名师导学系列



最新题型

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英语全真模拟试卷

杜子华 主编

高等教育出版社
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名师导学考研系列丛书

2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试卷

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出 版 前 言

为满足广大考研学子备考的需要，我社相继出版了规范考试内容、指导考生复习的《考试大纲》、《考试分析》、《考试参考书》。该系列丛书由教育部有关主管部门组织参与考研大纲修订的命题专家编写，不但能及时反映最新的考研信息，而且内容权威、重点突出、阐述准确、针对性强，是考生复习备考必不可少的基础资料。2003 年推出的《考试参考书》系列，通过对考试内容、考试范围、考试要求进行更精确、全面的阐释，解决了考生找不到权威、实用、准确的复习资料的问题；而且参考书内容高度浓缩，为考生赢得了大量宝贵的复习时间。

同时，为使参加 2005 年研究生入学考试的考生在掌握了扎实的基础知识后，通过大量卓有成效的训练，迅速提升自己的水平和能力，我社又配合《考试参考书》推出了《名师导学考研系列丛书》。

《名师导学考研系列丛书》是与《考试大纲》、《考试分析》、《考试参考书》完全配套并适应考生不同阶段复习备考的考研辅导用书，具有较强的预测性和实用性。本丛书作者阵容强大，有参与过考研大纲起草、命题工作的专家，有从事多年考研辅导的知名教授。书中内容精心设计，不仅为考生指明了复习思路与应试技巧，而且为考生汇总了常见错误与防范措施，并配有大量全真试题供考生演练。

我们希望通过对以上各系列丛书的学习，能够使考生抓住研究生入学考试的特点和规律，掌握解题方法和思路，彻底清除复习中的盲点。

由于时间仓促，书中难免有错漏之处，希望广大读者不吝赐教，以便再版时完善。

高等教育出版社

2004 年 3 月

编者的话

John F. Kennedy 在 1961 年的一次演讲中说过“America is going to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade not because it was an easy thing to do ,but because it was a hard thing to do; and doing hard things is what makes people better.”这是一个成功者的心态,而对于考研学生来说这种心态非常重要!考取研究生不是一件容易的事,恰恰相反,它需要投入巨大的精力和艰苦的努力。在你有了考取研究生的想法和决心时,就诞生了一个想闯荡的你,一个富有闯劲的你,一个充满活力的你,一个敢于胜利的你。只要有“闯天下”的心态,有闯天下的干劲,就有一个永不败的你!在复习考研的过程中,具有乐观和必胜的信念就成功了一半。

从考研英语复习的技术方面来说,考研英语复习是有规律可循的。我们编写了高教版“名师导学考研英语系列丛书”,就是要把我们对考研命题的把握,对答题的方法和技巧的总结,以及多年亲自辅导学生所得到的第一手资料和经验带给你们。编写此丛书的作者都有辅导考研英语的丰富经验,能够抓住英语考试的共性,同时还知道考研英语的独特性。相信考生通过学习本丛书,会很快提升自己的英语水平和能力。

“名师导学英语系列”包括五本书,《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语历年真题解析与应试对策》、《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语专项突破(听力)》(附磁带)、《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语专项突破(阅读理解)》、《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语专项突破(英语知识运用和写作)》、《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试卷》(附磁带)。第一本书对历年考研英语真题做了透彻的分析并阐述了解题思路和答题方法,帮助考生尽快掌握考试的技巧,培养一种考研英语的思维模式。同时,这套书还针对考研英语的每个专项精心设计了高效、实用的训练题,使考生能够通过大量地做试题,掌握扎实的基础知识,提高应试能力。

考生在平时要善于总结“对”和“错”,并寻找其中的规律。虽然人不能两次踏进同一条河流,然而人往往会两次犯相似的错误而浑然不觉。在做错题时,一定要找出错误原因,记住究竟错在什么地方和错的规律,下次遇到同样的问题时不会再重蹈覆辙。这对考出好成绩至关重要。更重要的是必须把做对题的规律也想明白,要“知其然”,还要“知其所以然”。做到这一点,必须多做题、勤思考。

