

A New Guide to English Test-Taking Skills for Graduate Studies

A New Guide to  
English Test-Taking  
Skills for  
Graduate Studies

# 考研英语 新型应试技巧

编著：栗长江 陈春勇

外文出版社

# 考研英语新型应试技巧

栗长江 陈春勇 编著

外 文 出 版 社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语新型应试技巧/栗长江,陈春勇编著—北京:  
外文出版社,2001.1  
ISBN 7-119-02788-3

I. 考… II. ①栗… ②陈… III. 英语—研究生—入学  
考试—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 78927 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

[info@flp.com.cn](mailto:info@flp.com.cn)

[sales@flp.com.cn](mailto:sales@flp.com.cn)

## 考研英语新型应试技巧

作 者 栗长江 陈春勇

责任编辑 陈春勇

封面设计 张永德

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010)68320579(总编室)

(010)68329514/68327211(推广发行部)

印 刷 通县大中印刷厂印刷

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 16 开 字 数 300 千字

印 数 0001-8000 册 印 张 14.5

版 次 2001 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-02788-3/G·377(外)

定 价 19.00 元

---

版权所有 侵权必究

## 前 言

在全国硕士研究生入学考试中,英语占着举足轻重的作用。许多考生因为英语成绩不理想,虽然专业成绩很突出,也只能与梦寐以求的研究生学习失之交臂,实在可惜。为此,许多考生便四处寻求考研英语妙方,无功而返,继而埋头于浩瀚的题海中。题目做了一本又一本,还是提高甚慢。其实,许多考生的症结在于太盲目。题目做过之后,万事大吉,再做时还是犯同样低级的错误。针对这一顽症,作者结合长期的教学经验和体会编写了这本参考书。本书与一般考研英语书籍相比有以下几大特色:

**全新的创意:**每套题中所有题目均出自同一篇文章;

**全新的设计:**打破真题中各个题目的排列顺序,使之做到前一个题目是后一个题目的铺垫,后一个题目是前一个题目的强化和提示。其排列顺序为——语法结构及词汇→完型填空→翻译→阅读理解→写作;

**全新的篇章:**所有篇章均选自最新的国外外文期刊、杂志,内容新颖,取材广泛,难易适中;

**全新的编排:**所有题目均是深思熟虑之作,每套试题后附有答案及相关解释,指点迷津。

之所以这样编排是为了让考生真正地去“强化训练”,做到“举一反三”。做完题目后去思索为什么这样选择才是正确的。而且把所有五道题目做完、看完后能够对文章彻头彻尾地理解,最重要的是日后真正能够会用。正如海伦·凯勒所说,“the seeing see little”,本书在写作部分没有讲写作技巧,也没有提供任何范文,而是总结了每篇中的重点句式及其变体,写作常用相关词组及一些值得背诵以备日后借鉴的漂亮句子,帮助考生去发现那些他们视而不见的东西。

古人讲“授之以鱼不如授之以渔”,“授之以渔”便是本书的初衷所在。希望本书能在考研的激烈竞争中助广大考生一臂之力,预祝大家成功!

作 者

# 目 录

Test 1 .....	( 1 )
答案及相关解释 .....	( 5 )
Test 2 .....	( 7 )
答案及相关解释 .....	(12)
Test 3 .....	(15)
答案及相关解释 .....	(19)
Test 4 .....	(22)
答案及相关解释 .....	(27)
Test 5 .....	(29)
答案及相关解释 .....	(33)
Test 6 .....	(35)
答案及相关解释 .....	(39)
Test 7 .....	(42)
答案及相关解释 .....	(46)
Test 8 .....	(48)
答案及相关解释 .....	(53)
Test 9 .....	(55)
答案及相关解释 .....	(59)
Test 10 .....	(61)
答案及相关解释 .....	(66)
Test 11 .....	(68)
答案及相关解释 .....	(73)
Test 12 .....	(75)
答案及相关解释 .....	(80)
Test 13 .....	(82)
答案及相关解释 .....	(86)
Test 14 .....	(88)
答案及相关解释 .....	(93)
Test 15 .....	(95)
答案及相关解释 .....	(99)
Test 16 .....	(101)
答案及相关解释 .....	(106)
Test 17 .....	(108)
答案及相关解释 .....	(112)
Test 18 .....	(114)

