

绝密★启用前

# 2011 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

### 英语试卷【A<sub>3</sub>】

#### 考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其它笔填涂的或做在试卷或其它类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

姓名：

听课证号：

## 太奇 2011 年管理类专业学位全国联考

## 英语（二）测试 A3

## Section I Use of English (10%)

**Directions:** Read the following text. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

In the late 1960's, many people in North America turned their attention to environmental problems, and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointing 1 that a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot 2.

Skyscrapers are also enormous 3, and wasters, of electric power. In one recent year, the addition 4 17 million square feet of skyscraper office space in New York City raised the 5 daily demand for electricity by 120,000 kilowatts— enough to 6 the entire city of Albany for a day. Glass-walled skyscraper can be especially 7. The heat loss (or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times 8 through a typical masonry wall filled with insulation board. To lessen the strain 9 heating and air-conditioning equipment, 10

of skyscrapers have begun to use double-glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses 11 with silver or gold mirror films that reduce 12 as well as heat gain. However, 13 skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and 14 neighbouring buildings. Skyscrapers put severe pressure on a city's sanitation 15, too. If fully occupied, the two World Trade Center towers in New York City would alone generate 2.25 million gallons of raw sewage each year—as 16 as a city the size of Stamford, Connecticut, which has a 17 of more than 109,000. Skyscrapers also 18 with television reception, block bird flyways, and obstruct air traffic.

Still, people 19 to build skyscrapers for all the reasons that they have always built them—personal ambition and the 20 of owners to have the largest possible amount of rentable space.

- |                  |               |               |                 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. at         | B. to         | C. out        | D. towards      |
| 2. A. power      | B. capacities | C. potentials | D. capabilities |
| 3. A. savers     | B. consumers  | C. losers     | D. spenders     |
| 4. A. of         | B. in         | C. to         | D. at           |
| 5. A. point      | B. top        | C. summit     | D. peak         |
| 6. A. distribute | B. give       | C. supply     | D. donate       |
| 7. A. thrifty    | B. economic   | C. prosperous | D. wasteful     |
| 8. A. that       | B. those      | C. which      | D. when         |

- |                     |                   |                    |                  |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 9. A. to            | B. between        | C. on              | D. both          |
| 10. A. founders     | B. consumers      | C. builders        | D. suppliers     |
| 11. A. covered      | B. filled         | C. powdered        | D. stained       |
| 12. A. brightness   | B. light          | C. glare           | D. gaze          |
| 13. A. glass-walled | B. plastic-walled | C. concrete-walled | D. mirror-walled |
| 14. A. affect       | B. assist         | C. protect         | D. benefit       |
| 15. A. decorations  | B. furniture      | C. facilities      | D. appliances    |
| 16. A. many         | B. much           | C. few             | D. little        |
| 17. A. population   | B. people         | C. mankind         | D. race          |
| 18. A. intervene    | B. interfere      | C. interrupt       | D. obstacle      |
| 19. A. stop         | B. pause          | C. continue        | D. terminate     |
| 20. A. wish         | B. desire         | C. secret          | D. promise       |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:** Read the following passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A B C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Passage 1

If you were a woman reading this magazine 40 years ago, the odds were good that your husband provided the money to buy it. That you voted the same way he did. That if you got breast cancer, he might be asked to sign the form authorizing a surgeon. That your son was heading to college but not your daughter. That your boss, if you had a job, could explain that he was paying you less because, after all, you were probably working just for pocket money.

It's funny how things change slowly, until the day we realize they've changed completely. It's expected that by the end of the year, for the first time in history the majority of workers in the U.S. will be women — largely because the downturn has hit men so hard. This is an extraordinary change in a single generation, and it is gathering speed: the growth prospects, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are in typically female jobs like nursing, retail and customer service. More and more women are the primary breadwinner in their household or are providing essential income for the family's bottom line. Their buying power has never been greater — and their choices have seldom been harder.

It is still true that boardrooms and faculty clubs and legislatures and whole swaths of professions like, say, hedge-fund management remain predominantly male; women are about 10% of civil engineers and a third of physicians and surgeons but 98% of kindergarten teachers and dental assistants, and they still earn 77 cents on the dollar compared with men. They are charged higher premiums for health insurance yet still have greater out-of-pocket expenses for things as basic as contraception and maternity care. At times it seems as if the only women

effortlessly balancing their jobs, kids, husbands and homes are the ones on TV.

Now the recession shuffles the deck. Poll after poll finds women even more anxious than men about their family's financial security. While most workers have seen their wages drop, women's earnings fell 2% in 2008, twice as much as men's. Women are 32% more likely than men to have subprime mortgages, leaving them more vulnerable in the housing crisis. The Guttmacher Institute found that the downturn has affected the most basic decisions in family life. Nearly half of women surveyed in households earning less than \$75,000 want to delay pregnancy or limit the number of children they have. At the same time, women are poised to emerge from the downturn with even greater relative economic power as the wage gap narrows. A new survey by GfK Roper for NBC Universal gives a whole new meaning to the power of the purse: 65% of women reported being their family's chief financial planner, and 71% called themselves the family accountant. According to a Mediamark Research & Intelligence survey, they make 75% of the buying decisions in American homes. Together, women control more wealth than ever in history.

21. It can be learned in the beginning that in the past women \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. did what their husband told them to.  
B. got less wage than their male colleagues.  
C. went to college for more knowledge.  
D. voted as well as did their husband.
22. The current change is further pushed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the downturn to male job market.  
B. the unmatched buying power  
C. growth in female job market.  
D. female bread-earning habits.
23. Women are more likely to find jobs in the field of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. law      B. TV-making      C. management      D. teaching
24. "shuffle the deck"(Line 1, Paragraph 4) is close in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shuffle the play cards  
B. change the situation  
C. reduce the housing price  
D. balance the family roles
25. The crisis has its effect on the following family decisions EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cut in family budget  
B. delaying of child birth  
C. Shift of family power  
D. fewer family members

## Passage 2

Sometimes it seems as if Google has never come across an industry it doesn't want to disrupt. Best known for its hugely popular search engine, the internet giant has spread into an ever-growing sectors of businesses, including advertising, telecoms and, most recently, digital-navigation software. The company's habit of selling services cheaply or giving them away for free has endeared it to consumers. But its tactics have enraged competitors, who complain their new rival is out to destroy the economics of entire industries.

Mr Auletta, an American journalist and long-time commentator on the media industry, dismisses claims that Google's programming wizards are to blame for putting a disaster on the media world. Instead, he places the blame squarely, and correctly, on the publishing and movie executives who failed to appreciate the speed with which the internet would drain their companies' fortunes. They were also slow to spot that, although Google presented itself as a friend, it had all the hallmarks of a powerful enemy too. Now the friend has become a scapegoat for many of the industry's self-inflicted wounds.

Mr Auletta does a respectable job in his book of reviewing the media companies' predicaments. He also demonstrates some of the well-known elements of Google's culture that have helped transform it from a start-up launched in a garage 11 years ago to a colossus with ambitions to become the world's first media company with revenues of \$100 billion. Among other things, these include lavish stock options, bonus such as free meals and massages, and a rigorous and sometimes strange recruitment process.

More compelling are the book's insights into the relationship between the members of the trio that runs Google—Mr Brin, Larry Page, his co-founder, and Eric Schmidt, the chief executive, who arrived at Google several years after its launch. Brought in at the request of venture capitalists that have backed the firm, Mr Schmidt found himself treading a delicate path between the sensibilities of the brilliant but socially awkward founders and the demands of the impatient financiers. With the help of a veteran Silicon Valley executive who acts as a coach, the three men ultimately developed an effective working relationship.

