

2018 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

管理类专业硕士学位联考（英语二）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

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 Booth School of Business 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 rigged; 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 jolts than the students who knew what would 8. Subsequent experiments replicated this effect with other stimuli, 9 the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

The drive to 10 is deeply ingrained in humans, much the same as the basic drives 11 or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago, a co-author of the paper. 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 mitigating 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 | D .owing to |
| 10. A. disagree | B. forgive | C. forget | D. discover |
| 11. A. pay | B. marriage | C. food | D. school |
| 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 |

【参考答案及解析】

1. A. resolve

解析：此处考查词义辨析。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. seek

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. hurt

解析：此处考查词义辨析。根据原文语境，空格所在句指出：这项新研究表明，这种求知需求如此强烈以至于人们寻找答案来满足他们的好奇心即使答案明显。本句中的 **even when**（即使）构成了前后的对立关系，因此空格处所填入的词需和前面的感情色彩词“strong”及语义构成对立，只有 D 选项 **hurt**（令人痛苦）符合要求；另外此处的 **it is clear that the answer will hurt** 也和第一句中的 **that will obviously be painful** 构成了近义复现。故 D 选项为正确答案。

4. C. expose

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. trial

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. deliver

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. When

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. happen

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. such as

解析：此处考查句间的逻辑关系。上文在之后其他刺激因素的实验中，后文讲到具体的实验：指甲刮黑板的声音和令人生厌的昆虫图片。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. discover

解析：此处考查上下文的信息对应和句内信息对应。这是个中心复现词，文章开篇提出：The human drive to resolve uncertainty is so strong …人们对于寻找答案以消除不确定因素总是乐此不疲。再根据上文的实验，都表示这是一种 discover 的需求，越是不确定的，越好奇，故选择 D。

11 .C. food

解析：此处考查同义复现。这个空出现在卡内基梅隆大学（Carnegie Mellon University）的观点中，前后观点没有任何转折连词，所以前后句应该一脉相承。前文中 the drive is deeply rooted in human，指的是人类根深蒂固的本性，而且后文也说到 curiosity is a good instinct（本能），探索的动力在人类中根深蒂固，与食物或避难所的基本动力相当。因此此处应该选 food。A 选项 pay 支付；B 选项 marriage 婚姻；D 选项 schooling 学习教育，皆不符合文意。

12 .D. lead to

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。A 选项 begin with 以…开始；B 选项 rest on 取决于；C 选项 learn from 向…学习，皆不符合文意。

13. B. inquiry

解析：此处考查反义复现。原文表达：but sometimes such _____ can backfire。but 一词的出现就说明前后两句话是转折句义，前文说好奇心会带来新的科学进步；后文的一个指示代词 such 一出现，就证明和前句的主语是一致的，在此只能选择 curiosity 的近义词，为 B inquiry。A 选项 withdrawal 撤回；C 选项 persistence 坚持；D 选项 diligence 勤奋，皆不符合文意。

14. A. self-destructive

解析：此处考查成分搭配。The insight that curiosity can drive you to do ___ things is a profound one。因为前文有所提示，but sometimes such ___ can backfire，有时候好奇心会适得其反，这句话也是对于上文的承接，因此这里需要填入的是好奇心带来的副作用的表达，因此选 A. self-destructive 自我毁灭的。B 选项

self-reliant 自力更生的；C 选项 self-evident 显而易见的；D 选项 self-deceptive 自欺欺人的，皆不符合文意。

15. A . resist

解析：此处考查同义复现。Unhealthy curiosity is possible to ____, however. 这句话之后出现了论据，用以支撑前文的论点：In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to predict how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to choose to see such an image, 在最后的实验中，那些积极预测自己目睹不太悦目图片感受的受试者，他们选择此类图片的可能性较小。此处 picture were less likely to choose to see such an image=resist, 是对于本段论点句的同义复现，因为选择 A 选项 resist。B 选项 define 定义；C 选项 replace 替代；D 选项 trace 追踪，皆不符合文意。

