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研究生入学考试  
英语全真模拟训练  
及历届考题精解

九八考研

华 艺 出 版 社

# 研究生入学考试 英语全真模拟训练及历届考题精解

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## 内容提要

本书收集了 1993—1997 年的历届考题,并对解题思路予以指导;精心编写了 10 套全真模拟试卷,在题型、内容和难度上紧扣考试大纲,有利于考生进一步巩固英语语言知识的重点、难点,提高对知识的运用能力,同时检测考生的实力程度,是真正的“实战”演习。

本书准确反映最新考试精神,全面体现各高校对 1998 年命题趋势和特点的把握,便于考生了解最新考试信息,把握最新考试动态,全面提高应试能力。

参加本书编写的工作人员,都是在高校任教的一线工作者。他们来自十个院校,集多方经验,发挥群体智慧,认真研究了《考试大纲》和近几年的考试试卷。本书是对近几年考研英语命题研究的最新成果,是考生应考的必备参考书。

由于时间仓促,作者水平有限,谬误之处,诚望读者不吝指正。来信请寄:北京 8134 信箱编委会收 邮编:100081 电话:(010)62547124 联系人:江原老师

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## 第一部分

# 研究生入学考试 英语全真模拟训练

## 模拟训练 (一)

### 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 the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

1. He thought the fire in the stove was out, but unfortunately it wasn't, and the house burned down \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] as a result [B] as that result  
[C] at a result [D] just this result
2. When you return home you feel as if you \_\_\_\_\_ for hours, even though you have not stirred from your armchair.  
[A] will have been wandering about [B] have been wandering about  
[C] are wandering about [D] would be wandering about
3. You climb a hill, and as the contours of the map fall away before you, you trace the shapes of grassy slopes and valleys \_\_\_\_\_ horizon.  
[A] as long as [B] as black as  
[C] as far as [D] as white as
4. We can never be \_\_\_\_\_ as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs \_\_\_\_\_ "For white only".  
[A] satisfying, stating [B] satisfied, stated  
[C] satisfying, stated [D] satisfied, stating
5. Before a picture can broadcast, or telecast, it must \_\_\_\_\_ a series of tiny pieces.  
[A] be broken down into [B] break down into  
[C] be broken away with [D] break away with
6. The liquid fuel rocket, \_\_\_\_\_ is continually being improved, is used in aircraft as well as for research in the upper air and putting earth satellites into orbits.  
[A] that [B] which  
[C] where [D] what
7. \_\_\_\_\_ greetings with the eminent members, Dr. Warner sat in a corner and quietly refused a highball, a cocktail and a slug of brandy.  
[A] Have exchanged [B] Being exchanging  
[C] Having exchanged [D] To exchange

8. "Poverty is a psychological process which destroys the young before \_\_\_\_\_ can live and the aged before \_\_\_\_\_ can die," says Yale psychologist Ira Goleenberg.  
 (A) he, he (B) he, th@y  
 (C) they, he (D) they, they
9. While remaining accountable to the administration as well as to \_\_\_\_\_ who submit complaints, an arbitrator must decide each case on his own merits.  
 (A) that individual (B) those individuals  
 (C) which individual (D) which individuals
10. The World Wildlife Fund supports scientific research and conservation projects designed \_\_\_\_\_ endangered animals and preserve their natural habitats.  
 (A) to saving (B) to save  
 (C) for save (D) at save

### Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

11. We are equally aware that they might caught between the real and the ideal worlds,  
 (A) (B) (C)  
 between good and danger.  
 (D)
12. Patricia did not let her lack of money become a barrier to be got a good education; she  
 (A) (B) (C)  
 borrowed 10, 000 dollars from the bank to pay her tuition.  
 (D)
13. The choices customers made in the marketplace determine which business  
 (A) (B)  
will be successful, and ones will not be able to survive.  
 (C) (D)
14. When an actor does something unconventional, people find it interesting, however,  
 (A) (B)  
 when an ordinary person do the same thing, people tend to look down upon him.  
 (C) (D)
15. The laws of reading apply to a foreign language just like they do to  
 (A) (B) (C)  
one's own language.  
 (D)
16. Despite of how crudely the houses are constructed, they are able to stand up against the  
 (A) (B) (C)  
 severest weather conditions.  
 (D)
17. The scales make no distinction between the similar number of calories of a can of  
 (A) (B)  
low-nutrition soda and two eggs, but body chemistry did.  
 (C) (D)



