



考研英语 最后冲刺

——全真模拟命题预测试卷及解答

全国考研英语辅导专家组 编写



中国科学技术出版社

H319.6
74

2006

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· 北 京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语最后冲刺——全真模拟命题预测试卷及解答/全国考研英语辅导专家组编写.
—北京:中国科学技术出版社,2005
ISBN 7-5046-1506-4

I. 考... II. 全... III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 101468 号

策划编辑 肖 叶
责任编辑 单 亭 周静远
封面设计 东 方
责任校对 王勤杰
责任印制 安利平
法律顾问 宋润君

中国科学技术出版社出版
北京市海淀区中关村南大街 16 号 邮政编码:100081
电话:010-62103210 传真:010-62183872
<http://www.kjpbooks.com.cn>
科学普及出版社发行部发行
北京国防印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16 印张:11.5 字数:285 千字
2005 年 9 月第 1 版 2005 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
印数:1—15 000 册 定价:20.00 元

(凡购买本社的图书,如有缺页、倒页、
脱页者,本社发行部负责调换)

出版说明

为了加强对参加 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的广大考生的复习指导,按照教育部制订的 2006 年英语考试大纲,我们精心编写了这本《2006 年考研英语最后冲刺试卷及解答》,供广大考生强化模拟、最后冲刺专用。

2006 年英语考试大纲和 2005 年英语考试大纲的内容相比较,最显著的变化出现在 **Part B** 部分,题型由 2005 年的一种题型改为三种备选题型。它们是:

1)本部分的内容是一篇总长度为 500 ~ 600 词的文章,其中有 5 段空白,文章后有 6 ~ 7 段文字。要求考生根据文章内容从这 6 ~ 7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。

2)在一篇长约 500 ~ 600 词的文章中,各段落的原有顺序已被打乱,要求考生根据文章和结构将所列段落(7 ~ 8 个)重新排序,其中 2 ~ 3 个段落在文章中的位置已给出。

3)在一篇长度约 500 词的文章前或后有 6 ~ 7 段文字或 6 ~ 7 个概括性小标题,这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括,阐述或举例。要求考生根据内容,从这 6 ~ 7 个选项中选出最恰当的 5 段文字或 5 个标题填入文章的空白处。

这样,三种备选题型实际上就是语段填空题、段落排序题和标题内容搭配题,其中标题内容搭配题又细分为两种题型:一种要求找例子和论据,一种要求概括段落主旨大意。

而写作、英译汉、英语知识运用和阅读理解 **Part A** 部分没有什么变化。另外 2006 年初试仍然无听力部分。

总的来说,考生 2006 年的备考难度加大。

本书包括 10 套高质量的最后冲刺试卷、10 套试卷的答案与解析,都是严格按照 2006 年考试大纲编写的。其中阅读理解 **Part B** 部分,都是严格按照新大纲规

定的4种题型编写的。另外,英语运用部分和写作部分的难度适宜,而阅读部分,Part B、Part C有半数左右的文章有一定的难度,Part A也有部分文章难度较大。阅读文章的题材较有代表性,涵盖了医学类、经济类、人文类、科学类、环保类、心理类、教育类、社会类、计算机互联网类等题材,并且部分文章选自最新的国外出版书刊。另外Part B部分包含了各种可能出现的题型,很有代表性。

考生在答题时应注意以下几点:

1. 可在系统复习、全面复习的同时,结合本最后冲刺试卷进行模拟冲刺,以巩固复习效果。

2. 答题前应作好充分准备,找类似“考场的环境”答题,答题时应完全进入“考试状态”,使自己置身于“真正在考试”的环境中。必须在规定的时间内答完每份试卷。

3. 切忌边答题边看答案,即使碰上一看就会的题,也必须按要求答完。

4. 答完每份试卷后,应参照答案自己评分。有条件的考生,最好请老师或他人为自己评分。

5. 答题后,应根据得分情况,找出差距,及时查缺补漏,直至验收合格。只有这样,在参加正式考试时才能做到心中有数,镇定自若。

希望广大考生通过本书的模拟训练、最后冲刺,能进一步提高自己的应试水平,增强竞争实力,在2006年的考研决战中过关斩将,脱颖而出!