Which is just as well, for Google now faces some formidable challenges. Fast-growing social networks such as Facebook are after a much bigger chunk of online ad dollars. And Google's size has begun to attract the attention of anti-trust watchdogs in areas such as digital book scanning, where it has ambitious plans. This hardly amounts to the end of Google's dominance as we know it. But if the company misplays its hand, it could turn out to be the beginning of the end.

26. It can be learned in the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_.

- A. Google is well accepted among every social sectors.
- B. Customers are mostly attracted by inexpensive services.
- C. Google intends to ruin the current online industries.
- D. Selling cheap is the most recent tactic used by the giant.

27. According to Mr Auletta, the danger the media are exposed to is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Manager's lack of insight  
B. Fast speed of the internet  
C. Google's magic program  
D. Companies' budget shortage
28. Auletta attributes Google's success to the following factors except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Employment style  
B. Small incentives  
C. Stock holding  
D. Venture capital
29. The author's attitude towards Mr. Auletta seems \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Objective      B. Disappointed      C. Appreciative      D. Biased
30. Which is most likely to be discussed in the following texts?  
A. Mr. Schmidt received the assistance of a coach.  
B. Google may confront a downhill in its business.  
C. The trio runners of Google prove efficient enough.  
D. Digital book is developing fast to be the next focus.

### Passage 3

“What is truth?” That was Pontius Pilate’s answer to Jesus’s assertion that “everyone that is of the truth heareth my voice.” It sounds suspiciously like the modern argument over climate change.

A majority of the world’s climate scientists have convinced themselves, and also a lot of amateurs, some of whom have political power, that the Earth’s climate is changing; that the change, from humanity’s point of view, is for the worse; and that the cause is human activity, in the form of excessive emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide. A minority, though, are sceptical. Some think that recent, well-grounded data suggesting the Earth’s average temperature is rising are explained by natural variations in solar radiation, and that this trend may be coming to an end. Others argue that longer-term evidence that modern temperatures are higher than they have been for hundreds or thousands of years is actually too exotic to be meaningful.

Such disagreements are commonplace in science. They are eventually settled by the collection of more data and the invention of more refined theories. Arguments may persist for decades; academics may—and often do—throw insults at each other; but it does not matter a great deal because the stakes are normally rather low.

The stakes in the global-warming debate, however, could scarcely be higher. Scientific evidence that climate change is under way, is man-made, and is likely to continue happening forms the foundation for a policy which is intended to transform the world’s carbon-intensive

economy into one which no longer emits greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. A lot of money, and many reputations—both academic and political—are involved.

Sceptics claim that this burden of responsibility is crushing the spirit of scientific inquiry. Scientists, they maintain, are under pressure to support the majority view. The recent publication of embarrassing e-mails from the University of East Anglia, an important centre of climate science, revealing doubts about data and a determination not to air such concerns publicly, has strengthened these suspicions.

There is no doubt that politics and science make uncomfortable bedfellows. Politicians sell certainty. Science lives off doubt. The creation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to establish a consensus on the science was an excellent idea for policymakers, who needed a strong scientific foundation for their deliberations, but it sits uncomfortably with a discipline that advances by disproving accepted theories and overturning orthodoxies.

31. The dialogue is used in the beginning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Introduce the current theme  
B. answer the famous question  
C. emphasize Jesus' remark  
D. Imitate modern scientists
32. According to the passage, most scientists hold that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The temperature rise is a natural outcome.  
B. Greenhouse gases result in part from radiation  
C. The temperature change is largely man-made.  
D. The planet will become cooler in the long run.
33. "stakes" (paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Data      B. Theories      C. Evidences      D. Risks
34. The example of University of East Anglia shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Some important data are deliberately hidden.  
B. Politics often intervenes in scientific studies.  
C. It is sometimes hard to keep scientific morale.  
D. Policy-makers exert much of the pressure.
35. It can be concluded from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Science will make things uneasy for politicians.  
B. Science will provide strong support for politics.  
C. Politics will benefit tremendously from science.  
D. Scientists and politicians will shake hands warmly.

#### Passage 4



The love affair with business started in the 1980s and has grown into a mighty passion backed not just by money but by glamour and class. In 2009 the money ran out, but the mood was one of such chaos and confusion that it was hard to tell what was going on underneath. In 2010 it will become clear that the class and glamour are draining away from business too. It will be the end of the affair: business will be cool no longer.

This is not going to be a little backward dip. It will be a more fundamental re-evaluation. The magical myth of the MBA has for some time left the facts behind. In future, those who afford to will do so because they want to learn the skills, not because they think they are buying entry into a cool and exclusive club.

Some good things will follow from this. There will be fewer smart Alecs who think they know it all pouring into companies. There has been a bear market in management nonsense since the credit crunch began, but so far this has been on the demand side—managers have been too intent on staying in work to talk much jargon. In 2010 the decline of the MBA will cut off the supply of nonsense at source. Pretentious ideas about business will be in retreat.

But there will be bad things too: if fewer bright, ambitious people go into business, economies may suffer. Instead the talent will go increasingly into the public sector, the law, medicine—which are already bursting with bright people as it is.

While the decline of the B-schools will dim the glamour of business in general, the government will do its bit too with increasing regulation. Being a board director of a listed company in 2010 will never have been less fun: not only will the procedural side be more painstaking, there will be even greater public hysteria over what directors are paid and even—in Britain at least—how much they claim on expenses. And with those at the top having such a hard time, it is unrealistic to expect any excitement at the bottom.

The onward march of the public sector may have some other unintended consequences in the private one. The coming year will be a vintage one for the cowboy, who will be quick to spot new loopholes and make a killing from them. It will feel a bit like the 1970s, when the endless recession and aftermath of the secondary banking crisis in Britain made it a high time for bummers and villains. In 2010 there will be a new cast of infamous billionaires—and they won't be MBAs equipped with theories. They will be the wheel-barrow boys quick on their feet and lacking any skills. Their mean success will make business look dirtier still.

36. From paragraph one, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.love affair ends in marriage  
B.money contributed to the affair.  
C.enthusiasm continued in 2009.  
D.the affair depended on glamour.
37. According to the author, one good result of the "end of the affair" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.People stop going to MBA for knowledge.  
B.MBA is regarded as a gate to elite societies.



- C. Fewer management jargons will be taught.  
D. The myth about doing business is decoded.

38. According to the passage, a board director will feel unhappy because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Government critics  
B. Employees' complaints  
C. Higher responsibilities  
D. Public dissatisfaction
39. "loophole"(paragraph 6) implies \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Small opening                      B. Smart skill  
C. Little breach                      D. Good chance
40. The author mentioned the situation of the 1970's to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Predict the future possibility.  
B. Warn us of the past crisis.  
C. Praise the cowboy's courage.  
D. Discuss MBA's weaknesses.

## Part B

**Directions:** Read the following text carefully, and after the text there are 5 unfinished statements marked by numbers 41-45. You are asked to choose from the 7 statements marked by letters A-G, and complete each numbered sentences on the left column. (10%)

The moon is covered with seas, oceans and bays, the result of astronomers from past centuries whose imaginations out-ran the capabilities of their instruments, and who assumed that the Earth's nearest neighbour was not that dissimilar to its mother planet. Modern astronomers know the difference. The moon is airless, waterless, weatherless and lifeless. Or so it would appear. But some have clung to the hope that the waterless bit applies only to liquid water, and that there might be places on the moon which harbour ice.

The places in question would be deep in craters(环形山) at the moon's poles—places, in other words, where the sun don't shine. The ice, the hope went, would have arrived on board comets that crash at random on to the moon's surface. Calculations suggest that enough of these would have fallen into the perpetual darkness of some of the polar craters, over the billions of years those craters have existed, to build up a reasonable supply of frozen water. And that, inevitably, has got the space cadets who wish to build permanently crewed bases on the moon. Any base would need a water supply. If that water did not have to be shipped from Earth, then the cost of establishing one might be brought down from the totally ridiculous to the merely absurd.

Friday 13th of November, then, has brought good luck to the proponents of lunar bases. The preliminary results of an experiment conducted by NASA, America's space agency, suggest there is indeed ice on the moon.

In the weeks since the double impact, NASA's scientists have been analysing these results, and on Friday the scientists announced that the results suggest the presence of water. The telltales are specific "lines" in the spectrum of infra-red(红外线) light from the plume. These correspond to the frequencies of light given off when water molecules are energetically excited. The investigators, led by Anthony Colaprete of NASA's Ames Research Centre in California, were unable to explain the spectral lines in question by any other combination of plausible chemicals, so are pretty sure that water is what they have found. That finding is reinforced by a second set of lines, in the ultraviolet(紫外线) part of the spectrum, which indicate the presence in the plume of hydroxyl radicals. Hydroxyl is HO, as opposed to water's H<sub>2</sub>O, and it is usually the result of water molecules decomposing.

In truth, the result is not that surprising. There is always excitement when water is discovered anywhere but Earth. Since it is composed of the commonest element in the universe and the third commonest, however, it is actually quite abundant. The LCROSS finding is, nevertheless, a successful confirmation of an intriguing hypothesis. In due course, maybe, the spiritual heirs of Roald Amundsen and Robert Falcon Scott will fulfill the space-cadets' dream by visiting the moon's south pole and confirming that there is ice there in person.

41. In the past astronomers imagined that \_\_\_\_\_.
  42. One factor that any permanent base on the moon needs is \_\_\_\_\_.
  43. An exciting latest finding by NASA is \_\_\_\_\_.
  44. The second kind of light line found on the moon indicates \_\_\_\_\_.
  45. Ronald and Robert dreamt that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 
- A. there may be ice on the moon.
  - B. the craters were formed millions of years ago.
  - C. the moon was covered with water as was the earth.
  - D. the north pole could provide abundant water
  - E. the existence of a substance other than water.
  - F. the moon could be visited by human beings.
  - G. supply of liquid.

### Section III Translation

**46. Directions:** *In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15points)*

Incentives are critical. Energy and fuel markets are fundamental for the modern economy and essential for standards of living. The current markets have decades of incentives, investments and dividends of their own in place, often forgotten and overlooked. An example can be seen in the nuclear energy market where the regulatory field is built up to give the best consideration to existing technology that just gets bigger when the reality is the market needs designs to get

smaller, use other fuels, and be much less expensive. Government regulation has the entirety of nuclear potential fully barred from use in the U.S.

All is not lost. Biofuels have uncounted possibilities from research to development and pilot plants busily getting closer to displacing more petroleum. Wind is getting more mature, wind turbines(轮机) are getting better and just how to use combined wind resources is getting more attention and testing might be coming soon. Solar is also on the way.

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

**47. Directions:** Read the following passage carefully, and you're required to write an abstract in about 100 words. (10%)

### 合并基础上的竞争

近日，浙江余杭花巨资回购七年前卖出去的基层医院引起了社会对基层医疗卫生发展状况的广泛关注。人们纷纷从政府责任、公私经营模式等方面进行解读，但并没有提出一个切实可行的对策。

实际上，只要多接触一下群众，就不难发现，当前群众的看病心理和行为早已经不同于二十年甚至十年前了。二十年前，人们收入水平低，又大都没有机动车等交通工具，一般小的感冒发烧大多挺一挺或者找乡村赤脚医生拿点药就解决掉了，只有赤脚医生看不了的病才到乡镇医院。那时人们一般选择乡镇医院除了交通和住院费用的考虑外，更关键的是当时的乡镇医院非常有威望。医院里会有很多非常有经验的而且精通中西医的老大夫，这些老大夫或者是由于文革、或者是由于作为该地区知名的赤脚医生而被选拔到医院的，他们的名字在当地群众中都耳熟能详。虽然那时政府财政状况不好，但是那时乡镇医院却很受群众欢迎，因此也运行的不错。

然而，随着时代的发展，这种相对和谐的状况早已发生了重大的变化：

就医院本身来讲，乡镇医院在群众中的威望急剧下降。乡镇医院原先那一批老大夫陆续都退休了，在专业化的氛围之下和在打击假药过程中，乡村的赤脚医生也受到了严重的打击，他们再也没有机会成为乡镇医生，甚至也被禁止在乡村行医和卖药，乡镇医院的大夫被一大批医学专业毕业的青年大中专学生接替。在市场经济的浓厚氛围下，由于人们认为优秀的大学生总是会去更高级的医院，乡镇医院的口碑便越来越差。而且，随着现代医疗水平越来越依托于设备是否先进，乡镇医院就更没有吸引群众的优势了。

从群众方面来看，随着人们生活条件的改善，人们对健康越来越重视。虽然小的感冒发烧人们仍然大都会找农村的卫生所，但一般稍大点的病他们第一想到的已经再也不是去乡镇医院。考虑到收入水平，他们或许不会一下想起省城大医院，但至少他们会想到县级

医院，哪怕是坐落于重点城镇的县第二或第三医院。在他们心里，这些医院至少比较正规，设备也还可以，收费又不高，还可能有熟人老乡在医院工作，现代交通条件又很便利，于是，县级医院便成为人们的最佳选择。也正是因为此，当广大乡镇一级医院门可罗雀、运行难以维系之时，县级医院却是一直忙个不停。

此外，以上两个方面的综合作用还使得乡镇医院的生存状况产生了恶性循环。乡镇医院本来可以获得的财政就少，甚至很多医生的工资都很难发下来，于是难以招到优秀人才和改善医疗条件，导致看病的人越来越少，而这又导致乡镇医院更加难以维系，也更加不受政府重视，导致人们更不敢去看病，如此恶性循环，根本无法与县级医院竞争。

行文到此，乡镇医院私营化为什么不能发挥作用的根本原因便出现了。要想发挥市场的作用，要想在提高效率的同时改善质量，必须要有客源和竞争来抵消经营者的唯利是图倾向。只有如此，经营者才会不断地讨好消费者，让商品物美价廉，因此，只有存在竞争，才会让经营者的唯利是图倾向转化为消费者的福音。在不存在竞争的情况下，尤其是几乎就注定没大有人光顾的情况下，经营者哪愿再投资？只能“见一个宰一个”，变着法地“宰人”。

因此，解决乡镇医院的根本之策便是让乡镇医院恢复威信并着手培育竞争。当前，花重金把所有乡镇医院都打造成重点医院并不现实，而且群众的选择也告诉我们，即使这真的实现了群众也更愿意选择县级医院。因此，让乡镇医院恢复威信并不是要铺开摊子平均用力地提升质量，而是要进行乡镇医院的合并，并将合并后的医院打造成更加正规、更有规模、更有条件的县级医院。虽然从地理位置上讲，乡镇医院可能会更好地辐射到本地区的群众，但现在交通早已经方便了，群众的选择不断告诉我们：“别再铺摊子浪费了，把钱投到我们更愿意去的县级医院吧！”当然，交通不便或乡镇管辖地域过大的人口稀少地区应该特殊考虑，他们应该在乡镇都设一级医院，而且各级政府都有义务进行补助。

如此，合并之后，设在在农村的卫生所可以解决人们基本的感冒发烧问题，再往上，几个县级正规医院则可以满足群众的其他医疗需求。合并之后还有个额外收获——县级医院之间的竞争竟然自然地形成了，各个医院可以竞相提升服务质量，既解决了原先县级医院独大垄断、服务差的问题，又使得新合并医院的威望不断提升。如此，“芋头”不“烫”了，医院发展有前景了，政府和私人便都敢接了，而且，在竞争之下，即使是私人接手也会真正将私人的唯利是图倾向转化为群众的福音了。

Part B

**48.Directions:** *There is a picture below, and you're asked to write an essay with at least 150 words. Make sure to include your discussion and your own opinion. (15%)*



面对塑料袋，请“高抬贵手”。