试卷条形码

2025 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）试题

(科目代码：204)

考生注意事项

1.答题前，考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生姓名。在答题卡上填报“报考单位”、“考生姓名”、“考生编号”等信息。

2.考生须把试题袋中的”试卷条形码”粘贴于答题卡的“试卷条形码粘贴位置”框中。不按规定粘贴条码而影响试卷结果的，责任由考生自负。

3.选择题的答案必须填涂在答题卡相应题号的选项上，非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。

4.涂写部分要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。填（书）写部分必须使用黑色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔在答题卡上作答，字迹工整、笔迹清楚。

5.考试结束，将试题、答题卡一并装入试题袋中交回。

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号														
考生姓名														

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

There are many understandable reasons why you might find it difficult to ask for help when you need it. Psychologists have been interested in this __1__ for decades, not least because people's widespread __2__ to ask for help has led to some high-profile failures.

Asking for help takes __3__. It involves communicating a need on your part---there's something you can't do. __4__, you're broadcasting your own weaknesses, which can be __5__. You might worry about coming across as incompetent. You might have __6__ about losing control of whatever it is you're asking for help with. __7__someone starts to help, perhaps they' ll take over, or get credit for your earlier efforts. Yet another __8__ that you might be worried about is being a nuisance or __9__ the person you go to for help.

If you struggle with low self-esteem, you might find it especially difficult to__10__ for help because you have the added worry of the other person __11__ your request. You might see such refusals as implying something __12__ about the status of your relationship with them. To__13__these difficulties, try to remind yourself that everyone needs help sometimes. Nobody knows everything and can do everything all by themselves. And while you might __14__ coming across as incompetent, there's actually research that shows that advice-seekers are __15__ as more competent, not less.

Perhaps most encouraging of all is a paper from 2022 by researchers at Stanford University that involved a mix of contrived help-seeking interactions and asking people to __16__times they'd sought help in the past. The findings showed that help-seekers generally underestimate how__17__ other people will be to help and how good it'll make the help-giver feel (for most people, having the chance to help someone is highly __18__).

So, bear all this in mind the next time you need to ask for help. __19__, take care over who you ask and when you ask them. And if someone can't help right now, avoid taking it personally. They might just be too__20__, or they might not feel confident about their ability to help.

1. [A] illusion	[B] discussion	[C] tradition	[D] question
2. [A] reluctance	[B] ambition	[C] tendency	[D] enthusiasm
3. [A] attention	[B] talent	[C] courage	[D] patience
4. [A] At any time	[B] In other words	[C] By all means	[D] On the contrary
5. [A] unrealistic	[B] deceptive	[C] tiresome	[D] uncomfortable
6. [A] doubts	[B] concerns	[C] suggestions	[D] secrets
7. [A] Once	[B] Unless	[C] Although	[D] Before
8. [A] theory	[B] choice	[C] factor	[D] context
9. [A] overpraising	[B] outperforming	[C] reassessing	[D] inconveniencing
10. [A] reach out	[B] settle down	[C] turn over	[D] look back
11. [A] declining	[B] considering	[C] criticizing	[D] evaluating
12. [A] unnecessary	[B] negative	[C] strange	[D] impractical
13. [A] explain	[B] identify	[C] predict	[D] overcome
14. [A] deny	[B] forget	[C] miss	[D] fear
15. [A] disguised	[B] perceived	[C] followed	[D] introduced
16. [A] recall	[B] classify	[C] analyse	[D] compare
17. [A] relaxing	[B] surprising	[C] willing	[D] demanding
18. [A]brave	[B] disappointed	[C] rewarding	[D] hesitant
19. [A] Thus	[B] Also	[C] Finally	[D] Instead
20. [A] polite	[B] proud	[C] busy	[D] lazy

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A,B,C or D. Mark your answers on the ***ANSWER SHEET***. (40 points)

Text 1

U.S.customers historically tipped people they assumed were earning most of their income via tips, such as restaurant servers earning less than the minimum wage. In the early 2010s, a wide range of businesses started processing purchases with iPads and other digital payment systems. These systems often prompted customers to tip for services that were not previously tipped.

Today's tip requests are often not connected to the salary and service norms that used to determine when and how people tip. Customers in the past nearly always paid tips after receiving a service, such as at the conclusion of a restaurant meal, after getting a haircut or once a pizza was delivered. That timing could reward high-quality service and give workers an incentive to provide it.

It's becoming more common for tips to be requested beforehand. And new tipping technology may even automatically add tips.

The prevalence of digital payment devices has made it easier to ask customers for a tip. That helps explain why tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services. Customers now routinely see menus of suggested default options-often well above 20% of what they owe. The amounts have risen from 10% or less in the 1950s to 15% around the year 2000 to 20% or higher today. This increase is sometimes called tipflation --- the expectation of ever-higher tip amounts.

Tipping has always been a vital source of income for workers in historically tipped services, like restaurants, where the tipped minimum wage can be as low as US$2.13 an hour. Tip creep and tipflation are now further supplementing the income of many low-wage service workers.

Notably, tipping primarily benefits some of these workers, such as waiters, but not others, such as cooks and dishwashers. To ensure that all employees were paid fair wages, some restaurants banned tipping and increased prices,but this movement toward no-tipping services has largely fizzled out.

So, to increase employee wages without raising prices, more employers are succumbing to the temptations of tip creep and tipflation. However, many customers are frustrated because they feel they are being asked for too high of a tip, too often. And, as our research emphasizes, tipping now seems to be more coercive, less generous and often completely dissociated from service quality.

21. According to Paragraph 1, the practice of tipping in the U.S_____.

[A] was regarded as a sign of generosity

[B] was considered essential for waiters

[C] was a way of rewarding diligence

[D] was optional in most business

22. Compared with tips in the past, today's tips _____.

[A] are paid much less frequently

[B] are less often requested in advance

[C] have less to do with service quality

[D] contribute less to worker's income

23. Tip request are creeping into new kind of services as a result of ____.

[A] the advancement of technology

[B] the desire for income increase

[C] the diversification of business

[D] the emergence of tipflation

24. The movement toward no-tipping service was intended to _____.

[A] promote consumption

[B] enrich income sources

[C] maintain reasonable prices

[D] guarantee income fairness

25. It can be learned from the last paragraph that tipping _____.

[A] is becoming a burden for customers

[B] helps encourage quality service

[C] is vital to business development

[D] reflects the need to reduce prices

Text 2

When it was established, the National Health Service (NHS) was visionary: offering high-quality, timely care to meet the dominant needs of the population it served. Nearly 75 years on, with the UK facing very different health challenges, it is clear that model is out of date.