全国考研英语辅导专家组

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Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Around the world young people are spending unbelievable sums of money to listen to rock music. A certain magazine claims that 1 fifty rock stars have 2 of between two million and six million dollars per year.

Those who love rock music are 3 to spend about two billion dollars a year for records. They pay 150 million to see rock stars in 4. Some observers think the customers are buying more than music. According to one 5, rock music has a special 6 because no real training is needed to produce it. There is no 7 between the audience and the performer. Every boy and girl in the audience 8, "I could sing like that". 9 rock has become a new kind of 10, a new form of worship. Young people are glad to pay to worship a rock star because it is a way of worshipping 11.

How do the rock stars use their money? What do they do when the money starts 12 in like water? Most of the young stars don't care about money to the 13 that they simply throw the money 14. Many rock stars live like Grace Slick and the Jefferson Airplane. Those performers return from a 15, pay their bills, and buy new toys. Then when they need money again, they do 16 tour. They save no money, buy no stocks, and live from 17 to mouth.

In the end the rock star's life is 18. After two or three years riches and fame are gone. Left with his memories and his tax problems, the 19 ex-performer spends his remaining years trying to impress strangers. New stars have arrived to take his 20.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. [A] a number of | [B] a minimum of | [C] a large amounts of | [D] an equivalent of |
| 2. [A] revenues | [B] salaries | [C] wages | [D] incomes |
| 3. [A] likely | [B] easy | [C] probable | [D] pleasant |
| 4. [A] individual | [B] man | [C] person | [D] people |
| 5. [A] principle | [B] announcement | [C] theory | [D] declaration |
| 6. [A] need | [B] appeal | [C] request | [D] requirement |
| 7. [A] gulf | [B] bay | [C] strait | [D] channel |
| 8. [A] thought | [B] think | [C] thinks | [D] thinking |
| 9. [A] For | [B] But | [C] Nevertheless | [D] So |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 10. [A] myth | [B] religion | [C] mystery | [D] culture |
| 11. [A] themselves | [B] himself | [C] herself | [D] ourselves |
| 12. [A] moving | [B] flying | [C] pouring | [D] dancing |
| X 13. [A] point | [B] place | [C] position | [D] location |
| X 14. [A] off | [B] around | [C] down | [D] out |
| 15. [A] journey | [B] trip | [C] tour | [D] travel |
| 16. [A] other | [B] several | [C] another | [D] few |
| Y 17. [A] hand | [B] mouth | [C] foot | [D] arm |
| 18. [A] priceless | [B] valuable | [C] invaluable | [D] unrewarding |
| 19. [A] individual | [B] single | [C] lonely | [D] alone |
| 20. [A] post | [B] place | [C] job | [D] work |

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

There was a time when camping was considered to be a poor way of spending a holiday: OK for boy scouts and hard-up students, but hardly the thing for sophisticated, comfort-loving adults. The adults have at last discovered that the boy scouts have really been on to a good thing all these years. If you go camping, it no longer means that you will be bitten to death by mosquitoes; have to drink brackish(略咸的) coffee; live on corned beef; suffocate or freeze in a sleeping-bag; hump(扛) gargantuan(巨大的) weights on your back. Camping has become the great pursuit of motorists the world over. All the discomforts associated with it have been miraculously whisked away. For a modest outlay, you can have a comfortable, insulated tent. For a not-so-modest outlay, you can have an elaborate affair which resembles a portable bungalow, complete with three bedrooms, a living-room, a kitchen and a porch. The portable furniture is light and comfortable; the gas stove brews excellent coffee or grills a tender steak; the refrigerator keeps the beer and ice-cream cold; and as for a good night's rest, well, you literally sleep on air. What more could you want?

No wonder the great rush is on. You see, camping has so much to offer. You enjoy absolute freedom. You have none of the headaches of advance hotel booking or driving round and round a city at midnight looking for a room. There are no cold hotel breakfasts, no surly(不友好的) staff to tip. For a ludicrously small sum, you can enjoy comforts which few hotels could provide. Modern camping sites are well equipped with hot and cold running water and even shops and dance floors! Low-cost holidays make camping an attractive proposition. But above all, you enjoy tremendous

mobility. If you don't like a place, or if it is too crowded, you can simply get up and go. Conversely, you can stay as long as you like. You are the boss.

