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考研

宫东风教授

考研英语

2011年 序列前篇

# 高分指南

(本书适用于英语一·英语二)

宫东风 编著

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## 导言与说明

一年之计在于春。春天是新一年的开始,人们都会在此时确定新一年的目标,筹划新一年的安排。在新一年中,即将毕业的大学生和已经毕业的大学生中有上百万人决心参加 2011 年的全国硕士研究生入学考试(2010 年报考人数是 142 万人)。如何取得考研的成功,这是当前考研朋友们最关心最想知道的问题。

### 一、本书的目的——为什么要写这本书?

多年来,英语一直是大多数考生感到棘手的一门科目,每年都有 80% 的考生因为英语成绩不达标而在初试中就被淘汰出局。根据调查,除客观因素外,还有四个原因:一是基础差,在大学期间没有认真学习英语课,所学内容大都已经忘记;二是动手晚,多数人在考前一年的暑期或暑期以后才开始复习;三是前松后紧,没有按着我们的指导进行和完成分阶段的复习任务;四是方法不对,不是靠学懂学会,而是靠死记硬背。

编写本书的目的,就是要解决上述问题。建议有志于考研深造的朋友,从春季开始,及早动手,及早进入考研复习备考状态,了解英语科目“考什么?”“怎么考?”“怎么办?”从而做到心中有数,做好复习计划。请记住:考研是一场计划战,良好的开端是成功的一半!

### 二、本书的任务——如何读懂这本书?

为了实现上述目标,帮助考生在教育部考试大纲的指导下有效地复习备考,本书的任务是从宏观上、整体上介绍和回答英语科目“考什么?”“怎么考?”“怎么办?”的问题。

#### 明确考试要求

英语新大纲把英语科目划分为英语(一)和英语(二)两类。针对英语(一)和英语(二),我们进行了详细的介绍,并且提供了样题与答案,让同学们做到心中有数,能够有的放矢地备考,避免浪费大量宝贵时间、走弯路。

#### 固定复习重点

由于同学们复习备考的时间非常有限,所以应该抓住复习备考的重中之重,把这些重点作为考研复习的切入口。俗话说:“什么都抓就等于什么都没有抓。”(Grasp all, grasp none.)结合历年考试的经验以及大多数考生的实际水平,我们把词汇、语法、阅读、写作和真题列为复习的重点,并且针对每个重点进行了指导和说明。尤其值得一提的是:我们在讨论每一个复习重点和环节时,明确具体地为考生介绍了相应的考试用书(具体内容和使用时间请见后记 1)。一句话,抓住了复习重点就等于拿到了考试成功的金钥匙。

#### 重视解题技巧

考研英语毕竟是一门应试型的考试,它不同于我们平时的英语学习。这就需要我们从业试的角度出发,并且利用测试学的相关知识对历年考研真题的测试内容进行分析和总结,以便从中找出考研英语的命题规律与解题技巧,从而让同学们学得好、学得巧、记得快、分数高。在本书中,我们把总结的相关信息提供给大家,让大家悟出解题的技巧。

### 夯实基础知识

“基础不牢,地动山摇。”考研英语也离不开“基础”二字。从2010年1月9日的考研真题中,我们可以更加深刻地感受到英语基础知识在考试中所起的重要作用。由于英语学科的特点是“学得快,忘得也快”,为了帮助考生踏实高效地复习,我们为大家提供了基础词汇、基础语法、基础写作句式等非常有价值的资料。不仅如此,为了提高考生的学习效率与质量,我们专门为本书的第六单元至第十单元录制了音频讲解资料,放在人信学校网络课堂上供购买正版书的同学使用。本书中的基础知识实际上是对后续序列书中的《词汇复习标准全书》《写作词汇》《真题疑难句分析》《要点精编》等教程的强有力的支持和保障。

### 三、本书的作用——如何使用这本书?

新世纪以来,我们教学团队的考研辅导教材是西安交通大学出版社出版的“宫东风教授考研英语”序列之一至序列之六共计六本书。基于得高分的目的和2011年考研英语考试大纲的新要求,今年增加这本《高分指南》作为序列丛书的前篇,并与之配合使用。本书具有如下三个方面的作用和功能。

#### 规划功能

本书供考生在春季到暑期参加强化班之前使用。对于考生来说,通过阅读本书的第一单元至第四单元可以了解英语(一)和英语(二)所包括的重点考查内容,同时初步了解本门科目考题目前的情况与特点,并且根据个人情况,制定出考前复习计划,避免前松后紧的情况发生。

#### 分析功能

本书是对考研英语科目的一种分析,包括对理论内容、试题特点、应对方法的全面分析。考生在复习备考的全过程中,尤其是在复习的前一两个月,特别需要对所学的内容、试题特点、答题方法等进行分析,避免漫无目的复习。本书的第五单元可以为复习起到很好的参考与借鉴作用。

#### 预习功能


研究生入学考试属于选拔性考试,着重考察考生的基础知识和分析问题的能力。考生训练、提高分析能力的主要方法之一是夯实基础知识。为了学懂考研英语,一定要首先把相关基础知识搞懂、搞熟,没有基础知识就学不动。本书的第六单元至第十单元就是为帮助考生克服这方面的困难所准备的。另外,基于这五个单元的重要性,我们专门为考生准备了课堂讲解的音频资料,以方便大家学习。





总之,本书对于有志于考研深造、强烈渴求英语得高分的朋友,一定会是一个强有力的工具和助手。本书能够帮助你在激烈的考研竞争当中事半功倍,脱颖而出。We have nothing to fear but fear itself!

宫东风

2010年2月

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# Unit 1

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## 2010 年 1 月 9 日全国考研英语真题与标准答案

### 2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

#### 英 语(一)

(科目代码:201)

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#### 考生注意事项

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
  2. 答题前,考生应按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“考生姓名”、“报考单位”、“考生编号”等信息。
  3. 答案必须按要求涂写或填写在指定的答题卡上。
    - (1) 英语知识运用和阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案用 2B 铅笔涂写在答题卡 1 上。如要改动,必须用橡皮擦干净。
    - (2) 阅读理解 C 节(英译汉)的答案和作文必须用蓝(黑)色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔写在答题卡 2 上。字迹要清楚。
  4. 考试结束,将答题卡 1、答题卡 2 及试题一并装入试题袋中交回。
-



## 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)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

- |                      |                   |                  |                 |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] affected      | [B] achieved      | [C] extracted    | [D] restored    |
| 2. [A] at            | [B] up            | [C] with         | [D] off         |
| 3. [A] truth         | [B] sight         | [C] act          | [D] proof       |
| 4. [A] controversial | [B] perplexing    | [C] mischievous  | [D] ambiguous   |
| 5. [A] requirements  | [B] explanations  | [C] accounts     | [D] assessments |
| 6. [A] conclude      | [B] matter        | [C] indicate     | [D] work        |
| 7. [A] as far as     | [B] for fear that | [C] in case that | [D] so long as  |
| 8. [A] awareness     | [B] expectation   | [C] sentiment    | [D] illusion    |
| 9. [A] suitable      | [B] excessive     | [C] enough       | [D] abundant    |
| 10. [A] about        | [B] for           | [C] on           | [D] by          |
| 11. [A] compared     | [B] shown         | [C] subjected    | [D] conveyed    |

- |                     |                     |                    |                 |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 12. [A] Contrary to | [B] Consistent with | [C] Parallel with  | [D] Peculiar to |
| 13. [A] evidence    | [B] guidance        | [C] implication    | [D] source      |
| 14. [A] disputable  | [B] enlightening    | [C] reliable       | [D] misleading  |
| 15. [A] In contrast | [B] For example     | [C] In consequence | [D] As usual    |
| 16. [A] duly        | [B] accidentally    | [C] unpredictably  | [D] suddenly    |
| 17. [A] failed      | [B] ceased          | [C] started        | [D] continued   |
| 18. [A] Therefore   | [B] Furthermore     | [C] However        | [D] Meanwhile   |
| 19. [A] attempted   | [B] tended          | [C] chose          | [D] intended    |
| 20. [A] breaking    | [B] climbing        | [C] surpassing     | [D] hitting     |

## 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

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely

as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by

- [A] free themes.
- [B] casual style.
- [C] elaborate layout.
- [D] radical viewpoints.