答案及相关解释·····	(119)
Test 19 ·····	(121)
答案及相关解释·····	(125)
Test 20 ·····	(127)
答案及相关解释·····	(130)
Test 21 ·····	(132)
答案及相关解释·····	(136)
Test 22 ·····	(138)
答案及相关解释·····	(142)
Test 23 ·····	(144)
答案及相关解释·····	(148)
Test 24 ·····	(150)
答案及相关解释·····	(155)
Test 25 ·····	(157)
答案及相关解释·····	(161)
Test 26 ·····	(162)
答案及相关解释·····	(167)
Test 27 ·····	(169)
答案及相关解释·····	(174)
Test 28 ·····	(176)
答案及相关解释·····	(180)
Test 29 ·····	(182)
答案及相关解释·····	(186)
Test 30 ·····	(188)
答案及相关解释·····	(193)
Test 31 ·····	(195)
答案及相关解释·····	(198)
Test 32 ·····	(200)
答案及相关解释·····	(204)
Test 33 ·····	(205)
答案及相关解释·····	(208)
Test 34 ·····	(210)
答案及相关解释·····	(214)
Test 35 ·····	(215)
答案及相关解释·····	(220)
Test 36 ·····	(221)
答案及相关解释·····	(225)

## Test 1

### Part I. Structure and Vocabulary

1. Ever since eco-tourism became big business a decade ago, \_\_\_\_\_ of travelers have been making their way to the remotest corners of the planet to seek out nature and hopefully help save it at the same time.  
[A] herds            [B] throngs            [C] flocks            [D] quantities
2. Hunting was banned in eastern Africa in the 1960s in favor of photo safaris when economic studies showed that elephants and lions were worth more \_\_\_\_\_ than dead.  
[A] living            [B] live            [C] alive            [D] lively
3. Tour guides in eastern Africa have been known to hound cheetahs and lions so ferociously that the cats can't get a quiet moment alone to breed, \_\_\_\_\_ hunt.  
[A] neither to            [B] let alone            [C] to say nothing to [D] nor did they
4. One solution to protect the wild animals is to give local people more of a \_\_\_\_\_ in eco-tourism, not just as employees but as owners and managers.  
[A] stock            [B] stake            [C] flexibility            [D] autonomy
5. Tourism companies are now linking with the local Massai people around Kenya. Tour operators get \_\_\_\_\_ to tribal lands, and the Massai get an annual fee and an incentive to protect the game on their lands.  
[A] entrance            [B] privilege            [C] access            [D] availability

### Part II. Cloze Test

Bushwhacking through virgin rain forests and 1 piranha-infested rivers isn't for everyone — it just seems that way. Ever since eco-tourism became big business a decade ago, throngs of travelers 2 their way to the remotest corners of the planet to seek out nature and hopefully help save it at the same time. But 3 the mass marketing came a backlash: horror stories about eco-tourism being co-opted by profiteers, natives pushed off their land to 4 national parks, "ecoresorts" built on top of the very areas they claim to protect, or even dumping untreated sewage into pristine bays. Now conservationists are fighting to 5 the idealistic nation at eco-tourism's core — that opening the planet's last wild places to tourism can be the best way to preserve them.

Take eastern Africa: with its forests, plains and massive herds of 6 animals, Kenya was an important early destination for nature lovers. Hunting was 7 in the 1960s in favor of photo safaris when economic studies showed that elephants and lions were worth much more alive than dead. But the savannas have also hosted that some of eco-tourism's worst excesses. Tour guides there have been known to hound cheetahs and lions

\_\_8\_\_ that the cats can't get a quiet moment \_\_9\_\_ to breed, let alone hunt. One solution, says Oliver Hillel, eco-tourism director for Conservation International, is to give local people more of a stake in eco-tourism, not just as employees \_\_10\_\_ as owners and managers.