准备考试时只学习一套书并非最佳策略,最好是博采众家之长,并达到融会贯通的效果。尽管本套书紧密结合命题思路、提供了大量的练习题,同时给出了复习和答题技巧的指导,但百密一疏,我们希望同学们在复习中要从不同的复习书中汲取其精华,方能达到最佳复习效果。

有一本美国出版的书,名为 *Attitude is everything*,把“态度”,即做人和做事的态度,提到了至高无上的高度。这本书得到了众多人的共鸣。“Get up when you fall. We all fall but those who deserve a place in the sun get up again—and sometimes again and again—and dust themselves off and keep on keeping on. The experience of successful people and nations is determined mostly by

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their willingness to get up when they fall." 有了这样一种豁达的态度，一种敢拼的心态，你已经成功了！

编写本套书的过程中，得到了很多人的帮助，其中美国英语教师 David J. Walling 对“英语知识运用和写作专项”一书中的所有作文进行了修改和润色，在此表示感谢。在这里，还要特别感谢高等教育出版社的同仁，正是他们的职业精神和敬业精神使得这套书很快得以出版。

本书受时间和水平所限，难免有不妥之处，衷心欢迎读者和同行批评指正。

编者

2004 年 3 月

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Model Test 1

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)

People appeared on the Earth millions years ago and they have been changing the planet all the time. Our environment is __1__ violent attack from man. The air is polluted by smoke and __2__ from factories and cars. This causes acid rain which has already __3__ many forests on Earth. The great rain-forests are seriously threatened also by people cutting them down to provide __4__ for cattle. The results of man's activity are __5__ even in space. A lot of people use sprays and this creates a hole in the ozone __6__ which protects the Earth from the dangerous __7__ of the sun.

The seas and rivers are being poisoned by radioactive waste and everyday rubbish and chemicals. It's disgusting and should be stopped. We don't need to throw a lot of rubbish out. Some of it can be __8__ and used again.

__9__ our life is connected with animals and we live on Earth together, people are used to treating them very badly. They kill animals for their __10__. Cosmetics and drugs are __11__ on them. Farmers often use pesticides which __12__ vegetables but kill small animals and __13__. Many hens suffer in battery farms __14__ they are treated very cruelly but their eggs are cheaper than free-range __15__.

Despite the __16__ that we are destroying our world, we can make efforts to protect our environment in our __17__ life. We can buy CFC-free sprays, free-range eggs and cosmetics which are not tested on animals. We should try to save energy at home and to __18__ using chemicals to kill garden pests. We can also keep aluminum cans or paper for recycling and take empty bottles to a bottle __19__. There are many ways to protect our environment without waiting for the government __20__.

1.	[A] at	[B] under	[C] against	[D] on
2.	[A] fumes	[B] gases	[C] vapors	[D] odors
3.	[A] damaged	[B] spoiled	[C] destroyed	[D] collapsed
4.	[A] space	[B] place	[C] room	[D] home
5.	[A] detectable	[B] tangible	[C] credible	[D] visible

6.	[A] circle	[B] realm	[C] layer	[D] level
7.	[A] radiations	[B] rays	[C] lights	[D] shines
8.	[A] reproduced	[B] regenerated	[C] recycled	[D] recreated
9.	[A] If	[B] Although	[C] As	[D] But
10.	[A] fur	[B] hair	[C] bark	[D] coat
11.	[A] checked	[B] examined	[C] tested	[D] experimented
12.	[A] strengthen	[B] enhance	[C] improve	[D] solidify
13.	[A] insects	[B] parasites	[C] fungi	[D] bugs
14.	[A] which	[B] that	[C] they	[D] where
15.	[A] hens	[B] those	[C] ones	[D] eggs
16.	[A] fact	[B] reality	[C] issue	[D] case
17.	[A] everyday	[B] common	[C] average	[D] simple
18.	[A] evade	[B] escape	[C] avoid	[D] withdraw
19.	[A] store	[B] bank	[C] shop	[D] stock
20.	[A] to act	[B] act	[C] acting	[D] acted

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

As is well known and has often been described, the machine industry of recent times took its rise by a gradual emergence out of handicraft in England in the eighteenth century. Since then the mechanical industry has progressively been winning in all the civilized nations, in much the same degree in which these nations have come to be counted as civilized. This mechanical industry now stands dominant at the top of the industrial system.

