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最新版

2007 考研英语 冲刺命题猜想 5套卷 B卷

○ 主 编 刘启升 王建华 李养龙
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黑博士最后冲刺浓缩押题系列

2007 年硕士研究生入学考试

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第7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，依此为依据，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麼，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馈赠。

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: 和谐社会主题“野蛮装修”图画
- ★ 试卷二: 奥运主题“奥运吉祥物”图画
- ★ 试卷三: 社会道德主题“让座现象”图画
- ★ 试卷四: 社会道德主题“乞讨行骗”图画
- ★ 试卷五: 商业信誉主题“豆腐渣工程”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!

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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)

5.5

推荐指数：★★★★

Most worthwhile careers require some kind of specialized training. Ideally, therefore, the choice of an ^{occupation} 1 should be made even before choice of a curriculum in high school. Actually, ^{however} 2, most people make several job choices during their working lives, ^{partly} 3 because of economic and industrial changes and partly to improve ^{their} 4 position. The “one perfect job” does not exist. Young people should ^{there for} 5 enter into a broad flexible training program that will ^{fit} 6 them for a field of work rather than for a single ^{job} 7.

Unfortunately many young people have to make career plans ^{without} 8 benefit of help from a competent vocational counselor or psychologist. Knowing ^{little} 9 about the occupational world, or themselves for that matter, they choose their lifework on a hit-or-miss ^{basis} 10. Some drift from job to job. Others ^{stick} 11 to work in which they are unhappy and for which they are not fitted. One common mistake is choosing an occupation for ^{its} 12 real or imagined prestige. Too many high-school students—or their parents for them—choose the professional field, ^{as regards} 13 both the relatively small proportion of workers in the professions and the extremely high educational and personal ^{requirement} 14. The imagined or real prestige of a profession or a “White-collar” job is ^{no} 15 good reason for choosing it as life’s work. ^{Moreover} 16, these occupations are not always well paid. Since a large proportion of jobs are in mechanical and manual work, the ^{majority} 17 of young people should give serious ^{under consideration} 18 to these fields.

Before making an occupational choice, a person should have a general idea of what he wants ^{not of} 19 life and how hard he is willing to work to get it. Some people desire social prestige, others intellectual satisfaction. Some want security; others are willing to take ^{risks} 20 for financial gain. Each occupational choice has its demands as well as its rewards.

(309 words)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| D 1. A. identification | B. entertainment | C. accommodation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. occupation |
| A 2. A. however | B. therefore | C. though | D. thereby |
| C 3. A. entirely | B. mainly | C. partly | D. his |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. its | B. his | C. our | D. their |
| 5. A. since | B. therefore | C. furthermore | D. forever |
| 6. A. make | B. fit 过应 | C. take | D. leave |
| 7. A. job | B. way | C. means | D. company |
| 8. A. to | B. for | C. without | D. with |
| 9. A. little | B. few | C. much | D. a lot |
| 10. A. chance | B. basis | C. purpose | D. opportunity |
| 11. A. apply | B. appeal | C. stick | D. turn |
| 12. A. our | B. its | C. your | D. their |
| 13. A. concerning | B. following | C. considering | D. disregarding |
| 14. A. preferences | B. requirements | C. tendencies | D. ambitions |
| 15. A. a | B. any | C. no | D. the |
| 16. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Nevertheless | D. Moreover |
| 17. A. majority | B. mass | C. minority | D. multitude |
| 18. A. proposal | B. suggestion | C. consideration | D. appraisal |
| 19. A. towards | B. against | C. out of | D. without |
| 20. A. turns | B. parts | C. choices | D. risks |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

32 ✓

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

推荐指数：★★★★

heat up
Coal burning deep underground in China, India and Indonesia is threatening the environment and human life, scientists have warned. These large-scale underground blazes cause the ground temperature to heat up and kill surrounding vegetation, produce greenhouse gases and can even ignite forest first, a panel of scientists told the annual meeting of the American Association For the Advancement of Science in Denver. The resulting release of poisonous elements like arsenic and mercury can also pollute local water sources and soils, they warned.

2 “Coal fires are a global catastrophe,” said Associate Professor Glenn Stracher of East Georgia College in Swainsboro, USA. But surprisingly few people know about them.

3 Coal can heat up on its own, and eventually catch fire and burn, if there is a continuous oxygen supply. The heat produced is not cause to disappear and under the right combinations of sunlight and oxygen, can trigger spontaneous catching fire and burning. This can occur underground, in coal

44.5 + 3 x 2

stockpiles, abandoned mines or even as coal is transported. Such fires in China consume up to 200 million tones of coal per year, delegates were told. In comparison, the U.S. economy consumes about one billion tones of coal annually, said Stracher, whose analysis of the likely impact of coal fires has been accepted for publication in the International Journal of Coal Ecology. Once underway, coal fires can burn for decades, even centuries. In the process, they release large volumes of greenhouse gases poisonous fumes and black particles into the atmosphere.

