

2018 年管理类专业学位全国联考

英语真题答案

一、完型填空

1、【答案】【B】 resolve

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。首段首句以句形式提出文中心：人们浏览网络负面评论信息以及令人痛苦的事情的原因。第二句给出原因：因为人们内心里有一种_____（生活中的）不确定不安的需求，空格处所需的动词需要和后面的宾语 uncertainty 构成语义搭配，B 选项 resolve（解决、消除）符合语义要求；A 选项 protect（保护），C 选项 discuss（讨论），D 选项 ignore（忽略）带入空格后，语义不通顺，均排除。故正确答案为 B 选项 resolve。

2、【答案】【D】 seek

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。空格所在句指出：这项研究结果表明，这种求知需求如此强烈以至于人们会_____（答案）来满足他们的好奇心即使他们清楚答案会_____，空格处所填入的词需要和后面隐含的宾语答案来构成顺畅的语义搭配，只有 D 选项 seek（试图、设法、寻找）符合要求；A 选项 refuse（拒绝），B 选项 wait（等待），C 选项 regret（遗憾）带入后，语义不通顺，故正确答案为【 Seek

3、【答案】【A】 hurt

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。空格所在句指出：这项新研究明，这种求知需求如此强烈以至于人们寻找答案来满足他们的好奇心即使显而易见_____本句中的 even when（即使）构成了前后的对立，因此空格处所填入的词需和前面的感情色彩词 "strong" 及语义构成对立，只有 A 选项 hurt（令人痛苦）符合要求；另外此处的 it is clear that the answer will hurt 也和第一句中的 that will obviously be painful 构成了近义复现。故 A 选项为正确答案

4、【答案】【D】 expose

【解析】此处考察固定短语。空格所在处，构成了_____oneself to sth 结构，只有 D 选项 expose 符合要求（使某人暴露在……中），故 D 选项 expose 为正确答案

5、【答案】【C】 trail

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。本段段首提到 "a series of four experiments"，空格所在句给出其中一个实验的信息，只有 C 选项 trail 与 experiment 语义相近，故正确答案为 C 选项 trail

6、【答案】【D】 deliver

【解析】此处考察上下文信息对应以及动宾搭配问题，上文指出：For one trial, each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. 在一个试验中，研究人员给每位受试者一堆笔并声称其源于先前的实验，这是实验的背景。下文具体实验展开，Half of the pens would...an electric shock when clicked. 有一半的比在按下的时候会使人触电。所以比对选项，要选择 deliver 发出，递送，因此选择 D. deliver

7、【答案】【A】 when

【解析】此处考察上下文句间的逻辑关系，空前空后是状语的关系。上文讲的是 Twenty-seven students were told which pens were rigged; another 27 were told only.... 研究人员

告知了 27 名受试学生哪些笔是内有玄机, 而另外 27 名学生只知道有些笔是带电的。下文就是具体的发生的实验状态了。当他们独自在房里.....而不是条件 if unless 或者转折关系。因此选择 A。

8、【答案】【B】 happen

【解析】此处考察上下文语境下的句内动词关系。根据上文的实验背景, 试验中 27 个人知道哪些笔是内有玄机, 而另外 27 名学生只知道有些笔是带电的。下面的告知了实验的结论: 当他们独自在房里时, 那些不知哪些笔带电的学生按下了更多的笔头, 比这些受试者多, 后面是定语, 显然这些受试者是只上文被告知的人, 所以这些人知道 the students who knew what would happen, 强调结果性。所以选择 B. happen

9、【答案】【D】 such as

【解析】此处考察句间的逻辑关系。上文在之后其他刺激因素的实验中, 后文讲到具体的实验: 指甲刮黑板的声音和令人生厌的昆虫图片显然这里需要例证关系, 故选择 Such as

10、【答案】【A】 discover

【解析】此处考察上下文的信息对应和句内信息对应。这是个中心复现词, 文章开篇提出: The human drive to resolve uncertainty is so strong 于寻找答案以消除不确定因素总是乐此不疲。再根据上文的实验都表示这是一种 discover 的需求越是不确定的, 越好奇。故选择 A. discover