The state of the industrial arts, as it runs on the lines of the mechanical industry, is a technology of physics and chemistry. That is to say, it is governed by the same logic as the scientific laboratories. The procedure, the principles, habits of thought, preconceptions, units of measurement and of valuation, are the same in both cases.

The technology of physics and chemistry is not derived from established law and custom, and it goes on its way with as nearly complete a neglect of the spiritual truths of law and custom as the circumstances will permit. The realities with which this technology is occupied are of another order of actuality, lying altogether within the three dimensions that

contain the material universe, and running altogether on the logic of material fact. In effect it is the logic of dull facts.

The mechanical industry makes use of the same range of facts handled in the same impersonal way and directed to the same manner of objective results. In both cases alike it is of the first importance to eliminate the "personal equation," to let the work go forward and let the forces at work takes effect quite objectively, without obstacles for any personal end, interest, or gain. It is the technician's place in industry; as it is the scientist's place in the laboratory, to serve as an intellectual representative of the forces at work, to isolate the forces engaged from all irrelevant disturbances, and let them take full effect along the lines of designed work. The technician is an active or creative factor in the case only in the sense that he is the keeper of the logic, which governs the forces at work.

These forces that are so brought to bear in mechanical industry are of an objective, impersonal, unconventional nature, of course. They are of the nature of unclear fact. Monetary gain is not one of these impersonal facts. Any consideration of monetary gain that may be injected into the technician's working plans will come into the case as an intrusive and alien factor, whose sole effect is to delay the work in hand. At the same time considerations of monetary gain are the only agency brought into the case by the businessmen, and the only ground on which they exercise a control of production.

21. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with discussing
[A] industrial organization in the eighteenth century.
[B] the motives for pecuniary gain.
[C] the technician's place in mechanical industry.
[D] the impersonal organization of industry.

22. The author of the passage suggests that businessmen in the mechanical industry are responsible mainly for
[A] keeping the logic governing the forces at work.
[B] managing the profits.
[C] directing the activities of the technicians.
[D] treating material gain as a spiritual truth.

23. Which one of the following, if true, would contradict the author's belief that the role of technician is to be "the keeper of the logic" (the end of 4th paragraph)?
[A] All technicians are human beings with feelings and emotions.
[B] An interest in pecuniary gain is the technician's sole motive for participation in industry.
[C] The technician's working plans do not coincide with the technician's pecuniary interests.
[D] Technicians are employed by business oversee the forces at work.

24. The author would probably most strongly agree with which one of the following state-

ments about the evolution of the industrial system?

[A] The handicraft system of industry emerged in eighteenth-century England and was subsequently replaced by the machine industry.

[B] The handicraft system of industrial production has gradually given rise to a mechanistic technology that dominates contemporary industry.

[C] The handicraft system emerged as the dominant factor of production in eighteenth-century England but was soon replaced by mechanical techniques of production.

[D] The mechanical system of production that preceded the handicraft system was the origin of contemporary means of production.

25. Which one of the following best describes the author's attitude toward scientific techniques?

[A] Hostile.

[B] Idealistic.

[C] Ironic.

[D] Neutral.

TEXT 2

A medical article once pointed with great alarm to an increase in cancer among milk drinkers. Cancer, it seems, was becoming increasingly frequent in New England, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Switzerland, where a lot of milk is produced and consumed, while remaining rare in Ceylon, where milk is scarce. For further evidence it was pointed out that cancer was less frequent in some States of the southern United States where less milk was consumed. Also, it was pointed out, milk-drinking English women get some kinds of cancer eighteen times as frequently as Japanese women who seldom drink milk.

A little digging might uncover quite a number of ways to account for these figures but one factor is enough by itself to show them up. Cancer is mainly a disease that strikes in middle life or after. Switzerland, and the states of the United States mentioned first are alike in having populations with relatively long spans of life. English women at the time the study was made were living an average of twelve years longer than Japanese women.

Professor Helen M. Walker has worked out an amusing illustration of the foolishness in assuming there must be cause and effect whenever two things vary together. In investigating the relationship between age and some physical characteristics of woman, begin by measuring the angle of the feet in walking. You will find that the angle tends to be greater among older woman. You might first consider whether this indicates that women grow older because they toe out, and you can see immediately that this is ridiculous. So it appears that age increases the angle between the feet, and most women must come to toe out more as they grow older.

Any such conclusion is probably false and certainly doubtful. You could only reach it legitimately by studying the same women or possibly equivalent groups over a period of time.

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That would eliminate the factor responsible here, which is that the older women grew up at a time when a young lady was taught to toe out in walking while the members of the younger group were learning posture in a day when that was discouraged.

When you find somebody—usually an interested party—making a fuss about a correlation, look first all to see if it is not one of this type, produced by the stream of events, the trend of the times. In our time it is easy to show a positive correlation between any pair of things like these number of students in college, number of patients in mental institutions, consumption of cigarettes, incidence of heart disease, use of X-ray machines, production of false teeth, salaries of California school teachers, profits of Nevada gambling halls. To call some one of these the cause of some other is manifestly silly. But it is done every day.

26. The author's conclusion about the relationship between age and the ways woman walk indicates he believes that
    [A] toeing out is associated with aging.
    [B] toeing out is fashionable with the younger generation.
    [C] toeing out was fashionable for an older generation.
    [D] studying equivalent groups proves that toeing out increases with age.

27. Given the author's statements in the passage, his advice for evaluating statistics that show a high positive correlation between two conditions could include all the following statements EXCEPT
    [A] look for an explanation in the stream of events.
    [B] consider some trend of the times as the possible cause of both conditions.
    [C] account for the correlations in some way other than causality.
    [D] determine which of the two conditions is the cause and which is the effect.

28. Assume that there is a high statistical correlation between college attendance and individual earnings. Given this, the author would most probably agree with which one of the following statements about the cause-effect relationship between college attendance and income?
    [A] Someone's potential earnings may be affected by other variables, like wealth or intelligence that are also associated with college attendance.
    [B] Someone who attends graduate school will be rich.
    [C] Someone who attends graduate school will earn more money than someone who does not.
    [D] Someone who attends college will earn more money than someone who does not attend college.

29. According to the author, professor Walker believes that
    [A] women who toe out age more rapidly than women who do not.
    [B] most women toe out as they grow older because age increases the angle between the feet.

[C] older women tend to walk with a greater angle between the feet.

[D] toeing out is the reason why women grow old.

30. The author would reject all the following statements about cause-effect relationships as statements about cause-effect relationships as explanations for the statistics that show an increase in cancer rates EXCEPT that the

[A] Ceylonese drink more milk than the English.

[B] Swiss produce and consume large quantities of dairy products.

[C] women of New England drink more milk than the women who live in some states of the southern United States.

[D] people of Wisconsin have relatively high life expectancies.

TEXT 3

Ragtime is a musical form that makes folk melodies and musical techniques into a brief quadrille-like structure, designed to be played on the piano. A strong analogy exists between European composers like Ralph Vaughan Williams, Edvard Grieg, and Anton Dvorak who combined folk tunes and their own original materials in larger compositions and the pioneer ragtime composers in the United States. Composers like Scott Joplin and James Scott were in a sense collectors or musicologists collecting dance and folk music in Black communities and consciously shaping it into brief suites or anthologies called piano rags.

It has sometimes been charged that ragtime is mechanical. For instance, Wilfred Mellers comments, " rags were transferred to the pianola(自动钢琴) roll and even if not played by a machine, should be played like a machine, with careful precision. " However, there is no reason to assume that ragtime is essentially mechanical simply because commercial manufacturers applied a mechanical recording method to ragtime, the only way to record pianos at that date. Ragtime' s is not a mechanical precision, and it is not precision limited to the style of performance. It arises from ragtime' s following a well defined form and obeying simple rules within that form.