18. The argument between my two friends was getting such heated like I had to intervene  
 (A) (B) (C)  
to keep them from hitting each other.  
 (D)
19. A principle must be a good organizer and must be able to get along with the teachers  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
 in his school.
20. "Fast Service" and "24—Hour Service" advertise speed, a service's customers will buy if,  
 (A) (B) (C)  
 for example, they need their clothes cleaned.  
 (D)

### Section C

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 the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

21. The international situation has been growing \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for the past five years.  
 [A] simply [B] mainly [C] potentially [D] increasingly
22. Often parents must make decision \_\_\_\_\_ their children when they are too young to make decision for themselves.  
 [A] on behalf of [B] against of [C] in honour of [D] for want of
23. Through worldly loss he came to an insight into spiritual truth to which he might \_\_\_\_\_ have been a stranger.  
 [A] no more [B] no less [C] neither [D] otherwise
24. Teaching can \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time—a teacher must plan lessons, write materials for class and correct homework.  
 [A] take in [B] take after [C] take up [D] take apart
25. If you take good care of most equipment, it should last a long time and not \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] set down [B] break down [C] turn down [D] rub down
26. My biology teacher's handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_ to read—I can never make out what he writes on the board.  
 [A] impossible [B] possible [C] impossibly [D] possibly
27. When the banks failed during the Great Depression, many formerly successful businessmen committed suicide rather than live poorly as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] defenders [B] tutors [C] co—workers [D] paupers
28. During the week we spent camping and mountain—climbing in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, we got up at 5: 00 and always \_\_\_\_\_ around 8: 00 in the evening.  
 [A] turned on [B] turned away [C] turned in [D] turned off
29. Last \_\_\_\_\_ almost 150 people turned out for the international dinner held by the foreign students at the university.  
 [A] semester [B] senator [C] sesame [D] seisor
30. Someone must stick up for endangered animals who cannot protect themselves from being

killed on a large \_\_\_\_\_ by man.

[A] source      [B] scale      [C] range      [D] degree

31. Many of the old building are eroding because their stone walls cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the severe weather.

[A] protect      [B] fight      [C] withstand      [D] safeguard

32. To \_\_\_\_\_ the fields, they chopped the trees down and then chopped them up into sections that were easy to carry away.

[A] clean      [B] clear      [C] cleanse      [D] cleave

33. I accidentally opened the camera and \_\_\_\_\_ all the film, our pictures were ruined.

[A] revealed      [B] disclosed      [C] exposed      [D] showed

34. Daniel's business lost money the first year; nevertheless, he \_\_\_\_\_ and said he knew the second year would be a success.

[A] brushed it up      [B] brushed it off      [C] brushed it with      [D] brushed it for

35. It was a strange coincidence that Emma and Joan bought the same dress to \_\_\_\_\_ on their trip together.

[A] wear      [B] put on      [C] dress up      [D] decorate

36. Children will pass through a phase during which they are afraid to talk to people they do not know very \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] good      [B] better      [C] well      [D] best

37. A newspaper editorial is not \_\_\_\_\_ account of the news, each editorial reflects the political opinions of the paper's editors about a particular issue.

[A] a subjective      [B] a subjunctive      [C] an objective      [D] an objectionable

38. Some insects have endured for a million years with their \_\_\_\_\_ shape and structure.

[A] originated      [B] organ      [C] original      [D] organic

39. In order to find out your \_\_\_\_\_ expenses, you need to add up what you spend for food, heat, electricity and housing.

[A] mouthy      [B] monthly      [C] mouthful      [D] monthly

40. That illness is characterized by a high temperature \_\_\_\_\_ acute stomach pains.

[A] followed by      [B] gone by      [C] tailed by      [D] tracked by

### Part I 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 the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 point)

It is reported that children whose mothers smoke during pregnancy 41 almost twice as likely to have eye defects as the children of 42 women.

A Canadian doctor studied the children of more than 8000 mothers and found that the children of those 43 used tobacco during pregnancy were 1.7 times as likely to suffer 44

far-sightedness, blurred vision, squints, crossed eyes and other eye problems.

The study also showed that 23 per cent of children whose mothers had smoked during pregnancy had correctible eye defects, 45 the figure was only 10.4 per cent among the children of non-smoking mothers.

According 46 Canadian press reports, the 47 study, which 48 98 per cent of the first-grade pupils in a province in 1992-1993, also found that 49 more cigarettes a pregnant woman smokes a day, the greater will be the 50 on her child's vision.

- |                    |              |                 |                  |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. [A] are        | [B] is       | [C] were        | [D] was          |
| 42. [A] smoking    | [B] smoked   | [C] non-smoked  | [D] non-smoking  |
| 43. [A] that       | [B] whose    | [C] which       | [D] who          |
| 44. [A] at         | [B] with     | [C] from        | [D] for          |
| 45. [A] as         | [B] while    | [C] during      | [D] because      |
| 46. [A] to         | [B] at       | [C] for         | [D] of           |
| 47. [A] two-years  | [B] one-year | [C] one of year | [D] two of years |
| 48. [A] examined   | [B] searched | [C] looked up   | [D] went into    |
| 49. [A] a          | [B] an       | [C] \           | [D] the          |
| 50. [A] impression | [B] effect   | [C] affect      | [D] pressure     |

### Part III Reading Comprehension.

Directions:

Each of the passage 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 the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

#### Passage 1

From Eisenhower to Reagan—it is a span of only 20 years, yet a period of change so dramatic that it has left many Americans both dazzled and bewildered.

In virtually no aspect of life does the U. S. of the early 1980s resemble what it was in the relatively simple days of the late 1950s. What's more, the pace of change will quicken as the turn of the century approaches.

Already, family life has been turned inside out by the rush of women into the work force. The youth cult of the '60s is fast giving way to an older and more settled lifestyle. Once powerless minorities, aided by strides in education and a flurry of door-opening laws, are demanding a bigger role in business, politics and community life.

People from every age and racial group are staggered and challenged by rapid technological advancements, especially the computer. Cancer, heart disease and other killers are less of a threat as medical breakthroughs extend life spans.

On the national scene, the traditional pacesetters in commerce and politics—the Northeast and Midwest—are losing ground to the booming sun belt. Increasingly, too, big

government is viewed with suspicion, prompting more people to look for local solutions to problems.

Old friends, new attitudes. In dealings with other nations, the U. S. no longer gets its way as it did when it engineered the rebuilding of war-torn Europe and Japan. In fact, brisk competition from many of those same nations is spurring sweeping changes in factories and offices.

Together, these forces not only have made life more exciting but also have created stresses and aftershocks that show up in higher divorce rates, the loss of whole categories of jobs and, some would say, a leadership crisis. For support and comfort, many have turned to religion—sparking a spiritual revival in the United States—or to small selfhelp groups.

Indeed, what surprises many observers is that Americans are coping so well. "There's a tremendous resilience in our society," says social historian Leon Botstein, the president of Bard College. "Despite all the change, there has been more continuity than one would expect."

Yet the indelible marks of change are everywhere, and the seeds for future twists and turns are sprouting.

Given projections that 75 percent of women will be on the job by the year 2000, there will be a rising need for products and services ranging from day-care centers and household help to convenience foods and restaurants.

The postwar baby-boom generation that strained the resources of schools and colleges for so many years now is moving into the prime buying years, a prospect that pleases home builders, furniture producers and auto makers.

An aging population poses problems, too. On a practical plane, the country faces enormous health bills for senior citizens. An older society also could mean less tolerance for new ideas. Says Botstein: "It is no accident that there is more interest in nostalgia than in fads emanating from the young."

Like it or not, change will be even swifter in the future, predicts Marvin Cetron, president of Forecasting International in Arlington, Va. People will be pressed as never before to update their education. An expansion of leisure will prompt renewed interest in recreation, voluntary activities, self-improvement.

Meanwhile, on the international front, the gap between rich and poor will widen, adding to world tensions. Other challenges, says Theodore Gordon, president of the Futures Group, include terrorism and the nuclear buildup.

Even so, Gordon's view of the future contains more positive than negative developments: improved communications, medical breakthroughs, an agricultural boom from genetic research. A proven ability to adapt, he believes, will keep Americans from being paralyzed by the even greater technical revolution that lies ahead. "People talk about future shock, but it hasn't happened," he says.

Following, in more detail, are some of the major forces that are shaping the way Americans live—forces so strong and so widespread that they will dominate U. S. society

well into the next century.

