清华大学原英语命题组组长：疯狂冲刺狂练
最后浓缩押题 1 套题（一）

提醒特别注意：此部分题目由原教育部考试中心三位命题组组长或成员、北京地区英语阅卷组成员在 2005 年 11 月 15 日试题正式确定以后精心编制而成的，内含重要的命题信息和浓缩信息，具有极强的浓缩性、针对性、强化性、典型性、精华性、综合性。在前三年的考研中，本书中有 10 篇文章相似或命中考题中的多项选择题和非客观题（英译汉和作文），其中完型填空题 2 篇，阅读 A 部分 4 篇，英译汉 2 篇，作文 2 篇，在考生冲刺复习中产生强烈反响。此资料原为北京考研班内部资料，仅供内部交流。带★的题目为重点预测题。特别推荐《北京六大考研班英语新题型冲刺押题 12 套卷》、《考研英语最后冲刺押题浓缩 8 套卷》、《英语最后冲刺押题浓缩 6／5／3／1 套卷》!

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 ANSWER SHEET 1. **(10 points)**

About 40 percent of Americans think of themselves as shy, while only 20 percent say they have never suffered from shyness at some point in their lives. Shyness occurs when a person's apprehensions are so great that they __1__ his making an expected or desired social response. __2__ of shyness can be as minor as __3__ to make eye contact when speaking to someone, __4__ as major as avoiding conversations whenever possible.

"Shy people tend to be too __5__ with themselves," said Jonathan Cheek, a psychologist, who is one of those at the forefront of current research on the topic. "__6__, for a smooth conversation, you need to pay attention to the other person's cues __7__ he is saying and doing. But the shy person is full of __8__ about how he seems to the other person, and so he often __9__ cues he should pick up. The result is an awkward lag in the conversation. Shy people need to stop focusing on __10__ and switch their attention to the other person."

__11__, shy people by and large have __12__ social abilities than they think they do. __13__ Dr. Cheek videotaped shy people talking to __14__, and then had raters (评估者)evaluate how socially skilled the people were, he found that, in the __15__ of other people, the shy group had few __16__ problems. But when he asked the shy people themselves __17__ they had done, they were unanimous in saying that they had been social flops(失败).

"shy people are their own __18__ critics," Dr. Cheek said. __19__, he added ,shy people feel they are being judged more __20__ than they actually are, and overestimate how obvious their social anxiety is to others.

（words 300）

1. A. prevent　　B. inhibit　　C. keep　　D. motivate
2. A. Symptoms　　B. Signals　　C. Highlights　　D. Incidences

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

3. A. succeeding	B. failing	C. acting	D. responding
4. A. but	B. not	C. or	D. nor
5. A. preoccupied	B. absorbed	C. engaged	D. indulged
6. A. However	B. Then	C. For example	D. Instead
7. A. that	B. which	C. what	D. how
8. A. worries	B. feelings	C. emotions	D. indifferences
9. A follows	B. picks up	C. misses	D. catches
10. A. the conversation	B. shyness	C. others	D. themselves
11. A. Therefore	B.Nevertheless	C. On the contrary	D. Similarly
12. A. worse	B. as good	C. better	D. best
13. A. When	B. Since	C. While	D. As
14. A. themselves	B. friends	C. strangers	D. others
15. A. name	B. terms	C. case	D. eyes
16. A. oblivious	B. obvious	C. oblique	D. obscure
17. A. what	B. whatever	C. how	D. however
18. A. best	B. justice	C. fair	D. worst
19. A. In particular	B. In contrast	C. In general	D. In comparison
20. A. positively	B. negatively	C. subjectively	D. objectively

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 ANSWER SHEET 1. **(40 points)**

Text 1

Over the last decade, demand for the most common cosmetic surgery procedures, like breast enlargement and nose jobs, has increased by more than 400 percent. According to Dr. Dai Davies, of the Plastic Surgery Partnership in Hammersmith, the majority of cosmetic surgery patients are not chasing physical perfection. Rather, they are driven to fantastic lengths to improve their appearance by a desire to look normal. “What we all long for is to look normal, and being normal is what is prescribed by the advertising media and other external pressures. They give us perception of what is physically acceptable and we feel we must look like that.”

In America, the debate is no longer about whether surgery is normal; rather, it centers on what age people should be before going under the knife. New York surgeon Dr. Gerard Imberre commends “maintenance” work for people in their thirties. “The idea that waiting until one needs a heroic transformation is silly,” he says. “By then, you ‘ve wasted 20 great years of your life and allowed things to get out of hand.” Dr . Imberre draws the line at operating on people who are under 18, however, “It seems that someone we don’t consider old enough to order a drink shouldn’t be considering plastic surgery.”

In the UK cosmetic surgery has long been seen as the exclusive domain of the very rich and

famous. But the proportional cost of treatment has fallen substantially, bringing all but the most advanced laser technology within the reach of most people. Dr. Davie, who claims to "cater for the average person", agrees. He says: "I treat a few of the rich and famous and an awful lot of secretaries. Of course, £3, 000 for an operation is a lot of money. But it is also an investment for life which costs about half the price of a good family holiday."

