



黑博士“临考点题猜题”命题浓缩精品系列
优秀品牌·连续获奖·畅销图书

购黑博士图书
获五项免费活动

2008 考研英语 冲刺命题猜想 5套卷 B卷

◆ 组编 黑博士考研工作室

◆ 主编 刘启升 王建华 李养龙
吴耀武 肖克 郝克琦

- 连续多年国内同类最畅销书，本系列曾命中作文3次和4篇阅读共计56分！
- 全国惟一的密押卷品牌系列书，更新率80~90%，三次获得畅销书奖！
- 教育部考试中心众多英语专家汇集近几年来英语命题热点重点题！



西北大学出版社
NORTHWEST UNIVERSITY PRESS

黑博士最后冲刺浓缩押题系列

2008 年硕士研究生入学考试 英语冲刺命题猜想 5 套卷 (B 卷)

(精华版 · 浓缩版 · 押题版)

主 审 教育部考试中心专家组
组 编 黑博士考研工作室
主 编 刘启升 (著名命题预测专家)
王建华 (著名命题预测专家)
编 著 中国人民大学
中国人民大学
北京航空航天大学
西安外国语大学
北京外国语大学
西安交通大学

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

刘启升
王建华
李养龙
吴耀武
肖 克
郝克琦

西北大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

硕士研究生考试英语冲刺 12 月最后密押 5 套卷 A. B 卷/

刘启升, 王建华编. —西安: 西北大学出版社,

2005. 12

ISBN 7-5604-2077-X

I. 硕... II. ①刘... ②王... III. 英语—研究生—

入学考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 129580 号

黑博士最后冲刺浓缩押题系列

英语冲刺命题猜想 5 套卷 (B 卷)

主 编 刘启升 王建华

总策划 黑博士工作室

西北大学出版社出版发行

(西安市太白北路 229 号 邮编 710069 电话 (029)88302590)

各地新华书店经销 旗舰印务有限公司印刷

开本: 787×1092 (毫米) 1/16 印张: 12 字数: 240 千字

2007 年 10 月第 8 版 2007 年 10 月第 8 次印刷

ISBN 7-5604-2077-X/H·152

定价: (全二册) 20.00 元

若发现黑博士系列图书有倒页、白页、少页及影响阅读的质量问题请拨打下面电话联系调换: (0) 13519196059

第8版前言

本书是HBS“十一五”社会科学重点规划攻关课程的主要项目之一，由北京各大名校的实力派考研名师执笔。

《黑博士考研英语冲刺命题猜想5套卷B卷》自出版以来，已连续多年荣获国内同类最畅销书的美誉，是全国唯一的密押卷品牌系列书。“押题”二字虽褒贬不一，有风险性，但我们相信，只要本着呕心沥血，殚精竭虑为万千学子衷心服务的原则，以一颗无私奉献的心助之一臂之力，那么不管以什么称谓冠之，它都会成为一本极具参考价值的书。

考生后期复习的关键是复习的系统化和深度化，只有系统地全面地洞析了考纲规定的所有重要考点，考生才能有真正的保障。选择一本高质量的、切合自身实际的预测试题是考生后期复习的一个关键点。“题量应当较少，但质量一定要高”是对后期资料的总体定位，考生后期不可能有大量的时间去做太多的题，更何况若走马观花式地做习题集远不如静下心来精研三、五套高质量且收效颇丰的试卷。

本书精选五套试题，各套试题根据考研英语大纲精心编制，具有全面性、典型性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点，帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识，掌握重点和难点，熟悉解题思路和方法，增强应试能力，查漏补缺。

本书与同类书相比，其显著的区别在于：

一、押题要旨“三充分”

1. 充分研究命题规律：

它汇集了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、教育部考试中心、北京师范大学等部门八位专家多年的教学经验和研究成果。挑战命题者的选材题库，走入命题者的秘密腹地，透视历年真题的命制特点，揭示题目背后的蕴藏信息，以此为依据，从而打造出信息精、准、新的五套试卷！

