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真题可以用来模考或练习，但对错分数不重要，  
重要的是查缺补漏，成长进步，大家加油！

## 2010 年英语（二）试题参考答案

### Section I Use of English

1. D. designated
2. C. followed
3. B. numbers
4. A. moderate
5. A. with
6. B. absence
7. D. notice
8. C. among
9. B. crop up
10. A. as
11. C. significant
12. D. samples
13. D. infected
14. A. released
15. C. taking
16. B. available
17. D. initial
18. C. recommended
19. A. problems
20. B. caring for

### Section II Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

#### Text1

- 
- 21. D. it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis
  - 22. A. collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
  - 23. B. The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
  - 24. C. factors promoting artwork circulation
  - 25. C. Art Market in Decline

### Text2

- 26. A. Talking to them.
- 27. C. causing damage
- 28. B. nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
- 29. D. Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.
- 30. B. a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon

### Text3

- 31. A. should be further cultivated
- 32. A. reveal their impact on people's habits
- 33. D. Unilever
- 34. C. commercial promotions
- 35. B. negative

### Text4

- 36. D. judgment should consider the opinion of the public
- 37. A. the inadequacy of anti-discrimination laws
- 38. C. they were supposed to perform domestic duties
- 39. B. educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
- 40. D. its tradition and development

### Part B

- 41. F
- 42. T
- 43. F
- 44. T
- 45. F

### Section III Translation

最近，“承受力”成了一个流行词，但对 Ted Ning 来说，他对其含义有自己亲身的体会。在经历了一段无法承受的痛苦生活后，他清楚地认识到，旨在提高承受力的价值观只有通过每日的行为和抉择才能得到体现。

Ning 回忆起 90 年代后期销售保险那困惑的一年。在经历了网络泡沫的膨胀和破灭后，他急需找到一份工作，因此就与 Boulder 公司签了约。

但情况并不会顺利。“这的确是糟糕的一步，因为它激不起我的工作热情。” Ning 说。不出所料，工作上的进退维谷造成销售业绩不佳。“我很痛苦，愁肠百结，常常在半夜惊醒，望着天花板发愣。我身无分文，需要这份工作。大家都说，‘等等看，过一段时间情况会好转的。’”

## 2011 年英语（二）试题参考答案

### Section I Use of English

1. A. swept
2. C. while
3. B. lawless
4. D. proposal
5. D. equivalent
6. B. into
7. A. linked
8. C. create
9. C. select
10. B. issued
11. D. log in

- 
- 12. B. In effect
  - 13. A. trusted
  - 14. C. confidence
  - 15. A. on
  - 16. A. divided
  - 17. D. eventually
  - 18. A. skepticism
  - 19. C. vulnerable
  - 20. D. forced

## **Section II Reading Comprehension**

### **Part A**

#### **Text1**

- 21. B. failing to fulfill her duty
- 22. D. independent advisers
- 23. C. do less well in the stock market
- 24. A. may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
- 25. B. positive

#### **Text2**

- 26. D. were in a desperate situation
- 27. B. newspapers wanted to reduce costs
- 28. C. are less dependent on advertising
- 29. A. Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.
- 30. A. American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

#### **Text3**

- 31. C. restraint and confidence
- 32. D. It had a great influence upon American architecture.
- 33. C. was not reliant on abundant decoration
- 34. D. They shared some characteristics of abstract art.
- 35. B. Natural scenes were taken into consideration.

#### **Text4**

- 
36. B. even its supporters begin to feel concerned
37. C. fail to reach an agreement on harmonization
38. B. stricter regulations be imposed
39. A. poor countries are more likely to get funds
40. D. hopeful

### Part B

41. E. the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.
42. D. cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
43. C. "lecturing" was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
44. B. the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
45. G. the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

### Section III Translation

46. 谁会想到信息技术行业产生的温室气体总量会与航空业不相上下，约占全球二氧化碳排放量的 2%？

信息技术行业的许多日常工作对环境造成了意想不到的危害。每用谷歌搜索一次会释放出 0.2 克至 7.0 克的二氧化碳，释放量的多少取决于使用者需要搜索多少次才能得到“正确”答案。为了把搜索结果迅速传输给用户，谷歌不得不在全世界范围内建立大型数据中心，并配备大功率计算机。除了排放大量二氧化碳，这些计算机还释放许多热量，因此数据中心还需要良好的空调环境，而这又会消耗更多的能量。