Dr. Davies suspects that the increasing sophistication of the fat injecting and removal techniques that allow patients to be treated with a local anesthetic in an afternoon has also helped promote the popularity of cosmetic surgery. Yet, as one woman who recently paid £ 2,500 for an operation to remove cellulite from her thighs admitted, the slope to becoming a cosmetic surgery veteran is a deceptively gentle one. "I had my legs done because they'd been bugging me for years. But going into the clinic stimulated my appetite. Now I don't think there's any operation that I would rule out having if I could afford it."

（words 419）

21. According to the text, the reason for cosmetic surgery is_____.

A. being physically healthy　　B. looking usual

C. investing for life　　D. improving appearance

22. In the US, people argue about _____.

A. whether people under 18 need cosmetic surgery

B. under what circumstance people should have cosmetic surgery

C. at what age people should have cosmetic surgery

D. whether cosmetic surgery should cater for average people

23. According to Dr. Gerard Imberre, people should have cosmetic surgery_____.

A. as early as possible　　B. in their thirties

C. in their teens　　D. when they need

24. According to paragraph 3, what Dr. Davie said implies that_____.

A. cosmetic surgery is worth having though it is costly

B. cosmetic surgery is necessary even for the average person

C. cosmetic surgery is beyond the reach of most people

D. cosmetic surgery is extremely expensive

25. It seems that the woman mentioned in the last paragraph_____.

A. regrets having the operation　　B. hopes to have more operations

C. hesitates in choosing an operation　　D. loves her new image

Text 2

Now that many media chieftains have fallen into disrepute and have left, those who are still in positions feel the need to take the problem seriously.

"CEOs were overturned as were some stocks." That is how AOL Time Warner entertainment group Chairman Jeff Bewkes summed it up. The era of the "imperial" (one-man rule) CEO has come to an end, MTV Networks Chairman Tom Freston added.

The two executives agreed that the industry's complex and often ill-fated mega mergers had proven that bigger is not necessarily better, no matter how big the reputations of the personalities behind them.

The continuing flameout of media executives who a few years ago were hailed as visionaries was active this month, and the industry's fears reached into the executive ranks of music, publishing and TV.

Technology visionary Steve Case left as chairman of AOL Time Warner, replaced by Chief Executive Richard Parsons. Top executives at Sony Music, MCA Records and Random House were booted. And Walter Isaacson, chairman of CNN Networks, left for a think tank.

This shows just how difficult it has become to find the right managers for the terribly altered media. "Many executives got caught up in the late 90's boom in the media industry and got ahead of themselves in strategic vision for their companies," said Mark May, of US investment firm Kaufman Bros. "It takes more than a couple of years for these companies to be ready for another visionary."

The collapse of the dotcom bubble, the ability of music fans to get songs free on the Internet, sagging bottom lines and intense competition among cable TV news networks are some developments that helped trip up media executives recently. But the urge to merge was one of their weakest points.

It is not that media companies should avoid all merges, said Larry Haverty, managing director at State Street Research, a US investment management firm. They need acquisitions for growth. But making them work is a real challenge. They need to choose what pieces fit together and how much they are worth. They need to adjust quickly when technology and consumer habit trends shift. And, more than ever, they must be careful not to promise too much.

Sony Corp. of America Chairman Howard Stringer said that a executive today is "the rarest of senior entertainment executives, equally adept at business, management strategy and value creation, as well as a consummate (完美的) and proven developer of content, talent and ideas".

（words 413）

26. Both Jeff and Tom agree that_____.

A. media chieftains are visionary and active

B. media executives have big reputations and nice personalities

C. the media industry should be cautious about merger

D. the media industry is too complicated to handle

27. The word "flameout" **(**Line 1, Paragraph 4**)** may probably mean_____.

A. extravagance B. promotion C. merger D. resignation

28. What caused the decline of media?

A. There are no visionary executives.

B. Corporate strategies are ahead of time.

C. Many executives got caught in the late 90's.

D. Many wise executives have left the media industry.

29. The biggest problem media executives are facing nowadays is_____.

A. the desire to combine B. competition among cable TV

C. the collapse of media industry　　D. the interference from Internet

30. According to the text, a good media CEO needs the following capabilities EXCEPT_____.

A. being skilled at business

B. having the ability to adjust before trends change

C. being expert in developing talent and thoughts

D. having the ability to mange and create

Text 3

The American economy, whether in government or private industry, has found retirement a convenient practice for managing the labor force. On the positive side, widespread retirement has meant an expansion of leisure and opportunities for self-fulfillment in later life. On the negative side, the practice of retirement entails large costs, both in funding required from pension systems and in the loss of the accumulated skills and talents of older people.

Critics of retirement as it exists today have pointed to the rigidity of retirement practices: for example, the fact that retirement is typically an all-or-nothing proposition. Would it not be better to have some form of flexible or phased retirement, in which employees gradually reduce their work hours or take longer vacations? Such an approach might enable older workers to adjust better to retirement, while permitting employers to make gradual changes instead of coping with the abrupt departure of an employee. Retirement could be radically redefined in the future.