2. 充分了解考生实际：

通过在北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学前后五次的市场调研及亲临走访，我们深刻明晰考生在后期真正需要的是什么，从考生实际出发，对考生提出的“疑难杂症”一一罗列分析，从而在本书五套题的命制以及答题方法和技巧上，各位专家均精心做了归纳、引导和详细讲解，用心良苦为考生是我们的荣耀，考生的认可与好评是对我们的最高回馈。

3. 充分掌握最新信息:

时刻注重搜集教育部考试中心、北京六大考研班、北京八大权威考研培训机构等各方面信息,建立以时令性信息题材为主的、内容极其丰富的信息库,关注社会热点及焦点,分析经济、科技、社会现象,从而预测每一个最有可能的考点,把最前沿、最权威、最新的命题信息带给每一个考生。

二、特色内容“三体现”

1. 题型体现完全仿真:增强针对性

即在题型方面与7月14日发行的《英语大纲》样题完全保持一致,试题选材尽可能将大纲中新增的词汇涵盖进去。应该是目前市场上扣大纲最紧、题材最新、信息最精的浓缩五套卷系列。

2. 难度体现略高真题:增加实战性

即五套试题的难度系数都略高于《英语大纲》样题及历年真题,教育部考试中心最有可能的命题点、最新命题精神和命题趋势均集中体现在题目当中。考生若能精心消化这五套试题,那么面对明年的考研试题时就游刃有余且有意外收获了。

3. 答案体现精析精解:浓缩权威性

各位命题专家全力突破的是,每套试题的参考答案都作了详细的诠释,并且解题时十分讲究技巧和速度、信度和效度。通过对这五套题的精心解答,深刻体现了若干答题技巧和多角度分析定位方法,让考生不仅知其然,而且知其所以然。

需要特别说明的是,本书五套试卷中大作文的命题均根据社会最新现象,反映社会热点,完全符合近七年作文的命题趋势,以图画作文为主导,通过以图命题来考查考生的应变能力及思维方式,培养考生正确的价值观和人生观。特别需要注意的是,5篇大作文的主题如下:

- ★试卷一: 社会生活主题“车价降了,费用涨了”图画
- ★试卷二: 奥运精神主题“拼搏:全力以赴,获得成功”图画
- ★试卷三: 社会文化主题“古典名著改编”图画
- ★试卷四: 城市建设主题“建立良好的城市形象”图画
- ★试卷五: 校园生活主题“能力:学历≠能力”图画

感谢教育部考试中心有关专家的大力支持和帮助。我们真诚地希望能为考生走向成功带来好运,最后恭祝每一位考生考研成功!

目 录

英语密押 5 套题·最新题型密卷 B1

Section I Use of English

- ※ 证人信息与法庭评判..... 1

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

- Text 1 美元贬值产生的影响..... 2
Text 2 睡眠与医生的睡眠..... 4
Text 3 免疫系统的免疫功能..... 5
Text 4 第二次经济浪潮..... 7