23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

- [A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
- [B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
- [C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
- [D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?

- [A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
- [B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
- [C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
- [D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.

25. What would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days
- [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
- [C] Mournful Decline of Journalism
- [D] Prominent Critics in Memory

## Text 2

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon. com received one for its “one-click” online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation’s top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. *In re Bilski*, as the case is known, is “a very big deal,” says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It “has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents.”

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court’s judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should “reconsider” its State Street Bank ruling.

The Federal Circuit’s action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for “inventions” that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are “reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court”, says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of

- [A] their limited value to businesses.
- [B] their connection with asset allocation.
- [C] the possible restriction on their granting.
- [D] the controversy over their authorization.

27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?
- [A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions.
  - [B] It involves a very big business transaction.
  - [C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.
  - [D] It may change the legal practices in the U. S.
28. The word “about-face” (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means
- [A] loss of goodwill.
  - [B] increase of hostility.
  - [C] change of attitude.
  - [D] enhancement of dignity.
29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents
- [A] are immune to legal challenges.
  - [B] are often unnecessarily issued.
  - [C] lower the esteem for patent holders.
  - [D] increase the incidence of risks.
30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
- [A] A looming threat to business-method patents.
  - [B] Protection for business-method patent holders.
  - [C] A legal case regarding business-method patents.
  - [D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents.

### Text 3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that “social epidemics” are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn’t explain how ideas actually spread.

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the “two-step flow of communication”: Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those select people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this



kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don't seem to be required at all.

The researchers' argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey — whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence—even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people.

Building on the basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people's ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. They found that the principal requirement for what is called "global cascades"—the widespread propagation of influence through networks—is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to

- [A] analyze the consequences of social epidemics.
- [B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas.
- [C] exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics.
- [D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials.

32. The author suggests that the "two-step-flow theory"

- [A] serves as a solution to marketing problems.
- [B] has helped explain certain prevalent trends.
- [C] has won support from influentials.
- [D] requires solid evidence for its validity.

33. What the researchers have observed recently shows that

- [A] the power of influence goes with social interactions.
- [B] interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media.

- [C] influentials have more channels to reach the public.
- [D] most celebrities enjoy wide media attention.

34. The underlined phrase “*these people*” in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who

- [A] stay outside the network of social influence.
- [B] have little contact with the source of influence.
- [C] are influenced and then influence others.
- [D] are influenced by the initial influential.

35. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?

- [A] The eagerness to be accepted.
- [B] The impulse to influence others.
- [C] The readiness to be influenced.
- [D] The inclination to rely on others.

#### Text 4

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else; the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who “question our motives.” Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls “the use of judgment by management.”

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did “not live in a political vacuum” but “in the real world” and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the

temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But banks' shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to
- [A] follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules.
  - [B] collect payments from third parties.
  - [C] cooperate with the price managers.
  - [D] reevaluate some of their assets.
37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in
- [A] the diminishing role of management.
  - [B] the revival of the banking system.
  - [C] the banks' long-term asset losses.
  - [D] the weakening of its independence.
38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to
- [A] keep away from political influences.
  - [B] evade the pressure from their peers.
  - [C] act on their own in rule-setting.
  - [D] take gradual measures in reform.
39. The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they
- [A] misinterpreted market price indicators.
  - [B] exaggerated the real value of their assets.
  - [C] neglected the likely existence of bad debts.
  - [D] denied booking losses in their sale of assets.
40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of
- [A] satisfaction.

- [B] skepticism.
- [C] objectiveness.
- [D] sympathy.

## Part B

### Directions:

For questions 41-45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A-G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. **Paragraph E** has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] The first and more important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out; the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.
- [B] Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retailers have already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion abroad. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.
- [C] Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy. At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.
- [D] All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits