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实战模拟试卷

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总　　序

近年来，我国研究生教育得到了蓬勃的发展，投考研究生各专业的考生也越来越多。作为大多数考生的必考科目，英语入学考试受到了广泛的重视。考生希望能在这方面得到一些指导，以便有针对性地进行迎考复习，考出好的成绩，这种愿望应该说是合理的。

毋庸讳言，要考出好的成绩，主要是靠平时努力学习。大学阶段的英语学得扎实，掌握得好，研究生入学考试也一定考得好。突击的效果是不会理想的。不过，熟悉这门考试的目的、要求和内容，特别是它的题型，也会有助于更好地发挥自己的水平，何况研究生入学考试是选拔性的水平考试，与在校期间的学业考试是有所区别的。因此可以说，考生在考前熟悉考试的难度和范围以及试题的类型，做一些适应性的练习显然是有益的。参加研究生考试的不仅有刚毕业的大学生，还有许多已经工作一段时间、希望进一步提高学历的在职考生，他们更有必要进行考前复习。问题在于考生是否能够获得合适的资料来备考。没有针对性的材料，自然会徒然浪费时间，达不到复习的目的。近年来，英国的 IELTS（雅思）有为考生编写的培训教材，就是出于这种考虑，使考生能针对雅思的具体要求做好考前培训。

作为一门统考，研究生入学英语考试有统一的考试大纲，这是考生必须认真学习的重要资料。考试大纲对考试的目的、要求和考试范围都有具体的规定，它也规定了考试的题目类型。英语考试大纲曾几经修订，自 2004 年起，所公布的大纲中取消了听力理解部分，保留了以完形填空方式测试的英语语言应用部分，增加了阅读部分的题量（除了原有的四篇带多项选择题的阅读材料以及一篇英译汉外，还有一篇也是测试阅读能力的段落填空题），还扩大了写作部分（由写一篇作文改为写一篇应用性文字和一篇命题作文）。这就使笔试集中考核考生对书面语言的运用能力。但是，在有些专业的复试中仍要考听力，或听与说的能力。

就题型来说，目前在各类英语考试中大都采用混合题型，即既有客观题也有主观题。研究生入学英语考试也是如此。所谓客观题，是指只有一个正确答案的试题。是非题和多项选择题（两个或多个选择项中只有一个选择项是正确的）是典型的客观题。理解类考试（例如：听力理解和阅读理解）一般只能有一种理解是准确全面的，因此可以用客观题来考。客观题的答案既是唯一的，便不存在阅卷时的分歧，可以用机器阅卷。机器阅卷准确而且高效，因此采用机器阅卷的客观题是大规模考试常用的试题形式。研究生入学英语考试中对英语知识应用和阅读理解的测试就采用了多项选择题。研究生入学英语考试中阅读理解部分新加的段落填空题也属此类。

所谓主观题，是指试题没有现成的答案，考生要根据自己对问题的理解来回答，因此需要由阅卷人按照评分标准或评分原则给分。例如作文就是典型的主观题。考生写出的作文是各种各样的，阅卷人的评分准确与否同阅卷人的主观判断有密切关系。虽然主观题的评分要达到十分准确有一定的难度，但是由于这种题型有利于考生发挥自己的真实水平，因此这类试题适用于表达类的试题（例如：作文、翻译和回答问题）。在研究生入学英语考试中，写作和翻译试题用的就是主观题。

还有一些试题要求考生自己写出答案，但答案却是单一的。这种试题有评分准确的优点，又有利于考生充分发挥自己的语言能力。例如有的填充题和简答题要求考生写出唯一的正确答案（包括拼写无误），就是这类试题。究其实质，它们还是客观题。如果允许考生回答时在语言上有一定变化而不必完全按照唯一的答案回答，比如可以使用同义词或不同的句式表达，这就又是要求阅卷人判断正误的主观题了。为了有利于测出考生运用语言的能力，又达到评分可靠的要求，目前在很多考试中都采用这类试题。研究生入学英语考试原来的听力理解部分有此种题目，现已取消。