From life expectancy to cancer and infant mortality rates, we are lagging behind many of our peers. With more than 6.8 million on waitlists, healthcare is becoming increasingly inaccessible for those who cannot opt to pay for private treatment; and the cost of providing healthcare is increasingly squeezing out investment in other public services. As demand for healthcare continues to grow, pressures on the workforce --- which is already near breaking point---will only become more acute.

Many of the answers to the crisis in health and care are well rehearsed. We need to be much better at reducing and diverting demand on health services, rather than simply managing it. Much more needs to be invested in communities and primary care to reduce our reliance on hospitals. And capacity in social care needs to be greater, to support the growing number of people living with long-term conditions.

Yet despite two decades of strategies and a number of major health reforms, we have failed to make meaningful progress on any of these aims. That is why the *Reform* think tank is launching a new programme of work entitled “Reimagining health”, supported by ten former health ministers. Together,we are calling for a much more open and honest conversation about the future of health in the UK, and an “urgent rethink”of the hospital-centric model we retain.

This must begin with the question of how we maximise the health of the nation, rather than “fix” the NHS. It is estimated, for example, that healthcare accounts for only about 20% of health outcomes. Much more important are the places we live,work and socialise --- yet there is no clear cross-government strategy for improving these social determinants of health. Worse, when policies like the national obesity strategy are scrapped, taxpayers are left with the heavy price tag of treating the illnesses, like diabetes, that result.

Reform wants to ask how power and resources should be distributed in our health system. What health functions should remain at the centre, and what should be given to local leaders, often responsible for services that create health, and with a much better understanding of the needs of their populations?

26. According to the first two paragraphs, the NHS _____.

[A] is troubled by funding deficiencies

[B] can hardly satisfy people's needs

[C] can barely retain its current employees

[D] is rivaled by private medical services

27. One answer to the crisis in health and care is to _____.

[A] boost the efficiency of hospitals

[B] lighten the burden on social care

[C] increase resources for primary care

[D] reduce the pressure on communities

28. "Reimagining health" is aimed to _____.

[A] reinforce hospital management

[B] readjust healthcare regulations

[C] restructure the health system

[D] resume suspended health reforms

29. To maximise the nation's health, the author suggests _____.

[A] introducing relevant taxation policies

[B] paying due attention to social factors

[C] reevaluating major health outcomes

[D] enhancing the quality of healthcare

30. It can be inferred that local leaders should _____.

[A] exercise their power more reasonably

[B] develop a stronger sense of responsibility

[C] play a bigger role in the health system

[D] understand people's health needs better

Text 3

Heat action plans, or HAPs, have been proliferating in India in the past few years. In general, an HAP spells out when and how officials should issue heat warnings and alert hospitals and other institutions. Nagpur's plan, for instance, calls for hospitals to set aside “cold wards” in the summer for treating heatstroke patients, and advises builders to give construction laborers a break from work on very hot days.

But implementation of existing HAPs has been uneven, according to a report from the Centre for Policy Research. Many lack adequate funding, it found. And their triggering thresholds often are not customized to the local climate. In some areas, high daytime temperatures alone might serve as an adequate trigger for alerts. But in other places, nighttime temperatures or humidity might be as important a gauge of risk as daytime highs.

Mumbai's April heatstroke deaths highlighted the need for more nuanced and localized warnings, researchers say. That day's high temperature of roughly 36℃ was 1℃ shy of the heat wave alert threshold for coastal cities set by national meteorological authorities. But the effects of the heat were amplified by humidity---an often neglected factor in heat alert systems --- and the lack of shade at the late-morning outdoor ceremony.

To help improve HAPs, urban planner Rajashree Kotharkar's team is working on a model plan that outlines best practices and could be adapted to local conditions. Among other things, she says, all cities should create a vulnerability map to help focus responses on the populations most at risk.

Such mapping doesn't need to be complex, Kotharkar says. “A useful map can be created by looking at even a few key parameters." For example, neighborhoods with a large elderly population or informal dwellings that cope poorly with heat could get special warnings or be bolstered with cooling centers. The Nagpur project has already created a risk and vulnerability map, which enabled Kotharkar to tell officials which neighborhoods to focus on in the event of a heat wave this summer.

HAPs shouldn’t just include short-term emergenc responses, researchers say, but also recommend medium-to long-term measures that could make communities cooler. In Nagpur, for example, Kotharkar's team has been able to advise city officials about where to plant trees to provide shade. HAPs could also guide efforts to retrofit homes or modify building regulations." Reducing deaths in an emergency is good target to have,but it's the lowest target,"says climate researcher Chandni Singh.

31. According to Paragraph 1, Nagpur's plan proposes measures to _____.

[A] tackle extreme weather

[B] ensure construction quality

[C] monitor emerging warnings

[D] address excessive workloads

32. One problem with existing HAPs is that they _____.

[A] prove too costly to be implemented

[B] lack localized alert-issuing criteria

[C] give delayed responses to heat waves

[D] keep hospitals under great pressure

33. Mumbai's case shows that India's heat alert systems need to _____.

[A] include other factors besides temperature

[B] take subtle weather changes into account

[C] prioritize potentially disastrous heat waves

[D] draw further support from local authorities

34. Kotharkar holds that a vulnerability map can help _____.

[A] prevent the harm of high humidity

[B] target areas needing special attention

[C] expand the Nagpur project's coverage

[D] make relief plans for heat-stricken people

35. According to the last paragraph, researchers believe that HAPs should _____.

[A] focus more on heatstroke treatment

[B] apply for more government grants

[C] invite wider public participation

[D] serve a broader range of purposes

Text 4

Navigating beyond the organised pavements and parks of our urban spaces, desire paths are the unofficial footprints of a community, revealing the unspoken preferences, shared shortcuts and collective choices of humans. Often appearing as trodden dirt tracks through otherwise neat green spaces, these routes of collective disobedience cut corners, bisect lawns and cross hills, representing the natural capability of people (and animals) to go from point A to point B most effectively.

Urban planners interpret desire paths as more than just convenient shortcuts; they offer valuable insights into the dynamics between planning and behaviour. Ohio State University allowed its students to navigate the Oval, a lawn in the centre of campus, freely, then proceeded to pave the desire paths, creating a web of effective routes students had established.

Yet, reluctance persists among other planners to integrate desire paths into formal plans, citing concerns about safety, environmental impact, or primarily, aesthetics. A Reddit webpage devoted to the phenomenon, boasting nearly 50,000 members, showcases images of local desire paths adorned with signs instructing pedestrians to adhere to designated walkways, underscoring the rebellious nature inherent in these human-made tracks. This clash highlights an ongoing struggle between the organic, user-driven evolution of public spaces and the desire for a visually curated and controlled urban environment.

The Wickquasgeck Trail is an example of a historical desire path, created by Native Americans to cross the forests of Manhattan and move between settlements quickly. This trail, when Dutch colonists arrived, was widened and made into one of the main trade roads across the island, known at the time as de Heere Straat, or Gentlemen's Street. Following the British assumption of control in New York, the street was renamed Broadway. Notably, Broadway stands out as one of the few areas in NYC that defies the grid-based system applied to the rest of the city,cutting a diagonal across parts of the city.

In online spaces, desire paths have sparked a fascination that can approach obsession, with the Reddit page serving as a hub. Contributors offer a wide array of stories, from little-known new shortcuts to long-established alternate routes.

Animal desire paths, such as ducks forging trails through frozen ponds or dogs carving direct routes in gardens, highlight the adaptability of these trails in both human and animal experiences. As desire paths criss-cross through both physical and virtual landscapes, they stand as a proof of the collective insistence on forging unconventional routes and embracing the spirit of communal choice.

36. According to Paragraph l, desire paths are a result of _____.

[A] the curiosity to explore surrounding hills

[B] the necessity to preserve green spaces

[C] the tendency to pursue convenience

[D] the wish to find comfort in solitude

37. It can be inferred that Ohio State University _____.

[A] intends to improve its desire paths

[B] leads in the research on desire paths

[C] guides the creation of its desire paths

[D] takes a positive view of desire paths

38. The images on the Reddit webpage reflect _____.

[A] conflicting opinions on the use of desire paths

[B] the call to upgrade the designing of public spaces

[C] the demand for proper planning of desire paths

[D] growing concerns over the loss of public spaces

39. The example of the Wickquasgeck Trail illustrates _____.

[A] the growth of New York City

[B] the Dutch origin of desire paths

[C] the importance of urban planning

[D] the recognition of desire paths

40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that desire paths _____.

[A] reveal humans' deep respect for nature

[B] are crucial to humans' mental well-being

[C] are a human imitation of animal behaviour

[D] show a shared trait in humans and animals

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A–G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41–45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ***ANSWER SHEET***. (10 points)

[A] Stay positive
[B] Respect the past
[C] Use channels
[D] Give it time
[E] Invite resistance
[F] Be a salesman
[G] Be humble

Five Steps to Suggesting a Change at Work That'll Actually Get Taken Seriously

Everyone wants to be that person --- the one who looks at the same information as everyone else, but who sees a fresh, innovative solution. However, it takes more than simply having a good idea. How you share it is as important as the suggestion itself. Why? Because writing a new script-literally or figuratively-means that other team members will have to adapt to something new. Not to mention, if the process you're scrapping is one someone else suggested, there's the possibility of hurt feelings. To gain buy-in on an innovative, new idea, follow these steps:

41. _____

Great ideas don't stand alone. In other words, you can't mention your suggestion once and expect it to be adopted. To see a change, you'll need to champion your plan and sell its merits. In addition, you need to be willing to stand up to scrutiny and criticism and be prepared to explain your innovation in different ways for various audiences.

42. _____

Sometimes it makes sense to go to your boss first. But other times, it's useful to build a coalition among your co-workers or other stakeholders. When it works, it works great --- because you're ready for your stubborn supervisor's pushback with answers like,"Actually,I connected with a few people in our tech department to discuss how much time these kinds of website updates would take,and they suggested they have the bandwidth."

43. _____

One of the biggest barriers to gaining buy-in occurs when the owner of an idea is viewed as argumentative, defensive, or close-minded. Because, let's be honest: No one likes a know-it-all. So, if people disagree with you, don’t be indignant. Instead, listen to their concerns fully, try to understand their perspective, and include their concerns (and possible remedies) in future discussions. So, instead of saying, "Martha, our current slogan is confusing and should be updated," you could try, "Martha raises a great point that our current slogan has a long history for our stakeholders, but I wonder if we might be able to brainstorm a tagline that could build on that --- and be clearer for new customers.”

44. _____

New ideas are the grandchildren of old ones. In other words ,don't throw old solutions under the bus to make your improvement stand out. Remember that in light of whatever the problem the old system solved --- or, maybe, has failed to solve in recent memory --- it was a great idea at the time. Appreciating the older contributions as you suggest future innovations helps bolster the credibility of your idea.

45. _____

When pitching a new idea, it's important to use the language of abundance instead of the language of deficit. Instead of saying what is wrong, broken,or suboptimal, talk about what is right, fixable, o ideal. For example, try, “I can see lots of applications for this new approach” rather than, "This innovation is the only way." Be optimistic but realistic, and you will stand out.

Section III Translation

46. Directions：

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ***ANSWER SHEET***.（15 points）

You know the moment --- the conversation slows, then there's a pause. It's awkward, and so awkward that some people will panic and say anything. Do we all find such silences so stressful?

Researchers analysed the frequency and impact of gaps greater than 2 seconds during conversations, including an overview of previous studies which indicate that the fear of awkward silences can be so extreme that people avoid talking to strangers,even though doing so is likely to be an enjoyable experience.

During conversations with short gaps,people feel more connected to their conversation partners. But such feelings of connection markedly dip when entering a long gap. Long gaps between strangers are likely to be followed by a change in topic.

But the opposite seems to be true for conversations between friends. Long gaps there saw increased connection. Between friends, longer gaps seem to provide natural moments for reflection and expression.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.Directions：

Suppose you are planning a short play based on a classic Chinese novel. Write your friend John an email to

1) introduce the play, and

2) invite him to take part in it.

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.

