

SECTION I Listening

(25 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 two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET.

*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 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer—A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.*

1. What will the woman do tomorrow?
[A] Hold a party. [B] See Mr. Smith.
[C] Work overtime. [D] Attend a wedding.
2. Who is Mr. Johnson according to the speakers?
[A] Their former colleague. [B] Their former neighbor.
[C] Their former teacher. [D] Their former client.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
[A] A job interview. [B] A reporter's work.
[C] How to impress people. [D] How to handle an interview.
4. How many flights to Sydney will there be next Tuesday afternoon?
[A] One. [B] Two. [C] Four. [D] Five.
5. What did the man's teacher tell him to do?
[A] Polish his essay. [B] Hand in his essay.
[C] Rewrite his essay. [D] Write a shorter essay.

6. What can we learn about the woman's son?

[A] He often talks with his mother.	[B] He often drives in a careless way.
[C] He is willing to listen to his mother.	[D] He is worried about his driving skills.
7. What do we know about Jack?

[A] He is a company manager.	[B] He makes emergency calls.
[C] He records emergency calls.	[D] He is a company technician.
8. What can we learn from this conversation?

[A] The woman is paying the bill.
[B] Bill's phone number is 510-1520-20.
[C] The man pays 20 dollars to the woman.
[D] The woman has a 20-dollar bill changed.
9. What does the woman mean?

[A] The dentist's is at a convenient place.
[B] The dentist's is close to Times Square.
[C] It was comfortable to sit at the dentist's.
[D] It was not so terrible a visit to the dentist's.
10. What do we know about the woman?

[A] She is going to deliver a lecture.
[B] She spent a year in the rain forest.
[C] She is looking forward to the lecture.
[D] She will finish her report this weekend.

Part B

Directions:

*You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.*

Questions 11–13 are based on the following conversation between a reporter and a female writer.

11. What do we know about the woman's family?

[A] They kept a lot of birds.	[B] They lived in a big house.
[C] They owned a small farm.	[D] They suffered from poverty.
12. What did the woman's mother impress her with?

[A] Her love.	[B] Her success.
[C] Her ambition.	[D] Her knowledge.

13. What did the woman's mother wish her to do?
- [A] Go to college. [B] Become a writer.
[C] Have a better life. [D] Support her family.

Questions 14–17 are based on the following conversation.

14. Whom is the man probably complaining to?
- [A] A receptionist. [B] A travel agent.
[C] A coach driver. [D] A hotel staff member.
15. Why did the man wait in the heat for two hours?
- [A] The coach had to be replaced. [B] The coach driver felt sick.
[C] The hotel rooms were full. [D] The hotel had to be cleaned.
16. What did the man mention in his complaint?
- [A] Impolite hotel cleaners. [B] Dark light and dirty rooms.
[C] Rude people living downstairs. [D] Disturbing noise and poor food.
17. How did the man feel about the woman's apology?
- [A] Amusing. [B] Annoying. [C] Desirable. [D] Reasonable.

Questions 18–21 are based on the following interview with John Smith, chairman of National Weight and Health Association (NWEA).

18. What did the NWEA survey aim to explore?
- [A] The incidences of obesity. [B] Popular views on obesity.
[C] Ways to fight obesity. [D] The causes of obesity.
19. How many people in the world are rated as being overweight?
- [A] 16 million. [B] 18 million. [C] 1.6 billion. [D] 1.8 billion.
20. In which country do people feel the most pressure to be thin?
- [A] Brazil. [B] India. [C] France. [D] America.
21. Who are most likely to blame their parents for obesity?
- [A] The French. [B] The Swiss. [C] Germans. [D] Russians.

Questions 22–25 are based on the following interview with Emily Galash, a high school student who works part-time as a trendspotter.

22. What do trendspotters do?
- [A] Take pictures of youth culture. [B] Write reports on youth culture.
[C] Sell products to young people. [D] Create websites for young people.
23. What does Look-Look concentrate on?
- [A] Recruiting trendspotters for its clients.
[B] Providing advice to young trendspotters.
[C] Organizing sales networks for its clients.

- [D] Dealing in information about youth trends.
24. Why do some companies use Look-Look's images on their websites?
- [A] To promote visits to Look-Look.com.
- [B] To attract young people to their new products.
- [C] To learn about what makes young people buy.
- [D] To encourage young people to be photographed.
25. Why is it difficult for trendspotters to catch original styles?
- [A] Many young people like to show off.
- [B] Many young people stick to the rules.
- [C] Many young people try to copy trends.
- [D] Many young people refuse to take pictures.

You now have 3 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening section.

SECTION II Reading

(50 minutes)

Part A

Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

In 1997, 25 Japanese citizens, all older than 60, launched Jeeba (the name means "old man and old woman") to make senior-friendly products. They knew they were making history when they coined their company motto: "Of the elderly, by the elderly and for the elderly." They do not hire young people, and the oldest of their workers is 75.

Firms run by senior citizens are still a rarity, in Japan and worldwide. But the elderly have numbers on their side. Healthier and longer-living seniors, born immediately after World War II, are reaching retirement age in huge numbers all over the developed world. Extremely low birthrates in those same countries mean there are far fewer young workers to take their place. One likely consequence is now clear: shrinking work forces.

