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北京外国语大学 811 外语翻译与写作考研初试参考书

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②调剂去向-报考本专业未被录取的考生调剂去向院校 & 详细名单。

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因编撰此电子书属于首次，加之作者水平和时间所限，书中错漏之处在所难免，恳切希望广大考生读者批评指正。

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北京外国语大学 811 外语翻译与写作历年真题汇编

北京外国语大学 811 外语翻译与写作 2015 年考研真题（暂无答案）

2015 年北京外国语大学 811 英语能力测试（写作）考研真题

I. Summarize the main points in the following essay (in about 200 words) and write a commentary (in about 500 words) on the issue under discussion, relating it to Chinese reality. (70 points)

Why are the rich rich and the poor poor? It's a question that gets asked a lot, and a question we should continue asking. Do the wealthy simply work harder and for longer hours? Are they more willing to take risks and make sacrifices, while the destitute tend to sleep in past 10:00 a.m. and splurge all their cash on Cool Ranch Doritos Tacos from Taco Bell? Or is it more circumstantial—meaning, are the haves forged in homes where education is valued and opportunity abundant, while the have nots come from generation after generation of just scraping by?

According to the BBC, income inequality in the U.S. has grown for nearly three decades, and in 2012 this disparity reached record-breaking proportions when the top one percent of U.S. earners collected 19.3 percent of all household income. For some policy makers and members of the public, this is a problem—and it's a problem that cannot properly be addressed without examining both the personal and systemic reasons for why some end up so rich while others end up so poor. New research from a behavioral economist at Harvard and a cognitive psychologist at Princeton might help untangle this ongoing conundrum, if only just a strand or two. In their recently released book, *Scarcity: Why Having Too Little Means So Much*, Sendhil Mullainathan and Eldar Shafir suggest that those living paycheck to paycheck aren't as much in their situation because they're bad financial planners with a history of self-sabotage, but rather that they're bad financial planners with a history of self-sabotage because of their situation. It's a subtle yet significant shift.

Relying on data collected from numerous tests and experiments, the co-authors argue that the mental toll of constantly having to deliberate over which credit card should be paid down first or jar of peanut butter placed into the shopping cart depending on the sale both depletes one's cognitive resources and diminishes the importance of planning for tomorrow, since today's demands feel just so damn demanding. In other words, when you're struggling with the necessity of treading water, the ability to calculate which shoreline is closest becomes a luxury. "Give your computer 16 programs to run at once, and everything slows down," Shafir said. "It's just doing too much at once."

In one experiment, the authors asked participants to imagine that their car required a repair costing \$300, which they could either pay for immediately, take out a loan to cover, or ignore completely. The authors then provided the participants with a series of computer-based questions intended to measure their capacity for logical thinking, cognitive function, and problem solving. All of the participants, whether rich or poor, demonstrated a similar level of intelligence. However, when the authors repeated this experiment using a repair costing \$3,000, the poor fared far worse than the rich, sometimes dropping up to 13 IQ points, or the equivalent of one night's sleep.

Based on their findings, then, it appears that the presence of scarcity somehow creates tunnel vision in the brain. While this outlook helps focus the mind on urgent issues, it also clouds any and all appointments, errands, and aspirations currently residing on the periphery. A life of poverty, then, tends to perpetuate poverty.

"Mental bandwidth is what we use to devote attention, make decisions, and resist temptation—it's what psychologists call 'proactive memory,'" Shafir said. "It's long been known that proactive memory is hurt when you load your working memory. If you have to remember a seven-digit