**﻿2014英语专八真题及答案**

　　TEM-8 (2014)

**PART II READING COMPREHENSION (30 MIN)**

**TEXT A**

　　My class at Harvard Business School helps students understand what good management theory is and how it is built. In each session, we look at one company through the lenses of different theories, using them to explain how the company got into its situation and to examine what action will yield the needed results. On the last day of class, I asked my class to turn those theoretical lenses on themselves to find answers to two questions: First, How can I be sure I’ll be happy in my career? Second, How can I be sure my relationships with my spouse and my family will become an enduring source of happiness? Here are some management tools that can be used to help you lead a purposeful life.

　　1. Use Your Resources Wisely. Your decisions about allocating your personal time, energy, and talent shape your life’s strategy. I have a bunch of “businesses” that compete for these resources: I’m trying to have a rewarding relationship with my wife, raise great kids, contribute to my community, succeed in my career, and contribute to my church. And I have exactly the same problem that a corporation does. I have a limited amount of time, energy and talent. How much do I devote to each of these pursuits?

　　Allocation choices can make your life turn out to very different from what you intended. Sometimes that’s good: opportunities that you have never planned for emerge. But if you don’t invest your resources wisely, the outcome can be bad. As I think about my former classmates who inadvertently invested in lives of hollow unhappiness, I can’t help believing that their troubles related right back to a short-term perspective.

　　When people with a high need for achievement have an extra half hour of time or an extra ounce of energy, they’ll unconsciously allocate it to activities that yield the most tangible accomplishments. Our careers provide the most concrete evidence that we’re moving forward. You ship a product, finish a design, complete a presentation, close a sale teach a class, publish a paper, get paid, get promoted. In contrast, investing time and energy in your relationships with your spouse and children typically doesn’t offer the same immediate sense of achievement. Kids misbehave every day. It’s really not until 20 years down the road that you can say, “I raised a good son or a good daughter.” You can neglect your relationship with your spouse and on a daily basis it doesn’t seem as if thing are deteriorating. People who are driven to excel have this unconscious propensity to under invest in their families and overinvest in their careers, even though intimate and loving family relationships are the most powerful and enduring source of happiness.

　　If you study the root causes of business disasters, over and over you’ll find this predisposition toward endeavors that offer immediate gratification. If you look at personal lives through that lens, you’ll see that same stunning and sobering pattern: people allocating fewer and fewer resources to the things they would have once said mattered most.

　　2. Create A Family Culture. It’s one thing to see into the foggy future with a acuity and chart the course corrections a company must make. But it’s quite another to persuade employees to line up and work cooperatively to take the company in that new direction.

　　When there is little agreement, you have to use “power tools” – coercion, threats, punishments and so on, to secure cooperation. But if employee’s ways of working together succeed over and over, consensus begins to form. Ultimately, people don’t even think about whether their way yields success. They embrace priorities and follow procedures by instinct and assumption rather than by explicit decision, which means that they’ve created a culture. Culture, in compelling but unspoken ways, dictates the proven, acceptable methods by which member s of a group address recurrent problems. And culture defines the priority given to different types of problems. It can be a powerful management tool.

　　I use this model to address the question, How can I be my family becomes an enduring source of happiness? My students quickly see that the simplest way parents can elicit cooperation from children is to wield power tools. But there comes a point during the teen years when power tools no longer work. At that point, parents start wishing they had begun working with their children at a very young age to build a culture in which children instinctively behave respectfully toward one another, obey their parents, and choose the right thing to do. Families have cultures, just a companies do. Those cultures can be built consciously.

　　If you want your kids to have strong self-esteem and the confidence that they can solve hard problems, those qualities won’t magically materialize in high school. You have to design them into family’s culture and you have think about this very early on. Like employees, children build self-esteem by doing things that are hard and learning what works.

　　11. According to the author, the key to successful allocation of resources in your life depends on whether you

　　A. can manage your time well B. have long-term planning

　　C. are lucky enough to have new opportunities D. can solve both company and family problems

　　12. What is the role of the statement “Our careers provide the most concrete evidence that we’re moving forward” with reference to the previous statement in the paragraph?

