

Part 1 选词填空真题 (10空×2分)

3/106

The social network will let users "mute" messages from other users on their timelines without the muted person's knowledge, thereby avoiding the (36) process of having to unfollow, or put up with, your (37) talkative IRL friends. Twitter rolled out new (38) to let users better manage the deluge of tweets they receive.

Users can now "mute" people they follow, removing those people's tweets and retweets from their own timelines. The muted person won't know that he or she has been (39). It's a stealthy way to read less content from certain users without having to unfollow them. A person can easily be muted or (40) at any time, Twitter said in a blog post.

"Mute gives you even more (41) over the content you see on Twitter by letting you remove a user's content from key parts of your Twitter experience," the company said.

Though Twitter had been experimenting with the feature in recent weeks, it announced that muting will be (42) to all users of the company's iOS and Android apps, as well as the Twitter.com website. Some other Twitter applications, like TweetDeck, already allowed muting.

The feature is part of Twitter's (43) strategy to make its service more accessible to a wider range of people. Following a successful initial public offering, Twitter's stock has tumbled in recent months as investors worry about the social network's (44) to attract new users. CEO Dick Costolo (45) that Twitter would make changes to its interface this year to make it easier to understand and manage. The company overhauled user profile pages in April as part of this effort.

选项词库:

- A. silenced B. awkward C. unmuted D. feature E. embarrassment
F. unfollowed G. control H. extremely I. overall J. vowed
K. generally L. ability M. accepted N. available O. characters

Part 2 翻译真题 (10分)

题目: 将以下中文段落翻译为英文。

原文:

李白是唐朝的著名诗人。他和他的朋友杜甫是唐代中期中国诗歌繁盛时期最杰出的两位人物。他一生四处游历, 写下了大约1000首诗篇。这些诗堪称是赞美友情、享受大自然和饮酒作乐的模板。他的诗浪漫、豪迈, 想象力丰富。作为一个浪漫主义天才, 李白把中国的传统诗歌形式推向了一个新的高度, 对后世的诗歌产生了深远的影响。

翻译难点解析:

1. 时间状语处理: "唐代中期"译为 *in the mid-Tang Dynasty*, 置于句末。
2. 定语从句: "写下了大约1000首诗篇"用分词短语 *composing about 1,000 pieces of poems*, 后接定语从句 *which were models...*
3. 无动词句转换: "他的诗浪漫、豪迈"译为 *His poems are romantic with heroic style...*

Part 3 作文真题 (25分)

题目: How to Keep Psychologically Healthy?

36. What does the author say may have an adverse impact on people?

- A) Undergoing plastic surgeries in pursuit of beauty.
- B) Imitating the lifestyles of heroes and role models.
- C) Striving to achieve perfection regardless of financial cost.
- D) Attempting to meet society's expectation of appearance.

37. What have researchers found out about people's earnings?

- A) They are closely related to people's social status.
- B) They have to do with people's body weight and shape.
- C) They seem to matter much less to men than to women.
- D) They may not be equal to people's contributions.

38. What does the author's recent study focus on?

- A) Previous literature on indicators of competitiveness in the workplace.
- B) Traits that matter most in one's pursuit of success in the labor market.
- C) Whether self-perception of body image impacts one's workplace success.
- D) How bosses' perception of body image impacts employees' advancement.

39. What is the finding of the author's recent research?

- A) Being overweight actually does not do much harm to the overall well-being of employees.
- B) People are not adversely affected in the workplace by false self-perception of body weight.
- C) Self-esteem helps to combat gender inequality in the workplace.
- D) Gender inequality continues to frustrate a lot of female employees.

40. What does the author think would help improve the situation in the labor market?

- A) Banning discrimination on the basis of employees' body image.
- B) Expanding protection of women against gender discrimination.
- C) Helping employees change their own perception of beauty.
- D) Excluding body shape as a category in the labor contract.

The work-life balance is dead. By this, I'm not advocating that you should give up your pursuit of having a fulfilling career and a thriving personal life, and I'm definitely not saying that you have to give up one to have the other. I also acknowledge that we have a work-life problem, but I'm arguing that the concept of balance has never been helpful, because it's too limiting. You see, our language makes a difference, and how we refer to things matters because it affects our thinking and therefore our actions.

At the minimum, most of us work because we want to be able to support ourselves, families, and the people around us. In the ideal world, we're all doing work that we're proud of and that provides meaning and purpose to us. But even if your job doesn't give you shivers of joy each new day, working is a part of what each of us does and the contribution we make to society. When you separate work and life, it's a little bit harder to make that connection. But when you think of work as part of a full life and a complete experience, it becomes easier to see that success in one aspect often supports another. Losing your balance and falling isn't pleasant. A goal to balance suggests that things could quickly get off balance, and that causes terrible outcomes. It's more constructive to think of solutions that continue to evolve over shifts in life and work. Rather than falling or failing, you may have good days or better days or not-so-good days. These variations are normal, and it's more useful to think of life as something that is ever evolving and changing, rather than a high-risk enterprise where things could go wrong with one misstep.