不过，谷歌和其他大型技术供应商已在密切监控其数据中心的工作效率并做出改进。监控只是减排的第一步，需要做的还有很多，而且这不单单是大公司的事情。

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## Section I Use of English

1. A. served
2. B. common
3. D. bore
4. A. necessities
5. C. but
6. D. against
7. B. meaning
8. A. handed out
9. C. made
10. B. never
11. D. distinguished
12. C. collection
13. C. interviewed
14. A. human
15. D. gained
16. A. paralleled
17. B. emphasized
18. C. fragments
19. B. To
20. D. at that point

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text1

21. A. is receiving more criticism
22. C. may have problems finishing their homework
23. D. discourage students from doing homework
24. B. it counts much in schooling
25. A. A Faulty Approach to Homework

#### Text 2

- 
- 26. C. should not be the sole representation of girlhood
  - 27. B. Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.
  - 28. B. the marketing of products for children
  - 29. A. classify consumers into smaller groups
  - 30. C. mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

### Text 3

- 31. A. genes to be patentable
- 32. B. only man-made products are patentable
- 33. A. discovering gene interactions
- 34. C. gene patenting was a great concern
- 35. D. objective

### Text 4

- 36. D. look on the bright side of the recession
- 37. D. reconsider their lifestyle
- 38. B. bring out more evils of human nature
- 39. D. recover more quickly than the others
- 40. C. certain

### Part B

- 41. A. emphasized the virtue of classical heroes.
- 42. F. dismissed virtue as unnecessary for successful leaders.
- 43. G. depicted the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers.
- 44. C. focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate.
- 45. E. held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle.

### Section III Translation

46. 发展中国家的人考虑移民时，通常关心的是到硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学里工作这样最美好最光明的前景。这些人正是英国、加拿大和澳大利亚等国家想要通过对大学毕业生提供优惠的移民条例来吸引的人才。

许多研究表明，发展中国家受过良好教育的人尤其可能移民。2004 年对印度家庭的

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一项大规模调查表明，将近 40%移居国外的人受过高中以上教育，而与之形成对比的是：全印度 25 岁以上受过高中以上教育的人约为 3.3%。这种“人才流失”现象长期困扰着贫困国家的决策者。他们担心这会损害本国经济，使他们失去急需的熟练劳动者，这些人本可以留在国内在大学任教、在医院工作或设计新产品供工厂生产。

### 2013 年英语（二）试题参考答案

#### Section I Use of English

1. B. However
2. D. around
3. B. concept
4. A. reverse
5. C. slow
6. B. against
7. A. expensive
8. D. dominant
9. C. provide
10. A. give up
11. A. before
12. C. withdrawn
13. B. Because
14. D. raise
15. C. stored
16. D. uncommon
17. A. steal
18. B. prevention
19. D. cope with
20. C. trail

#### Section II Reading Comprehension

##### Part A

##### Text1

21. A. the impact of technological advances
22. D. contribute something unique
23. B. job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
24. C. to ensure more education for people



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25. D. Average Is Over.

**Text2**

- 26. A. stay in a foreign country temporarily
- 27. C. should be adapted to meet challenges
- 28. C. the freedom to stay and leave
- 29. B. with legal tolerance
- 30. D. Legal or Illegal: Big mistake

**Text3**

- 31. A. predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
- 32. A. can be associative
- 33. B. think before we act
- 34. C. adequate information
- 35. B. optimistic

**Text4**

- 36. B. men have the final say
- 37. C. a reluctant choice
- 38. A. get top business positions
- 39. D. approval
- 40. C. suitable public policies

**Part B**

- 41. F. Planning is everything
- 42. C. Stick to what you need
- 43. G. Waste not, want not
- 44. A. Shopkeepers are your friends
- 45. B. Remember to treat yourself

**Section III Translation**

46. 在过去的 53 年中任意挑一天，我马上就能知道那天我在什么地方，新闻报道了什么，甚至那天是星期几。我从四岁开始就有这本事了。

我从来不会因为脑子吸收大量信息而受不了。我的脑子似乎能够应付，而且这些信息也储存得有条有理。当我回想起一件悲伤的事情时，我所做的和大家一样——尽量把它放到一边。我不觉得就因为我的记忆更清晰，我就会更难受。强大的记忆力并没有使我的情感更为强烈或更为鲜明。我能回想起我祖父去世的那一天，以及我们前一天去医院时我伤心的感觉。我同样记得，百老汇在同一天首演音乐剧《发》——这两件事在我脑海里突然出现的方式没什么两样。

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**2014 年英语 (二) 试题参考答案**

**Section I Use of English**

1. B. concluded
2. A. protective
3. C. Likewise
4. A. indicator
5. D. concern
6. A. in terms of
7. C. equals
8. C. in turn
9. D. straightforward
10. B. while
11. A. shape
12. B. qualify
13. C. normal
14. D. tendency
15. B. pictured
16. D. associated
17. A. Even
18. D. grounded
19. C. policies
20. B. against

**Section II Reading Comprehension**

**Part A**

**Text1**

21. B. A special tour.
22. A. critical

- 
- 23. D. rarity generally increases pleasure
  - 24. B. may prove to be a worthwhile purchase
  - 25. C. obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent

#### Text2

- 26. A. our self-ratings are unrealistically high
- 27. C. intuitive response
- 28. B. believe in their attractiveness
- 29. A. instinctively
- 30. D. withhold their unflattering sides

#### Text3

- 31. B. highlight machines' threat to human jobs
- 32. A. technology is diminishing man's job opportunities
- 33. D. designed against human creativity
- 34. D. the necessity of human involvement in the workplace
- 35. C. Can We Win the Race Against Machines?

#### Text4

- 36. D. involves certain political factors
- 37. A. suffered government biases
- 38. C. allow greater government debt for housing
- 39. C. contribute to funding new developments
- 40. B. stop generous funding to the housing sector

#### Part B

- 41. D. represents the elegance of the British land art.
- 42. E. depicts the ordinary side of the British land art.
- 43. G. contains images from different parts of the same photograph.
- 44. C. reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition.
- 45. A. originates from a long walk that the artist took.

#### Section III Translation

- 46. 大多数人都会把乐观定义为永远快乐，觉得杯子里总有半杯水。但这恰恰不是真正的快

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乐，积极心理学家们并不提倡。哈佛大学教授 Tal Ben-Shahar 说：“健康的乐观意味着不脱离现实。”按照 Ben-Shahar 的说法，现实的乐观主义者是那些不管发生什么事情都力求从中得到最大收获的人，而不是那些指望凡事都有最好结局的人。

Ben-Shahar 运用三种方法保持乐观。当他情绪低落时——比如说一次课没讲好——他宽容自己，承认自己是凡人。他提醒自己，不是每堂课都有获诺贝尔奖的水准；总会有一些课效果不如别的课。第二种方法是回顾。他分析讲得不好的课，为以后汲取有用的经验和失败的教训。最后，还有视角问题，要认识到在宏大的生命长卷里，一堂课真的不算什么。

## 2015 年英语（二）试题参考答案

### Section I Use of English

1. A. signal
2. D. much
3. B. plugged
4. A. message
5. C. behind
6. B. misinterpreted
7. A. judged
8. D. unfamiliar
9. C. anxious
10. B. turn
11. A. dangerous
12. C. hurt
13. C. conversation

- 
- 14. D. passengers
  - 15. C. predict
  - 16. D. ride
  - 17. A. went through
  - 18. B. In fact
  - 19. D. since
  - 20. B. simple

## **Section II Reading Comprehension**

### **Part A**

#### **Text1**

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

#### **Text2**

- 26. C. missed its original purpose.
- 27. C. the problem is solvable.
- 28. C. are in need of financial support.
- 29. B. are inexperienced in handling their issues at college.
- 30. D. colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question.

