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2024届管理类专业学位全国联考 英语（二）



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考生须知

1. 考生答题前严格遵守各项考场规则，得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
2. 答题前，考生应将答题卡上的“考生姓名”、“报考单位”、“考生编号”等信息填写清楚，并与准考证上的一致。
3. 本试题含有综合填空、阅读理解、英译汉、写作四个部分，综合填空、阅读理解的答案必须用2B铅笔涂在答题卡1上，如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净，用其它笔填涂的或做在试卷上的答案无效。英译汉、写作部分必须用蓝（黑）钢笔或圆珠笔在答题卡2上答题，注意字迹清楚。凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
4. 答题卡严禁折叠，考试结束后，按监考人员指令交卷。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。
5. 本试卷满分100分，考试时间为180分钟。

Live

现场面授

—— 为什么选择华杰现场面授 ——

<p>1 王牌名师 亲临现场，学 习效果学习氛 围双保障。</p>		<p>3 学习小组 等高效互帮互 助备考组织，学 习动力与能量 更足。</p>
	<p>2 随堂练习 、随堂答疑、讲 练测评四位一 体，效率更高。</p>	

—— 更重要的是 ——

 <p>专题答疑</p>	<p>5 与国内真正 顶级名师现场交 流互动，高手指 路，少走弯路，事 半功倍。</p>	 <p>院校宣讲</p>
<p>4 全程跟着 华杰系统、华 杰老师进度， 备考更轻松。</p>		<p>6 各商学院负 责人亲临现场 互动交流，获取 信息更权威更 及时。</p>

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扫我，查看本考试答案，解析（自己先做完）。

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Your social life is defined as the activities you do with other people, for pleasure, when you are not working. It is important to have a social life, but what is right for one person won't be right for another. Some of us feel energised by spending lots of time with others, __1__ some of us may feel drained, even if it's doing something we enjoy.

This is why finding a __2__ in your social life is key. Spending too much time on your own, not __3__ others, can make you feel lonely and __4__. Loneliness is known to impact on your mental health and __5__ a low mood. Anyone can feel lonely at any time. This might be especially true if, __6__ you are working from home and you are __7__ on the social conversations that happen in the office. Other life changes also __8__ periods of loneliness too, such as retirement, changing a job or becoming a parent.

It's important to recognize feelings or loneliness. There are ways to __9__ a social life. But it can feel overwhelming __10__. You can then find groups and activities related to those where you will be able to meet __11__ people. There are groups aimed at new parents, at those who want to __12__ a new sport for the first time or networking events for those in the same profession to meet up and __13__ ideas.

On the other hand, it is __14__ possible to have too much of a social life. If you feel like you're always doing something and there is never any __15__ in your calendar for downtime, you could suffer social burnout or social __16__. We all have our own social limit and it's important to recognize when you're feeling like it's all too much. Low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping could all be __17__ of poor social health. Make sure you __18__ some time in your diary when you're __19__ for socialising and use this time to relax, __20__ and recover.