And then there's the sheer fun of it—especially if you have a family. Moping around a stuffy hotel room wondering what they are going to give you for dinner is a tedious business. By comparison, it's so exciting to arrive at a camp site, put up your tent and start getting a meal ready. You are active all the time and you are always close to nature. Imagine yourself beside some clear stream with mountains in the background. Night is falling, everything is peaceful—except for the delightful sound of chops sizzling in the pan! Camping provides you with a real change from everyday living. You get up earlier, go to bed earlier, develop a hearty appetite. You have enormous opportunity to meet people of various nationalities and to share your pleasures with them. People are so friendly when they are relaxed. How remote the strained world of hotels seems when you are camping! How cold and unfriendly the formal greetings that are exchanged each day between the residents! For a few precious weeks in the year, you really adopt a completely different way of life. And that's the essence of true recreation and real enjoyment.

21. The tone of this text is

- [A] informative. [B] instructive. [C] provocative. [D] persuasive.

22. According to the text, which of the following can **NOT** be a reason for the popularity of camping?

- [A] Because people can enjoy freedom out of it.
[B] Because improvements have been made on camping outfits.
[C] Because the activity itself has its own appeal.
[D] Because boy scouts and hard-up students often go camping.

✓23. “**NOT**-so-modest outlay” means

- [A] a large sum of expense. [B] a small sum of money.
[C] a nominal sum of expense. [D] a lump sum of outcome.

24. The best title of the article is

- [A] Camping Is the Ideal Way of Spending a Holiday.
[B] Camping Has a Lot of Advantages.
[C] Camping Provides You with a Real Change from Everyday Living.
[D] Different Ideas about Camping.

25. Why does the author not mention any inconveniences in camping such as rain, cold and no amenities in scenic spots?

- [A] To guide people to camping. [B] To allure people to camping.
[C] To convince people of going to camping. [D] To avoid trouble.

Text 2

With its common interest in lawbreaking but its immense range of subject matter and widely-varying methods of treatment, the crime novel could make a legitimate claim to be regarded as a

separate branch of literature, or, at least, as a distinct, even though a slightly disreputable, shoot of the traditional novel.

The detective story is probably the most respectable at any rate in the narrow sense of the word of the crime species. Its creation is often the relaxation of university dons, literary economists, scientists or even poets. Fatalities may occur more frequently and mysteriously than might be expected in polite society, but the world in which they happen, the village, seaside resort, college or studio, is familiar to us, if not from our own experience, at least in the newspaper or the lives of friends. The characters, though normally realized superficially, are as recognizably human and consistent as our less intimate associates. A story set in a more remote environment, African jungle, or Australian bush, ancient China or gas-lit London, appeals to our interest in geography or history, and most detective storywriters are conscientious in providing a reasonably authentic background. The elaborate, carefully assembled plot, despised by the modern intellectual critics and creators of significant novels, has found refuge in the murder mystery, with its sprinkling of clues, its spicing with apparent impossibilities, all with appropriate solutions and explanations at the end. With the guilt of escapism from Real Life nagging gently, we secretly revel (享乐) in the unmasking of evil by a vaguely super-human sleuth (侦探), who sees through and dispels the cloud of suspicion which has hovered so unjustly over the innocent.

Though its villain also receives his rightful deserts, the thriller presents a less comfortable and credible world. The sequence of fist fights, revolver duels, car crashes and escapes from gas-filled cellars exhausts the reader far more than the hero, who, suffering from at least two broken ribs, one black eye, uncountable bruises and a hangover, can still chase and overpower an armed villain with the physique of a wrestler. He moves dangerously through a world of ruthless gangs, brutality, a vicious lust for power and money and, in contrast to the detective tale, with a near-omniscient arch-criminal whose defeat seems almost accidental. Perhaps we miss in the thriller the security of being safely led by our imperturbable (冷静的) investigator past a score of red herrings and blind avenues to final gathering of suspects when an unchallengeable elucidation of all that has bewildered us is given and justice and goodness prevail. All that we vainly hope for from life is granted in these stories.

26. According to the article, the crime novel will be

- [A] a not quite respectable form of the conventional novel.
- [B] not a true novel at all.
- [C] related in some ways to the historical novel.
- [D] an independent development of the novel.

