

同等学力人员申请硕士学位
英语水平全国统一考试

模拟考场

主编◎张锦芯

新大纲

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10套全真模拟试题 解析精细 ⚙

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前言

Preface

国务院学位委员会办公室于1994年下达了《关于在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位外国语水平统一考试的通知》，随后1995年在全国开始英语统考，至今已经走过了14个年头。考生由最初的400多人增加到10多万人，英语考试大纲也历经了从1998年的第一版到2008年的第五版共四次修订，题型也不断增加和删减，难度也相应调整变化。总之，同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试日臻规范，不断完善，力求体现考查考生用英语获取信息的能力、用英语传播信息的能力这一目的。

下面是考试大纲最新修订后的试卷结构。

试卷一						
部分	内容	题量	分值比	答题时间（分钟）	分值比	总时间（分钟）
1	会话技能	10	10%	10~15	65%	90
2	词汇	20~30	10%~15%	10~15		
3	阅读理解	25~30	25%~30%	40~50		
4	综合填空	10~15	15%	10~15		
试卷二						
5	翻译	英译汉	10%	30	35%	60
		汉译英	10%			
6	写作	短文	15%	30		

与第四版大纲对比，新版即第五版主要有如下变化。

1. 第一部分的“口语交际”改为“会话技能”，具体题型和考查范围及要求没有变，仍为A节“完成会话”、B节“理解会话”，仍为四选一客观题。

2. 阅读理解题量分值增加，每篇文章由原来的5道题改为6道题，阅读总量仍为5篇文章，但回答的问题由原来的25道题增加到30道题。分值也由25分增加到30分。这一变化说明考查阅读的力度加大，出题更加细致，要求考生对文章的理解更加深入。

3. 取消了作为专门考查语法的单项“挑错”，语法的考查渗透到其他题型。原来挑错的5分的分值移至阅读部分。1995年开考时这部分是“辨识并改正错误”，为主观题。2003年的第三版大纲将这部分修订为“辨识错误”，只挑错不改错，由主观题变为客观题，分值也由10分降为5分。这次第五版大纲彻底删除了这部分，说明不再考查语言知识的掌握，而是重点考查语言运用的能力。

4. 最大的变化当属词汇。首先是词汇量的增加。1998年大纲首次正式颁布时要求掌握5 000个单词, 300个左右常用词组; 1999年第二版大纲增至5 300个单词, 500个左右常用词组; 2004年第四版大纲词汇范围再扩大至5 500个单词, 约550个常用词组; 本次修订后的第五版将词汇量大幅提高到6 220个单词, 约600个常用词组。其次是词汇内容范围的增减。第四版的5 500个单词中有569个在新版中被删除了, 因此实际增加的词汇显然就更多了。新增加的词大多是名词、动词、形容词、副词等容易被作为词汇考项的实义词; 而删去的单词大多是国家名称、派生词或不太常用的偏向某一专业等不大可能作为词汇考项的单词。再次是词义范围的变化。第五版大纲给出的词没有标出词性、词义, 而前几版则给出了要掌握的词义范围。这一切说明考试难度加大了。

为了帮助考生复习备考, 我们根据新版考试大纲的变化和调整编写了本书, 目的是为考生提供多做练习的机会。本书要求考生在做模拟试题的过程中能把题型的要点、试题的解析和实际练习结合在一起复习, 以加深对试题各题型要点的理解, 把握试题的难度, 提高综合运用语言的能力, 总结归纳出适合自己的应试技巧。本书具有以下特点:

1. 所选内容大多是全新材料;
2. 试题力求贴近真题难度;
3. 题型形式多样, 编排灵活;
4. 附有答案和详尽题解;
5. 便于考生自我测试和对照检查。

考生在做完十套模拟试题后, 定能在心理和语言技能两方面做好较充分的准备, 增强顺利通过考试的信心。我们相信, 只要考生能勤奋学习, 并且方法得当, 就一定能取得好成绩。

本书由中国人民大学外国语学院张锦芯教授主编, 编写者有李守京和田育英教授, 白洁、郭庆民、李慧明、韩满玲副教授以及曹波老师。编写过程中, 新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作; 张兴雁、汪明和张学梅同志承担了部分资料整理和文字录入等工作。限于水平和时间, 疏漏和失误在所难免, 欢迎广大同仁和读者批评指正。

编者

2009年3月

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同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试

○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○ 模拟题(1) ○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 for each)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

1. A: George, I would like to introduce a friend of mine, if I may: Albert Snow. Albert, this is George Smith.

B: _____

A. How have you been?

B. Pleased to meet you, George.

C. Mind if I call you George?

D. The pleasure is mine.

2. A: I'm much grateful to you for everything you've done for me.

B: _____

A. Forget about it.

B. That's all right.

C. I'm pleased to be at your service.

D. You are very welcome to visit our country.

3. A: You look more fit and better.

B: _____

A. Thanks. I had a lot of exercise and drank vegetable juice every day.

B. Sorry, I don't think I am more fit. Actually, I caught a bad cold.

C. Yes. I'm much more fit. And you?

D. I'm glad to see you too, though I'm not much better than ever before.

4. A: I noticed a copy of Scientific American on your desk. May I borrow it?

B: _____

A. Yes, you can.

B. Yes, you could.

C. Yes, go on.

D. Yes, help yourself.

5. A: We're going to have dinner out this evening. Would you like to come?

B: _____

A. I'd love to, but I am busy this evening.

B. Good to have dinner with you again.

C. I'm not sure. I am busy this evening.

D. If you go to the Sichuan Restaurant, I'll come.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

6. W: Everybody is helping out with dinner. Would you make the salad?

M: Anything but that!

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He would make the salad.

B. He prefers another job.

C. Anything is OK for him.

D. He doesn't care about what to make.

7. W: That lecture was absolutely fascinating!

M: I couldn't agree with you more.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He shares the woman's opinion.

B. He didn't agree with the woman at all.

C. He agreed with the woman more or less.

D. He would agree with the woman if she had said more.

8. M: The football team seems to have lost a lot of games recently.

W: You can say that again.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A. The team has certainly done poorly.

B. She didn't catch what the man said.

C. She asked the man to repeat.

D. She can't understand why the team failed.

9. M: Do you ever know what Tony is talking about?

W: Never, he always beats around the bush.

Q: What's the reason why the woman cannot understand Tony?

A. She was beaten.

B. Tony doesn't come to the point.

C. Tony likes to go the bushes.

D. The woman doesn't see Tony often.

10. W: Do you really think Prof. Green will make you re-do the entire experiment?

M: I don't know. I'll cross the bridge when I come to it.

Q: What's the man planning to do?

A. Put off what he is supposed to do now.

B. Ask someone for help.

C. Get ready for the professor's instruction.

D. Wait and see what happens.

Part II Vocabulary (20 minutes, 10 points, 0.5 for each)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 10 sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

11. He was openly adverse to my suggestion.

A. against

B. supportive

C. neglecting

D. ignorant

12. The clumsy workman put his elbow through the window and broke it.

A. skillful

B. wretched

C. awkward

D. trembling

13. She arranged the disposal of their unwanted property by sale.

A. emission

B. approval

C. removal

D. clarification

14. They were worn out after a long day spent working in the fields.

A. hungry

B. satisfied

C. relaxed

D. exhausted

15. I have often talked about why we want to be mothers, but none of us can describe the urge exactly.

A. desire

B. vigor

C. destination

D. stimulus

16. I like how in the dark my sense of smell and hearing become so acute.

- A. unusual
C. keen
17. Scientists are often fascinated by phenomena that many ordinary people ignore.
A. attracted
C. horrified
18. The death of her son in the shipwreck was a tragedy because he was only five years old.
A. comedy
C. drama
19. The scientists have just found a new way of tapping the sun's energy.
A. exploiting
C. reserve
20. A computer will always follow the same sequence when solving a problem, no matter how complicated that problem may be.
A. inclination
C. succession
- B. dumb
D. abnormal
B. disturbed
D. satisfied
B. blunder
D. misfortune
B. binding
D. preserve
B. definition
D. arrangement

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

21. Throughout his life, Henry Moore _____ an interest in encouraging art in the city of Leeds.
A. contained
C. secured
22. After a fierce fight, the enemy _____ to us.
A. yielded
C. responded
23. My _____ was that you would remember the appointment, so I didn't remind you.
A. perception
C. assumption
24. These fine old houses should be _____ for the future.
A. preserved
C. remained
25. Ordinary hackers (黑客) who _____ and explore systems just for the intellectual challenge are regarded as less dangerous than "crackers".
- B. reserved
D. maintained
B. withdrew
D. threatened
B. toleration
D. fascination
B. reserved
D. retained

A. prosecute

B. concur

C. penetrate

D. alienate

26. It was recently reported that a Japanese banker who had been in serious financial trouble _____ suicide in a moment of wild despair.

A. performed

B. committed

C. executed

D. terminated

27. He was on the point of slipping down the slope when he heard someone shouting to him to _____ the rope.

A. hang on

B. hang up

C. hang about

D. hang around

28. It seems to me that the Americans are highly _____ people. Most of them like to travel whenever they get the chance.

A. civilized

B. luxury

C. ambitious

D. mobile

29. Large amounts of food imports placed a great strain (沉重负担) on the country's gold _____.

A. storage

B. deposit

C. reservation

D. reserve

30. The apples were divided _____ according to the age and size of the children.

A. equally

B. redundantly

C. proportionately

D. sufficiently

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points, 1 for each)

Directions: There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

The question of whether war is inevitable is one which has concerned many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question, it will be useful to introduce some related concepts. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entities directed against one another, is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while the parties to a conflict are. Conflict and competition are both categories of opposition, which has been defined as a process by which social entities

function in the disservice of one another.

Opposition is thus contrasted with cooperation, the process by which social entities function in the service of one another. These definitions are necessary because it is important to emphasize that competition between individuals of groups is inevitable in a world of limited resources, but conflict is not. Conflict, nevertheless, is very likely to occur, and is probably an essential and desirable element of human societies.

Many authors have argued for the inevitability of war from the premise that in the struggle for existence among animal species, only the fittest survive. In general, however, this struggle in nature is competition, not conflict. Social animals, such as monkeys and cattle, fight to win or maintain leadership of the group. The struggle for existence occurs not in such fights, but in the competition for limited feeding areas and for the occupancy of areas free from meat eating animals. Those who fail in this competition starve to death or become victims to other species. This struggle for existence does not resemble human war, but rather the competition of individuals for jobs, markets, and materials. The essence of the struggle is the competition for the necessities of life that are insufficient to satisfy all.

Among nations there is competition in developing resources, trades, skills, and a satisfactory way of life. The successful nations grow and prosper; the unsuccessful decline. While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and this lead to conflict, it cannot be said that war like conflict among nations is inevitable, although competitions is.

31. In the first paragraph, the author gives the definitions of some terms in order to _____.

- A. argue for the similarities between animal societies and human societies
- B. smooth out the conflicts in human societies
- C. distinguish between two kinds of opposition
- D. summarize the characteristic features of opposition and cooperation

32. According to the author, competition differs from conflict in that _____.

- A. it results in war in most cases
- B. it induces efforts to expand territory
- C. it is a kind of opposition among social entities
- D. it is essentially a struggle for existence

33. The phrase "function in the disservice of one another" (Para. 1, Line 8) most probably means "_____".

- A. betray each other
- B. harm one another
- C. help to collaborate with each other
- D. benefit one another

34. The author indicates in the passage that conflict _____.

- A. is an inevitable struggle resulting from competition
- B. reflects the struggle among social entities

C. is an opposition among individual social animals

D. can be avoided

35. The passage is probably intended to answer the question “_____”

A. Is war inevitable?

B. Why is there conflict and competition?

C. Is conflict desirable?

D. Can competition lead to conflict?

36. Which of the following words is the antonym of “opposition” according to the author?

A. war

B. conflict

C. competition

D. cooperation

Words & Expressions:

entity	n. 实体
strive	v. 努力, 奋斗, 力争, 斗争
disservice	n. 伤害, 虐待, 不亲切的行为
occupancy	n. 占有
prosper	v. 成功, 兴隆, 昌盛, (指上帝) 使成功, 使昌隆, 繁荣

Passage Two

Mankind's fascination with gold is as old as civilization itself. The ancient Egyptians esteemed gold, which had religious significance to them, and King Tutankhamun was buried in a solid gold coffin 3,300 years ago. The wandering Israelites worshipped a golden calf, and the legendary King Midas asked that everything he touched be turned into gold.

Not only is gold beautiful, but it is virtually indestructible. It will not rust or corrode; gold coins and products fabricated from the metal have survived undamaged for centuries. Gold is extremely easy to work with; one ounce, which is about the size of a cube of sugar, can be beaten into a sheet nearly 100 square feet in size, and becomes so thin that light passes through it. An ounce of gold can also be stretched into a wire 50 miles long. Gold conducts electricity better than any other substance except copper and silver, and it is particularly important in the modern electronics industry.

People have always longed to possess gold. Unfortunately, this longing has also brought out the worst in the human character. The Spanish conquistadors robbed palaces, temples, and graves, and killed thousands of Indians in their ruthless search for gold. Often the only rule in young California during the days of the gold rush was exercised by the mob with a rope. Even today, the economic running of South Africa's gold mines

depends largely on the employment of black laborers who are paid about 40 pounds a month, plus room and board, and who must work in conditions that can only be described as cruel. About 400 miners are killed in mine accidents in South Africa each year, or one for every two tons of gold produced.

Much of gold's value lies in its scarcity. Only about 80,000 tons have been mined in the history of the world. All of it could be stored in a vault 60 feet square, or a super-tanker.

Great Britain was the first country to adopt the gold standard, when the Master of the Mint, Sir Isaac Newton, established a fixed price for gold in 1717. But until the big discoveries of gold in the last half of the nineteenth century—starting in California in 1848 and later in Australia and South Africa—there simply wasn't enough gold around for all the trading nations to link their currencies to the precious metal.

37. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
A. human beings began to love gold with the emergence of civilization
B. the ancient Egyptians valued gold for its religious importance
C. King Midas was a person who could turn everything into gold
D. King Tutankhamun buried a solid gold coffin 33 centuries ago
38. Gold is highly valued because of its _____.
A. beauty
B. rarity
C. size
D. both A and B
39. Even at present, in South Africa _____.
A. the black laborers are killed for mining gold
B. the black laborers have got rid of the control of white rulers
C. the black laborers who mine gold are still exploited cruelly
D. the life of the black laborers is highly improved
40. In young California during the days of the gold rush _____.
A. people usually used a rope as a weapon
B. it was very common to hang people with a rope
C. gold mining areas were measured by miners with a rope
D. laborers were often whipped with a rope as a punishment
41. Which of the following statements is not mentioned in the passage?
A. As far as conductivity of electricity is concerned, gold is placed third.
B. People usually think highly of gold because of its scarcity.
C. The author thinks that gold is the source of all evils.
D. All the trading nations began to adopt the gold standard during 1850 and 1899.
42. All of the following countries are mentioned in the passage except _____.
A. Spain
B. Great Britain
C. China
D. Egypt

Words & Expressions:

coffin	<i>n.</i> 棺材
calf	<i>n.</i> 小牛, 小牛皮, 小腿
corrode	<i>v.</i> 使腐蚀, 侵蚀
fabricate	<i>vt.</i> 制作, 构成, 捏造, 伪造, 虚构
ounce	<i>n.</i> 盎司, 少量
cube	<i>n.</i> 立方体, 立方
conquistador	<i>n.</i> 西班牙征服者, 征服者
mob	<i>n.</i> (集合词) 暴徒, 乌合之众, (盗贼等的) 一群
vault	<i>n.</i> 拱顶, 地下室

Passage Three

When I was a kid, I never knew what my parents—or anyone else's—did for a living. As far as I could tell, all grown-ups had mysterious jobs that involved drinking lots of coffee and arguing about Richard Nixon. If they had job related stress, they kept it private. Now American families are expected to be more intimate. While this has resulted in a lot more hugs, “I love you's,” and attendance at kids football games, unfortunately we parents also insist on sharing the frustrations of our work lives.

While we have complained about our jobs or fallen asleep in carpool lines, our children have been noticing. They are worried about us. A new survey, “Ask the Children,” conducted by the Family and Work Institute of New York City, queried more than 1,000 kids between the ages of 8 and 18 about their parents' work lives. “If you were granted one wish to change the way your parents' work affected your life,” the survey asked kids, “what would that wish be?” Most parents assumed that children would want more time with them, but only 10% did. Instead, the most common wish (among 34%) was that parents would be less stressed and tired by work.

Allison Levin is the mother of three young children and a professional in the growing field of “work/life quality”. Levin counsels employees who are overwhelmed by their work and family obligations to carefully review their commitments—not only at the office but at home and in the community too—and start paring them down. “It's not about getting up earlier in the morning so you can get more done,” she says. “It's about saying no and making choices.”

We can start by leaving work, and thoughts of work, behind as soon as we start the trip home. Do something to get yourself in a good mood, like listening to music, rather than returning calls on the cell phone. When you get home, change out of your work clothes, let the answering machine take your calls, and stay away from e-mail. When your kids ask about your day, tell them about something good that happened. (In the survey, 69% of moms said they liked their work, but only 42% of kids thought their mothers

really did.)

Parents can also de-stress by cutting back on their children's activities. If keeping up with your kid's schedule is killing you, insist that he choose between karate lessons and the theater troupe. Parents should also sneak away from work and family occasionally to have some fun. I keep a basketball in the trunk of my car. I might never be able to fix everything at work or at home, but at least I can work on my jump shot.

43. Which of the following sentences can be the best title of this passage?

- A. Kids Say: Chill
- B. Kids Stress Parents
- C. Parents Complain about Work
- D. Parents Get in Good Mood

44. The author mentions her own childhood experience to show that _____.

- A. she never understood why her parents had odd jobs and argued about the president
- B. she didn't know what her parents did to earn money to support the family when she was young
- C. she did understand why the Americans became more and more close and hugged a lot
- D. she could see that the American parents keep the stress and tiredness from work to themselves

45. We can infer from the second paragraph that nowadays the children _____.

- A. are very anxious about their parents for their hard work
- B. are looking forward to being with their parents
- C. are very considerate about their parents
- D. are very ambitious to change their parents' work

46. The phrase "paring them down" in the third paragraph most likely means _____.

- A. gathering the work and family duties together
- B. matching the work quality to life quality
- C. decreasing the defeating commitments
- D. denying to fulfill their work and family obligations

47. Which of the following is not the way to de-stress the parents' heavy burden?

- A. Forgetting about the job as soon as leaving the office.
- B. Reducing participating the activities for the children.
- C. Sharing with the children some happy experience.
- D. Taking part more actively in community activities.

48. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. many parents don't talk about their work in front of their children
- B. some kids don't know their parents relish their jobs very much
- C. many children don't care whether their parents enjoy their job
- D. some kids don't want to know their parents' opinion on work

Words & Expressions:

query	v. 质问
pare down	减少
karate	n. 空手道
troupe	n. 剧团
sneak	v. (非正规用词) 偷偷地走
chill	v. (俚语) 放松

Passage Four

Video recorders and photocopiers, even ticket machines on the railways, often seem unnecessarily difficult to use. Last December I bought myself a video cassette recorder (VCR) described as "simple to use". In the first three weeks I failed repeatedly to program the machine to record from the TV, and after months of practice I still made mistakes. I am not alone. According to a survey last year by Ferguson, the British manufacturer, more than one in four VCR owners never use the timer on their machines to record a programme; they don't use it because they've found it far too hard to operate.

So why do manufacturers keep on designing and producing VCRs that are awkward to use if the problems are so obvious? First, the problems we notice are not obvious to technically minded designers with years of experience and trained to understand how appliances work. Secondly, designers tend to add one or two features at a time to each model, whereas you or I face all a machine's features at once. Thirdly, although finding problems in a finished product is easy, it is too late by then to do anything about the design. Finally, if manufacturers can get away with selling products that are difficult to use, it is not worth the effort of any one of them to make improvements.

Some manufacturers say they concentrate on providing a wide range of features rather than on making the machines easy to use. But that gives rise to the question, "Why can't you have features that are easy to use?" The answer is you can. Good design practice is a mixture of specific procedures and general principles.

For a start, designers should build an original model of the machine and try it out on typical members of the public—not on colleagues in the development laboratory. Simple public trials would quickly reveal many design mistakes. In an ideal world, there would be some ways of controlling quality such as that the VCR must be redesigned repeatedly until, say, 90 per cent of users can work 90 per cent of the features correctly 90 per cent of the time.

49. The author had trouble operating his VCR because _____.

- A. he had neglected the importance of using the timer
- B. the machine had far more technical features than necessary
- C. he had set about using it without proper training