1. A. because B. unless C. whereas D. until

正确答案【C】

2. A. contrast B. balance C. link D. gap

正确答案【B】

3. A. seeing B. pleasing C. judging D. teaching

正确答案【A】

4. A. misguided B. surprised C. spoiled D. disconnected

正确答案【D】

5. A. contribute to B. rely on C. interfere with D. go against

正确答案【A】

6. A. in fact B. of course C. for example D. on average

正确答案【C】

7. A. cutting back B. missing out C. breaking in D. looking down

正确答案【B】

8. A. shorten B. trigger C. follow D. interrupt

正确答案【B】

9. A. assess B. interpret C. provide D. regain

正确答案【D】

10. A. at first B. in turn C. on time D. by chance

正确答案【A】

11. A. far-sighted B. strong-willed C. kind-hearted D. like-minded

正确答案【D】

12. A. try B. promote C. watch D. describe

正确答案【A】

13. A. test B. share C. accept D. revise

正确答案【B】

14. A. already B. thus C. also D. only

正确答案【C】

15. A. visit B. order C. space D. boundary

正确答案【C】

16. A. fatigue B. criticism C. injustice D. dilemma

正确答案【A】

17. A. sources B. standards C. signs D. scores

正确答案【C】

18. A. take over B. wipe off C. add up D. mark out

正确答案【D】

19. A. ungrateful B. unavailable C. responsible D. regretful

正确答案【B】

20. A. react B. repeat C. return D. rest

正确答案【D】

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

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

Text 1

Anger over AI's role in exacerbating inequality could endanger the technology's future. In her new book *Cogs and Monsters: What Economics Is, and What It Should Be*, Diane Coyle, an economist at Cambridge University, argues that the digital economy requires new ways of thinking about progress. "Whatever we mean by the economy growing, by things getting better, the gains will have to be more evenly shared than in the recent past," she writes. "An economy of tech millionaires or billionaires and gig workers, with middle-income jobs undercut by automation, will not be politically sustainable."

Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health care and construction, says Coyle. But people can't be expected to embrace the changes if they're not seeing the benefits—if they're just seeing good jobs being destroyed. In a recent interview with MIT Technology Review, Coyle said she fears that tech's inequality problem could be a roadblock to deploying AI. "We're talking about disruption," she says. "These are transformative technologies that change the ways we spend our time every day, that change business models that succeed." To make such "tremendous changes," she adds, you need social buy-in.

Instead, says Coyle, resentment is simmering among many as the benefits are perceived to go to elites in a handful of prosperous cities.

In the US, for instance, during much of the 20th century the various regions of the country were—in the language of economists—"converging," and financial disparities decreased. Then, in the 1980s, came the onslaught of digital technologies, and the trend reversed itself. Automation

wiped out many manufacturing and retail jobs. New, well-paying tech jobs were clustered in a few cities.

According to the Brookings Institution, a short list of eight American cities that included San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and Seattle had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019. New AI technologies are particularly concentrated: Brookings's Mark Muro and Sifan Liu estimate that just 15 cities account for two-thirds of the AI assets and capabilities in the United States (San Francisco and San Jose alone account for about one-quarter).

The dominance of a few cities in the invention and commercialization of AI means that geographical disparities in wealth will continue to soar. Not only will this foster political and social unrest, but it could, as Coyle suggests, hold back the sorts of AI technologies needed for regional economies to grow.

Part of the solution could lie in somehow loosening the stranglehold that Big Tech has on defining the AI agenda. That will likely take increased federal funding for research independent of the tech giants. Muro and others have suggested hefty federal funding to help create US regional innovation centers, for example.

A more immediate response is to broaden our digital imaginations to conceive of AI technologies that don't simply replace jobs but expand opportunities in the sectors that different parts of the country care most about, like health care, education, and manufacturing.

21. Coyle argues that economic growth should _____.

- A. give rise to innovations
- B. diversify career choices
- C. benefit people equally
- D. be promoted forcedly

正确答案【C】

22. In Paragraph 2, digital technologies should be used to _____.

- A. bring about instant prosperity
- B. reduce people's workload
- C. raise overall work efficiency
- D. enhance cross-sector cooperation

正确答案【C】

23. What does Coyle fear about transformative technologies?

- A. They may affect work-life balance.
- B. They may be impractical to deploy.
- C. They may incur huge expenditure.
- D. They may be unwelcome to public.

正确答案【D】

24. Several cities are mentioned to show _____.

- A. the uneven distribution of AI technology in US
- B. the disappointing prospect of jobs in US
- C. the fast progress of US regional economics
- D. the increasing significance of US AI assets

正确答案【A】

25. With regard to concern, the author suggests _____.

- A. raising funds to start new AI projects
- B. encourage collaboration in AI research
- C. guarding against side effects of AI
- D. redefine the role of AI

正确答案【D】

Text 2

The UK is facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood, a trade body has warned.

Confor chiefs believe urgent action is needed to reduce the country's reliance on timber imports and provide a stable supply of wood for future generations.

Currently only 20 per cent of the UK's wood requirement is homegrown while it remains the second-largest net importer of timber in the world, bringing in around £7.5 billion annually.

Coming at a time of fresh incentives from the UK government for landowners to grow more trees, the trade body says these don't go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies.

“Not only are we facing a carbon crisis now, but we will also be facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood,” said Stuart Goodall, chief executive of Confor. “For decades we have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply, leaving us exposed to fluctuating prices and fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises and our own supplies fall.”