目前人们对多项选择题有一些不正确的看法。一是认为这种题目是将正确的答案和不正确的答案都放在选择项中，考生答题时只要打钩，因此即使随意打钩，也有机会做对。事实上，由于各题的正确答案是分布在不同的选择项中，胡乱猜测的答对率是很低的，即使猜对几道题也不可能达到及格要求。二是认为选择项有蛛丝马迹可寻，只要掌握了“窍门”，就可以找出正确答案，于是各种所谓的“应试技巧”便应运而生，许多辅导材料也是以此为标榜。可是高质量的多项选择题是只有真正听懂或看懂原文才能答对的。

例如，在研究生入学英语考试的阅读理解部分，有这样一道试题：

According to the text, making monetary policy changes _____.

[A] is comparable to driving a car

[B] is similar to carrying out scientific work

[C] will not influence the economy immediately

[D] will have an immediate impact on the inflation rate

此题出自文章的第一段：

Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as “steering the economy to a soft landing” or “a touch on the brakes,” makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

如果单从常识判断，尤其是前些年美联储连续降息以刺激经济的消息人们仍记忆犹新，考生就会选择[D]项。实际上文中早已指出，利率和通货膨胀之间的联系并不肯定，而且在政策出台和产生影响之间常有“时间差”，即“The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy.”因此，[D]不是正确答案，[C]才是正确答案。如果考生只是抓住文中的细枝末节或个别句子的片段，会从“Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car ...”一句的上半句误认为[A]项为正确选项，可是他忘了此句中所讲的汽车是“玻璃窗涂黑”和“后视镜破碎”的，在这两个特殊条件下开车和一般的开车不可同日而语，因此选择[A]也不当。如果考生只看到“... makes it sound like a precise science”而对“sound（听起来似乎）”这种内含否定意义的用词不敏感，尤其是不理解“Nothing could be further from the truth.”一句的否定含义，便会做出选择[B]项的决定，那就和原文的意思背道而驰了。

由此可见，所谓“解题技巧”在编写粗糙的模拟题集内可能会大有作用，而在正规的考试中则常会误人子弟。因此，考生应当在提高语言能力上下工夫，不要寄希望于“应试技巧”，更不

要把大量宝贵的时间花在如何进行猜题上。我们这套备考丛书决不以教会考生“应试技巧”来标榜，而是要给考生以正确的指导，使考生能真正发挥自己的最好水平。

从2005年考试大纲和大纲所附样题可以知道，全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试包括三个部分(Sections)，即1）英语知识运用；2）阅读理解；3）写作。与有些英语考试不同，本门考试各部分测试的内容都是以完整的篇章段落的形式出现，不考孤立的句子。这就意味着考生对测试内容的理解或表达都要从一定的上下文和情景出发，不应只注意个别句子。

第一部分“英语知识运用”不分节。对英语知识的测试使用的题型是完形填空。这也是考生所熟知的考试形式。完形填空可以有不同的变体。本门考试是在一篇短文中抽去20个词或词组，即留出20个空格，每个空格备有四个选择项，要求考生从选择项中找出可以填入短文的正确答案。这种考试是测试考生在理解短文的基础上能否正确选出可以使文章恢复原义的单词(包括实义词——名词、动词、形容词或副词，和虚词——介词、构成动词短语的小品词、代词、关联词等)或词组，因此考的是对语言知识——词汇、语法——的掌握和运用。考生必须先看懂短文才能对选择项做出正确判断，例如只有转折句才可以使用连词but、however或nevertheless，选择形容词时既要考虑它能否与所修饰的名词搭配也要符合上下文的情景等。

