

2015 年管理类联考英语二试卷解析

试题：

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

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

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

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

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

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14. "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," *The New York Times* summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment," not a single person reported having been embarrassed"

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

选项及答案：

1. [A]signal [B]permit [C]ticket [D]record
2. [A]nothing [B]little [C]another [D]much
3. [A]beaten [B]guided [C]plugged [D]brought
4. [A]sign [B]code [C]notice [D]message
5. [A]under [B]behind [C]beyond [D]from
6. [A]misapplied [B]mismatched [C]misadjusted [D]misinterpreted
7. [A]replaced [B]fired [C]judged [D]delayed
8. [A]unreasonable [B]ungrateful [C]unconventional [D]unfamiliar
9. [A]comfortable [B]confident [C]anxious [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]passengers [B]employees [C]researchers [D]trainees

15. [A]reveal [B]choose [C]predict [D]design
16. [A]voyage [B]ride [C]walk [D]flight
17. [A]went through [B]did away [C]caught up [D]put up
18. [A]In turn [B]In fact [C]In particular [D]In consequence
19. [A]unless [B]since [C]if [D]whereas
20. [A]funny [B]logical [C]simple [D]rare

原文及答案:

While the subway's arrival may be ambiguous, one thing about your commute is certain: No one wants to talk to each other. 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 signal underground.

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

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

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach and author of "Hijacked by Your Brain: How to Free Yourself When Stress Takes Over." We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 misinterpreted as "creepy," he told The Huffington Post. We fear we'll be 7 judged. We fear we'll be disruptive. Strangers are inherently 8 unfamiliar to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 anxious when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this anxiety, we 10 turn 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 dangerous."

But once we rip off the bandaid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 hurt so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13 conversation. The duo had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14 passengers. "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 predict how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 ride 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 went through with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been snubbed."

18 In fact, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those sans communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 since human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that 20 simple: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected. The train ride is a fortuity for social connection -- "the stuff of life," Wortmann says. Even seemingly trivial interactions can boost mood and increase the sense of belonging. A study similar in hypothesis to Epley and Schroeder's published in Social Psychological & Personality Science asked participants to smile, make eye contact and chat with their cashier. Those who engaged with the cashier experienced better moods -- and even reported a better shopping experience than those who avoided superfluous conversation.

第一篇文章出处及详解: 2014-5-23 时代周刊

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

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

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

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

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues-your family-have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're 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.

选项及详解:

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

定位句: A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work.
纯细节题。与大多数研究不同,人们在家中比在工作中压力更大。也就是说,大多数研究认为:在家中的压力没有工作中的压力大。此处命题者也犯了一点儿错误,为了加大答案难度,强行将更多放松与压力更小等同了起来。此题出得一般。如果要是我给答案,答案会是: made people less stressed than working

[A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace

[B] was an ideal place for stress measurement—无关

[C] generated more stress than the workplace—相悖

[D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation—没有体现两者比较

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

定位句: "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. 比起女人,男人在家中比在工作中更快乐。有没有孩子都成立,但不是父母的人群中这点体现得更为明显。此题为典型的综合细节题,将原文中的两处子细节进行了概括。答案应该是没孩子的丈夫。此处为出题者点三十二个赞。

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

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

定位句: 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. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks 此句为答案出处。一边在外工作, 一边忙着家务活。你可以说这是综合细节题, 也可以说是简单推断题。答案中 bread winners and housewives 这两个角色精确概括了原文中 work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks 这句话。此题继续为出题者点三十二个赞。

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

24. The word "moola"(Line 4, para.4) most probably means _____

定位句: 词汇题。Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola. 他们付出劳动, 他们得到维持生计的? 那还能是什么, 只能是钱呗! 况且这个词在英语俚语中的意思就是钞票。此题应属于词汇题中较为容易的一种, 通过上下文可以推断出, 出得不错。

- [A] skills—代入不合适
[B] energy—代入不合适
[C] earnings
[D] nutrition—代入不合适

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

定位句: 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. 从家庭层面来说, 人们的分工就没有这么明显了。很难客观冷静得分清楚谁该干啥, 谁该干啥。所以答案是: 家庭中的分工很少那么清晰。此题出得不错, 但达不到点赞的地步。

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

总结: 这篇文章属于英语二第一篇最青睐的一个题材, 即社会现象。从题目难度上来讲, 高于 2014 年初的第一篇幸福和 2013 年初的第一篇平庸化已结束, 小于 2010 年初的第一篇艺术品市场萎缩, 约等同于 2012 年初的第一篇家庭作业。选项是梅花卷儿, 所以请大家看清答案位置。

第二篇文章出处及详解: forms.gradsch.psu.edu/diversity/mcnair/mcnair_jrn12010/files/Hodge.pdf · 2011-6-30
For years, studies have found that first-generation collage students—those who do not have a parent with a college degree—lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education,

colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal *Psychological Science*.

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

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

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

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

选项与解析:

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has .

原文定位: But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class 又是一道综合细节题。原文说原来的目标是希望能让屌丝逆袭, 但事与愿违。所以选没能够达成预期目标。这道题出得点赞。

[A] reduced their dropout rates—无关

[B] narrowed the achievement gap—相悖

[C] depressed college students—无关

[D] missed its original purpose

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

原文定位: But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem 原文说为什么乐观, 因为为解决这个问题提供了一种潜在的可能。对应了答案的这个问题能被解决。我又要矫情了, 这个答案并不好, 和原文的重合度不是那么高。如果我给答案, 答案会是: addressing the problem shows promise.

[A] their findings appeal to students—无关

[B] the recruiting rate has increased—无关

[C] the problem is solvable

[D] their approach is costless—无关

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students .

原文定位: Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need 纯细节题, 没什么好说, 送分没商量。

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

29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students .

原文定位: 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 纯细节题, 原文的 deal with 换成了答案中的 handling, issues 没变, 其实可以变成 problems. 送分题, 拿下。

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

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that .

原文定位: And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences 典型先果后因, 言下之意是现在出现这种情况, 恰恰是大学应该部分上负起责任。这道题证明了我一直强调的真实考试时复杂推断 A—B, 简单推断偏细节的原则是靠谱的。

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

总结: 这篇文章是有点心理学意思的简化版学术论文。难度远低于 2011、2012、2013 和 2014 年初第二篇。这篇文章, 应该位于整套题第一篇文章的位置。选项是梅花卷儿, 所以请大家看清答案位置。

第三篇文章出处及详解: 2014-4-24 大西洋月刊

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

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team” -oriented—and not by coincidence.

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

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

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’s *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, 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.

选项及答案:

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

原文定位: 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,” 二选一式纯细节题, 就是 A 变得 B and C。这种题型英语二常见, 选项中哪个答案是 B 或 C 的同义转述, 哪个答案就是对的。这道题难度太小, 居然就是原文 more emotional 的照抄。这两分属于白给。

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

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

原文定位: 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.” 此题为综合细节题, 整个第二段中的 N 多子细节共同指向了运动文化这个选项。历史事件和性别差异这两个选项属于无中生有, 运动管理这个选项属于点对点, 不能概括整段。

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

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

原文定位: These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Khurana points out, increase allegiance to the firm. 纯细节题, 这道题出得点赞。这才是细节题, 同义转述, 亲们, 逻辑重合+同义转述。Increase=strengthen, loyalty=allegiance.

- [A] revive historical terms
- [B] promote company image

[C] foster corporate cooperation

[D] strengthen employee loyalty

34. It can be inferred that Lean In _____

原文定位： 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 做过真题同源三十篇的同学，这两分就是白送给你们的。这道推断题的出题者我们绝对应该给跪了。逻辑超级强大，为什么二十世纪九十年代会有 mommy wars? 是因为那时女性可能无法在工作与生活间保持平衡。现在为什么还继续，说明现在保持平衡也很难，而这本书的就是一个绝佳的例子。所以我们推出：这本书是干啥滴？这本书是为工作的女性发声滴对不对？

[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?

原文定位： 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.” 看到了吗？各位，这道题就是属于那种让你做对了不知道为什么做对，做错了还心有不甘那种题有木有？我要诚实，我考场上选的就是 d, 现在还认为是 d。当然，有老师选 c, 我觉得也有可能。我只是觉得 d 的概括性更强。如果把 regular 去掉，那无疑就是它了。如果这道题我错了，我认了，因为我知道命题者想玩死我，我给他/她机会。

[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

总结：又是一篇和心理学沾点边儿的文章，总体难度不大，远低于 2011、2012、2013 和 2014 年初的第三篇文章。选项是梅花卷儿，所以请大家看清答案位置。

第四篇文章出处及详解： 2014-7-7 赫芬顿邮报

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 least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

选项及答案:

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

原文定位: 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. 纯细节题, 定位对就能做得对。

[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 ____.

原文定位: 又来了, 又来了, 综合细节题又来了。今年的命题者商量好了, 一定要用综合细节题搞死你们哦。Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. 许多做兼职工作的人不想做全职吗? 非也非也。他们只是只能做兼职, 做不了全职而已。将这两处子细节结合起来, 应该选 B。

[A]Fell that is enough to make ends meet

[B]Cannot get their hands on full-time jobs

[C]Haven' t seen the weakness of the market

[D]Prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs

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

原文定位：There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down 纯细节题，原文说总体来说下滑，选项选总体下滑。

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

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

原文定位：点赞，点赞，点三十二个走心的赞。这才是第四篇应有的水准，这才是命题者应有的水平。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. 原文说过去只要有全职，一般就能上保险。现在有了奥巴马整出来的这个玩意儿，就业和保险也不必然划上逻辑上的等号了。言下之意就是：别看你就业了，照样儿有可能得不到保险哦！

- [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 _____.

原文定位：原文标题是 The Good News About Obamacare in the June Jobs Report

见：http://www.huffingtonpost.com/dean-baker/the-good-news-about-obama_b_5565604.html

但就这篇文章来看，还是就业谈得多些，所以我选 Employment in the US 这个答案。还有一个原因，原文标题是利好，答案是困扰怎么行？命题者如果非得说就是困扰这个答案的话，这两分哥不要了。

- [A]Obamacare' s trouble
- [B]Part-timer classification
- [C]Insurance through Medicaid
- [D]Employment in the US

总结：考场上哥都恍惚了，这是第四篇吗？怎么会这么容易？难度等同于 13 年第四篇，远低于其余年份。选项是梅花卷儿，所以请大家看清答案位置。

第五篇文章出处及答案：

真题选项

- [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

真题及答案：Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times

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

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

41.

[D]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 the fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42.

[E]Think about the present moment

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try 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.

[G]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.

[A]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 people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

45.

[C]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.

原文来源和地址:

阅读第五篇出处及答案: Jun 26, 2014 <http://womanitely.com/old-truths-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.

Shaun Hick once said, “You need to spend time crawling alone through shadows to truly appreciate what it is stand in the sun.” I want to share these ten old truths I’ve learned along the way.

1. The power of mindset

A positive mindset can help people overcome hard times. The main point is to get rid of negative clouds in your mind and start looking at the positive things. This way, you will accomplish things and boost your self-esteem and self-confidence.

A clear and positive mindset gives you a chance to work your way around obstacles before they are able to break your power of will. If you replace your negative emotions by positive thoughts, you will change your reality.

2. Pain is a significant part of life

As cruel as it may seem, pain is a necessary part of life that makes us human. Pain comes from many sources and it usually hits us when we have been at our most vulnerable. It usually does two things – it teaches you to become wiser and tells you that you are alive. I think there’s no need to avoid it, because it can only drive you away. Suffering comes from your desire that the pain should not be there. It seems the fear of pain is bigger than the actual experience of pain. To be free of pain you are to take it for granted and try to find positive moments. By the way, pain can be a part of loving. If you have never been hurt, you will never know that you have love at all.

Read also – 10 Habits That Can Steal Your Happiness

3. 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.

4. Don’t fear responsibility for your life

The price of happiness is responsibility. It’s better to realize that your happiness isn’t the responsibility of other people. Taking personal responsibility means not blaming others for your failures and unhappiness. Your success and happiness depends more on your attitude than it does objective, external circumstances. You should understand that happiness is ultimately in your mind. If you adopt the surrender mindset and have faith in a happy future, you will certainly reach your goals.

5. 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.

Read also – 7 Undeniable Reasons to Focus on Making Yourself Happy

6. Experience helps you grow

All people usually grow through experience if they treat it courageously. Try not to ask yourself questions that perpetuate your role as a victim, because it will prolong your feelings and helplessness. One of the most important parts of living and growing up is experiencing unexpected troubles in life. People often sick, lose jobs and face critical situations. I think these circumstances in life bring more automatic maturity as a sort of forced growing up mentality. The pain that you feel when something goes wrong teaches you where you are just now and who you are in that moment. Good or bad experiences are a gateway to deeper level of self-awareness.

7. 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.

It is desirable to stop comparing yourself to others and wishing to be someone you are not. Every individual has their own strengths and weaknesses. If you accept everything you have, you will truly find the fulfillment you seek.

8. 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 people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

Read also – 7 Ways to Cheer Yourself Up When You're Feeling Lonely

9. 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.

I hope this article will help you overcome hard times in a short period of time. No matter how hard the situation may seem, you should always remember that everything is alright in the end. If it's not alright, then it's not the end. What has helped you get through hard times? Do you have any other truths to keep in mind? Share your experience and ideas, please!

翻译:

原文:

Here's a common experience for motorists: you are driving somewhere new and you're late.