11、【答案】【D】 food

【解析】此处考察同义复现, 这个空出现在卡卡内基梅隆大学 (Carnegie Mellon university) 的观点中, 前后观点没有任何转折连词, 所以前后句应该一脉相承。前文中 the drive is deeply rooted in human, 指的是人类根深蒂固的本性, 而且后文也说到 curiosity is a good instinct (本能), 探索的动力在人类中根深蒂固, 与食物或者避难所的基本动力相当。因此此处应该选 food, A 选项 pay 支付; B 选项 marriage 婚姻; C 选项 schooling 学习教育, 皆不符合文意。

12、【答案】【A】 lead to

【解析】此处考察成分搭配, 原文表达: 好奇心通常被认为是一种很好的本能——它会___的科学进步此处选择 A 选项 lead to 符合文意。B 选项 rest on 取决于; C 选项 learn from 向...学习; D 选项 begin with 以...开始, 皆不符合文意

13、【答案】【C】 Inquiry

【解析】此处考察反义复现。原文表达: but sometimes such___ can backfire. but 一词的出现就说明前后两句话是转折句义, 前文说好奇心会带来新的科学进步; 后文的一个指示代词 such 一出现, 就证明和前句的主语是一致的, 在此只能选择 curiosity 的近义词, 为 C 选项 inquiry, A 选项 withdrawal 撤回; B 选项 persistence 坚持; D 选项 diligence 勤奋, 皆不符合文意

14、【答案】【B】 self-destructive

【解析】此处考察成分搭配, The insight that curiosity can drive you to do profound one. 因为前文有所提示, but sometimes such can backfire, 有时候好奇心会适得其反, 这句话也是对于上文的承接, 因此这里需要填入的是好奇心带来的副作用的表达, 因此选 B 选项 self-destructive 自我毁灭的, A 选项 self-reliant

自力更生的; C 选项 self-evident 显而易见的; D 选项 self-deceptive 自欺欺人的, 皆不符合文意

15、【答案】【B】 resist

【解析】此处考察同义复现，Unhealthy curiosity is possible to ____, however 这句话之后出现了论据，用以支撑前文的论点：In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to predict how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to choose to see such an image, 在最后的实验中，那些积极预测自己目睹不太悦目图片感受的受试者，他们选择此类图片的可能性较小，此处 picture were less likely to choose to see such an image= resist, 是对于本段论点句的同义复现，因为选择 B 选项 resist, A 选项 define 定义；C 选项 replace 替代；D 选项 trace 追踪，皆不符合文意。

16、【答案】【B】 predict

【解析】此处考察句间逻辑关系，属于句子内部的显性线索。本段首句是本段的中心：然而，抵制病态的好奇心理是并非不可能。所以可以预测出这一段会围绕抵制病态的好奇心会有什么好的影响。In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to 16 how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to 17 to see such an image. 16 题所在句子是 participants 的后置定语，用来修饰受测者，他们积极地去如何，与后面定语从句中目睹不太愉悦的照片后他们将 (would) 会有什么样的感觉，可以得出是提前想象出来的，故选择 B 选项 predict 预测。

17、【答案】【C】 choose

【解析】此处考察句间逻辑关系，属于句子内部的显性线索，此题所在句子结构化简后是 participants were less likely to 17 to see such an image 这里面的 such image 指的是上面提到的 an unpleasant picture, 所以既然已经知道图片会带来不愉悦的感觉，就不可能去选择了，故选择 C 选项 choose 选择。

18、【答案】【D】 outcome

【解析】此处考察句间逻辑关系，属于句子内部的显性线索，These results suggest that imagining the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor. 18 题所在位置是 the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time 此短语是 Imagining 同位语用来解释 Imagining 为利用好奇心可提前想象的结果，所以此题选择是的 imagining 的同义词。

19、【答案】【B】 whether

【解析】此处考察句间的逻辑关系，imagining can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor. 这种结果可以帮助人们决定它们。值得试。根据句间逻辑关系，这些研究结果表明，利用好奇心可提前想象事件的结果，从而帮助人们决定它们是否值得一试。故 B 选项 whether 为正确选项。

20、【答案】【A】 consequences

【解析】此处考察词义辨析，"Thinking about long-term 20 is key to mitigating the possible negative effects of curiosity" 思考长期...才是减轻好奇心负面消极影响的关键所在，负面消极影响是好奇心带来的，所以要考虑这种长期的影响，B 选项 investment 投资；C 选项 strategies 策略；D 选项 limitations 限制，都不符合语境，故 A 选项为正确选项。

Section II reading comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21、【答案】【A】 practical ability

【解析】根据题干可知这是一道典型的例证题。根据题干关键词“a broken bike chain”定位到第二段第二句，向前找其论点句“ He is a teacher at a new Hampshire high school where leaning 1st something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. 由该句可知，在他(Mr. Koziak)任教的这个学校里，学习不是书本、测试和机械记忆这些事情，而是实践。所以举“a broken bike chain”的例子是说明学生们缺乏实践能力，选 A 选项 practical。

22、【答案】【C】 are not academically successful

【解析】根据题干可以定位到第四段，相关语句为“that it's for kids who can't make it academically” he says. 其中，“can't make it academically”就是对应答案 C 中的“are not academically successful”，因此，正确答案为 C 选项 are not academically successful。

23、【答案】【B】 used to have more job opportunities

【解析】根据题干要求定位到第五段，解决本题的关键是对第三句话“The job security that the us economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated.”的理解，尤其需要注意本句的时态，定语从句“that the us economy once offered to high school graduates”是过去时态，表明“美国经济曾经为高中毕业生提供了工作保障”，而主句“The job security has largely evaporated”却是现在完成时，意为“这种工作保障在很大程度上已经蒸发了”，说明曾经的工作机会现在已经不再拥有了，故而 B 选项是正确选项。

24、【答案】【D】 indicates the overvaluing of higher education

【解析】根据题干关键词“headlong push”以及“bachelor's degree”直接定位到文章第六段第一句话根据第一句话“But the headlong push into bachelor's degree for all-and the subtle devaluing of anything less-misses an important point: that's not the only thing the American economy needs”（大力推动学士学位一以及低估其他任何方面一使得人们忽略了非常重要的一点：这并不是美国经济所唯一需要的），可初步确定正确选项为“D” indicates the overvaluing of higher education”（高估了高等教育）另外第二句先是认可了这种做法的好处：“Yes, a bachelor degree opens more doors”（学士学位为本科生打开了更多扇门），但是，第三行最后出现转折词 But，说明后面内容一定是负面情感取向，是“bachelor degree”没能解决的问题，因此，D 选项为正确答案。

25、【答案】【A】 supportive

【解析】本题考查作者的态度。一般最后一段凸显作者的态度，第一句话“Koziak's school is a wake-up call.”说明“Koziak 学校为我们敲响了警钟”，第二句话“hen education becomes one-size- fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts”表明“当教商适合所有人的时候，它同样也造成一种危险，即容易忽视国家的人才多元化，”同时我们也注意到第七段最后一句话说 is to fill the gap.（Koziak 学校正试图填补这一空白），说明作者的态度是支持性的，即 supportive，因此 A 选项是正确答案。

Text 2

26、【答案】【C】 failing

【解析】词汇释义题。根论点论据关系，二段最后一句话证明 but 之后的论点句。由第二段最后得知在过去 8 年中，solar panels（太阳能电池板）和 wind turbines 风轮机）成本分别下降了

80%和的 1/3, 故可推知可再生能源的价格会下降, 故 C 项 failing 正确。

27、【答案】【A】 is progressing notably

【解析】逻辑推理题。根据题干应该定位到三段第三句话。本段第三句说“其他国家在清洁能源发展方面保持领先 (takes the lead), 美国也看到了显著的变化”, also 提示我们美国和其他压家的情况应该有相似之处, 再结合后一句中的数据, 可确定美国可再生能源的使用正稳步发展, A 项正确。

28、【答案】【A】 wind is a widely used energy source

【解析】逻辑推理题。由 Iowa 我们可快速定位至第四段。一般来讲, 推理题优先考虑段落主旨, But 转折之后应该为本段中心, 尽管前两句提到 Trump 不看好风能, 但 but 后面话锋一转, 说到 Iowa 的很多人不赞成这种看法, 并列举数据说明风能在 Iowa 的发展势头良好, 故本题选 A。

29、【答案】【C】 its continuous supply is becoming a reality

【解析】双段推理题。根据题干关键词 Paragraph 5&6 定位到 5、6 段, 双段推理题应该优先考虑双段主旨。第 5 段中心为关键信息词 but 之后的内容。文中 a boost in the storage capacity of batteries keeps power flowing around the clock 对应选项中的 its continuous supply, is becoming a reality 对应文中 is making their ability to... 同样, 第 6 段可以验证。6 段中心为最后一句话 Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years, 也说明这件事在未来可能成为现实。

30、【答案】【C】 is not really encouraged by the us government

【解析】推理判断题, 根据题干关键词 the last paragraph 定位到文中最后一段, 最后一段关键信息词 while (尽管) 引导的内容为重点信息: “尽管还有很长的路要走, 这种趋势势不可挡”, 故可以排除 D: is not competitive enough with regard to its cost. 而根据第二句 “have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change” 故排除 B: will accelerate global environmental change. 文章最后 what Washington does—or doesn't do—to promote alternative energy may mean less at a time of a global shift in thought. “无论华盛顿行动还是不行动越来越不要了”, 可以推测出美国政府的態度, 因此选 C。

Text 3

31、【答案】【B】 user information

【解析】细节题, 题干问: 根据第一段, 脸谱收购 WhatsApp 应用的目的是为了什么, 由此定位文章第一段, 本第一句未说脸谱出巨资购买的应用是一种 messaging service, 就是信息服务, 而紧接着本段最后一句话说明 WhatsApp 应用提供的这种信息服务实际上是一种 intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives, 复杂的和极其详细的用户朋友和社交生活的方面的信息。答案 B 正是这句话的同义改写。

32、【答案】【C】 pose a risk to Facebook users

【解析】细节题, 根据题干中的关键词 Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities 定位于文章第二段。本段中的第二句话指出“即使不知道具体的信息内容是什么, 知道了信息是谁发的和信息发给谁也有可能透露客户隐私”。也就是说, 绑定电话号码和脸谱身份的做法极有可能泄露客户隐私, 增加客户的个人信息风险, 答案 C 正是这句话的概括。

33、【答案】【D】 cannot keep pace with the changing market

【解析】细节题。根据题干回文定位到文章第三段，第三句话 "it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy" 意为：对比数字经济中变化的速度，它是很缓慢的，cannot keep pace with 是选项中 slow 的同义替换，因此正确答案为选项 D。

34、【答案】【D】 the services are paid for by advertisers

【解析】细节题，根据题干回文定位到第三段第六句话其中 it is not obvious 是题干 can hardly protect 的同义替换，后文中指出 when the users of these services don't pay for it, 表明这种情况发生的原因是这些服务的用户没有付款，而真正付款的是 advertisers，因此正确答案为 D。

35、【答案】【D】 the relationship between digital giants and their users

【解析】观点例证题。根据题干中的关键词 ants analogy 回文定位到最后一段第二句话。而该例子论证的观点是上一句话，即最后一段的首句，该句指出“他们（Google 和 Facebook）所销售的商品是数据，而为了这些数据巨头（像 Google 和 Facebook 这样的数据信息企业）的利益，作为用户的我们将生活转向数据”，这句话揭示了用户和数据巨头之间的关系，通过数据联系在一起。数据巨头销售数据用户生活中使用数，因此正确答案为 D 选项，该例子论证了数据巨头和用户之间的关

Text 4

【答案】【A】 a keep to your focus time

【解析】这是一道细节题。注意题干的一对应，选项进行等价替换，根据题干定位到二段最后一句。The key is to (题干对应) determine your length of focus time and stick to it (剩余信息为答案) 对应选项 A. keep to (stick to) your focus time (your length of focus time)

37、【答案】【D】 d detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

【解析】根据题干为细节，考察的是实验结论，The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that 根据 1980s 和 Harford 快速找到定位第四段第二句，那么结论应该在后面，也就是第五段。第五段开头第一句 while 为让步，看主句部分 they were wrong, 冒号后面解释说，the detailed daily plans demotivated students 对应 D 选项其中的 may not be as fruitful 对应 demotivated