27. The reason why the detective stories can be created is

- [A] the stories are often in fact very instructive.
- [B] they enjoy writing these stories.
- [C] the creation of these stories demands considerable intelligence.
- [D] detective stories are an accepted branch of literature.

28. What feature of the detective story is said to disqualify it from respectful consideration by intellectual critics?

- [A] The many seemingly impossible events.
- [B] The fact that the guilty are always found out and the innocent cleared.
- [C] The existence of a neat closely-knit story.
- [D] The lack of interest in genuine character revelations.

29. One of the most incredible characteristics of the hero of a thriller is

- [A] his exciting life.
- [B] his amazing toughness.
- [C] his ability to escape from dangerous situations.
- [D] the way he deals with his enemies.

30. The detective story and the thriller are unlike in

- [A] introducing violence.
- [B] providing excitement and suspense.
- [C] appealing to the intellectual curiosity of the reader.
- [D] ensuring that everything comes right in the end.

Text 3

Successful business tends to continue implementing the ideas that made them successful. But in a rapidly changing world, ideas often become obsolete overnight. What worked in the past won't necessarily work in the future. In order to thrive in the future, you must constantly create new ideas for every aspect of your business. In fact, you must continually generate new ideas just to keep your head above water. Businesses that aren't creative about their future may not survive.

Although Bill Gates is the richest, most successful man on the planet, he did not anticipate the Internet. Now he's scrambling to catch up. If Bill Gates can miss a major aspect of his industry, it can happen to you in your industry. Your business needs to continually innovate and create its future. Gates is now constantly worried about the future of Microsoft. Here's what he said in a recent interview in U. S. News World Report: "Will we be replaced tomorrow? No. In a very short time frame, Microsoft is an incredibly strong company. But when you look to the two to three year time frame, I don't think anyone can say with a straight face that any technology company has a guaranteed position. Not Intel, not Microsoft, not Compaq, not Dell, take any of your favorites. And that's totally honest."

You may remember that in 1985 the Cabbage Patch Kids dolls were the best-selling toys on the market. But after Coleco Industries introduced their sensational line of dolls they became complacent (自满的) and didn't create any new toys worth mentioning. As a result, Coleco went bankrupt in 1988.

The most successful businesses survive in the long term because they constantly reassess their situations and reinvest themselves accordingly. The 3M Company has a 15 % rule: Employees are encouraged to spend 15% of their time developing new ideas on any project they desire. It's no

surprise, then, that 3M has been around since 1902.

Most businesses are not willing to tear apart last year's model of success and build a new one. Here's a familiar analogy to explain why they are lulled into complacency, imagine that your business is like a pot of lobsters. To cook lobsters, you put them into a pot of warm water and gradually turn up the heat. The lobsters don't realize they're being cooked because the process is so gradual. As a result, they become complacent and die without a struggle. However, if you throw a lobster into the pot when the water is boiling, it will desperately try to escape. This lobster is not lulled by a slowly changing environment. It realizes instantly that it's in a bad environment and takes immediate action to change its status.

31. Judging from the context, "to keep your head above water" (paragraph 1) probably means
[A] to be drown. [B] to keep out of financial difficulty.
[C] to keep away from danger. [D] to protect you from water.
32. Why is Gates now constantly worried about the future of Microsoft?
[A] Because he is the richest, most successful man on the planet.
[B] Because his company will be replaced tomorrow.
[C] Because in a very short time frame, Microsoft is an incredibly strong company.
[D] Because he doesn't think that any technology company has a guaranteed position.
33. Coleco Industries' case suggests that
[A] The Cabbage Patch Kids dolls were the best-selling toys on the market.
[B] The Cabbage Patch Kids dolls are sensational line of dolls.
[C] Complacency and lack of creation will ultimately ruin a business.
[D] The most successful businesses survive in the long term.
34. According to this text, the 3M Company's success lies in its
[A] constant reassessment of their situations.
[B] reinvention.
[C] 15% rule.
[D] being around since 1902.
35. By using the analogy of "throwing a lobster into a pot", the author tries to imply that
[A] some managers are really foolish people.
[B] it's cruel to cook lobsters.
[C] people tend to become complacent.
[D] bad environment calls for immediate action.

