** 都可以理解成痛苦，意思太狭窄，跟原文不搭配，**problem** 就是问题。泛指其他不适合用疫苗的其他问题。
20. B. 词组题。空格上需要表示照顾婴儿的人，**involve in** “卷入，涉及”，**care for** “照顾”，**concerned with** “关注” **ward off** “监管”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Text 1

21. 第一段，把 Damien Hirst 作品的拍卖称为最后的胜利是因为_____？

- A. 艺术品市场见证了一连串胜利
- B. 拍卖者最终以最高价拍得两件商品
- C. Beautiful Inside My Head Forever 拍卖会拍卖掉了所有的拍卖品
- D. 拍卖恰好在世界金融危机到来之前成功进行

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[解析] 答案是 D，本题是推断题，首先把题干定位到第一自然段，然后根据意思，拍卖品拍出高价这是最后一次胜利，而之后，雷曼兄弟就破产了，而雷曼兄弟破产就是金融危机开始的标志，因此可以得到 D。其它选项 A，艺术品市场在此之后就开始交易下滑，所以不会有连续的胜利。B，C，在原文中都找不到出处。

22.作者说：“对任何种类艺术品的购买都变得低迷”是为了说明_____？

- A.收藏家不再活跃于艺术品拍卖市场
- B.人们停止了各种形式的购买，并且远离了画廊
- C.艺术品收藏作为一种潮流，在很大程度上失去了吸引力
- D.艺术品大体上不再流行，因而不值得购买

[解析]答案是 A，本题是推断题，最佳的解题方法就是根据上下文句意推测，B 选项很有迷惑性，但是由于文中接下来一句就是 B 选项，逻辑上两句不可能重复同样的内容，因此前一句的意思应该具有总结概括性，A 的意思是收藏家不再活跃于艺术品拍卖市场，逻辑上最合理。C，D 与文章意思相反，因为文章最后一个自然段提到：“当前最大的问题是没有好的作品，而不是没有需求。”说明艺术品仍然有吸引力，还值得购买。因此不对。

23.以下哪项叙述不正确？

- A.2007 年到 2008 年，当代艺术品销量产生急剧的下跌
- B.艺术品市场在势头上超过所有其他产业
- C.艺术品市场在各种方面都下跌了
- D.一些艺术品商在等待一个更好的时机的到来

[解析] 答案是 B，本题是细节题，解题技巧就是把所有选项回到原文一一对应，然后判断正误，A 选项根据原文首先要找 2007 年，2008 年附近的句子进行比照，第二自然段，At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion... Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion.再根据 Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008.说明 2007 年到 2008 年，艺术品市场是下跌的。B 根据第二自然段 But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.这句话的意思：“这是因为艺术品产业给人们带来财富的同时还带来庞大的自我意识、贪婪、激情和争议，这一点很少有其它产业能够与之匹配”，D 选项根据 But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.也是正确的。C 选项根据 at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell.说明需求仍然存在。因此不正确。

24.最后一段提到的死亡、债务和离婚（3D）是_____？

- A.拍卖行的钟爱
- B.当代趋势
- C.促进艺术品流通的因素
- D.印象派艺术家的风格

[解析]答案是 C，本题为推断题，应该在原文中通过上下文逻辑分析，把题干定位到原文最后一个自然段的倒数第二句话，The three Ds – death, debt and divorce – still deliver works of art to the market.分析该句，发现破折号有解释说明的作用，因此横线后面的句子就是 3D 的意思，“仍旧向市场输送作品”跟选项 C 最接近。

25.文章最贴切的题目是_____？

- A.艺术品价格的波动
- B.日新月异的艺术品拍卖
- C.下降中的艺术品市场
- D.对艺术品的兴趣的转移

[解析] 答案是 C，本题为主旨题，主旨题要结合文章整体内容和作者写作目的来分析，文章第一段就说一次拍卖师最后一次胜利，接下来讨论艺术品市场从此之后就一直处于下滑趋势，A 选项中价格波动，文章并没有提到价格升高，因此不正确。B 选项太笼统，只有 C 选项概括说明了文章大意。

Text 2

26.大多数妻子对丈夫的期望是？

- A.和他们说话
- B.信任他们
- C.支持他们的事业
- D.共同分担家务

[解析] 答案是 A，本题是细节题，首先根据题干中的关键词 wife, expectation, husband,定位到原文第四自然段最后一句话 that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.根据句意，妻子最希望丈夫是谈话的伙伴。因此选 A。

