

最新

仿真试题集

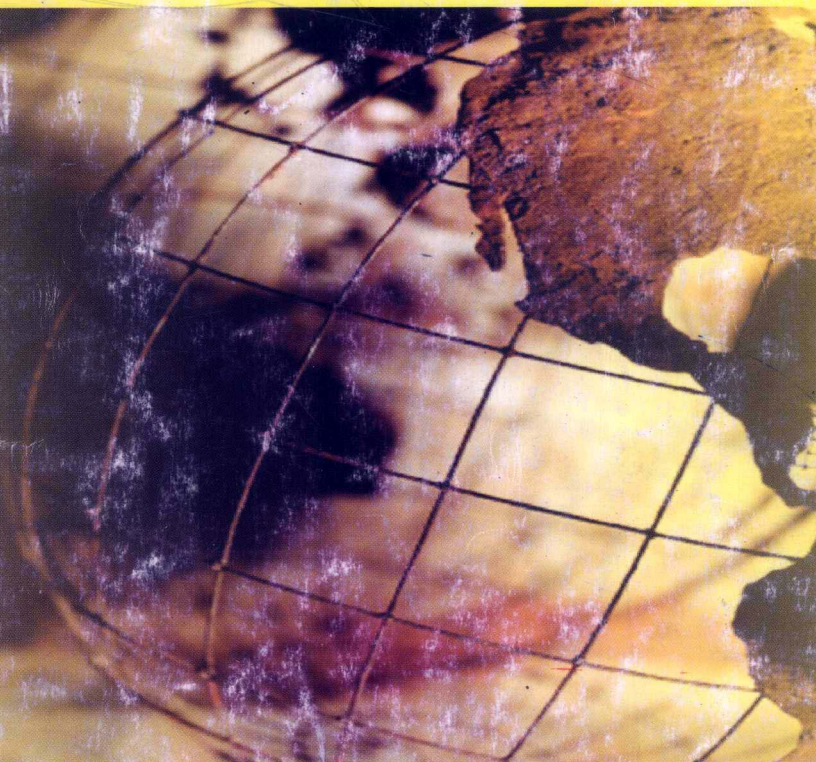
(按2002年新大纲编写)

研究生入学英语考试

全国研究生入学英语考试命题研究组

编

中国纺织大学出版社
东华大学出版社



最新研究生入学英语考试 仿真试题集

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据最新颁布的 2002 年全国硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲所要达到的要求严格按新的考试题型及难度编写而成,旨在帮助参加研究生入学英语考试的考生,通过练习的方式,复习和巩固所学的各项语言知识和技能,在短时间内熟悉新的考题形式,提高应试得分能力,为顺利通过研究生入学英语考试做好准备工作。

全书共有八套试题,每套由听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、英译汉以及写作五部分组成。试题后附有参考答案及作文范文、听力部分的文字材料和英译汉参考译文。本书配有磁带。

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前 言

为了提高硕士研究生入学的外语水平,有利于加强对硕士研究生外语听、说能力的培养,逐步解决“听不懂、讲不出,难以与外国人直接交流”的问题,更好地满足我国改革开放和进一步扩大对外交往的需要,教育部决定从 2002 年起,在全国硕士研究生入学考试外语(非外语专业)考试(初试)中,增加对听力的考查;在复试中增加对口语能力的考查。

2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试外语(非外语专业)考试中的听力部分考试时间约为半小时,分数为 20 分,但不计入考生外语成绩,仅供招生单位录取时参考。其余部分的分数为 80 分,考后按 100 分作加权处理。从 2003 年起,听力部分的分数将计入外语成绩。

根据上述精神,2002 年英语考试大纲对评价目标、考试形式、内容和试卷结构等都作了相应的调整。

其中,对“评价目标”的内容调整如下:

- (1) 将“语法知识”(原“语法”)和“词汇”统称“语言知识”。
- (2) 取消对“语法”项目的具体要求,并给出说明。
- (3) 对词汇的掌握也作了一些补充说明。
- (4) 将“听力”(新增加)、“阅读理解”、“写作”(原“书面表达能力”)统称“语言技能”,并给出或调整了这三种能力的要求。

对“试卷结构及考试形式”和“试卷内容、题量和计分”等内容也作了以下几个大的改动:

- (1) 取消“语法结构与词汇”题。
- (2) 增加“听力”题,并给出了考试的具体内容。
- (3) 将“完形填空”改为“英语知识运用”,并明确了考查点。
- (4) 将“英译汉”并入“阅读理解”部分。

总而言之,2002 年的考试题型变化较大,考查内容更为全面。

《最新研究生入学英语考试仿真试题集》正是根据最新颁布的 2002 年全国硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲所要达到的要求严格按新的考试题型及难度编写而成,旨在帮助参加研究生入学英语考试的考生,通过练习的方式,复习和巩固所学的各项语言知识和技能,在短时间内熟悉新的考题形式,提高应试得分能力,为顺利通过研究生入学英语考试做好准备工作。

全书共有八套试题,由听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、英译汉以及写作五部分组成。试题后附有参考答案及作文范文、听力部分的文字材料和英译汉参考译文。本书配有磁带。

编 者

2001 年 8 月

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Test 1

Section I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

*You will hear an explanation about a visit to Stratford given by a tourist guide. Listen to it and complete the sentences in questions 1-5 with the information you've heard. Write **only 1 word** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.*

The travelers will have to get up early tomorrow morning because they will travel		1
They will travel taking		2
The time they will be able to reach Stratford is at		3
They will have lunch at the Shakespeare Restaurant because it has been		4
It is suggested that before starting the journey home, travelers should have some		5

Part B

Directions:

You will hear an explanation about "paying money in" by a bank clerk. Answer questions 6-10 while you listen. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions and the question below.

How long does it take you to receive a personalized paying-in book from the bank?

	6
--	---

What cannot be used when you pay in at other banks?

	7
--	---

What mark will be put on the cheque after 6 months of issue?

	8
--	---

What might happen if you want to withdraw money just the next day after you paid in?

	9
--	---

When will the cheque be processed if it is paid in at 4:00 p. m. on Friday?

	10
--	----

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answer. You will hear each piece **once only**.

Questions 11-13 are based on the following talk by Aly Dowling, a student at University of Warwick. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11-13.

11. How did Aly often have her meals in her first year at university?

- [A] She often had meals in the dining hall.
- [B] She often went to the food outlets.
- [C] She often took fast food snacks.
- [D] She often cooked her own meals.

12. Which of the following activities is totally free of charge?

- [A] Going to the launderette.
- [B] Using all the sports facilities.
- [C] Going to see a film at the Student Cinema.
- [D] Joining membership of clubs and societies.

13. What is Aly talking about?

- [A] How to spend pocket money.
- [B] The university life.

- [C] How to manage money.
- [D] How to enjoy the university life.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11-13.

Questions 14-16 are based on the following conversation between Dave and Alison, a couple who are visiting Los Angeles. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14-16.

14. What's New York like in Alison's eyes?

- [A] It is sunny most time of the year.
- [B] It is too crowded.
- [C] It is bigger than Los Angeles.
- [D] It has got great sand and surf.

15. How large is Los Angeles?

- [A] 300 square miles.
- [B] 365 square miles.
- [C] 465 square miles.
- [D] About 234 square miles.

16. What does Dave think of Los Angeles?

- [A] He likes it because he likes the skyscrapers.
- [B] He doesn't like it because he doesn't like the beaches.
- [C] He thinks it is peaceful and quiet.
- [D] He thinks it is not as interesting as New York.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14-16.

Questions 17-20 are based on a speech made by a recording producer and engineer. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17-20.

17. What is true if you want to enter the recording business?

- [A] It's impossible unless you know someone important.
- [B] Experience in studies is important.
- [C] You must be highly qualified.
- [D] Your resume plays the decisive role.

18. What's the first step to get in touch with a studio?

- [A] Look for a very small studio that needs unpaid helpers.
- [B] Look in the telephone directory for the studios in your place.
- [C] Phone as many studios as possible.
- [D] Go round as many studios as you can.

19. What will happen if you are accepted as a volunteer?

- [A] You will be regarded as someone who can only do cleaning work.
- [B] You will soon get tired of having only silly jobs to do.
- [C] You will be offered a good job as soon as you work there.
- [D] You may be able to learn a lot from watching recording work.

20. Who might be interested in this talk?

- [A] Recording producers and engineers.
- [B] Experienced technicians in recording business.
- [C] People who seek a career in recording.
- [D] Young people who are taking training courses on recording.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17-20.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

Section II Use of English

(15 minutes)

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.

