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# 管理类专业学位联考考前点睛 英语历年真题精解及全真预测试卷

环球卓越专业学位联考教研中心 组编

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环球卓越专业学位联考教研中心 组编

Guanlilei Zhuanye Xuewei Liankao Kaoqian Dianjing

Yingyu Linian Zhenti Jingjie ji Quanzhen Yuce Shijuan

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## P 丛书序言 Preface

这是一套由全国著名在职攻读硕士学位培训机构——环球卓越策划并组织编写的管理类专业学位联考应试辅导书！

每年1月举行的MBA、MPA、MPAcc、工程管理、旅游管理、图书情报等管理类专业学位联考是一个选拔性考试，它不仅是为了适应国家对高层次应用型人才的迫切需求，同时也是为了和国际教育接轨，将专业学位联考发展壮大。2015年，专业学位联考招生规模将占据整个硕士研究生考试的50%，报考人数将占据整个百万考研大军的半壁江山！

环球卓越秉承“精致服务，卓越品质”的精神，将更加关注并服务于广大专业学位联考考生，并将多年在职攻读硕士学位辅导经验浓缩于一体，以“MBA/MPA/MPAcc/旅游管理/工程管理/图书情报等联考系列”图书（共10本）的形式隆重展现给大家。

本套书有如下特点：

### 一、名校 & 名师倾情联手，专业、权威、实用

本套书由全国知名培训机构——环球卓越策划并联手资深辅导名师执笔，将环球卓越多年教学精华浓缩于一体，充分展现在本套书中。本套书的众多作者为环球卓越北京总校、上海分校、杭州分校、天津分校、南京分校、沈阳分校、郑州分校等校的主讲老师，他们多年来的教学、研究成果为本套书的专业、权威、实用奠定了坚实的基础。

### 二、紧扣新大纲，直击2012年考试真题

自2009年以来，管理类专业学位联考考试大纲一直在变革中，需要考生充分认识并把握考纲要点。本套书在研究历年真题及最新大纲的基础上，将考点、要点及考试趋势进行了充分详尽的展示，“考前点睛”则直击2012年考试真题，达到仿真实战的目的。

### 三、细致周到，满足各阶段和全方位需求

本套书由全方位的辅导教程“高分指南”（英语、数学、逻辑、写作及MPAcc）+“专项突破”（英语词汇、阅读理解、翻译与写作）+“考前点睛”（英语、综合能力）组合而成，既满足考生全方位需求，同时又能满足每个时段不同的需求，细致而周到。

### 四、独一无二的周计划规划，独一无二的人性化服务

在职考生的特点：工作忙、时间紧、专业功底弱、缺乏应试经验。本套书充分从在职考生特点出发，为考生“量身定制”出独一无二的复习计划。

1. 独一无二的周计划规划。英语是个难以靠短期投机取巧去制胜的科目。本套书按照考试板块，将英语细分为三大专项：词汇、阅读理解、翻译与写作，并通过周计划的布局，将整个英

语的复习规划做得井井有条,让考生在百忙中忙而不乱,有序攻克各个考试大关。

2. 独一无二的人性化服务。MPAcc 列入管理类专业学位联考已达数年,但考生却很难在市面上找到一本适合自己的辅导书,因为 MPAcc 考生的有限让众多出版机构望而却步。本套书从考生需求出发,提供了《管理类专业学位联考高分指南 MPAcc》,相信会给 MPAcc 考生提供全方位的有针对性的指导!

### 五、真正超值服务,更是独一无二

不是每一个考生都能认识到辅导班对于应试的重要性;不是每一个考生都能如愿去上各类辅导班。环球卓越希望能够打破这个局面,让考生甚至不花钱就能享受到最好的辅导课程!

只需一台电脑,你便可以享受我们的超值服务,掌握我们良师传授的学习方法和技巧,举一反三,攻克考试!环球卓越 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com) 为本套书提供超值赠送服务和强大的技术支持,更是市面独一无二!

1. 《管理类专业学位联考高分指南 英语》附赠内容为:环球卓越“强化班英语系统精讲”(16 学时,价值 320 元)的网络视频课程,2011.7.1 以后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com),按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

2. 《管理类专业学位联考高分指南 数学》附赠内容为:环球卓越“强化班数学系统精讲”(16 学时,价值 300 元)的网络视频课程,2011.5.1 以后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com),按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

3. 《管理类专业学位联考高分指南 逻辑》附赠内容为:环球卓越“强化班逻辑系统精讲”(8 学时,价值 200 元)的网络视频课程,2011.7.1 以后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com),按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

4. 《管理类专业学位联考高分指南 写作》附赠内容为:环球卓越“强化班写作系统精讲”(8 学时,价值 200 元)的网络视频课程,2011.7.1 以后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com),按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

5. 《管理类专业学位联考高分指南 MPAcc》附赠内容为:环球卓越“强化班 MPAcc 系统精讲”(8 学时,价值 200 元)的网络视频课程,2011.8.1 以后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com),按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

6. 《管理类专业学位联考专项突破 英语词汇一本通关》附赠内容为:环球卓越“必考词汇精讲班”(12 学时,价值 260 元)的网络视频课程,2011.7.1 以后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com),按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

7. 《管理类专业学位联考专项突破 英语阅读理解一本通关》附赠内容为:环球卓越“阅读专项班”(8 学时,价值 160 元)的网络视频课程,2011.7.1 以后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com),按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

8. 《管理类专业学位联考专项突破 英语翻译与写作一本通关》附赠内容为:环球卓越“写作专项班”(8 学时,价值 160 元)的网络视频课程,2011.7.1 以后,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com),按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

9. 《管理类专业学位联考考前点睛 英语历年真题精解及全真预测试卷》附赠内容为:环球卓越“考前点睛班英语点评”(价值 300 元)的网络视频课程,刮开封面上的账号和密码,登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com),2011.12.1 以后,按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进

行学习。

10.《管理类专业学位联考考前点睛 综合能力历年真题精解及全真预测试卷》附赠内容为：环球卓越“考前点睛班综合能力点评”（价值 300 元）的网络视频课程，2011.12.1 以后，刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com)，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

环球卓越技术支持及服务热线：010—51658769。

更多相关知识及复习资料，考生可登录环球卓越官方学习网站 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com) 下载学习！

命题者和辅导者之间的博弈，考题和考生之间的较量，永无止境，我们诚恳地欢迎广大读者对书中疏漏之处进行批评指正！

环球卓越

2011 年 4 月



“考前点睛”由环球卓越于2005年在培训界率先开创，并以其“考点精准、剖析得当”而广受赞誉。如今，环球卓越将该培训理论与图书相结合，为广大管理类专业学位联考考生推出本书，真诚期望能为大家的备考助一臂之力！

真题实战和标准演练是所有考生，尤其是在职考生成功备考的必经之路。本书包含5套真题及精解、5套全真预测题及解析、2套考前冲刺题，是市面上唯一一本集真题、预测、冲刺于一体的图书！本书特点如下：

### 一、辅导名师联手打造，专业权威

本书由环球卓越携手诸多辅导名师编写而成。编者多年工作在考前辅导第一线，丰富的教学经验和对命题规律的钻研确保了本书的标准性、专业性和权威性。

### 二、历年真题选择得当，剖析精准

本书选择了最近并最具代表性的5套真题：2011年—2010年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）真题、2009年—2007年全国工商管理硕士联考英语真题。由于MBA、MPA、MPAcc等专业学位联考于2009年统一为“管理类专业学位联考”，其考试形式主要是在考生人数最多的MBA考试的基础上不断变革并发展至今，因此，本书所选的5套真题最具代表性，且解析得当，剖析精准。

### 三、全真预测标准演练，直击考点

5套全真预测试卷严格依据新大纲，题型设计、内容选材、文章篇幅以及难度系数等方面均与最新大纲要求完全一致。标准的演练和要点的剖析，让考生能准确把握考试趋势，直击考点。

### 四、超值网络课程赠送，独一无二

本书赠送环球卓越“考前点睛班英语点评”网络课程，让考生只需花很有限的购书的钱，就能真正享受超值的服务！

本书在编写过程中，参考了相关的网站，无法一一注明，在此表示感谢！本书如有疏漏之处，还望广大读者随时提出，我们诚挚欢迎！

最后，环球卓越和全体编者祝广大考生披荆斩棘，成功跨越考试大关！

编者

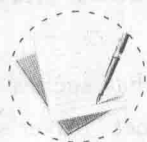
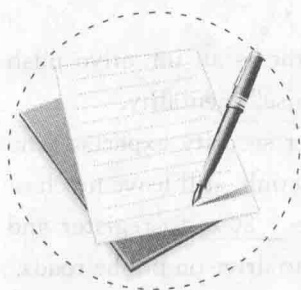
2011年7月



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# 2011 年全国硕士研究生入学 统一考试英语 (二)

## 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)

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. User could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single sign-on” systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

12, the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace, with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a 13 community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs.”

Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the

approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet “driver’s license” mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19. They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

- |                    |                  |                   |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] swept       | [B] skipped      | [C] walked        | [D] ridden      |
| 2. [A] for         | [B] within       | [C] while         | [D] though      |
| 3. [A] careless    | [B] lawless      | [C] pointless     | [D] helpless    |
| 4. [A] reason      | [B] reminder     | [C] compromise    | [D] proposal    |
| 5. [A] information | [B] interference | [C] entertainment | [D] equivalent  |
| 6. [A] by          | [B] into         | [C] from          | [D] over        |
| 7. [A] linked      | [B] directed     | [C] chained       | [D] compared    |
| 8. [A] dismiss     | [B] discover     | [C] create        | [D] improve     |
| 9. [A] recall      | [B] suggest      | [C] select        | [D] realize     |
| 10. [A] released   | [B] issued       | [C] distributed   | [D] delivered   |
| 11. [A] carry on   | [B] linger on    | [C] set in        | [D] log in      |
| 12. [A] In vain    | [B] In effect    | [C] In return     | [D] In contrast |
| 13. [A] trusted    | [B] modernized   | [C] thriving      | [D] competing   |
| 14. [A] caution    | [B] delight      | [C] confidence    | [D] patience    |
| 15. [A] on         | [B] after        | [C] beyond        | [D] across      |
| 16. [A] divided    | [B] disappointed | [C] protected     | [D] united      |
| 17. [A] frequently | [B] incidentally | [C] occasionally  | [D] eventually  |
| 18. [A] skepticism | [B] relevance    | [C] indifference  | [D] enthusiasm  |
| 19. [A] manageable | [B] defensible   | [C] vulnerable    | [D] invisible   |
| 20. [A] invited    | [B] appointed    | [C] allowed       | [D] forced      |

## 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

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs’s board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman’s compensation committee; how

could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between their leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up," leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] gaining excessive profits
- [B] failing to fulfill her duty
- [C] refusing to make compromises
- [D] leaving the board in tough times

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] generous investors
- [B] unbiased executives
- [C] share price forecasters
- [D] independent advisers

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] become more stable

[B] report increased earnings

[C] do less well in the stock market

[D] perform worse in lawsuits

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm

[B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm

[C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm

[D] will decline incentives from the firm

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] permissive

[B] positive

[C] scornful

[D] critical

### Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the *San Francisco Chronicle* were chronicling their own doom. America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

In much of the world there is the sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007.

Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspaper are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no

longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

26. By saying "Newspapers like... their own doom"(Line 3, Para. 1), the author indicates that Newspaper \_\_\_\_.

[A] neglected the sign of crisis [B] failed to get state subsidies

[C] were not charitable corporations [D] were in a desperate situation

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because \_\_\_\_.

[A] readers threatened to pay less

[B] newspapers wanted to reduce costs

[C] journalists reported little about these areas

[D] subscribers complained about slimmer products

28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they \_\_\_\_.

[A] have more sources of revenue

[B] have more balanced newsrooms

[C] are less dependent on advertising

[D] are less affected by readership

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

[A] Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.

[B] Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper.

[C] Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.

[D] Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be \_\_\_\_.

[A] American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

[B] American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind

[C] American Newspapers: A Thriving Business

[D] American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

### Text 3

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase "less is more" was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American



architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

Mies's signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood—materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies's sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller—two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet—than those in their older neighbors along the city's Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward “less” was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses—usually around 1,200 square feet—than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life—few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers—but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans' \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] prosperity and growth
- [B] efficiency and practicality
- [C] restraint and confidence
- [D] pride and faithfulness

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about Bauhaus?

- [A] It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
- [B] Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
- [C] Most American architects used to be associated with it.
- [D] It had a great influence upon American architecture.

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] was related to large space
- [B] was identified with emptiness
- [C] was not reliant on abundant decoration
- [D] was not associated with efficiency

34. What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?



[A] They ignored details and proportions.

[B] They were built with materials popular at that time.

[C] They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.

[D] They shared some characteristics of abstract art.

35. What can we learn about the design of the “Case Study Houses”?

[A] Mechanical devices were widely used.

[B] Natural scenes were taken into consideration.

[C] Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.

[D] Eco-friendly materials were employed.

#### Text 4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheer leaders talk of a continent facing a “Bermuda triangle” of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonization within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonize.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrow spending and competitiveness, barked by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A “southern” camp headed by French wants something different: “European economic government” within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the French government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonization: e. g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of

globalization, and make capitalism benign.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it has more or less lost faith in markets
- [B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned
- [C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
- [D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] are competing for the leading position
- [B] are busy handling their own crises
- [C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization
- [D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration

38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] EU funds for poor regions be increased
- [B] stricter regulations be imposed
- [C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination
- [D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed

39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] poor countries are more likely to get funds
- [B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries
- [C] loans will be readily available to rich countries
- [D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] pessimistic
- [B] desperate
- [C] conceited
- [D] hopeful

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by