Part B

- ※ 如何准备面试..... 8

Part C

- ※ 左右脑思维方式的差异..... 10

Section III Writing

Part A

- ※ 请求信..... 11

Part B

- ※ 车价降了,费用涨了(图画)..... 11

英语冲刺最后密押 5 套题(12月)·最新题型密卷

- B1 答案解析..... 12

英语密押 5 套题·最新题型密卷 B2

Section I Use of English

- ※ 不同的家庭观念..... 23

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

- Text 1 英国人的财产增长..... 24

- Text 2 价格转移..... 26

- Text 3 铁路与作家..... 27

- Text 4 大都市居民的人际关系..... 29

Part B

- ※ 因特网迷..... 30

Part C

- ※ 致富的过程..... 32

Section III Writing

Part A

- ※ 投诉信..... 33

Part B

- ※ 拼搏:全力以赴,获得成功(图画)..... 33

英语冲刺最后密押 5 套题(12月)·最新题型密卷

- B2 答案解析..... 34

英语密押 5 套题·最新题型密卷 B3

Section I Use of English

- ※ 对所购买的食品的处理..... 45

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

- Text 1 麦当劳高层人员的突发事件..... 46

- Text 2 杀虫剂危害依靠虫媒的植物..... 48

- Text 3 高跟鞋对妇女健康造成的伤害..... 50

- Text 4 转基因技术应用于农业不被接受..... 51

Part B

- ※ 文化冲击..... 52

Part C

- ※ 地震与预报地震技术..... 53

Section III Writing

Part A

- ※ 备忘录..... 54

Part B

- ※ 古典名著改编(图画)..... 55
英语冲刺最后密押5套题(12月)·最新题型密卷
B3 答案解析..... 56

英语密押5套题·最新题型密卷 B4

Section I Use of English

- ※ 快速阅读与理解..... 67

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

- Text 1 油价影响全球经济..... 68
Text 2 野营是度假的理想方式..... 70
Text 3 海洋生物的丰富性..... 71
Text 4 美国“优秀教师”计划..... 72

Part B

- ※ 如何生活得充实..... 74

Part C

- ※ 社会保障和工作的关系..... 75

Section III Writing

Part A

- ※ 海报..... 76

Part B

- ※ 建立良好的城市形象(图画)..... 77
英语冲刺最后密押5套题(12月)·最新题型密卷
B4 答案解析..... 78

英语密押5套题·最新题型密卷 B5

Section I Use of English

- ※ 年轻人的职业选择..... 89

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

- Text 1 地下煤引发即将来临的灾难..... 90
Text 2 合理运用用药时间..... 92
Text 3 私人事业的本质..... 93
Text 4 福特对沃尔沃的收购风波..... 94

Part B

- ※ 癌症与癌症治疗..... 96

Part C

- ※ 移动电话是否会导致脑癌..... 97

Section III Writing

Part A

- ※ 推销信..... 98

Part B

- ※ 能力: 学历≠能力(图画)..... 99
英语冲刺最后密押5套题(12月)·最新题型密卷
B5 答案解析..... 100

考研冲刺命题猜想浓缩卷：

英语冲刺最后密押5套题·最新题型密卷B1

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)

推荐指数：★★★★

Recent legal research indicated that incorrect identification is a major factor in many miscarriages of justice. It also suggests that identification of people by witnesses in a courtroom is not as 1 as commonly believed. Recent studies do not support the 2 of faith judges, jurors, lawyers and the police have in eyewitness evidence.

The Law Commission recently published an educational paper, "Total Recall? The Reliability of Witness 3", as a companion guide to a proposed code of evidence. The paper finds that commonly held 4 about how our minds work and how well we remember are often wrong. But while human memory is 5 change, it should not be underestimated.

In court witnesses are asked to give evidence about events, and judges and juries 6 its reliability. The paper points out that memory is complex, and the reliability of any person's recall must be assessed 7.

Both common sense and research say memory 8 over time. The accuracy of recall and recognition are 9 their best immediately 10 encoding the information, declining at first rapidly, then gradually. The longer the delay, the more likely it is that information obtained after the event will interfere 11 the original memory, which reduces 12.

The paper says 13 interviews or media reports can create such 14. "People are particularly susceptible to having their memories 15 when the passage of time allows the original memory to 16, and will be most susceptible if they repeat the 17 as fact."

Witnesses may see or read information after the event, then 18 it to produce something 19 than what was experienced, significantly reducing the reliability of their memory of an event or offender, "Further, witnesses may strongly believe in their memories, even though aspects of those memories are 20 false."

(300 words)

1. A. trustful

B. ~~reliable~~

C. innocent

D. considerable

2. A. rate

B. degree

C. extent

D. scale

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 3. A. Manifestation | B. Declaration | C. Presentation | D. Testimony 证词 |
| 4. A. perceptions | B. acceptances | C. permissions | D. receptions |
| 5. A. subject to | B. liable for | C. incapable of | D. attributable to |
| 6. A. assess | B. appreciate | C. calculate | D. speculate |
| 7. A. interactively | B. comparatively | C. horizontally | D. individually |
| 8. A. descends | B. declines | C. inclines | D. degrades |
| 9. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. upon |
| 10. A. before | B. after | C. when | D. until |
| 11. A. with | B. in | C. at | D. on |
| 12. A. appropriateness | B. accuracy | C. originality | D. justice |
| 13. A. consequent | B. successive | C. subsequent | D. preceding |
| 14. A. distortions | B. deformations | C. malfunctions | D. malformations |
| 15. A. altered | B. transformed | C. converted | D. modified |
| 16. A. fade | B. diminish | C. lessen | D. dwell |
| 17. A. misinformation | B. mistreatment | C. misguidance | D. misjudgement |
| 18. A. associate | B. connect | C. link | D. integrate |
| 19. A. other | B. rather | C. more | D. less |
| 20. A. invariably | B. constantly | C. justifiably | D. verifiably |

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 ◆◆ 重点押题，特别推荐 ◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★☆

Like a ticking time bomb, the falling dollar has grabbed the attention of Japan and West Germany, forcing them to consider adopting economic policies the United States advocates. The U. S. government wants the dollar to fall because as the dollar declines in value against the yen and Deutsche mark, U. S. goods become cheaper. U. S. companies then sell more at home and abroad, and U. S. trade deficit declines. Cries for trade protection abate, and the global free-trade system is preserved.

Then, the cheaper dollar makes it cheaper for many foreign investors to snap up U. S. stocks. That prompts heavy buying from abroad—especially from Japan. Also, if the trade picture is improving, that means U.S. companies eventually will be more competitive. Consequently, many investors are buying shares of export-oriented U. S. companies in anticipation of better profits in the

next year or so. But that is a rather faddish notion right now: if corporate earnings are disappointing in the next few quarters, the buying spree might disappear. And finally, if a plummeting dollar leads to a rise in interest rates, the stock market rally could stall.

Improving U. S. competitiveness means a decline in another's competitiveness.

Japan and West Germany are verging on recession. Their export-oriented economies are facing major problems. Japan is worried about the damage the strong yen will do to Japanese trade. West Germany is also worried. Share prices in Frankfurt plummeted the past week. Bonn is thought to be considering a cut in interest rates to boost its economy.

Could the falling dollar get out of hand? If the dollar falls too far, investors might lose confidence in U.S. investments especially the government bond market. The money to finance the federal budget and trade deficits could migrate elsewhere. Inflation could flare up, too, since Japanese and German manufacturers will eventually pass along price hikes and U. S. companies might follow suit to increase their profit margins. The U.S. Federal Reserve then might need to step in and stabilize the dollar by raising interest rates. And higher interest rates could cause the U.S. economy to slow down and end the Wall Street Rally.

Worried about these side effects, Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker has said the dollar has fallen far enough. What is the equilibrium level? Probably near where it is or slightly lower. It all depends on when the U.S. trade deficit turns around or if investors deficit from U. S. Treasury Bonds. "It requires a good deal of political patience on the part of the U.S. Congress," says Dr. Cline, "and there must be an expectation of patience on the part of private investors. The chances are relatively good that we will avoid an investor break or panic."

(459 words)

21. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. The impression of the failing U. S. dollar.
- B. The result of the falling U. S. dollar.
- C. The side effect of the falling U. S. dollar.
- D. Japan and West Germany are worried about the falling U. S. dollar.

22. What does the word "rally" (Line 7, Para. 2) mean?

- A. Prosperity.
- B. Decline.
- C. Richness.
- D. Import.

23. Why are Japan and West Germany worried about the falling U. S. dollar?

- A. Because the falling U. S. dollar may cause inflation in their countries.
- B. Because it may force them to sell a lot of U. S. stocks.
- C. Because it may do damage to their trade.
- D. Because it may make Japanese company less competitive.

24. If dollar-falling got out of hand, and the U. S. Federal Reserve might step in, what would happen?

- A. The prosperity of the U. S. economy would disappear.
- B. The U. S. economy might face serious problems.
- C. Investors might lose confidence in U. S. investments.
- D. Inflation could flare up.

25. What Dr. Cline said at the end of the passage amounts to the idea that _____.

- A. politics are more important than economic policies for the present situation
- B. private investors will lose their patience if the dollars decline in value
- C. the present political policies are not favorable to private investment
- D. it is unlikely that there will be a decline in investment

Text 2 ◆◆ 重点押题，特别推荐 ◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★

Sleep is a funny thing. We're taught that we should get seven or eight hours a night, but a lot of us get by just fine on less, and some of us actually sleep too much. A study out of the University of Buffalo last month reported that people who routinely sleep more than eight hours a day and are still tired are nearly three times as likely to die of stroke—probably as a result of an underlying disorder that keeps them from snoozing soundly.

Doctors have their own special sleep problems. Residents are famously sleep deprived. When I was trained to become a neurosurgeon, it was not unusual to work 40 hours in a row without rest. Most of us took it in stride, confident we could still deliver the highest quality of medical care. Maybe we shouldn't have been so sure of ourselves. An article in the Journal of the American Medical Association points out that in the morning after 24 hours of sleeplessness, a person's motor performance is comparable to that of someone who is legally intoxicated. Curiously, surgeons who believe that operating under the influence is grounds for dismissal often don't think twice about operating without enough sleep.

"I could tell you horror stories," says Jaya Agrawal, president of the American Medical Student Association, who runs a website where residents can post anonymous anecdotes. Some are terrifying. "I was operating after being up for over 36 hours," one writes. "I literally fell asleep standing up and nearly face planted into the wound."

"Practically every surgical resident I know has fallen asleep at the wheel driving home from work," writes another. "I know of three who have hit parked cars. Another hit a 'Jersey barrier' on the New Jersey Turnpike, going 65 m.p.h." "Your own patients have become the enemies," writes a third, because they are "the one thing that stands between you and a few hours of sleep."

Agrawal's organization is supporting the Patient and Physician Safety and Protection Act of 2001, introduced last November by Representative John Conyers Jr. of Michigan. Its key provisions, modeled on New York State's regulations, include an 80-hour workweek and a 24-hour work-shift limit. Most doctors, however, resist such interference. Dr. Charles Binkley, a senior surgery resident at the University of Michigan, agrees that something needs to be done but believes "doctors should be bound by their conscience, not by the government."

The U. S. controls the hours of pilots and truck drivers. But until such a system is in place for doctors, patients are on their own. If you're worried about the people treating you or a loved one, you should feel free to ask how many hours of sleep they have had and if more-rested staffers are available.

Doctors, for their part, have to give up their pose of infallibility and get the rest they need.

(481 words)

26. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
A. people who sleep less than 8 hours a day are more prone to illness
B. poor sleep quality may be a sign of physical disorder
C. stroke is often associated with sleep
D. too much sleep can be as harmful as lack of sleep
27. Speaking of the sleep problems doctors face, the author implies that _____.
~~A.~~ doctors often need little sleep to keep them energetic
B. doctors' sleep is deprived by residents
C. doctors tend to neglect their own sleep problems
D. sleep-deprived doctors are intoxicated
28. Paragraphs 3 and 4 are written to _____.
A. entertain the audience with some anecdotes
B. discuss the cause of doctors' sleep problems
C. show the hostility doctors harbor against their patients
D. exemplify the danger doctors face caused by lack of sleep
29. By "doctors should be bound by their conscience, not by the government" (Lines 5-6, Paragraph 5), Dr. Charles Binkley means that _____.
A. doctors should not abide by government's regulations
~~B.~~ the government is interfering too much
C. the regulations about workweek and work shift are too specific
D. law cannot force a doctor to sleep while his conscience can
30. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
A. Patients should control the hours of their doctors.
B. Pilots and truck drivers work in safer environments than that of doctors'.
C. Patients are facing more risks if their doctors are not adequately-rested.
D. People concerned have the right to remove their doctors from their positions.