Cystic Fibrosis is the most 21 genetic inherited disease in Britain, 22 over two million people estimated to 23 the defective CF gene. As carriers are outwardly healthy, 24 there is a history of Cystic Fibrosis in the family most carriers are 25 of their condition.

26, it is when both parents have the defective gene 27 there is a one-in-four chance of a child being born with the disease. 28 advances in treatment in recent years, 29 average, three people still die every week in the UK from Cystic Fibrosis. Research at the MRC Human Genetics Unit in Edinburgh, in 30 with the University's Department of Pathology, has been successful in 31 a mouse with the defective gene which will 32 a laboratory model which can 33 under favorable conditions certain key 34 of the disease in humans.

How 35 it mimics the development of the diseases in humans is currently being assessed in follow 36 research, funded by the Scottish Hospital Endowments Research Trust, 37 the Unit and the University's Department of Medicine. The "Edinburgh model" mouse will 38 researchers to study in detail how the disease 39 and to test new therapies in the hope of 40 the mice safely and effectively. With the help of these remarkable mice, it is hoped to find a breakthrough in the long-term battle against this complex disease.

21. [A] ordinary [B] common [C] popular [D] outstanding
 22. [A] with [B] of [C] for [D] about

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 23. [A] take | [B] bring | [C] carry | [D] have |
| 24. [A] until | [B] unless | [C] unlike | [D] when |
| 25. [A] sure | [B] uncertain | [C] unaware | [D] unclear |
| 26. [A] Moreover | [B] Further | [C] However | [D] Besides |
| 27. [A] that | [B] which | [C] where | [D] when |
| 28. [A] As for | [B] Given | [C] Owing to | [D] Despite |
| 29. [A] in | [B] for | [C] of | [D] on |
| 30. [A] collection | [B] collaboration | [C] connection | [D] cooperation |
| 31. [A] raising | [B] producing | [C] breeding | [D] rising |
| 32. [A] provide | [B] supply | [C] offer | [D] furnish |
| 33. [A] imitate | [B] copy | [C] mime | [D] mimic |
| 34. [A] features | [B] characteristics | [C] properties | [D] characters |
| 35. [A] nearly | [B] closely | [C] elaborately | [D] intensively |
| 36. [A] on | [B] of | [C] up | [D] by |
| 37. [A] embracing | [B] involving | [C] embodying | [D] concluding |
| 38. [A] enable | [B] make | [C] hold | [D] keep |
| 39. [A] expands | [B] grows | [C] develops | [D] occurs |
| 40. [A] treating | [B] healing | [C] remedying | [D] curing |

Section III Reading Comprehension (60 minutes)

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.

Text 1

Publishers might prefer that, as Henry David Thoreau insisted, "books should be read as deliberately as they were written." These days, though, they would be satisfied if books were simply bought. The American book industry recently released a study showing that 60% of American households bought no books over the course of an entire year. The American media promptly declared books "a dying form of communication."

The figure may mean bad news to booksellers, but more disturbing are the questions it raises about American reading habits. Illiteracy rates have been a touchy topic since 1984 when a government study found that one third of American adults were unable to read above the level of a ninth-grader (14-year-old). Less talked about, however, is the rate of "aliteracy" in America. That is, the number of Americans who can read but on the whole do not choose to, a figure that has held steady at about 40% for a decade now.

Mark Twain said: "the man who does not read good books has no advantage over the man who can't read them." On this principle the Library of Congress in 1977 established the Centre

for the Book to motivate Americans to read. Their reading promotion programmes have been specially designed to combat the “nerd-factor” most American youths seem to associate with reading. A cast of cartoon characters and scores of Americana celebrities have appeared on networks, interrupting Monday night movies and even the Super Bowl to urge viewers to “read more about it!”

Jonathan Kozol, an author critical of the American education system, says that such programming remains largely cosmetic. Mr Kozol, who last week spoke at a conference for teachers entitled “Can we ABC while we MTV?”, says the problem is a population mired in marginal literacy. He mentions that all the bouncy, well-intentioned promotion cannot overcome the damage done by the government’s inattention to American schools.

At the same time the book industry was arguing that nobody bought books, more Americans than usually were in local libraries. A paradox? Not really: libraries everywhere do well during recessions. In any case, the President’s recent budget proposes cuts of 76% in the federal funding of libraries.

41. According to the passage, we know that
- ☐ [A] people have no interest in the illiteracy rates.
 - ☐ [B] nowadays readers are only interested in well-written book.
 - ☐ [C] people buy fewer books during a recession.
 - ☒ [D] the aliteracy rate has roused little attention among Americans.
42. The American media declared books “a dying form of communication” because
- ☐ [A] more Americans go to local libraries rather than buy books.
 - ☒ [B] the majority of American households seldom buy books.
 - ☐ [C] the booksellers question American reading habits.
 - ☐ [D] the illiteracy rates of Americans are very high.
43. In order to motivate Americans to read, the Library of Congress has
- ☒ [A] used cartoon characters and celebrities to promote reading.
 - ☐ [B] released studies on illiteracy rates in America.
 - ☐ [C] built more public libraries in different areas.
 - ☐ [D] tried to attract more American youth and schools.
44. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about Mr. Kozol?
- ☐ [A] He is happy with the policies of the Library of Congress.
 - ☐ [B] He thinks that the promotion done by the Library of Congress will do some harm to schools.
 - ☒ [C] He claims the aliteracy problem in America is from the negligence of the government towards schools.
 - ☐ [D] He thinks that the programme should urge readers to read more attractive books.
45. The author does not support the idea that

[A] the Library's plan addresses the real problem.

[B] there are hopeful signs now that more Americans are using local libraries.

[C] many Americans read poorly because a large percentage are not interested in reading.

[D] libraries might have financial problems in the future.

Text 2

How many difficult people do you have to deal with at work? There is the one who moans incessantly; the one who will not stop talking; and one who cannot take decisions. If only we could find a way of coping with these people, our working lives would be a lot easier.

According to Barry Woolf, an expert in anti-social behaviour at work, the first mistake is to confuse difficult people with difficult behaviour. Genuinely difficult people are apparently rare, while nearly everyone is capable of behaving in a difficult way. The whole question is subjective. Everyone is likely to object to behaviour that is the opposite of his or her own. If you are very efficient, it may be hard to work with someone who is in a permanent muddle and cannot get anything done. They may find your neat lists and schedules equally maddening.

The aim, says Woolf, is not to change the "difficult people", but to change the way they behave towards us and the way we respond to them. We must be more flexible and more tolerant. We must understand and be able to predict the sort of thing that is likely to get on our nerves. The idea is to defuse conflict before it arises. Woolf suggests "pacing" the difficult person, which means copying their body language and even breathing at the same rate, to create the impression of harmony and agreement. However, there is a danger that your colleague may notice you are breathing in an unnatural way and scratching your head each time they scratch theirs; that would surely spoil everything.

In most situations, it is going to take more than rhythmic breathing to sort out the problem. Never mind talk about subjectivity. Many sorts of behaviour are just plain difficult, whichever way you look at it. Some of the most common are;

- Exploders, who blow up over trivial details.
- Wet blankets, who contribute nothing, then say: "I told you so."
- Moaners, who complain constantly.
- Gossip-mongers, who spread rumours.
- Backsliders, who always say that it's not their fault.
- Stubborn people, who will only do things their way.

What makes this sort of behaviour difficult is that it provokes a response in you. The ideal is to refuse to respond. Say to yourself: "I am not going to let this get on my nerves."

46. Anti-social behaviour is frequent at work because

[A] most people have difficult personalities.

[B] we are confused by other people's behaviour.

[C] people react against behaviour different from their own.

[D] people object to others being inefficient.

47. According to the passage, the best way to deal with the problem is to
- ☐ [A] change our own personalities.
 - ☐ [B] avoid trouble by realizing why they annoy us.
 - ☒ [C] breathe rhythmically with the difficult person.
 - ☐ [D] scratch our heads when we are irritated by them.
48. The difficulty of Mr. Woolf's solution is that
- ☐ [A] it is unnatural to copy other people's behaviour.
 - ☐ [B] it is likely to get on our nerves.
 - ☐ [C] we are not tolerant enough to carry it out.
 - ☒ [D] people may be annoyed if they notice we are copying them.
49. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- ☐ [A] Difficult people always have difficult behaviour.
 - ☒ [B] Whether a person is difficult or not is quite objective.
 - ☐ [C] An efficient person's arrangements can be strange for a person who behaves differently.
 - ☐ [D] You can only get along well with a difficult person by changing your own personality.
50. The best way to deal with the "wet blankets" is to
- ☐ [A] be tolerant of them.
 - ☐ [B] provoke a response in them.
 - ☒ [C] change the way you respond to them.
 - ☐ [D] echo what they said to you.

Text 3

Professor Kumar Bhattacharyya, founder and head of Warwick Manufacturing Group (WMG), and Rob Meakin, a personnel director at Marconi, have developed a partnership to train engineers and managers to become e-literate. The New Knowledge Partnership will immerse a team of 40 Marconi managers in what Professor Bhattacharyya calls electronic engineering management or E2. A wide range of engineering and non-engineering companies has expressed interest in these exciting programmes.

Professor Bhattacharyya believes that e-commerce is changing the business environment to a huge extent. Many chief executives do not understand the power of the new technologies and, in some cases, are actually resisting change. He says that "As long as enough industry leaders realize its potential benefits, e-business will make possible a second productivity revolution in Britain. This could take the economy close to eliminating the still-substantial competitiveness gap with its main rivals. Over the last five years in the US there has been a 30% improvement in manufacturing-sector productivity because of information technology. In Britain we can achieve more than that and successful e-business will be worth billions to the UK economy."

Already Britain makes more use of computer-aided design and manufacture (CAD/CAM) and management information-technology systems than other European countries, and has a

government that actively promotes e-business. But, observes Professor Bhattacharyya, Britain has never used technology as a growth driver. "The thing about electronic engineering management is that you can keep your legacy systems; you just need to link those systems with an information engine. At the touch of a button it will allow project managers to see the status of a project, identify problems precisely and make virtually immediate decisions based on information that will be much more complete than in the past."

The E2 programme is the result of an alliance by the Warwick Manufacturing Group with America's leading e-commerce study center, Carnegie Mellon. The latter will be responsible for training many of the Marconi managers in America, where the group has half its business. In Britain, Professor Bhattacharyya has linked up with Sun Microsystems, Oracle and Parametric Technology, to set up a multi-million pound E2 design and manufacturing center at the university which will be used for training and research.

Professor Bhattacharyya believes that e-commerce is changing business to such an extent that WMG is likely to be renamed Warwick Electronic Manufacturing Group. But, he warns "the move to globalise because of e-commerce is racing ahead. Although the net allows British industry to overtake their European peers, it also offers Asian countries the chance to leapfrog the West. For the first time it is not the privilege of the western world because this technology is universal."

51. Professor Bhattacharyya and Rob Meakin have developed a method to

- ☒ [A] teach electronic engineering management.
- ☐ [B] train employees to be acquainted with e-commerce.
- ☐ [C] train employees to be engineers and managers.
- ☐ [D] teach employees about developing a partnership.

52. How does Professor Bhattacharyya feel about many leaders in companies?

- ☒ [A] They do not understand a possible second productivity revolution in Britain.
- ☐ [B] They are excited about change.
- ☐ [C] They are ready for e-business.
- ☐ [D] They sometimes are against the change resulted from new technologies.

53. According to the passage, what do you know about e-business in Britain?

- ☐ [A] E-business has eliminated many competitive rivals.
- ☐ [B] E-business has done many benefits to big companies.
- ☐ [C] Many companies have joined in the E2-business programmes.
- ☒ [D] E-business has great potential and will make changes in the country.

54. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- ☒ [A] Britain can be competitive to U.S. in the area of information technology.
- ☐ [B] Britain has already took the advantages of running electronic engineering management.
- ☐ [C] As with many other European countries, Britain has made use of computer-aided systems.

[D] E-commerce has offered opportunities to European countries to eliminate the competitiveness gap with all the rivals.

55. WMG would like to change its name because

[A] Britain is going to catch up with all other European countries in the field of electronic.

[B] business has been influenced so much by e-commerce.

[C] the net has offered Asian countries the chance to overtake Britain and the rest of Europe.

[D] e-business is very popular and will become universal.

Text 4

Senior police officers like Sir John Dellow cannot discuss their work without expecting to be questioned about the integrity of the police service itself. Britain's system of policing is built around the principle that it functions with the consent and confidence of the public.

Sir John acknowledges the current public concern about the police and the justification for some of it. But he questions the objectivity of some of the criticism. In an attempt to gain firmer evidence, the Metropolitan Police commissions independent surveys of people visiting London police stations. These show satisfaction levels of about eighty per cent and opinion polls suggest that in spite of recent events the police remain well up the public's list of highly regarded occupational and professional groups — "far higher in the list," Sir John remarks with a smile, "than politicians, lawyers and journalists, who are often among the police's critics."

"Demands are far greater now," Sir John says. "We live in a much more complex and demanding society in all sorts of ways." This has been manifested by a steady increase of frequently unsolved car thefts, burglaries, vandalism and similar offences. Does Sir John have a solution?

Ways have to be found, he believes, for the police service to renegotiate its contract with the public. This should include a demonstration by senior officers that they are running efficient organizations of high integrity and professionalism, taking the public's wishes into consideration. For the public, it requires recognition that the police cannot single-handedly protect a society that has become more acquisitive and shown greater tendencies to violence. The concept of policing by consent did not mean consenting to what the police did. It referred to the need for people to contribute to the stability of their own society.

Police forces could look after the things which required their expertise—international crime, organized crime, murder, and terrorism. "But we have to recognize that many of the more routine matters cannot be dealt with by the police alone but must involve society using all the agencies at its disposal — the right education system, the right town planning, the right social censures on people who misbehave."

56. Public concern about the police at present seems to focus on doubts about police officers'

[A] efficiency.

[B] honesty.

[C] treatment of criminals.

[D] capability.

57. What is Sir John's attitude towards public criticism? +23+1

[A] He believes it is fully justified.

~~[B] He agrees that it is partly justified.~~

~~[C] He ignores the unfair justification.~~

[D] He thinks the critics are not fair.

58. Independent studies of the public attitude towards the police show that the public

[A] does not trust them.

[B] are greatly interested in this occupation.

[C] trusts them more than any other professional group.

~~[D] thinks better of them than of many other professional groups.~~

59. According to John, what is the main reason for the increase in crime?

~~[A] Social changes.~~

~~[B] The inability of the police to solve the problem.~~

~~[C] The loss of public confidence in the police.~~

[D] The ignorance of criminals.

60. How can the public help the police to do their work?

[A] Agreeing with what the police do.

[B] Offering them new contracts.

~~[C] Co-operating with them to make society more stable.~~

~~[D] Educating young people working in agencies.~~

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

61) Task demands are stressors associated with the specific job a person performs. Some occupations are by nature more stressful than others. The jobs of a surgeon, air traffic controller, and professional football coach obviously are more stressful than those of a general practitioner, airplane baggage loader, and football team equipment manager.

62) Beyond specific task-related pressures, other task demands may pose physical threats to a person's health. Such conditions exist in occupations like coal mining, toxic waste handling, and so forth. Indeed, one recent survey placed the jobs of a miner and a police officer among the ten most stressful jobs in U. S. industry.

Security is another task demand that can cause stress. 63) Someone in a relatively secure job

is not likely to worry unduly about losing that position. On the other hand, if job security is threatened stress can increase dramatically. For example, stress generally increases throughout an organization during a period of layoffs or immediately following a merger with another firm. Such a phenomenon has been observed at a number of organizations, including AT&T, Safeway, and Digital Equipment.

The final task demand stressor is overload. Overload occurs when a person simply has more work to do than he or she can handle. The overload can be either quantitative (the individual has too many tasks to perform or too little time in which to perform them) or qualitative (the person may believe she or he lacks the ability to do the job). We should also note that the opposite of overload might also be undesirable. 64) Low task demand can result in boredom and apathy just as overload can cause tension and anxiety. Thus, a moderate degree of workload-related stress is optimal, because it leads to high levels of energy and motivation.

Physical demands relate to the setting of the job. One important element is temperature. Working outdoors in extreme temperatures can result in stress, as can an improperly heated or cooled office. Strenuous labor such as loading heavy cargo or lifting packages can lead to similar results.

65) Office design also can be a problem since a poorly designed office can make it difficult for people to have privacy or promote too much or too little social interaction. Too much interaction may distract a person from his or her task, while too little may lead to boredom or loneliness. Likewise, poor lighting, inadequate work surfaces, and so forth can create stress.

Section IV Writing (35 minutes)

66. Directions:

The mobile phone market is getting larger and larger in China, especially in big cities. There are certain reasons why people use mobile phones. However, some people insist that they should not use them because of the potential hazards it may have.

Write an essay to

- 1) *state the reasons why people need mobile phones.*
- 2) *state the hazards it may have.*
- 3) *state your own opinion.*

In your essay, make full use of the information provided in the pictures printed below. You should write 160-200 words on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

图一：某城市手机拥有者的比例：

