



全国考研辅导班教材系列
根据《2007 年考研英语大纲》审定



2007 年

考研英语 全真冲刺试卷

■ 宫东风英语教学团队 编写



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



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内容简介

本书供考生在冲刺阶段使用,其中包括5套全真冲刺试卷。各套试卷根据考研英语大纲精心编制,具有全面性、典型性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点,帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识。掌握重点和难点,熟悉解题思路和方法,增强应试能力,查漏补缺。

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出版前言

高等教育出版社独家出版 2007 年考研《考试大纲》、《考试分析》、《考试大纲解析》、《全国考研辅导班教材系列》等适应考生不同阶段复习备考的考研辅导系列用书,具有权威性、预测性和实用性。特别是《全国考研辅导班教材系列》作者阵容强大,有参与过考研大纲起草、命题工作的专家,有从事多年考研辅导的知名学者和教授。书中内容精心设计,不仅为考生指明了复习方向与应试思路,而且为考生指出了常见错误与防范措施,并配有适量的全真试题供考生演练。我们希望通过以上各系列丛书的学习,能够使考生理解研究生入学考试的要求,掌握考试的重点和难点,熟悉解题方法和思路,彻底清除复习中的盲点。

高教版 2007 年考研英语系列丛书,由考研英语大纲修订的专家和全国考研英语辅导团队中的精英教师编写。可满足 2007 年考生全过程复习备考的需要。

本系列教材专门针对全国各地考研辅导班学生的特点和需求量身打造,也适合社会考生自学的需要。书中融合了考研英语辅导专家多年辅导的经验,完全切中考研英语大纲的考点,内容阐述准确、精炼,重点突出,而且本书在编写时吸取了各届辅导班学员的意见和建议,对考生来说是一套非常权威、实用的考试参考书。

一、《2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》规定了 2007 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语科目的考试范围、考试要求、考试形式、试卷结构等,与 2006 年版相比,2007 年版考研英语大纲作了一定程度的修订。它既是 2007 年全国硕士研究生入学英语考试命题的唯一依据,也是考生复习备考必不可少的工具书。

二、《2007 年考研英语真题考点与常见错误透析》根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,总结了考研英语历年真题考查的知识点和常见错误,包括试题解析、选项解析、考生常见错误与防范、试题全文翻译、重点词语和长难句分析。本书的最大特点是:从解题思路和常见错误入手去审视和剖析每一道试题。考生可以通过这种较高学术性的解题方式迅速领悟考试的重点和难点,走出复习和解题的盲区。

三、《2007 年考研英语写作突破 100 题》是根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,总结考研英语写作部分的命题规律和复习思路编写的。针对考生普遍的实际写作水平,尤其是广大考生的三大写作障碍:1. 不知道英语写作的模式;2. 无法用英语表达自己的思想;3. 缺乏达到研究生入学写作水平的相应能力,本书利用 100 篇典型的范文使考生认识到:英语写作是什么?写什么?怎么写?该书涉及了考纲所要求的写作模式和内容,具有极强的针对性,适合考生在强化和冲刺时使用。

四、《2007 年考研英语全真冲刺试卷》供考生在冲刺阶段使用,其中包括 5 套全真冲刺试卷。各套试卷根据考研英语大纲精心编制,具有全面性、典型性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点,帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识,掌握重点和难点,熟悉解题思路和方法,增强应试能力,查漏补缺。

为了给考生提供更多的增值服务,凡购正版高教版名师导学考研英语系列图书的考生都可以登录“中国教育考试在线”www.eduexam.com.cn 在线做考研英语全真模拟试卷。

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2006 年 11 月

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尊敬的读者,高等教育出版社出版的考研系列用书一直凭借其权威性和高质量深受广大考生的信赖。2006 年版考研系列辅导用书在内容组织、知识点编排、表述方式等方面做了改革和创新,目的就是希望高教版考研用书能够更加贴近考试实际、更加利于复习备考。但这个目标是否已达到还有待于您的评判。诚请您贡献出聪明才智,对如何完善考研系列用书献计献策,以便我们能更好地为您和其他考生服务。您的建议一经采纳,我们将给予奖励。

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12. 现有考研图书需在哪些方面改进? _____

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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)

Energy will be one of the defining issues of this century. One thing is clear: the era of 1 oil is over. What we all do next will determine how well we meet the energy needs of the entire world in this century and 2.

Demand is soaring like 3 before. As populations grow and economies 4, millions in the developing world are enjoying the benefits of a lifestyle that 5 increasing amounts of energy. In fact, some say that in 20 years the world will 6 40% more oil than it does today. At the same time, many of the world's oil and gas fields are 7. And new energy discoveries are mainly occurring in places where resources are difficult to 8, physically, economically and even politically. When growing demand meets 9 supplies, the result is more 10 for the same resources.

We can wait until a crisis forces us to do something. 11 we can 12 to working together, and start by asking the 13 questions: How do we meet the energy needs of the developing world and those of industrialized nations? What role will renewables and 14 energies play? What is the best way to protect our environment? How do we accelerate our conservation efforts? 15 actions we take, we must look not just to next year, 16 to the next 50 years.

At Chevron, we believe that innovation, collaboration and conservation are the 17 on which to build this new world. We cannot do this alone. Corporations, governments and every citizen of this planet must be part of the solution as 18 as they are part of the problem. We 19 scientists and educators, politicians and policy-makers, environmentalists, leaders of industry and each one of you to be part of 20 the next era of energy.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] fossil | [B] eternal | [C] easy | [D] formidable |
| 2. [A] after | [B] beyond | [C] later | [D] afterward |
| 3. [A] never | [B] long | [C] ever | [D] sometime |
| 4. [A] take on | [B] take to | [C] take off | [D] take after |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 5. [A] acquires | [B] requires | [C] rescue | [D] inquires |
| 6. [A] consume | [B] restrain | [C] resume | [D] comprise |
| 7. [A] emerging | [B] menacing | [C] erupting | [D] maturing |
| 8. [A] extract | [B] construct | [C] extol | [D] extemporize |
| 9. [A] ampler | [B] surplus | [C] emergent | [D] tighter |
| 10. [A] accommodation | [B] competition | [C] stimulation | [D] cooperation |
| 11. [A] Or else | [B] Nevertheless | [C] Or | [D] Albeit |
| 12. [A] commit | [B] strive | [C] conduct | [D] simulate |
| 13. [A] novel | [B] toxic | [C] numerous | [D] tough |
| 14. [A] alternate | [B] subterranean | [C] alternative | [D] abundant |
| 15. [A] Once | [B] However | [C] Although | [D] Whatever |
| 16. [A] but then | [B] but | [C] but yet | [D] but for |
| 17. [A] milestones | [B] milieu | [C] cornerstones | [D] correspondence |
| 18. [A] symbolically | [B] synchronously | [C] swiftly | [D] surely |
| 19. [A] call upon | [B] call off | [C] call forth | [D] call over |
| 20. [A] revoking | [B] reshaping | [C] reverting | [D] reversing |

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

On the ground floor of the Federal Reserve building in Washington, DC, there is an electronic game which tests a visitor's skill at setting interest rates. You have to decide how to respond to events such as rising inflation or a stockmarket crash. If you get all the answers right, the machine declares you the next Fed chairman. In real life, because of huge uncertainties about data and how the economy works, there is no obviously right answer to the question of when to change interest rates. Nor is there any easy test of who will make the best Fed chairman. So who would *The Economist* select for the job?

Alan Greenspan will retire as Fed chairman on January 31st, after a mere 18 1/2 years in the job. So George Bush needs to nominate a successor soon. Mr. Bush has a penchant for picking his pals to fill top jobs; last week he nominated his personal lawyer Harriet Miers to the Supreme Court. But his personal bank manager really would not cut

the mustard as Fed chairman. This is the most important economic-policy job in America — indeed in the whole world. The Fed chairman sets interest rates with the aim of controlling inflation, which in turn helps determine the value of the dollar, the world's main reserve currency. It is hardly surprising that financial markets worldwide can rise or fall on his every word.

Financial markets are typically more volatile during the first year after the handover to a new chairman than during the rest of his tenure. In October 1987, barely two months after Mr. Greenspan took office, the stockmarket crashed. Current conditions for a handover are hardly ideal. America's economy has never looked so unbalanced, with a negative household savings rate, a housing bubble, a hefty budget deficit, a record current-account deficit and rising inflation. Figures due on October 14th are expected to show that the 12-month rate of inflation has risen above 4% — its highest since 1991.

21. Which of the following questions does the text discuss?
- [A] What is the content of the electronic game?
 - [B] Who could fill Alan Greenspan's shoes?
 - [C] How to respond to events such as rising inflation?
 - [D] Who could change interest rates?
22. The phrase "cut the mustard" in the second paragraph most probably means
- [A] "be qualified".
 - [B] "lower interest rate".
 - [C] "be acquisitive".
 - [D] "spend spree".
23. Which of the following words best defines the relationship between the value of dollar and setting of interest rates?
- [A] Counteractive.
 - [B] Naïve.
 - [C] Interactive.
 - [D] Novel.
24. Which of the following, according to the text, is a common phenomenon?
- [A] Financial markets and stock markets crash due to the handover.
 - [B] Comment by the Fed chairman are invalid in the world financial markets.
 - [C] Inflation rises above 4% — record high level.
 - [D] Remarks by the Fed chairman can sway the world financial markets.
25. The author mentions "a housing bubble" in the last paragraph so as to
- [A] clarify the fact that Alan Greenspan will retire as Fed chairman.
 - [B] exemplify the rumor that Mr. Bush has a penchant for picking his pals to fill top jobs.
 - [C] illustrate the notion that the present situations for a handover are hardly ideal.

[D] refute the theory that American economy has never looked so unbalanced.

Text 2

“The essential qualities of a true Pan-Americanism”, remarked Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, “must be the same as those which constitute a good neighbour, namely mutual understanding and... a sympathetic appreciation of the other’s point of view.” That is advice which the United States would do well to heed in its relations with its immediate neighbours, Canada and Mexico. Most Americans may not be aware of it, but frustrations and resentments are building just across their borders to both south and north.

Of course, neighbourly ties in North America are closer than in Roosevelt’s day. Under the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA), trade among the three countries has more than doubled since 1994 and cross-border investment climbed even faster. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11th 2001, the United States moved quickly to sign “smart border” agreements with both Canada and Mexico, to try to ensure that the demands of security did not interrupt trade. By the standards of much of the 20th century, political ties between the United States and Mexico are warm.

Yet go to either border and you wouldn’t know all this. Fed up with the flow of illegal migrants from the south, the governors of Arizona and New Mexico this month declared a state of emergency. Violence between drug gangs recently led the United States temporarily to close its consulate in Nuevo Laredo, the busiest border-crossing point. The American ambassador bluntly criticises Mexico for its failure to prevent drug-related violence along the border. That has prompted retaliatory verbal blasts from Mexican officials.

Canada’s mood is not much more cordial. Since September 11th, Canadians and Americans alike have become less keen on popping over what they liked to call “the world’s longest undefended border” for shopping or recreation. Canadians increasingly disagree with Americans over matters as varied as the Iraq war and gay marriage. They are disillusioned with NAFTA, claiming it has failed to prevent the United States from unlawfully punishing their exports of, for example, lumber.

So what? Friction is in the nature of international relations, and the problems on the northern border are different from those in the south. Yet there is a common denominator. Americans tend to see security, migration, drugs, even trade, as domestic political issues. But so they are for Canada and Mexico too. Like it or not, Americans rely on their neighbours for prosperity, energy and help with security. It behoves all three countries to show some “sympathetic understanding”.

26. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that
- [A] the essential qualities of a true Pan-Americanism were defined by Franklin Roosevelt.
 - [B] mutual understanding is one of the most far-reaching elements in North America.
 - [C] Few Americans may be aware of others' point of view.
 - [D] America's friendship with Canada and Mexico risks going sour.
27. Political relationship is discussed in the text so as to
- [A] illustrate Canada's cordial mood toward Mexico and America.
 - [B] interpret the improved neighbourly ties in North America.
 - [C] foretell the prospect of international relations.
 - [D] gauge the flow of illegal migrants from Mexico.
28. The term "the south" in the third paragraph most probably refers to
- [A] the Southern part of America. [B] Mexico.
 - [C] the Southern hemisphere. [D] the South Africa.
29. According to the text, America and Canada have yet to reach consensus on
- [A] lumber export.
 - [B] the Iraq reconstruction.
 - [C] homo marriage.
 - [D] defense of the world's longest border.
30. In the last paragraph of the text, the author intends to define
- [A] the friction of the northern border.
 - [B] the significance of international ties.
 - [C] the difference between Canadians and Mexicans.
 - [D] the importance of being good neighbours.

Text 3

It has long been the subject of speculation among the police and criminologists: what would happen if all the officers who now spend so much of their time taking statements, profiling criminals and moving pieces of paper around were suddenly put on the streets? Crime figures released by London's Metropolitan Police this week provide the best answer yet.

Following the bombings of July 7th and 21st, thousands of police officers materialised on London's pavements, many of them sporting brightly coloured jackets. Drawn from all over the city, they were assigned to guard potential targets such as railway sta-

tions. The police presence was especially heavy in the bombed boroughs: Camden (which was struck three times), Hammersmith and Fulham, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets, Westminster and the City of London.

The show of force did not just scare off terrorists. There was less crime in July than in May or June, which is unusual: the warmer month tends to bring out criminal tendencies, as windows are left open and alcohol is imbibed *alfresco*. But the chilling effect was much stronger in the six boroughs that were targeted by terrorists. There, overall crime was down by 12% compared with July 2004. In inner London as a whole, crime fell by 6%. But in outer London, where the blue line was thinner, it went up slightly.

Simon Foy, who tracks such trends at the Metropolitan Police, says that crime fell particularly steeply on the days of the attacks, partly because of the overwhelming police presence and partly because “even criminals were watching their televisions”. What is significant is that crime barely rose thereafter. That was a change from the aftermath of September 11th 2001, when crime quickly soared just about everywhere — possibly because officers were deployed only in the very centre of London.

“The received wisdom among criminologists is that marginal changes in visible patrolling have little or no effect on crime,” says Mike Hough, a criminologist at King’s College London. July’s experiment should put that argument to rest. Even if offenders do not make rational calculations about the odds of being caught — which was low both before and after the bombings — they will be moved by a display of overwhelming force.

31. What does the word “materialise” mean in the second paragraph?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| [A] bomb. | [B] investigate. |
| [C] provoke. | [D] appear. |

32. Which of the following facts, according to third paragraph of the text, will be taken for granted by British?

- [A] The warmer month tends to result in criminal tendencies.
- [B] Crime went up slightly in July 2004.
- [C] The show of force did put an end to terrorists.
- [D] Bombings are inevitable in outer London.

33. It can be inferred from the text that the crime occurrence may be associated with

- [A] the trends which can be tracks.
- [B] the deployment of the blue line.
- [C] the overwhelming presence of criminals in London.
- [D] the number of the days of terrorist attacks.

34. The author's attitude toward Mike Hough's remark is
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| [A] consent. | [B] ambivalent. |
| [C] denial. | [D] approval. |
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| [A] London bombings are severe. | [B] Terrorists are scared off. |
| [C] Terrorism cuts crime. | [D] Marginal changes take place. |

Text 4

Last weekend, sportsmen and women of an unusually hardy disposition descended on Sherborne, a pretty Dorset town. There, they swam twice around Sherborne Castle's lake, cycled 180km and then ran a marathon. The winners of this gruelling race — Britain's inaugural Ironman triathlon — were rewarded with a spot in a prestigious race in Hawaii, where yet more pain awaits.

For a sport barely known in Britain five years ago, triathlon has grown at a sprinter's pace. This year the British Triathlon Association, the governing body, will sanction some 450 triathlons, duathlons (running and biking) and aquathlons (running and swimming). These vary from tough races aimed at endurance junkies to shorter events designed to lure newcomers. By far the most successful is the London triathlon, which, three weeks ago, brought 8 000 — half of them first-timers — to the Royal Victoria Dock in east London. That made it the world's biggest.

There are echoes of the jogging craze of the early 1980s. Both sports are American exports; both have grown partly thanks to television coverage. Inclusion in the Olympic and Commonwealth games has conferred credibility and state funding on triathlon. Even better, Britain's professional triathletes are doing rather well on the international circuit.

There are practical reasons for the growth of the sport, too. Nick Rusling, event director of the London triathlon, points out that established events such as the London marathon and Great North Run are hugely over-subscribed (this year the marathon received 98 500 applications for 36 000 places). Triathlon offers a more reliable route to exhaustion, and a fresh challenge to athletes who are likely to cross-train anyway.

The sport will not soon supplant "the great suburban Everest", as Chris Brasher, founder of the London marathon, described his event. The sport's tripartite nature means that putting on events is fiendishly complex, a fact reflected in high entry fees: competitors at last weekend's Ironman race forked out £ 220. Shorter events are cheaper, but participants must still provide their own bicycles and wetsuits and pay for training. Compared with the inhabitants of Newham, the London borough where this year's London tria-

thlon was held, competitors appeared overwhelmingly white and middle class.

Another drag on growth is a shortage of suitable venues in a small island — a problem exacerbated by safety fears. But that ought to be less of a hindrance in future. Two court decisions, in 2003 and earlier this year, have firmly established that the owners of large bodies of water may not be held responsible when adults injure themselves as a result of extravagant sporting actions.

36. The meaning of the word “gruelling” in the first paragraph is most close to
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| [A] competitive. | [B] exhausting. |
| [C] grand. | [D] gruesome. |
37. It can be learned from the second paragraph of the text that
- | |
|--|
| [A] triathlon is a fast-growing sport in UK. |
| [B] Britain used to be barely known. |
| [C] triathlon is a prestigious race in USA. |
| [D] Hawaii used to be a spot of pains. |
38. Triathlon, according to the text, originated in
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| [A] Britain. | [B] Greece. |
| [C] USA. | [D] Brazil. |
39. The third and fourth paragraphs concentrate on
- | |
|---|
| [A] the practical reasons for the growth of swimming. |
| [B] the echoes of jogging craze of the early 1980s. |
| [C] the reasons for the wide television coverage. |
| [D] the driving forces behind the development of triathlon. |
40. The elaboration in the last but one paragraph concerns
- | |
|---|
| [A] one drag on the development of triathlon. |
| [B] the rapid supplant of triathlon. |
| [C] one notion advanced by Chris Brasher. |
| [D] the emergence of overwhelmingly white and middle class. |

Part B

Directions:

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

While Americans have become ever more dependent upon electricity in their daily

lives, a crucial part of the system that supports their way of life has not kept up. Yes, the country has built more power plants—enough to create a glut of power in most parts of the country. (41) _____.

California's disastrous partial energy deregulation and the role played by Enron and other energy marketing companies in its power crisis have impeded changes in the national ability to deliver power.

(42) _____. Moreover, the deficiency also includes inadequate coordination among the regions in managing the flow of electricity. These interregional weaknesses are so far the most plausible explanation for the blackout on Thursday.

(43) _____. The problem is with the system of rules, organization, and oversight that governs the transmission networks. It was set up for a very different era and is now caught in a difficult transition.

The transmission networks were built to serve a utility system based on regulated monopolies. In the old days, there was no competition for customers. Today, the mission is to connect buyers and sellers seeking the best deal, irrespective of political boundaries and local jurisdictions.

(44) _____. Yet the power industry is probably not even halfway there in its shift from regulation to the marketplace. The California power crisis and the power-trading scandals sent regulators back to the drawing board, slowing the development of new institutions, rules and investment to make competitive markets work.

(45) _____.

- [A] Over all, for more than a decade, the power industry has been struggling with how to move from the old regulation to the new marketplace. This shift was driven by the view that half a century of state regulation had produced power prices that were too high and too varied among states. Factories and jobs were migrating from states with high electric power prices to those with lower prices.
- [B] But the transmission system is caught in the middle of the stalled deregulation of the American electric power industry.
- [C] As a result, the development of the regional transmission organizations is erratic. More than one-third of the power transmitted is not under the control of regional transmission organizations. Some states fear that their cheap power would be sucked away to other markets; others do not want to subordinate state authority to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
- [D] It was unclear when the waters would recede, never mind when life would return to