Text 4

For centuries Dutch engineers have been fighting a war against water. Their main enemy is the sea. A large part of the country is below sea level. In fact, Holland is also called the "Netherlands", which means "low lands". Very tall and strong walls, called dykes, have been built to keep out the sea. But in very rough weather the sea may suddenly burst through a dyke. Great

damage can be caused by floods when this happens.

Three large rivers are also part of the problem. These rivers are the Rhine, the Maas and the Scheldt. They flow through Holland into the North Sea. They have cut many passages across the country. At low tide, the rivers flow into the sea as usual. But at high tide the sea can flow into the rivers. This is because the land is so low.

The battles against water never end, but they have made Holland a bigger and better country. In order to prevent floods, the engineers take, or reclaim land that was under water. The Dutch have been reclaiming land for seven hundred years.

Land is usually reclaimed from a passage between two islands. Two dykes are built across the passage, so they block the water between them. Then the engineers dig long canals and pump the water into them. At low tide, the canals empty the water into the sea.

Because the land is so low, water from the sea and rivers can rise up through the ground. For this reason, the pumps continue working even when the land has been drained (that is, when the water has been pumped away). The dykes contain gates, and through these the water is pumped out. In many parts of Holland, pumps must be working all the time. If they stopped, there would be very bad floods.

A piece of reclaimed land is called a polder, and Holland has thousands of polders. Some are very large, but others are quite small. There are farms on many of the polders. Corn and other crops grow well on the drained land, and it gives good grass for cattle. Many small towns and villages stand on polders. Even Amsterdam's great airport, Schiphol, was built on reclaimed land. This land used to be under the old Lake Haarlem.

36. Which of the following can be chosen as the best title of this text?

- [A] The Dykes in the Netherlands.
- [B] The Three Large Rivers in Holland.
- [C] The Fighting against Water in Holland.
- [D] The Reclaiming of Land in the Netherlands.

37. The engineers in Holland reclaim land from the sea in order to

- [A] prevent floods.
- [B] make the country larger.
- [C] make Holland better.
- [D] build farm land.

38. If the pumps stop working there will be a very bad flood because

- [A] the water will run back at high tide.
- [B] the land is so low that water will rise up through the drained land.
- [C] the battle against water has no end.
- [D] in rough weather the sea may burst through the dykes.

39. We learn from the text that

- [A] because the land is so low, the sea can flow back into the rivers at high tide.

- [B] Dutch engineers do not reclaim land from a passage between two islands.
 [C] water is the main enemy of Holland because it has a lot of rivers.
 [D] the fighting against water has made the country higher and better.
40. What is the purpose of writing this text?
- [A] To persuade others.
 [B] To praise his country.
 [C] To criticise the lateness of doing things.
 [D] To inform the readers.

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 ~ 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A ~ G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Since 1998, when two Stanford graduate students built a better way to navigate the Internet, millions of computer users worldwide have been going gaga (狂热的) over Google. The search engine created by Sergey Brin and Larry Page allowed anyone with a browser to find information effortlessly.

41.

Last week, the pair announced plans to raise USD2.7

billion by selling shares in Google to the public for the first time. They plan to sell shares through a rarely used system that gives every interested investor a chance to bid for a piece of their highly profitable company.

42.

Yet, instead of embracing Google's approach as a way to bring democracy to the financial markets, investment banks on Wall Street continue to cling to the belief that IPOs need to be controlled by them and rigged to benefit select insiders. Just nine of more than 700 IPOs since 1999 have issued stock through open auctions.

By resisting a change that levels the playing field for investors, Wall Street feeds public cynicism created by the recent string of corporate scandals that the financial rules are stacked against the little guy.

To protect small investors' interests when it sells stock, Google is using a "Dutch auction", which lets anyone bid on shares. Those with the highest offers get to buy the stock. Under the traditional method, by contrast, an investment bank sets the price and decides who can buy shares. Of course, Google is not going against the tide solely for altruistic reasons; it hopes to get a higher price for its stock through an auction.

43.	
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Some critics of Dutch auctions say inexperienced investors could bid prices up to unreasonable levels and lose money on their stake.