Earlier criticism of retirement at a fixed age led to legal abolition of the practice, for the most part, in 1996. The Age Discrimination in Employment Act forbids older workers from being limited or treated in any way that would harm their employment possibilities. Still, most observers admit that age discrimination in the workplace remains widespread. Sometimes such discrimination against older workers is based on mistaken ideas, such as the false belief that older workers are less productive. In fact, empirical studies have not shown older workers to be less dependable in their job performance, nor are their absenteeism rates higher.

There is also much support for the idea of work life extension; that is, adaptations of retirement rules or employment practices to enable older people to become more productive. In favor of this idea is the fact that three–quarters of employed people over 65 are in white–collar occupations in service industries, which are less physically demanding than agriculture or manufacturing jobs. As a result, it is sometimes argued, older people can remain in productive jobs now longer than in the past. In addition, some analysts point to declining numbers of young people entering the workforce, thus anticipating a labor shortage later. That development, if it occurred, might stimulate a need for older worker and a reversal of the trend toward early retirement.

（words 384）

31. Opponents of the retirement policy say_____.

A. it gives more leisure to old people than they know how to use

B. it costs too much money in the form of retirement pensions

C. it is too rigid and flexibility should be integrated into it

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

D. retirement should be practiced only in the public sector

32. What happened in 1996?

A. Retirement stopped being practiced.

B. Age limitation in retirement was abolished.

C. Retired people were no longer entitled to pensions.

D. Age discrimination was legally abolished.

33. Empirical studies indicate that old people_____.

A. are less productive than younger people

B. prefer working to retiring

C. are reliable workers

D. are less dependable

34. Work life extension might be caused by_____.

A. retraining of old people in modern skills

B. the trend toward early retirement

C. the expansion of agriculture and manufacturing industry

D. the declining younger labor force

35. Why is retirement found to be a convenient practice for managing the labor force?

A. Because it is believed that to manage and older workforce is challenging.

B. Because retirement expands opportunities for self-fulfillment in later life.

C. Because older workers can adjust to retirement soon.

D. Because it is supported by both government and private industry.

Text 4

The growth of cell-phone users in the US has tapered off from the breakneck pace of 50% annually in the late 1990s to what analysts project will be a 15% to 20% rise in 2002, and no more than that in 2003. To some extent, numerous surveys have found, slower growth in demand reflects consumer disillusionment with just about every aspect of cell-phone service—its reliability, quality, and notorious customer service.

The cooling off in demand threatens to cascade through the industry: The big six US cell- phone carriers—Verizon Wireless, Cingular Wireless. AT **&**T Wireless, Sprint PCS, Voice Stream, and Nextel Communications—are engaged in a fierce price war that imperils their timetables for becoming profitable, not to mention their efforts to whittle down their mountains of debt. As the carriers have begun to cut costs wireless-equipment makers—companies such as Lucent, Nokia, and Ericsson—have been left with a market that's bound to be smaller than they had anticipated. Handset makers have been insulated so far, but they, too face a nagging uncertainty. They'll soon introduce advanced phones to the US market that will run on the new networks the carriers are staring up over the next year or two. But the question then will be: Will Americans embrace these snazzy data features – and their higher costs – with the wild enthusiasm that European and Asians have?

Long before the outcome in clear, the industry will have to adopt a new mind-set. "In the old

days, it was all about connectivity." says Andrew Cole, an analyst with wireless consultancy Adventies. Build the network, and customers will come. From now on, the stakes will be higher. The new mantra: Please customers, or you may not survive.

To work their way out of this box, the carriers are spending huge sums to address the problem. Much of Sprint PCS's $3.4 billion in capital outlays this year will be for new stations. And in fact, the new high-speed high-capacity nationwide networks due to roll out later this year should help ease the calling-capacity crunch that has caused many consumer complaints. In the meantime, some companies are using better training and organization to deep customers happy. The nation's largest rural operator, Alltel (AT), recently reorganized its call centers so that a customer's query goes to the first operator who's available anywhere in the country, instead of the first one available in the customer's home area. That should cut waiting time to one minute from three to five minutes previously.

（words 416）

36. What is the text mainly about?
    A. The bad service in the US cell-phone industry.
    B. The crisis in the US cell-phone industry.
    C. The conflicts among cell-phone companies in the US.
    D. The price of the US cell phone industry.
37. The growth of cell-phone users declines because_____.
    A. cell-phones are unreliable
    B. cell-phones usually have poor quality
    C. the customer service is bad
    D. customers are not satisfied with cell phone service
38. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that_____.
    A. the price war will reverse the present situation
    B. the wireless-equipment makers will try to improve the original networks
    C. the handset makers will produce new phones with high technology
    D. the Europeans are enthusiastic about the new advanced cell-phones
39. According to the author, the cell-phone industry must adopt a mind-set in order to_____.
    A. have better training and organization.
    B. become an indispensable part in people's life.
    C. build more advanced and efficient networks.
    D. help customers to choose proper service.
40. In order to work their way out of the box, Sprint PCS and Alltel are taking measures to_____.
    A. design new advanced cell-phones in attractive form
    B. reduce costs and improve the efficiency of networks
    C. offer the customers better services and satisfy their needs
    D. arrange the call centers to reduce the customer's waiting time

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about public relations. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41—45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. **(10 points)**

A. The main concern of public relations
B. The ways to set up a public image
C. The positive and negative influence of public relations
D. A general explanation about public relations
E. The guidelines for public relations work
F. Some help from other independent firms

When the founders of the United States wrote the Declaration of Independence, they said that a "decent respect" for the opinion of people everywhere required the American colonies to tell the world why they were freeing themselves of British rule. The American founder believed that their cause could not win unless they had the confidence of other peoples.