DO not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

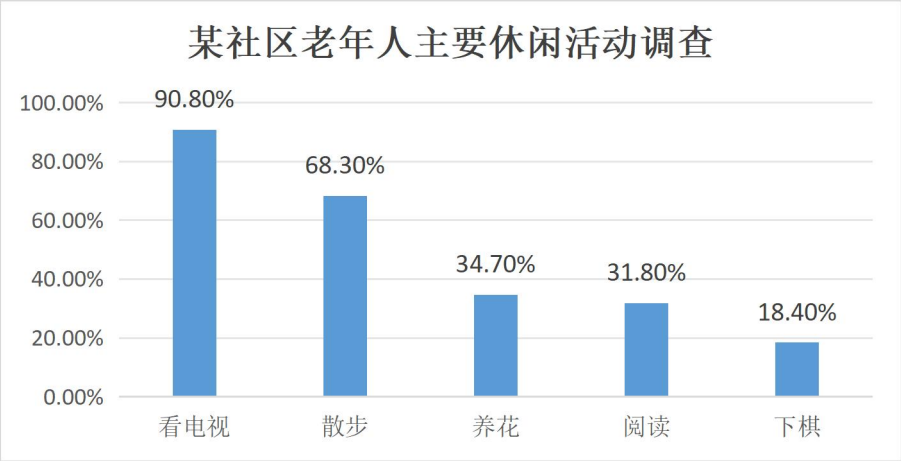
48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

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



扫码提交英语答案

英语(二)

ENGLISH

MBA/MPA/MPAcc/MEM

真题详解

经济管理类联考

2025 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）试题解析

答案速查

1-5	DACBD	6-10	BACDA	11-15	ABDDB
16-20	ACCBC	21-25	**B**CADA	26-30	BCCBC
31-35	ABABD	36-40	CDADD	41-45	FCGBA

Section I　Use of English

文章翻译

当你需要帮助时，你可能会发现很难寻求帮助，这有很多可以理解的原因。心理学家几十年来一直对这个问题感兴趣，尤其是因为人们普遍不愿意寻求帮助导致了一些明显的失败。

请求帮助需要勇气。它涉及到传达你的需求——有些事情是你做不到的。换句话说，你在宣扬自己的弱点，这可能会让你感到不舒服。你可能会担心给人留下无能的印象。你可能会担忧对你寻求帮助的事情失去控制。一旦有人开始帮忙，也许他们会接管，或者因为你早期的努力而获得赞誉。另一个可能令人担忧的因素是，它会给你寻求帮助的人带来麻烦或不便。

如果你自尊心低，你可能会发现特别难以寻求帮助，因为你担心对方会拒绝你的请求。你可能会认为这样的拒绝暗示了你与他们关系的负面状态。为了克服这些困难，试着提醒自己，每个人有时都需要帮助。没有人知道一切，也没有人能自己完成一切。虽然你可能会担心给人留下无能的印象，但实际上有研究表明，寻求建议的人被认为更有能力，而不是更少。

也许最令人鼓舞的是斯坦福大学研究人员 2022 年的一篇论文，该论文涉及人为的寻求帮助的互动，并要求人们回忆过去寻求帮助的时间。研究结果表明，寻求帮助的人通常低估了帮助他人会带来多大的回报，以及帮助他人会让帮助者感觉有多好（对大多数人来说，有机会帮助别人是非常愿意的）。

所以，下次你需要寻求帮助时，请记住这一切。此外，要注意你问谁，什么时候问他们。如果有人现在帮不上忙，避免当面说。他们可能只是太忙了，或者他们可能对自己的帮助能力没有信心。

试题详解

1. 【答案】D

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据上下文，意思是心理学家对这个问题很感兴趣，所以答案是 D 选项。

其他选项：幻觉，讨论，传统，均不符合逻辑。

2. 【答案】A

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据下文，意思是说人们不愿意寻求帮助，比对选项选择 A。

其他选项：雄心，倾向，热情，均不符合语义。

3. 【答案】C

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据下文，意思是寻求帮助需要勇气，比对选项选择 C。

其他选项：注意力，天赋，耐心，均不符合语义。

4. 【答案】B

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据下文，意思是换句话说，你在告知大家你的弱点，比对选项选择 B。

其他选项：随时、当然、相反，均不符合语义。

5. 【答案】D

【题型】语义理解

【解析】原根据上文意思是你的这些弱点会你令人不舒服，比对选项选择 D。

其他选项：不现实的，欺骗的，令人疲倦的，均不符合语义。

6. 【答案】B

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据上文，意思是你可能会担心你所询求帮助的事情失去控制。因此选择 B 选项。

其他选项：怀疑，建议，秘密，均不符合语义

7. 【答案】A

【题型】逻辑关系

【解析】根据原句，意思是一旦某人开始帮助你，所以选择 A 选项。

其他选项：除非，尽管，在……之前，均不符合语义。

8. 【答案】C

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是另一个担心的因素，所以答案是 C 选项。

其他选项：理论，选择，背景，均不符合语义。

9. 【答案】D

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是对你寻求帮助的人造成不便，所以确定选择 D 选项。

其他选项：过度赞扬，过度表现，重新评价，均不符合语义。

10. 【答案】A

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是如果你的自尊心较低，那么你会发现向外寻求帮助很难，所以确定选择 A 选项。

其他选项：定居，翻转，回看，均不符合语义。

11. 【答案】A

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是因为你增加了别人拒绝你的请求的担心。所以确定选择 A 选项。

其他选项：考虑，批评，评价，均不符合语义。

12. 【答案】B

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是你可能会讲这种拒绝视作一种负面的暗示。所以确定选择 B 选项。

其他选项：不必要的，奇怪的，不切实际的，均不符合语义。

13. 【答案】D

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是为了克服这些困难。所以确定选择 D 选项。

其他选项：解释，验证，预测，均不符合语义。

14. 【答案】D

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是虽然你可能会担心给人留下没有能力的印象。所以确定选择 D 选项。

其他选项：拒绝，忘记，错过，均不符合语义。

15. 【答案】B

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是寻求建议的人会被认为是更有能力的。所以确定选择 B 选项。

其他选项：被隐藏，被跟踪，被介绍，均不符合语义。

16. 【答案】A

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是要求人们回忆曾经寻求帮助的时候。所以确定选择 A 选项。

其他选项：分类，分析，比较，均不符合语义。

17. 【答案】C

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是寻求帮助的人通常低估了别人提供帮助的意愿。所以确定选择 C 选项。

其他选项：放松的，惊讶的，要求高的，均不符合语义。

18. 【答案】C

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是对于大多数人来说，帮助别人的机会是值得做的。所以确定选择 C 选项。

其他选项：勇敢，失望，犹豫，均不符合语义。

19. 【答案】B

【题型】逻辑关系

【解析】根据原句，意思是而且，要记住你寻求帮助的人和时间。所以确定选择 B 选项。

其他选项：因此，最终，相反，均不符合语义。

20. 【答案】C

【题型】语义理解

【解析】根据原句，意思是他们可能只是太忙了。所以确定选择 C 选项。

其他选项：礼貌的，骄傲的，懒惰的，均不符合语义。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1 小费

文章翻译

美国顾客历来会给那些他们认为主要通过小费获得大部分收入的人付小费，比如收入低于最低工资的餐厅服务员。2010 年代初，各种企业开始使用 iPad 和其他数字支付系统来处理标准交易。这些系统经常提示顾客为之前不付小费的服务付小费。

如今的小费请求往往与过去决定人们何时以及如何付小费的工资和服务标准无关。在过去，顾客总是在接受服务后才付小费，比如在餐厅用餐结束时、理发后或披萨送达后。这样的时机可以奖励优质服务，并激励服务人员提供优质服务。

预先请求小费的情况变得越来越普遍。而新的付小费技术甚至可能会自动添加小费。

数字支付设备的普及使得向顾客索要小费变得更加容易。这有助于解释为什么小费请求正在悄然进入新型服务领域。顾客现在经常能看到建议的默认选项菜单。这些选项通常远高于他们应付金额的 20% 。小费金额已经从 20 世纪 50 年代的 10%或更低，上涨到 2000 年左右的 15%，再到今天的 20%或更高。这种增长有时被称为“小费通胀”——预期小费金额不断上涨的现象。

小费一直以来都是历史上那些依赖小费的服务行业(如餐厅)工作人员的重要收入来源，在这些地方，有小费的基本工资可以低至每小时 2.13 美元。现在，小费金额的不断上涨和小费通胀进一步补充了许多低薪服务工作人员的收入。

值得注意的是，小费主要惠及这些工作人员中的某些人，比如服务员，而不是其他工人，比如厨师和洗碗工。为了确保所有员工都能获得公平的工资，一些餐厅禁止了小费并提高了价格，但这一无小费服务的趋势在很大程度上已经平息。

因此，为了在不提高价格的情况下增加员工工资，更多雇主正在屈服于小费金额不断上涨和小费通胀的诱惑。然而，许多顾客感到沮丧，因为他们觉得自己被要求付的小费金额过高，而且频率过高。而且，正如我们的研究所强调的，现在小费似乎更具强制性，更加吝啬，并且往往完全与服务质量脱节。

试题详解

21. 【答案】B

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】定位段落，选项与原文一一比对。文章首句提到“过去顾客给小费是给那些他们认为主要靠小费赚取收入的人，比如收入低于最低工资的餐厅服务员”，这暗示了服务员收入主要依赖小费，小费是其维持生计的必要部分，也就是 B 选项“对服务员来说是必要的”，故选 B。

其他选项：选项 A 中“慷慨的标志”在文中未提及；选项 C“奖励勤奋的一种方式”在文中也没有依据。选项 D“在大多数行业是可选的”源于句②，这句话的侧重点是越来越多的行业要求消费，与原文侧重点不同。

22. 【答案】C

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据关键词定位在第二段，现在的小费请求与过去决定人们何时以及如何给小费的工资和服务规范无关，意味着现在的小费与服务质量的关联性减弱了，所以 C 选项“与服务质量关系更小”是正确的。not 同义为 less，service 为同词。故选 C。

其他选项：A（支付频率低得多）原文未提及频率；B（较少提前要求）源于第四段第一句，语义相反；D（对收入的贡献更小）过度推理，原文无相关信息。

23. 【答案】A

【题型】原因题

【解析】根据关键词定位在第 5 段第 2 句，题眼句在上一句：The prevalence of digital payment devices has made it easier to ask customers for a tip。digital 同义为 technology，prevalence 同义为 advancement 。故选 A。定位即可确定答案。

其他选项：C 选项未提及，BD 定位问题，直接排除。

24. 【答案】D

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据关键词定位在第 8 段最后一句：To ensure that all employees were paid 同义概述。故选 D。

其他选项：选项 A“促进消费”、选项 B“丰富收入来源”和选项 C“维持合理价格”，在原文中均未体现。

25. 【答案】A

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据选项逐一定位：句②可知，许多顾客感到沮丧，因为他们觉得被要求给的小费太高、太频繁了，这说明小费对于顾客来说正成为一种负担，故选 A。

其他选项：句③表明现在的小费与服务质量无关，无法起到鼓励优质服务的作用，B 选项语义相反。错误，语义相反；句①只是说雇主为了在不提高价格的情况下增加员工工资，导致了小费增多的现象，并未提及小费反映了降低价格的需求，故 D 错误；C 无中生有。

Text 2 国家医疗服务体系

文章翻译

英国国家医疗服务体系 (NHS)创立之时颇具远见，能提供高质量、及时的医疗服务，以满足其服务人群的主要需求。然而，近 75 年过去了，鉴于英国面临着截然不同的健康挑战，显然这一模式已然过时。

从预期寿命、癌症发病率到婴儿死亡率来看，我们(英国)落后于众多同等水平的国家。有超过 680 万人在候诊名单上，对于那些无力选择自费进行私人治疗的人而言，医疗服务正变得越来越难获取；而且提供医疗服务的成本正日益挤压我们在其他公共服务方面的投入。随着医疗保健需求的持续增长，本就濒临崩溃边缘的医护人员所面临的压力只会愈发严峻。

应对健康和医疗危机的诸多办法已是人们熟知的了。我们需要更善于减少和转移对医疗服务的需求，而不只是对其进行管理。需要在社区和初级医疗保健方面加大投入，以减少我们对医院的依赖。并且社会护理的服务能力也需要增强，从而为越来越多患有长期疾病的人群提供支持。

然而，尽管历经了二十年的诸多策略以及多次重大医疗改革，我们却未能在上述任何目标上取得实质性进展。正因如此，“改革”智库在十位前卫生部长的支持下，启动了一项名为“重塑健康”的新工作计划。我们共同呼吁就英国医疗的未来展开更加开诚布公的讨论，并对我们现存的以医院为中心的模式进行“紧急反思”。

这必须从我们如何实现国民健康最大化这一问题入手，而不是仅仅去“修复”英国国家医疗服务体系。例如，据估计，医疗保健在健康成果中所占比例仅约 20% 。更为重要的是我们生活、工作以及社交的场所 —— 然而目前并没有明确的跨政府战略来改善这些影响健康的社会决定因素。更糟糕的是，当诸如国家肥胖防治策略之类的政策被废除时，纳税人就得承担治疗由此引发的诸如糖尿病等疾病的高昂费用。

“改革”智库想要探究我们的医疗系统中权力和资源应如何分配，哪些医疗职能应当保留在中央，哪些应当下放给地方领导人，地方领导人通常负责那些有助于创造健康的服务，而且他们对所服务人群的需求有着更深入的了解。

试题详解

26. 【答案】B

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】定位段落，从选项入手。第二段句②提到医疗保健越来越难以获得，对应 B 选项“几乎不能满足人们的需求”，故选 B。

其他选项：A 选项源于第二段句③，医疗保健支出是财政风险来源并不等同于受到资金不足的困扰，故排除。C 选项 employees 源于第二段句④workforce，劳动力面临压力非常大不等于几乎无法留住现有员工，故排除。D 选项 private medical services 源于第二段句②，但并无 rival，故排除。

27. 【答案】C

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干信息初步定位第三段第一句，实际一整段都是相关内容。第③句明确指出需要在初级保健方面投入更多资金，这和增加初级保健资源一致，故选 C。

其他选项：A 选项中 efficiency 无中生有。句④提到社会护理能力需要增强以支持更多长期患病

的人，与 B 选项不同。句③提到要在社区投入更多，但目的是减少对医院的依赖，D 是减轻社区压力，表述不同，故排除。

28. 【答案】C

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干初步定位句②，句③语义顺承。“我们呼吁对我们一直沿用的以医院为中心的模式进行‘紧急反思’”，这意味着要对现有的医疗体系结构进行调整和改变，对应 C 选项。

其他选项：ABD 选项未提及。

29. 【答案】B

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】第②句表明医疗保健仅占健康结果的约 20%。第③句进一步强调我们生活、工作和社交场所等社会因素对健康更为重要，但目前缺乏改善这些社会决定因素的明确跨政府战略。这说明作者认为为了最大化国民健康，需要关注这些社会因素，B 选项“给予社会因素应有的关注”符合文意。故选 B。

其他选项：原文未提及税收政策，仅在第④句提到纳税人承担医疗费用，故 A 排除。C 选项中的 reevaluate 无中生有，故 C 排除。第②句已明确医疗仅占健康结果的 20%，作者的重点是并不是医疗体系本身，故 D 排除。

30. 【答案】C

【题型】推断题

【解析】第六段提到哪些卫生职能应下放到地方领导人手中，因为他们通常负责创造健康的服务。这意味着地方领导人在卫生系统中应承担更多职责，发挥更大作用，C 选项“在卫生系统中发挥更大作用”符合文意。同时 C 也是更宏观的主题。

其他选项：D 选项是领导人的特点，不是领导人该做什么。AB 选项无。

Text 3 热浪灾害

文章翻译

过去几年，印度的炎热行动计划（HAP）激增。一般来说，炎热行动计划规定了官员何时以及如何发布高温警报，并提醒医院和其他机构。例如，那格浦尔的计划要求医院在夏天留出“冷病房”来治疗中暑患者，并建议建筑商在炎热的日子里让建筑工人休息一下。

但根据印度著名智库政策研究中心 3 月份的一份报告，现有炎热行动计划的实施并不均衡。许多国家缺乏足够的资金。它们的触发阈值往往不适合当地气候。在某些地区，仅白天的高温就足以触发警报。但在其他地

方，夜间温度或湿度可能与白天高温一样重要。

研究人员表示，孟买 4 月份的中暑死亡事件凸显了需要更加细致和本地化的警告。当天的高温约为 36°C，比国家气象部门为沿海城市设定的热浪警报阈值低 1°C。但是，湿度（**热量警报系统**中一个经常被忽视的因素）和上午晚些时候户外仪式上缺乏遮荫，加剧了热量的影响。

为了帮助改进炎热行动计划，Kotharkar 的团队正在制定一个模型计划，该计划概述了最佳实践，并可根据当地情况进行调整。她说，除此之外，所有城市都应该创建一个脆弱性地图，以帮助将应对措施集中在风险最大的人群身上。

Kotharkar 说，这种映射不需要很复杂。“通过查看几个关键参数，可以创建一张有用的地图。”例如，老年人口众多的社区或应对高温能力较差的非正式住宅可能会收到特别警告或得到冷却中心的支持。那格浦尔项目已经创建了一个风险和脆弱性地图，使 Kotharkar 能够告诉官员在今年夏天发生热浪时应该关注哪些社区。

研究人员表示，炎热行动计划不仅应包括短期应急响应，还应建议采取中长期措施，使社区更凉爽。例如，在那格浦尔，Kotharkar 的团队已经能够为城市官员提供关于在哪里种树以提供遮荫的建议。炎热行动计划还可以指导房屋改造或建筑法规薄弱的工作。辛格说：“减少死亡是一个很好的目标，但这是最低的。”

试题详解

31. 【答案】A

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干关键词 Nagpur’s plan 定位到首段 Nagpur’s plan, for instance, calls for hospitals to set aside “cold wards” in the summer for treating heat stroke patients, and advises builders to give construction laborers a break from work onvery hot days. （呼吁医院在夏天留出“冷病房”来治疗中暑患者，并建议建筑商在炎热的日子里让建筑工人休息一下。）故选 A 选项，应对极端天气。

其他选项：

B 选项 ensure construction quality 不是 Nagpures plan 的目的。

B 选项 monitor 无中生有。

D 选项 excessive workloads 无中生有。

32. 【答案】B

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干定位到第 3 段。因为一整段都是相关信息，可反向定位。B 选项源于句④，其中 triggering thresholds= alert-issuing criteria；not customized to the local=lack localized，故选 B