- |                             |                    |                    |                     |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] crossing             | [B] fording        | [C] bypassing      | [D] manipulating    |
| 2. [A] have been making     | [B] have made      | [C] had made       | [D] had been making |
| 3. [A] along                | [B] with           | [C] accompany      | [D] after           |
| 4. [A] substitute for       | [B] replace        | [C] make way for   | [D] give rise to    |
| 5. [A] change               | [B] revive         | [C] adjust         | [D] glorify         |
| 6. [A] fierce               | [B] barbarous      | [C] exotic         | [D] tamed           |
| 7. [A] advocated            | [B] banned         | [C] refuted        | [D] deprived        |
| 8. [A] very heartbreakingly | [B] so ferociously | [C] such vehemence | [D] too bloody      |
| 9. [A] alone                | [B] lonely         | [C] afield         | [D] aloof           |
| 10. [A] while               | [B] but            | [C] also           | [D] nevertheless    |

### Part III. Translation

Bushwhacking through virgin rain forests and fording piranha-infested rivers isn't for everyone — it just seems that way. 1. Ever since eco-tourism became big business a decade ago, throngs of travelers have been making their way to the remotest corners of the planet to seek out nature and hopefully help save it at the same time. But with the mass marketing came a backlash: horror stories about eco-tourism being co-opted by profiteers, natives pushed off their land to make way for national parks, "ecoresorts" built on top of the very areas they claim to protect, or even dumping untreated sewage into pristine bays. 2. Now conservationists are fighting to revive the idealistic nation at ecotourism's core — that opening the planet's last wild places to tourism can be the best way to preserve them.

Take eastern Africa: 3. with its forests, plains and massive herds of exotic animals, Kenya was an important early destination for nature lovers. Hunting was banned in the 1960s in favor of photo safaris when economic studies showed that elephants and lions were worth much more alive than dead. But the savannas have also hosted that some of ecotourism's worst excesses. 4. Tour guides there have been known to hound cheetahs and lions so ferociously that the cats can't get a quiet moment alone to breed, let alone hunt. One solution, says Oliver Hillel, eco-tourism director for Conservation International, is to give local people more of a stake in ecotourism, not just as employees but as owners and managers.

In the areas around Kenya's often overcrowded Maasai Mara Reserve, tourism companies are now linking with the local Maasai people. Tour operators get access to tribal lands, and the Maasai get an annual fee and an incentive to protect the game on their lands. The next challenge: getting tourists to interact more with local people. Atlanta medical scientist Margaret Piper says that a recent trip to the La Selva Jungle Lodge near



Ecuador's Yasuni National Jungle Park fulfilled a lifelong dream of seeing the Amazon. **5. The nature was spectacular, says Poper, but "nontouristy interactions" with the local people made the experience that much better.** Indian guides led visitors on expeditions into the jungle and in one case, invited them to his home. Says Ecotourism Society founder Megan Epler Wood: "It's enriching to meet people when they're not just bringing you cocktails."

## Part IV. Reading Comprehension

Bushwhacking through virgin rain forests and fording piranha-infested rivers isn't for everyone — it just seems that way. Ever since eco-tourism became big business a decade ago, throngs of travelers have been making their way to the remotest corners of the planet to seek out nature and hopefully help save it at the same time. But with the mass marketing came a backlash: horror stories about eco-tourism being co-opted by profiteers, natives pushed off their land to make way for national parks, "ecoresorts" built on top of the very areas they claim to protect, or even dumping untreated sewage into pristine bays. Now conservationists are fighting to revive the idealistic nation at ecotourism's core — that opening the planet's last wild places to tourism can be the best way to preserve them.

Take eastern Africa: with its forests, plains and massive herds of exotic animals, Kenya was an important early destination for nature lovers. Hunting was banned in the 1960s in favor of photo safaris when economic studies showed that elephants and lions were worth much more alive than dead. But the savannas have also hosted that some of ecotourism's worst excesses. Tour guides there have been known to hound cheetahs and lions so ferociously that the cats can't get a quiet moment alone to breed, let alone hunt. One solution, says Oliver Hillel, ecotourism director for Conservation International, is to give local people more of a stake in ecotourism, not just as employees but as owners and managers.

In the areas around Kenya's often overcrowded Maasai Mara Reserve, tourism companies are now linking with the local Maasai people. Tour operators get access to tribal lands, and the Maasai get an annual fee and an incentive to protect the game on their lands. The next challenge: getting tourists to interact more with local people. Atlanta medical scientist Margaret Piper says that a recent trip to the La Selva Jungle Lodge near Ecuador's Yasuni National Jungle Park fulfilled a lifelong dream of seeing the Amazon. The nature was spectacular, says Poper, but "nontouristy interactions" with the local people made the experience that much better. Indian guides led visitors on expeditions into the jungle and in one case, invited them to his home. Says Ecotourism Society founder Megan Epler Wood: "It's enriching to meet people when they're not just bringing you cocktails."

1. The word "marketing" in the first paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] "doing business with tourists"
- [B] "fording piranha-infested rivers"
- [C] "attracting more people to tour the virgin rain forests"
- [D] "selling games and rain forest fruits"

2. Elephants and lions were worth much more alive than dead because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] tourists would rather offer much more to see live elephants and lions  
[B] hunting was prohibited and anyone who violated the law would be seriously punished  
[C] eco-tourists were all nature-lovers and resented the ferocious killing of animals  
[D] live elephants and lions appealed to photo-takers who were willing to pay, reaping more profit
3. According to the passage, giving local people more of a stake in eco-tourism can \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] help them rid of poverty  
[B] improve the cats' ability to hunt and breed  
[C] facilitate the smooth and healthy development of eco-tourism  
[D] cultivate more responsible owners and managers of the virgin rain forests
4. Tourism companies link with the local Massai people \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] to co-develop the tourism resources  
[B] to gain permission to enter their lands and hire them to take good care of the games at the same time  
[C] to get tourists to interact with them  
[D] to help tourists enjoy the "nontouristy interactions"

## Part V. Writing

Bushwhacking through virgin rain forests and fording piranha-infested rivers isn't for everyone — it just seems that way. Ever since eco-tourism became big business a decade ago, throngs of travelers have been making their way to the remotest corners of the planet to seek out nature and hopefully help save it at the same time. But with the mass marketing came a backlash: horror stories about ecotourism being co-opted by profiteers, natives pushed off their land to make way for national parks, "ecoresorts" built on top of the very areas they claim to protect, or even dumping untreated sewage into pristine bays. Now conservationists are fighting to revive the idealistic notion at ecotourism's core — that opening the planet's last wild places to tourism can be the best way to preserve them.

Take eastern Africa: **with** its forests, plains and massive herds of exotic animals, **Kenya was an important early destination for nature lovers**. Hunting was banned in the 1960s in favor of photo safaris when economic studies showed that elephants and lions were worth much more alive than dead. But the savannas have also hosted that some of ecotourism's worst excesses. Tour guides there have been known to hound cheetahs and lions so ferociously that the cats can't get a quiet moment alone to breed, let alone hunt. One solution, says **Oliver Hillel, ecotourism director for Conservation International**, is to give local people more of a stake in ecotourism, not just as employees but as owners and managers.

In the areas around Kenya's often overcrowded Maasai Mara Reserve, tourism companies are now **linking with** the local Maasai people. Tour operators get access to tribal lands, and the Maasai get an annual fee and an incentive to protect the game on their lands. The next challenge: getting tourists to **interact** more **with** local people. Atlanta medical scientist Margaret Piper says that a recent trip to the La Selva Jungle Lodge near Ecuador's Yasuni National Jungle Park **fulfilled a lifelong dream** of seeing the Amazon. The nature was spectacular, says Poper, but "nontouristy interactions" with the local people made the experience that much better. Indian guides led visitors on expeditions into the jungle and in one case, invited them to his home. Says Ecotourism Society founder Megan Epler Wood: "It's enriching to meet people when they're not just bringing you cocktails."

注:1、黑体部分为可借鉴句式或值得背诵的句子。

2、方框内为可借鉴词组表达。

3、阴影部分为夹有其它成分的词组表达。

### 答案及相关解释

#### Part I.

1. B    2. C    3. B    4. B    5. C

#### Part II.

1. B    2. A    3. B    4. C    5. B    6. C    7. C    8. B    9. A    10. B

#### Part III.

1. 自从生态旅游在十几年前成为一项大的产业,成群的游人就一直没有停止到这个地球上最偏远的角落探游自然风景,并希望同时对之加以保护。
2. 自然资源保护论者正在致力于振兴这个生态旅游核心地带的理想王国—开放这个地球上最偏僻的原始角落作为旅游景点是对之加以保护的最好方法。
3. 肯尼亚拥有森林、平原和成群的奇异动物,是自然爱好者重要的早期逗留地。
4. 据了解,那里的导游对印度狮和其它种类的狮子大肆搅扰,使得这些猫科动物得不到片刻安宁去繁殖,更不用说去觅食了。
5. 皮普说那里的自然风景太壮观了,但旅游之余与当地人的交流使得那次经历感觉更好。

#### Part IV.

1. C    2. D    3. C    4. B

## Part V.

### 一、句式及相应变体

#### 1. *with* 结构小总

- (1) *with* + *n*: With the development of science, man has find cures to many lethal diseases.
- (2) *With* + *n* + *prep*: The teacher came into the classroom with a book in his hand.
- (3) *With* + *n* + *present participle*: With so many people looking at him, his mind went blank.
- (4) *With* + *n* + *past participle*: He lay on the bed, with his eyes firmly fixed on the ceiling.

#### 2. 同位语用法举例

- (1) The next night, the blackest night he had ever known, the sea became so rough that the boat almost turned over.
- (2) Herbert George Wells, one of the major social prophets, was a great man with ideas far ahead of his time.
- (3) We two will join the dinner party.
- (4) He was faced with the problem that he would have to learn to do everything by himself.

### 二、相关词组

#### 1. ever since 自从

Ever since he was elected director, he had been taking bribes.

#### 2. make one's way to ... 向...行进

They made their way across the river.

#### 3. make way for 给...让路

You should make way for an ambulance when you are driving.

#### 4. dump... into... 把...倾入

It's illegal to dump untreated waste water directly into the river.

#### 5. in favor of 赞同

I spoke in favor of the motion.

#### 6. let alone 更不用说

The baby can't even crawl yet, let alone walk.

#### 7. link with 与...联系

Link with Jetta when you arrive in London.

#### 8. interact with 与..交流

The professor derives much pleasure from interacting with the local people.

#### 9. fulfill a dream (of) 实现...梦想

He fulfilled his lifelong dream of seeing the Great Wall when he visited China last fall.

## Test 2

### Part I. Structure and Vocabulary

1. By 2017, about the time that children born this year approach voting age, mankind's first \_\_\_\_\_ on another world may be taking place.  
[A] residence      [B] habitat      [C] settlement      [D] sojourn
2. For the past decade, ever since NASA's 1989 proposal laid its half-trillion-dollar egg, the space community has been \_\_\_\_\_ by a mission scenario known as the Mars Direct plan.  
[A] perplexed      [B] intrigued      [C] throbbed      [D] thrust
3. What makes the Mars Direct plan remarkable is how unremarkable the science behind it is. The spacecraft in which the astronauts will live are \_\_\_\_\_ of the same pressurized vessels NASA has been building since the Mercury days.  
[A] descendants      [B] brands      [C] specific      [D] made
4. In 1989, during the 20th anniversary of the Apollo 11 lunar landing, President Bush challenged NASA to \_\_\_\_\_ how to put human beings on Mars.  
[A] make out      [B] figure out      [C] bring out      [D] drive out
5. Research teams from NASA and the Mars Society are conducting expeditions to Devon Island in the Canadian Arctic, \_\_\_\_\_ about as similar to the freeze-dried Martian wasteland as you're likely to find anywhere on Earth, to practice survival skills and exploration techniques.  
[A] which is      [B] a place      [C] a place where      [D] it's

### Part II. Cloze Test

Back when Apollo astronauts were routinely bunny-hopping on the nearby moon, Mars seemed like an obvious next goal. But during the past 25 years, the best we've been able to muster   1   a few unmanned Martian probes. After the two most recent ones famously flamed out, and after last week's scathing report blaming NASA mismanagement for the failures, even that seems   2   us.

And yet Mars is back on the cosmic   3  . Scientists at NASA and in the private sector have been quietly scribing out flight plans and sketching out vehicles that,   4  , could make manned landings on the Red Planet not only possible but also economically practical. The hardware, they believe, is largely   5  . The funds, they argue, could be   6  . "Within 25 years," says NASA's Bret Drake, director of mission studies at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, "I project that we could have human exploration of Mars   7   routinely."

The key to reaching Mars is doing it smart and doing it 8. In 1989, during the 20th anniversary of the Apollo 11 lunar landing, President Bush 9 NASA to figure out 10 put human beings on Mars. The space agency came back with an elephantine 30-year plan that involved construction bays and fuel depots in low-Earth orbit and carried a jaw-dropping price tag of \$ 450 billion.