　　A. To offer further explanation B. To provide a definition

　　C. To present a contrast D. To illustrate career development

　　13. According to the author, a common cause of failure in business and family relationships is

　　A. lack of planning B. short-sightedness C. shortage of resources D. decision by instinct

　　14. According to the author, when does culture begin to emerge

　　A. When people decide what and how to do by instinct

　　B. When people realize the importance of consensus

　　C. When people as a group decide how to succeed

　　D. When people use “power tools” to reach agreement

　　15. One of the similarities between company culture and family culture is that

　　A. problem-solving ability is essential B. cooperation is the foundation

　　C. respect and obedience are key elements D. culture needs to be nurtured

**Text B**

　　It was nearly bed-time and when they awoke next morning land would be in sight. Dr. Macphail lit his pipe and, leaning over the rail, searched the heavens for the Southern Cross. After two years at the front and a wound that had taken longer to heal than it should, he was glad to settle down quietly at Apia (阿皮亚，西萨摩亚首都) for twelve months at least, and he felt already better for the journey. Since some of the passengers were leaving the ship next day at Pago-Pago they had had a little dance that evening and in his ears hammered still the harsh notes of the mechanical piano. But the deck was quiet at last. A little way off he saw his wife in a long chair talking with the Davidsons, and he strolled over to her. When he sat down under the light and took off his hat you saw that he had very red hair, with a bald patch on the crown, and the red, freckled skin which accompanies red hair; he was a man of forty, thin, with a pinched face, precise and rather pedantic; and he spoke with a Scots accent in a very low, quiet voice.

　　Between the Macphails and the Davidsons, who were missionaries, there had arisen the intimacy of shipboard, which is due to propinquity rather than to any community of taste. Their chief tie was the disapproval they shared of the men who spent their days and nights in the smoking-room playing poker or bridge and drinking. Mrs. Macphail was not a little flattered to think that she and her husband were the only people on board with whom the Davidsons were willing to associate, and even the doctor, shy but no fool, half unconsciously acknowledged the compliment. It was only because he was of an argumentative mind that in their cabin at night he permitted himself to carp (唠叨).

　　‘Mrs. Davidson was saying she didn’t know how they’d have got through the journey if it hadn’t been for us,’ said Mrs. Macphail, as she neatly brushed out her transformation (假发). ‘She said we were really the only people on the ship they cared to know.’

　　‘I shouldn’t have thought a missionary was such a big bug (要人、名士) that he could afford to put on frills (摆架子).’

　　‘It’s not frills. I quite understand what she means. It wouldn’t have been very nice for the Davidsons to have to mix with all that rough lot in the smoking-room.’

　　‘The founder of their religion wasn’t so exclusive,’ said Dr. Macphail with a chuckle.

　　‘I’ve asked you over and over again not to joke about religion,’ answered his wife. ‘I shouldn’t like to have a nature like yours, Alec. You never look for the best in people.’

　　He gave her a sidelong glance with his pale, blue eyes, but did not reply. After many years of married life he had learned that it was more conducive to peace to leave his wife with the last word. He was undressed before she was, and climbing into the upper bunk he settled down to read himself to sleep.

　　When he came on deck next morning they were close to land. He looked at it with greedy eyes. There was a thin strip of silver beach rising quickly to hills covered to the top with luxuriant vegetation. The coconut trees, thick and green, came nearly to the water’s edge, and among them you saw the grass houses of the Samoaris (萨摩亚人); and here and there, gleaming white, a little church. Mrs. Davidson came and stood beside him. She was dressed in black, and wore round her neck a gold chain, from which dangled a small cross. She was a little woman, with brown, dull hair very elaborately arranged, and she had prominent blue eyes behind invisible pince-nez (夹鼻眼镜). Her face was long, like a sheep’s, but she gave no impression of foolishness, rather of extreme alertness; she had the quick movements of a bird. The most remarkable thing about her was her voice, high, metallic, and without inflection; it fell on the ear with a hard monotony, irritating to the nerves like the pitiless clamour of the pneumatic drill.

　　‘This must seem like home to you,’ said Dr. Macphail, with his thin, difficult smile.

　　‘Ours are low islands, you know, not like these. Coral. These are volcanic. We’ve got another ten days'' journey to reach them.’

　　‘In these parts that’s almost like being in the next street at home,’ said Dr. Macphail facetiously.

　　‘Well, that’s rather an exaggerated way of putting it, but one does look at distances differently in the J South Seas. So far you’re right.’

　　Dr. Macphail sighed faintly.

　　16. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that Dr. Macphail

　　A. preferred quietness to noise B. enjoyed the sound of the mechanical piano

　　C. was going back to his hometown D. wanted to befriend the Davidsons

　　17. The Macphails and the Davidsons were in each other’e company because they

　　A. had similar experience B. liked each other

　　C. shared dislike for some passengers D. had similar religious belief

　　18. Which of the following statements best DESCRIBES Mrs. Macphail?

　　A. She was good at making friends B. She was prone to quarrelling with her husband

　　C. She was skillful in dealing with strangers D. She was easy to get along with.

　　19. All the following adjectives can be used to depict Mrs. Davidson EXCEPT

　　A. arrogant B. unapproachable C. unpleasant D. irritable

　　20. Which of the following statements about Dr. Macphail is INCORRECT?

　　A. He was sociable. B. He was intelligent.

　　C. He was afraid of his wife. D. He was fun of the Davidsons.

**Text C**

　　Today we make room for a remarkably narrow range of personality styles. We're told that to be great is to be bold, to be happy is to be sociable. We see ourselves as a nation of extroverts—which means that we've lost sight of who we really are. One-third to one-half of Americans are introverts—in the other words, one out of every two or three people you know. If you're not an introvert yourself, you are surely raising, managing, married to, or coupled with one.

　　If these statistics surprise you, that's probably because so many people pretend to be extroverts. Closet introverts pass undetected on playgrounds, in high school locker rooms, and in the corridors of corporate America. Some fool even themselves, until some life event---a layoff, an empty nest, an inheritance that frees them to spend time as they like---jolts them into taking stock of their true natures. You have only to raise this subject with your friends and acquaintances to find that the most unlikely people consider themselves introverts.

　　It makes sense that so many introverts hide even from themselves. We live with a value system that I call the Extrovert Ideal— the omnipresent belief that the ideal self is gregarious, alpha, and comfortable in the spotlight. The archetypal extrovert prefers action to contemplation, risk-taking to heed-taking, certainty to doubt. He favors quick decisions, even at the risk of being wrong. She works well in teams and socializes in groups. We like to think that we value individuality, but all too often we admire one type of individual—— the kind who's comfortable "putting himself out there." Sure, we allow technologically gifted loners who launch companies in garages to have any personality they please, but they are the exceptions, not the rule, and our tolerance extends mainly to those who get fabulously wealthy or hold the promise of doing so.

　　Introversion---along with its cousins sensitivity, seriousness, and shyness---is now a second-class personality trait, somewhere between a disappointment and a pathology. Introverts living under the Extrovert Ideal are like women in a man's world, discounted because of a trait that goes to the core of who they are. Extroversion is an enormously appealing personality style, but we've turned it into an oppressive standard to which most of us feel we must conform.

　　The Extrovert Ideal has been documented in many studies, though this research has never been grouped under a single name. Talkative people, for example, are rated as smarter, better-looking, more interesting, and more desirable as friends. Velocity of speech counts as well as volume: we rank fast talkers as more competent and likable than slow ones. Even the word introvert is stigmatized---one informal study, by psychologist Laurie Helgoe, found that introverts described their own physical appearance in vivid language, but when asked to describe generic introverts they drew a bland and distasteful picture.

　　But we make a grave mistake to embrace the Extrovert Ideal so unthinkingly. Some of our greatest ideas, art, and inventions---from the theory of evolution to van Gogh's sunflowers to the personal computer---came from quiet and cerebral people who knew how to tune in to their inner worlds and the treasures to be found there.

　　21. According to the author, there exists, as far as personality styles are concerned, a discrepancy between

　　A. what people say they can do and what they actually can B. what society values and what people pretend to be

　　C. what people profess and what statistics show D. what people profess and what they hide from others

　　22. The ideal extrovert is described as being all the following EXCEPT

　　A. doubtful B. sociable C. determined D. bold

　　23. According to the author, our society only permits \_\_\_ to have whatever personality they like.

　　A. the young B. the ordinary C. the artistic D. the rich

　　24. According to the passage, which of the following statements BEST reflects the author’s opinion?

　　A. Introversion is seen as an inferior trait because of its association with sensitivity.

　　B. Extroversion is arbitrary forced by society as a norm upon people.

　　C. Introverts are generally regarded as either unsuccessful or as deficient.

　　D. Extroversion and introversion have similar personality trait profiles.

　　25. The author winds up the passage with a\_\_\_\_ note.

　　A. cautious B. warning C. positive D. humorous

**Text D**

　　Speaking two languages rather than just one has obvious practical benefits in an increasingly globalized world. But in recent years, scientists have begun to show that the advantages of bilingualism are even more fundamental than being able to converse with a wider range of people. Being bilingual, it turns out, makes you smarter. It can have a profound effect on your brain, improving cognitive skills not related to language and even shielding against dementia in old age.