As you drive down unfamiliar roads it seems that everything is conspiring against you: other cars, the road-layout, the traffic lights and even suicidal cyclists. You know it's only a few more miles, but it seems to be taking for-e-e-e-e-ever.

Psychologically there are all sorts of things going on to make the journey seem longer than it really is, but let's just isolate one of those: the unfamiliarity of the route.

Unknown routes peak our curiosity; they are filled with new names, landscapes and landmarks, all of which attract the interest. The fact that our attention is engaged with all this newness has a subtle effect on how much time we think has passed.

To see why, let's take the opposite perspective for a moment.

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to 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 corollary is that unfamiliar routes seem to take longer.

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 proportionately shorter.

The well-travelled road effect has an odd consequence. When you estimate how long it takes to travel a familiar route, typically you'll underestimate it. Because of its familiarity the travelling time feels shorter than it really is. This means that when you travel a familiar route, unless you adjust for this effect, you're more likely to be late.

Routine makes time fly

Actually the well-travelled road effect is a specific example of the fact that we tend to underestimate how long routine activities take. Or, put the other way around: time seems to fly when we're engaged in automatic, routine tasks.

This means that people often find the last part of their holiday tends to go quicker than the first part (Avni-Babad & Ritov, 2003). That's because as the holiday goes on, we settle into a routine, so time seems to go quicker towards the end.

The same happens at work, where people report routine activities as taking proportionately less time than those that require more deliberate, conscious attention.

Familiarity, then, with routes travelled, holidays and work activities, tends to speed up our perception of time.

Maybe this all helps explain why the latter parts of our lives—which are more likely to be filled with routine, predictable events—seem to skip by much quicker than our earlier years. As the roads of our lives become well-worn we take less notice of the landscape.

One way to avoid this is to expose yourself to more unexpected, unpredictable experiences...

...but probably not being late and getting stuck in traffic.

考场译文:

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose

concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

试想：驾车上下班所走的那条路、进城所走的那条路又抑或是回家所走的那条路，条条对你来说都已烂熟于心。这时，通往何方已然已不重要：沿途的所有蜿蜒曲折你都洞若观火，路口的每个拐角转弯你都了如指掌。开车行驶在这样的路上，你很容易心不在焉、对沿途的风景也绝少问津。这样一来，你仿佛觉得路上的时间过得快极了，根本用不了实际所需的那么久。

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

这就是“熟路效应”。即，人们在熟悉的路上行驶时，常常觉得根本用不了实际跑完这段路程所需的时间。

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.

这种效应要归因为我们的注意力在不同时间、不同场合的集中度是不同的。驾车行驶在熟悉的路上，我们无须全神贯注，时间似乎过得更快。日后当我们回想时，我们发现：由于我们在开车时并未做到心无旁骛，脑海中对此的印象了无痕迹、空空如也。因此，我们才会觉得这段路程似乎比实际显得更短。

写作：

Part A

Notice

Volunteers are needed for a summer camp to be held on our campus in early July. The camp is meant to help high school students prepare themselves for the coming university study and life, and will last a week.

Some activities include Campus Tour, lab experiment, and an indoor tennis match. An online exchange with a group of American high school students will also be held.

So volunteers are required to be familiar with campus life and lab procedures. Also, fluent communication in English is needed. Besides, we request volunteers to be available for camp work for seven days.

Please call 123456 for application and information of the interview. You are highly welcome to join us.

Summer Camp Organizer

May 1, 2015

Part B

The above pie chart shows how Chinese people spend their money during Spring Festival, the most important holiday in China. Of all the expenses, buying New Year gifts is on the top of the list, occupying 40% of the total. Then comes the spending on transportation and meeting for meals, accounting respectively for 20%.

The difference in New Year spending reveals the way Chinese people spend their holidays, and our culture. To begin with, gift exchange still plays a crucial part in our life, as this is the best way to represent friendship and love. It has long been known in the world that Chinese people hold a good reputation of being friendly and gift exchange is the very symbol of such a tradition. Sometimes gifts can be in the form of cash, to be given to the unmarried ones, and this so-called “red bag” is very popular among friends and relatives. Moreover, transportation spending means that a lot of people choose Spring Holidays to travel around with families. This is a new way of enjoying holidays for Chinese, more and more young people are even going abroad. Hence the spending on transportation counts much in our life.

I believe that this variety in holiday spending is a vivid symbol of the changing lifestyle for Chinese people. As the country catches up quickly in economy, life is also enriched in various ways, and the living standard is constantly going up. We have the very reason to hope for a still better life in the future.