第二部分“阅读理解”分为三节。(1）多项选择题。在样卷中给出四篇文章，每篇文章后面有5道多项选择题。大学生对这种考试方式应当是熟悉的，只是本门考试中的文章比较长，要求有较快的阅读速度；文章也有较高的难度。(2）段落填空。这是这门考试新设的题型。类似的题型在国内的考试中尚未见用过。题型是：在一篇文章的各段中分别抽掉5个句子(或段落)，把句子(段落)打乱后放在文章下面，同时还混入了2—3个不属于本文的句子。要求考生在仔细阅读文章后，从打乱的句子中找出5个合适的句子填入相应的5个空当，使文章还原。考生要准确地找出句子，不仅必须正确理解文章展开的逻辑关系和句子的意思，还必须注意连接成分(如连词、转折词、起连接作用的短语等)的使用。(3)英译汉。本门考试将英译汉放在测试阅读理解的部分，说明考试的要求是以考核理解英语原文的能力为主，不是以考翻译技巧为主，因此对译文的要求首先是准确。当然，很不通顺的译文也是不可取的。本节给出的不是几个单句而是一篇文章，其中划出5个句子，要求考生将其译成汉语。这表明考生虽然不必译出全文，但是在翻译划线的句子时要考虑到句子所在的上下文。只顾及所译的句子就会译得不准确。例如在一篇文章中要求翻译这样一句话：

But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration ...

句中的代词that指代什么？必须从上文中去找。在本段开始时有这样一个句子：“Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human links ...”，只有将代词that译成名词，即“这个突破”或“人类与计算机关系的突破”，句义才更清楚。

第三部分“写作”分为两节。第1节是要求写一段应用性文字，如业务信函、事故报告、文摘等。第2节是给出一个提纲、一个情景、一张表格或一两幅图画，要求考生就此写一篇200词左右的短文。从样卷和最近几次公布的试卷来看，看图/漫画写作在本门考试里用得最多，而考生在大学阶段遇到的作文题多数是根据题目和提纲写作，或是按照指定的内容写作，对于看图写作也许比较陌生，为此《写作套路与精练》在这方面给出的练习较多。

考生了解了各种类型试题的特征，就能更好地答题。但是，形式决定于内容，题型只是考试的形式，要回答得好，还是要靠对所考内容——本门考试即各种短文——的理解，而要正确理解内容，就必须具有扎实的语言知识和语言技能。这里还必须指出的是：虽然考试大纲附

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有词汇表，然而就大纲的样题和公布的试卷看，其中也有超出大纲的词汇和短语，因此考生应尽可能地扩大词汇量和多记短语，特别是要注意它们的用法，不能局限于背诵词汇表。此外，还必须注意每一项考试的说明(Directions)，严格按照说明来答题。

为了使考生对全国硕士研究生入学英语考试有具体的了解，我们编写了一整套参考书，希望能有助于考生复习备考。这套书包括六个分册，即：《英语总复习与应试指南》、《实战模拟试卷》、《英语知识运用、英译汉详析与精练》、《阅读理解详析与精练》、《写作套路与精练》和《听力理解详析与精练》。各个分册既相互补充又独立成册。我们继续出版《听力理解详析与精练》这一分册，是因为我们在前面已经说过，在有些专业的复试中仍有听力测试的要求。这一分册对参加复试的考生当会有所帮助。

我们相信，考生通过这套书的学习和操练，会有效地提高应试能力，尤其是增强应试的自信心，在研究生入学考试中取得好成绩。

本套书邀请了各院校在研究生英语教学和测试中具有丰富经验的十余位教师编写，由刘鸿章和施骏任总主编。各分册的主编和副主编为王墨希、吴稚倩、王屏、罗鹏、陈永捷、裘雯、叶春阳、张鲲。

本套书在编写中引用了研究生入学英语考试大纲、样题和已公布的个别试卷以及有些试卷的部分内容，还选用了一些书刊的录音材料，在此谨表示衷心的谢意。本套丛书编者还感谢上海外语教育出版社对本书的编写和出版给予的大力支持。