Text 3 ◆◆ 重点押题，特别推荐 ◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★

The immune system is equal in complexity to the combined intricacies of the brain and nervous system. The success of the immune system (in defending the body) relies on a dynamic regulatory communications network consisting of millions of cells. Organized into sets and subsets, these cells pass information back and forth like clouds of bees swarming around a hive. The result is a sensitive system of checks and balances that produces an immune response that is prompt, appropriate, effective and self-limiting.

The heart of the immune system is the ability to distinguish between self and non-self. When immune defenders encounter cells or organisms carrying foreign or non-self molecules, the immune

troops move quickly to eliminate the invaders. Virtually every body cell carries distinctive molecules that identify it as self. The body's immune defenses do not normally attack tissues that carry a self marker. Rather, immune cells and other body cells coexist peaceably in a state known as self-tolerance. When a normally functioning immune system attacks a non-self molecule, the system has the ability to remember the specifics of the foreign body. Upon subsequent encounters with the same species of molecule, the immune system reacts accordingly. With the possible exception of antibodies passed during lactation, this so-called immune system memory is not inherited. Despite the occurrence of a virus in your family, your immune system must learn from experience with the many millions of distinctive non-self molecules in the sea of microbes in which we live, learning necessitates producing the appropriate molecules and cells to match up with and counteract each non-self invader.

Any substance capable of stimulating an immune response is called an antigen. Tissues or cells from another individual (except an identical twin, whose cells carry identical self-markers) act as antigens; because the immune system recognizes transplanted tissues as foreign, it rejects them. The body will even reject nourishing proteins unless they are first broken down by the digestive system into their primary, non-antigenic building blocks. An antigen announces its foreignness by means of intricate and characteristic shapes called epitomes, which stick out from its surface. Most antigens, even the simplest microbes, carry several different kinds of epitomes on their surface, some may even carry several hundred. Some epitomes will be more effective than others at stimulating an immune response. Only in abnormal situations does the immune system wrongly identify self as non-self and execute a misdirected immune attack.

The result can be so-called autoimmune disease. The painful side effects of these diseases are caused by a person's immune system actually attacking itself.

(427 words)

31. We know from the text that the immune system_____.

A. is no less complicated than the nervous system

B. far exceeds the human brain in intricacy

C. is enclosed by numerous sensitive cells

D. results in an effective communications network

32. The principal task of the immune system is to_____.

A. recognize and eliminate all foreign molecules that enter the body

B. remove all the substances that invade the body organisms

C. defend the body from the attacks of different viruses and bacteria

D. identify and specify all non-self molecules it encounters

33. The remembering power of a person's immune system is_____.

A. mostly descended from his/her ancestors

B. partially passed down from his/her mother

C. mainly acquired through fighting against foreign cells

D. basically generated by its communications network

34. A tissue transplanted from father to daughter would be less acceptable than that transplanted

between twins because_____.

- A. the ages of the twins' tissues are exactly alike
- B. the twins' tissues have with them the same self-markers
- B C. the father and daughter are different in sex
- D. the twins' immune systems possess identical memory

35. The main idea of the text may be generalized as_____.

- A. the success of the immune system in distinguishing foreign substances
- B. the normal and abnormal activities of the immune system in the body
- B C. the unfavorable effects of the immune system on organ transplantation
- D. the essential duties of the immune system in guarding the body

Text 4

推荐指数：★★★★

Mass production, the defining characteristic of the Second Wave economy, becomes increasingly obsolete as firms install information intensive, often robotized manufacturing systems capable of endless cheap variation, even customization. The revolutionary result is, in effect, the demassification of mass production.

