

2011 在职联考

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考 英语考试 模拟考场

主编 / 白 洁

- 题量充足
- 解析充分
- 难度逼真
- 演练真实

 中国人民大学出版社



在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试 模拟考场

主 编	白 洁	
副主编	李慧明	王 红
编 者	白 洁	王珠英
	李慧明	张玉荣
	王 红	白韵革

中国人民大学出版社

· 北京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试模拟考场/白洁主编. —10版. —北京:中国人民大学出版社,2011.3
ISBN 978-7-300-13514-4

I. ①在… II. ①白… III. ①英语-研究生-入学考试-习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 043189 号

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试模拟考场

主编 白洁

Zaizhi Gongdu Shuoshi Xuewei Quanguo Liankao Yingyu Kaoshi Moni Kaochang

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242(总编室)

010-62511398(质管部)

010-82501766(邮购部)

010-62514148(门市部)

010-62515195(发行公司)

010-62515275(盗版举报)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.lkao.com.cn>(中国 1 考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 中煤涿州制图印刷厂

规 格 185 mm×260 mm 16 开本

版 次 2002 年 7 月第 1 版

2011 年 3 月第 10 版

印 张 21.75

印 次 2011 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 559 000

定 价 42.00 元

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试系列

编委会

主 编 白 洁

编 委 (按姓氏笔画排列)

王 红 王珠英 李慧明

陈丽丽 张玉荣 赵艳萍

曹 波 曹晓玮 韩满玲

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试系列

编写说明

在职英语联考命题依据《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语（日语、俄语）考试大纲》。由于联考不依据某一教材，考生对考试内容较难把握，故而选择行之有效的复习用书成为考试成败的关键。本系列图书正是为了满足广大考生的迫切需要，帮助考生全面系统复习并针对自身弱点进行强化训练而组织编写的，受到了广大考生的关注与欢迎。本套书共包括7个分册：《综合辅导》、《词汇速记》、《阅读200篇》、《口语交际与写译专项突破》、《语法、词汇、完形填空专项突破》、《历年真题精解》和《模拟考场》。本系列图书的特点：

● **名师主笔**：本系列图书的编写者，都是多年从事专业学位入学考试命题研究和考试辅导的专家、学者，他们熟悉专业学位考试的大纲、教材，考生的需要和考试辅导，深谙命题原则、思路和最新考试动态，经过精心研究，认真组织，编写出了这套高水平的辅导书。

● **内容权威**：本系列图书紧扣考试大纲，结合多年命题研究经验编写而成，具有很强的权威性、实战性和针对性。

● **体系新颖**：本系列图书体例设计一改过去辅导书仅仅讲授知识点的方式，将大纲要求、逻辑结构、考试要点、强化训练等巧妙地结合在一起，大大方便了考生复习之用。整个系列体系新颖，重点内容突出，知识脉络分明，条理清楚，便于考生全面复习，重点把握。

● **知识全面**：本系列图书在编写过程中，特别注意了不同分册之间内容的协调和衔接。既注重知识的全面系统，又注重考试中的应用。力求册册完美，章章优秀，不多、不重、不漏。

● **专项突破与同步训练**：本系列图书在内容全面的基础上，突出重点。力求将各专项的重点、难点和考点讲清、讲透，便于考生在薄弱环节下工夫。同时，本系列图书在结合知识点讲解中，设计了大量的同步训练题，考生可以边学边练，巩固复习成果。

● **解题详尽**：本系列图书根据在职考生的实际情况和阅读习惯，对所有练习题都做了详尽的解析，便于考生自学。

● **模拟考场**：由于在职考生多年远离考试，对目前的考试形式、考场要求、考场氛围和考试节奏等不甚了解，编者根据大纲要求，精心编制了模拟试题，题型、题量和试卷结构与真题完全一致，并给出答案和解析。一方面满足考生定期检查、巩固复习成果的需要，另一方面使考生感受真实考场、熟悉考试氛围。《模拟考场》是广大考生真实考试的演练场，考生在使用该书时应根据考场要求，认真备考，真实感受考场氛围。

前 言

本书是“在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试系列”图书之一，与其他分册构成相辅相成的备考复习资料。考生通过阅读《综合辅导》和其他分册，在对英语联考的考试要求、考查范围、考查重点、测试题型、命题思路、答题要领等有了比较全面的了解，并且经过一定时间的全面系统复习，整理并巩固了以前所学的语言知识之后，接下来就要进入模拟训练阶段了。本书正是为了满足考生这一迫切需要而编写的。本书自初版以来，以其极强的实用性受到了广大考生的欢迎和认可。并且，根据考生反馈，经过专家历次修订，本书整个试卷从选材到题目设置更加贴近真题。