其他选项：A 选项源于句③，但缺乏资金与昂贵不同，过度推断，故排除。BC 无中生有。

33. 【答案】A

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干定位到精准第 4 段第 3 句 But the effects of the heat were amplified by humidity --- an often neglected factor in **heat alert systems** --- and the lack of shade at the late-morning outdoor ceremony. 但是，湿度（热量警报系统中一个经常被忽视的因素）和上午晚些时候户外仪式上缺乏遮荫，加剧了热量的影响。也就是说温度只是导致中暑死亡的其中一个因素。比对选项 A 是最佳的同义转换。

其他选项：BCD 无中生有。

34. 【答案】B

【题型】人物观点细节题

【解析】根据题干 Kotharkar + a vulnerability map + help 定位到第 4 段句② focus responses on the populations most at risk.可以帮助确定最易受影响的人群和区域，与 B 选项一致。此外，第 5 段句④，再次印证正确答案。

其他选项：

A 选项 high humidity 源于上一段，定位错，直接排除。

C 选项 expand coverage 无中生有。

D 选项 relief plans 无中生有。

35. 【答案】D

【题型】人物观点细节题

【解析】根据题干 researchers + HAPs 定位到最后 1 段 HAPs shouldn't just include short-term emergency responses, researchers say, but also recommend medium to long-term measures that could make comunities cooler. 意思是说研究人员表示，HAPs 不仅应包括短期应急响应，还应建议采取中长期措施，使社区更凉爽。也就是说 HAPs 需要发挥的功能更多。比对选项 D 是最佳同义转换。

其他选项：

A 选项 focus more on heatstroke treatment 比较关系不存在。

B 选项 apply for more government grants 无中生有。

C 选项 invite wider public participation 无中生有。

Text 4 欲望之路

文章翻译

超越我们城市空间的有组织的人行道和公园，欲望之路是一个社区的非官方足迹，揭示了人类不言而喻的偏好、共享的捷径和集体选择。这些集体不服从的路线通常表现为穿过整洁绿地的被践踏的

泥土痕迹，它们会切割角落、平分草坪和穿过山丘，代表了人（和动物）最有效地从 A 点到达 B 点的自然能力。

城市规划者认为欲望之路不仅仅是方便的捷径；它们为计划和行为之间的动态提供了宝贵的见解。俄亥俄州立大学允许学生自由地在校园中心的草坪椭圆形上导航，然后继续铺设欲望之路，创建了一个学生建立的有效路线网络。

然而，其他规划者仍然不愿意将欲望路径纳入正式计划，理由是担心安全、环境影响，或者主要是美学。Reddit 上一个专门讨论这一现象的网页拥有近 5 万名会员，展示了当地欲望之路的图片，上面装饰着指示行人遵守指定人行道的标志，突显了这些人造轨道固有的叛逆性。这种冲突突显了公共空间的有机、用户驱动的演变与对视觉策划和控制的城市环境的渴望之间持续的斗争。

威克加斯切克步道是历史欲望之路的一个例子，由美洲原住民创造，穿越曼哈顿的森林，在定居点之间快速移动。荷兰殖民者抵达时，这条小径被拓宽，成为横跨全岛的主要贸易道路之一，当时被称为 de Heere Straat 或绅士街。在英国接管纽约后，这条街被重新命名为百老汇。值得注意的是，百老汇是纽约市为数不多的几个无视适用于城市其他地区的网格系统的地区之一，在城市的部分地区形成了一条对角线。

在网络空间中，欲望之路引发了一种近乎痴迷的迷恋，Reddit 页面就是一个中心。贡献者提供了各种各样的故事，从鲜为人知的新捷径到历史悠久的替代路线。

动物欲望之路，如鸭子在冰冻的池塘中开辟小径，或狗在花园中开辟直接路线，突显了这些小径在人类和动物体验中的适应性。当欲望之路在物理和虚拟景观中纵横交错时，它们证明了集体坚持打造非传统路线和拥抱集体选择的精神。

试题详解

36. 【答案】C

【题型】原因题

【解析】desired paths 是全文高频词，故采取判断题思路，选项逐一代入验证。正确答案是 C，（人们）追求方便的倾向。对应本段最后一句，representing the natural capability of people (and animals) to go from point A to point B most effectively，意思是“代表了人和动物高效地从一个地方去到另一个地方的能力”，比对选项即可确定 C 是同义转换。其中 most effectively=effective。

此外，第二段首句再次印证正确答案。

其他选项：

A 选项 curiosity 无中生有。

B 选项 necessity 无中生有。

D 选项 solitude 无中生有。

37. 【答案】D

【题型】推断题

【解析】根据定位关键词 Ohio State University 定位到第二段第二句。这是一个具体行为，第一句是其所证明的观点。they offer valuable insights into the dynamics between planing and behaviour，比对选项即可确定 D 选项。此外，第二句本身表达了俄亥俄州立大学允许学生自由地在校园中心的椭圆形草坪上航行，然后继续铺设欲望之路，创建了一个学生建立的有效路线网络。说明该大学对欲望之路持有积极态度。第一句 就是例子所证明的观点，该句与 D 选项同义转换。

其他选项：

A 选项 improve 无中生有。

B 选项 leads in the research 无中生有。

C 选项 guides the creation 过度推断。

38. 【答案】A

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据主题基本可以确定 AC 之一。**This clash highlights an ongoing struggle** between …… 这种冲突突显了斗争。根据 clash 和 struggle 确定 conflicting opinions 为正确答案。

39. 【答案】D

【题型】例证题

【解析】**根据主题为王，直接确定答案为 D 选项。**

40. 【答案】D

【题型】细节判断题

【解析】题干没有关键词，只能采取判断题思路，选项代入，逐一验证，根据 Animal desire paths, such as ducks forging trails through frozen ponds or dogs carving direct routes in gardens, highlight the adaptability of these trails in both human and animal experiences. 说明 desire paths 在人类和动物中都存在，因此答案为 D。注意 shared 此处的意思是共同的。

其他选项：

A 选项 humans' deep respect for nature 无中生有。

B 选项 humans' mental well-being 无中生有。

C 选项 human imitation of animal behaviour 无中生有。

Part B

文章翻译

在工作中提出改变的 5 个步骤会被认真对待

每个人都想成为那样的人 —— 面对同样的信息，却能发现新颖、创新的解决方案。然而，仅仅有一个好主意是不够的。如何分享这个建议与建议本身同样重要。为什么呢?因为无论是从字面还是比喻意义上来说，编写一个新的剧本(即提出新的建议)都意味着其他团队成员必须适应新的东西。更不用说，如果你废弃的流程是其他人提出的，那么可能会伤害到他们的感情。为了获得对创新想法的支持，请遵循以下步骤：

41. 做一名推销员

伟大的想法不是孤立存在的。换句话说，你不能只提一次建议就指望它被采纳。要想看到改变，你需要为你的计划摇旗呐喊，**推销它的优点**。此外，你需要愿意接受审查和批评，并准备以不同的方式向不同的受众解释你的创新。

42. 使用渠道

有时先找上司商量是明智之举。但其他时候，**在同事或其他利益相关者中组建联盟也很有用**。当这个方法奏效时，效果会非常好 —— 因为你已经准备好了应对固执上司的反驳，比如用“实际上，我已经和技术部门的几个人联系过，讨论了这种网站更新需要多少时间，他们表示有这个能力”这样的回答。

43. 保持谦虚

获得支持的最大障碍之一 ，是想法的提出者被视为爱争辩、有防御性或思想封闭。因为说实话，没有人喜欢自以为是的人。所以，如果有人不同意你的观点，不要愤慨。相反，要充分倾听他们的担忧，尝试理解他们的立场，并在未来的讨论中纳入他们的担忧(以及可能的解决方案) 。因此，与其说“玛莎，我们当前的口号很让人困惑，应该更新一下”，你不妨试试这样说：“玛莎提出了一个很好的观点，我们当前的口号对我们的利益相关者有着悠久的历史意义，但我在想，我们是否能在此基础上进行头脑风暴，想出一个既能传承历史又能让新客户更清晰的标语。”

44. 尊重过去

新想法是旧想法的孙子辈。换句话说，**不要为了突出你的改进而贬低旧的解决方案**。要记住，无论旧系统解决了什么问题 —— 或者最近未能解决什么问题 —— **在当时它都是一个很好的想法**。在提出未来的创新时，**欣赏过去的贡献有助于增强你的想法的可信度。**

45. 保持积极

在推销一个新想法时，使用丰富的语言而不是匮乏的语言很重要。不要总说什么是错的、坏的或不够好的，**而要谈论什么是正确的、可修复的或理想的**。例如，试着说“我能看到这种新方法有很多应用”而不是“这种创新是唯一的方法”。**保持乐观但现实，你就会脱颖而出。**

试题详解

[A] 保持积极的态度

[B] 尊重过去

[C] 使用渠道

[D] 给它时间

[E] 邀请阻力

[F] 做推销员

[G] 谦卑

41.【答案】F

【解析】根据最后一句话，you'll need to champion your plan and **sell its merits**（要想看到改变，你需要为你的计划摇旗呐喊，推销它的优点。）be prepared to explain your innovation in different ways for various audiences（你需要愿意接受审查和批评，并准备以不同的方式向不同的受众解释你的创新。）故选择 F（做推销员）。

42.【答案】C

【解析】根据第二句话，But other times, it's useful to build a coalition among your co-workers or other stakeholders（在同事或其他利益相关者中组建联盟也很有用）为同义转述。故选择 C（使用渠道）。

43.【答案】G

【解析】根据第三句话，Instead, listen to their concerns fully, try to understand their perspective（要充分倾听他们的担忧，尝试理解他们的立场）为同义转述。故选择 G（谦卑）。

44.【答案】B

【解析】根据第一句话，don't throw old solutions **不要贬低旧的解决方案**/Appreciating the older contributions **欣赏过去的贡献，B** 为同义转述（尊重过去），故选择 B。

45.【答案】A

【解析】根据最后一段最后一句话，Be optimistic 为同义转述，optimistic 同义为答案 positive，故选择 A。

Section III Translation

参考译文

你知道那种时刻的：交谈放缓，接着停了下来。这很尴尬，尴尬得让有些人不知所措，慌不择言。我们是不是都觉得这样的沉默如此有压力？

研究人员分析了交谈中 2 秒以上停顿的频率和影响，包括一份对以往研究的综述。那些以往研究表明，对尴尬沉默的害怕可能会极端到让人避免和陌生人交谈，尽管跟陌生人交谈很可能会是愉快的经历。

在停顿短暂的交谈中，人们会觉得和交谈伙伴的关系更密切。但是，一旦出现长时间停顿，这种密切感就显著下降。陌生人之间的谈话出现长时间停顿后，话题很可能就会改变。

但是，朋友之间的交谈似乎与此相反。这种情形下，长时间停顿会增强密切感。朋友之间，较长的停顿似乎自然而然提供了用于思考和表达的时刻。

Section IV Writing

Part A

参考范文

Dear John,

It is a great pleasure for me to plan a short play based on a classic Chinese novel, the *Three Kingdoms*. I am writing the email to introduce the play and extend you an invitation to participate.

In the first place, the classic play is scheduled to commence at 20:00 on May 31 in the gymnasium and last for roughly two hours. Additionally, various impressive programs are arranged throughout the play, including singing, dancing and an amazing Peking opera. Finally, since you are interested in Chinese culture, it is advisable for you to attend this activity. Please let me know your decision at your earliest convenience so that I can make the necessary arrangement.

I am looking forward to your participation, and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

参考范文

As is vividly revealed in the bar chart, some noticeable differences have taken place in the percentage of main leisure activities for the elderly in a certain community. According to the data given above, one can see that the proportion of watching television and going for a walk are two largest among all the categories, accounting for 90.80% and 68.30% respectively. In comparison, the data of growing flowers, reading books and playing chess take up 34.70%, 31.80% and 18.40% respectively.

It is of no difficulty to come up with some possible factors for the situation. First and foremost, the increasingly prosperous lifestyle plays a major role in this trend. It's not hard to find that local dwellers choose watching TV and going for walks as their main source of entertainment. What's more, we must admit that this tendency also has a lot to do with the shift in people's conception. Working was once considered as a blessing, but today things are changing and a great number of people realize that mental relaxation is a necessity. As a consequence, gardening and reading are becoming stylish activities .

Taking into account what has been argued, we can come to the conclusion that this trend is a natural and acceptable outcome. I firmly believe that this tendency will continue in the forthcoming years.