The UK has ideal conditions for growing wood to build low-carbon homes and is a global leader in certifying that its forests are sustainably managed, Confor say. While around three quarters of Scottish homes are built from Scottish timber, the use of home-grown wood in England is only around 25 per cent.

The causes of the UK's current position are complex and range from outdated perceptions of productive forestry to the decimation of trees from grey squirrels. It also encompasses significant hesitation on behalf of farmers and other landowners to invest in longer term planting projects.

While productive tree planting can deliver real financial benefits to rural economies and contribute to the UK's net zero strategy, the focus of government support continues to be on food production and the rewilding and planting of native woodland solely for biodiversity.

The recently launched Woodland Creation Offer, which pledges farmers and landowners £10,000 for each hectare planted, failed to mention timber production, albeit the Forestry Commission's Richard Stanford has since spoken of the importance of it.

Stuart added: “While food production and biodiversity health are clearly of critical importance, we need our land to also provide secure supplies of wood for construction, manufacturing and to contribute to net zero.”

While the UK government has stated its ambition for more tree planting, there has been little action on the ground. Confor is now calling for much greater impetus behind those aspirations to ensure we have enough wood to meet increasing demand.”

26. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that UK need to _____.

- A. increase domestic wood supply
- B. reduce demand for timber
- C. lower wood production costs
- D. lift control on timber imports

正确答案【A】

27. According to Confor, UK government fresh incentives _____.

- A. can hardly address construction crisis
- B. are believed to come at wrong time
- C. seem to be misleading
- D. too costly to put into practice

正确答案【A】

28. The UK exposure to fluctuating wood prices is the result of _____.

- A. government's inaction on timber import
- B. inadequate investment for wood
- C. competition among traders at home
- D. wood producers' motive to maximize profits

正确答案【B】

29. Which of following causes the shortage of wood supply?

- A. Excessive timber consumption in construction.
- B. Unfavorable conditions in UK.
- C. Outdated technology for wood production.
- D. Farmers' unwillingness to plan trees.

正确答案【D】

30. What does Goodall think US government should do?

- A. Subsidize the building.
- B. Pay attention to rural economy.
- C. Provide support for tree planting.
- D. Give priority to pursue net-zero strategy.

正确答案【C】

Text 3

One big challenge in keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road is convincing them that it is time to turn over the key. It is a complete life-changer when someone stops—or is forced to stop—driving, said former risk manager Anne M. Menke.

The American Medical Association advises physicians that in situation where clear evidence of substantial driving impairment implies a strong threat to patient and public safety, and where the physician's advice to discontinue driving privileges is ignored, it is desirable and ethical to notify the Department of Motor Vehicles, Menke wrote. "Some states require physicians to report, others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report breach of confidentiality. There could be liability and penalties if a physician does not act in accordance with state laws on reporting and confidentiality" she counseled.

Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials, automotive engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan. "There's not a National Institute of Older Driver Studies," she said. "We need better evidence on what makes drivers unsafe" and what can help, said Dugan.

One thing that does seem to work is requiring drivers to report in person for license renewal. Mandatory in-person renewal was associated with a 31 percent reduction in fatal crashes involving drivers 85 or older, according to one study. Passing vision tests also produced a similar decline in fatal crashes for those drivers, although there appeared to be no benefit from combining the two.

Many old drivers don't see eye doctors or can't afford to. Primary care providers have their hands full and may not be able to follow through with patients who have trouble driving because they can't turn their heads or remember where they are going—or have gotten shorter and haven't changed their seat settings sufficiently to reach car pedals easily,

As long as there are other cars on the roads, self-driving cars won't solve the problems of crashes, said Dugan. Avoiding dangers posed by all those human drivers would require to many algorithms, she said. But we need to do more to improve safety, said Dugan. "If we're going to have 100-year lives, we need cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably."