41.	

Public relations, too, tries to win the confidence and goodwill of people. Public relations is the activity of giving a business or other organization information about how its actions might affect public opinion—or how public opinion might affect its actions. It is also the job of the public relations officer to tell the public about a company's activities, plans, or ideas. This is necessary because people are likely to have more confidence in a company if they know something about it.

42.	

There is not just one big public whose opinion a company has to worry about if it is to survive and grow. Only a few organizations, such as a national government, are so large that all the public has some opinion about their actions. Most companies and organizations have to think about the opinion of smaller groups—their customers, for instance, or their workers or their shareholders. A company must also have the trust and goodwill of its neighbors in the place where it has factories and office. The company must be on good terms with the government, because every business can be seriously affected by government laws or regulations.

43.	

Gaining the confidence of others requires, first of all, thoughtfulness about other people's beliefs, interests, and feelings. Public relations begins by planning one's actions so as to respect the rights and beliefs of other people. Unless a public relations program takes these things into account, it can do little to help a company. Most companies, therefore, consider how any action, such as moving to a new location or buying another business, will affect public opinion. Having made a decision, the company wants everyone to understand the decision and the reasons it was made.

44.	

There are many ways to reveal a company's activities and character. A very effective one is through speeches by officials of the company before organizations such as the local chamber of commerce and various clubs. The speeches are usually reported in the newspapers and are often reprinted for distribution to government officials, educators, journalists, and others who might be interested in the company's views. Printed pamphlets and booklets, including the company magazine and the annual report of the management to the shareholders, also help inform the public about a company. Motion-picture films are often used to show people something about a company. A company may also, as a public service, undertake projects not directly connected with its business, to help make society better.

45.	

Besides using their own public relations staffs, many companies hire independent public relations firms, which work for several clients at once, specially trained outsiders often see trends or problems that people inside a company might miss because they are too close to the situation.

Anyone who plans to do public relations work should get as broad an education as possible. In addition to a college education, work in some area of the communications field—on a newspaper or with a broadcasting station—is useful for the future public relations Officer.

（words 609）

Part C

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. **(10 points)**

Exactly where we will stand in the long war against disease by the year 2050 is impossible to say. (46) But if developments in research maintain their current pace, it seems likely that a combination of improved attention to dietary and environmental factors, along with advances in gene therapy and protein targeted drugs, will have virtually eliminated most major classes of disease.

From an economic standpoint, the best news may be that these accomplishments could be accompanied by a drop in health-care costs. (47) Costs may even fall as diseases are brought under control using pinpointed, short term therapies now being developed. By 2050 there will be fewer hospitals, and surgical procedures will be largely restricted to the treatment of accidents and other forms of trauma (外伤). Spending on nonacute (慢性病的) care, both in nursing facilities and in homes, will also fall sharply as more elderly people lead healthy lives until close to death.

One result of medicine's success in controlling disease will be a dramatic increase in life expectancy. (48) The extent of that increase is a highly speculative matter, but it is worth noting that medical science has already helped to make the very old (currently defined as those over 85 years of age) the fastest growing segment of the population. Between 1960 and 1995, the U.S. population as a whole increased by about 45%, while the segment over 85 years of age grew by almost 300%.(49) There has been a similar explosion in the population of centenarians, with the result that survival to the age of 100 is no longer the newsworthy feat that it was only a few decades ago. U. S. Census

Bureau projections already forecast dramatic increase in the number of centenarians in the next 50 years: 4 million in 2050,compared with 37, 000 in 1990.

(50) Although Census Bureau calculations project an increase in average life span of only eight years 2050, some experts believe that the human life span should not begin to encounter any theoretical natural limits before 120 years. With continuing advances in molecular medicine and a growing understanding of the aging process, that limit could rise to 130 years or more.

（words 370）

Section Ⅲ Writing

Part A

51. **Directions:**

You have stayed with your friend Cathy for a whole week. Now you are going home. Write a message to her to

(1) express your gratitude

(2) show your appreciation of the good days you've had together

(3) say goodbye

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to writer the address. **(10 points)**

Part B

52. **Directions:**

Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay entitled "Graduate School Rush".

In the essay you should

1) describe the picture and interpret its meaning;

2) give your comment on the phenomenon

You should write about 200 words neatly on **ANSWER SHEET** 2. **(20 points)**



清华大学原英语命题组组长：疯狂冲刺狂练
最后浓缩押题 1 套题（一）答案解析

Section I　Use of English

1.【答案】B

【解析】inhibit 意为“阻止，抑制”，后面可直接跟名词或动名词，如：Thirst inhibits the desire to eat. 口渴妨碍食欲。而 prevent, keep 虽也意为“阻止”，但常用结构为 prevent / keep sb. form doing sth. 因此这里 inhibit 为最佳选项.

