

GCT英语运用能力测试 整体介绍

GCT 英语运用能力测试的目的旨在考查考生目前所具备的实际英语水平、英语阅读能力和英语运用能力。通过对其英语词汇量、语法、阅读、日常口语等内容的测试,了解考生使用英语的综合能力。命题范围的水平相当于四年制大学非英语专业毕业生应达到的水平。要求考生熟练掌握 4 000 个以上的英语词汇和基本语法内容,具有一定的阅读和表达能力,并具有一定的社会、生活和工作背景知识。

本测试共有 50 道题,考试时间为 45 分钟。试卷包括语法和词汇、阅读理解、完型填空和会话技能共 4 个部分 5 种题型。试题满分为 100 分,每道题 2 分。考生须从每道题所列的 A、B、C、D 4 个备选答案中选出一个正确答案。下面以最近几年 GCT 英语运用能力测试真题为例,具体对 4 个测试部分的 5 个不同题型进行简单的总结,让考生对 GCT 英语运用能力测试有一个整体了解。

外语运用能力测试(英语)

(50 题,每小题 2 分,满分 100 分)

第一部分:语法和词汇

语法和词汇部分主要是测试考生对英语基本词汇和语法规则的掌握程度。其中语法和词汇题各 5 道,共计 10 道,每题 2 分,共计 20 分。

语法题型要点:

一般而言,GCT 英语语法测试重点包括以下几个方面:名词、代词的数和格的构成形式及其用法;动词的基本时态、语态的构成形式及其用法;形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的构成形式及其用法;非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成形式及其用法;虚拟语气的构成及其用法;复合句中各类从句的构成及其用法;强调句型的结构及其用法;常用倒装句的结构和用法。在复习过程中应该熟悉和掌握这些重要语法内容,把握考点规律。

词汇题型要点:

通过对历年的真题进行分析和归纳,可总结出 GCT 词汇题基本上分为近义词词汇题和近形词词汇题两个类型。其内容包含单词和词组两种形式,单词和词组比例相当。此外还须注意单词的上下文搭配问题。特别要留意句子的语境及其包含的信号词信息。答题要点为:首先分析理解全句的意思;利用句子语境信息判断填空词;充分考虑英语固定搭配表达法;充分考虑一词多义的情况;充分考虑一义多词的情况;尽量使用英语构词法规则;最后一个手段是利用排除法推断出填空词。

GCT 语法和词汇题型在试卷上的英语指令为:

Part One Vocabulary and Structure

Directions:

There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

例题:

(2013 年真题)

1. No ready technical data available, we managed to _____ them.
A. go down B. go off C. go up D. go without
2. The basic causes are unknown though certain conditions that may lead to cancer have been _____.
A. identified B. guaranteed C. notified D. conveyed

3. _____ is known to all, good friends add happiness and value to each other's life.
 A. Like B. Since C. As D. Though
4. The actor and actress provided superb interpretations of their _____ roles.
 A. respectful B. respective C. respecting D. respected
5. Our family _____ not to exchange Christmas gifts this year.
 A. has agreed B. have agreed C. agrees D. had agreed
6. We expected about 20 guests but there were _____ people there.
 A. any B. other C. some D. more
7. Computers _____ 5% of the country's commercial electricity consumption.
 A. pay for B. stand for C. account for D. provide for
8. The museum has been temporarily closed _____ the public.
 A. with B. to C. on D. for
9. If I had not been enjoying the work, I _____ so much of it.
 A. would not do B. would not have done
 C. should not do D. should not have done
10. _____ may seem helpful behavior to you can be understood as interference by others.
 A. What B. That C. It D. Which

(2012 年真题)

1. I realized I had let myself in something from which there was no turning _____.
 A. around B. back C. away D. down
2. You are to stay at the hotel where rooms _____ for you.
 A. have been booked B. are booked
 C. would be booked D. were booked
3. If you _____ to my advice, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.
 A. listen B. listened C. had listened D. would listen