The shift toward smart flex techs promotes diversity and feeds consumer choice to the point that a Wal-Mart store can offer the buyer nearly 110,000 products in various types, sizes, models and colors to choose among. But Wal-Mart is a mass merchandiser. Increasingly, the mass market itself is breaking up into differentiated niches as customer needs diverge and better information. This makes it possible for businesses to identify and serve micro markets.

Specialty stores, boutiques, superstores, TV home-shopping systems, computer based buying, direct mail and other systems provide a growing diversity of channels through which producers can distribute their wares to customers in an increasingly demassified marketplace. When we wrote Future Shock in the late 1960s, visionary marketers began talking about "market segmentation". Today they no longer focus on "segments" but on "particles—family units and even single individuals. Meanwhile, advertising is targeted at smaller and smaller market segments reached through increasingly demassified media.

The dramatic breakup of mass audiences is underscored by the crisis of the once great TV networks, ABC, CBS, and NBC, at a time when Tele-Communications, Inc. of Denver, announces a fiber optic network capable of providing viewers with five hundred interactive channels of television. Such systems mean that sellers will be able to target buyers with even greater precision. The simultaneous demassification of production, distribution and communication revolutionizes the economy and shifts it from homogeneity toward extreme heterogeneity.

(275 words)

36. Which is true about "mass production" according to the author?

- A. It promotes further development in manufacturing systems.
- B. It defines the Second Wave economy and will last.

- C. It involves intensive information, automation, and customization.
 D. It is becoming dated for the present economy.
37. The word "niches" in this context in paragraph 2 means ____.
- A. proper positions B. various parts C. holy recesses D. small stores
38. The author calls those marketers "visionary" mainly because ____.
- A. they began talking about "market segmentation" in 1960s
 B. they focus on "market particles"
 C. they have a good sense of market prediction
 D. they are good at identifying micro markets
39. Why are great TV networks, ABS, CBS and NBC mentioned in the passage?
- A. As examples of breakup of mass audiences.
 B. In comparison with Tele-Communications, Inc. of Denver.
 C. To show their capability of providing lots of channels.
 D. To present their prosperity in advertising among viewers.
40. What would be the proper title for this passage?
- A. Market Segmentation. B. Demassification.
 C. Changing Trend. D. Future Shock.

Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 Points)

推荐指数：★★★★☆

Clearly, some interview questions are tough to predict, but candidates can arm themselves for the most rigorous ones by learning key facts about the employer's industry. Information about trends, competing businesses and top executives are among the most crucial. The more specific a candidate can be the better.

41) _____. Strong answers often include examples from past work, academic or social experiences. A person's past performance is a good predictor of what they'll do in the future. And you're not limited to talking about a work experience. Think of an example from when you participated in school project or a sports event.

42) _____.

If you want to convince recruiters that you're the best candidate for a job, apply these helpful hints:

1. Do loads of research. Preparing for a job interview is similar to studying for a test. It requires doing your homework on the employer, say recruiters. Visit company web sites for information about the industry.

2. Time your arrival right. Arriving to an interview even a few minutes late can seriously mar

your candidacy. It tells that you have no concept of time management. If you absolutely can't control being tardy, call ahead. It happens sometimes, but shows some consideration by picking up the phone.

43)_____.

3. Hide your body art. Although many companies now have casual dress codes, employers still expect job candidates to look like professionals during interviews. First impressions make a difference.

Even when visiting companies with casual dress codes that allow tattoos, piercings and similar styles, it's prudent to cover up. We have lots of creative people, some even with blue hair, but you want to save showing off your originality for after you've got the job.

4. Behave your best. Act professionally toward every one you meet during a job interview. 44)_____. The same advice applies if a recruiter rejects you over the phone.