The members of the panel discussed the impact these fires may be having on global and regional climate change, and agreed that the underground nature of the fires makes them difficult to protect. One of the members of the panel, Assistant Professor Paul Van Dijk of the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth observation in the Netherlands, has been working with the Chinese government to detect and monitor fires in the northern regions of the country.

Ultimately, the remote sensing and other techniques should allow scientists to estimate how much carbon dioxide these fires are emitting. One suggested method of containing the fires was presented by Gary Colaizzi, of the engineering firm Goodson, which has developed a heat-resistant grout (a thin mortar used to fill cracks and crevices), which is designed to be pumped into the coal fire to cut off the oxygen supply.

(394 words)

21. According to the first paragraph, one of the warnings given by the scientists is that C.
- A. underground fires loom large in the forests
 - B. coal burning deep underground is found in China
 - C. poisonous elements released by the underground fires can pollute water sources
 - D. arsenic and mercury are the most poisonous elements to water sources
22. According to the third paragraph, what will happen when the underground heat does not disappear? A
- A. Coal heats up on its own and catches fire and burns.
 - B. The underground oxygen will be used up.
 - C. Poisonous fumes and greenhouse gases will be accumulated underground.
 - D. There will be an increase of abandoned mines.
23. What did Stracher analyze in his article published in the International Journal of Coal Ecology? D
- A. Annual consumption of coal in U. S.
 - B. Annual consumption of coal in China.
 - C. How long coal fires has lasted in the northern region of China.
 - D. Coal fires can have an impact on the environment.
24. Which of the following statements about Paul Van Dijk is NOT true? B
- A. He was one of the scientists who have warned against the threats of underground fires.
 - B. He has detected and monitored underground fires in Netherlands. China
 - C. He has worked with the Chinese government on the underground fires issue.
 - D. He works for a research institute in Netherlands.

25. According to the fifth paragraph, what is the suggested method to control underground fires? D

- A. Using remote sensing technique.
- B. Controlling the release of carbon dioxide.
- C. Making the soil heat resistant.
- D. Cutting off the oxygen supply.

Text 2 ◆◆ 重点押题，特别推荐 ◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★☆

Our bodies are wonderfully skillful at maintaining balance. When the temperature jumps, we sweat to cool down. When our blood pressure falls, our hearts pound to compensate. As it turns out, though, our natural state is not a steady one. Researchers are finding that everything from blood pressure to brain function varies rhythmically with the cycles of the sun, the moon and seasons. And their insights are yielding new strategies for keeping away such common killers as heart disease and cancer. Only one doctor in 20 has a good knowledge of the growing field of “chronotherapeutics”, the strategic use of time (chronos) in medicine. But according to a new American Medical Association poll, three out of four are eager to change that. “The field is exploding,” says Michael Smolensky. Doctors used to use words like that, “What spaceship did you guys get off?” Now they’re thirsty to know more.

In medicine school, most doctors learn that people with chronic conditions should take their medicine at steady rates. “It’s a terrible way to treat disease,” says Dr. Richard Martin. For example, asthmatics are most likely to suffer during the night. Yet most patients strive to keep a constant level of medicine in their blood day and night, whether by breathing in on an inhaler four times a day or taking a pill each morning and evening. In recent studies, researchers have found that a large mid-afternoon dose of a bronchodilator (支气管扩张剂) can be as sage as several small doses, and better for preventing nighttime attacks.

If the night belongs to asthma, the dawn belongs to high blood pressure and heart disease. Heart attacks are twice as common at 9 a.m. as at 11 p.m. Part of the reason is that our blood pressure falls predictably at night, then peaks as we start to work for the day. “Doctors know that,” says Dr. Henry Black of Chicago’s medical center, “but until now, we haven’t been able to do anything about it.” Most blood-pressure drugs provide 18 to 20 hours of relief. But because they’re taken in the morning, they’re least effective then most needed. “You take your pill at 7 and it’s working by 9,” says Dr. Wilham White of the University of Connecticut Health Center. “But by that time you’re gone through the worst four hours of the day with no protection.” Bedtime dosing would prevent that lapse, but it would also push blood pressure to dangerously low levels during the night.

(419 words)

26. According to the author, it is best for asthmatics to take their medicines D.

- A. at steady rates
- B. each morning and evening
- C. when the disease occurs
- D. at mid afternoon

27. Researchers are finding that C.

- A. heart disease and cancer are the most common killers of human beings
B. blood pressure and brain function are decided by cycles of the sun, the moon and seasons
C. the functions of human bodies have much to do with nature
D. any change in human bodies goes systematically with changes in the environment
28. According to the passage, how do human bodies maintain balance? A
A. They adjust themselves timely in line with their physical conditions.
B. People increase or lower the body temperature by sweating.
C. People's hearts pound to compensate when the blood pressure goes up.
D. Both B and C.
29. Which of the following statements is NOT true? AB 时间疗法
A. Doctors know more about chronotherapeutics than before. thirsty to know more
B. Doctors in the US used to be thirsty to know more about the new medical field.
C. The researchers' insights are providing new strategies to prevent common killers. ✓
D. The strategic use of time in medicine attracts more attention in the medical circle in the US.
30. The suggested title for this passage might be D.
A. Medicine Is Everything
B. Treatment Is Everything
C. Prevention Is Everything
D. Timing Is Everything

Text 3 ◆◆ 重点押题，特别推荐 ◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★☆

Pop stars today enjoy a style of living which was once the prerogative only of Royalty. Wherever they go, people turn out in their thousands to greet them. The crowds go wild trying to catch a brief glimpse of their smiling, colorfully dressed idols. The stars are transported in their chauffeur driven Rolls-Royces, private helicopters or executive aeroplanes. They are surrounded by a permanent entourage of managers, press agents and bodyguards. Photographs of them appear regularly in the press and all their comings and goings are reported, for, like Royalty, pop stars are news. If they enjoy many of the privileges of Royalty, they certainly share many of the inconveniences as well. It is dangerous for them to make unscheduled appearances in public. They must be constantly shielded from the adoring crowds which idolize them. They are no longer private individuals, but public property. The financial rewards they receive for this sacrifice cannot be calculated, for their rates of pay are astronomical.

And why not? Society has always rewarded its top entertainers lavishly. The great days of Hollywood have become legendary: famous stars enjoyed fame, wealth and adulation on an unprecedented scale. By today's standards, the excesses of Hollywood do not seem quite so spectacular. A single gramophone record nowadays may earn much more in royalties than the films of the past ever did. The competition for the title "Top of the Pops" is fierce, but the rewards are truly colossal.

It is only right that the stars should be paid in this way. Don't the top men in industry earn enormous salaries for the services they perform to their companies and their countries? Pop stars earn vast sums in foreign currency—often more than large industrial concerns—and the taxman can only

be grateful for their massive annual contributions to the exchequer. So who would begrudge them their rewards?

It's all very well for people in humdrum jobs to moan about the successes and rewards of others. People who make envious remarks should remember that the most famous stars represent only the tip of the iceberg. For every famous star, there are hundreds of others struggling to earn a living. A man working in a steady job and looking forward to a pension at the end of it has no right to expect very high rewards. He has chosen security and peace of mind, so there will always be a limit to what he can earn. But a man who attempts to become a star is taking enormous risks. He knows at the outset that only a handful of competitors ever get to the very top. He knows that years of concentrated effort may be rewarded with complete failure. But he knows, too, that the rewards for success are very high indeed: they are the recompense for the huge risks involved and if he achieves them, he has certainly earned them. That's the essence of private enterprise.

(490 words)

31. The sentence "Pop stars today enjoy a style of living which was once the prerogative only of Royalty" means B.
- A. their life was as luxurious as that of royalty
B. they enjoy what once only belonged to the royalty
C. they are rather rich
D. their way of living was the same as that of the royalty
32. What is the author's attitude toward top stars' high income? A
- A. Approval. 肯定 B. Disapproval. C. Ironical. 讽刺 D. Critical.
33. It can be inferred from the passage A.
- A. there exists fierce competition in climbing to the top
B. people are blind in idolizing stars
C. successful pop stars give great entertainment
D. pop stars usually try to avoid paying tax
34. All of the following are true except D.
- A. pop stars should get high-income repayment
B. pop stars made great contribution to a country
C. successful men represent the tip of the iceberg
D. pop stars shouldn't enjoy the life of royalty
35. Which paragraph covers the main idea? D
- A. The first. B. The second. C. The third. D. The fourth.

Text 4 ◆◆重点押题，特别推荐◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★

As Ford Motor's board of directors gathered to hold its quarterly meeting Thursday, speculation was growing that the world's No. 2 automaker was prepared to acquire the automotive operations of Sweden's Volvo. Merger speculation that has been widespread throughout the industry for months has

focused on a possible Volvo-Ford linkup since a report last week that Volvo had hired a Wall Street investment bank to explore a possible sale.

Ford's board meeting was to be held in Dearborn, the Detroit suburb where Ford is headquartered. Chief spokesman Vaughn Koshkarian declined to comment on the agenda or the Volvo rumors. President Jac Nasser, speaking at an industry conference Tuesday night, also declined to say where Ford was negotiating with Volvo. But Nasser again said Ford was open to tapping its more than \$20 billion cash reserve to expand the company's global reach.

Last year's acquisition of Chrysler by Daimler-Benz led to a flurry of talks among automakers looking to strengthen their position in an industry beset with too much production capacity worldwide. The conventional wisdom is that smaller automakers will be ill-equipped to compete in the 21st century as the industry becomes dominated by several international automakers.

Volvo, one of the world's smaller automakers, produces less than 500,000 vehicles annually. Last year it sold 100,227 cars in the United States, one of its largest markets. Ford reportedly has been courting debt-laden Nissan Motor as well, and turned down an offer last month for a 20% share in the Japanese automaker. Ford also lost in bidding late last year for financially troubled Kia Motors of Korea.

Analysts say Ford and Volvo are a better fit. "The Volvo thing is more plausible than anything else," said analyst David Healy of Burnham Securities. "Ford, which is becoming good at cost-effectively developing a variety of very different cars with the same basic chassis (汽车底盘) and major parts, could help Volvo expand its product line," Girsky said. "If you could bring out smaller cars under the Volvo brand or sport utilities with the Volvo brand you could command a premium price," he said, "Ford has similarly expanded Jaguar's vehicle line since it bought the British Luxury automaker in 1989."

Girsky, however, does not expect Ford to overbid for Volvo. "They had every opportunity in the world to buy Kia Motors and they walked away from it because the price got too high," he said. "I don't think Ford needs Volvo; it would be nice to have Volvo, but only at the right price."

(428 words)

36. The widespread concern over the possible merger is caused by B.

- A. the Thursday board meeting of Ford Motor
- B. a report about Volvo's exploration of a sale
- C. the unfriendly relationship between Ford and Volvo
- D. the stock changes in Wall Street investment bank

37. From the second paragraph, readers can be sure that D.

- A. Ford has no intention to acquire Sweden's Volvo
- B. Ford is actively preparing for the merger with Volvo
- C. Ford is negotiating detailed terms of the merger with Volvo
- D. Ford has made economic preparation for possible acquisitions

38. Which of the following is true about Ford? D

- A. Its last year's acquisition of Chrysler led to a flurry of talks.
- B. It is planning to acquire British luxury automaker Jaguar.

- C. It has acquired Nissan by constantly paying debt for Nissan.
 D. It has failed in acquiring financially troubled Kia of Korea.
39. What is the analyst's suggestion to Ford about the possible merger? **AC**
 A. To give a higher bid in order to avoid such failures as before.
 B. To acquire as many automakers as possible to expand production.
 C. To develop newly acquired auto lines the way Ford did with Jaguar. **X**
 D. To command premium price by cutting down the cost effectively. **X**
40. What does Girsky think about Ford's possible merger with Volvo? **A**
 A. Practical at an appropriate cost. **X**
 B. Impossible due to the high price. **X**
 C. Necessary at all cost. **X**
 D. Unwise regardless of the cost.

Part B

◆◆ 重点押题，特别推荐 ◆◆

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

推荐指数：★★★★

- [A] This boom in cancer drugs owes its beginnings to one of this century's greatest scientific insights: that cancer is caused not by depression or miasmas or sexual repression, as people at various times have believed, but by faulty genes. Every tumor begins with just one errant cell that has been unlucky enough to suffer at least two, but sometimes several, genetic mutations. Those mutations prod the cell into replicating wildly, allowing it to escape the control that genes normally maintain over the growth of new tissue.
- [B] Within five years, early detection will be available for many other types of cancer as well. A stool sample will be all that is needed to search for colon-cancer cells on their way to becoming tumors, and drugs like the new COX-2 inhibitors, which are improved versions of pain killers, can prevent those precancerous cells from progressing. By the end of the next decade, a simple blood test could alert doctors to a wide variety of cancer precursors.
- [C] However, during the next 10 years, doctors will be given tools for detecting the earliest stages of many cancers, in some cases when they are only a few cells strong—and suppress them before they have a chance to progress to malignancy. There is reason to hope that within the next 25 years new drugs will be able to ameliorate most if not all cancers and maybe even cure some of them. The main upshot of change is the sheer number of drugs in development—so many that they threaten to swamp clinical researchers' capacity to test them.
- [D] Treatments for more advanced cancers, however, are farther over the horizon than anybody can see. Oncologists must try to outsmart tumors that have already begun to metastasize. That's because a tumor is made up of a hodgepodge of cells containing different genetic mutations, each of which allows it to wreak a different brand of havoc. Some mutations spur rapid growth; others

prod nearby blood vessels into sprouting new capillaries; still others send cancer cells out into the bloodstream, where they can seed new tumors. Within 10 years, predicts Robert Weinberg, a cancer biologist at the Whitehead Institute in Cambridge, Mass., “we will analyze the mutant genes and then tailor-make a treatment for that particular tumor.”

[E] This realization has transformed cancer, in little more than a decade, from a mysterious disease into a disorder whose molecular machinery is largely understood. Now cancer biologists are in the midst of their second epiphany: the recognition that tumors evolve, in Darwinian fashion, as each succeeding generation of cancer cells accumulates genetic mutations. “Survival of the fittest applies to cancer cells,” says Richard Schilsky, associate dean for clinical research at the University of Chicago. “We now think of cancer not as a disease but as a genetic process.”

① [F] What tuberculosis was to the 19th century, cancer is to the 20th. There may never be a single cure, one drug that will bring every cancer patient back to good health, in part because every type of cancer, from brain to breast to bowel, is different.

[G] This new view has sparked innovations that will manage the process and keep it from killing large numbers of people. “We are going to see a real shift from diagnosis and treatment to prediction and prevention,” declares California surgeon Susan Love, author of Dr. Susan Love’s Breast Book. Indeed, if all goes well with current clinical trials, women at high risk for breast cancer will soon be able to be screened with a device that removes a sample of breast cells through the nipple. If any cells show signs of the early mutations that lead to cancer, doctors can suggest the drug tamoxifen, which is believed to reduce the risk of breast cancer by suppressing precancerous cells. Drugs with fewer side effects that can also prevent breast cancer are already in the pipeline.

(662 words)

Order:

F → 41 → 42 → 43 → 44 → 45 → D

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：★★★★☆

Allegations that cellular phones cause brain cancer make for alarming headlines but scientific studies so far have found no clear link between the popular devices and the disease.

New charges emerged on Thursday as a Maryland neurologist filed an \$ 800 million lawsuit against nine companies and organizations claiming his malignant brain tumor was caused by cell phone usage.

Studies in humans and animals have not found evidence that the radiation emitted by cell phones, used by an estimated 100 million Americans, play a role in the development of brain tumors. “We’ve got a fair amount of evidence, and it doesn’t point to a hazard,” said John Moulder, a radiation biologist at the Medical College of Wisconsin. Still, the studies have not put the issue to rest. Some

researchers say the findings raise enough questions to merit further investigation. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which regulates devices that emit radiation, says it cannot rule out any harm even though evidence shows no risk.

46) To support his claim that cell phones are harmful, the neurologist who filed suit on Thursday cited a 1994 study on rats that showed breaks in DNA, a possible sign of future cancer, after the animals were exposed to radiation. “It’s a really tough issue,” said Robert Tufel of the National Brain Tumor Foundation. “We don’t want to unduly alarm the public..., but some of the information we have read is very compelling.” 47) The foundation recommends that people take precautions such as limiting phone time or using an ear piece to put distance between themselves and the phone “until this is resolved”, Tufel said. To try and settle lingering questions, the FDA, with funding from the cell phone industry, is planning new studies. But those results are not due for three to five years.

The debate started in 1993 when a Florida man alleged cell phone use caused his wife’s brain tumor. Since then, scientists have studied the effects of cell phone radiation on animals and looked at brain tumor rates in people who used cell phones.

48) Brain cancer strikes about six in every 100,000 people in the United States each year. 49) Human studies have shown no significantly higher rates of brain cancer among cell phone users, although one did find that tumors appeared more often on the same side of the head where the phone was used. “Tests showing breaks in animal DNA have not been replicated,” Moulder said.

Additional studies may not provide complete answers. 50) It is impossible for scientists to completely rule out anything as a cause of cancer, meaning that no studies will ever be able to fully clear cell phones of a role in the disease. Moulder said. “There is no method for proving that something does not cause cancer. You try to prove that it does, and when you have failed enough times you eventually decide it doesn’t,” he said.

(490 words)

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

求学申请

推荐指数：★★★★

If you are Li Ming, a student of Nanjing University and you want to apply to the Graduate School of Columbia University for studying journalism. Write the application letter like following:

Tell your experience in Nanjing University.

What course of study do you want to apply for?

You should write about 100 words and don’t need to write your address. (10 points)