　　This view of bilingualism is remarkably different from the understanding of bilingualism through much of the 20th century. Researchers, educators and policy makers long considered a second language to be an interference, cognitively speaking, that hindered a child’s academic and intellectual development.

　　They were not wrong about the interference: there is ample evidence that in a bilingual’s brain both language systems are active even when he is using only one language, thus creating situations in which one system obstructs the other. But this interference, researchers are finding out, isn’t so much a handicap as a blessing in disguise. It forces the brain to resolve internal conflict, giving the mind a workout that strengthens its cognitive muscles.

　　The collective evidence from a number of such studies suggests that the bilingual experience improves the brain’s so-called executive function ? a command system that directs the attention processes that we use for planning, solving problems and performing various other mentally demanding tasks. These processes include ignoring distractions to stay focused, switching attention willfully from one thing to another and holding information in mind ? like remembering a sequence of directions while driving.

　　Why does the tussle between two simultaneously active language systems improve these aspects of cognition? Until recently, researchers thought the bilingual advantage stemmed primarily from an ability for inhibition that was honed by the exercise of suppressing one language system: this suppression, it was thought, would help train the bilingual mind to ignore distractions in other contexts. But that explanation increasingly appears to be inadequate, since studies have shown that bilinguals perform better than monolinguals even at tasks that do not require inhibition, like threading a line through an ascending series of numbers scattered randomly on a page.

　　The key difference between bilinguals and monolinguals may be more basic: a heightened ability to monitor the environment. “Bilinguals have to switch languages quite often ? you may talk to your father in one language and to your mother in another language,” says Albert Costa, a researcher at the University of Pompeu Fabra in Spain. “It requires keeping track of changes around you in the same way that we monitor our surroundings when driving.” In a study comparing German-Italian bilinguals with Italian monolinguals on monitoring tasks, Mr. Costa and his colleagues found that the bilingual subjects not only performed better, but they also did so with less activity in parts of the brain involved in monitoring, indicating that they were more efficient at it.

　　The bilingual experience appears to influence the brain from infancy to old age (and there is reason to believe that it may also apply to those who learn a second language later in life).

　　26. According to the passage, the more recent and old views of bilingualism differ mainly in

　　A. its practical advantages B. its role in cognition

　　C. perceived language fluency D. its role in medicine

　　27. The fact that interference is now seen as a blessing in disguise means that

　　A. it has led to unexpectedly favourable results B. its potential benefits have remained undiscovered

　　C. its effects on cognitive development have been minimal

　　D. only a few researchers have realized its advantages

　　28. What is the role of Paragraph Four in relation to Paragraph Three?

　　A. It provides counter evidence to Paragraph Three. B. It offers another example of the role of interference.

　　C. It serves as a transitional paragraph in the passage. D. It further illustrates the point in Paragraph Three.

　　29. Which of the following can account for better performance of bilinguals in doing non-inhibition tasks?

　　A. An ability to monitor surroundings. B. An ability to ignore distractions.

　　C. An ability to perform with less effort. D. An ability to exercise suppression.

　　30. What is the main theme of the passage?

　　A. Features of bilinguals and monolinguals. B. Interference and suppression.

　　C. Bilinguals and monitoring tasks. D. Reasons why bilinguals are smarter.

**PART III GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (10 MIN)**

　　31. Which of the following is the French-speaking city in Canada?

　　A. Vancouver B. Ottawa C. Montreal D. Toronto

　　32. Which of the following are natives of New Zealand?

　　A. The Maoris B. The Aboriginals C. The Red Indians D. The Eskimos

　　33. The established or national church in England is

　　A. the Roman Catholic Church B. the United Reformed Church

　　C. the Anglican Church D. the Methodist Church

　　34. The 13 former British colonies in North America declared independence from Great Britain in

　　A. 1774 B. 1775 C. 1776 D. 1777

　　35. “Grace under pressure” is an outstanding virtue of \_\_\_\_ heroes.