While the streamlining effects of international competition are focusing attention on the need to create and keep good jobs, those fears will eventually give way to worries about the growing shortage of young workers. One unavoidable solution: putting older people back to work, whether they like it or not. Indeed, advanced economies like those of Finland and Denmark have already raised

their retirement ages. Others are under severe pressure to follow suit, as both the European Commission and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have recently warned their members that their future prosperity depends on a growing contribution from the elderly.

Whether these changes are good or bad news to workers depends on whether they anticipate retirement with eagerness or dread. In the United States, half of working-age Americans now expect to work into their 70s, whether by financial necessity or by lifestyle choice, according to a new study by Putnam Investments.

Contrary to still widespread assumptions, there is very little hard evidence to suggest that companies cannot stay competitive with a rising share of older workers. At British hardware chain B&Q, its “elder worker” stores in Manchester and Exmouth were 18 percent more profitable than its regular outlets—due in part, the company says, to six times less employee turnover and 60 percent less shoplifting and breakage.

26. Jeeba’s difference from a conventional company mainly lies in _____.
[A] the age of its employees [B] the number of its owners
[C] the quality of its products [D] the scope of its operations
27. In the developed world, compared with young people, the elderly _____.
[A] are better at business [B] are greater in number
[C] have healthier lifestyles [D] have more job opportunities
28. According to the writer, in the current situation companies are faced with the tough task of _____.
[A] creating good positions [B] employing retired workers
[C] filling vacant positions [D] replacing unskilled workers
29. For future prosperity, many European countries will have to _____.
[A] increase the number of young workers [B] offer many senior-friendly jobs
[C] improve services for seniors [D] raise their retirement ages
30. B&Q’s “elder worker” stores are mentioned to show that the employment of older workers _____.
[A] does not reduce a company’s competitiveness
[B] does not affect older workers’ lifestyle choices
[C] is not a usual practice among competitive firms
[D] is not good news to those who are eager to retire

Text 2

SMS (Short Message Service) gradually becomes the main service for cell phone users for its great charming. In addition, the development of mobile communications technology and service has created favorable condition for SMS. For example, MMS, multi-media messaging service, is a new type of message service on the basis of SMS. It allows transmission of multi-media messages between cell phone and computer, as well as between cell phones. Communication with SMS is quite convenient. You can write a message after carefully thinking what you want to say with many words without worrying about money. Actually, SMS enjoys the absolute majority utilization among mobile service. In China, the number of short message transmitted is 2,200 billion in 2003.

People, however, feel angry and anxious sometimes while enjoying SMS. More and more rubbish short messages that contain such content as erotic, gambling, or advertising are sent to cell phone users, which seriously violated the user's privacy. Because the sender of these rubbish short messages do not take into account whether people need them or not, and do not get the permission from users to transmit these rubbish short messages to them.

As we know, everyone has the right to communication freely with other people, and the right to refuse communication with people they don't like to. But these rights were not guaranteed in SMS. Users do not receive rubbish short messages on a voluntary basis. If you fell angry and disgusted with some rubbish message to your cell phone, and do not want to see it again, that means such message is in contradiction with your wish, and violates your privacy. MMS also promote the transmission of unhealthy information on the Internet from computer to cell phone, which must extend the scope and influence of rubbish short message.

The rapid development of mobile communications may suffer a lot if there is no change in the way of transmitting SMS. More and more users of cell phone are disturbed by rubbish short messages, and their privacy is violated by mobile communications service, which is also not a benefit for the development of mobile communications service.

31. _____ has created a good condition for SMS.
- [A] Multi-media messaging service
 - [B] Mobile communications technology
 - [C] Mobile communications service
 - [D] Mobile communications technology and service
32. By MMS, short messages can be transmitted except between _____.
- [A] cell phones
 - [B] computers
 - [C] cell phone and computer
 - [D] mobile phone and computer
33. People sometimes don't enjoy SMS because _____.
- [A] SMS also sends rubbish short messages
 - [B] SMS violates their privacy
 - [C] SMS does not consider whether people need it or not
 - [D] SMS doesn't get people's permission to send them messages
34. MMS may violate people's privacy because _____.
- [A] SMS doesn't take measures to forbidden it
 - [B] SMS doesn't guarantee people's privacy
 - [C] it makes rubbish short messages transmission easier
 - [D] it extends the scope and influence of rubbish short message
35. From the text we know that _____.
- [A] people should refuse rubbish short messages
 - [B] SMS should think of a way to get rid of rubbish short messages
 - [C] MMS should not allow people to send messages from the Internet to cell phones
 - [D] SMS benefits from rubbish short messages

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine in which five people voice their different opinions in response to an article on the issue of praising. For questions 36–40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A–G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Mike:

Praise often and sincerely—it's as simple as that. Employees want to feel needed and appreciated. By offering sincere praise with examples about what they did right, you'll go far in creating an energetic team. Meanwhile, I don't agree with the assertion that "to focus on what needs improving isn't good management." In fact, it's the balance of praise along with constructive criticism that drives employees to work smarter and reach higher.

Frank:

This article makes a valid point that needs to be understood, especially for the new generation of workers, my generation. We don't see ourselves as parts in the machine to be put in the dark to work. My generation needs respect in return from our employer, we need to feel appreciated beyond just a pay check, it's the difference between being fulfilled at our career and being sad at our job.

Joyce:

One skill missing in today's workplace is the ability to build effective business relationships. At the core of that relationship is the need for consistent feedback. "How am I doing?" is a question that should be answered consistently. When you tell an employee once a year what is needed to improve, you have not done your job as a leader—build skills, provide feedback and help the employee grow and develop.

Ellen:

I don't see a problem with praising employees when it's truly deserved (insincere praise is an entirely different story). It's a cost-free "benefit", if you will, in that it allows employees to see

that their efforts are both noticed and valued. In the work world there are always people available to tell that you are doing something wrong and far too few occasions when employees are told that they've done something right!

Diana:

Praise what the employee did. Be specific about why it was helpful. An employee who continually earns your praise also deserves your attention as to how else to reward their behavior. Meaningful praise encourages people beyond anything else. Written comments are available for later review. They give them confidence that they can "do it again." I never regretted praising an employee who deserved it but often kicked myself for missing an opportunity.

Now match the name of each person (61 to 65) to the appropriate statement.

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 36. Mike | [A] Praise combined with criticism is helpful. |
| 37. Frank | [B] Praise can bring about many kinds of desired behavior. |
| 38. Joyce | [C] Employees may feel it hard to accept insincere praise. |
| 39. Ellen | [D] Let employees know exactly for what they are praised. |
| 40. Diana | [E] In my opinion, we are not generous enough to give praise. |
| | [F] Employees need helpful advice on a regular basis. |
| | [G] Money alone cannot guarantee a sense of career fulfillment for me. |

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A – G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41 – 45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

At 21, Ricardo Semler became boss of his father's business in Brazil, Semco, which sold parts for ships. Semler Junior worked like a madman, from 7:30 a. m. , until midnight every day. One afternoon, while touring a factory in New York, he collapsed. The doctor who treated him said, "There's nothing wrong with you. But if you continue like this, you'll find a new home in our hospital." Semler got the message. He changed the way he worked. In fact, he changed the ways his employees worked too.

He let his workers take more responsibility so that they would be the ones worrying when things went wrong. He allowed them to set their own salaries, and he cut all the jobs he thought were unnecessary, like receptionists and secretaries. 41 "Everyone at Semco, even top managers, meets guests in reception, does the photocopying, sends faxes, types letters and dials the phone."

He completely reorganized the office: instead of walls, they have plants at Semco, so bosses can't shut themselves away from everyone else. 42 As for uniforms, some people wear suits and others wear T-shirts.

Semler says, "We have a sales manager named Rubin Agater who sits there reading the newspaper hour after hour. He doesn't even pretend to be busy. But when a Semco pump on the other side of the world fails millions of gallons of oil are about to spill into the sea. Rubin springs into action 43 That's when he earns his salary. No one cares if he doesn't look busy the rest of the time."

Semco has flexible working hours: the employees decide when they need to arrive at work. 44

It sounds perfect, but does it work? The answer is in the numbers: in the last six years, Semco's revenues have gone from \$35 million to \$212 million. The company has grown from eight hundred employees to 3,000. Why?

Semler says it's because of "peer pressure". Peer pressure makes employees work hard for everyone else. 45 In other words, Ricardo Semler treats his workers like adults and expects them to act like adults. And they do.

- [A] This saved money and brought more equality to the company.
- [B] He knows everything there is to know about our pumps and how to fix them.
- [C] And the workers are free to decorate their workspace as they want.
- [D] Most managers spend their time making it difficult for workers to work.
- [E] If someone isn't doing his job well, the other workers will not allow the situation to continue.
- [F] Also, Semco lets its workers use the company's machines for their own projects, and makes them take holidays for at least thirty days a year.
- [G] After years of hard-working, he tired.

Part D

Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A – O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46 – 55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

America's Internet is faster than ever before, but people still complain about their Internet being too slow.

New York's Attorney General's office 46 an investigation in the fall into whether or not Verizon, Cablevision and Time Warner are delivering broadband that's as fast as the providers 47 it is. Earlier this month, the office asked for the public's help to measure their speed results, saying consumers 48 to get the speeds they were promised. "Too many of us may be

paying for one thing, and getting another,” the Attorney General said.

If the investigation uncovers anything, it wouldn't be the first time a telecom provider got into 49 over the broadband speeds it promised and delivered customers. Back in June, the Federal Communications Commission fined AT&T \$100 million over 50 that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of 51.

Even when they stay on the right side of the law, Internet providers arouse customers' anger over bandwidth speed and cost. Just this week, an investigation found that media and telecom giant Comcast is the most 52 provider. Over 10 months, Comcast received nearly 12,000 customer complaints, many 53 to its monthly data cap and overage charges.

Some Americans are getting so 54 with Internet providers they're just giving up. A recent study found that the number of Americans with high-speed Internet at home today 55 fell during the last two years, and 15% of people now consider themselves to be “cord-cutters”.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| [A] accusations | [B] actually | [C] claim |
| [D] communicating | [E] complain | [F] data |
| [G] deserved | [H] frustrated | [I] hated |
| [J] launched | [K] relating | [L] times |
| [M] trouble | [N] usually | [O] worried |

SECTION III Writing

(45 minutes)

Directions:

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

Part A

56.

Write a letter to Andy and tell her about your situation. The letter must include:

- 1) your family;
- 2) your school or work;

3) Your hobby.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Wang Lin" instead.

Part B

57.

Directions:

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

Computer is playing vital role in modern life. Computer education has great importance because use of computer has reached almost all spheres of life.

The modern life of today includes information and contacts with people all over the world. Computer has helped considerably to achieve this. This is possible through computer education when a person knows the use of computer, he can employ in his business, for planning and chalking out programmed calculations and statical works. The Internet helps to have contact with any one in any part of the world. Today, by the help of Internet, business has progressed very much. This is also possible with the knowledge of computer.

Today computer education is must for the job of even an ordinary clerk in the office. The knowledge and use of computer is essential for him. In modern countries the running of trains, machines, the flight of planes, the work in the bank and progress of business, all these are controlled by computer. This is possible only by the knowledge and use of computer. Computer education enables the artist in creating the realistic images. In the field of entertainment too, musicians, having computer education, create multiple voice composition and the play back music with hundreds of variations.

Not only this, the knowledge of computer helps in domestic work likes making the home budget doing calculations, and playing with confidence.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

参考答案及精析

第一部分 听力

1-5 ABABC 6-10 BDDDC 11-15 DACBA 16-20 DBBCA
21-25 DADBC

听力部分录音材料

Part A

- W: Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Smith.
M: What's up, Mary?
W: I'm afraid I can't work overtime tomorrow. John and I are holding a party for the 5th anniversary of our wedding.
M: That's all right. Enjoy yourselves.
- W: Guess who I met at the grocery store this morning?
M: Well, I can't imagine.
W: Do you remember Mr. Johnson? He used to live in the building next to ours.
M: Oh, yes, now I remember. He had dark hair and wore glasses.
- M: I've just been interviewed for a reporter's job on the evening paper.
W: What's your overall feeling about how it went?
M: Well, I think I made a good impression. It seems that they were interested in me because I've worked as a reporter before.
- W: Northwest Airways, good morning. Can I help you?
M: Yes, do you have any flights to Sydney next Tuesday afternoon?
W: Yes, there is a flight at 6:45 and one at 18:00.
M: That's fine. Could you tell me how much return flight costs?
W: That would be 418 dollars.
- W: You look tired, John. What have you been doing?
M: My teacher wasn't happy with my mid-term essay. She told me to do it all over again.
W: At least, she gave you a second chance.
M: Yeah, I have to admit that.
- W: I'm worried about my son at driving, but he won't listen to me.
M: Well, teenagers always think they won't get hurt, but the fact is just the opposite.
W: What should I do?
M: Keep talking with him and lead by an example. Parents always matter.
- W: Where is Jack? His manager is trying to catch him several times but has always just missed him.
M: That's because he is being in and out all day.

W: What's been going on?

M: It has been many emergency calls and he is the only technician available to go out and deal with them.

8. W: Can you change the bill for me please?

M: Sure, 5, 10, 15, 20. OK, 20.

W: Can I have some coins? I need them for a phone call.

M: Here you are.

9. W: I went to the dentist's to get my teeth polished this morning.

M: How terrible!

W: Well, the chair was so cleverly placed. I got a terrific view of Times Square down below. He finished the job before I knew it.

10. M: I hear the guy who is going to deliver the lecture this weekend spend a year living in the rainforest.

W: Great. I'm doing a report on the rainforest. Maybe I can get some new information to add to it.

Part B

Questions 11-13

M: Your readers are interested in your childhood. What was it like?

W: I grew up in a small town. We lived in very poor housing but we lived always in very beautiful settings, so I have favorite trees and I have contacted with birds. My parents were farm workers. Though we were poor for most of part, I think I was often happy.

M: It would not have been expected from that background that you'll become a literary figure. Was your mother ambitious with you?

W: Well, my mother wasn't especially ambitious with me in the sense of going to college when I grew up. I think her greatest contribution was simply that she loved me very much. No matter what happened, I had my mother with me.

M: She gave you confidence.

W: Oh, she did. She earned very little money, offering about \$10 a week and never more than \$20 a week. And in spite of that, she managed to buy a typewriter for me. She managed to buy me my first toothpaste when I left home. She just wanted me to be able to do things that she couldn't do even she didn't know what they were.

Questions 14-17

W: Good morning. Can I help you?

M: I'd like to make a complaint about my holiday in Paris last week.

W: I'm sorry to hear that. What exactly was the problem?

M: First of all, the coach taking us to the hotel broke down and we had to wait for over 2 hours in the terrible heat before our replacement arrived. Then when we got to the hotel, we found our room hadn't

been cleaned.

W: Oh, dear. Did you complain to the hotel staff?

M: Of course, but we were told all the cleaners were off duty. Anyway, that's not all. The people in room above sounded like they were having all night parties every night. I demanded another room but the receptionist told me the hotel was full.

W: Oh, I see.

M: And the worst thing was the food in the restaurant was awful. It was so bad we had to eat out all the time despite having paid for meals in the price of our holiday.

W: I do apologize. I'd like to offer you a 20% discount on the price of one of our autumn breaks as a gesture of good will.

M: A 20% discount? You must be joking. I want to see the manager.

Questions 18 – 21

W: Good evening. Welcome back to *Miss Know It All*. For today's program, Mr. John Smith, chairman of National Weight and Health Association, has come with findings from our recent NWA survey on obesity. Now, Mr. Smith, what is the purpose of your survey?

M: We wanted to explore how people around the world view obesity or being overweight. Actually, obesity has gone global.

W: How did you do it?

M: We interviewed 16,000 people in 16 countries.

W: How large is the overweight population of the world according to your estimates?

M: 1.6 billion including 18 million children under age 5.

W: Really surprising, isn't it? And what are your findings about people's attitudes regarding obesity?

M: Our survey found that people in Brazil feel the most pressure to be thin. 83% of Brazilians think there is too much emphasis placed on weight. French are most likely to blame Americans. They use American's fast food as an excuse for their overweight problem. Russians are most likely to blame their parents for obesity. They are followed by Germans and Indians. When asked who encouraged them to try to lose weight, the Swiss tend to exclude their doctor.

W: Stay tuned for more about the NWA survey, we will be back soon after the break.

Questions 22 – 25

M: Emily, what do you do as a trendspotter?

W: Very simple. Take digital photos of youth culture and send them to my company. It's called Look-Look.

M: What kind of company is it?

W: It's a youth culture marketing and trend forecasting firm in Hollywood. I'm one of Look-Look's 65,000 trendspotters worldwide.

M: Look-Look gets a lot of information about the ever-shifting tastes of the youth market by these images.

W: Yes, its clients are mostly companies. They get information about trends from Look-Look and develop their products. They also use the images of Look-Look on their websites to impress young people and promote their newly designed products.

M: But are there any people who don't like their pictures to be used on the website?

W: I always have my subjects' permission before I take their pictures and put up their images onto Look-Look.com.

M: Where do you find your best subjects?

W: At school, in the park, at local supermarkets and near many music clubs.

M: What is difficult about this job?

W: To catch our original styles because so many young people try hard to stand out. You have to be able to find the difference between someone who is copying trends and someone who is truly inventing a new look.

M: Thank you for talk with us, Emily.

第二部分 阅读

Part A

Text 1

参考译文

1997年,年龄均超过60岁的25名日本市民发起了一场Jeeba运动(Jeeba意为老年男性与女性),生产适合于老年人使用的产品。当他们编撰出公司的格言:“老年人所有,老年人制造,为了老年人”时,他们知道自己正在创造历史。他们不雇佣年轻人,公司里最年长的员工年龄高达75岁。

不管是在日本还是全世界,由高龄者经营的公司仍然为数不多。但是老年人口数量巨大。二战以后出生的人们,现在到了退休的年龄,这些老年人更加健康、长寿,他们人数众多,遍布世界各地。在出生率极低的那些发达国家,接替老年人工作的年轻人更少了。一个可能出现的结果现在变得清楚了:劳动力日益缩减。

在国际竞争带来的精简效果影响下,注意力集中在了创造和维持好工作产品的需求上,这些担心最终会转变为对日益缺少的年轻劳动力的担心。一个不可避免的解决方法是,让老年人回归工作,不管他们喜不喜欢。确实如此,像芬兰和丹麦这样的发达经济国家,已经延迟了退休年龄。其他一些国家正处在顺应潮流的高压下,因为欧洲委员会和经济合作与发展组织最近告诫其成员国,他们未来的繁荣依赖于老年人的不断奉献。

这些改变是否是好消息取决于工人们在退休的时候是怀着急切还是恐惧的心情。据百能投资的一项新研究显示,不论是由于经济需要还是生活方式的选择,在美国,现在有一半处在工作年龄的美国人期待着能工作到70多岁。

与一直广泛传播的想法相反,几乎没有确凿的证据表明,公司里高龄工作者增多会导致公司不再有竞争力。在英国硬件连锁企业B&Q里,位于曼彻斯特和埃克斯茅斯的“高龄者”商店比其一般商店多盈利18%,公司说部分原因是由于其少了六倍的员工流动,少了60%的商店偷窃和商品损坏事件。

26. A 【精析】细节题。根据文章第一段可知,Jeeba是由日本的老年市民发起的运动,其目的和公司格言主要体现的是老年人这个特点,由此可知,Jeeba与传统公司的主要区别就体现在员工的年龄上,故选A。

27. B 【精析】细节题。从文章第二段第四句话“Extremely low birthrates in those same countries mean there are far fewer young workers to take their place.”可以看出:在出生率极低的发达国家,接替退休老年人工作的年轻人的数量少得多。故选B。

28. B 【精析】推断题。从文章第三段第一、二句话:“While the streamlining effects of international competition are focusing attention on the need to create and keep good jobs, those fears will eventually give way to worries about the growing shortage of young workers. One unavoidable solution: putting older people back to work, whether they like it or not.”和最后一句话:“...their future prosperity depends on a growing contribution from the elderly.”可知,对创造和维持好工作需求的担忧最终会转变为对日益缺少的年轻劳动力的担心,对此担心的解决方法就是需要让老年人回到工作岗位,公司未来的发展繁荣依赖于老年人的不断贡献,由此可推测,在当前形势下,公司面临的严峻任务就是雇佣退休的员工,故选B。

29. D 【精析】细节题。文章第三段倒数第二句说像芬兰和丹麦的发达经济国家,已经延迟了退休年龄,最后一句继而说公司的繁荣离不开老年人的贡献,故选D。

30. A 【精析】推断题。从文章最后一段第二句话“At British hardware chain B&Q, its ‘elder worker’ stores...were 18 percent more profitable than its regular outlets...”可知,B&Q的“高龄者”商店比其一般商店多盈利18%,由此可以推断,公司雇佣高龄工作者并不会降低公司的竞争力,故选A。

篇章分析

本文是一篇说明文,讲述了短信服务中的垃圾短信问题。文章第一段介绍了短信服务正成为一种被广为使用的信息交流服务。第二段提出了垃圾短信问题,并分析了垃圾短信为何惹人生厌,第三段继续分析垃圾短信侵犯人们的隐私,最后一段讲述了对短信服务商来说垃圾短信也不是一件好事。

答案及解析

31. 【答案】D

【题型】细节题

【解析】题干意为“什么为短信服务创造了一个良好条件?”从文章第一段第二句话可以看出是“the development of mobile communications technology and service”即移动交流技术和服务的发展为短信服务创造了有利条件,因此正确答案为 D。

32. 【答案】B

【题型】细节题

【解析】题干意为“通过 MMS,短信息可以在除下面什么以外的设备上传送?”从文章第一段第四句话可以看出可以在手机和电脑以及手机之间传送,文章并没有提到在电脑之间发短信息,因此正确答案为 B。

33. 【答案】A

【题型】推理题

【解析】题干意为“人们有时并不喜欢短信服务是因为什么?”文章第二段谈到了这个问题,但我们需要将四个答案与原文逐一对比、逐一排除。B 短信服务侵犯了人们的隐私,而从第二段第二句话可以看出是垃圾短信严重侵犯了用户的隐私,因此排除 B。同样从最后一句话可以看出是发垃圾短信的人没有考虑人们是否需要垃圾短信,没有得到人们的允许就发垃圾短信,可以排除 C、D。正确答案为 A。

34. 【答案】C

【题型】推理题

【解析】题干意为“MMS 可能会侵犯人们的隐私是因为什么?”从文章第三段最后一句话可以看出 MMS 促使网上的不健康信息能够从电脑传到手机上,从而扩大了垃圾短信的范围和影响,综合考虑这一段话上下文的含义,我们可以判断正确答案为 C。

35. 【答案】B

【题型】主旨题

【解析】题干意为“从这篇文章我们可以知道什么?”A 人们应该拒绝垃圾短信,B 短信服务应该想办法除掉垃圾短信,C 多媒体服务不应该允许人们从网上给手机发信息,D 短信服务从垃圾短信中获益,A、

Part B

参考译文

下面这段文字是5个人对一篇关于表扬问题的文章的不同观点。

麦克:

频繁且真诚地表扬,就是这么简单。雇员希望感受到被需要和赏识。通过用员工做的实际工作举例来真诚地表扬,你就离创造一个活力四射的团队不远了。同时,我不同意这样一种说法:“密切关注需要改进的方面不是好的管理方法”。事实上,正是表扬和有建设性的批评之间的平衡促使员工工作更有效率,取得更多的进步。

弗兰克:

这篇文章指出一个需要理解的有效观点,特别是对我这一代的工作者。我们不把自己视为放在黑暗角落里的机器的一部分。我这一代人需要从雇主那儿得到尊重作为回报,除了一份工资单,我们需要被赏识。这就是在事业中感到充实和为工作而痛苦的区别。

乔伊斯:

在当今就业市场缺失的一项技能是建立有效商业关系的能力。这个关系的核心是需要持续不断的反馈。“我做得怎么样?”是一个应该不断得到回答的问题。当你一年之中仅有一次告诉一个员工应该改进的方面,你并没有做好领导者的本职工作——技能培训,提供反馈,帮助员工成长和发展。

艾伦:

我认为,当员工应得表扬时去表扬他没有什么问题(不真诚的表扬另当别论)。这是个不用成本的“所得”,如果你表扬了,员工便看到了自己的努力得到了关注和重视。在工作领域,总有人告诉你做错了什么事,但是几乎没人告诉你你做得很好!

戴安娜:

夸奖员工所做的工作。具体说明为什么其所做的事有帮助。经常得到表扬的员工同样应该受到关注,得到可以摘劳其所为的奖励。有意义的表扬给人们的鼓励超过任何其他的东西。书面形式的评价可以用于将来的回顾。这些评价给了他们“就这么做”的信心。我从后悔表扬了受表扬的员工,但经常责怪自己错过了表扬的机会。

36. A 【精析】主旨题。麦克认为正是表扬和有建设性的批评之间的平衡促进了员工更有效率地工作,取得更多的进步,故选A。
37. G 【精析】主旨题。弗兰克认为,除了一份工资单,员工还需要被赏识,这是在事业中感到充实和为工作而痛苦的区别。意思与G项“对我来说,金钱本身不能保证事业充实的感觉”,故选G。
38. F 【精析】主旨题。乔伊斯说,当你一年之中仅有一次告诉一个员工应该改进的方面,你并没有做好领导者的本职工作,意思是说一个公司的领导者应该及时地向员工提供反馈,与F项“员工需要定期得到有用的建议”意思相符,故选F。
39. E 【精析】主旨题。艾伦最后一句话“在工作领域,总有人告诉你做错了什么事,但是几乎没人告诉你你做得很好!”与E项“我们表扬他人时不够慷慨”意思相符,故选E。
40. D 【精析】细节题。戴安娜前面两句话“夸奖员工所做的工作。具体说明为什么其所做的事有帮助”,与D项“让员工确切知道为什么他们受到表扬”意思相符,故选D。

Part C

参考译文

21岁时,Ricardo Semler就成为父亲在巴西的公司Semco的老板,该公司出售轮船零部件。年少的Semler每天从早上七点半直到深夜疯狂地工作着。有天下午当他在纽约参观工厂时晕倒了,治疗医生说:“你身体没有什么毛病,但如果你一直这样工作,你会长期待在医院的。”Semler听从了医生的话。他改变了自己的工作方式,事实上也改变了员工的工作方式。

他让员工担负更多责任,让他们为事情偏离轨道而担忧。他允许他们自己制定薪水,但会削减他认为不必要的,比如像接待员和秘书这样的工作。(41)这样可以减少开支,并给公司带来更多平等。Semco的每个人,甚至高管都要自己接待客人、复印、发传真、打字和打电话。

他完全改造了Semco:办公室没有墙,而是植物,因此老板不能与其他人隔开。(42)员工可以随意装饰自己的工作空间。制服方面,则有人穿西装,有人穿T恤。

Semler说:“我们有个坐在那里看几个小时报纸的销售经理,叫Rubin Agater。他甚至不用去装很忙碌的样子。但如果Semco在地球另一端的油泵坏了,上百万加仑的油即将注入大海时,Rubin就会立刻跳起来行动。(43)他了解关于我们公司油泵的任何事情,并能修理。这就是他挣工资的时候,别人并不关心其他时间他是否看上去忙忙碌碌。”

Semco有弹性工作时间:员工自己决定什么时候来上班。(44)Semco也允许员工用公司的机器做自己的项目,并且一年至少能休假30天。

听上去很好?但这一切都起作用了吗?答案在数字中:在过去的六年里,Semco的收入从3500万美元上升到2.12亿美元。公司员工数量从800增长到3000。为什么会发生这一切?

Semler认为这是因为“同伴的压力”。同伴的压力让员工努力为他人

工作。(45)如果有人表现不好,其他人会制止这一局面。换句话说,Ricardo Semler 给员工以成人的待遇,并希望他们有成人的行为。他们都做到了。

41. A 【精析】本题考查的是对上下文之间意义关系的理解和对文章细节的把握。上一句说到“他允许他们自己制定薪水,但会削减他认为不必要的,比如像接待员和秘书这样的工作”,而下一句应该解释这种做法的原因。而选项 A 说明“这样可以减少开支,并给公司带来更多平等”,与上下文联系最好,故选 A。
42. C 【精析】本题考查的是对段落主旨的理解和对文章细节的把握。本段主要讲 Semler 如何改造公司的外表,而选项中只有 C 提到这方面的内容,“员工可以随意装饰自己的工作空间”放在这里是和前后两句话的并列。故选 C。
43. B 【精析】本题考查的是对上下文之间意义关系的理解和对文章细节的把握。上一句说到“但如果 Semco 在地球另一端的油泵坏了,上百万加仑的油即将注入大海时,Rubin 就会立刻跳起来行动”,下一句需要说到 Rubin 怎样行动,因此选项 B“他了解关于我们公司油泵的任何事情,并能修理”最符合题目要求。故选 B。
44. F 【精析】本题考查的是对段落主旨的理解和对文章细节的把握。这一段讲述了 Semco 给予员工的自由,而选项中只有 F“Semco 也允许员工用公司的机器做自己的项目,并且一年至少能休假 30 天”与此内容相关,故选 F。
45. E 【精析】本题考查的是对上下文之间意义关系的理解。上一句说到同伴的压力让员工努力为他人工作,而下一句应具体解释这种压力如何发挥作用。选项 E“如果有人表现不好,其他人会制止这一局面”延续了这一句的内容。故选 E。

Part D

参考译文

美国的网速比以往任何时候都要快,但是人们仍然抱怨网速太慢了。

纽约总检察长办公室于秋天(46)发起了一项调查,以查明威瑞森公司、有线电视公司和时代华纳公司提供的宽带速度与其(47)声称的是否一致。本月早些时候,总检察长办公室呼吁公众帮助测试网速,称消费者(48)理应享受到服务商承诺的网速。“我们中的太多人付的钱和买到的产品完全是两码事,”总检察长说道。

如果该调查有所发现的话,这也不会是电信服务商第一次因为其承诺的宽带速度和实际提供给顾客的网速不一致而陷入(49)麻烦中。早在 6 月份,联邦通讯委员会对美国电话电报公司处以 1 亿美元的罚款,(50)指控该公司在顾客使用一定量的(51)数据后私自降低无线网速。

即使网络服务商没有犯法,也会因为宽带速度和收费激起消费者的怒气。就在本周,一项调查发现,媒体和电信巨头康卡斯特公司是最(52)令人憎恨的服务商。历经 10 个多月,康卡斯特公司收到了近 1.2 万份消费者投诉,很多都与其每月数据限额和超额收费(53)有关。

一些美国人对网络服务商感到十分(54)失望,他们直接放弃使用。最近的一项研究表明,在过去两年里,家中有高速网络的美国人的数量(55)实际上下降了,并且15%的人现在认为自己是“剪线族”。

46. J 【精析】空格位于主语之后,名词 an investigation 之前,应填入动词作谓语。本句意为:纽约总检察长办公室于秋天 _____ 一项调查。由此推断,空格处应填入含有“开展”含义的动词,故选 J。

47. C 【精析】空格位于从句 it is 之前,应填入动词。本句意为:威瑞森公司、有线电视公司和时代华纳公司提供的宽带网速是否与他们 _____ 的一样快。由本段最后一句可知,许多消费者花的钱和买到的东西并不一致,所以这些网络服务商真实提供的网速与他们所说的可能不一致,故选 C。

48. G 【精析】空格所在部分是 saying 的宾语从句,而且空格位于主语 consumers 之后,应填入动词。由本句中 asked 和 were promised 可推断,空格处应填入动词的过去式。本句意为:本月早些时候,总检察长办公室呼吁公众帮助测试网速,说消费者 _____ 享受到服务商承诺的网速。由本段大意可知,纽约总检察长办公室认为网络服务商存在欺诈消费者的嫌疑,而消费者既然已经花钱了,就有权享受服务商承诺的网速。由此推断,空格处应填入“有权获得,应得”等含义的动词,故选 G。

49. M 【精析】空格位于介词 into 之后,应填入名词。本句意为:如果该调查有所发现的话,这也不会是电信服务商第一次因为其承诺的宽带速度和实际提供给顾客的网速不一致而陷入 _____ 中。结合本段第二句美国电话电报公司被罚款的例子可知,如果该调查有所发现,第二段提到的这几家公司肯定会遭受麻烦,故选 M。

50. A 【精析】空格位于介词 over 之后,应填入名词。本句意为:早在6月份,联邦通讯委员会对美国电话电报公司处以1亿美元的罚款, _____ 该公司在顾客使用一定量的 _____ 后私自降低无线网速。由此可知,美国电话电报公司被政府监管部门处以巨额罚款,应该是触犯了法律。那么空格处应填入与法律相关,且含有“控告”意思的名词,故选 A。

51. F 【精析】空格位于介词 of 之后,应填入名词。本句意为:该公司在顾客使用一定量的 _____ 后私自降低无线网速。结合全文可知,顾客在此使用的是网络,进一步说是网络中的数据流量,故选 F。

52. I 【精析】空格位于 the most 之后,名词 provider 之前,应填入形容词。本句意为:就在本周,一项调查发现,媒体和电信巨头康卡斯特公司是最 _____ 的服务商。而前一句提到,即使没有触犯法律,网络服务商也会因为宽带速度和收费激起消费者的怒气。下一句提到康卡斯特公司收到很多消费者投诉。结合这两句可以

推断,康卡斯特公司并不受消费者欢迎,故选 I。

53. K 【精析】空格所在部分与前面的句子用逗号隔开,而且位于代词 many 之后,因此应填入动词的现在分词形式。本句意为:历经10个多月,康卡斯特公司收到了近1.2万份消费者投诉,很多都与其每月数据限额和超额收费 _____。前一句提到,康卡斯特公司是电信业巨头,因此得知消费者投诉肯定是与数据限额有关的,故选 K。

54. H 【精析】空格位于副词 so 之后,应填入形容词。本句意为:有些美国人对网络服务商感到十分 _____,他们直接放弃使用。由句意可知,人们因为失望、不满才会放弃,故选 H。

55. B 【精析】分析空格所在句的句子成分可知,本句有完整的主谓结构,而且空格处又位于动词 fell 之前,因此应填入副词。本句意为:一项最近的研究表明,在过去两年里,家中有高速网络的美国人的数量 _____ 下降了。结合前一句可知,一些美国人放弃使用网络,因此使用人数实际上是下降的,故选 B。

第三部分 写作

Part A

56. 【高分范文】

Dear Andy,

How is it going recently? I'm writing to tell you something about my situation.

I have a really amazing family, my father is a doctor and my mother is a nurse. They are very busy but every weekend we get together to enjoy our family time. Besides, I have been admitted to a nice corporation, and it's really a nice job for me. I'm very happy to work there. What's more, I also have lots of hobbies such as swimming, skating and so on. How about you?

Expect to hear from you!

Yours sincerely,

Wang Lin

【写作点金】

此篇属应用文文体,是信件。首先应注意信件的格式,其次注意信件的内容,最后要注意正文部分的写作层次。根据题目要求,信件的内容是写信告诉安迪你的近况,分三个层次写,首先介绍下你的家庭情况;其次介绍下你的学校或工作,如果你是学生,介绍下你的学校,如果你已经工作,介绍下你的工作;最后介绍下自己的爱好。同时,要注意结尾和落款。语言要简洁,明了。

【高频词句】

amazing	令人惊讶的
get together	在一起
admit to	进入

hear from

收到…来信

Part B

57. 【高分范文】

It is well-known that the usage of computer is very popular. It has been developed a lot since it appeared. Also, our daily life has greatly changed because of it, especially education.

Education, especially the education reforms in different countries, has been experiencing the great help from the Internet. Generally speaking, education is a field which needs more information while the Internet is a good information provider. Also, with the aid of the Internet, persons who are related to education, such as teachers, students and parents are easily to get in touched with each other, and it can make the education an effective combination. Meanwhile, computers with pictures, videos, even music can help the classes and lectures much more instructive, interesting and absorbing as well.

Therefore, computers and its Internet should be regarded as an important media in the modern education.

【写作点金】

这是一篇总结文章主旨并表达自己观点的作文。首先要明确题目的要求:总结文章内容,再表达自己的观点。这就要求考生首先理解文章的大意,然后在抓住文章中心思想的基础上提出自己的观点。在总结观点的时候,要简明扼要;在表达自己观点的时候,要条理清晰,论述有力。

【高频词句】

reform

改革

with the aid of

在…的帮助下

instructive

有教育意义的

absorbing

吸引人的