4. Those close to him are _____ that he hopes to stay on till the end of his term.
A. ensured B. confirmed C. supposed D. convinced
5. Working women haven't left the family role behind; now they are _____ to work even harder to do both.
A. expected B. wished C. hoped D. desired
6. Modern technology has brought _____ communication between people far apart.
A. competent B. convenient C. conscious D. complete
7. Under no _____ are children allowed to tell lies to their parents.
A. circumstances B. situations C. occasions D. moments
8. We need a more capable leader, _____ with a strong will as well as good humor.
A. who B. that C. one D. which
9. The lectures, _____ the current hot issues, were well received.
A. that covered B. covered C. covering D. to cover
10. Being an intelligent boy, he _____ such a foolish mistake.
A. needn't have made B. can't have made
C. won't have made D. wouldn't have made

(2011 年真题)

1. If the car you have rented is clearly unsatisfactory, you can always _____ it for another.
A. shift B. exchange C. switch D. replace
2. Every manager needs a secretary that he can _____ to take care of something that may occur in his absence.
A. bring on B. hold on C. count on D. focus on
3. The shirt is a real bargain because it is good in quality and _____ in price.
A. valuable B. remarkable C. available D. reasonable
4. Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man _____ it is for a woman.
A. when B. that C. as D. than

5. Some members of the committee suggested that meeting _____.
- A. being postponed B. to be postponed
C. postponed D. be postponed
6. Is there anything else _____ you want to get ready for the party this evening?
- A. which B. who C. what D. that
7. Since any answer may bring _____ to his government, the spokesman tried to avoid the question.
- A. embarrassment B. commitment C. failure D. benefit
8. It is possible for a person to _____ negative attitudes and gain healthy confidence needed to realize his or her dreams.
- A. get away with B. get rid of C. get out of D. get along with
9. By the end of this term, the girls _____ the basic rules of dinner party conversation.
- A. will have learned B. will learn
C. have learned D. are learning
10. If you miss the cultural references _____ a word, you're very likely to miss its meaning.
- A. below B. before C. behind D. beyond

(2009 年真题)

1. He added that the state government has made _____ arrangements for the conference.
- A. accurate B. absolute C. adequate D. active
2. This video may be freely reproduced _____ commercial promotion or sale.
- A. as for B. except for C. thanks to D. up to
3. You _____ engage in serious debate or discussion unless you are willing to endure attacks.
- A. have better not B. had better not
C. have better not to D. had better not to

4. Coffee has been a favorite drink for centuries, _____ the time when we were drinking it strong and black, without sugar.
A. during B. for C. before D. since
5. By 2050 the world will have about 2 billion people aged over 60, three times _____ today.
A. as much as B. as that of C. as many as D. as those of
6. Saffron returned to London to _____ her acting career after four years of modeling.
A. follow B. chase C. seek D. pursue
7. He has fancy dreams about his life, and nothing ever quite _____ his expectations.
A. matches B. makes C. reaches D. realizes
8. _____ my neighbor's kid with his coming exam, I spend an hour working with him every day.
A. To help B. Helping C. Helped D. Having helped
9. When I worked as a bank clerk, I had the opportunity to meet a rich _____ of people: students, soldiers and factory workers.
A. diversity B. kind C. range D. variety
10. Cuts in funding have meant that equipment has been kept in service long after it _____ replaced.
A. should have been B. would have been
C. could have been D. might have been

答案:

(2013 年真题)

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B
6. D 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. A

(2012 年真题)

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A
6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B



(2011 年真题)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. D | 7. D | 8. D | 9. B | 10. A |

(2010 年真题)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D |

(2009 年真题)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. A | 9. D | 10. A |

第二部分：阅读理解

阅读理解部分主要测试考生英语的阅读、理解、分析、判断能力。考生需要掌握一定的词汇量并具有一定的阅读速度以及知识背景。本部分共有 4 段独立的短文，每段短文约有 150 个英语单词。短文内容涉及政治、经济、历史、地理、文化、科技、人文、时事等。要求考生阅读每段短文后，回答 5 个问题。每个问题后有 4 个答案选项，其中 1 个选项为正确答案，要求考生选出正确答案。该部分共有 20 道题，分值为 40 分。

考生应该特别注意的是，每一年的英语真题阅读部分都有一篇英语应用文，这篇应用文一般放在阅读理解最后一篇文章的位置。从 2008 年起，阅读理解真题的文章长度有所增加，平均每篇大约为 200—250 字。

阅读理解题型要点：

一般来说，做阅读理解题首先要了解命题原则。命题教师所遵循的基本原则是：首先按考纲要求选材，注意内容的普及性、难度和长度适当；然后采取一对一原则：首先选择文中的一个或一组句子，再依据这个句子或一组句子编一道阅读理解题；一道题的正确选项特征：与该题的依据句在意思上基本一致，大部分情况下两处的用词有相似之处，而且内容符合常理；其他三个错误选项（迷惑项）特征有三点：一是错误信息（与依据句信息有误差），二是无关信息（不属于依据句的信息或文章没有提及该信息）；三是不符合常理的说法（一般比较绝对，有说不通的地方）。

大多数时候，阅读理解的步骤是：首先阅读题干，从中找到关键词或信号词；以关键词或信号词作为目标在文中找到本题的依据句；对照依据句与选项的用词和意思一致性作出选择；如果题干中没有信号词，可以按常理进行选项次序排列，将最有道理的选项排在第一位，再在文中找到依据进行确认。

阅读理解一般分为 5 种题型，分别为：大意题；细节题；正误判断题；推理或引申题和词汇题。每种题型的答题要点不尽一致，有其各自的特点，细节请参考本系列《GCT 英语考前辅导教程》的阅读理解部分讲解。

阅读理解部分试卷上的英语指令为：

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions:

In this part there are three passages and one advertisement, each followed by questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

例题:

(2013年真题)

Questions 11—15 are based on the following passage:

In the past, degrees were very unusual in my family. I remember the day my uncle graduated. We had a huge party, and for many years my mother called him “the genius” and listened to his opinion. Today in comparison, five of my brothers and sisters have degrees, and two are studying for their masters’. However, some people think that this increased access to education is devaluing degrees.

People have several arguments against the need for degrees. They say that having so many graduates devalues a degree. People lose respect for the degree holder. It is also claimed that education has become a rat race. Graduates have to compete for jobs even after years of studying. Another point is that studying for such a long time leads to learners becoming inflexible. They know a lot about one narrow subject, but are unable to apply their skills. Employers prefer more flexible and adaptable workers.

However, I feel strongly that this move to having more qualifications is a positive development. In the past education was only for the rich; and powerful. Now it is available to everyone, and this will have many advantages for the country and the individual. First of all, it is impossible to be overeducated. The more people are educated, the better the world will be, because people will be able to discuss and exchange ideas. A further point is that people with degrees have many more opportunities. They can take a wider variety of jobs and do what they enjoy doing, instead of being forced to take a job they dislike. Finally, a highly educated workforce is good for the economy of the country. It attracts foreign investment.

In conclusion, although there are undoubtedly some problems with increased levels of education, I feel strongly that the country can only progress if all its people are educated to the maximum of their ability.

11. What can we learn about the author’s family?
- A. They used to disregard education.
 - B. They are overeducated now.
 - C. Few members were allowed to go to school in the past.
 - D. There are now more educated members than in the past.

12. The word “it” in the last sentence of Paragraph 3 refers to “_____”.
- A. education B. workforce C. economy D. country
13. The author believes that education _____.
- A. reduces the value of degrees B. makes people inflexible
- C. brings more job opportunities D. increases job competition
14. What is the author’s purpose of writing this passage?
- A. To argue about a disputed issue. B. To explain a complicated idea.
- C. To describe a social phenomenon. D. To demonstrate a research result.
15. Which of the following is probably the best title for the passage?
- A. Degree No Longer Matters B. Education Is Still Valuable
- C. Graduation and Jobs D. Problems with Education

Questions 16—20 are based on the following passage:

Ernest Hemingway wrote a short story called “The Capital of the World.” In it he tells about a Spanish father who wants to reconcile (和解) with his son who has run away to Madrid. In order to locate the boy he takes out this ad in the newspaper: “Paco, meet me at Hotel Montana at noon on Tuesday. All is forgiven. Love, Papa.”

Paco is a common name in Spain, and when the father goes to the square he finds 800 young men named Paco waiting for their fathers.

What drew them to the hotel? As Hemingway tells it, it was the words “All is forgiven.” The father did not say, “All WILL BE forgiven IF you do this or that.” Not, “All WILL BE forgiven WHEN you do such and such.” He simply says, “All is forgiven.” No strings attached.

And that’s the hard part—un-attaching the strings. The origin of the expression “no strings attached” may go back to ancient times when documents were written on parchment (羊皮卷) that were rolled up and secured with a string.

The Babylonian Talmud (犹太法典) tells of a man who gives his wife a bill of divorce on such a parchment, but holds onto the string so that he can snatch it back, should he choose to do so. The divorce, therefore, is not considered valid since he will not give it freely. Similarly, love, forgiveness or friendship that is given with strings attached are not valid, since they can be snatched back at any time.

16. The father’s ad in the newspaper _____.

- A. touched the hearts of many sons
B. was a means to persuade the son
C. made the son apologize to him
D. solved the problem with his son
17. By saying “All is forgiven”, the father intends to _____.
A. win his son’s forgiveness
B. reconsider his son’s problems
C. leave his son alone
D. forget about the unpleasant past
18. The expression “no strings attached” means“ _____”.
A. without treatment
B. without conflict of interest
C. without explanations
D. without conditions
19. It can be learned from the last paragraph that _____.
A. the man wanted to give his wife freedom
B. the man gave his wife a restricted divorce
C. the wife did not want to divorce her husband
D. the wife refused to give her husband a free divorce
20. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A. successful marriage requires complete freedom
B. family members should learn to forgive each other
C. true love should be unconditional
D. human emotions should not be restricted

Questions 21—25 are based on the following passage:

In a global survey released in 2012, half the responders admitted to buying things they really did not need. Two thirds are worried that consumers are buying too much. Such concerns may be justified. Many consumers have become trapped in debt. Researchers say that instead of making us more satisfied, high levels of consumption may lead to greater stress and unhappiness!

As consumers, we are subjected to a great amount of marketing. What is the goal of marketers? To turn wants into needs. Marketers know that consumer behavior is driven largely by emotion. So advertisements and the shopping experience itself are designed for maximum emotional appeal.

When you ask a consumer: Why do you buy so much? He or she may answer: I want to improve my quality of life. It is natural that people want a better life. Advertisers bombard us with messages that all of our desires—better health, security, relief from stress, and closer relationships—can be achieved by making the right purchases.

But actually, as our number of possessions increases, our quality of life can actually decrease. Additional time and money are needed to care for more material things. Stress levels rise because of pressure from debt, and there is less time for family and friends. So you should protect yourself from becoming a victim of clever marketers. You should put emotion aside, and compare marketing promises with reality.

21. The first paragraph tells us that _____.
- A. half the things people buy are not needed
 B. most consumers are trapped in debt
 C. excessive buying is common
 D. consumption brings satisfaction
22. According to the author, the goal of marketers is to _____.
- A. turn the consumers' desires into consumptions
 B. carefully study the consumers' emotion
 C. make sure the consumers' needs are met
 D. make more money by cheating
23. Many consumers are buying too much, because _____.
- A. they don't know what they really need
 B. they want to stay in fashion
 C. they enjoy the shopping experiences
 D. they tend to be attracted by ads
24. The word "bombard" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____".
- A. break B. attack C. convince D. supervise
25. The purpose of the author in writing this article is to _____.
- A. reveal marketing tricks
 B. explain the working theory of ads
 C. advise people against over-spending
 D. analyze consumer behavior

Questions 26—30 are based on the following table:

Marital Status in the UK in 1991 and 2011

Marital Status	Percentage in 1991		Percentage in 2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Single	24	19	34	26
Married	71	65	54	52
Widowed	4	15	4	13
Divorced	1	1	8	9

26. Which marital status shows the least difference between males and females?
 A. Divorced. B. Widowed. C. Married. D. Single.
27. Which of the following had the highest marriage rate?
 A. Males in 1991. B. Females in 1991.
 C. Males in 2011. D. Females in 2011.
28. The percentage of females out of marriage in 2011 was _____.
 A. 26 B. 34 C. 35 D. 48
29. Which group showed the greatest change over the 20 years?
 A. Single men. B. Single women.
 C. Married men. D. Married women.
30. What characteristic can be found from the table?
 A. Most people chose to get married in both years.
 B. Unmarried population increased obviously in both sexes.
 C. More females than males got divorced in both years.
 D. More males stayed single in 1991 than in 2011.

(2012年真题)

Questions 11—15 are based on the following passage:

Ever won the lottery? No? But did that stop you buying another lottery ticket? If the answer is another “no,” you might call yourself an optimist.

According to researchers at University College London, human beings are sanguine

creatures. It is all in the brain, they say. A study suggests that human brain is very efficient at processing good news: about 80% of people have a tendency to see the glass as half-full, not half-empty, even if they don't consider themselves to be optimists.

The good news is that this brings a health benefit, having a positive outlook on life reduces anxiety. A study of nearly 100,000 women showed a lower risk of death from heart disease among optimists.

But there are problems in always having an optimistic attitude. The authors of the study point out that the 2008 financial crisis may have been caused by analysts overestimating their assets' performance even in the face of clear evidence to the contrary.

There are personal health risks too. Dr Tali Sharot, lead researcher, said: "Smoking Kills" messages don't work since people think their chances of cancer are low. There's a very fundamental tendency in the brain."

But, as they say, every cloud has a silver lining. Even if seeing the world through rose-colored glasses poses a risk to our health, it's not something that is likely to cause us to lose sleep. Let's just keep our chins up and keep smiling!

11. What does "sanguine" (para. 2) mean?
A. Depressed B. Cheerful C. Lucky D. Emotional
12. The study mentioned in Paragraph 2 indicates that people _____.
A. are more optimistic than they believe B. are less optimistic than they believe
C. like good news more than they think D. like good news less than they think
13. What mistake might analysts have made during the 2008 financial crisis?
A. Collecting false information. B. Overemphasizing evidence.
C. Misjudging the situation. D. Giving a pessimistic forecast.
14. The author suggests in the last paragraph that we _____.
A. adjust our goals in life B. learn to release bad mood
C. avoid being overoptimistic D. maintain a positive attitude
15. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. People tend to be optimistic even in crisis.
B. Optimists enjoy life better than pessimists.
C. Being optimistic has both benefits and risks.
D. Optimism is what keeps us going forward.

Questions 16—20 are based on the following passage:

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has launched an investigation into allegations that its officials in more than 50 countries have been selling London Olympics tickets on the black market for profit. The IOC met at an emergency session on Saturday to look into a pile of evidence uncovered by Britain's *Sunday Times* newspaper. The paper claims that high-ranking Olympic officials have been selling tickets for the games at hugely inflated prices. The highest priced tickets on the black market were for the men's 100-meter final. The IOC has issued a statement saying it takes these allegations very seriously and has immediately taken the first steps to investigate.

IOC rules forbid national Olympics committees from selling tickets overseas, increasing ticket prices or selling tickets to unauthorized, third-party resellers. Despite this, *Sunday Times* undercover reporters posing as illegal ticket sellers say they have recorded evidence of 27 officials selling tickets distributed to 54 countries. One of the most serious allegations was against the Greek Olympic Committee president Spyros Capralos. He denies saying he had "pulled strings" with the head of the London Olympics Sebastian Coe even though the paper posted videos of its reporters' negotiations with Capralos on its website. Mr Capralos has so far refused to comment.

