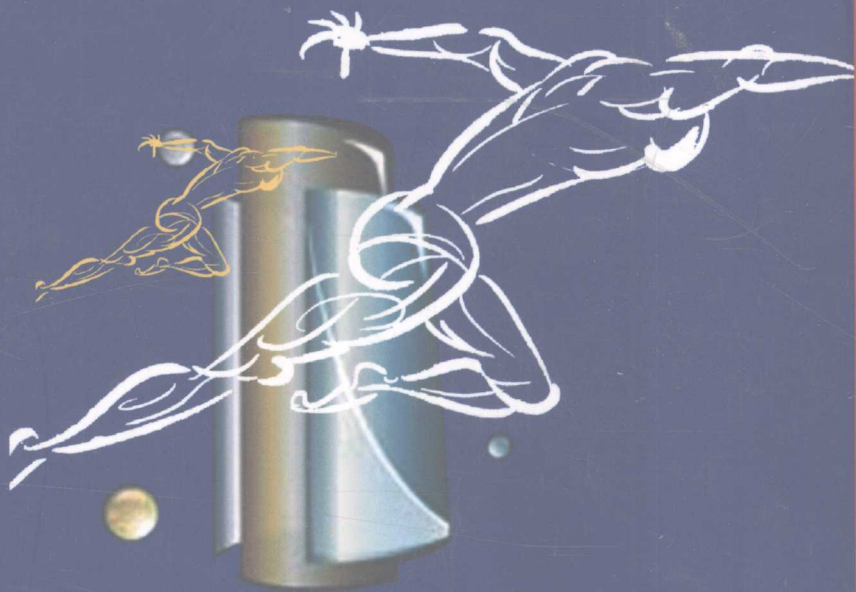


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考研英语考试专家

——2008 最后冲刺

吴耀武 主编

西北工业大学出版社

SPRINT TESTS TO CONQUER NATIONAL ENTRANCE ENGLISH EXAMINATION FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

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前 言

《考研英语考试专家——2008 最后冲刺》是根据 2008 年《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》的最新要求,针对考研英语中的重点、难点,精心编排设计了 10 套实战性强、覆盖面宽、预测率较高的试卷,并附有系统而详尽的导考讲解。此外还对所有的考点进行了不留死角的全文精译,其目的是帮助考生清楚地掌握考研英语的大方向,增强适应能力,丰富实战经验。

本书作者多年来工作在大学英语教学的第一线,具有丰富的教学实践经验,对于命题思想、考生误区等有较深入的了解。本书经过精心设计编写而成,旨在帮助考生在尽可能短的时间内掌握最核心的答题技巧,迅速提高做题能力,轻松通过 2008 年研究生入学英语考试。

考生在考前必做的有两件事,一是必要的词汇量、阅读量的积累,二是做仿真度较高的模拟预测试题。2007 年的考研英语大纲做了重大调整,所以在用本书学习时一定要细致入微,摸清其新的命题规律。本书的 10 套模拟预测试题经过作者精心设计,具有极强的针对性。尤其值得一提的是,本书的作者针对 2008 年新大纲对阅读部分出现的新题型做出了细致的分析,提出了切实可行的应试技巧和策略,一定会对大家有所帮助。所以,考生在考前这一段时间,至少应做完本书中的所有试题。通过做题,使自己适应考场气氛,提高全面应试能力,即:读、写、译等能力的全面提高。

本书既可供参加 2008 年研究生入学考试的考生使用,也可供报考同等学力,托福,大学英语四、六级的考生以及英语自学者使用,还可供英语教师及广大英语爱好者参考。

愿本书能成为广大考生成功之路的一盏明灯,并希望考生在使用此书的过程中,提出宝贵意见和建议,以便我们进一步改进。

吴耀武

2007 年 6 月

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第一部分 考试说明

2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲

考试说明

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试是为高等学校和科研机构招收硕士研究生而设置的。其中,英语实行全国统一考试。它的评价标准是高等学校非英语专业优秀本科毕业生能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校和科研机构在专业上择优选拔。

考试对象为 2008 年参加全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的本科应届毕业生,以及符合报考条件的具有同等学力的在职人员。

本考试对课程和教材不作统一规定,凡符合下列评价目标的课程及教材都适合考生应考复习。

一、评价目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

(一)语言知识

1. 语法知识

考生能熟练地运用基本的语法知识。

本大纲没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求,其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习,以求考生在交际中能更准确、自如地运用语法知识。

2. 词汇

考生应掌握 5 500 个左右的词汇以及相关词组。

英语语言的演化是一个世界范围内的动态发展过程,它受到当今科技发展和社会进步的影响。这意味着需要对本大纲词汇表不断进行研究和定期的修订。

此外,硕士研究生入学考试是为非英语专业考生设置的。考虑到交际的需要,考生还应自行掌握涉及个人好恶、生活习惯、宗教信仰,以及本人工作或专业等方面的特殊词汇。

(二)语言技能

1. 阅读

考生应能读懂不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),包括信函、书报和杂志上的文章,还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。根

据所读材料,考生应能:

- 1) 理解主旨要义;
- 2) 理解文中的具体信息;
- 3) 理解文中的概念性含义;
- 4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- 5) 根据上下文推测生词的词义;
- 6) 理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系;
- 7) 区分论点和论据。

2. 写作

考生应能写不同类型的应用文,包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告等,还应能写一般描述性、叙述性和说明或议论性的文章。短文写作时,考生应能:

- 1) 做到语法、拼写、标点正确,用词恰当;
- 2) 遵循文章的特定文体格式;
- 3) 合理组织文章结构,使其内容统一、连贯;
- 4) 根据写作目的和特定读者,恰当选用语域。

二、考试形式、考试内容与试卷结构

(一) 考试形式

考试形式为笔试。考试时间为 180 分钟。满分为 100 分。

试卷分试题册和答题卡(1、2)两部分。考生应将 1~45 题的答案按要求填在答题卡(1、2)两部分。考生应将 1~45 题的答案按要求填涂在答题卡 1 上,将 46~52 题的答案写在答题卡 2 上。

(二) 考试内容与试卷结构

试题分三部分,共 52 题,包括英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。

第一部分 英语知识运用

该部分不仅考查考生对不同语境中规范的语言要素(包括词汇、表达方式和结构)的掌握程度,而且还考查考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨识能力等。共 20 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分。

在一篇 240~280 词的文章中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

第二部 分阅读理解

该部分由 A、B、C 三节组成,考查考生理解书面英语的能力。共 30 小题,每小题 2 分,共 60 分。

A 节(20 题):主要考查考生理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。要求考生根据所提供的四篇(总长度约为 1 600 词)文章的内容,从每题所给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

B 节(5 题):主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。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 5 段适当的文字分别放进文章中的 5 个空白处。



第三部分 写作

A 节:考生根据所给情景写出一篇 100 词(标点符号不计算在内)的应用性短文,包括信件、便笺、备忘录等。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。

B 节:要求考生根据提示信息写出一篇 160~200 词的短文(标点符号不计算在内)。提示信息的形式有主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。满分 20 分。

第二部分 模拟真题

2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语模拟试卷(一)

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)

Who won the World Cup 1994 football game? What happened at the United Nations? How did the critics like the new play? 1 an event takes place, newspapers are on the streets 2 the details. Wherever anything happens in the world, reporters are on the spot to 3 the news.

Newspapers have one basic 4, to get the news as quickly as possible from its source, from those who make it to those who want to 5 it.

Radio, telegraph, television, and 6 inventions brought competition for newspaper. So did the development of magazines and other means of communication. 7, this competition merely spurred the newspapers on. They quickly made use of the newer and faster means of communication to improve the 8 and thus the efficiency of their own operations. Today more newspapers are 9 and read than ever before. Competition also led newspapers to branch out into many other fields. Besides keeping readers 10 of the latest news, today's newspapers 11 and influence readers about politics and other important and serious matters. Newspapers influence readers' economic choices 12 advertising. Most newspapers depend on advertising for very 13.

Newspapers are sold at a price that 14 even a small fraction of the cost of production.

The main 15 of income for most newspapers is commercial advertising. The 16 in selling advertising depends on a newspaper's value to advertisers. This 17 in terms of circulation. How many people read the newspaper?