#### **Text3**

- 31. D. more emotional.
- 32. A. sports culture.
- 33. D. strengthen employee loyalty.
- 34. A. voices for working women.
- 35. B. Regular people mock it but accept it.

#### **Text4**

- 36. B. The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.
- 37. C. cannot get their hands on full-time jobs.

- 
38. A. shows a general tendency of decline.
39. D. employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance.
40. A. employment in the US.

**Part B**

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

**Section III Translation**

46. 试想开车走一条非常熟悉的路。可以是上下班、进城或是回家的路。不管是哪条路，你对每一处都了如指掌。在这种路上，很容易不专注于驾驶，很少注意沿途的景色。结果你就觉得旅途所花的时间比实际的要短。

这就是熟路效应：人们走熟路时往往会低估所需的时间。

这种效应是由我们分配注意力的方式造成的。我们走很熟的路时，由于不必非常专注，时间似乎就过得快些。之后，我们回想起这段旅程时，由于当时没怎么注意，所以记得不很清楚。这样，我们就觉得时间短了。

**2016 年英语 (二) 试题参考答案**

**Section I Use of English**

1. B. how
2. B. In particular
- 3.A. necessary
4. C. optimism
5. D. change

- 
6. B. measured
  7. A. Sure
  8. D. headquartered
  9. C. explain
  10. A. factors
  11. A. desirable
  12. C. held
  13. B. attribute
  14. D. experienced
  15. C. also
  16. D. equally
  17. A. While
  18. C. hints
  19. D. shape
  20. B. lean towards

## **Section II Reading Comprehension**

### **Part A**

#### **Text1**

21. B. remodel the way of thinking
22. B. interest
23. A. help students learn other computer languages
24. C. become better prepared for the digitalized world
25. A. persuade

#### **Text2**

26. A. its drastically decreased population
27. C. granted less federal regulatory power
28. A. agree to pay a sum for compensation
29. D. the states
30. C. environmental groups

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### Text3

- 31. D. what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed
- 32. B. make passing time fulfilling
- 33. D. achieve immersive reading
- 34. A. reading becomes your primary business of the day
- 35. B. How to Find Time to Read

### Text4

- 36. B. having a family with children
- 37. C. attach importance to pre-marital finance
- 38. D. reach almost all aspects of American life
- 39. D. getting established is harder for the young
- 40. C. His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.

### Part B

- 41. D. Express your emotions
- 42. F. Be easily pleased
- 43. A. Be silly
- 44. B. Have fun
- 45. E. Don't overthink it

### Section III Translation

46.

超市的设计就是要诱使顾客尽可能久地待在店内。其理由很简单：你在店里逗留越久，看到的東西就越多，看到的東西越多，买的就越多。而超市里的东西多得很。按食品营销研究院所说，普通超市售卖约 44,000 种各式货品，而且许多超市的货品还要多出成千上万种。单是可供选择的货品数量就足以让购物者陷入信息超负荷的状态。根据大脑扫描实验，如此之大的决策量带来的负担会很快令我们无法承受。购物约 40 分钟后，大多数人就不再费心去理性选购，而是开始冲动购物了——就是从这一刻起，我们把本来根本没打算买的那一半东西堆进了购物车。



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**2017 年英语 (二) 试题参考答案**

**Section I Use of English**

1. C. warning
2. A. inequality
3. D. prediction
4. A. characterized
5. B. meaning
6. B. Indeed
7. C. working
8. A. explanation
9. D. among
10. C. worry about
11. C. necessarily
12. B. downsides
13. A. absence
14. D. yield
15. C. virtue
16. D. scarce
17. A. demands
18. B. tired
19. D. into
20. B. professional

**Section II Reading Comprehension**

**Part A**

**Text1**

- 
21. [B] gained great popularity
  22. [D] promote sport participation
  23. [C] does not emphasize elitism
  24. [B] invest in public sports facilities
  25. [A] critical

#### **Text2**

- 26.[A] absorb user attention
27. [D] reduces mother-child communication
28. [C] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs
29. [D] ensure constant interaction with their children
30. [B] give their parents some free time

#### **Text3**

31. [C] it feels strange to do differently from others
32. [A] relieve freshmen of pressures
33. [D] adaptation
34. [B] decide on the right major
35. [A] In Favor of the Gap Year

#### **Text4**

- 36.[A] consumed a record-high percentage of budget
37. [D] guarantee safer spending of public funds
38. [C] other factors should not be overlooked
39. [C] understand the interrelations of man and nature
40. [B] come to terms with

#### **Part B**

- 41.E. says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.
- 42.A. says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.
- 43.G. says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off of the young people's parents.
- 44.B. points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.