16. The IOC is investigating its own officials for _____.
- A. running the black market B. secretly meeting reporters
C. illegally selling tickets D. criticizing *Sunday Times*
17. The word "allegations" (Para. 1) probably means " _____."
- A. discussions B. claims C. announcements D. opinions
18. *Sunday Times* revealed _____.
- A. details about IOC's emergency session
B. evidence against some IOC officials
C. ticket prices for men's 100-meter final
D. pricing policy of the London Olympics
19. Which of the following is NOT against the IOC rules concerning its officials?
- A. Selling tickets internationally. B. Raising the prices of the tickets.
C. Selling tickets to unofficial resellers. D. Giving tickets to their friends.
20. Faced with the evidence against him, Capralos _____.
- A. blamed other officials B. admitted the facts
C. issued a statement D. gave no response

Questions 21—25 are based on the following passage:

Pressed by competition and its own success, the popular search engine Google has created an automated way to search for new employees who are fully appropriate as well as high-achieving.

In a project, the 100,000 people who fill in online job applications for Google each month will be asked to complete a complicated questionnaire (问卷) exploring their attitudes, behaviour, personality and backgrounds going back to their school days.

The questions range from whether applicants have ever set a world record, to whether their workspace is messy or tidy or what magazines they read. Answers are studied by Google's mathematicians to calculate a score meant to predict how well a person will fit into the organization's diversified and competitive culture.

Psychometric tests (心理测试) are already used by more traditional companies to select workers, but they are unheard of in a company like Google, which is built on a belief in individual talent. The online questionnaire is based on the answers to 300 questions sent out last summer to every employee at the head office in California's Silicon Valley. Some questions were factual: What programming languages are you familiar with? What Internet mailing lists are you on?

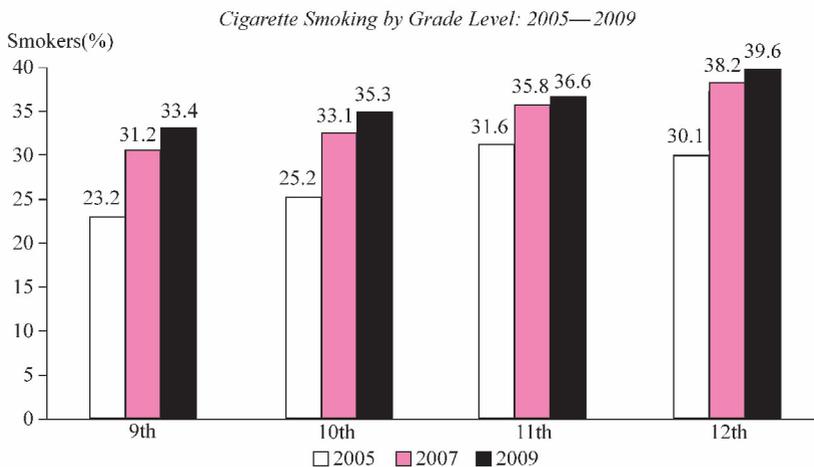
Other questions, however, tried to establish personality and behavioural characteristics: have you ever tutored another person?

"We wanted to cast a very wide net," said Laszlo Bock, Google's Vice-President for People Operations. "It is not unusual to walk into our office and bump into dogs. Maybe people who own dogs have some personality feature that is useful."

21. Google has created a new way of recruiting in order to _____.
 A. find the most appropriate employees B. better compete with other companies
 C. spread its unique corporate culture D. conduct an online research project
22. The information gained from the questionnaire will be _____.
 A. analyzed in a report B. summed up in a figure
 C. organized into a chart D. kept in its raw state
23. What is true about the Google online questionnaire?
 A. It was based on a survey of its employees.
 B. It focuses on background questions.
 C. It was designed by some mathematicians.
 D. It has been filled out by 100,000 people.

24. What distinguishes Google online questionnaire?
- A. Preferring those who own pets. B. Stressing overall personal qualities.
 C. Asking more complex questions. D. Believing in high-achieving experience.
25. By “casting a wide net” (last paragraph), Laszlo Bock means _____.
- A. recruiting a wide range of talents
 B. finding candidates with peculiar personality
 C. identifying candidates with wide interests
 D. picking out as many applicants as possible

Questions 26—30 are based on the following chart:



26. The purpose of the chart is to show _____.
- A. the percentages of smokers in schools
 B. the increase of smokers in grades 9—12 during 2005—2009
 C. the number of teenage smokers in grades 9—12
 D. the amount of money spent by young smokers over the years
27. Which grade had the highest percentage of smokers in 2005?
- A. The 9th. B. The 10th. C. The 11th. D. The 12th.
28. The percentage of the 9th grade smokers in 2009 was _____.
- A. 23.2 B. 25.2 C. 31.2 D. 33.4
29. Which grade saw the greatest increase of smokers over the four years?
- A. The 9th. B. The 10th. C. The 11th. D. The 12th.