2.【答案】A

【解析】symptom 意为“症状，病症”，在文中的意思是“害羞的症状就是…”。

3.【答案】B

【解析】fail to do sth. 意为“不能做某事”，句意为：害羞的人不能在与别人交谈时与别人进行眼神交流，因此，B 项最合逻辑。

4.【答案】C

【解析】or 表示一种选择关系，根据上句…can be as minor as …,“可能微小到…”，又根据后面的…as major as …,“能大到…”，由此知应是一种选择关系，因此用 or 。

5.【答案】A

【解析】preoccupied 意为“心事重重的，关注于…的”，此句意为：害羞的人趋于对他们自己过分关注。

6.【答案】C

【解析】因为前面提出一个观点，害羞的人往往过分关注自己，这里便举例证明这个观点，因此 C 项为最佳选项。

7.【答案】C

【解析】注意前面出现的 cues, 这个词意为“（言词、行为之）暗示，提示”。因为后面一句是用来解释说明 cues 的，因此应选 What he is saying and doing (他在说什么话和做着什么动作)。

8.【答案】A

【解析】根据前面提出的观点，应知此句意为：害羞的人过分担心自己在他人眼中是什么样的，他们为自己的形象忧心忡忡。因此，选用 worries 最合文意。

9.【答案】C

【解析】正因为害羞的人过分关注他人对自己的看法，往往会错过别人的话语和小动作，根据文意，miss 最合文意。

10.【答案】D

【解析】有面提到，害羞的人是趋于关注“自己”的，因此，此处应选用 themselves。

11.【答案】B

【解析】根据后一句，害羞的人的社交能力往往比他们自己想的要强，与前文谈害羞的人的缺点相比，可知这里有一个转折语气，相当于 but。

12.【答案】C

【解析】根据文意，害羞的人有着比他们所想像的要强的社会能力。

13.【答案】A

【解析】这里需要的是一个引导时间状语从句的词，句意为：当 Cheek 博士摄下害羞的人与他人谈话的情景时。

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

14.【答案】C

【解析】根据逻辑，选择 strangers, 与陌生人谈话为最佳选项。

15.【答案】D

【解析】in the eyes of sb. 意为“在某人看来”；in the name of sb. 意为“以某人的名义”。根据上下文，选用 eyes 最合逻辑。

16.【答案】B

【解析】obvious 意为“可看出来的，显而易见的”；oblivious 意为“忘却”；obscure 意为“模糊”，oblique 意为“间接的，斜的”。

17.【答案】C

【解析】根据上下文，此句意为：研究者问了别人对害羞者行为的评价后，又问他们自己觉得自己表现怎么样。因此选用 how 最合适。

18.【答案】D

【解析】根据前文，害羞者总是觉得自己表现不好，因此选用 worst, 句意为：害羞的人是对他们自己的评论最差的人。

19.【答案】C

【解析】in general 意为“总体上来说”；in particular 意为“具体而言”；in contrast 意为“相比而言”；in comparison 意为“比较地说”。

20.【答案】B

【解析】negatively 意为“否定地，消极地”；positively 意为“肯定地”；subjectively 意为“主观地”；objectively 意为“客观地”。根据文意，害羞的人趋于对自己有否定的评价。

Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【文章大意】本文是一篇医学题材的说明文，主要介绍整容手术。文章开篇指出人们做整容手术的目的是让自己看起来正常。接下来提到专家建议人们在三十多岁时再做整容手术，不满十八岁的年轻人不要做这种手术。最后，指出整容手术费用下降和手术熟练程度的提高会让普通人也能接受整容治疗。

21.【答案】B

【解析】事实细节题。文章首段第二、三句指“据在哈默史密斯整形手术合作公司工作的戴·戴维斯医生介绍，大多数进行整形手术的人并不是追求形体完美，而是受一种希望自己看起来正常的荒谬想法驱使而极力去改善自己的外表。”由此可知，人们美容的目的是看起来正常。

22.【答案】C

【解析】事实细节题。文章第二段首句指出“在美国，人们的争论不再是做外科手术是否正常，而是集中于人们在什么年龄可以做手术。”由此可知，人们争论的焦点是做整形手术的年龄。

23.【答案】B

【解析】事实细节题。第二段第二句指出“纽约外科医生杰勒·英伯建议在三十多岁时做‘维护’工作”由此可知，Gerard Imberre 医生建议人们在三十岁的时候去做美容手术。

24.【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。本文第三段最后三句引用 Davie 医生的话，该部分谈到“我治疗过一些富人和名人，还有很多秘书。当然，3000 英镑做一次手术是一大笔钱，但这也是一种对生活的投资，花费相当于全家好好度一次假的一半费用。”显然，Davie 医生对整容手术持肯定态度，故 A 项“尽管整容手术费用较贵，但

值得做”正确。

25.【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。文章末段第二至五句指出“然而，一位最近为皮下脂肪切除手术花费 2500 英镑以减少大腿脂肪的妇女承认，一个美容手术老手是逐渐形成的。‘我做了腿部手术，因为它们已经折磨了我好几年。去诊所很合我的心意。现在我认为如果我能支付得起的话，没有什么手术是不可以做的。’”由此可知，该女士很喜欢做整形手术，如果可能的话，她希望能够做更多的手术，故 B 项正确。