How we talk to ourselves matters, and how we talk about issues makes a difference. Let's bury "work-life balance" and think bigger and better about work-life fulfillment to do a little less balancing and a lot more living.

41. What does the author suggest by saying "The work-life balance is dead"?

- A) The hope of achieving a thriving life is impossible to realize.
- B) The pursuit of a fulfilling career involves personal sacrifice
- C) The imbalance between work and life simply doesn't exist anymore.
- D) The concept of work-life balance contributes little to a fulfilling life.

42. What does the author say about our use of language?

- A) It impacts how we think and behave.
- B) It changes with the passage of time.
- C) It reflects how we communicate.
- D) It differs from person to person.

43. What does the author say we do in an ideal world?

- A) We do work that better the lives of our families and friends.
- B) We do work that gives us bursts of joy each new day.
- C) We do meaningful work that contributes to society.
- D) We do demanding work that brings our capacity into full play.

44. What does the author say about life?

- A) It is cynical.
- B) It is dynamic.
- C) It is fulfilling.
- D) It is risky.

45. What does the author advise us to do?

- A) Make life as simple as possible.
- B) Talk about balance in simpler terms.
- C) Balance life and work in a new way.
- D) Strive for a more fulfilling life.

Part IV Translation (10 points)

茅台 (Moutai) 是中国最有名的白酒, 在新中国成立前夕, 被选为国宴用酒。据说赤水沿岸的村民四千年前就开始酿造茅台。在西汉时期, 那里的人们生产出了高质量的茅台, 并把它贡给皇帝。自唐朝开始, 这种地方酒通过海上丝绸之路运往海外。茅台味道柔和, 有一种特殊的香味; 适量饮用可以帮助缓解疲劳, 有镇静作用, 因而广受国内外消费者的喜爱。

There are three main types of financial stress people encounter. The first type is apparent in people being stressed about the 26 ups and downs of investment markets—actually not so much the ups, but 27 the downs. These people are usually unable or unprepared to endure the long haul.

The next common type of financial stress is that caused by debt. In a 28 percentage of cases of debt-induced financial stress, credit cards and loans will be a central element. Often there'll be a car loan and perhaps a mortgage, but credit cards often seem to be the gateway to debt-related financial difficulties for many.

The third type of stress and 29 the least known is inherited financial stress, which is the most destructive. It is experienced by those who have grown up in households where their parents regularly 30 and fought about money. Money therefore becomes a stressful topic, and so the thought of sitting down and planning is an unattractive 31.

Those suffering inherited financial anxiety 32 to follow one of two patterns. Either they put their head in the sand: they would 33 examining their financial statements, budgeting, and discussing financial matters with those closest to them. Alternatively, they would go to the other 34, and micro-analyze everything, to the point of complete 35. They're convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one.

- A) appearance B) argued C) avoid
D) considerable E) definitely F) extreme
G) inaction H) incredibly I) normal
J) possibly K) proposition L) rebelled
M) statement N) tend O) traditional

Passage two

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Americans spend billions of dollars each year trying to change their weight with diets, gym memberships and plastic surgery.

Trying to live up to the images of "perfect" models and movie heroes has a dark side: anxiety, depression, as well as unhealthy strategies for weight loss or muscle gain. It also has a financial cost. Having an eating disorder boosts annual health care costs by nearly US\$200 per person.

Why is there both external and internal pressure to look "perfect"? One reason is that society rewards people who are thin and healthy-looking. Researchers have shown that body mass index is related to wages and income. Especially for women, there is a clear penalty at work for being overweight or obese. Some studies have also found an impact for men, though a less noticeable one.

While the research literature is clear that labor market success is partly based on how employers and customers perceive your body image, no one had explored the other side of the question. Does a person's own perception of body image matter to earnings and other indicators of success in the workplace?

Our recently published study answered this question by tracking a large national random sample of Americans over a critical time period when bodies change from teenage shape into adult form and when people build their identities.

As in other research, women in our sample tend to over-perceive their weight—they think they're heavier than they are—while men tend to under-perceive theirs.

We found no relationship between the average person's self-perception of weight and labor market outcomes, although self-perceived weight can influence self-esteem (自尊心), mental health and health behaviors. While the continued gender penalty in the labor market is frustrating, our finding that misperceived weight does not harm workers is more heartening.

Since employers' perception of weight is what matters in the labor market, changing discrimination laws to include body type as a category would help. Michigan is the only state that prohibits discrimination on the basis of weight and height. We believe expanding such protections would make the labor market more fair and efficient.