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Yes, any stock could fall in price, but a system that lets investors freely weigh the risks is preferable to one that effectively eliminates risks. Plus, the experiences of the few companies that have used Dutch auctions show that plenty of investors buy shares. Most are thriving companies today.

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- [A] Others say investment banks are needed to ensure that firms less appealing than Google attract sufficient interest.
- [B] Google is blazing a new path toward greater democracy for investors. A future Google search will show whether Wall Street seized the chance to follow.
- [C] All in all, Google's potential USD2.7 billion star-burst and the 4.2 percent growth rate could spell the beginning of the end of bad days for the economy. We can all certainly hope so.
- [D] Now the two Google founders have another bright idea that could do for stock investing what they did for online surfing.
- [E] The coming initial public offering of Google, the very profitable, high-flying Internet search engine company, has sparked talk that perhaps the American economy is moving into a new mode, perhaps even toward a revisiting of the high-flying '90s when dot com fortunes were made in minutes. (some were lost later, with equal speed).
- [F] New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer, who has led the fight against Wall Street abuses, says widespread adoption of Dutch auctions would do more to clean up corruption on Wall Street than any new regulation.
- [G] The open auction is an innovative departure from the way companies usually sell stock to the public. Typically, initial public offerings (IPOs) are limited to institutions and wealthy individuals with connections.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

46) With inflation rising, especially when it comes to gasoline prices, and interest rates also on the way up, many small business owners are becoming more creative about cutting costs.

Since the start of 2004, inflation has become an issue for small business owners. 47) They're particularly feeling the pinch of higher gasoline prices, but with the Consumer Price Index already

up 5.1 percent this year, it's clear that many things are getting more expensive. And with interest rates expected to rise in the near future, the cost of borrowing will also be going up.

Many small business owners would like to pass on their rising costs to customers—and the jump in the CPI indicates that many are doing so.

But the more competitive an industry is, the harder it is to charge customers more.

At Planterra Corp. , a Bloomfield, Mich. , interior landscaping firm, “We’re in a still price-sensitive marketplace”, co-owner Shane Pliska said. “We’re trying to be a better business and be more efficient rather than passing on prices to our customers.”

Planterra’s solution to higher gasoline prices has been to schedule almost all of its deliveries over four days instead of five. Drivers are now working four 10-hour days instead of five eight-hour days, and Pliska said the company has cut its fuel expenditures by 20 percent.

Whether they can raise prices or not, business owners need to look at their entire operation to see where they might be able to make some more cuts or substitutions.

48) Levy, for example, said she’s stopped overnighting packages to clients if she’ll be traveling to their neighborhoods in the next few days and the clients don’t need the materials immediately.

Although inflation is making companies more vigilant about costs, Keating noted that higher prices are also a sign that business is improving.

49) It’s also true that the Federal Reserve is poised to push interest rates higher to ensure that the economy doesn’t grow too fast, and that can be a concern for businesses hoping to borrow. But Keating doesn’t expect a quarter-point increase in rates to do much damage to small businesses, because rates will still be at extremely low levels.

Higher rates tend to affect more-established businesses the most, since startups generally are financed with an entrepreneur’s own sources of capital, often credit cards or personal loans. A business owner with a track record who’s concerned about rates should consider taking out a line of credit now, before rates move up.

50) In the case of a new company, a savvy (sharp-minded) owner will use money from cards with extremely low rates—and there are very favorable long-term deals available if the owner has a good personal credit history. Such rates tend not to be affected by the Federal Reserve’s monetary decisions.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You have stayed with your friend Betty for a whole week. Now you are going home. Write a message to her to

- 1) express your gratitude,
- 2) show your appreciation of the good days you’ve spent together,
- 3) say goodbye.

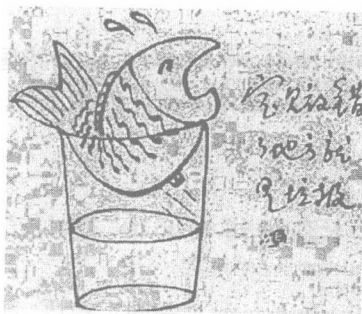
You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Susan" instead. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the drawing,
- 2) interpret its implications, and
- 3) give your comments.



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You should write about 200 words. (20 points)