27.根据上下文，第二段第三行的 wreaking havoc 最可能是什么意思？

- A.产生激励
- B.施加影响
- C.引起损害
- D.造成压力

[解析] 答案是 C，本题是词汇题，应该找到词汇出处，然后跟据上下文句意来推测词义。原文第二自然段，And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage. 这句话是用来说明男人在家中不说话对婚姻产生了什么影响，根据文章，夫妻不沟通肯定是对婚姻造成了不好的影响，因此 A 是促进了婚姻，与文章意思不符，B 并没有说明是好的影响还是坏的影响，太笼统，不够具体，C，D 在意思上后符合文章意思，关键是 C，D，程度不同，D 只是造成压力，C 是破坏了婚姻，更严重。继续根据上下文逻辑分析，发现紧接着的下一自然段讲的是离婚率非常高，而且很多事由于沟通不畅引起的，所以婚姻破裂了，影响严重，就应该是 C。

28.以下叙述都正确，除了_____？

- A.公众场合下男性都比女性说的更多
- B.将近 50%的离婚率是由于交流不畅造成的
- C. 女人更重视夫妻之间的沟通
- D.女性在家里相对于配偶更能说

[解析] 答案是 B，本题是细节题，判断选项正误，应该把所有选项一一带回到原文中去比较，A，D 选项根据原文第二自然段“although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home”说明都是正确的。C 选项，根据原文 that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.女

人希望男人跟她们多交流，而大多数男人却不这么想，证明 C 正确。B 选项中出现的 50% 回到原文定位，Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year. 当前离婚率接近 50%，就表示美国每年有百万件离婚案，原文中的 50% 指的是美国的离婚率，而不是说离婚的人当中有 50% 是沟通不良，因此是偷换概念，不正确。

29. 下面哪句最能总结文章大意？

- A. 社会学家应该对道德的腐化进行更多研究
- B. 婚姻破裂是由于性别不平等
- C. 丈夫和妻子对婚姻的期望不同
- D. 夫妻之间的谈话模式不同

[解析] 答案是 D，本题是主旨题，根据文章内容，讨论的主要是夫妻之间的谈话问题，如果沟通不畅，对婚姻有破坏作用，而且也就是尽管美国男人在公共场合比女性说的多，但在家中却正好相反。说明，男女之间的谈话方式不同，因此 D 是答案。C 选项具有一定迷惑性，但是仔细观察选项发闲原文 most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives. 指的是女人和男人对于对话的期望，而不是对婚姻的期望，而且 C 选项太片面，不具有概括性。

30. 文章接下来的部分，作者很可能主要描述_____？

- A. 生动地描述新书 Divorce Talk
- B. 对卡通画详细描述
- C. 美国高离婚率的其他可能原因
- D. 简明介绍政治科学家 Andrew Hacker

[解析] 答案是 B，本题是结构推断题，主要通过上下文逻辑推测，接下来的内容与最后一个自然段联系最紧密，最后一个自然段是介绍了一个卡通画，因此接下来肯定是跟卡通画有关的内容。

Text 3

31. 根据 Curtis 博士的说法，使用香皂洗手的习惯_____？

- A. 应该被推进培养
- B. 应该被慢慢改变
- C. 自古以来就这样
- D. 基本上是私人关心的事情

[解析] 答案是 A，本题是细节题，根据题干关键词 Dr. Curtis，人名很容易定位，回到原文找到第二自然段，habits like hand washing with soap，就是博士讨论的话，找到 We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically. 这句话是说我们需要创造新习惯，跟选项 A 最接近。

32. 第五段提到瓶装水、口香糖和润肤露是为了_____？

- A. 显示它们给人们习惯带来的冲击
- B. 表示对日用品的强烈需求
- C. 说明它们对消费者购买力的影响
- D. 证明好习惯的重要意义

[解析] 答案是 A，本题是推断题，首先到第五段分析意思，发现瓶装水，口香糖和润肤露都是以前人们不常用的东西，而现在成为日常用品了，说明它们改变了人们的习惯，跟 A 选项最接近。D

选项也具有迷惑性，但是根据作者的态度发现作者并不是赞成这些由于商业广告形成的习惯，因此不能称作“good habits”。

33. 下列哪个不是帮助人养成习惯的产品？

- A. 汰渍
- B. 佳洁士
- C. 高露洁
- D. 联合利华

[解析] 答案是 D，本题是细节题，需要回到原文一一对应选项，首先把题干关键词 products that help create people's habits 定位到原文的第六自然段，Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives. 这句话的前面作者在对产品帮助人们养成好习惯举例子，提到了汰渍和佳洁士，而高露洁是佳洁士的同类产品，而且原文第四段最后提到了用高露洁防止蛀牙，是帮助人们养成好习惯因此 ABC 都是正确的，并没有直接提到联合利华帮助人们养成好习惯，而且联合利华是一个品牌，而不是产品的名称，因此选 D。

34. 从文章中，我们可以知道一些消费者的习惯是由于_____而被养成。

- A. 产品完善的艺术
- B. 自发行为的产生
- C. 商业推广
- D. 科学实验

[解析] 答案是 C，本题是细节题，首先回到原文可以定位到最后一段第一句，Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. 说明把人们某些行为和习惯联系起来的是广告，因此跟选项最接近的就是 C。

35. 作者关于广告对人们习惯的形成上的影响持什么态度？

- A. 冷漠的
- B. 否定的
- C. 肯定的
- D. 有偏见的

[解析] 答案是 B，本题是作者态度题，要在原文中找到作者表明态度的语句进行分析，回到原文最后一句话，As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods. 由于广告这种销售策略，可能导致有问题的美容霜和不健康食品被售卖出去，关键词 questionable，unhealthy 都是贬义词，所以作者对于广告的看法是不赞成的。

Text 4

36. 根据美国陪审制度，我们能够知道_____？

- A. 有文化的人和没文化的人都能参与陪审
- B. 被告是不能被他们的同龄人审判的
- C. 陪审员不应受年龄限制
- D. 判决还需考虑公众意见

[解析] 答案是 D，本题是细节题，根据题干中的关键词 principles of the US jury system，我们可以定位到第一自然段，这一段主要就是介绍美国陪审团的制度的，根据 all citizens who meet minimal

qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries, 说明满足最低年龄要求以及最低文化要求的人都可以当陪审员, 因此并不是没有要求, A, C 选项错误。根据 that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers, 说明被告是有权被同类人审判的, 所以跟选项 B 相反。In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them., 根据这句话, 以及整个段落表达的意思, 陪审团制度就是公众自我管理的一种体现, 因此审判要考虑公众的意见真是这个制度的本质。D 选项正确。

37. 1968 年以前选择所谓精英陪审的做法表明_____?

- A. 反歧视法的不完善
- B. 对特定种族的普遍歧视
- C. 陪审选择程序中冲突的理念
- D. 最高法院判决中普遍存在的自大

[解析] 答案是 A, 本题是推断题, 首先根据题干回到原文中定位到第二自然段最后一句话, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws. 分析句意: 挑选所谓的精英或头等陪审员的做法还是为规避这个规定以及规避其它的反歧视法律提供了捷径。精英制度其实就是一种歧视, 反歧视法并没有杜绝这种歧视的存在, 因此精英陪审说明反歧视法的有缺陷。

38. 甚至在 20 世纪 60 年代, 一些州的陪审员名单里没有女性是因为_____?

- A. 她们被州法律自动禁止
- B. 她们远远达不到要求
- C. 她们被认为应该履行家庭职责
- D. 她们想避免处在在公众事务

[解析] 答案是 C, 本题是细节题, 根据题干的关键词年代, in the 1960s 定位到第三自然段最后一句话, . This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s. 分析句意, 可以知道由于女人通常被需要呆在家里, 所以陪审团中没有女性。选项 C 最符合题意。

39. 陪审团选择与服务法案通过以后, _____?

- A. 陪审选择中的性别歧视是违背宪法并必须被废除的
- B. 陪审选择对受教育的要求没有那么严了
- C. 全国范围内的陪审应该代表整个社会
- D. 在陪审制度改革过程中, 各州必须和联邦法庭保持一致

[解析] 答案是 B, 本题是细节题, 根据题干关键词 Jury Selection and Service Act, 可以定位到文章最后一个自然段的第一句话, 在根据题干的 after, 接下去找下一个句子, This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. Abolish 的意思就是废除, 句子的意思是废除了一些教育的特殊要求, 跟选项 B 的意思最接近。

40. 讨论美国陪审制度, 本文主要集中在_____?

- A. 它的本质与问题
- B. 它的特性与传统
- C. 它的问题和解决方法
- D. 它的传统与发展

[解析] 答案是 D，本题是主旨题，从文章例举的年代来看，文章不断的在对比以前的陪审制度跟后来的制度的区别和发展，以前陪审制度中的缺陷，逐渐得到了改善，表明陪审团制度越来越发展和完善。因此 D 选项最贴切。A 虽然提到问题，但是不够全面，没有提到发展，C 选项的 solution 解决方法这个词不贴切，不是解决问题，制度是被完善了。

Part B

模仿鸟类可能节省飞机燃料

41. 斯坦福大学研究人员的发现会对波音、空客公司的新型飞机的销售起到促进作用。

[解析] 答案是 F，首先把题干句子在原文找到出处，定位到第一自然段最后一句话，But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use, and it would not require them to buy new aircraft. 这句话的意思是研究小组成员认为有一种方法可以使航空公司不买新型飞机也能消减燃料，因此与题干相反。所以错误。

42. 上升气流作用能够节省推进的能量，还能减少阻力。

[解析] 答案是 T，题干中的关键词 upwash 只有在第二自然段提到，根据原文第二自然段第四句话，Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. 其他在上洗区域飞行的鸟受到的阻力减小，推进飞行所耗能量更小。与题干表达的意思相似，因此正确。

43. 由于乘客看不见其他飞机，编队飞行时他们会感到更舒适。

[解析] 答案是 F，根据题干的关键词 passengers 可以定位到第四自然段，A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. 文章是说乘客看不到飞机，但是没有提及他们感觉更舒适，因此增加信息量是错误的。

44. 天气在编队飞行中的作用仍不明确。

[解析] 答案是 T，根据题干中的关键词 weather，可以定位到第五自然段的第一句话，本题考查 it remains to be seen 这个结构的意思，它是“有待观察”的意思，也就是不清楚，跟题干的意思一致，是正确的。

45. 二战期间美国空军通过编队飞行节省燃料是有记载的

[解析] 答案是 F，根据题干关键词 World War II，可以定位到最后一个自然段的第二句话，There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War, but Dr Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. 发现本题考察的是 unsubstantiated 这个词的意思，这个词是“没有根据，毫无证据的”因此，二战期间美国空军曾经列队飞行是没有根据的，所以跟题干中的 documented 不一致，因此错误。

Section III Translation

“可持续性”，已经成为当前的一个热门词汇，但是对泰德·宁来说，这个词自有另一番意思，在经历了人生的一段痛苦的、难以为续的阶段后，他清楚地认识到，可持续性发展导向的价值必须通过日常的每一个行动和选择来实现。

宁回忆起了在上个世纪 90 年代末期有一年要卖保险的那段混沌经历，在经历了互联网的繁荣和大发展之后，宁迫切的需要一份工作，于是，他同博德的一家中介机构签了合约。

事情的进展很不顺利，宁说：“那真是错误的一步，因为那根本不是我的兴趣所在”。可以想见，

在这种困扰的背后则是低迷的销售业绩。“我当时真是可怜，我如此的焦虑，以至于总是半夜醒来，然后盯着天花板，我没有钱并且需要这份工作，每个人都和我说，再等等，总会有转机的，再多给自己点时间”

2009 年 1 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题

英语试卷

Section I Vocabulary (10 points)

Directions:

There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one to complete the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

1. The poor lady was too ____ and distressed to talk about the tragedy.
A. engaged B. exhausted C. ignorant D. energetic
2. At first ____, the famous painting doesn't impress the audience at all.
A. glance B. gaze C. stare D. view
3. Delegates agree to the plan in ____, but there were some details they didn't approve.
A. discipline B. theory C. principle D. nature
4. I took the medicine 10 minutes ago, but there were some details they didn't approve.
A. scattering B. feeling C. maintaining D. lingering
5. Since the ____ of human history, human beings have been asking questions like "what is the essence of life".
A. dusk B. dust C. twinkle D. dawn
6. The eldest son ____ all the family members to discuss how to celebrate the 50th wedding anniversary of their parents.
A. clustered B. resembled C. assembled D. rendered
7. I must leave now. ____, if you want that book I'll bring it to you tomorrow.
A. Accidentally B. Incidentally C. Occasionally D. Subsequently
8. My mother is a light sleeper, ____ to any sound even as low as the humming of a mosquito.
A. alert B. acute C. keen D. immune
9. The newly built factory is in urgent need of a number of skilled and ____ workers.
A. consistent B. conscious C. confidential D. conscientious

10. As an outstanding scholar, he has become ____ to the research team.
A. senior B. junior C. indispensable D. independent
11. Sixteen days after the earthquake, 40 people, ____ in their village, were rescued.
A. trapped B. confined C. enclosed D. captured
12. Working far away from home, Jerry had to ____ from downtown to his office every day.
A. wander B. commute C. ramble D. motion
13. The finance minister has not been so ____ since he raised taxes to an unbearable level.
A. famous B. favorable C. popular D. preferable
14. It is unimaginable for someone in such a high ____ in the government to behave so badly in public.
A. situation B. position C. profession D. appointment
15. Information given to employees must be ____, clear and in easy-to-follow language.
A. convenient B. continuous C. constant D. concise
16. John was very upset because he was ____ by the police with breaking the law.
A. sentenced B. arrested C. accused D. charged
17. David likes country life and has decided to ____ farming.
A. go in for B. go back on C. go along with D. go through with
18. Jennifer has never really ____ her son's death. It's very hard to accept the fact that she'll never have a child.
A. come to terms with B. come up against C. come out with D. come down to
19. A national debate is now ____ about whether we should replace golden weeks with paid vacations.
A. in the way B. by the way C. under way D. out of the way
20. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people ____ and asks them questions.
A. at ease B. at random C. in essence D. in sum

Section II Cloze (10 points)

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

In 1999, the price of oil hovered around \$16 a barrel. By 2008, it had 21 the \$100 a barrel mark. The reasons for the surge 22 from the dramatic growth of the economies of China and India to widespread 23 in oil-producing regions, including Iraq and Nigeria's deita region. Triple-digit oil prices have 24 the economic and political map of the world, 25 some old notions of power. Oil-rich nations are enjoying historic gains and opportunities, 26 major importers---including China and India, home to a third of the world's population--- 27 rising economic and social costs.

Managing this new order is fast becoming a central 28 of global politics. Countries

that need oil are clawing at each other to 29 scarce supplies, and are willing to deal with any government, 30 how unpleasant, to do it.

In many poor nations with oil, the profits are being lost to corruption, 31 these countries of their best hope for development. And oil is fueling enormous investment funds run by foreign government, 32 some in the West see as a new threat.

Countries like Russia, Venezuela and Iran are well supplied with rising oil 33, a charge reflected in newly aggressive foreign policies. But some unexpected countries are reaping benefits, 34 costs, from higher prices. Consider Germany, 35 it imports virtually all its oil, it has prospered from extensive trade with a booming Russia and the Middle East. German exports to Russia 36 128 percent from 2001 to 2006.

In the United States, as already high gas prices rose 37 higher in the spring of 2008, the issue cropped up in the presidential campaign, with Senator McCain and Obama 38 for a federal gas tax holiday during the peak summer driving months. And driving habits began to 39, as sales of small cars jumped and mass transport systems 40 the country reported a sharp increase in riders.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. come | B. gone | C. crossed | D. arrived |
| 22. A. covered | B. discovered | C. arranged | D. ranged |
| 23. A. intensity | B. infinity | C. insecurity | D. instability |
| 24. A. drawn | B. redrawn | C. retained | D. reviewed |
| 25. A. fighting | B. struggling | C. challenging | D. threatening |
| 26. A. and | B. while | C. thus | D. though |
| 27. A. confine | B. conflict | C. conform | D. confront |
| 28. A. problem | B. question | C. matter | D. event |
| 29. A. look for | B. lock up | C. send out | D. keep off |
| 30. A. no matter | B. what if | C. only if | D. in spite of |
| 31. A. abolishing | B. depriving | C. destroying | D. eliminating |
| 32. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. whom |
| 33. A. interests | B. taxes | C. incomes | D. revenues |
| 34. A. as many as | B. as good as | C. as far as | D. as well as |
| 35. A. Although | B. Because | C. Since | D. As |
| 36. A. advanced | B. grew | C. reduced | D. multiplied |
| 37. A. even | B. still | C. rather | D. fairly |
| 38. A. asking | B. requesting | C. calling | D. demanding |
| 39. A. change | B. turn | C. shift | D. transform |
| 40. A. for | B. from | C. across | D. over |

Section III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions:

There are 4 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on

the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Henric Ibsen, author of the play “A Doll’s House”, in which a pretty, helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life, would surely have approved. From January 1st, 2008, all public companies in Norway are obliged to ensure that at least 40 % of their board directors are women. Most firms have obeyed the law, which was passed in 2003. But about 75 out of the 480 or so companies it affects are still too male for the government’s liking. They will shortly receive a letter informing them that they have until the end of February to act, or face the legal consequences –which could include being dissolved.

Before the law was proposed, about 7 % of board members in Norway were female, according to the Centre for Corporate Diversity. The number has since jumped to 36 %. That is far higher than the average of 9 % for big companies across Europe or America’s 15 % for the Fortune 500. Norway’s stock exchange and its main business lobby oppose the law, as do many businessmen. “I am against quotas for women or men as a matter of principle,” says Sverre Munck, head of international operations at a media firm. “Board members of public companies should be chosen solely on the basis of merit and experience,” he says. Several firms have even given up their status in order to escape the new law.

Companies have had to recruit about 1000 women in four years. Many complain that it has been difficult to find experienced candidates. Because of this, some of the best women have collected as many as 25-35 directorships each, and are known in Norwegian business circles as the “golden skirts”. One reason for the scarcity is that there are fairly few women in management in Norwegian companies -- They occupy around 15 % of senior positions. It has been particularly hard for firms in the oil, technology and financial industries to find women with enough experience.