The classic formula for the piano rag disposes three to five themes in sixteen-bar strains, often organized with repeats. The rag opens with a bright memorable strain or theme, followed by a similar theme, leading to a trio of marked lyrical character, with the structure concluded by a lyrical strain that parallels the rhythmic developments of the earlier themes. The aim of the structure is to rise from one theme to another in a stair-step manner, ending on a note of triumph or wild happiness. Typically each strain is divided into two 8-bar segments that are essentially alike, so the rhythmic melodic unit of ragtime is only eight bars of 2/4 measure. Therefore, themes must be brief with clear, sharp melodic figures. Not concerned with development of musical themes, the ragtime composer instead sets a theme down in one piece in finished form, and links it to various related themes. Tension in ragtime compositions arises from a division between two basic ingredients: a continuous bass—called by jazz musicians a boom-chick bass—in the pianist' s left hand, and its melodic syn-

copated(切分) counterpart in the right hand.

Ragtime remains distinct from jazz both as an instrumental style and as a type. Ragtime style stresses a pattern of repeated rhythms, not the constant inventions and variations of Jazz. As a category ragtime requires strict attention to structure, not inventiveness or talent. It exists as a tradition, a set of conventions, a body of written scores, separate from the individual players associated with it. In this sense ragtime is more similar to folk music of the nineteenth century than to jazz.

31. Which of the following best describes the main purpose of the passage?
[A] To contrast ragtime music and jazz.
[B] To acknowledge and counter significant criticisms of ragtime music.
[C] To define ragtime music as an art form and describe its structural characteristics.
[D] To review the history of ragtime music and analyze ragtime's effect on listeners.

32. According to the passage, each of the following is characteristic of ragtime compositions that follow the classic ragtime formula EXCEPT
[A] syncopation.
[B] well defined melodic figures.
[C] rising rhythmic-melodic intensity.
[D] full development of musical themes.

33. According to the passage, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Anton Dvorak, and Scott Joplin are similar in that they all
[A] conducted research into musicological history.
[B] wrote original compositions based on folk tunes.
[C] collected and recorded abbreviated piano suites.
[D] created intricate sonata—like musical structures.

34. The author rejects the argument that ragtime is a mechanical music because that argument
[A] overlooks the precision required of the ragtime player.
[B] does not accurately describe the sound of ragtime pianola music.
[C] confuses the means of recording and the essential character of the music.
[D] improperly identifies commercial ragtime music with the subtler classic ragtime style.

35. It can be inferred from the passage that the essential nature of ragtime has been obscured by commentaries based on
[A] the way ragtime music was first recorded.
[B] interpretations of ragtime by jazz musicians.
[C] the dance fashions that were contemporary with ragtime.
[D] early reviewers' accounts of characteristic structure.

TEXT 4

The number of women directors appointed to corporate boards in the United States has increased dramatically, but the ratio of female to male directors remains low. Although pressure to recruit women directors, unlike that to employ women in the general work force, does not derive from legislation, it is nevertheless real.

Although small companies were the first to have women directors, large corporations currently have a higher percentage of women on their boards. When the chairs of these large corporations began recruiting women to serve on boards, they initially sought women who were chief executive officers (CEOs) of large corporations. However, such women CEOs are still rare. In addition, the ideal of six CEOs (female or male) serving on the board of each of the largest corporations is realizable only if every CEO serves on six boards. This raises the specter of director over commitment and the resulting strength of contribution. Consequently, the chairs next sought women in business who had the equivalent of CEO experience. However, since it is only recently, that large numbers of women have begun to rise in management, the chairs began to recruit women of high achievement outside the business world. Many such women are well known for their contributions in government, education and the nonprofit sector. The fact that the women from these sectors who were appointed were often acquaintances of the boards' chairs seems quite reasonable because chairs have always considered it important for directors to interact comfortably in the boardroom.

Although many successful women from outside the business world are unknown to corporate leaders, these women are particularly qualified to serve on boards because of the changing nature of corporations. Today a company's ability to be responsive to the concerns of the community and the environment can influence that company's growth and survival. Women are uniquely positioned to be responsive to some of these concerns.