51. Which of the following is not true about the dramatic change?
- (A) Many women went into work force.
  - (B) Medical breakthroughs shortened life spans.
  - (C) The youth cult of the '60s gave way to an older and more settled lifestyle.
  - (D) More people looked for local solutions to their problems.
52. People are challenged by \_\_\_\_.
- (A) rapid development in technology and computers
  - (B) rapid advancement in science and art
  - (C) great medical breakthroughs and door-opening laws
  - (D) unemployment because so many women have been working
53. By the year 2000 there will be an increasing demand for products and day-care or household help services because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) 75 percent of people will be at work
  - (B) 75 percent of the population will be out of work
  - (C) 75 percent of men will give up their jobs
  - (D) 75 percent of women will take up their occupations
54. The main idea about the passage is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) Americans are dazzled and puzzled to see the changes during the past 20 years
  - (B) The American society is growing mature
  - (C) Family life, the economy, health and education — all in America have been transformed in little more than a generation and will have a faster change in the future
  - (D) Americans will not face even faster change in the future

#### Passage 2

In the U. S. , teachers in all public elementary and secondary schools are required by the government to be certified. The exact requirements for certification are determined by the state in which a teacher is working, but they always include an undergraduate degree. In addition, teachers must usually get through several semesters of courses in educational methods and child psychology. Many states also require that teachers go back to the university regularly, even after they have joined the faculty of a school. They consider this to be necessary vocational training for teachers to keep up with developments in education.

While most people approve of this system, there are some problems with it. Teachers are not generally required to have comprehensive knowledge of the subject they teach; in fact, some know little more than the rudiments. On the other hand, someone who has an outstanding intellectual reputation will not be allowed to teach in public schools simply because he is not certified. In general, however, the system works, and it will probably not be amended in the near future.

55. Who determines the requirements for certification?
- (A) The state in which the teacher is working

- [B] The public elementary and secondary schools
  - [C] The local government
  - [D] The people living near the schools
56. What courses are part of a teacher's vocational training?
- [A] music and art
  - [B] comprehensive knowledge of the subject he teaches
  - [C] educational methods and child psychology
  - [D] skills and methods for playing games
57. Which of the following is not true?
- [A] All teachers in public elementary schools must have a university degree.
  - [B] An outstanding intellectual reputation guarantees a person a teacher post in the public schools.
  - [C] Teachers may be ignorant of advanced ideas in their subject area.
  - [D] Many states require that teachers go back to the university regularly, even after they have joined the faculty of a school.
58. The problems listed here are \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] some teachers lack comprehensive knowledge of the subject they teach
  - [B] some teachers have no good intellectual reputation
  - [C] some outstanding intellectuals without certifications are not allowed to teach in public schools
  - [D] both [A] and [C]

### Passage 3

In much of East Africa in 1984 there was no rain. Because of that lack of rain, complicated by bad government management of scarce resources, there was a famine. By the end of the year, more than 300, 000 people had starved or had perished from disease related to undernourishment. At first, the rest of the world knew little about the problem, but finally reports of the disaster began to spread. The governments involved protested that many of the reports were exaggerated, but both journalists and medical personnel confirmed their validity.

The shortage of food was only the beginning of the problem. When other countries began to contribute food, it could not always be used up fast enough. Doctors discovered that some children had forgotten how to eat because they had done without food so long. Both children and adults had problems digesting food after so much time without it. In addition, some African government delayed or prohibited shipment of food to needy areas for political reasons. Some ethnic groups received less food, for example, because of conflicts with their country's rulers. In some places, the management was so poor that wheat rotted on boats while people did without even one daily meal.

59. Why did 300, 000 Africans die?
- [A] Because they were seriously ill and in poor living conditions.
  - [B] Because they were too weak to work and shy to beg.

- [C] Because they were very backward and poor.  
 [D] Because there was a famine, and they were undernourished.
60. What did the journalists think about the reports of the suffering?  
 [A] The reports were true.  
 [B] The reports were false.  
 [C] The reports were exaggerated.  
 [D] The reports were subjective.
61. The problems that hungry people had after more food arrived are as follows:  
 [A] Some people had forgotten how to eat  
 [B] People could not digest the food  
 [C] Some people became too weak to eat anything  
 [D] Both [A] and [B]
62. What happened in some places?  
 [A] People had conflicts with each other in getting food.  
 [B] Wheat rotted on boats because of the poor management.  
 [C] Some people began to contribute food for others.  
 [D] Some people had only one meal a day for there was less food.