编　者

前　言

为了帮助参加全国研究生入学英语考试的考生通过自我检测，熟悉考试的题型，找出差距，弥补不足，我们编写了这本《实战模拟试卷》，供考生在备考复习期间练习使用。

中国有一句成语，叫做“熟能生巧”。作为交际工具的英语，不仅在学习时要大量训练，在使用时也要通过“练”才能得心应手。考生备考时除了熟悉考试大纲，了解这门考试考什么和怎么考以外，还有必要做一定量的针对性练习，才能真正掌握考试的要求和方法。本书编者就是基于这样的考虑，编写了 10 份模拟试卷，作为适应性的强化练习。

在编写这本试题集时，编者尽可能紧扣考试大纲，其考试范围、题型和难易程度都力求适应考试的实际需要。每套试卷包括试卷本身、参考答案和录音 CD。考虑到一套试卷只可能覆盖考试范围的一小部分，编者在选题时尽量做到题材和内容的多样化，使试卷的总体能最大限度地覆盖考试的各个方面。

根据大纲规定，考试时间为 150 分钟，考生必须按时完成。因此编者建议，考生在做模拟试卷时要按照规定的时间完成每套考卷。在答卷过程中不要反复对照答案，应该在全部试题完成后再仔细对照答案，统计答对率。对照答案的目的不仅是为了了解自己有多大的答对把握，更重要的是要研究自己答错的试题错在什么地方？为什么会错？只有明白出错的原因和找出答对的方法才能在正式考试时做到举一反三。即使是答对的试题，也要研究自己是怎么答对的：是有把握地答对，还是“猜”对的。我们在总序中已经谈到，猜测因素在答对率中所占的比重是很小的，更不应当依靠所谓的“应试技巧”来求取好成绩。特别要指出的是，做多项选择题时，不应当满足于只看是否选对了哪个选项，还应当找出答案在文章中的出处，多问几个“为什么这才是正确答案？”“不正确的选项为什么不对？”这样才真正有收获。

有人认为，题目做得越多越好。其实不然，我们认为适当地做一些练习性的题目是有益的，但是题海战术并不可取。这本练习册是全套研究生入学英语考试参考书中的一个组成部分。我们希望在使用本书时，考生能够同时花一些时间学习这套参考书中的《总复习与应试指南》以及其他几本参考书，以便对本门考试有更深入的理解。

为了使用方便，我们将每套试卷各订成独立的一份，使试卷在形式上尽量与正式考试一样。这些试题考生可以全部使用，也可以根据复习时间的长短有选择地使用。本书可以用于强化班，也可以用于自我检测。

本书由罗鹏主编，参加编写的有王墨希、卫华、王屏、叶春阳、陈希茹、吴稚倩、邹瑶美、张鲲和裘雯等。

编　者

2005 年 3 月

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模拟试卷第一套

Section I Use of English

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter with a pencil. (10 points)

Gardening is the leading hobby in the U.K., and an estimated 27 million people — 41 percent of the population — participate in some way. Garden tourism, in a country with many national __1__ gardens that are 500 years old or more, is __2__ a big business, estimated to be worth around $480 million annually.

__3__ estimates of the rate and extent of warming __4__, some climate models suggest that temperatures in Great Britain could increase __5__ between 2 to 4.5 degrees Celsius (3.6 to 8 degrees Fahrenheit) by the year 2080.

The increased temperatures are likely to __6__ to higher temperatures year-round, and longer, hotter, and drier summers according to the report. Spring flowers and bulbs will bloom earlier and winters will be characterized __7__ a marked reduction in frost and snow and an increase in torrential rainfall and flooding. Snowfall, which is already __8__ in southern England, may __9__ by 90 percent in lowland and coastal regions.

In fact, average __10__ temperatures are rising at such an unprecedented rate __11__ U.K. gardens are already __12__ migrating south by 2.5 to 4.5 miles a year.

Summer __13__ could threaten the herbaceous borders of traditional English cottage __14__. Species including lupin, aster, and delphinium, which require highly moisture-retentive soil, will require more __15__ care. Shallow-root trees and hedges such as beech may not be able to __16__ to frequent summer dry spells.

Species propagated from bulbs, __17__ hyacinths, daffodils, snowdrops, bluebells and irises, often require __18__ winter temperatures to stimulate root development. British gardeners in the warmest areas may have to __19__ some bulbs and refrigerate them to __20__ normal developments.

1.	[A] medicine	[B] heritage	[C] flower	[D] vegetable
2.	[A] such	[B] therefore	[C] already	[D] also
3.	[A] If	[B] Since	[C] Though	[D] When
4.	[A] vary	[B] change	[C] shift	[D] alter
5.	[A] by	[B] from	[C] in	[D] to
6.	[A] result	[B] cause	[C] lead	[D] contribute
7.	[A] as	[B] by	[C] of	[D] for
8.	[A] curious	[B] occasional	[C] scarce	[D] rare
9.	[A] decline	[B] shrink	[C] deteriorate	[D] fade
10.	[A] constant	[B] regular	[C] annual	[D] intermittent
11.	[A] so	[B] that	[C] but	[D] and
12.	[A] alternatively	[B] efficiently	[C] subsequently	[D] effectively
13.	[A] scarcity	[B] insufficiency	[C] droughts	[D] rainfall
14.	[A] gardens	[B] agriculture	[C] environment	[D] farming
15.	[A] successive	[B] excessive	[C] interactive	[D] intensive
16.	[A] accord	[B] adapt	[C] apply	[D] adjust
17.	[A] such as	[B] but for	[C] together with	[D] regardless of
18.	[A] humid	[B] cold	[C] dry	[D] moist
19.	[A] convert	[B] transfer	[C] remove	[D] convey
20.	[A] reassure	[B] assure	[C] guarantee	[D] ensure

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

It's time that the criminal-justice system recognized that, in some instances, the very last thing you can believe is what you saw.

On the evening of June 30, 1985, Virdeen Willis Jr., an off-duty official at a state prison, was drinking with two women in a bar on Chicago's South Side. As he and his companions left, someone approached and shot him fatally in the neck. Four days later, police arrested Steven Smith, a convicted killer who had served time in the facility where Willis worked. Smith denied any involvement, the police couldn't produce the murder weapon,

and no physical evidence tied him to the crime. About all the prosecution had to offer was a witness, Debrah Caraway, who said she saw Smith shoot Willis.

The prosecution's case was far from ideal, and Caraway was one of its big liabilities. The day of the murder, she had been smoking crack. She was across the street when Willis was shot. Her boyfriend had been considered as a suspect before Smith was arrested. The evidence suggesting Smith wasn't the culprit was also strong. The two women who were standing next to Willis when he was shot couldn't identify Smith as the gunman. Several witnesses said Smith had left the bar with two friends before Willis walked out — not alone and afterward, as Caraway claimed. But its one witness apparently was all the state needed. Two different juries found Smith guilty, and both times he was sentenced to death. Today, however, Smith is not only alive but free: In 1999, the Illinois Supreme Court gave up his conviction for lack of evidence, barred a retrial, and ordered him released.

Since restoring capital punishment in 1977, Illinois has executed 12 inmates. During that period, 13 other death-row inmates have been exonerated. This amazing record of mistakes was what prompted Republican Gov. George Ryan to impose a stoppage on executions two years ago. He also appointed a commission to examine the Illinois system of capital punishment and to offer proposals for its reform. Among the recommendations made by the commission in a report released last month were a handful aimed at a problem that has contributed to several innocent men being sentenced to death: false identifications by real or alleged eyewitnesses. But as the commission took pains to note, this is a problem that plagues the entire criminal-justice system, not just death penalty cases.