Although conditions have changed, it should be remembered that most directors of both sexes are over fifty years old. Women of that generation were often encouraged to direct their attention toward efforts to improve the community. This fact is reflected in the career development of most of the outstandingly successful women of the generation now in their fifties, who currently serve on corporate boards: 25 percent are in education and 22 percent are in government, law, and the nonprofit sector.

One organization of women directors is helping business become more open to the changing needs of society by raising the level of corporate awareness about social issues, such as problems with the economy, government regulation, the aging population, and the environment. This organization also serves as a resource center of information on accomplished women who are potential candidates for corporate boards.

36. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about achievement of the "ideal" mentioned in line 4 of paragraph 2?

[A] It has only recently become a possibility.

[B] It would be easier to meet if more CEOs were women.

[C] It is very close to being a reality for most corporate boards.

[D] It might affect the quality of director's service to corporations.

37. According to the passage, the pressure to appoint women to corporate boards differs from the pressure to employ women in the work force in which of the following ways?

[A] Corporate boards are under less pressure because they have such a small number of openings.

[B] Corporate boards have received less pressure from stockholders, consumers, and workers within companies to include women on their boards.

[C] Corporate boards have received less pressure from the media and the public to include women on their boards.

[D] Corporations are not subject to legal penalty for failing to include women on their boards.

38. All of the following are examples of issues that' the organization described in the last paragraph would be likely to advise corporations on EXCEPT

[A] long-term inflation.

[B] health and safety regulations.

[C] retirement and pension programs.

[D] how to develop new markets.

39. According to the passage, which of the following is true about women outside the business world who are currently serving on corporate boards?

[A] Most do not serve on more than one board.

[B] A large percentage will eventually work on the staff of corporations.

[C] Most were already known to the chairs of the board to which they were appointed.

[D] A larger percentage are from government and law than are from the nonprofit sector.

40. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

[A] A problem is described, and then reasons why various proposed solutions succeeded or failed are discussed.

[B] A problem is described, and then an advantage of resolving it is offered.

[C] A problem is described, and then reasons for its continuing existence are summarized.

[D] The historical origins of a problem are described, and then various measures that have successfully resolved it are discussed.

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, 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)

Most workers spend eight or nine hours on the job. They work because it's unavoidable. They need to make enough money for necessities: food, rent, clothing, transportation, tuition, and so on. They spend about one-third of their lives at work, but they hate it. They complain and count the minutes until quitting time each day—or the days until their next vacation. (41) E .

By contrast, there are some people who actually enjoy work—in fact, they love to work. They spend many extra hours on the job each week and often take work home with them. These workaholics are as addicted to their jobs as other people are to drugs or alcohol.

In some urban centers, workaholism is so common that people do not consider it unusual: They accept the lifestyle as normal. Government workers in Washington, D. C., for example, frequently work sixty to seventy hours a week. They dont do this because they have to; they do it because they want to. (42) C .

Workaholism can be a serious problem. Because true workaholics would rather work than do anything else, they probably dont know how to relax; that is, they might not enjoy movies, sports, or other types of entertainment. Most of all, they hate to sit and do nothing. (43) B .

Is workaholism always dangerous? Perhaps not. There are, certainly, people who work well under stress. Some studies show that many workaholics have great energy and interest in life. (44) G . Other people retire from work at age sixty-five, but workaholics usually prefer not to quit. They are still enthusiastic about work—and life—in their eighties and nineties.

Why do workaholics enjoy their jobs so much? There are several advantages to work. It provides people with paychecks, of course, and this is important. But it offers more than financial security. It provides people with self-confidence; they have a feeling of satisfaction when they've produced a challenging piece of work and are able to say, "I made that." (45) A . Perhaps some people are compulsive about their work, but their addiction seems to be a safe—even an advantageous—one.

[A] Psychologists claim that work gives people an identity; through participation in work, they get a sense of self and individualism. In addition, most jobs provide people with a socially acceptable way to meet others.

[B] The lives of workaholics are usually stressful, and this tension and worry can cause health problems such as heart attacks or stomach ulcers. In addition, typical workaholics don't pay much attention to their families. They spend little time with their children, and their marriages may end in divorce.

[C] Hundreds of workaholics in New York City tried to go to work even in the famous black-

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