#### Passage 4

A child at five is friendly, competent and obedient, although he may be bossy with other children and is sometimes sufficiently independent to call his mother's name. He is still dependent on adult approval and praise, and so orientated to the grown-up that he tells lies without seeing the other child's point of view. There is no real discussion yet—fives talking together indulge in a "collective monologue"; quarrelling with words often begins towards the end of the year. Group play is often disrupted because everyone wants to be the mother or the bride or the captain of the fire brigade. Each child has an urgent need for constantly recurring contact with an adult in spite of all his efforts to be independent. In his unsureness he may make statements about his own cleverness and beauty, hoping that the adult will praise him; this is not conceit but a cry for reassurance. He loves to say "Watch what I can do." Reality and fantasy are still intermingled and this confusion may lead him to elaborate on facts.

63. It is implied in the passage that a competent child \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] can perform certain games  
 [B] plays with the adults  
 [C] tells other children what to do  
 [D] imitates other children
64. The passage points out that when everyone wants to be the mother of the bride, group play is often \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] spoiled  
 [B] interrupted  
 [C] paused

☒ broken up

65. Which of the following is not conceit but a cry for reassurance?
- ☐ (A) A child's uncertainties
  - ☒ (B) A child's making statements about his own cleverness
  - ☐ (C) A child's efforts to be successful
  - ☐ (D) A demand for communication with the adults
66. The last sentence of the passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ (A) the five-year old child sometimes mixes up what is real with what is unreal
  - ☐ (B) the five-year old child are often afraid of telling lies
  - ☐ (C) the five-year old child likes to repeat the facts
  - ☐ (D) the five-year old child occasionally makes mistakes

#### Passage 5

When early humans hunted and gathered food, they were not in control of their environment. They could only interact with their surroundings as lower organisms did. When humans learned to make fire, however, they became capable of altering their environment. To provide themselves with fuel, they stripped bark from trees, causing the trees to die. Clearings were burned in forests to increase the growth of grass and to provide a greater grazing area for the wild animals that humans fed upon. This development led to farming and the domestication of animals. Fire also provided the means for cooking plants which had previously been inedible. Only when the process of meeting the basic need for food reached a certain level of sophistication was it possible for humans to follow other pursuits such as the founding of cities.

67. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- ☒ (A) The Development of Civilization
  - ☐ (B) The Evolution of Farming Skills
  - ☐ (C) Hunting as a Source of Clothing
  - ☐ (D) Basic Food Supplies
68. It can be inferred from the passage that before the development of agriculture people were \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ (A) afraid of flood
  - ☐ (B) strictly predatory
  - ☐ (C) hungry most of the time
  - ☐ (D) fond of meat
69. The paragraph following this passage would most likely be about \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ (A) hunting
  - ☐ (B) farming
  - ☐ (C) urbanization
  - ☒ (D) modernization
70. This passage would most probably be required reading for a course in \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ (A) biology



- [B] chemistry
- [C] literature
- [D] anthropology

#### Part IV English—Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

America's suburban shopping malls (供散步用的林荫路) ply (不断供应) visitors with convenience and comfort—spacious walkways, piped-in music, a vast cornucopia of goods for every taste, and all under one roof.

Little wonder that affluent shoppers come in droves. Little wonder that others come as well. Mugger. Car thieves. Child molesters. Drug peddlers. Pickpockets. Shoplifters.

Criminals are finding a lucrative stamping ground in the sprawling emporiums (商业中心) that dot U. S. suburbs.

"Malls are like great big jars of honey," says Police Chief Joseph Delaney of Paramus. "Lots of bees come buzzing in, stingers at the ready." (71) Paramus, a New York City suburb of 26, 000 whose six malls draw nearly 200, 000 people on a typical Saturday, reported 8.9 million dollars in shopping—center crime losses last year.

(72) It is crimes of violence that are causing the most alarm.

Vast parking lots and mazes of stores offer good working conditons for criminals. Victims and booty (赃物) are readily accessible, escape routes plentiful.

(73) Just how many victims are claimed by shopping—center crime, no one knows. But many business people are taking the threat seriously.

Whether offense are big or small, it is clear that merchants have little interest in publicizing the trend. Comments Anthony Potter, a security consultant: "(74) If shopping centers started reporting all the crimes that take place, nobody would shop there."

Hamilton, Ohio, lawyer David Green, who won 2 million dollars on behalf of a woman abducted from a mall parking lot and shot in the head; found that 43 serious crimes had occurred at the same site. (75) "Bad guys know this is where to find women with money—vulnerable and alone." he says.

Indeed most violence happens in parking areas, where shoppers can easily be taken by surprise. Reports Albert Sussman of the International Council of Shopping Centers: "People park their cars and are robbed by muggers, who can quickly find a place to hide."

#### Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions:

[A] Title: CHINESE CHOPSTICKS