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

### Section III Translation

46. 我的梦想一直是在时尚和出版之间的领域工作。中学毕业前两年，我选了一门缝纫与设计课，心想以后会接着修一门时装设计课。然而，在学习那门课期间，我意识到自己在这个领域不够出色，日后不足以与其他有创造力的人士竞争，因此我认定，这条路不适合我。申请上大学之前，我跟所有人说我要学新闻，因为写作曾经是——现在依然是——我最喜欢的活动之一。可是，说实话，当时我那么说是因为我觉得时尚和我结缘仅仅是个梦——我知道，别人根本无法想象我能进入时尚行业！于是，我决定找些含有写作的与时尚相关的课程。就在这个时候，我注意到了“时尚传媒与推广”这门课。

## 2018 年英语（二）试题参考答案

### Section I Use of English

1. C. resolve
2. A. seek
3. B. hurt
4. A. expose
5. D. trial
6. A. deliver
7. B. When
8. C. happen
9. D. such as
10. B. discover

- 
- 11. A. food
  - 12. B. lead to
  - 13. D. inquiry
  - 14. C. self-destructive
  - 15. C. resist
  - 16. C. predict
  - 17. D. choose
  - 18. A. outcome
  - 19. C. whether
  - 20. B. consequences

## **Section II Reading Comprehension**

### **Part A**

#### **Text1**

- 21. A. practical ability
- 22. C. are not academically successful
- 23. B. used to have more job opportunities
- 24. D. indicates the overvaluing of higher education
- 25. A. supportive

#### **Text2**

- 26. B. falling
- 27. B. is progressing notably
- 28. D. wind is a widely used energy source
- 29. C. Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.
- 30. A. is not really encouraged by the US government

#### **Text3**

- 31. D. user information
- 32. A. pose a risk to Facebook users
- 33. C. cannot keep pace with the changing market
- 34. B. they are not defined as customers
- 35. D. the relationship between digital giants and their users

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#### Text4

- 36. C. keep to your focus time
- 37. C. detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected
- 38. A. an essential factor in accomplishing any work.
- 39. B. can bring about greater efficiency
- 40. D. approaches to getting more done in less time

#### Part B

- 41. A. Just say it
- 42. C. Skip the small talk
- 43. E. Find the “me too” s
- 44. B. Be present
- 45. F. Name, places, things

#### Section III Translation

46.

一个五年级学生拿到一份家庭作业，要求从一份职业列表中选择将来的职业道路。他勾选了“宇航员”，但很快在表上添加了“科学家”，并将它也选上。这个男孩子相信，只要他读得够多，那么他想探索多少职业道路都可以。于是，他就这样读书——从百科全书到科幻小说，什么都看。他如饥似渴地读书，以至于他的父母不得不立下一条吃饭时“不许看书的规矩”。

那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)，而且，他至今依然没有停止阅读——即便他已经成为这颗星球上最成功的人士之一。如今，他阅读的材料已经不再是科幻小说和参考书：最近，他透露说自己一年至少看 50 本非虚构作品。盖茨之所以选择非虚构作品，是因为它们解释世界是如何运行的。盖茨说：“每本书都开辟出新的知识途径。”

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## Section I Use of English

- 1.D.However
- 2.A.helps
- 3.B.solely
- 4.B.lowering
- 5.D.reach
- 6.B.depiction
- 7.A.due to
- 8.D.immediate
- 9.C.reasons
- 10.A.instead
- 11.B.track
- 12.D.account for
- 13.C.adjust
- 14.A. results
- 15.C.hungry
- 16.D.sign
- 17.C.decision
- 18.A.disappointing
- 19.B.because
- 20.A.obsessing

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text1

21. A. foster a child's moral development
22. D. burdensome
23. B. an emotion can play opposing roles
- 24.D. can result from either sympathy or guilt
25. B. wrongdoings

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### Text2

- 26. B. forests may become a potential threat
- 27. B. lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity
- 28. D. reduce the density of some of its forests
- 29. C. To handle the areas in serious danger first.
- 30. A. supportive

### Text3

- 31. D. Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers
- 32. A. the aging of immigrant farm workers
- 33. C. To get native U.S. workers back to farming.
- 34. B. slow granting procedures
- 35. C. Import Food or Labor?