Text 2

【文章大意】本文主要分析了社会上一种热点现象——传媒业高层管理者纷纷离职，并探究了其深层原因及意义。前三段首先指出传媒业经理离职及其影响，第四、五段列举了著名高层经理的离职，第六、七段指出他们离职的原因，最后两段指出现在传媒业需要什么样的经理。

26.【答案】C

【解析】推理题。文章第三段提到，Jeff 和 Tom 一致认为公司并非越大越好，这是由巨型公司合并的失败得到证明的。因此，他们的观点是 C“传媒业对并购应持谨慎态度”。A“传媒领袖是有远见且积极的”和 B“传媒经理人有着很好的声誉和人品”是对二人观点的错误表述，D 中 the media industry is too complicated 是对原文“the industry’s complex…mergers”的曲解，所以这三项都不正确。

27.【答案】D

【解析】语义题。从构词法角度看，此词为合成词：flame (火焰)+out (熄火)，即“熄火，中断”之意；另外，The continuing flameout 指的是上文传媒业高层经理持续不断的离职。因此，D resignation“离职，辞职”符合文意。A“奢侈，浪费”，B“提升，促进”，C“合并”都与文章意思不符。

28.【答案】B

【解析】细节题。文章第六段指出很多经理人都沉浸在 90 年代末传媒业的繁荣时期，因而给公司定制了超前的目标，这些公司恐怕还得过几年才能用到那样的战略目标。因此，B“公司的战略超前”符合文意。A“没有有远见的经理人”过于绝对，C 中 got caught “被捉”是对原文中“got caught up in the boom”的曲解，D“很多明智的经理人已离开了传媒业”是该行业衰落引起的后果，而非原因，所以这三项都不正确。

29.【答案】A

【解析】细节题。文章第七段指出了高层管理者陷入困境的原因：网络经济泡沫的破裂、歌迷可从网上下载歌曲、有线电视的竞争以及强烈的合并欲望；而这些原因中最薄弱的环节是“并购的欲望”，所以 A 正确。

30.【答案】A

【解析】细节题。文章第八段和第九段对如何当好传媒业高层管理者进行论述，其中涉及到在商业方面很擅长、在开发才能和思想方面很专业以及有能力去管理和创造，即题目中的 A、C、D 三项。文章第八结尾处指出要根据趋势变化做出调整，所以 B“在趋势变化之前进行调整”是不正确的。

Text 3

【文章大意】本文是一篇社会题材的议论文，主要探讨美国的退休制度。文章开篇指出美国退休制度的利与弊；接下来提到一些人对退休制度进行批判的原因——过于僵化，缺乏灵活性；第三段中，作者澄清人们对年长者工作能力存有偏见；最后指出很多人支持将退休年龄推后。

31.【答案】C

【解析】事实细节题。文章第二段前两句指出“现在有人批评退休制度，他们指责退休制度过于僵化”，例如说它是一种典型的要么全有要么什么都没有的主张。员工通过逐渐减少工作时间和延长假期，来实现灵活的、阶段性的退休方法是否会好些呢？”由此可知，退休制度的反对者认为“目前的退休制度过于僵化，应该采取灵活的退休制度”。

32.【答案】B

【解析】事实细节题。文章第三段前两句指出“早些时候对到了某一年龄就退休的批评致使法律上废除了这种做法，这主要发生在1996年。‘就业年龄歧视法案’禁止以任何方式限制或损害年长者的就业机会。”由此可知，1996年废除了在一定年龄退休的规定。

33.【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。本文第三段最后两句指出“有时，对于年长者的歧视基于错误的观念，诸如认为年长者生产力低下等。事实上，实证性研究并未表明年长者在工作表现中不可靠或缺勤率高。”从句中的mistaken ideas和false belief得出，人们普遍存在偏见。既然认为这是偏见，可推断出实证性研究的结果证明老年人是可靠的。

34.【答案】D

【解析】事实细节题。本文末段最后的两句指出“此外，一些分析家指出由于进入就业市场的年轻人数量减少，预计将会出现劳动力短缺。如果该情况出现，就会刺激对老年人的需求，也会将早退休的趋势扭转过来。”由此可知，随着年轻劳动力的减少，人们的工作年龄会延长。

35.【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。本题推断基于对全文的理解。文章开篇就指出“不论是以政府企业还是私人企业形式存在的美国经济体已经发现退休是控制劳动力的便利方法。”文章提及退休制度的优缺点，人们对退休制度的批判以及人们的错误观念等。从文章内容可以推断出无论出于对老年员工的偏见，还是出于一些错误观念，总之，人们普遍认为管理老年员工是比较困难的。由此可知人们认为退休是控制劳动力的便利方法的原因是老年员工不好管理。

Text 4

【文章大意】本文主要讨论了美国手机业出现的危机。文章第一段指出手机销售量下降及其原因，第二段指出手机业面临的威胁，第三、四段提出了解决办法。本文总体思路为：提出问题——分析问题——解决问题。