38、【答案】【D】 an essential factor in accomplishing any work

【解析】这是一道细节题，根据提干中的关键词 Newport 和 idleness，回文定位到第 6 段的 Newport 第 7 段 idleness 再结合第 7 段段末代词 he，考查到代词的指代问题，根据上下文确定此处的 he 指代 Newport 确定第 7 段引号之内即为作者对于 "idleness" 的观点，由第 7 段后半句 idleness is paradoxically necessary to getting any work done 得出正确答案为 D. an essential factor in

accomplishing any work，其中 essential 是对原文 necessary 的同义替换，accomplishing any work 是 getting any work done 的同义替换。

39、【答案】【B】 can bring about greater efficiency 【解析】这是一道人物观点题，根据提干中的关键词，Pillay 回文定位到第 8 段，再进一步

匹配题干中的剩余信息 our brains" shift between being focused and unfocused 定位至第 8 段段末处，our brains switch between being focused and unfocused 其中 shift 是 switch 的同义替换，由后半句 they tend to be more efficient 得出正确答案为 B. can bring about greater efficiency，是对

原文 tend to be more efficient 的同义替换

40、【答案】【B】 approaches to getting more done in less time 【解析】根据题干的特征，这是一道主旨题。文章开篇提出主题，关于“the ability to focus without distraction”，第二段开头说“a number of approaches”，提出方法，第四段开头 another a approach 所以这篇文章重点还是在说方法所以 B 选项 approaches to getting more done in less time 为正确答案，more done in less time 对应 focus without distraction.

Part B

41、【答案】【A】 (just say it)

【解析】从下方段落中看到 truly believe that once you get that first word out everything else will just flow. so keep it simple: hi, "hey" or hello"-do the best you can to gather all of the enthusiasm and energy you can, put on a big smile and say"Hi".中我们不难发现复的内容 say“hi”，也相当于 get that first word out，共同表达的内容就是开口说，故 A (Just say it 开口说) 与之完美对应

42、【答案】【G】 (Ask for an opinion)

【解析】从下方段落中出现 So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.中我们不难发现重复的内容 ask 根据复现词我们不难找到 G (Ask for an opinion 询问看法)，与后的“how much people are willing to share” (人们非常愿意分享) 完美对应。

43、【答案】【E】 (Find the " me too"s)

【解析】从下方对应段落 When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point.中我们找到关键词 have in common 有共同点。这与 E (Find the “ me too"s 寻找共同点完美对应。

44、【答案】【B】 (Be present)

【解析】从下方对应段落 So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly.因此当有人跟你跟你聊天时，要全身心的投入到谈话中，以及后面复现词 eye contact 进行眼神交流，我们找到 B (Be present, 在现场，投入当前事件中) 能够与之对应。

45、【答案】【D】 (Name, places, things)

【解析】从下方对应段落. but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their name.is not that awkward!...但是之后你可能再次见到时忘记了他们的名字。这不是很尴尬吗?通过反义疑问我们得知：应该要记得名字而且随后 So, remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with perhaps the places they have been to the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate 因此，请记得你遇到且与之聊过天的这些人的一些小细节，比如他们去过的地方，他们想要去的地方，他们喜欢的以及讨厌的事物等等。从这些内容中我们不难找到与之对应的小标题 D (Name, places, things)

Section III translation

【全文翻译】

一名五年级的学生的家庭作业要求他从一系列的的职业中选出他未来的职业道路，他选择了“宇航员”，但很快又将“科学家”加入名单，也选了这一职业，这个男孩确信如果他读的书足够多，他就能想探索多少条职业道路，就探索多少条。因此他读书——从百科全书读到科幻小说。他如此狂热地阅读以致于他的父母不得不制定一条吃饭时“不能读书”的规矩，这个男孩就是比尔盖茨，他从未停止过阅读——即便是在他成为全球最成功人士之后也是如此，今天，比尔盖茨的读物已经不再是科幻小说和参考书目了：最近，他表示自己每年至少阅读 50 本非虚构读物，盖茨选择读非虚构类图书，因为这些书解释了世界是如何运作的。“每本书都开辟了探索新知识的道路。”比尔盖茨说。

【主句解析】

句①: A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations.

【题目考点】不定式作后置定语

【参考译文】一名五年级的学生的家庭作业要求他从一系列的的职业中选出他未来的职业道路。

句②: he ticks “astronaut” but quickly adds “scientist” to the list and selects it as well.

【题目考点】并列句

【参考译文】他选择了“宇航员”，但很快又将“科学家”加入名单。

句③: the boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes

【题目考点】宾语从句;条件状语从句;比较结构

【参考译文】这个男孩确信如果他读的书足够多，他就能想探索多少条职业路，就探索多少条

句④: and so he reads everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels.

【题目考点】介宾短语作后置定语

【参考译文】因此他读书——从百科全书读到科幻小说

句⑤: he reads so fervently that his parents have to institute a no reading policy at the dinner table

【题目考点】结果状语从句

【参考译文】他如此狂热地阅读以至于他的父母不得不制定一条吃饭时“不能读书”的规矩

句⑥: that boy was bill gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet—not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet.

【题目考点】并列句

【句子结构】并列句主干分别为: that boy was bill gates, and he hasn't stopped reading

【重点词汇】planet 星球

【参考译文】这个男孩就是比尔盖茨他从未停止过阅读 即便在他成为全球最成功人士之后也是如此

句⑦: nowadays, his reading material has changed from sci-fi and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year

【题目考点】并列结构; 宾语从句

【句子结构】主干分别为: ...material has changed from...; he revealed...; he reads...50... books...

【重点词汇】sci-fi 科幻小说 reveal 揭示 nonfiction 非虚构

【参考译文】今天, 比尔盖茨的读物已经不再是科幻小说和参考书了: 最近, 他表示自己每年至读 50 本非小说读物

句⑧: gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works.

【题目考点】原因状语从句; 宾语从句

【参考译文】盖茨选择读非虚构类书, 因为这些书解释了世界是如何运作的。

句⑨: each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore, gates says.

【题目考点】宾语从句

【参考译文】“每本书都开辟了探索新知识的道路。” 比尔盖茨说,

Section iv writing

51. 【参考范文】

Dear professor Smith,

How have you been recently? I am exceedingly sorry to tell you that although I have promised to visit you this Friday, I have to cancel my travel plan because of the following reason.

Two days ago, I suddenly accepted the notice that there would be an academic meeting this Friday night in our department and everyone was asked to attend. I know that my changing plan has definitely caused some inconvenience to you. I am so sorry for my failing to keep the promise of visiting you. Therefore, in order to make up this situation, I wonder if you could give me another chance and spare some time to meet me next Monday.

I am so sorry for any inconvenience caused by me. Hope you can accept my apology and arrange a new time for me to visit you. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely

Li Ming

52. 【参考范文】

英语二大作文

Emerging from the clearly depicted pie chart is the distribution of focusing factors of citizens in a city when choosing a restaurant in 2017, consisting of 4 parts, which are features, service

environment, price and other factors. among them, the proportion of service, environment, price and other factors is 26.8% 23.8%, 8.4% and 4.7% respectively by contrast, the factor of focusing on features of the restaurant is in the lead, accounting for 36.3%.

What has triggered this phenomenon? To begin with, with the fast development of national economy and personal wealth, people in China have stepped into an era of enjoying life, transforming traditional pattern of living there fore, such a great proportion of citizens are more likely to focus on the features of a restaurant, instead of only concentrating on the price. moreover, in a society where living standard is highly advocated, citizens in mounting numbers in China, shrugging off their former habit of focusing on lower price, gradually find the service and environment of a restaurant is an essential factor. according to a survey conducted by China research Center, up to 87chinese people prefer to choose a comfortable and fashionable restaurant when they go out for eating.

Taking into account what has been argued so far, I am inclined to think about the current situation is normal. In view of the analysis above, it can be predicted that the trend will continue in the future. Accordingly, it is of no necessity for the public to regard it with much consideration.