21. The author advocates that the criminal-justice system should _____.
[A] be on guard against eye-witnesses' testimony
[B] place more emphasis on the confession of criminals
[C] take no pains in tracking down the eye-witnesses
[D] have faith in the statement rather than in the evidence

22. Virdeen Willis Jr. was an official who _____.
[A] was killed at a state prison
[B] was once serving in jail
[C] was working in a bar
[D] was shot in a bar as he and his companions were leaving

23. Two different juries found Smith guilty on the claim of Caraway _____.
[A] because she was the only witness on the spot
[B] despite the testimony of several other witnesses to the contrary
[C] as Smith was all alone during this critical period
[D] although Smith's companions didn't see the gunman

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24. The word "exonerated" (Line 2, Paragraph 4) most probably means _____.
[A] confirmed
[B] postponed
[C] shortened
[D] negated

25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
[A] the handling of death penalty was all to blame
[B] the entire criminal-justice system calls for reform
[C] the commission mentioned only presented a handful of recommendations
[D] fake identifications coincide with alleged eyewitnesses

Text 2

He seemed oddly confident for a convict serving 17 life sentences in the Texas prison system — but then, George Angel Rivas had a plan. "Someday, somehow, by the Grace of our Father, I will see you face to face without these walls." Rivas wrote his father last fall, in a letter made available to NEWSWEEK. At that point, investigators believe, Rivas, 30, and his six handpicked accomplices were already plotting their escape from a prison south of San Antonio, devising a scheme that shrewdly exploited weaknesses in security procedures. Then Rivas showed them how to outthink and outrun one of the biggest manhunts in Texas history. "He really was the leader," said one of his admiring sidekicks, 23-year-old Randy Halprin. "He was just very, very intelligent."

Captured last week in Woodland Park, Colo., a resort village just below Pikes Peak, Rivas and his comrades gave up without a fight — hardly the sort of violent shoot-out one would expect from a gang already notorious as "the Texas Seven". From the moment of their breakout on Dec. 13, the Seven eluded state and federal lawmen for 40 consecutive days. In an interview with NEWSWEEK, Rivas said an associate left their getaway car, a white Chevrolet Suburban, in a Wal-Mart parking lot near the prison. He refused to name this man, but said police have already questioned him. The Seven pulled off three stickups to equip themselves with police radios, weapons and more than $70,000 in cash, and they bought a variety of cars and trucks to confuse the pursuit. They also allegedly killed a cop during a holdup in Irving, Texas. Rivas said he killed the officer, Aubrey Hawkins, when Hawkins drove up to the store.

Rule 1 in hunting fugitives is that they always try to go home — back to the hood, back to a place that seems safe. The Seven were careful not to do that, and once they got the guns and the cash they needed, they kept a low profile. "We were really shaken up," after Hawkins was shot, Rivas said. They wound up in Colorado, bought a used RV and drove it to Woodland Park. On New Year's Day they pulled into the Coachlight Motel and

RV Park and paid $125 for a week's stay.

They told the neighbors they were a Christian group traveling to California — and if the story seems laughable now, nobody seemed to question it at the time. Rivas and the gang played Christian music in the RV, and Larry Harper, who had found God in prison, joined a Bible study group run by the park's owner, Wade Holder.

They were tripped up when a park resident recognized them from "America's Most Wanted". The resident told Holder, and Holder called the cops. The next morning Murray watched the SWAT team surround the RV and realized how close she had been to tragedy. "Just two days ago I'd thought of baking some cookies and bringing them over to them," she said. "Thank God I didn't."

26. We learn from the beginning of the passage that _____.
[A] Rivas plotted his escape from the prison with his father
[B] Rivas had managed to break prison
[C] 17-year-old Rivas acted as the leader
[D] the convicts' plan of escape was made known to NEWSWEEK

27. The word "outrun" (Line 7, Paragraph 1) probably means _____.
[A] run down
[B] run away from
[C] run faster than
[D] run off one's feet

28. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
[A] The seven avoided doing what would arouse suspicion.
[B] The convicts who escaped observed Rule 1 narrowly.
[C] Rivas was upset when an officer was killed.
[D] The escaped criminals stayed in RV Park for a week.

29. What does the author imply by quoting Murray's words?
[A] Everybody is a fool sometimes and none at all times.
[B] He that shows mercy to an enemy denies it to himself.
[C] The guilty can never escape Heaven's justice.
[D] Those that readily believe are easy to be deceived.

30. The author's attitude towards the issue can be summarized as _____.
[A] informative
[B] personal
[C] persuasive

[D] worried

Text 3

These days, interior decorating counts for more than horsepower. Drab plastic dashboards with a few cup holders just won't do. Auto-interior designers, once the Rodney Dangerfields of the auto industry, are now crafting sleek postmodern dashboards with metallic finishes and clocks that look like expensive jewelry. What's driving this look inward? All that time we spend stuck in traffic, for one thing. Today's road warrior logs an average of 82 minutes a day behind the wheel, more than double the commuting time of 20 years ago, according to the latest federal transportation studies. And drivers have come to expect the same sense of style they see in everything from handbags to coffee makers. Automakers that treat interior design as an afterthought risk being left behind. Says J Mays, Ford's chief designer: "The tipping point of a sale now is the interior."

To see how far automotive-interior design has come, take a look inside Ford's newly redesigned Lincoln Navigator. In the old version, the garish interior was most notable for a bulbous center console its designers dubbed "the bidet". The new Navigator conjures the corner office. Its clean, minimalist dashboard is covered with a satin nickel finish, accented with glossy burled walnut. At night the Navigator's interior is awash in cool white lights, modeled on the cockpits of private jets. To get the right shade of white — not too yellow, with a slight blue hue — designers used LED lights that cost 10 times more than standard bulbs.

Haute interior, however, is not reserved for $50,000 SUVs. Some of the cleverest cockpits first appeared in Volkswagens priced under $20,000. The New Beetle blazed trails in 1998 with its interior lighting — red for the switches you touch and iridescent blue for the gauges you look at — along with its bud vase and salad-plate-size speedometer. "VW was the first to bring soul, emotion and character inside the car," says auto consultant Wes Brown of Nextrend in Thousand Oaks, Calif. Now Honda is getting in the game. Its $28,000 Pilot SUV debuting this summer has rotary gauges designed to look like a Swiss chronograph watch. And to appeal to Gen-Y drivers' inner designer, Honda is outfitting its boxy $18,000 Element SUV with rubber floors and ballistic nylon seats that look like backpacks, complete with elastic mesh pockets. But for cheap chic, the hot new Mini Cooper's racy roll-cage interior and space-shuttle-inspired toggle switches are generating the most buzz.

Style always moves in cycles, but don't expect dull interiors to make a comeback. Even fusty old GM is doing some interior decorating. GM's revered new model chief, Bob Lutz, ordered the interior overhaul of several new models he found lacking in style, including the edgy Cadillac CTS, insiders say. GM's new chief interior designer, Anne Asensio, who was put in charge of redecorating the cockpits, says that Lutz recently praised her by

saying: "I know you're making a difference, because everybody is complaining about you." Better that than car shoppers complaining about dull dashboards.

31. Interior decorating counts for more today than horsepower because _____.
[A] automakers advocate their products in a different way
[B] horsepower is no longer important to a driver
[C] people spend more time behind the wheel than in the past
[D] auto industry has managed to provide expensive jewelry

32. By the phrase "road warrior" (Line 5, Paragraph 1), the author probably refers to _____.
[A] a policeman
[B] a road-builder
[C] a driver
[D] a soldier

33. Ford's newly redesigned Lincoln Navigator is cited to _____.
[A] show how to save money and maintain speed
[B] commend the miles the new design could cover
[C] give some idea of a new version in interior
[D] explain the disadvantage of the old-typed Lincoln Navigator

34. The third paragraph is mainly about _____.
[A] different dash of style in interior decoration of autos
[B] common trend in developing automobile industry
[C] bargain prices which prove to be the chief concern
[D] elaborate design of VW to bring soul, emotion and character inside the car

35. The author implies that _____.
[A] showy decorations will eventually give way to old-fashioned but practical designs as styles always moves in cycles
[B] although style always moves in cycles, commonplace interiors will never be popular again any longer
[C] GM new models are in the lead in the trend of the revolution of automobile designs all over the world
[D] Anne Asencio was criticized by GM's new model chief because she was complained about bitterly

Text 4

Marcos Nunes is not likely to forget his first holiday in Brazil's Pantanal wilderness. One afternoon last October he was coaxing his horse through a lonely tuft of woods when he suddenly found himself staring down a fully grown spotted jaguar. He held his breath while the painted cat and her cub paraded silkily through the grove, not 10 meters away. Nunes, a consultant from Switzerland, was so mesmerized that he couldn't even bring himself to reach for his camera. "Thank you," he wrote later in a hotel visitor's log, "for the wonderful fright !"