31. According to Paragraph 1, keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road _____.

- A. is a new safety measure
- B. has become a disputed issue
- C. can be a tough task to complete
- D. will be beneficial to their health

正确答案【C】

32. The American medical associations advice _____.

- A. has won support from drivers
- B. is generally considered unrealistic
- C. is wide dismissed as unnecessary
- D. has met with different responses

正确答案【D】

33. According to Dugan, efforts to keep older drivers safe _____.

- A. have brought about big changes
- B. need to be well coordinated
- C. have gained public concern
- D. call for relevant legal support

正确答案【B】

34. Some older drivers have trouble driving because they tend to _____.

- A. stick with bad driving habits
- B. have a weakened memory
- C. suffer from chronic pains
- D. neglect car maintenance

正确答案【B】

35. Dugan thinks that the solution to the problems of crashes may lie in _____.

- A. upgrading self-driving vehicle
- B. developing senior-friendly cars
- C. renovating transport facilities
- D. adjusting the age limit for drivers

正确答案【B】

Text 4

If you look at the apps on your phone, chances are you have at least one related to your health—and probably several. Whether it is a mental health app, a fitness tracker, a connected health device or something else, many of us are taking advantage of this technology to keep better track of our health in some shape or form. Recent research from the Organization for the Review of Care and Health Applications found that 350,000 health apps were available on the market, 90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone.

While these apps have a great deal to offer, it is not always clear how the personal information we input is collected, safeguarded and shared online. Existing health privacy law, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, is primarily focused on the way hospitals, doctors' offices, clinics and insurance companies store health records online. The health information these apps and health data tracking wearables are collecting typically does not receive the same legal protections.

Without additional protections in place, companies may share (and potentially monetize) personal health information in a way consumers may not have authorized or anticipated. In 2021, Flo Health faced a Federal Trade Commission (FTC) investigation. The FTC alleged in a complaint that “despite express privacy claims, the company took control of users' sensitivity fertility data and shared it with third parties.” Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a Consent Order requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before sharing their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.

Section 5 of the FTC Act empowers the FTC to initiate enforcement action against unfair or deceptive acts, meaning the FTC can only act after the fact if a company's privacy practices are misleading or cause unjustified consumer harm. While the FTC is doing what it can to ensure apps are keeping their promises to consumers around the handling of their sensitive health information, the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is.

As to the prospects for federal legislation, commentators suggest that comprehensive federal privacy legislation seems unlikely in the short term. States have begun implementing their own solutions to shore up protections for consumer-generated health data. California has been at the forefront of state privacy efforts with the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018. Virginia, Colorado and Utah have also recently passed state consumer data privacy legislation.

36. The research findings are cited in Paragraph 1 to show _____.

- A. the prevalence of health apps
- B. the public concern over health
- C. the popularity of smartphones
- D. the advancement of technology

正确答案【A】

37. What does the author imply about existing health privacy law?

- A. Its coverage needs to be extended.
- B. Its enforcement needs strengthening.
- C. It has discouraged medical misconduct.
- D. It has disappointed insurance companies.

正确答案【A】

38. Before sharing its users' health information, Flo Health is required to _____.

- A. seek the approval of the FTC
- B. find qualified third parties
- C. remove irrelevant personal data
- D. obtain their explicit permission

正确答案【D】

39. What challenges is the FTC currently faced with?

- A. The complexity of health information.
- B. The rapid increase in new health apps
- C. The subtle deceptiveness of health apps.
- D. The difficulty in assessing consumer harm.

正确答案【B】

40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that health data protection _____.

- A. has been embraced by health app developers
- B. has been a focus of federal policy-making
- C. has encountered opposition in California
- D. has gained legislative support in some states

正确答案【D】

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

High school students eager to stand out in the college application process often participate in a litany of extracurricular activities hoping to bolster their chances of admission a selective undergraduate institution.

However, college admissions experts say that the quality of a college hopeful's extracurricular activities matter more than the number of activities he or she participates in.

Sue Rexford, the director of college guidance at the Charles. E. Smith Jewish Day School, says it is not necessary for a student, filling out the Common Application to list to activities in the application.

“No college will expect that a student has a huge laundry list of extracurricular that they have been passionately involved in each for an tended period of time,” Rexford wrote in an email.

Experts say it is toughen to distinguish oneself in a school-affiliated extracurricular activity that is common among high school students than it is to stand out while doing an uncommon activity.

“The competition to stand out and make an impact is going to be much stiffer, and so if they're going to do a popular activity, I'd say, be the best at it,” says Sara Harherson, a college admission consultant.

High school students who have an impressive personal project they are working on independently often impress colleges, experts say.

“For example, a student with an interest in entrepreneurship could demonstrate skills and potential by starting a profitable small business,” Olivia Valdes, the founder or Zen Admissions consulting firm, wrote in an email.

Joseph Adegboyega Edun, a Maryland High school guidance counselor, says unconventional, extracurricular activities can help students, impress college admissions offices, assuming they demonstrated serious commitment. “Again, since one of the big question high school seniors muse consider is ‘What makes you unique?’ having an uncommon, extracurricular activity, a conventional one is an advantage,” he wrote in an email.

Experts say demonstrating talent in at least one extracurricular activity can help in the college admissions process, especially at top-tier undergraduate institutions.

“Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions, where having top grades and test scores is not enough,” Katie Kelley admissions counselor at Ivy Wise admissions consultancy, wrote in an email. “Students need to have that quality or hook that will appeal to admissions officers and allow them to visualize how the student might come and enrich their campus community.”

Extracurricular activities related to the college major declared on a college application are beneficial experts suggest. “If you already know your major, having an extracurricular that fits into that major can be a big plus,” says Mayghin Levine, the manager of educational opportunities with The Cabbage Patch Settlement House, a Louisville, Kentucky, nonprofit community center.

High school students who have had a strong positive influence on their community through an extracurricular activity may impress a college and win a scholarship, says Erica Gwyn, a former math and science magnet program assistant at a public high school who is now executive director of the Kaleidoscope Careers Academy in Atlanta, a nonprofit organization.

	[A] Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions.
41. Sue Rexford	[B] Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.
42. Sara Harberson	[C] Undertaking too many extracurricular activities will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges.
43. Katie Kelley	[D] Students who exhibits activity in doing business can impress colleges.
44. Mayghin Levine	[E] High school students participating in a popular activity should excel in it.
45. Erica Gwyn	[F] Engaging in uncommon activities can demonstrate students' determination and dedication.
	[G] It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college.

41. Sue Rexford

正确答案【C】

42. Sara Harberson

正确答案【E】

43. Katie Kelley

正确答案【A】

44. Mayghin Levine

正确答案【G】

45. Erica Gwyn

正确答案【B】

Section III Translation

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

With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air, stalls bursting with colorful vegetables and tempting cheeses, and the buzz of friendly chats, farmers' markets are a feast for the senses. They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food, support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce—all at the same time.

Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events, most often with outdoor stalls, which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers. The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season, depending on the area's agricultural calendar, and you're likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year. By cutting out the middleman, the farmers secure more profit for their produce. Shoppers also benefit from seeing exactly where -and to who- their money is going.

参考翻译:

空气中飘散着咖啡和新鲜面包的香气, 摊位上摆满了各色蔬菜和诱人奶酪, 伴随着人们欢快交谈的喧嚣声, 农贸市场俨然给人们带来了一场感官盛宴。它们不仅使你有机会直接与种植农户们面对面进行交谈, 促进当地经济发展, 还能让你挑选到新鲜的时令农产品。

通常情况下, 农贸市场在每周或每月都会形成周期性集市, 集市上设置户外摊位, 可以让农户或农业生产者能够直接向顾客出售他们的农产品。另一方面, 根据当地的农历节令, 市场规模或交易频率可能会因季节而异。你可能会在一年当中的不同阶段发现五花八门的农产品上市。由于减少了中间商赚差价, 农户们可以通过他们的农产品赚取更多的钱。购买者们也可以确切地了解到他们的钱流向何方, 进了谁的腰包。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions: Suppose you and your friend Jack will do a survey on the protection of old houses in an ancient town. You should