全书分为两大部分。第一部分为 15 套模拟试题。编者严格以最新考试大纲为依据，精心编制，力求使题型、题量和试卷结构与真题完全一致，所选材料新，内容范围广，覆盖面宽，信息量大，具有较高的可信度。第二部分为试题解析。编者除了提供各题答案外，还对题目进行了分析、讲解。词汇和语法结构部分注重语言点的解释；阅读理解和完形填空部分给出文章大意并着重分析语篇结构和作者观点的阐述方法；英译汉和短文写作部分除了提供参考译文和范文，还对复杂的句子进行了结构分析，并给出与题目相关的其他表达方式，以拓展考生的思维，使其学会举一反三，灵活表达。

我们建议考生先看《综合辅导》，然后再阅读本书。在使用本书时一定要严格按照考试时间做题，看在有限时间内答题速度及准确率如何。做完几套题后，除了统计得分，还应将各部分进行横向比较，找出自己的弱项，必要时再回到其他几本书中相应的项目上进行集中有效的复习巩固，以期达到总体水平的提高。

另外，由于在职考生多年远离考试，对目前实行的标准化考试很不适应，对考试形式、考场要求、答题方式、考场氛围、考试节奏和时间的把握等等都不甚了解。据笔者所知，考生中因为没按要求答题、答题纸填写不规范而丢分的大有人在。因此，进行考前模拟，使考生感受真实考场、熟悉考试气氛就显得更为必要。

总之，本书内容全面，重点突出，语言简明，是上考场之前的演练场。考生通过认真仔细研读每一套考题，不仅能检验自己的复习成果，对自己的水平有一个客观的了解，而且能增强应试的适应性，提高应试能力。

参加本书编写的都是长期从事英语教学和考试辅导的中国人民大学外语学院的教师。在编写过程中，赵伟华和王月鑫同志协助做了大量工作。中国人民大学出版社的马胜利、李天英和李国庆同志为本书的策划出版做出了很大努力，在此我们一并表示感谢。

教学法和测试学的研究永无止境，我们诚恳地希望读者对书中疏漏批评指正。

编者

目 录

模拟试卷一	(1)
模拟试卷二	(13)
模拟试卷三	(24)
模拟试卷四	(36)
模拟试卷五	(48)
模拟试卷六	(60)
模拟试卷七	(72)
模拟试卷八	(84)
模拟试卷九	(95)
模拟试卷十	(106)
模拟试卷十一	(118)
模拟试卷十二	(130)
模拟试卷十三	(142)
模拟试卷十四	(153)
模拟试卷十五	(165)
模拟试卷一解析	(178)
模拟试卷二解析	(190)
模拟试卷三解析	(202)
模拟试卷四解析	(213)
模拟试卷五解析	(224)
模拟试卷六解析	(235)
模拟试卷七解析	(246)
模拟试卷八解析	(256)
模拟试卷九解析	(266)
模拟试卷十解析	(275)
模拟试卷十一解析	(286)
模拟试卷十二解析	(296)
模拟试卷十三解析	(306)
模拟试卷十四解析	(316)
模拟试卷十五解析	(326)

模拟试卷一

Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

1. Speaker A: Would you please close the window? I feel a bit cold.

Speaker B: _____

~~A.~~ All right. I hope someone will close it.

B. Oh, I'm sorry, but maybe you should put on your sweater. We need some fresh air.

~~C.~~ Who has opened the window? I feel cold too.

D. If you feel cold, you can put on more clothes.

2. Speaker A: Excuse me, can you tell me where the Prince's Building is?

Speaker B: _____

~~A.~~ The Prince's Building? Why do you want to go there?

B. Sure, if you like, I can show you how to get there.

C. Well, turn to the left at the first corner after the crossroads. It's there near the corner.

~~D.~~ Strange! What's going on there? Three people have asked me how to get there.

3. Speaker A: Can I help you?

Speaker B: _____

~~A.~~ Sorry, I don't need your help.

~~B.~~ What help can you give us?

C. Thanks. It's very kind of you to offer us help.

D. I'd like to try on these shoes, please.

4. Speaker A: I can't stand the school cafeteria. The food is terrible.

Speaker B: _____

A. I agree with you. It's quite difficult to find a seat in the cafeteria.

~~B.~~ Yeah, you will feel more comfortable if you sit down.

C. Yeah, but that's not the worst thing about it. It's also very dirty.

~~D.~~ I don't see why they don't supply some seats for us.

5. Speaker A: Fairly mild for the time of year.

Speaker B: _____



- A. Which season is it now?
- B. Yes, usually it is very mild at this time of the year.
- C. Have you ever had this kind of weather before?
- D. Yes. Quite different from the forecast.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: *In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the four choices given and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

6. Man: Betty is always complaining about her son.
Woman: She should take care of my three teenage boys and see what it's like.
Question: What does the woman mean?
- A. Betty's life is easy compared with her own.
 - B. Betty has a more difficult life than she does.
 - C. Betty would like to take care of the three boys.
 - D. Taking care of her three teenage sons is easy.
7. Woman: I paid 50 dollars for these books at the Eaglewood Bookstore. They're really too expensive.
Man: Too expensive? They cost a lot more in other bookstores.
Question: What does the man mean?
- A. He thought they were expensive.
 - B. He didn't think they were expensive.
 - C. He wanted the woman to buy books in other bookstores.
 - D. He thought books in other stores were just as expensive.
8. Woman: Did you think it was a good play?
Man: What I didn't understand was the very beginning.
Question: What does the man mean?
- A. He didn't know how to begin to write a play.
 - B. He didn't like plays very much in the past.
 - C. He didn't want to talk about it right away.
 - D. He wasn't sure what the first part was about.
9. Man: I'm frustrated. We're supposed to do our assignment on the computer, but I have difficulty getting access to the computers in the library.
Woman: I understand the way you feel. I'm looking forward to the day when I can afford to get my own.
Question: What does the woman mean?
- A. She can't finish her assignment, either.
 - B. She can't afford a computer right now.

- C. The man can use her computer.
 D. The man should buy a computer right away.
10. Man: I'm sorry I missed the football game, but I had a terrible cold.
 Woman: You didn't miss anything. We couldn't have played worse.
 Question: What does the woman mean?
- A. She's never watched a better game.
 B. Football is her favorite pastime.
 C. The game has been canceled.
 D. Their team played very badly.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 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.

11. Colin married my sister and I married his brother, _____ makes Colin and me double in-laws.
 A. what B. which C. that D. it
12. It has been estimated that the earth's surface temperature has increased _____ one quarter to three quarters of a degree since 1805.
 A. to B. by C. at D. with
13. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material _____ to its burning temperature.
 A. is heated B. will be heated
 C. be heated D. would be heated
14. _____ your opinions are worth considering, the committee finds it unwise to place too much importance on them.
 A. As B. Since C. Provided D. While
15. _____ the claim about German economic might, it is somewhat surprising how relatively small the German economy actually is.
 A. To give B. Given C. Giving D. Having given
16. Some people view the findings with caution, noting that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remains _____.
 A. to be shown B. to have shown
 C. to have been shown D. being shown
17. Whenever I have an appointment, I like to arrive _____.
 A. ahead of time a little B. a little time ahead
 C. a little ahead of time D. ahead of a little time
18. The world's greatest sporting event, the Olympic Games, upholds the amateur ideal that _____ matters is not winning but participating.

- A. anything
C. what
B. it
D. everything

19. Why this otherwise excellent newspaper allows such an article to be printed is _____ me.

- A. above
B. outside
C. beside
D. beyond

C 20. _____ today, he would get there by Friday.

- A. Would he leave
B. Was he leaving
C. Were he to leave
D. If he leaves

D 21. All the credit card organizations charge interest on a monthly basis which may _____ as 25 per cent a year, yet judicious purchasing using a card can mean that you obtain up to seven weeks interest-free credit.

- A. come up
B. account for
C. add up
D. work out

B 22. He was a young man of barely eighteen years, evidently country _____, and now, as it seemed, on his first visit to town.

- A. brought up
B. bred
C. grown up
D. raised

A 23. Every year in the U. S., colleges and graduate schools continue to highly _____ trained people to compete for jobs that are not there. As a result, graduates cannot enter the professions for which they were trained.

- A. turn out
B. work out
C. make out
D. bring out

B 24. City planners must never forget that public acceptance of their ideas requires time. So when their ideas are _____, they must continue to work.

- A. refused
B. rejected
C. denied
D. objected

25. Sewing one's own clothes is a way of saving money and allows one to choose a favorite style and _____.

- A. fabric
B. linen
C. cheque
D. silk

B 26. Before sitting for the entrance examination for post-graduate students, many candidates try to familiarize themselves with the formula of the exam by doing _____ tests.

- A. imitated
B. simulated
C. stimulated
D. exemplary

C 27. The only solution to rubbish problem for a nation which now spends more on wrapping food than it pays farmers to produce it, is recovering _____ the packaging materials for commercial as well as for conservation reasons.

- A. on sale
B. on the spot
C. on a large scale
D. on all sides

28. The first men to study the nature of electricity could not imagine that their experiments, car-

ried on because of mere intellectual curiosity, would eventually lead to modern electrical technology, without which we can scarcely _____ contemporary life.

- A. get hold of
C. get the better of
- B. conceive of
D. take advantage of

29. Students learning English find the news a useful _____ of language practice. To improve their listening comprehension, they listen to the news on the radio and watch it on television.

- A. resource
C. source
- B. origin
D. illustration

30. It is virtually impossible to _____ the number of people in the world who have acquired an adequate working knowledge of English in addition to their own languages.

- A. appraise
C. assess
- B. evaluate
 D. estimate

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 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.

Passage One

Who to believe? Nokia or Ericsson? IBM or Sun Microsystems? Microsoft or Siebel? Rarely have the fortunes of technology companies appeared to differ so widely. Nokia, the world's largest maker of mobile phones, this week reported better-than-expected sales for the latest quarter, holding out the prospect that its market share would soon reach new highs. By contrast, Ericsson, a rival, was full of gloom. Reporting bigger losses than expected, the company said that sales of its mobile phones were likely to tumble by 20% this year.

Motorola, another maker of mobile phones, is in a similar boat. On October 15th, the company reported a return to profit in its most recent period after a run of losses, but lowered its forecasts for the rest of the year and for 2003. Demand in wireless, broadband and semiconductors continued to slow, said the company. Unimpressed, investors marked down Motorola's shares to a ten-year low.

The pattern of haves and have-nots is repeated in software too. While Microsoft was in chipper mood this week—revelling in a 26% increase in sales and a doubling of its profits after tax for the quarter to the end of September—Siebel Systems and PeopleSoft, two of America's leading suppliers of business software, were down in the dumps. While PeopleSoft managed a modest profit, Siebel reported a loss for the last quarter and said it expected the present quarter to be equally tough. Despite (or because of) their contrasting fortunes, Microsoft and Siebel announced a joint marketing deal on October 21st: Microsoft is to sell Siebel's customer-manage-

ment software through .NET, its web-services product.

Why are some companies doing better than others? One reason is that, now more than ever, those that are competitive seem to be punishing those that are not. Nokia has stretched its lead over Ericsson which, in addition to lower sales of mobile phones, has suffered from the severe fall in demand for telecoms infrastructure, its biggest business. There was, however, some good news for Ericsson's shares on October 18th, when the company said that the infrastructure unit came close to breaking even in the most recent quarter.

Cost-cutting has also helped SAP, Europe's largest developer of business software, has reduced its expenses by 8%. As a result, its margins have improved a lot compared with those of its competitors. Microsoft has employed different tactics. It has capitalized on customers' fears that the cost of upgrading their software, such as the company's Windows XP operating system, could climb. Many have rushed to buy now in case prices rise. In tune with the times, Microsoft is also keen to demonstrate how its products can save its customers money. Understandably, this is winning its sales.

31. By saying "Motorola is in a similar boat", the author means _____.
A. Motorola is another maker of mobile phones
B. Motorola is in a similar situation with that of Ericsson
C. Motorola is faced with similar rivals with those of Ericsson
D. Motorola is a partner of Ericsson
32. The pattern of haves and have-nots in software industry refers to the fact that _____.
A. Microsoft is prospering while Siebel and Peoplesoft are still losing ground
B. Microsoft dominates the market while Siebel and Peoplesoft are cast out of the market
C. Microsoft has software for various purposes while Siebel and Peoplesoft have only business software
D. Microsoft strikes a marketing deal with Siebel and refused to cooperate with Peoplesoft
33. One factor that contributes to some companies' greater profits is their _____.
A. ~~newer products~~ B. ~~higher share prices~~
C. lower product prices D. lower costs
34. The phrase "capitalize on" (Line 3, Para. 5) most probably means _____.
A. supply funds to B. give birth to
C. take advantage of D. put up with
35. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Technology Giants in Trouble.
B. ~~World IT Market.~~
C. A New Gulf in IT Industry.
D. ~~Technology Companies.~~

Passage Two

There have been several claims to have cloned humans over the past few years. Most have

been bogus. But the announcement made this week by Woo Suk Hwang, of Seoul National University in South Korea, and his colleagues, is serious. It is the first to achieve the accolade of publication in a peer-reviewed scientific journal. Dr. Hwang's work appears in Science.

The terminology of human development has become slippery over the past few years, in the hands of both "life-begins-at-conception" propagandists who want to stop this sort of research, and publicity-seeking scientists who have claimed more than they have really achieved. What Dr. Hwang and his team have created is not what developmental biologists would normally refer to as an embryo. But it is a genuine scientific advance. South Korea's researchers have taken egg cells from volunteer women, removed the nuclei from those cells (which contain only half of the genetic complement required to make a human being, since the other half is provided by the sperm), and replaced each nucleus with one taken from one of the volunteer's body cells (which contains a full genetic complement). Given a suitable chemical kick-start, such re-nucleated cells will begin dividing as though they were eggs that had been fertilised in the more traditional manner. Since they have all of the mother's genes, they count as clones.

Then the team cultured the dividing eggs until they had formed structures called blastocysts, with a few dozen cells each. This is the significant advance. At this stage the structure, though still just a featureless ball of cells, has started to differentiate into the body's three basic cell types (known as endoderm, mesoderm and ectoderm). The researchers were able to extract cells from some of their blastocysts, and grow tissues containing all three cell types.

These are so-called stem cells, which can be directed to form a wide variety of the specialised cells from which organs are built. That, not the creation of new human beings, is the stated reason for this sort of research, since specialised cells made this way might be used to replace the cells lost in diseases such as Parkinson's and type-I diabetes. This process is known as therapeutic cloning.

No doubt Dr Hwang's scientific success will sharpen the debate between those who see therapeutic cloning as a potential force for good, and those who see it as a step on the road to a cloned human being. The former have been queuing up to praise the scientist's work. It is "a major medical milestone" that could help spur a "revolution", said Robert Lanza, a cloning expert.

But opponents of therapeutic cloning should not worry too much yet. The road from a blastocyst to a baby is a long and complex one. Nevertheless, the South Korean breakthrough makes it more urgent than ever that legislation be passed differentiating clearly between therapeutic and reproductive cloning—permitting the former and prohibiting the latter.

36. What does the word "bogus" (Line 2) most probably mean?
- A. Different. B. Fake.
C. Bold. D. Genuine.
37. The South Korean team's breakthrough in cloning is that _____.
- A. they have really created an embryo
B. they have developed women's body cells into blastocysts
C. they have cultivated blastocysts with fixed features

- D. they have been able to grow tissues containing stem cells
38. The team's claimed objective of its cloning research is to _____.
A. ~~develop fertilized eggs with all mother's genes~~
B. form body structures with all three basic cell types
C. obtain specialised cells from which organs are built
D. ~~create new human beings~~
39. It can be inferred from the passage that the author _____.
A. ~~doesn't think it likely to develop a blastocyst to a baby~~
B. is an opponent of therapeutic cloning
C. ~~thinks it necessary to use law to control cloning~~
D. is a proponent of productive cloning
40. The author's tone in discussing South Korea's cloning advance is of _____.
A. criticism
B. satire
C. suspicion
D. appreciation

Passage Three

While fashion is thought of usually in relation to clothing, it is important to realize that it covers a much wider domain. It is to be found in manners, the arts, literature, and philosophy, and may even reach into certain areas of science. In fact, it may operate in any field of group life, apart from the technological and utilitarian area and the area of the sacred. Its operation requires a class society, for in its essential character it does not occur either in a homogeneous society like a primitive group, or in a caste society.

Fashion behaves as a movement, and on this basis it is different from custom which, by comparison, is static. This is due to the fact that fashion is based fundamentally on differentiation and emulation. In a class society, the upper classes or so-called social elite are not able to differentiate themselves by fixed symbols or badges. Hence the more external features of their life and behavior are likely to be imitated by classes immediately below them, who, in turn, are imitated by groups immediately below them in the social structure. This process gives to fashion a vertical descent. However, the elite class finds that it is no longer distinguishable, by reason of the imitation made by others, and hence is led to adopt new differentiating criteria, only to displace these as they in turn are imitated. It is primarily this feature that makes fashion into a movement and which has led one writer to remark that a fashion, once launched, moves to its doom.

As a movement, fashion show little resemblance to any of the other movements which we have considered. While it occurs spontaneously and moves along in a characteristic cycle, it involves little in the way of crowd behavior and it is not dependent upon the discussion process and the resulting public opinion. It does not depend upon the mechanisms of which we have spoken. The participants are not recruited through agitation. No morale is built up among them. Nor does the fashion movement have, or required, an ideology. Further, since it does not have a leadership imparting conscious direction to the movement, it does not build up a set of tactics. People

take part in the fashion movement voluntarily and in response to the interesting and powerful kind of control which fashion imposes on them.

41. It is known from the first paragraph that _____.
- A. fashion operates in every society
 - ~~B. fashion can be found only in a few fields of group life~~
 - C. fashion originates in a class society
 - ~~D. people like to keep up with fashion in a primitive society~~
42. According to the author, which of the following people usually lead a new fashion?
- A. Philosophers.
 - B. Artists.
 - C. Writers.
 - D. The social elite.
43. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Fashion, as a movement, is static.
 - B. A fashion is destined to disappear once it is launched.
 - C. A fashion will never vanish once it is launched.
 - D. The upper classes play a little role in making fashion into a movement.
44. According to the author, a fashion movement _____.
- A. will eventually develop into a social organization
 - B. has little in common with other movements
 - C. has a powerful leadership guiding it
 - D. has a set of symbols and values
45. It can be inferred from the passage that a fashion movement _____.
- A. is a form of expressive behavior
 - ~~B. contributes a great deal to the way of crowd behavior~~
 - C. can boost the morale of its participants
 - ~~D. functions in the same way as specific social movements~~

Passage Four

Before the summer of 2000, the 54-year-old John Haughom could accomplish just about anything at work. "I could move mountains if I put my mind to it," he says of those days. But that summer Haughom found he couldn't move them any more. On the phone with his wife one morning, Haughom broke down. A couple of days later Haughom checked himself in for a three-week stay at the Professional Renewal Center, an in-patient clinic 30 miles outside Kansas City that helps him deal with stress.

Haughom is far from alone. A host of new studies and plenty of anecdotal evidence show that stress in the workplace is skyrocketing. Whatever the cause, stress levels are at record highs. The statistics are startling. According to a new study by the federal government's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, more than half the working people in the U. S. view job stress as a major problem in their lives. This year the European Community officially dubbed stress the second-biggest occupational-health problem facing the continent.

Ten years ago experts warned that stress was out of control, in part because of a shaky economy. What's notable about today's wave of stressed-out workers is that it rises all the way to the top. Lack of control is generally considered one of the biggest job stressors, so it used to be thought that middle managers carried the brunt; sandwiched between the top and the bottom, they end up with little authority. Powerful chief executive officers (CEOs) were seen as the least threatened by stress. But in today's tough economy, top executives don't have as much control as they used to. "Stress is just part of the job, fortunately or unfortunately, stress is part of our character building," Lebenthal says. "But I think I don't need any more character building. What I need is a vacation."

But if you think that going on vacation is hard—and studies show that 85% of corporate executives don't use all the time off they're entitled to. Being able to handle stress is perhaps the most basic of job expectations. So among the corporate elite, succumbing to it is considered a shameful weakness. Stress has become the last affliction that people won't dare admit to. Most senior executives who are undergoing treatment for stress—and even many who aren't—refused to talk on the record about the topic. "Nothing good can come out of having your name in a story like this," one CEO said through his therapist.

46. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. Increasingly serious lack of work places.
 - B. The second-biggest disease in the world.
 - C. The most serious problem people have to face.
 - D. Increasingly serious stress faced by working people.
47. What does the sentence "He is far from alone" mean?
- A. Haughom does not feel lonely though he lives by himself.
 - B. There are many other people who are addicted to stress.
 - C. Haughom lives far from the workplace where he works by himself.
 - D. Haughom does not feel lonely even though he stays at the Professional Renewal Center by himself.
48. What is the European Community's attitude toward stress?
- A. Stress is a disease that people should try to handle.
 - B. Stress has great influence on working people's lives.
 - C. Stress is one of the most serious occupational diseases.
 - D. Stress is a major problem all the people face.
49. Why are middle managers regarded as the most threatened by stress?
- A. Because they don't have as much control as they used to.
 - B. Because they are not able to handle stress.
 - C. Because they have little power over the situation in the company.
 - D. Because they need more character building.
50. The CEO's statement in the last sentence of this passage implies that _____.
- A. stress has become the last taboo that people won't dare admit to