36.【答案】B

【解析】主旨题。文章第一段指出手机销售量下降；第二段首句指出，需求的降温威胁到整个行业；第三、四段谈的是解决办法。因此，整篇文章谈论的是美国手机行业中出现的危机所以B正确。A是手机行业危机的一方面，不能入选；文章谈的是美国手机行业目前的状况，并不是手机的价格问题或公司间的冲突问题，所以C、D两项也不正确。

37.【答案】D

【解析】细节题。文章第一段指出对手机需求的低增长率反映了消费者对手机几乎所有方面的服务都不满意，包括它的可依赖性、质量以及客户服务。因此，总体原因应为D“消费者对手机的服务不满意”。A“手机是不可靠的”，B“手机的质量通常都不好”和C“客户服务不好”都只是原因的某一方面。

38.【答案】D

【解析】推理题。文章第二段最后一句提到：美国人会像欧洲人和亚洲人那样对这些时髦的手机以及它们昂贵的价格抱有同样的热情吗？言外之意是欧洲人和亚洲人对时髦的手机抱有很高的热情，所以正确答案为D。价格战在本段未出现，所以A项不正确；本段指出无线设备生产商面临更小的市场，并且未提到他们会改进原网络，所以B不正确；C中的“高科技手机”与原文“使用新网络的先进手机”有出入，所以也不正确。

39.【答案】B

【解析】细节题。文章第三段指出，从现在起，赌注将变得更大了。新的祈祷将变为：取悦用户！否则就无法生存！因此，B“成为人们生活中不可缺少的一部分”是要达到的目标。A“有更好的培训和组织”和C“建立更先进、更有效率的网络”都是取悦用户的措施之一；D“帮消费者选择合适的服务”未在文中提及。

40.【答案】C

【解析】细节题。文章最后一段指出，Sprint PCS 公司即将建成的新网络将有助于缓解通话容量过小的问题。在举 Alltel 的例子之前，作者指出一些公司开始利用更好地培训和组织机构力求使消费者感到满意。因此，这两家公司都在采取措施，以便于为消费者提供更好的服务，所以 C 不正确。A“设计有着吸引人的样式的新的先进的手机”，B“减少成本并提高网络的效率”和 D“安排呼叫中心来减少顾客的等待时间”都不是这两家公司采取措施的最终目的，因而都不正确。

Part B

【文章大意】这篇文章论述的是在现代社会生活中发挥着重要作用的“公共公系”这一概念。文章包含了公共关系的基本解释，作用，开展方式等等几方面的内容，读后，让我们更加清楚地了解了它在当今社会生活中的意义与价值。

41.【答案】D

【解析】文章的第一段先给了我们一个例子，讲述美国的缔造者们在撰写《独立宣言》的时候就认识到了赢得其它国家人民的信任的重要性。那么作为现代生活中一个重要的社会活动，公关工作同样也要设法赢得人们的信任和好感，这一点在第二段第一句话就被指出了。换句话说，第二段中的第一句话点明了公关工作的核心是什么，接下来作者用不同的话语总结概括了公共关系的一个简单的解释，起到了一个下定义的作用。因此，在选项中我们应改选择答案 D 项。对我们选择有迷惑的是选项 A，因为从字面意思看，它也可以理解为公共关系的主要涉及方面。不能否认定义解释中会含有公共关系的主要涉及面，但是第二段并没有具体解释这点，而是试图揭示什么是公共关系这一概念，在接下来的段落中会有它主要涉及面的解释，因此正确选项是 D 项。

42.【答案】A

【解析】明白了上面一题的答案，这题的解答便会迎刃而解。段落的第一句话就告诉我们一个公司想要生存和发展，必须考虑的不只是一个大范围内公众的意见。这句话作为转折引出下面一些具体的方面，譬如考虑主顾、员工或持股人的意见，得到工厂和办事处所在地的左邻右舍的信任和好感，与政府友好相处等等。这些具体的方面概括起来无非就是实际的生活中，公共关系工作主要涉及的方面有哪些。或许由于组织本身的性质不同而导致涉及内容的不同，但主要的方面是一致的。选项 A 高度概括了这些具体的方面，应该是这道题的正确选项。

43.【答案】E

【解析】仔细阅读本段之后，不难发现段落的第一句应该是本段的主体句。“要使别人相信自己，首先得考虑别人的信仰、利益和感情” 这一点实际是公关工作的关键，也是一般的指导方针。下面几句话都是从不同的角度来解释这一点的重要性的，例如：“如果公关计划没有考虑到这些方面，该计划对公司几乎不会有帮助。”明确了本段的主题，再去找合适的标题就方便多了，选项 E 的意思就是说公关工作的指导方针是什么，因此是我们要选的选项。

44.【答案】B

【解析】本段的内容较长，但理解并不很难。第一句话指出一个公司向外公布活动和特色有许多办法，接下来就列举了几种最常用的，而且也是行之有效的方法，例如；演讲、发放各种印刷的小册子，制作一些电影或是一个公司也可能承担一些与其业务没有直接关系的项目，他们之间是总分的关系，第一句话总的概括，下面分别叙述。既然是总分的关系，那么标题的内容应该与第一句的内容相同。通过对照，我们能够发现，尽管两者用词有所差导，但是主要意思是相同的，而且都有 ways 这个关键词。因此，我们可以毫不犹豫的选择该题的正确答案是 B 项。