Some people worry that their relative lack of experience may keep women quiet on boards, and that in turn could mean that boards might become less able to hold managers to account. Recent history in Norway, however, suggests that the right women can make strong directors. “Women feel more compelled than men to do their homework,” says Ms Reksten Skaugen, who was voted Norway’s chair man of the year for 2007, “and we can afford to ask the hard question, because women are not always expected to know the answers.”

41. The author mentions Ibsen’s play in the first paragraph in order to ____
- A. depict women’s dilemma at work
 - B. explain the newly passed law
 - C. support Norwegian government
 - D. introduce the topic under discussion
42. A public company that fails to obey the new law could be forced to ____
- A. pay a heavy fine
 - B. close to a private business
 - C. change to a private business

- D. sign a document promising to act
43. To which of the following is Sverre Munck most likely to agree?
- A. A set ratio of women in a board is unreasonable
 - B. A reasonable quota for women at work needs to be set
 - C. A common principle should be followed by all companies
 - D. An inexperienced businessman is not subject to the new law
44. The author attributes the phenomenon of “golden skirts” to ____
- A. the small number of qualified females in management
 - B. the over-recruitment of female managers in public companies
 - C. the advantage women enjoy when competing for senior positions
 - D. the discrimination toward women in Norwegians business circles
45. The main idea of the passage might be__
- A. female power and liberation in Norway
 - B. the significance of Henric Ibsen’s play
 - C. women’s status in Norwegian firms
 - D. the constitution of board members in Norway

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

While there’s never a good age to get cancer, people in their 20s and 30s can feel particularly isolated. The average age of a cancer patient at diagnosis is 67. Children with cancer often are treated at pediatric cancer centers, but young adults have a tough time finding peer, often sitting side-by-side during treatments with people who could be their grandparents.

In her new book *Crazy Sexy Cancer Tips*, writer Kris Carr looks at cancer from the perspective of a young adult who confronts death just as she’s discovering life. Ms. Carr was 31 when she was diagnosed with a rare form of cancer that had generated rumors on her liver and lungs.

Ms. Carr reacted with the normal feelings of shock and sadness. She called her parents and stocked up on organic food, determined to become a “full-time healing addict”. Then she picked up the phone and called everyone in her address book, asking if they knew other young women with cancer. The result was her personal “cancer posse”: a rock concert tour manager, a model, a fashion magazine editor, a cartoonist and a MTV celebrity, to name a few. This club of “cancer babes” offered support, advice, and fashion tips, among other things.

Ms. Carr put her cancer experience in a recent Learning Channel documentary, and she has written a practical guide about how she coped. Cancer isn’t funny, but Ms. Carr often is. She swears, she makes up names for the people who treat her (Dr. Fabulous and Dr. Guru), and she calls them.

She leaves the medical advice to doctors, instead offering insightful and practical tips that reflect the world view of a young adult. “I refused to let cancer ruin my party,” she writes. “There are just too many cooling things to do and plan and live for.” Ms. Carr still

has cancer, but it has stopped progressing. Her cancer tips include using time-saving mass e-mails to keep friends informed, sewing or buying fashionable hospital gowns so you're not stuck with regulation blue or gray and playing Gloria Gaynor's "I Will Survive" so loud Your neighbors call the police. Ms Carr also advises an eyebrow wax and a new outfit before you tell the important people in your life about your illness. "People you tell are going to cautiously and not so cautiously try to see the cancer, so dazzle them instead with your miracle, "she writes.

While her advice may sound superficial, it gets to her heart of what every cancer patient wants the chance to live life just as she always did, and maybe better.

46. Which of the following groups is move vulnerable to cancer?

- A. Children
- B. People in their 20s and 30s.
- C. Young adults.
- D. Elderly people.

47. All of the following statements are sure EXCEPT_____

- A. Kris Carr is female writer.
- B. Kris Carr is more than 31-year-old.
- C. Kris Carr works in a cancer center.
- D. Kris Carr is very optimistic.

48. The phrase" cancer posse"(Line 4.Para 3)probably refer to_____

- A. a cancer research organization.
- B. a group of people who suffer from cancer.
- C. people who have recovered from cancer.
- D. people who cope with cancer.

49. Kris Carr makes up names for the people who treat her because_____

- A. she is depressed and likes swearing.
- B. she is funny and likes playing jokes on doctors.
- C. she wants to leave the medical advice to doctors.
- D. she tries to leave a good impression on doctors.

50. From Kris Carr's cancer tips we may infer that_____

- A. she learned to use e-mails after she got cancer.
- B. she wears fashionable dress even after suffering from cancer.
- C. hospital gowns for cancer patients are usually not in bright colors.
- D. the neighbors are very friendly with cancer patients.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Should a leader strive to be loved or feared? This question, famously posed by Machiavelli, lies at the heart of Joseph Nye's new book. Mr. Nye, a former dean of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and one-time chairman of America's National Intelligence Council, is best known for promoting the idea of "soft power", based on persuasion and influences, as a counterpoint to "hard power", based on coercion (强迫) and

force.

Having analyzed the use of soft and hard power in policies and diplomacy in his previous books, Mr. Nye has now turned his attention to the relationship between power and leadership, in both the political and business spheres. Machiavelli, he notes, concluded that “one ought to be both feared and loved, but as it is difficult for the two to go together, it is much safer to be feared than loved.” In short, hard power is preferable to soft power. But modern leadership theories have come to the opposite conclusion.

The context of leadership is changing, they observe, and the historical emphasis on hard power is becoming outdated. In modern companies and democracies, power is increasingly diffused and traditional hierarchies (等级制) are being undermined, making soft power ever more important. But that does not mean coercion should now take a back seat to persuasion, Mr. Nye argues. Instead, he advocates a synthesis of these two views. The conclusion of *The Powers to Lead*, his survey of the theory of leadership, is that a combination of hard and soft power, which he calls “smart power”, is the best approach.

The domination theoretical model of leadership at the moment is, apparently, the “transformational leadership pattern”. Anyone allergic (反感) to management term will already be running for the exit, but Mr. Nye has performed a valuable service in rounding up and summarizing the various academic studies and theories of leadership into a single, slim volume. He examines different approaches to leadership, the morality of leadership and how the wider context can determine the effectiveness of a particular leader. There are plenty of anecdotes and examples, both historical and contemporary, political and corporate.

Ales, leadership is a slippery subject, and as he depicts various theories, even Mr. Nye never quite nails the jerry to the wall. He is at his most interesting when discussing the moral aspects of leadership – in particular, the question of whether it is sometimes necessary for good leaders to lie – and he provides a helpful 12-point summary of his conclusions. A recurring theme is that as circumstances change, different sorts of leaders are required, a leader who thrives in one environment may struggle in another, and vice versa. Ultimately that is just a fancy way of saying that leadership offers no easy answers.

51. From the first paragraphs we may learn that Mr. Machiavelli’s idea of hard power is

_____.

- A. well accepted by Joseph Nye
- B. very influential till nowadays
- C. based on sound theories
- D. contrary to that of modern leadership theories

52. Which of the following makes soft power more important today according to Mr. Nye?

- A. Coercion is widespread.
- B. Morality is devalued.
- C. Power is no longer concentrated.
- D. Traditional hierarchies are strengthened.

53. In his book *The Powers to Lead*, Mr. Nye has examined all the following aspects of

leadership EXCEPT _____.

- A. authority
- B. context
- C. approaches
- D. morality

54. Mr. Nye's book is particularly valuable in that it _____.

- A. makes little use of management terms
- B. summarizes various studies concisely
- C. serves as an exit for leadership researches
- D. sets a model for contemporary corporate leaders

55. According to the author, the most interesting part of Mr. Nye's book lies in his _____.

- A. view of changeable leadership
- B. definition of good leadership
- C. summary of leadership history
- D. discussion of moral leadership

Questions 56 to 560 are based on the following passage:

Americans don't like to lose wars. Of course, a lot depends on how you define just what a war is. There are shooting wars—the kind that test patriotism and courage—and those are the kind at which the U.S. excels. But other struggles test those qualities too. What else was the Great Depression or the space race or the construction of the railroads? If American indulge in a bit of flag—when the job is done, they earned it.

Now there is a similar challenge. Global warming. The steady deterioration(恶化) of the very climate of this very planet is becoming a war of the first order, and by any measure, the U.S. produces nearly a quarter of the world's greenhouse gases each year and has stubbornly made it clear that it doesn't intend to do a whole lot about it. Although 174 nations approved the admittedly flawed Kyoto accords to reduce carbon levels, the U.S. walked away from them. There are vague promises of manufacturing fuel from herbs or powering cars with hydrogen. But for a country that tightly cites patriotism as one of its core values, the U.S. is taking a pass on what might be the most patriotic struggle of all. It's hard to imagine a bigger fight than one for the survival of a country's coasts and farms, the health of its people and stability of its economy.

The rub is, if the vast majority of people increasingly agree that climate change is a global emergency, there's far less agreement on how to fix it. Industry offers its plans, which too often would fix little. Environmentalists offer theirs, which too often amount to native wish lists that could weaken American's growth. But let's assume that those interested parties and others will always bent the table and will always demand that their voices be heard and that their needs be addressed. What would an aggressive, ambitious, effective plan look like—one that would leave the U.S. both environmentally safe and economically sound?

Halting climate change will be far harder. One of the more conservative plans for addressing the problem calls for a reduction of 25 billion tons of carbon emissions over the

next 52 year. And yet by devising a consistent strategy that mixes and blends pragmatism(实用主义)with ambition, the U.S. can, without major damage to the economy, help halt the worst effects of climate change and ensure the survival of its way of life for future generations. Money will do some of the work, but what's needed most is will. "I'm not saying the challenge isn't almost overwhelming," says Fred Krupp. "But this is America, and America has risen to these challenges before."

56. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Human wars.
- B. Economic crisis.
- C. America's environmental policies.
- D. Global environment in general.

57. From the last sentence of paragraph 2 we may learn that the survival of a country's coasts and farms, the health of its people and the stability of its economy is_____.

- A. of utmost importance
- B. a fight no one can win
- C. beyond people's imagination
- D. a less significant issue

58. Judging from the context, the word "rub"(Line 1, Para.3)probably means_____.

- A. friction
- B. contradiction
- C. conflict
- D. problem

59. What is the author's attitude toward America's policies on global warming?

- A. Critical
- B. Indifferent
- C. Supportive
- D. Compromising

60. The paragraphs immediately following this passage would most probably deal with_____.

- A. the new book written by Fred Krupp
- B. how America can fight against global warming
- C. the harmful effects of global warming
- D. how America can tide over economic crisis

Section IV Translation

Directions: *In this section there is a paragraph in English .Translate it into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2 . (20 points)*

With the nation's financial system teetering on a cliff. The compensation arrangements for executives of the big banks and other financial firms are coming under close examination again.

Bankers' excessive risk-taking is a significant cause of this financial crisis and has continued, to others in the past, in this case, it was fueled by low interest rates and kept going by a false sense of security created by a debt-fueled bubble in the economy.

Mortgage lenders gladly lent enormous sums to those who could not afford to pay them back dividing the laws and selling them off to the next financial institution along the chain, advantage of the same high-tech securitization to load on more risky mortgage-based assets.

Financial regulation will have to catch up with the most irresponsible practices that led banks down in this road, in hopes averting the next crisis, which is likely to involve different financial techniques and different sorts of assets. But it is worth examining the root problem of compensation schemes that are tied to short-term profits and revenue's, and thus encourage bankers to take irresponsible risks.

Section V Writing

Directions:

In this part, you are asked to write a composition according to the information below. You should write more than 150 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

At present, there is no doubt that short message plays an increasingly important role in our lives. We are all aware that, like everything else, short message have both favorable and unfavorable aspects.

Generally speaking, the advantages can be listed as follows. First of all, in festivals, we can send short messages to wish good luck to other people we know. It brings us a lot of convenience. In addition, short message connects its users with the outside world. For example, some people subscribe weather forecast or news short messages, with them, people's life will be greatly enriched.

But it is pity that every coin has two sides. The disadvantages of short message can't be ignored. We spend too much time on spelling our words and sending short messages that we can't focus on our studies. Also, you will always be annoyed by strangers' short messages one after another.

As is known to all, short message is neither good nor bad itself. In my opinion, we can use it. But we shouldn't spend too much time on it and don't let it disturb us from our lives.

2009 年 1 月管理类硕士学位一英语真题答案及详解

Part I 词汇 1-5 BACDD 6-10 CBADC 11-15 ABBBD 16-20 DAACB

Part II 完型 21-25 CDDBC 26-30 BDABA 31-35 BCDDA 36-40 BACAC

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Part III 阅读 41-45 DBAAD 46-50 DCBBC 51-55 DCABD 56-60 CADAB

Part IV 翻译

由于国家金融体制处于危机边缘动荡,一些大银行和金融机构中的高级管理人员的补偿金计划就受到密切关注.

银行家们过度冒险是金融危机的至关重要原因,在历史上也有类似情况.在这种情况下,一般是由低息引起并造成持续的错觉,其实是一种债务泡沫经济.

抵押贷款人很乐意把大量资金借给无力偿还的人,就把贷款瓜分了,并沿这样的链条出售给下一个金融机构,这些做法都在利用高科技证券业,结果,却增加了抵押资产的风险.

金融条例必须能应付这种能使银行下滑的,最不负责任的做法,以期扭转下一个危机,而这下一个危机很可能包括有各种类型的技术和资产.但值得审视补偿金计划的根本问题,因为那是眼前利益,但却让银行家们不负责任的甘冒风险