### Text4

- 36. C. urge consumers to cut the use of plastics
- 37. C. prevent us from making further efforts
- 38. A. We should press our government to lead the combat
- 39. A. a top-down process
- 40. D. are far from sufficient

### Part B

- 41. A. remarks that significant moves may pose challenges to children.
- 42. D. thinks that children should be given a sense of involvement in homebuying decisions.
- 43. C. advises that home purchases should not be based only on children's opinions.
- 44. G. assumes that many children's views on real estate are influenced by the media.
- 45. F. believes that homebuying decisions should be based on children's needs rather than their opinions.

### Section III Translation

46. 英国作家詹姆斯·海里厄特容易被人低估。他的作品风格欢快易读，让人觉得谁都可以模仿。有多少次我都听人说：“我也能写书。我只是没那时间。”说起来轻巧，做起来就没

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那么简单了。和一般人的想法相反，用詹姆斯·海里厄特的话说，在“玩写作这种游戏”之初，他可没觉得很容易。虽然他显然天分极高，但最终呈现给世人的精湛作品却是多年写作练习、不断重写和阅读的结果。和大多数作家一样，他一路走来也不得不遭受了许多失望和被拒之苦，但这些更坚定了他要成功的决心。他一生的所有成就都是艰苦努力的结果，他在文学领域的成功也不例外。

## 2020 年英语（二）试题参考答案

### Section I Use of English

1. C. tricky
2. A. for example
3. D. Fortunately
4. B. describe
5. D. while
6. A. task
7. B. tolerant
8. B. push
9. C. inevitable
10. B. harsh
11. B. turn back
12. D. However
13. C. regret
14. A. affect
15. C. cool
16. D. important
17. C. confronted
18. A. hard



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19. D. trying  
20. A. emerge

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

21. A. pick up social signals from non-living rats  
22. B. It moved around alone  
23. D. expected it to do the same in return  
24. D. respond more to actions than to looks  
25. B. are more sensitive to social cues than expected

#### Text 2

26. B. Increased business opportunities for top firms  
27. C. operate more globalized companies  
28. C. strict corporate governance  
29. A. increase corporate value  
30. A. CEOs Are Not Overpaid

#### Text 3

31. D. Its fate is yet to be decided  
32. A. They put the burden on individual motorists  
33. B. arouse strong resistance  
34. B. National governments.  
35. C. should be forced to follow regulations

#### Text 4

36. C. are drawing growing public attention  
37. D. what a tough economic situation is like  
38. A. relieve  
39. C. have a clear idea about their future jobs  
40. D. less adventurous

### Part B

41. D. Reveal, don't hide, information.  
42. E. Slow down and listen.

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43. C. Spend time with everyone.
44. G. Give compliments, just not too many.
45. B. Tailor your interactions.

### Section III Translation

46. 人的一生，几乎不可能不经历失败。然而，关于失败，其奇妙之处在于完全由我们自己决定如何去看待它。

我们可以选择将失败视为“世界末日”。或者，我们也可以将失败当成难得的学习经历，其实失败常常就是一种学习经历。每当在某件事上遭遇失败的时候，我们可以选择去寻找理应吸取的教训。这些经验教训非常重要；它们指引我们如何成长，以及如何避免重蹈覆辙。失败无法阻止我们，除非我们自己选择放弃。

失败还教会我们认清自己，这是我们在其他任何情况下都学不到的。比如，失败能帮你发现你有多么强大。失败也能帮你发现最真诚的朋友，或者帮你找到意想不到的成功动力。