45.【答案】F

【解析】本题的选择相比而言应该不难，我们从选项中很快就能找到与原句中重复类似的地方，把握原句的大意进行概括，其实这点是在补充说明一个公司向外公布活动和特色的方法，他可以聘请独立的公共关系公司为企业进行服务，这点与选项 F 标题中的获得独立公司的帮助是吻合的。但关键在于本段最后的一句话的理解，他指出的是一个公司自己的公关部门有可能因当事者迷而忽视某些动向和问题。这点的提出是为了说明独立的公共关系公司的优势所在，而并不是想要扩大范围，来论述公共关系的积极与消极的影响。因此不能受到选项 C 的干扰，它是不正确的选项。

Part C

46.【结构分析】句子的框架是 if…, it seems likely that…。if 引导条件状语从句修饰主句 it seems likely that…。it 为形式主语，that 引导的从句为真正的主语。pace 意为“（生长、进展等的）速度”；combination with 意为“与……结合或联合”；gene therapy 意为“基因疗法”。

【参考译文】但是，如果医学研究的发展保持目前的速度，更加注意膳食与环境因素的结合，再加上基因疗法和针对蛋白质的药物所取得的进展，实际上将有可能消灭大部分主要类别的疾病。

47.【结构分析】句子的框架是 Costs may even fall as…， as 引导状语从句。被动结构 be brought under control 意为“使……得到控制”，译成主动态。现在分词短语 using…在句子中做原因状语；现在分词短语 being developed 做后置定语，修饰 therapies。pinpointed 意为“定位准确的”。

【参考译文】由于采用目前开发的定位准确的短期疗法而使疾病得到控制，医疗开支甚至可能下降。

48.【结构分析】句子的框架是 The extent…is a highly speculative matter, but it is worth noting that…。but 连接两个并列分句。but 后的并列分句中 it 为形式主语，that 引导的从句为真正的主语。speculative 意为“思索的；推测的”。

【参考译文】人们预期寿命的增加范围是一个非常具有推测性的问题，但值得注意的是，医学科学已经帮助使年龄非常大的人（目前规定为超过 85 岁的人）成为人口增长最快的部分。

49.【结构分析】句子的框架是 There has been a similar explosion…。in the population of centenarians 和 with the result 并列做主句的状语。that 引导的从句做 result 同位语，此同位语从句中又套嵌一个由 that 引导的定语从句修饰 feat。explosion 此处不应译成“爆炸”，而译成“激增”；centenarian 此处意为“百岁（或百岁以上的）老人”；newsworthy 意为“有新闻价值的，值得报道的”。

【参考译文】百岁老人的数量也同样地激增了，结果是人活到 100 岁已不再是具有新闻价值的业绩，而这一点仅仅在几十年前还是具有新闻价值的业绩。

50.【结构分析】：句子的框架是 Although…，some experts believe that…。although 引导方式状语从句。主句中 that 引导的从句做 believe 的宾语从句。project 此处译为“推断，预计”。

【参考译文】虽然人口统计局预测到 2050 年之前人的平均预期寿命只增加 8 岁，但是一些家认为，人们预期寿命可以达到 120 岁不会受到任何理论上的自然限制。

Section Ⅲ Writing

Part A

51.【参考范文】

Dear Cathy,

Please accept my thanks for the very pleasant time I spent together with you for the past week.

I very much appreciated your hospitality and also thoroughly enjoyed the six very interesting days together with you, driving along the coast at the sunset, swimming at the sea, eating those delicious seafood, watching classic movies at cinema, playing video games for a whole night and doing many other wonderful things.

I am sure that the past six beautiful days will keep me happy for a long time.

Now I would like to express my thanks for your warm hospitality with a little gift that you will shortly receive.

Bye!

Truly yours,

Li Ming

Part B

52.【参考范文】

Graduate School Rush

Recently, all kinds of graduate programs have become more and more popular. They are attracting innumerous people, who want to have a try **for one reason or another**. **A large number of** senior students spend their summer vacation and the whole fall semester preparing for the graduate school entrance examination, and an increasing number of people who have already got a job are also considering entering their group. **In a sense**, the single–log bridge leading to the graduate school is becoming more and more crowded year by year though the planned enrollment figure grows rather quickly.

There are several reasons for this phenomenon. **First of all**, many college graduates have realized that postgraduates **have superiority over** them in job hunting. They would rather spend three or more years at university so as to find a more satisfactory job. Their interest also plays a role in this trend. A considerable part of students chose their undergraduate program **at random**, when they were too young to make proper decisions. Later they may find they are not interested at all in what they have to learn. Entering a graduate school provides the opportunity for them to change their field of specialization. **Apart from this**, many people who have jobs find it helpful to continue their study at graduate schools. Their purpose is to learn more about their subjects. **In a word**, people **rush into** graduate schools out of pragmatic and academic motives.

Whatever reasons they may have, we are pleased to find that so many people want to pursue graduate studies. The trend shows that people value education more and more. This will inevitably further raise the level of education of our nation, and speed up the economic development of our country. Therefore, I **cheer for** the “the graduate school rush”, which, **to some extent**, betokens grander prospect for China’s economic development.

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com