As Nunes and other ecotourists are discovering, these big, beautiful animals, once at the brink of extinction, are now staging a comeback. Exactly how dramatic a comeback is difficult to say because jaguars — *Panthera onca*, the largest feline in the New World — are solitary, secretive, nocturnal predators. Each cat needs to prowl at least 35 square kilometers by itself. Brazil's Pantanal, vast wetlands that spill over a 140,000-square-kilometer swath of South America the size of Germany, gives them plenty of room to roam. Nevertheless, scientists who have been tagging jaguars with radio transmitters for two decades have in recent years been reporting a big increase in sightings. Hotels, campgrounds and bed-and-breakfasts have sprung up to accommodate the half-million tourists a year (twice the number five years ago) bent on sampling the Pantanal's wildlife, of which the great cats must be the most magnificent example.

Most sightings come from local cattle herders — but their jaguar stories have a very different ring. "It's pretty bad," says cattleman Luiz Divino Sanavria, who barely escaped a big-cat encounter two years ago. "The jaguar is pretty close to the top problem in the Pantanal." The Brazilian interior, famous for its generous spirit and cowboy bonhomie, is now the scene of a political cat fight between the scientists, environmentalists and ecotourists who want to protect the jaguars and the embattled ranchers who want to protect themselves and their livelihood.

The ranchers, to be sure, have enough headaches coping with the harsh, sodden landscape without jaguars' attacking their herds and threatening their livelihoods. Hard data on cattle losses due to jaguars' in the Pantanal are nonexistent, but there are stories. In 1995 Joao Julio Dittmar bought a 6,200-hectare strip of ideal breeding ground, only to lose 152 of his 600 calves to jaguars, he claims. Ranchers chafe at laws that forbid them to kill the jaguars. "This is a question of democracy," says Dittmar. "We ranchers ought to be allowed to control our own environment." To greens, such language is a call to arms. "God help us !" says Israel Klabin, president of the Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development, and the owner of a Pantanal tourist ranch. "The ban on jaguar hunting has to be total."

36. Marcos Nunes is not likely to forget his first holiday in Brazil because _____.
[A] he didn't anticipate a casual encounter with a fright
[B] he chanced to spot a lovely cat that paraded several meters in front of him
[C] he obtained a lifelike painting with cats walking around in a way that attracts notice
[D] he forgot to reach for his camera when he wanted to take a magnificent photo

37. Which of the following statements is true of the big animals mentioned in the text?
[A] They almost completely died out a number of years ago.
[B] They were once beautiful but now they have changed.
[C] They are found by some scientists to decrease in number.
[D] They are coming back to Brazil from other places in South America.

38. The author finds it hard to _____.
[A] tell exactly how far each cat must move around
[B] attach tags to this kind of animals with radio transmitters
[C] estimate the rate at which the number of these animals increases
[D] accommodate the half-million tourists a year

39. It can be inferred from the text that _____.
[A] without these animals the farmers will, to be sure, have enough headaches coping with the swamps
[B] statistical facts indicate enormous losses of cattle after more of the big cats visit the area
[C] there are stories about how the big cats help the farmers coping with their headaches
[D] these animals give more headaches to the farmers who have already had enough with the swamps

40. The word "greens" (Line 7, Paragraph 4) probably means _____.
[A] inexperienced young people
[B] environmental protectionists
[C] owners of pastures having cattle
[D] local residents on green pastures

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 – 45, choose

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