

考研英语法宝系列

考研英语

全真试题精解

瞄准 (2002 年)

主编 白靖宇

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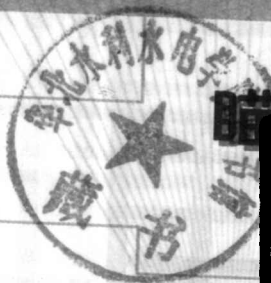
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前言

英语是考研成功道路上最大的障碍。大多数考生因英语成绩未达到国家最低录取控制分数线,而使其考研成功的梦想破灭。经调查分析,其原因是考生在准备时,没有抓住考试的特点和规律,使复习误入歧途,虽然花费了很大精力,但最终导致考试失败。鉴于此,我们编写了这本《考研英语全真试题精解》。

本书的首要特点是以真题为主,反映考试最新动向,帮助考生掌握考试的特点和规律。本书共有 12 套试题,前 11 套为 2001 年~1991 年全国考研英语全真试题,最后 1 套为按照国家教育部最新公布的考研英语大纲编写的 2002 年全真模拟试题。通过做这些试题,考生可以熟悉考试的内容和形式,了解考试的最新动态和发展趋势,从而对照检查自己的不足与差距。这样,考生就可以在复习过程中真正做到有的放矢,从而在考试中立于不败之地。因此,本书是每位考生必备的考研英语指导书。

本书的又一特点是精练、实用,可以一当十。本书对全部试题答案进行了精解,其目的是让学生熟知测试重点和难点,增强语言知识和技能。根据考研英语命题规律,测试点往往循环出现于历届试题中。例如:2001 年第 10 题测试的结构与 1992 年第 7 题相同;2000 年第 1 题考查 appreciate 的用法,与 1994 年第 2 题为同一测试点;1999 年第 10 题、1995 年第 2 题和 1992 年第 28 题为同一个测试点——than 后面的比较状语从句中省略主语时,谓动词与其逻辑主语一致的问题。再如:虽然从 1997 年到 2000 年短文写作一直考查图表作文,但 1991 年作文的段落模式至今仍是短文写作形式的典范。事实证明,熟悉并掌握历届全真试题的测试点和类型,不失为一种快捷实用的复习方法,可以收到事半功倍的效果。一位曾用过这种方法的考生深有体会地说:“认真做一套全真试题,并熟记全部测试点和类型,其效率超过盲目做完 10 套模拟试题。”本书的独特形式和功能在同类书中是少有的,因此深受考生的欢迎。

周娟、王景梅、李焱、李丽君、阎惠惠和王云同志参加了编写和注释工作。

限于水平,书中难免有错误和不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2001 年孟春

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Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions :

Beneath each of the following sentences , there are four choices marked [A],[B],[C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence . Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil . (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1979.

[A] from

[B] after

[C] for

[D] since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] [●]

1. If I were in a movie, then it would be about time that I _____ my head in my hands for a cry.
[A] bury [B] am burying
[C] buried [D] would bury
2. Good news was sometimes released prematurely, with the British recapture of the port _____ half a day before the defenders actually surrendered.
[A] to announce [B] announced
[C] announcing [D] was announced
3. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent, so one _____ wait instead of searching for it.
[A] would rather [B] had to
[C] cannot but [D] had best
4. She felt suitably humble just as she _____ when he had first taken a good look at her city self, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed.

- [A] had [B] had had
[C] would have had [D] has had
5. There was no sign that Mr Jospin, who keeps a firm control on the party despite _____ from leadership of it, would intervene personally.
[A] being resigned [B] having resigned
[C] going to resign [D] resign
6. So involved with their computers _____ that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.
[A] became the children [B] become the children
[C] had the children become [D] do the children become
7. The individual TV viewer invariably senses that he or she is _____ an anonymous, statistically insignificant part of a huge and diverse audience.
[A] everything except [B] anything but
[C] no less than [D] nothing more than
8. One difficulty in translation lies in obtaining a concept match. _____ this is meant that a concept in one language is lost or changed in meaning in translation.
[A] By [B] In
[C] For [D] With
9. Conversation becomes weaker in a society that spends so much time listening and being talked to _____ it has all but lost the will and the skill to speak for itself.
[A] as [B] which
[C] that [D] what
10. *Church* as we use the word refers to all religious institutions, _____ they Christian, Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.
[A] be [B] being
[C] were [D] are

Section B

Directions :

Beneath each of the following sentences , there are four choices marked [A],[B],[C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence . Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil . (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

- [A] vanished [B] scattered
[C] abandoned [D] rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

11. He is too young to be able to _____ between right and wrong.
[A] discard [B] discern
[C] disperse [D] disregard
12. It was no _____ that his car was seen near the bank at the time of the robbery.
[A] coincidence [B] convention
[C] certainty [D] complication
13. One of the responsibilities of the Coast Guard is to make sure that all ships _____ follow traffic rules in busy harbors.
[A] cautiously [B] dutifully
[C] faithfully [D] skillfully
14. The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems to be _____ the welfare of his animals.
[A] critical about [B] indignant at
[C] indifferent to [D] subject to
15. The chairman of the board _____ on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.
[A] compelled [B] posed
[C] pressed [D] tempted
16. It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with _____.
[A] for long [B] in and out
[C] once for all [D] by nature
17. Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in _____ and lack of unity in style.
[A] conflict [B] confrontation
[C] disturbance [D] disharmony
18. The Timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once _____.
[A] thrived [B] swelled
[C] prospered [D] flourished
19. However, growth in the fabricated metals industry was able to _____ some of the decline in the iron and steel industry.
[A] overturn [B] overtake
[C] offset [D] oppress
20. Because of its intimacy, radio is usually more than just a medium; it is _____.
[A] firm [B] company

- [C] corporation [D] enterprise
21. When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognizes it as _____.
[A] novel [B] remote
[C] distant [D] foreign
22. My favorite radio song is the one I first heard on a thick 1923 Edison disc I _____ at a garage sale.
[A] trifled with [B] scraped through
[C] stumbled upon [D] thirsted for
23. Some day software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could _____.
[A] descend [B] decline
[C] deteriorate [D] depress
24. Equipment not _____ official safety standards has all been removed from the workshop.
[A] conforming to [B] consistent with
[C] predominant over [D] providing for
25. As an industry, biotechnology stands to _____ electronics in dollar volume and perhaps surpass it in social impact by 2020.
[A] contend [B] contest
[C] rival [D] strive
26. The authors of the United States Constitution attempted to establish an effective national government while preserving _____ for the states and liberty for individuals.
[A] autonomy [B] dignity
[C] monopoly [D] stability
27. For three-quarters of its span on Earth, life evolved almost _____ as microorganisms.
[A] precisely [B] instantly
[C] initially [D] exclusively
28. The introduction of gunpowder gradually made the bow and arrow _____, particularly in Western Europe.
[A] obscure [B] obsolete
[C] optional [D] overlapping
29. Whoever formulated the theory of the origin of the universe, it is just _____ and needs proving.
[A] spontaneous [B] hypothetical
[C] intuitive [D] empirical
30. The future of this company is _____: many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.
[A] at odds [B] in trouble
[C] in vain [D] at stake

Part II Cloze Test

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 in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 31 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant 32 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 33 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 34 and will strictly control the amount of 35 that can be given to a case 36 a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee, Lord Irvine said he 37 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 38 sufficient control.

39 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 40 of media protest when he said the 41 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 42 to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 43 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 44 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 45 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands 46 our British judges," he said.

Witness payments became an 47 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 48 to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised 49 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to 50 guilty verdicts.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 31. [A] as to | [B] for instance | [C] in particular | [D] such as |
| 32. [A] tightening | [B] intensifying | [C] focusing | [D] fastening |
| 33. [A] sketch | [B] rough | [C] preliminary | [D] draft |
| 34. [A] illogical | [B] illegal | [C] improbable | [D] improper |
| 35. [A] publicity | [B] penalty | [C] popularity | [D] peculiarity |
| 36. [A] since | [B] if | [C] before | [D] as |
| 37. [A] sided | [B] shared | [C] complied | [D] agreed |
| 38. [A] present | [B] offer | [C] manifest | [D] indicate |
| 39. [A] Release | [B] Publication | [C] Printing | [D] Exposure |
| 40. [A] storm | [B] rage | [C] flare | [D] flash |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. [A] translation | [B] interpretation | [C] exhibition | [D] demonstration |
| 42. [A] better than | [B] other than | [C] rather than | [D] sooner than |
| 43. [A] changes | [B] makes | [C] sets | [D] turns |
| 44. [A] binding | [B] convincing | [C] restraining | [D] sustaining |
| 45. [A] authorized | [B] credited | [C] entitled | [D] qualified |
| 46. [A] with | [B] to | [C] from | [D] by |
| 47. [A] impact | [B] incident | [C] inference | [D] issue |
| 48. [A] stated | [B] remarked | [C] said | [D] told |
| 49. [A] what | [B] when | [C] which | [D] that |
| 50. [A] assure | [B] confide | [C] ensure | [D] guarantee |

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions :

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A],[B],[C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word 'amateur' does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in

the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

51. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as _____.
- [A] sociology and chemistry
 - [B] physics and psychology
 - [C] sociology and psychology
 - [D] physics and chemistry
52. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- [A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation
 - [B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
 - [C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
 - [D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones
53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate _____.
- [A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation
 - [B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study
 - [C] the change of policies in scientific publications
 - [D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs
54. The direct reason for specialisation is _____.
- [A] the development in communication
 - [B] the growth of professionalisation
 - [C] the expansion of scientific knowledge
 - [D] the splitting up of academic societies

Passage 2

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide — the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then,

however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access — after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure — including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on — were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

55. Digital divide is something _____.

- [A] getting worse because of the Internet
- [B] the rich countries are responsible for
- [C] the world must guard against
- [D] considered positive today

56. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it _____.

- [A] offers economic potentials
- [B] can bring foreign funds
- [C] can soon wipe out world poverty
- [D] connects people all over the world

57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of _____.

- [A] providing financial support overseas

- [B] preventing foreign capital's control
 - [C] building industrial infrastructure
 - [D] accepting foreign investment
58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on _____.
[A] how well-developed it is electronically
[B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
[C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern
[D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

Passage 3

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of headscratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five midsized cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

59. What is the passage mainly about?
- [A] needs of the readers all over the world
 - [B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers
 - [C] origins of the declining newspaper industry
 - [D] aims of a journalism credibility project
60. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be _____.
- [A] quite trustworthy
 - [B] somewhat contradictory
 - [C] very illuminating
 - [D] rather superficial
61. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their _____.
- [A] working attitude
 - [B] conventional lifestyle
 - [C] world outlook
 - [D] educational background
62. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its _____.
- [A] failure to realize its real problem
 - [B] tendency to hire annoying reporters
 - [C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting
 - [D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

Passage 4

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting cus-

tomers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing — witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan — but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?

63. What is the typical trend of businesses today?
- [A] to take in more foreign funds
 - [B] to invest more abroad
 - [C] to combine and become bigger
 - [D] to trade with more countries
64. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is _____.
- [A] the greater customer demands
 - [B] a surplus supply for the market
 - [C] a growing productivity
 - [D] the increase of the world's wealth
65. From paragraph 4 we can infer that _____.
- [A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
 - [B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
 - [C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous
 - [D] the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition
66. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be _____.
- [A] optimistic
 - [B] objective
 - [C] pessimistic
 - [D] biased

Passage 5

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become

a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of *She* magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of *She* after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life", and making the alternative move into "downshifting" brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time".

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting — also known in America as "voluntary simplicity" — has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anticonsumerism. There are a number of bestselling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletters, such as *The Tightwad Gazette*, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-'90s equivalent of dropping out.

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline — after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late '80s — and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the '80s, downshifting in the mid-'90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life — growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one — as a personal recognition of your limitations.

67. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?

- [A] Full-time employment is a new international trend.
- [B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.
- [C] "A lateral move" means stepping out of full-time employment.
- [D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.

68. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting _____.

- [A] enables her to realize her dream
- [B] helps her mold a new philosophy of life
- [C] prompts her to abandon her high social status