Circulation depends 18 on the work of the circulation department and on the services or entertainment 19 in a newspaper's pages. But for the most part, circulation depends on a newspaper's value to readers as a source of information 20 the community, city, county, state, nation, and world — and even outer space.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Just when | B. While | C. Soon after | D. Before |
| 2. A. to give | B. giving | C. given | D. being given |
| 3. A. gather | B. spread | C. carry | D. bring |
| 4. A. reason | B. cause | C. problem | D. purpose |
| 5. A. make | B. publish | C. know | D. write |
| 6. A. another | B. other | C. one another | D. the other |
| 7. A. However | B. And | C. Therefore | D. Then |
| 8. A. value | B. ratio | C. rate | D. speed |
| 9. A. spread | B. passed | C. printed | D. completed |
| 10. A. inform | B. be informed | C. to be informed | D. informed |
| 11. A. entertain | B. encourage | C. educate | D. edit |
| 12. A. on | B. through | C. with | D. of |
| 13. A. forms | B. existence | C. contents | D. purpose |
| 14. A. tries to cover | | B. manages to cover | |
| B. fails to cover | | D. succeeds in covering | |
| 15. A. source | B. origin | C. course | D. finance |
| 16. A. way | B. means | C. chance | D. success |
| 17. A. measures | B. measured | C. is measured | D. was measured |
| 18. A. somewhat | B. little | C. much | D. something |
| 19. A. offering | B. offered | C. which offered | D. to be offered |
| 20. A. by | B. with | C. at | D. about |

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

Many in the Middle East having difficulty in adjusting themselves to the new situation created by the departure of the imperial powers. For the first time in almost 200 years, the rulers and people of the Middle East are having to accept the final responsibility for their own affairs, to make their own mistakes and to accept the consequences. This is difficult to internalize, even to perceive, after so long a period. For the entire lifetimes of those who formulate and conduct policy at the present time and of their predecessors for many generations, vital decisions were made elsewhere, ultimate control lay elsewhere, and the principal task of statesmanship and diplomacy was as far as possible to avoid or reduce the dangers of this situation and to exploit such opportunities as it might from time to time offer.

It is very difficult to forsake the habits not just of a lifetime but of a whole era of history. The difficulty is much greater when alien cultural, social and economic preeminence continues and even increases, despite the ending of alien political and military domination.

Military and to a growing extent political intervention by the West has indeed ended, but the impact of its science and culture, its technology, amenities and institutions remains and even increases. As in other parts of the non-Western world, this impact has been and will be enormous. In these circumstances, it is natural that Middle Easterners should continue to assume — and proceed on the assumption — that real responsibility and decision still lie elsewhere. In its crudest form, this belief leads to wild and strange conspiracy theories directed against those whom they regard as their enemies — Israel, and more generally the Jews, the United States, and more generally the West. No theory is too absurd to be asserted or too preposterous to be widely and instantly believed. Even among more responsible statesmen and analysts, a similar belief in alien power, albeit in a less crude form, often seems to guide both analysis and policy. Some even go so far as to invite outside intervention, presumable in the belief that only outside powers have the capacity to make and enforce decisions. A case in point is the constant appeal to the United States to involve itself in the Arab-Israel conflict, oddly coupled with the repeated accusation of “American imperialism.”

This state of mind is likely to continue for some time, with appeals for support or even intervention to the United States, to Russia and even to the European Union. In time, no doubt, Middle Eastern governments and people will learn how to use this window of opportunity to the best advantage — that is, of course, if the window remains open long enough.

21. The word “this” in the third sentence of Paragraph 1 refers to _____.
 A. the departure of the imperial powers
 B. the final responsibility of the Middle Eastern countries for their own affairs
 C. the consequence created by the departure of the imperial powers
 D. the fact that the Middle Eastern countries have to be responsible for their own affairs
22. The Middle Eastern countries were at a loss after the departure of the imperial powers because _____.
 A. they were rather backward and in bad need of foreign assistance
 B. they were accustomed to being ruled by an alien force
 C. They were plunged into war after the departure of the imperial powers
 D. the imperial powers left them nothing but disorder
23. It is natural for Middle Easterners to assume that _____.
 A. their real enemies are the Western countries
 B. no countries can save them but their own
 C. it is up to their leaders, not the ordinary people, to make decisions

- D. other countries should come to their help in times of urgency
24. The fact that the Middle Eastern countries often rely on the United States in resolving their conflicts shows that they believe that _____ .
- A. American imperialists still have control over the world affairs
- B. outside powers are more capable of effective decisions
- C. they are weaker than Israel and cannot defeat it
- D. Israel is assisted and manipulated by the United States
25. The author implied in the passage that _____ .
- A. it takes time for the Middle Easterners to adjust themselves to the new situation
- B. the world will be more peaceful if each country learns to care about its own business
- C. most of the unrest in the Middle East is attributable to Israel's aggressive policies
- D. the Western powers should stop interfering with other countries' affairs.

Text 2

Since 1975 advocates of humane treatment of animals have broadened their goals to oppose the use of animals for fur, leather, wool, and food. They have mounted protests against all forms of hunting and the trapping of animals in the wild. And they have joined environmentalists in urging protection of natural habitats from commercial or residential development. The occasion for these added emphases was the publication in 1975 of *Animal Liberation: A New Ethics for Our Treatment of Animal* by Peter Singer, formerly a professor of philosophy at Oxford University in England. This book gave a new impetus to the animal rights movement. The post-1975 animal rights activists are far more vocal than their predecessors, and the organizations to which they belong are generally more radical. Many new organizations are formed. The tactics of the activists are designed to catch the attention of the public.

Since the mid-1980s there have been frequent news reports about animal right organizations picketing stores that sell furs, harassing hunters in the wild, or breaking into laboratories to free animals. Some of the extreme organizations advocate the use of assault, armed terrorism, and death threats to make their point. Aside from making isolated attacks on people who wear fur coats or trying to prevent hunters from killing animals, most of the organizations have directed their tactics at institutions.

The results of the protests and other tactics have been mixed. Companies are reducing reliance on animal testing. Medical research has been somewhat curtailed by legal restrictions and the reluctance of younger workers to use animals in research. New tests have been developed to replace the use of animals. Some well-known designers have stopped using fur. While the public tends to agree that animals should be treated humanely, most people are unlikely to give up eating meat or wearing goods made from leather and wool.

Giving up genuine fur has become less of a problem, since fibers used to make fake fur such as the Japanese invention Kanecaron can look almost identical to real fur. Some of the strongest opposition to the animal rights movement has come from hunters and their organizations. But animal rights activists have succeeded in marshaling public opinion to press for state restrictions on hunting in several parts of the nation.

26. 1975 was an important year in the history of animal treatment because _____.
 A. many people began to call for humane treatment of animals that year
 B. a new book was published that broadened the animal rights movement
 C. the environmentalists began to show interest in animal protection
 D. the trapping of animals began to go wild all through the world
27. Some animal rights organizations advocate the use of extreme means in order to _____.
 A. wipe out cruel people
 B. stop using animals in the laboratory
 C. attack hunters in the wild
 D. catch full public attention
28. When the author says that "the results of the protests and other tactics have been mixed" (in Para. 3), he means the protest and other tactics _____.
 A. have produced desired effects
 B. almost amounted to nothing
 C. have some influence on the public
 D. have proved to be too radical
29. The word "marshaling" (in the last paragraph) probably means _____.
 A. conducting
 B. popularizing
 C. changing
 D. outraging
30. It seems that the author of this article _____.
 A. is strongly opposed to the animal rights movement
 B. is in favor of the animal rights movement
 C. supports the use of violence in animal protection
 D. hates the use of fake fur for clothes

Text 3

Microsoft employees do not recognize themselves in the government's suits in the Microsoft cafeteria in Redmond, Washington. The government's antitrust suit against the company is frequently discussed among people who (like me) have no inside knowledge of what is actually going on in the negotiations. Slate, the online magazine I edit, is owned by Microsoft, so discount anything I say accordingly as you please. But having lived and worked among them for four years, I have found the attitude of folks inside the company pretty interesting, and maybe you will too. Not people like Bill Gates, or those who write the legal briefs and press releases, but the ordinary software developer in the cafeteria.

He or she (mostly he, of course) is, above all, aggrieved. The grievance was well expressed by a midlevel manager when Al Gore "was on campus" a few months ago. At a Q&A session, he told the Vice President, in essence: I have been a Democrat all my life, because I believe in the values the Democratic Party represents. But also work very hard,



and I believe that the work I do is helping make life better for people. Yet now my government is telling me that the work I do is actually harmful. So should I believe my government is wrong, or should I believe I'm devoting my life to hurting people?

Fortunately for Gore, he was able to duck the question on the ground that he couldn't comment on an active lawsuit. If Gore had wanted to be mean, he might have asked how many stock options that interrogator had and whether that number has any impact on his decision to come to work every day. The human capacity for grievance is deep and universal. Even among these most rational members of the species, grievance seems immune to the reality that "unfair to Microsoft" is the world's least sympathetic evidence, even if it's true.

Nevertheless, it surely counts for something that the typical softy truly doesn't recognize himself or his work in the description of Microsoft, promulgated by the company's critics. He probably hasn't read the legal documents in the case, and is unqualified to judge the legal issues anyway. Even hardened criminals may concoct some innocent rationale for their crimes and believe it themselves. So the fact that my colleagues feel in accent doesn't mean they are innocent. But it surely complicates the issue. These people honestly believe they are promoting innovation, and they genuinely sense rivals at every turn. If the company is a complacent monopoly ruthlessly suppressing innovation, it has somehow become that way even though the people who constitute it are not.

If one moment crystallized the bitterness here, it was the day after Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson's findings of fact last November. Which, despite its label, was widely interpreted as meaning that Microsoft was "gonna get nailed(折磨)". Newspapers across the country carried pictures of the Department of Justice litigators (上诉人) laughing about the judge's ruling. For the competitive Microsoft types, this was rubbing salt in the wounds. And it confirmed their suspicion that the government was unfairly "out to get" them. It's one thing for all official agencies to conclude solemnly that you have violated a vague and complex law.

31. The best title of this passage is “_____”.
- A. The Microsoft Case B. Microsoft Inside
C. The View from the Cafeteria D. Microsoft Breaking Up
32. According to the passage we can learn that employees at Microsoft _____.
- A. discuss their case with outsiders quite often
B. do not discuss their case because they know too well
C. feel angry about their opponents’ business strategies
D. believe in their value in working for the people
33. The critics mainly charge the Microsoft for _____.
- A. its prevention of competition from other companies
B. its setting high prices for their products
C. its monopoly over operating systems
D. its resistance to getting other people’s programs

34. In the last but one paragraph, the author takes the example of “hardened criminals” to show that _____.
- A. the coming of a new case against Microsoft makes the public excited
 - B. people can invent reasons for their crimes or wrongful acts
 - C. people always have a chance to commit crimes
 - D. the hardened criminals are not irrational in their behaviors
35. According to the passage, what is the author’s attitude toward the Microsoft case?
- A. He thinks Microsoft is innocent.
 - B. He believes the government is unfair to Microsoft.
 - C. He believes Microsoft has broken the law definitely.
 - D. He believes Microsoft is not innocent though there are still many uncertainties.

Text 4

Mass production, the defining characteristic of the Second Wave economy, becomes increasingly obsolete as firms install information intensive, often robotized manufacturing systems capable of endless cheap variation, even customization. The revolutionary result is, in effect, the demassification of mass production.

The shift toward smart flex techs promotes diversity and feeds consumer choice to the point that a Wal-Mart store can offer the buyer nearly 110,000 products in various types, sizes, models and colors to choose among. But Wal-Mart is a mass merchandiser. Increasingly, the mass market itself is breaking up into differentiated niches as customer needs diverge and better information makes it possible for businesses to identify and serve micro markets.

Specialty stores, boutiques, superstores, TV home-shopping systems, computer based buying, direct mail and other systems provide a growing diversity of channels through which producers can distribute their wares to customers in an increasingly demassified marketplace. When we wrote *Future Shock* in the late 1960s, visionary marketers began talking about “market segmentation”. Today they no longer focus on “segments” but on “particles”—family units and even single individuals. Meanwhile, advertising is targeted at smaller and smaller market segments reached through increasingly demassified media.

The dramatic breakup of mass audiences is underscored by the crisis of the once great TV networks, ABC, CBS, and NBC, at a time when Tele-Communications, Inc. of Denver, announces a fiber optic network capable of providing viewers with five hundred interactive channels of television. Such systems mean that sellers will be able to target buyers with even greater precision. The simultaneous demassification of production, distribution and communication revolutionizes the economy and shifts it from homogeneity toward extreme heterogeneity.

36. Which is true about “mass production” according to the author?
- A. It promotes further development in manufacturing systems.



- B. It defines the Second Wave economy and will last.
 C. It involves intensive information, automation, and customization.
 D. It is becoming dated for the present economy.
37. The word “niches” in this context in paragraph 3 means _____.
 A. proper positions B. various parts C. holy recesses D. small stores
38. The author calls those marketers “visionary” mainly because _____.
 A. they began talking about “market segmentation” in 1960s
 B. they focus on “market particles”
 C. they have a good sense of market prediction
 D. they are good at identifying micro markets
39. Why are great TV networks, ABS, CBS and NBC mentioned in the passage?
 A. As examples of breakup of mass audiences.
 B. In comparison with Tele-Communications, Inc. of Denver.
 C. To show their capability of providing lots of channels.
 D. To present their prosperity in advertising among viewers.
40. What would be the proper title for this passage?
 A. Market Segmentation. B. Demassification.
 C. Changing Trend. D. Future Shock.

Part B

Directions: In the following article, 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)

Almost every day we see something in the papers about the latest exciting developments in the space race. Photographs are regularly flashed to the earth from thousands and even millions of miles away. They are printed in our newspapers and shown on our television screens as a visible proof of, the man’s newest achievements. The photographs neatly sum up the results of these massive efforts to conquer space and at the same time they exposed the absurdity of the undertaking. All we can see is an indistinguishable blob that is supposed to represent a planet seen from several thousand miles away. We are going to end up with a little moon-dust and a few stones which will be put behind glass in some museum. (41)

(42)

It is just an extension of the race for power on earth. Only the wealthiest nations can compete and they do so in the name of pure scientific research. But in reality, all they are interested in is power and prestige. They want to impress us, their spectators, with a magnificent show of strength. Man has played the power game ever since he appeared on

earth. Now he is playing it as it has never been played before. The space race is just another aspect of the age-old argument that might is right.

(43) _____.

But what has the space race done to relieve the suffering of the earth's starving millions? In what way has it raised the standard of living of any one of us? As far as the layman is concerned, the practical results of all this expenditure of money and efforts are negligible. Thanks to space research, we can now see television pictures transmitted live halfway across the globe and the housewife can use non-stick frying pans in the kitchen. The whole thing becomes utterly absurd when you think that no matter what problems man overcomes, it is unlikely that he will ever be able to travel even to the nearest star.

(44) _____.

For the first time in his history, man has the overwhelming technological resources to combat human suffering, yet he squanders them on meaningless pursuits.

(45) _____.

Individuals with limited budgets usually get their priorities right; they provide themselves with necessities before trying to obtain luxuries. Why can't great nations act in the same sensible way? Let us put our house in order first and let space look after itself.

- [A] An increasing number of people even begin to picture a space travel in recent years.
- [B] Poverty, hunger, disease and war are man's greatest enemies and the world would be an infinitely better place if the powerful nations devoted half as much money and effort to these problems as they do to the space race.
- [C] The space race is not simply the objective search for knowledge though it is often made out to be.
- [D] On the other hand, people benefit dramatically from the development of science and technology.
- [E] This is hardly value for money when you think that our own earth can provide countless sights that are infinitely more exciting and spectacular.
- [F] We are often told that technological know-how, acquired in attempting to get us into orbit, will be utilized to make better on earth.
- [G] If a man deprived himself and his family of food in order to buy and run a car, we would consider him mad.

Part C

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)

(46) The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise,