Another cultural aspect of nonverbal communication is one that you might not think about: space. Every person feels himself have a sort of invisible protection surrounding his physical body. When someone comes too close, he feels uncomfortable. When he bumps onto someone, he feels obliged to apologize. But the size of a person’s “comfort zone” depends on his cultural ethnic origin. For example, in casual conversation, many Americans stand about four feet apart. In other words, they like to keep each other “at an arm’s length”. People in Latin or Arab cultures, in contrast, stand very close to each other and touch each other often. If someone from one of those cultures stands too close to an American while in conversation, the Americans may feel uncomfortable and back away.

When Americans are talking, they expect others to respond to what they are saying. To Americans, polite conversationalists understand by showing expressions of excitement or dislike, shock or sadness. People with a “poker face”, whose emotions are hidden by a deadpan（无表情的） expression, are looked upon with suspicion. Americans also show their attentiveness in a conversation by raising their eyebrows, nodding, smiling politely and maintaining good eye contact. However, some cultures view direct eye contact as impolite or threatening. Americans see it as a sign of genuineness and honesty. If a person doesn’t look you in the eye, American might say: you should question his motives---or suppose that he doesn’t like you. Yet with all the concern for eye contact, Americans still consider staring---especially at strangers---to be rude.

66. How far people keep to each other while talking is closely associated with their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. origin B. culture C. custom D. nationality

67. When a person from Latin America talks to an Arabian on informal occasions, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he stands about four feet away

B. “comfort zone” does not exist

C. keeping close enough is preferred

D. communication barriers (障碍) may appear

68. In a conversation between friends, Americans regard it as honest and truthful to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. maintain direct eye contact

B. hide emotions with a deadpan expression

C. display excitement or dislike, shock or sadness

D. raise their eyebrows, nod and smile politely

Psychologists tell us that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture.

    Culture begins with the “honeymoon stage”. This is the period of time when we first arrive in which everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. We may be suffering from “jet lag”, but we are ***thrilled*** to be in the new environment, seeing new sights, hearing new sounds and language, eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage can last for quite a long time, because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure.

      Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, doing laundry, or living with a home-stay family, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems that everybody in life has seem to be much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign culture. This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and lead to the new comers rejected (受排挤) or pulled away from the new culture. This “rejection stage” can be quite dangerous because the new comers may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking too much, being too concerned over food or contact with people from the new culture). This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language.

     The third stage of culture shock is called the “adjustment stage”. This is when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humour usually becomes stronger and you realize that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!

73. All of the following are about the second stage of culture shock **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. we are homesick B. we feel rejected

C. we want to leave the new culture D. we successfully adjust ourselves

74. The word “***thrilled***” in Para. 2 most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. excited B. hopeless C. disappointed D. helpless

75. The fourth stage of culture shock doesn’t appear in the passage, but we can conclude that at that stage we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. become homesick again B. feel comfortable in the new culture

C. find things more difficult D. find the new surrounding unsatisfying

The inhabitants of the earth are divided not only by race, nation, religion or ideology, but also, in a sense, by their position in time. Examining the present population of the globe, we find a tiny group who still live, hunting and food-foraging, as men did millions of years ago. Others, the vast majority of mankind, depend not on bear-hunting or berry-picking, but on agriculture. They live, in many aspects, as their ancestors did centuries ago. These two groups taken together compose perhaps 70 percent of all living human beings; They are the people of the past.

By contrast, somewhat more than 25 percent of the earth's population can be found in the industrialized societies. They lead modern lives. They are products of the first half of the twentieth century, moulded by mechanization and mass education, brought up with lingering memories of their own country's agricultural past. They are, in fact, the people of the present.

The remaining 2 or 3 percent of the world's population, however, are no longer people of either the past or the present. For within the main centers of technological and cultural change, in Santa Monica, California and Cambridge, Massachusetts, in New York and London, and Tokyo, are millions of men and women who can already be said to be living in the way of life of the future. Trend-makers often without being aware of it, they live today as millions will live tomorrow. And while they account for only a few percent of the global population today, they already form an international nation of the future in our midst. They are the advance agents of men, the earliest citizens of the world-wide super-industrial society now ***in the throes*** (正在做) birth.

What makes them different from the rest of mankind? Certainly, they are richer, better educated, more mobile than the majority of the human race. They also live longer. But what specifically marks the people of the future is the fact that they are already caught up in a new, stepped-up pace of life. They "live faster" than the people around them.

69. The main argument in this passage is that .

A. a small percent of the world's population is already "living in the future"

B. the majority should see what the future will be like

C. the new "pace of life" is actually nothing new

D. however we live, we must all face an increased pace of life

70. The "people of the present" here refers to those who .

A. rely on their county's agricultural past

B. spend their time examining different races

C. have been shaped by industrialization and mass education

D. are constantly trying to change life as they see it

71. From what the author says, "trend-makers" are people who .

A. live in large cities all over the world

B. dream about the future

C. set the pattern of life for the future

D. make changes in culture and technology

When having an interview, it’s not just words you have to think about, but also how you express them. Avoid a flat monotone(单调的) voice that people sometimes get when they are nervous. And it can add so much if you show your excitement and your eagerness to work for that company, and that is where past performance will indicate future performance. So good interviewers will ask you very detailed questions where they’ll put you on the spot and they’ll want to know specifically your role in what you did for a particular project. And so the key to giving a good answer to a behavioral interview question is to do what I call a STAR, S-T-A-R. The S and T stand for explaining a situation or a task that you were given, the A is the action you took and the R is the results.

In addition, you need to be prepared before you walk in the door. Go through some mock interviews, if you can have friends ask you questions. Practice in the mirror, answering questions. Go in with three or four things you really want to stress about yourself. And then you can bring those out no matter what question is asked.

To follow up after the interview, you can send a thank-you letter. And you can do it by e-mail. In that thank-you letter you do a couple of things. You make sure that you show sincere appreciation for the time that they spent interviewing you. You have another chance to make that case as to how your skills match their needs.

65. What should you think about when having an interview?

A. How to express what you want to say.

B. How to use a flat monotone voice.

C. How to ask very detailed questions.

D. How to hide your excitement and eagerness.

66. To give a good answer to a behavioral interview question you needn’t explain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the action you took B. the results you got

C. your eagerness to carry out the project D. a situation or a task that you were given

67. What’s the main purpose of this passage?

A. To give suggestions on having an interview.

B. To introduce some keys to being a successful interviewer.

C. To encourage people to send a thank-letter before interview.

D. To advise people to ask friends some questions before interview.

Sabina Caste Franco Rome October [1](http://www.ks5u.com/" \o "欢迎登陆全品高考网)6,20[11](http://www.ks5u.com/" \o "欢迎登陆全品高考网)—The U.N. World Food program says there are growing concerns over food insecurity in the developing world. Some of those concerns are discussed in a report to agree with the anniversary Sunday of World Food Day.

The theme for World Food Day 20[11](http://www.ks5u.com/" \o "欢迎登陆全品高考网) is “Food Prices — From Crisis to Stability”. A ceremony to mark World Food Day will be held Monday at the headquarters of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. Rising food prices, weather emergencies and political instability are deepening the struggle of families trying to provide for their households in many developing nations. This year’s “State of Food Insecurity in the World” report, published last week, focuses on the impact of food price ***volatility***, confirming that high, unpredictable prices are likely to continue. The report highlighted how poor consumers, small farmers and countries dependent on imports, especially in Africa, have been deeply affected by the food and economic crises.

Gregory Barrow is with the World Food Program in Rome. “If you look at the places where World Food program works particularly in developing countries, you see populations of people who might be spending 60, 70, 80 percent of their salaries on purchasing food for their families”. Barrow added that if prices become changeful and generally start rising, even by a small amount, it means that many of these people are going to struggle to put nutritious food on their tables.

The report also showed that even short-term fluctuations (波动) in prices can have a long-term effect on development, and that cutting back on nutritious food in the first [1](http://www.ks5u.com/" \o "欢迎登陆全品高考网),000 days of a child’s life can affect mental and physical development and finally, future earning capacity. The United Nations has programs in place aimed at reducing the number of hungry people by one-half by 20[1](http://www.ks5u.com/" \o "欢迎登陆全品高考网)5. But most observers agree this target is unlikely to be reached.

69. The U.N World Food program aims to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hold a ceremony to mark World Food Day

B. provide food for developing nations

C. show concerns over food insecurity in the developing world

D. introduce the U.N Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome

70. The underlined word “***volatility***” in paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. supply B. instability C. quality D. control

71. According to the report, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people in Africa have been influenced by the food and economic crises

B. the short-term change in prices has nothing to do with development

C. food price changes have little effect on households

D. children’s development can be affected by the taking of nutritious food