16. A. predict

解析：此处考查句间逻辑关系，属于句子内部的显性线索。本段首句是本段的中心：然而，抵制病态的好奇心理是并非不可能。所以可以预测出这一段会围绕抵制病态的好奇心会有什么好的影响。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. 16 题所在句子是 participants 的后置定语，用来修饰受测者，他们积极地去如何，与后面定语从句中目睹不太愉悦的照片后他们将 (would) 会有什么样的感觉，可以得出是提前想象出来的，故选择 A predict, 预测。

17. B. choose

解析：动宾搭配，此处考察句间逻辑关系，属于句子内部的显性线索。此题所在句子结构化简后是 participants were less likely to 17 to see such an image。这里的 such image 指的是上面提到的 an unpleasant picture, 所以既然已经知道图片会带来不愉悦的感觉，就不可能去选择了，故选择 B .choose 选择。

18: C.outcome

解析：of 引导的后置定语，此处考查句间逻辑关系，属于句子内部的显性线索。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。 18 题所在位置是 the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time 此短语是 imagining 同位语，用来解释 imagining：为利用好奇心可提前想象的结果。所以此题选择的是 imagining 的同义词。

19: A.whether

解析: whether 引导宾语从句，此处考查句间的逻辑关系。imagining can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor。这种结果可以帮助人们决定它们...值得一试。根据句间逻辑关系，这些研究结果表明，利用好奇心可提前想象事件的结果，从而帮助人们决定它们是否值得一试。故 A.whether 为正确选项

20: D. consequences

解析: 关联对应，对应 18 题的 outcome. “Thinking about long-term 20 is key to mitigating the possible negative effects of curiosity, ” 思考长期...才是减轻好奇心负面消极影响的关键所在。负面消极影响是好奇心带来的，所以要考虑这种长期的影响，A 选项 limitations 限制，B 选项 investment 投资 C 选项 strategies 策略，都不符合语境，故 D 项为正确选项。

【参考译文】

为什么人们要读网络上的负面评论，做一些其他令人痛心的事情？在《心理科学》(Psychological Science)上，最近的一项研究解释到这是因为人们有解决不确定因素的内在需求。这项新研究表明，即使人们清楚所得答案终会令人伤心难过，他们也会寻找答案以满足自我好奇心。

在四个一系列的实验中，芝加哥大学布斯商学院 (University of Chicago Booth School of Business) 与威斯康星商学院 (Wisconsin School of Business) 的行为学家测试学生为满足自身好奇心而对接受厌恶刺激 (aversive stimuli) 的意愿程度。在一个试验中，研究人员给每位受试者一堆笔并声称其源于先前的实验。事实是这些笔中有一半在按下笔头时会使人触电。

研究人员告知了 27 名受试学生哪些笔是内有玄机，而另外 27 名学生只知道有些笔是带电的。当他们独自在房里时，相较于对情况了如指掌的学生，那些不知哪些笔带电的学生按

下了更多的笔头，也感受了更多的电击。在之后其他刺激因素的实验中，如指甲刮黑板的声音和令人生厌的昆虫图片，这一效应都一一再现。

芝加哥大学(University of Chicago)的 Christopher Hsee 是该论文的共同作者，他表示人们对于探索发现的需求是根深蒂固的，这与他们对食物和居住地的基本需求不相上下。好奇一向被认为是良好的品质，它引领着人们在科学领域取得一项又一项新突破，但“刨根究底”式的探索亦会适得其反。好奇心也有可能产生‘自作孽不可活’的结果，这一见解非常深刻。

然而，抵制病态的好奇心理是并非不可能。在最后的实验中，那些积极预测自己目睹不太悦目图片感受的受试者，他们选择此类图片的可能性较小。这些研究表明，利用好奇心可提前想象事件的结果，从而帮助人们决定它们是否值得一试。Hsee 说：“思考长期后果才是减轻好奇心负面消极影响的关键所在。”换句话说，不要阅读网上负面评论。

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. (40 points)

Text 1

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to 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 rote memorization, but practical, reports staff writer Stacy Teicher Khadaroo in this week's cover story. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly bamboozled by a busted bike chain?

As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffiti 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 mantra. We want more for our kids, and rightfully 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, according to the National Skills Coalition, a nonprofit advocacy group. 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

【参考答案及解析】

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。

【参考译文】

是斯蒂芬科泽尼克的好奇心一直鞭策他去证明他的努力可以给学生一个光明的未来。

科泽尼克是一位先驱者。他是纽约新罕布什尔高中的一名老师,在这个学校里,学习并不是单纯地读书,考试和机械性的记忆,而是实践。学生既要能知道第十三届美国总统的名字,又要知道如何修理一个损坏的自行车链,这些都变成了被广泛承认的所要学习的知识。

正如科泽尼克所知,几乎每样东西都有学问。通过迫使学生在丢弃口香糖的余鸦的桌上学习几何,他们未必是有所获得的。他们也可以通过装配自行车来进行几何学习。

但他也发现了一种潜在的偏见。在这种教育认知里,认为用你的双手工作几乎被看作是自卑的标志。一些学校对于家庭式的职业教育“有刻板印象...对于一些孩子来说,他们也不会觉得这种学习是学术性地。”科泽尼克说道。

一方面,这种观点可能是美国改革的一种合理性的产物。在美国,手工业曾经也许是经济的动力,但是现在已经不是了。美国经济曾经提供给中学毕业生的工作安全现在已经极大地消退了。更多的教育有了新的原则。我们希望我们的孩子获得更多的教育,并且这种想法也是正确的。

但是这些都可以投放到我们本科所学的知识里一并且这种稳定贬值的教育也未能注意到这种观点,那并不是美国经济真正所需要的东西。是的,在美国,一个学士文凭会为你打开更多扇门。但是,甚至现在,这个国家 54%的工作都是中等技能的工作,例如:建造师和高级技能手工业者。但是只有仅仅 44%的工人受过充分地训练。

换句话说,曾几何时,工人阶级能改变国家的首领,会减少使美国正在消失的机会。

但是我们已经找出一个有效的解决方案。尽管工人阶级中仍然存在着差距,但是那些需要这份工作的工人大部分并没有掌握这样的知识。科泽尼克的曼彻斯特的技术高中正在试图去弥补这种差距。

科泽尼克的学校是一个警钟。当教育变成一刀切式的教育，它就存在着忽视一个国家人才多样性的危险。

Test 2

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 renewable 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 businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewable, 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, a state he won easily in 2016, 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 such as Facebook, Microsoft, and Google 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, and a dramatic drop in their cost, 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 in 2017, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there’s a long way to go, the trend lines for renewable 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 at a time of a global shift in thought.

26. The word “plummeting” (line3.para2) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. rising
- B. falling

- C. changing
D. stabilizing
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 following is true about clean energy according to paragraphs 5&6?
- A. Its application has boosted battery storage
B. It is commonly used in can 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 environment change
C. is not really encouraged by the US government
D. is not competitive enough with regard to its cost

【参考答案及解析】

26 题 【B】 falling

解析：本题为词汇题，词汇题的解题，在于语境的理解。该换线词汇之后出现了价格 prices;而紧接着下一句就出现了 the cost has dropped，可见价格应该是下降的，故而选 falling。

27 题 【A】 is progressing notably

解析：本题为细节题，细节题讲解精确定位。根据题干中的定位信息，定位至第三段第三句。故而得出 A 为正确答案。本题也可以通过排除法解题，B 选项的意思是和欧洲使用的一样广泛，而原文是中国和欧洲对于再生能源的使用的是广泛的。C 选项是说面临很多挑战，这与原文的“remarkable shift 显著的改变”明显不符。D 选项说被证明是不切实际的，也属于未提到的选项，且 impractical 与文中情感倾向矛盾。

28 题 【A】 wind is a widely used energy source

解析：本题为推理性细节题，按照题干 Iowa 定位到第四段二三句。原文说

特朗普总统最近在爱荷华州的演讲上认为风能是不可靠的能源。但是他的这个观点在爱荷华州并没有得到太多支持，爱荷华州的田野到处布满了风力发电机，占全州发电供应量的 36%，而且像微软这样的商业巨头也被清洁能源吸引，想用清洁能源给他们的数据中心供电。

29 题 【C】 Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.

解析：本题为细节题，根据题干需要会原文通读第五段和第六段。选择 C 的依据在于第五段第二句 But 这句话，这句的是说电池存储量的提升使再生能源持续可用变得更加可能。C 选项的意思是，清洁能源的持续供应正在逐渐成为现实。

30 题 【C】 is not really encouraged by the US government.

解析：本题属于细节性推理题，相当于细节题。选项中的 B will accelerate global environment change 与原文第二句内容明显不符，D 选项 is not competitive enough with regard to its cost 也很容易被排除，因为 cost 压根没有在最后一段出现过。现在只剩下 A 和 C 这两个选项。A 选项 will bring the US factors closet to other countries ,改选项中的 other countries 没有在最后一段出现过。C 选项“美国政府并不是真正鼓励再生能源的发展”。对应本段最后一句话，“无论华盛顿(也就是美国政府)是否推动替代能源，在这个全球思维转为的时代，其影响也是越来越小。”。这就是说，从美国政府本身而言，是不鼓励再生能源发展的，这一点从特朗普在爱荷华州的演讲，以及第三段第四句中都能看出来(这句大意是说，美国的再生能源发展才开始崭露头角)，但是全球化的时代使得美国不得不考虑再生能源的发展问题。

【参考译文】

尽管化石燃料—煤炭，石油和天然气，仍然满足了世界上大约 85% 的能源供应，但是未来能源主要依靠风能和太阳能等可再生能源，这种认识比以往任何时候都清楚。世界各国转向可再生能源的势头正在加速，他们现在有超过一半的新电源上线。

这些增长一部分源自政府和有远见的企业致力于建主更清洁的能源。但是更多的原因则是可再生能源的价格暴跌，尤其是风能和太阳能。在过去的八年里，太阳能电池板的成本下降了近 80%，风为涡轮机的成本降低了近三分之一。

在世界的许多地方，可再生能源已经成为主要的能源来源。例如：在苏格兰，风为涡轮机提供的电力足够为 95% 的家庭供电。以中国和欧洲为首的世界其他国家逐渐占领了领先地位，美国也出现了显著的转变。据美国能源情报署报道，3 月份，风能和太阳能发电量首次占到美国发电量的 10% 以上。

特朗普总统强调化石燃料——特别是煤——是促进经济增长的途径。在爱荷华州最近的一次演讲中，他对风能持否定态度，把风能视为不可靠的能源来源。但是这个信息并没有在爱荷华州起到很好的效果，在那里，风力发电机被安置在田地里，提供了这个州的 36% 的发电量。然而像微软这样的科技巨人正在被清洁能源的可用性所吸引，为其数据中心提供动力。

“当风不吹了或太阳不发光时会发生什么？”这个问题为怀疑论者提供了一个快速反驳的机会。但是，电池存储容量的提高可以便保持电力的流动变得更加可能。

新能源的进展部分原因来自于汽车制造商的推动，他们对电池驱动的电动汽车进行大规模投资。尽管现在马路上行走的电动车仍然不多，但这笔巨额投资可能在未来几年迅速改观。

虽然还有很长的路要走，但可再生能源的趋势正在迅猛增长。能源变化的步伐似乎正在加快，或许会对减缓气候变化产生积极的影响。华盛顿做-或不做-促进替代能源可能或多或少意味着在某个时候，全球对于新能源的观念将会转变。

Text 3

The power and ambition of these companies 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 tracery 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 who 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 to Amazon of Whole Foods is not so much the 460 shops it owns, or the distribution network, 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 operate a virtual duopoly in digital advertising to the detriment 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 aphids for the honeydew that oozes from them when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives exude. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit. (注: This article was amended on 19 June 2017 to remove a reference to Apple which was not apt.)

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its _____.
- A. digital products
 - B. user information
 - B. physical assets
 - C. 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 presciently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because _____.
- A. They are not defined as customers
 - B. they are not financially reliable
 - C. the service is generally digital
 - D. the service 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

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, 相比于数字经济变化的速度, 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 【A】 They are not defined as customers.

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 [A] They are not defined as customers.

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.

【参考译文】

数字经济巨头的能力和野心是令人惊讶的，亚马逊刚刚宣布以 135 亿的价格购买优质食品杂货店“全食超市”，但两年前，脸书网支付了比这个还多的钱来获取 WhatsApp 的短信服务，这个完全没有任何实质性的产品，WhatsApp 提供给脸书网的是错综复杂的用户交流和社会生活的详细网络。

脸书网向欧盟委员会承诺不会将电话号码与脸书网的身份联系在一起，但这个协议刚开始生效，脸书网就食言了。即使不知道信息具体内容是什么，但是知道发送者、接收者分别是谁也是有很大的揭示意义的。政治记者，政党组织秘书谁不想知道 WhatsApp 集团的组成呢？在这里，特丽莎·梅的对手正在策划这件事。对于亚马逊来说“全食超市”的价值并不在于它所拥有的 460 家店铺，而是消费者的购物记录。

竞争法似乎是解决这些权力不平衡的唯一方式，但这个是很不得体的。一方面，与数字经济的变化步伐相比，这是很慢的。到时候，一个问题已经被解决和修正了，它可能从市场消失，一种新的权利滥用则会取而代之，但这也是一个更深的概念问题。竞争法目前关于交易的解释对消费者的具有金融劣势，在这些服务的用户不做支付时，这个劣势是不明显的。这些服务的用户并不是他们的顾客。那将会是从他们这里购买广告的那些人，脸书网和谷歌，这两个巨头主导着其他所有的媒体和娱乐公司的数字广告。

他们卖的产品是数据，而我们用户，正在把我们用户的生活转化为巨头产生利益的数字。就像有些蚂蚁为了获得蜜汁，会放牧一种叫蚜虫，这种虫子一进食，就会产生蜜汁，所以谷歌放牧我们，获取我们数字生活所产生的数据。蚂蚁使捕食它们的昆虫远离他们放牧的蚜虫进食的地窝；谷歌邮箱隔离垃圾邮件，它不想要一种人类的或民主的关系，即使对双方都有利。

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 you’re 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 is 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 brain switches between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

“what people don’t realize is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocused 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 in focused _____

- 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

【参考答案及解析】

36.D keep to your focus time .

[解析] 细节题。根据关键词 *mastering the art of deep work* 出理在第二段第一句。The key 信息在第二句，故定位位置在末句。由“无论哪种方法，关键是要确定专注时间的长度以及要坚持它”故 D 项“保持你的专注时间”符合句意。A 项“抓住每分钟去工作”。B 项“列出你的即时任务”和 C 项“做出具体的方案”原文没有提及。

37 .B .detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected.

[解析] 细节题。根据关键词 1980s 以及 Harford 定位到第四段。该题问的是“该研究证明了什么”，而研究结果在第五段。根据第五段第一句“尽管研究人员认为当谈及任务的执行时，精细构建的日常规划是最有效果的，但是他们错了：精细的日常规划没有激发学生”故 B 项“精细的规划也许可能没有想象中有成效”符合句意。A 项“每个月的目标几乎没有激发学生”C 项“分心事实上增加效率”和 D 项“日常规划对于学习是必不可少的”原文没有提及。

38.D. an essential factor in accomplishing any work.

[解析] 细节题。根据关键词 Newportl 及 idleness 定位到第七段。由“懒散不仅仅是休闲度假，放纵或者堕落，像身体需要维生素 D 一样，它对大脑来说同样必不可少，它是对完成任何工作来说是必不可少的，这样认为也许很矛盾”。故 D 项“在完成任何工作中必不可少的因素”是其同义替换。A 项“忙碌人们的一种想要的精神状态”B 项“对身体健康主要的促进者”和 C 项“省时省力的有效方式”原文均没有提及。

39.A. can bring about greater efficiency.

[解析] 细节题。根据题干中提到的 Pilly 和 shit between focused and

unfocused 可以很容易的定位到倒数第二段的内容，段末句提到，当我们的的大脑在一个任务中处于集中注意力和不集中注意力的转换中时，大脑会更有效率。这就直接对应 A 选项，能够产生更高的效率。而 B 选项中的“能产生心理健康”，C 选项是“由任务的紧迫性所驱使的”，D 选项“目的是在工作中产生平衡”，均不在定位范围。

40.A.approaches to get more done in less time.

[解析]主旨题。根据关键词 mainly 识别是主旨题。由首段以及各个段落首句得知,approach 和 get more done in less time 反复出现，这篇文章讲述的是建立深入工作习惯的方法。故对应 A 项“在更短的时间内完成更多工作的方法”。B 项“缓解忙碌生活的紧张” C 项“消除分心的关键”和 D 项“缺乏专注时间的原因”均是细节信息。

【参考译文】

为了摆脱忙碌工作的误区，《深度工作：一个分散注意力的世界》的作者卡尔·纽波特建议养成“深度工作”的习惯，即在无干扰的状态下进行专注的职业活动。

深度工作习惯的养成有多种途径：全身心投入某项工作之中；规划日常工作流程；运用新闻业的方法全天深度工作的每分每秒。当然，不论你采取哪种为法，深度工作的关键在于掌控你专注工作的时长并能持之以恒。

纽波特同时也推荐“深度日程”，希望能借此摆脱持续不断的琐碎工作的干扰，并力图较短时间内完成更多工作。他在书中写到“无论何时，我都会提前规划好下个月的深度工作日程。一旦深度工作日程制定好，我就会竭尽全力完成它。”

另外一种能促使较短时间内高效完成工作的为法，就是重新考虑如何优先安排你一天的工作，尤其是列出工作清单。《混乱：零乱改变我们生活的力量》的作者蒂姆·哈福德指出 20 世纪 80 年代早期的研究中，作为研究对象的大学生被分为两组：一组大学生制定月度目标和学习活动，而另一组则被要求将学习活动和月度目标细化到每一天。

虽然研究者最初猜想，在任务管理为面，细化的每日计划将会最有效率，但是他们真的大错特错了，因为细化的每日计划让学生丧失了学习动力。哈福德

认为，注意为分散是不可避免的，而这导致了每日学习计划清单的效率低下。每日清单中留出一些空白可能会产生最好的效果。

为了使我们的专注力和精力发挥出最佳效果，我们也需要拥抱懒散，或者就像纽波特所说的，“偶尔偷偷懒”。

纽波特认为“懒散不仅仅是一种休闲，放纵或者恶习，它也如同维他命 D 对身体那样，对于我们的大脑不可或缺，而且似乎很矛盾的是，它对于工作的完成是很有必要的。”

哈佛医学院精神病学副教授史里尼皮.雷则认为，这种懒散和效率间违反直觉的联系是因为我们的大脑思维方式。当我们的的大脑在专注于某一任务和注意力分散之间转换时，大脑的效率更高。

皮雷还认为，“事实上，人们一直没有意识到的是，为了完成工作任务，他们还需要调整好他们专注和注意力分散的大脑回路。”

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). Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET . (10 points)

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

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, and 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 the room with someone you don't know & you look across

the room and you see a stranger and something within you says that I want to talk with this person & you know something that mostly happens with all of us, you wanted to say something the First word. It just won't come out. It feels like it stuck somewhere and refused to come out. I know the feeling & here is my advice "Just get it out".

Just think what the worst could happen. They won't talk with you. Well they are not talking with you now.

I truly believe that once you said first word everything else just gets flows. So keep it simple "Hi", "Hey" or Hello & do what the best person in you does gather all of the enthusiasm, the energy, put on a big smile and say "Hi".

42 _____

It's 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 "h", "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 the person for the first time make an efforts to find the things which you and that person is in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. When you start conversation from that point & then move outwards from there you will find all of the sudden that conversation become lot easier.

44 _____

Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy 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, you can feel the conversation.

45 _____

You all came into a conversation where you met the person, but after some time you may have met again and you forgotten their name. Isn't that awkward!

So remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with. Perhaps 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 wellbeing. So they feel 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.

【参考答案及解析】

41.B Just say it.

解析：41 标号下面一段反复提到“say something”、“it just won't come out”以及该段末句提到作者的建议“just get it out”，根据这些仿佛出现的短语含义，本段段落中心大意为和陌生人交谈就是需要“说出来”，对应 B 选项 just say it，故选 B。

42.G Skip the small talk.

解析：标号下面第一段提到和一个人谈话以及使这段谈话记忆深刻的时间是非常有限的，紧接着第二段提到避免说一些“hi”、“hello”、“how are you?”、“what's going on?”这样的简单谈话能使交谈更难忘，下面第三段提到作者建议是要问一些更个人的问题，这样能达到更好的谈话效果。因此，42 下面三段信息主要大意为省去和交谈者的简单谈话，对应 F 选项中 skip the small talk，因此正确答案为 F 选项。

43.E Find the “me too's”.

【解析】该段第一句段落分论点主句提到“make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common”，也就是努力找到你和谈话者共同的话题来进行交谈。对应 D 选项 Find the “me too” s,即找到谈话者和自己一样的事情。本句最后一句话也提到用这样的方法谈话更简单。因此，答案选 D 选项。

44. A Be Present.

【解析】44 标号下面一段举例一个当自己全身心投入到和对方交流但是对方处于 状态的情况，谨记着下一段给出作者建议“just be in that communication wholeheartedly”以及“make eye contact”，不管是提议全身心投入到谈话中，还是提议要进行眼神交流，都对应 A 选项。 Be present, 即“在场”故选 A。

45.D Name, Place, Thing.

【解析】45 标号下面第一段提到当一段时间之后再遇到之前谈话的人，可能会忘记他的名字，这一点是很奇怪的。紧接着下面一段提到作者的建议“remember the little detail of the people you met or you talked with”，即让我们记得谈话者的姓名这些小细节，接着，又提到不能忘了“places”以及对方所喜欢的“things”，都对应 E 选项中原词 Name, Place, Thing，因此答案选 E。

【参考译文】

这是一个我们大家都会面临的问题，你只有有限的时间和你想要聊天的对象

交谈，并且你想要使这次对话很难忘。

老实说，如果你陷入常规的打招呼方式，比如说“嗨”“你怎么样”“发生了什么”，你将失去使你的对话深刻难忘的最初机会。

所以不要害怕去问一些私人的问题。相信我，只要你问了，你将会惊讶于发现人们是多么愿意和你分享。

当你第一次见到一个人的时候，努力去找你和他的共同点，这样你就能和他从那一刻起建立起对话。当你从那一刻开始对话，并且继续交流，你会突然发现，这个对话变得简单多了。

想象这样一个场景，你正在和某人掏心掏肺的倾诉，而他们却只是在忙着玩手机，并且你要求他们对你关注，而他们只是回答你说他可以同时做多件事情。

所以，当有人试图和你交流的时候，只要全心投入交流中就好。进行眼神交流，相信我，进行眼神交流会发生很奇妙的事情。当你进行眼神交流的时候，你能感觉到这个对话。

当你第一次遇见一个人的时候会跟他进行对话,但是一段时间之后你可能会再次遇见这个人但是却忘记了他的名字,这难道不尴尬吗!

所以记住一些你遇见的这个人的一些小细节，或是谈论过的东西，可能是他们去过的地方，他们想去的地方，他们喜欢或是讨厌的东西，只要是谈论过的都可以。

当你记住这些东西的时候,你会无意识的增加他们的幸福感，所以他们也会认为有责任去维持这样一段关系。

这就是五种让你几乎能与任何人进行对话的方法。每个人都像一本好书，值得去阅读，值得去进行对话交流。

Section III Translation

46. Direction:

In this section there is a test in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET. (15points)

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 select 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 book: 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,” Gates says.

一位五年级学生完成家庭作业，要求从职业列表中选择自己未来的职业。他在“宇航员”旁边划了勾，但很快又加上了“科学家”这个选项。他相信，如果书读得足够多，他就可以随心所欲地为尝试各种职业。所以他博览群书，从百科全书读到科幻小说。他对读书太过痴迷，逼得他父母规定他上桌吃饭时“不许读书”。

这个男孩正是比尔·盖茨，他迄今也未停止阅读的脚步，哪怕已身为世界上最成功的人士之一。如今，他的阅读范围已不再局限于科幻作品和百科丛书：他最近透露自己一年至少阅读 50 本非虚构类书籍，因为这些书揭秘了世界的运转方式。比尔·盖茨说：“每一本书都开辟了探索知识的新路径。”

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 an email to

- 1) apologize and explain your situation
- 2) suggest a future meeting

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET.

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

You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

参考范文:

Dear Professor Smith,

I'm writing this letter in purpose of expressing my sincere apology to you. I feel terribly sorry. But I hope you can forgive me if you know the reason.

I have received a message from my manager that there is something wrong with the project which I'm in charge of. I have to organize an urgent meeting to figure out

some strategies to solve the problem.

Once again, I am very sorry for any inconvenience caused. I will appreciate if you can accept my apologies and understand my situation. I wonder if you are available this Friday. Please let me know when you are at your convenience. Looking forward to your reply!

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

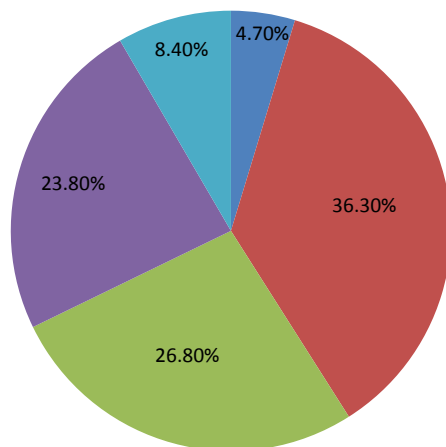
Part B

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



2017年某市消费者选择餐厅的关注因素

参考范文:

This is a simple but informative chart. As is explicitly illustrated in it, consumers in a city choose the restaurant to go to according to various factors: the feature makes up 36.3%; the environment accounts for 27.8%; service composes 26.8%; price constitutes 8.4%; other factors occupy 4.7%.

Evidently, this chart is meant to reveal the fact that there is a tendency for people to lay more emphasis on factors other than price when choosing the restaurant today. A number of factors may account for this phenomenon, but the following are the most critical ones. The first and most noticeable reason is the fact that the country's economy has been developing at a high speed in the past decades, raising people's income considerably. Therefore, they do not have to care much about the price now. In the second place, the boom of the foodservice industry has provided the public with a larger variety of choice in terms of the environment, the feature as well as the service of restaurants. Last but not least, people have changed their concept of

consumption and laid more emphasis on such aspects as the environment, the feature as well as the service of restaurants.

Taking into consideration what has been mentioned above, we may safely come into the conclusion that the chart is a perfect index of the nation's economy, society as well as people's rising standard of living. Though a series of problems may exist, we have reasons to believe that they can be solved in the near future with effective measures taken by the government and the public.