On the other end of the spectrum, don't give special attention to office members. On one occasion, a candidate ogled a female employee in a hallway while being escorted to an interview. The interviewer noticed and immediately dismissed his candidacy. While this example may sound extreme, it's important because it reminds us that people are evaluating everything you do on a job interview, such as how you shake hands, hold your head and talk. Always be on your best behavior and use your best judgment.

5. Listen, then speak. Wait for the interviewer to complete each sentence before speaking or you might miss important information. 45)_____. Candidates occasionally go on a different path and some go on and on with an answer. They're not really giving what the interviewer is looking for.

(451 words)

- [A] If you show up to an interview more than 15 minutes before your appointment, wait in the lobby before announcing your arrival until five to 10 minutes before the meeting. Your presence can put pressure on the interviewer.
- [B] It's really important to listen, and it's totally acceptable to ask the interviewer to restate a question. Also, make sure your replies are related to the topic at hand and that you don't take more than a few minutes to answer each question.
- [C] It is very important for the interviewee to prepare for the interview in many aspects. For instance, the interviewee would better get a thorough impression of a company beforehand, and show one's well preparation as well.
- [D] Among the most difficult queries are those asking candidates about their weakest skills. Be honest and not to spin answers into something positive. Everyone has areas that can be improved on. I love when someone can step back, do a self-assessment and say: "Here's what I learned." If they can't, it raises a red flag.
- [E] All these hints are very important for you to perform well in an interview. But remember, be faithful to all the questions and never lie to the interviewer, for honesty is the most important virtue and no company wants a liar.
- [F] Job candidates also can ready themselves for interviews by rehearsing answers to the most common questions that recruiters pose. These typically are about a candidate's major, career goals and interest in the job and company.

[G] Further, if an interview isn't going well, don't appear overly upset or otherwise shed your professional image until you've left. It's a big country but a small world.

Part C

◆◆ 重点押题，特别推荐 ◆◆

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)

推荐指数：★★★★☆

Tests of reaction times also seemed to back up the notion that the two hemispheres differed in their processing styles. A trick researchers use ensure that an image goes to one hemisphere first, and then to the opposite side of the brain. 46)If the nature of the stimulus and the preference of the hemisphere match up, then the person can respond slightly, more quickly and accurately in identifying the local or global letter.

Still more startling, researchers found that the same appears to hold for the brains of chimps and perhaps other primates. 47)The assumption has always been that handedness and brain asymmetry are strictly human traits—part of the great brain reorganization that allowed our ancestor to use tools, speak and perhaps even think rationally. But handedness is now widely claimed for primates and even birds, amphibians and whales, and in the past few years, some psychologists have tested chimps and baboons and suggested their two hemispheres also differ in processing style.

48)Now researchers have come to see the distinction between the two hemispheres as a subtle one of processing style, with every mental faculty shared across the brain, and each side contributing in a complementary, not exclusive, fashion. A smart brain became one that simultaneously grasped both the foreground and the background of the moment.

The next problem was to work out exactly how the brain manages to produce these two contrasting styles. Many researchers originally looked for the explanation in a simple wiring difference within the brain, this theory held that neurons in the left cortex might make sparser, short-range connections with their neighbors, with cells on the other side would be more richly and widely connected. 49)The result would be that the representation of sensations and memories would be confined to smallish, discrete areas in the left hemisphere, while exactly the same input to a corresponding area of the right side would form a sprawling even impressionistic, pattern of activity.

Supporters of this idea argued that these structural differences would explain why left-brain language areas are so good at precise resonance of words and word sequences while the right brain seems to supply a wider sense of context and meaning. A striking finding from some people who suffer right-brain strokes is that they can understand the literal meaning of sentences—their left brain can still decode the words—but they can no longer get jokes or allusions. 50)Asked to explain even a common proverb, such as “a stitch in time saves nine”, they can only say it must have something to do with sewing—an intact right brain is needed to make the more playful connections.

(444 words)