　　A. Scott Fitzgerald’s B. Ernest Hemingway’s C. Eugene O’Neill’s D. William Faulkner’s

　　36. Widowers’ House was written by

　　A. William Butler Yeats B. George Bernard Shaw C. John Galsworthy D. T. S. Eliot

　　37. Who wrote The Canterbury Tales?

　　A. William Shakespeare B. William Blake C. Geoffrey Chaucer D. John Donne

　　38. Which of the following pairs of words are homophones?

　　A. wind (v.) / wind (n.) B. suspect (v.) / suspect (n.)

　　C. convict (v.) / convict (n.) D. bare (adj.) / bear (v.)

　　39. Which of the following sentences has the “S+V+O” structure?

　　A. He died a hero. B. I went to London. C. Mary enjoyed parties. D. She became angry.

　　40. Which of the following CAN NOT be used as an adverbial?

　　A. The lion’s share B. Heart and soul. C. Null and void. D. Hammer and tongs.

**PART IV PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION (15 MIN)**

　　There is widespread consensus among scholars that second language acquisition (SLA) emerged as a distinct field of research from the late 1950s to early 1960s.

　　There is a high level of agreement that the following questions (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_

　　have possessed the most attention of researchers in this area: (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_

　　l Is it possible to acquire an additional language in the

　　same sense one acquires a first language? (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_

　　l What is the explanation for the fact adults have (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_

　　more difficulty in acquiring additional languages than children have?

　　l What motivates people to acquire additional language?

　　l What is the role of the language teaching in the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_

　　acquisition of additional languages?

　　l What social-cultural factors, if any, are relevant in studying the

　　learning of additional languages?

　　From a check of the literature of the field it is clear that all (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_

　　the approaches adopted to study the phenomena of SLA so far have

　　one thing in common: The perspective adopted to view the acquiring

　　of an additional language is that of an individual attempts to do (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_

　　so. Whether one labels it “learning” or “acquiring” an additional

　　language, it is an individual accomplishment or what is under (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_

　　focus is the cognitive, psychological, and institutional status of an

　　individual. That is, the spotlight is on what mental capabilities are

　　involving, what psychological factors play a role in the learning (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_

　　or acquisition, and whether the target language is learnt in the

　　classroom or acquired through social touch with native speakers. (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_

**PART V TRANSLATION (60 MIN)**

**SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH**

　　当我在小学毕了业的时候，亲友一致的愿意我去学手艺，好帮助母亲。我晓得我应当去找饭吃，以减轻母亲的勤劳困苦。 可是，我也愿意升学。我偷偷地考入了师范学校---制服，饭食，书籍，宿处，都由学校供给。只有这样，我才敢对母亲提升学的话。入学，要交十元的保证金。这是一笔巨款!母亲作了半个月的难，把这巨款筹到，而后含泪把我送出门去。她不辞劳苦，只要儿子有出息。当我有师范毕业，而被派为小学校长，母亲与我都一夜不曾合眼。我只说了句：“以后，您可以歇一歇了!”她的回答只有一串串的眼泪。

**SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE**

　　The physical distance between speakers can indicate a number of things and can also be used to used to consciously send messages about intent. Closeness, for example, indicates intimacy or threat to many speakers whilst distance may denote formality or a lack of interest. Proximity is also both a matter of personal style and is often culture-bound so that what may seem normal to a speaker from one culture may appear unnecessarily close or distant to a speaker from another. And standing close to someone may be quite appropriate in some situations such as an informal party, but completely out of place in others, such as meeting with a superior.

　　Posture can convey meaning too. Hunched shoulders and a hanging head give a powerful indication of mood. A lowered head when speaking to a superior (with or without eye contact) can convey the appropriate relationship in some cultures.

**PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)**

　　Nowadays some companies have work-from-home or remote working policies, which means that their employees do not have to commute to work every day. Some people think that this can save a lot of time travelling to and from work, thus raising employees’ productivity. However, others argue that in the workplace, people can communicate face to face, which vastly increases the efficiency of coordination and cooperation. What is your opinion?