30. What tendency can we find from the chart?
- Smokers in all grades have increased.
 - The higher the grade, the more the smokers.
 - The older a student, the more he smokes.
 - Low graders smoke less heavily.

(2011 年真题)

Questions 11—15 are based on the following passage:

Happiness is becoming a huge area in psychological research and even in government policy, with the UK government exploring a “happiness index.” It’s tough, though, to define exactly what happiness is, and what makes us happy.

There are two broad ways of looking at happiness: short-term happiness (a great cookie, a bottle of wine) and long-term happiness (financial security, achieving your goals). Both types of happiness are valid, and important. The problem is, they’re often in competition.

Let’s say you’ve got a goal of losing 50 pounds this year. You know you’d be happier and healthier if you weren’t carrying that extra weight. To achieve long-term happiness, you need to go on a diet. In the short-term, though, it’s not that easy. A chocolate cake, or a large glass of wine, might seem like just the thing to cheer you up at the end of a long day—or to celebrate with friends. It’s the same with lots of other goal.

If you’ve got a tendency to prioritize long-term happiness at the expense of day-to-day pleasures, you should start looking for some small ways to bring a little joy back into your life. I’m not suggesting that you go out and get drunk every night, or that you stuff yourself with cake. There are plenty of other ways to enjoy yourself. Don’t pin all your hopes of happiness on some far-off future, though. There’s no point working a 60-hour week and making yourself thoroughly miserable in the belief that things will be perfect as soon as you’re making a six-figure salary.

11. A proper title for the passage is “_____.”
- Happy Thereafter
 - Beyond Happiness
 - Happiness In, Happiness Out
 - Happy Now or in the Future?
12. Paragraph 2 is mainly about _____.
- what makes us happy
 - how to understand happiness
 - how we can be happier
 - what happiness can bring us
13. The example in Paragraph 3 is meant to emphasize that _____.

- A. both short-term happiness and long-term happiness are important
B. we tend to seek short-term happiness instead of long-term happiness
C. people prefer long-term happiness to short-term happiness
D. short-term happiness may contradict long-term happiness
14. The word “prioritize” (last paragraph) probably means _____.
A. treat something as more important than others
B. improve something’s value or quality
C. put extra emphasis on something
D. look for something that is difficult to find
15. The author suggests in the last paragraph that sacrificing short-term happiness for long-term happiness _____.
A. works well
B. can be justified
C. is not worth while
D. makes no difference

Questions 16—20 are based on the following passage:

Thanks to the introduction of new drugs, many of the early problems in organ transplants, such as tissue rejection, have, to a great extent, now been solved. However, there remains a major problem. The people in need of transplant surgery far outnumber the available organs.

Many countries, such as Britain, have huge waiting lists of people whose lives could be saved by being given a kidney, lung, heart, or liver transplant. Sadly, many of them die before they reach the top of those lists.

Under the present British policy, people are asked to carry donor (捐赠人) cards, and/or put their names on the national donor register. Thus, if they lose their lives suddenly, for example, in a traffic accident, they have given permission in advance of their deaths for their organs to be used. If they have not done so, surgeons are faced with the task of asking the grieved relatives for permission to use the organs of the dead. Of course, often the relatives are too upset even to think of such a thing until it is too late. Organ transplants have to take place quite soon after the death of the donor.

Dying and donating organs is not something most of us like to think about, and only about 14% of people have registered. Now it has been suggested that, instead of the present register, there should be a register of potential donors who haven’t made up their minds.

16. Nowadays a major problem in transplant surgery is _____.
A. the shortage of qualified doctors
B. the lack of transplant organs