1) put forward a plan, and

2) ask for his opinion.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

Part B

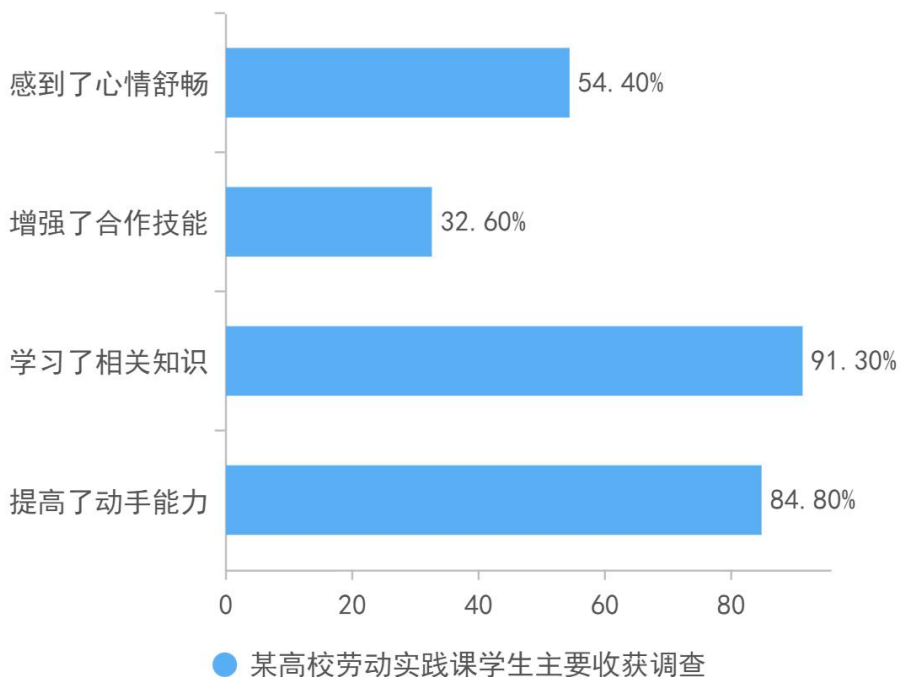
48. Directions: Write an essay based on the chart below. In your essay, you should

1) describe and interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

(15 points)

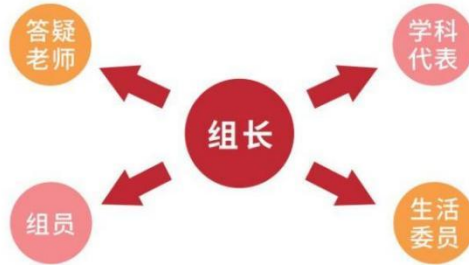


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高效学习，快加入华杰的学习小组吧！
1+1>2，这是团队合作的协同效应！

每个人都有这样那样的长处与不足，何不组成团队一起取长补短，共同进步？你是文科，我是理科；你英语牛，我数学还可以；何不一起切磋，将不会的难的，全部搞通搞透！

打卡相互监督学习、相互鼓励、笔记资料共享、面试团队模拟、恳谈答疑交流、一起腐败欢乐.....

漫漫备考路，我们需要共同激励，共同加油！学习小组，将成为我们真正的朋友圈、学习圈、生活圈！



华杰教学服务积分统计一览表 (10.21-10.27) 统计第二十九周 (福州)											
小组	学习打卡总人数	每日打卡	考勤打卡	出勤打卡	积分	最高积分	打卡冠军	打卡亚军	打卡季军	打卡第四名	打卡第五名
二组 (兼职班12人)	18	102	14	106	237	28	刘*霖 (31分)	李*博 (31分)	王*博 (30分)	王*博 (30分)	王*博 (30分)
三组 (博课班15人)	43	133	22	367	510	37	李*博 (53分)	李*博 (53分)	李*博 (53分)	李*博 (53分)	
四组 (博课班15人)	18	106	11	117	249	34	王*博 (34分)	王*博 (34分)	王*博 (34分)	王*博 (34分)	
五组 (兼职班12人)	8	15	26	47	88	7	王*博 (7分)	王*博 (7分)	王*博 (7分)	王*博 (7分)	
六组 (兼职班12人)	13	123	20	123	266	32	李*博 (32分)	李*博 (32分)	李*博 (32分)	李*博 (32分)	
七组 (兼职班12人)	9	165	49	214	472	36	王*博 (36分)	王*博 (36分)	王*博 (36分)	王*博 (36分)	
八组 (兼职班12人)	25	242	37	311	613	31	王*博 (31分)	王*博 (31分)	王*博 (31分)	王*博 (31分)	