　　Write an essay of about 400 words on the following topic: My Views on Working from Home

**2014年专八答案**

　　听力Mini-lecture

　　1. physical 2. a demand 3. blood pressure 4. Category

　　5. a job 6. signals 7. body or mind 8. advantage

　　9. accept 10. reasonable speed

　　听力Interview

　　1. To work out a plan…

　　2. was much worried…

　　3. To take prompt…

　　4. Refugees returning to normal…

　　5. talk to different…

　　听力NEWS BROADCAST

　　6. Cancellation of flights…

　　7. Three human fossils

　　8. It supported..

　　9. some international…

　　10. Surprised

　　1. social

　　2. Latin

　　3. adventures

　　4. American English

　　6. different origins

　　7. variants

　　8. abq straction

　　9. relationships

　　10. clear and accurate

　　阅读理解答案

　　11.A have 12.C to offer 13.B to provide 14.D decide 15.A cultuer

　　16.Bperfered 17.D similar 18.D easy 19.B unapproachalbe 20.D sociable

　　21.Bsay 22.B sociabel 23.A young 24.D 25C

　　26.D role 27.C effects 28.B offer 29.D exercise 30.A features

　　人文知识答案

　　31.Montreal

　　32.Maoris

　　33. Anglicanism

　　34.1776

　　35.Ernest Hemingway

　　36.George Bernard Shaw

　　37.Geoffrey Chaucer

　　38.bare

　　39.Mary

　　40.Lion

　　改错答案

　　1.把of去掉。

　　2.把possessed 改成 attracted，

　　3.把a改成 the

　　4.在 facts 和adults之间加个that，

　　5.把第二个the 去掉。

　　6.把第二个of 改成in

　　7.把attempts改成attempt

　　8.把or 改成 and

　　9.what改成 how

　　10.把touche改成touches

　　2014年3月专八真题翻译汉译英答案()

　　When I was in primary school graduated, relatives and friends consistent want me to learn skills, good to help her mother. I know I should go to eat, to alleviate the suffering of hard-working mother. However, I would also like to study. I secretly admitted to the normal school -- uniforms, meals, books, lodging, by the school supply. Only in this way, I dare to mother ascension learn. Admission.

　　2014年3月专八真题翻译英译汉答案()

　　演说者与听众之间的实际距离通常来是用来传送演说内容的最佳途径但是同时可以表明很多问题。就拿距离的远近来说，近距离可以体现演说者和听众的一种亲密程度但同时对于演说者也是一种心灵上的震慑，相反，远距离会是一种较正式的提现但也可说是一种缺乏兴趣的表现。大致距离不仅仅是一种个人风格的提现同时也和个人的文化背景息息相关，因此在一种文化中所体现的演说者与听众之间适宜的距离在另一种文化中可能会被界定成一种过分亲近亦或过分的疏远。再比如，如在非正规的宴会中，双方之间紧贴的距离是一种适宜的表现但是如若是和高层领导洽谈，这样的距离就显得适得其反了。不仅仅是距离，姿势也会透露很多细节。俯身前倾，头部前伸是一种正面情绪的提现。但当和尊者沟通还伴随着时不时的眼神交流时，谦卑的低头在一些文化背景中却也是一种合适的氛围。

　　2014年英语专八真题作文答案()

　　作文题目：my views on working from home

　　作文范文：仅供参考，作文自己写

　　探讨工作是在家里好还是在办公地点好

　　按照专八写作的套路我们思路可以如下写作思路提示：文章可分为三部分，第一部分，提出问题，有些公司给员工提出方便，在家任务，在家任务视乎很温馨，自己自由支配时间，但实际上在家任务远没有想象的那么好，第二部分，剖析在家任务的弊病。容易懒散，需求自控才能较强，第三部分指出在单位任务的优点，我们需求与人沟通，协作，需求提升，自己的任务得到别人的认可第四部分总结一下。

　　Working from Home

　　Certain companies, especially some small-scale businesses, start to encourage their staff to work from home or use home as a working base for at least part of the week nowadays. Some offer some form of remote working support to their workforces, such as equipping them with laptops and installing broadband, and others pay for the telephone bills for these workers.

　　This work pattem is popular because it’s clear that there are a number of benefits for these companies. First, it helps retain employees, especially highly- qualified working parents with childcare responsibilities. Second, it brings higher productivity because the employees have fewer interruptions and less commuting time. Last but not least, it offers savings on premises and other facilities.

　　However, there are some potential drawbacks. For one thing, there is difficulty of managing home workers and monitoring their performance, and difficulty of maintaining staff development and upgrading skills. For another, it may create a sense of isolation among home workers and it can be harder to maintain team spirit. Therefore, enterprises should weigh the pros and cons before permitting their employees to work at home.