1. [A] is                      [B] was                      [C] has been                      [D] had been
2. [A] above                      [B] beyond                      [C] out of                      [D] away from
3. [A] itinerary                      [B] timetable                      [C] schedule                      [D] program
4. [A] in fact                      [B] practically                      [C] so they say                      [D] quite unexpectedly
5. [A] in order                      [B] in hand                      [C] in reach                      [D] at hand
6. [A] within reach                      [B] in sight                      [C] under control                      [D] at disposal
7. [A] to conduct                      [B] being conducted                      [C] conducted                      [D] to be conducted
8. [A] wisely                      [B] cheaply                      [C] wise                      [D] cheap
9. [A] infuriated                      [B] intrigued                      [C] induced                      [D] challenged
10. [A] how to                      [B] the way to                      [C] when to                      [D] the odds to

### Part III. Translation

**1. By 2017, about the time that children born this year approach voting age, mankind's first tiny settlement on another world may be taking hold. Even for a supposedly spacefaring people, dreaming of Mars is dreaming big.**

Back when Apollo astronauts were routinely bunny-hopping on the nearby moon, Mars seemed like an obvious next goal. But during the past 25 years, the best we've been able to muster has been a few unmanned Martian probes. After the two most recent ones famously flamed out, and after last week's scathing report blaming NASA mismanagement for the failures, even that seems beyond us.

And yet Mars is back on the cosmic itinerary. **2. Scientists at NASA and in the private sector have been quietly scribing out flight plans and sketching out vehicles that, so they say, could make manned landings on the Red Planet not only possible but also economically practical.** The hardware, they believe, is largely in hand. The funds, they argue, could be within reach. "Within 25 years," says NASA's Bret Drake, director of mission studies at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, "I project that we could have human exploration of Mars being conducted routinely."

The key to reaching Mars is doing it smart and doing it cheap. **3. In 1989, during the 20th anniversary of the Apollo 11 lunar landing, President Bush challenged NASA to figure out how to put human beings on Mars.** The space agency came back with an elephantine 30-year plan that involved construction bays and fuel depots in low-Earth orbit and carried a jaw-dropping price tag of \$ 450 billion.

**4. For the past decade, ever since NASA's 1989 proposal laid its half-trillion-dollar egg, the space community has been intrigued by a mission scenario known as the Mars Direct plan. Developed by engineers at Martin Marietta Astronautics, a NASA contractor, Mars Direct calls not merely for visiting the Red Planet but also for living off the alien land.**

What makes the Mars Direct plan remarkable is how unremarkable the science behind it. The spacecraft in which the astronauts will live are descendants of the same pressurized vessels NASA has been building since the Mercury days. The boosters that will lift the ships off the ground are reconfigured engines cannibalized from the shuttle. The technology needed to distill the Martian atmosphere is the stuff of first-year chemistry texts. For this reason, Zubrin believes, Mars Direct could be surprisingly affordable: about \$40 billion for five missions, or less than half the cost of the Apollo programs in today's dollars.

But is travelling to Mars on the cheap the best way to go? As the recent failures of NASA's unmanned Mars probes suggest, makeshift machines built with off-the-shelf parts, may save money, but when it comes time to fly, they often fall short. At the Johnson Space Center, engineers are thus looking at other Mars scenarios that still include frugal, on-site fuel manufacturing but also call for six-person crews, bigger vehicles and Apollo-style motherships in Martin orbit. "We're trying to take the best ideas and fold them into a reasonable approach," says Drake.

**5. Research teams from NASA and the MARS Society are conducting expeditions to Devon Island in the Canadian Arctic, a place about as similar to the freeze-dried Martian wasteland as you're likely to find anywhere on Earth, to practice survival skills and exploration techniques. Teams at the Johnson Space Center are refining their mission scenarios and crunching their numbers to keep the costs as low as possible.**

## **Part IV. Reading Comprehension**

By 2017, about the time that children born this year approach voting age, mankind's first tiny settlement on another world may be taking hold. Even for a supposedly spacefaring people, dreaming of Mars is dreaming big.

Back when Apollo astronauts were routinely bunny-hopping on the nearby moon, Mars seemed like an obvious next goal. But during the past 25 years, the best we've been able to muster has been a few unmanned Martian probes. After the two most recent ones famously flamed out, and after last week's scathing report blaming NASA mismanagement for the failures, even that seems beyond us.

And yet Mars is back on the cosmic itinerary. Scientists at NASA and in the private sector have been quietly scribing out flight plans and sketching out vehicles that, so they say, could make manned landings on the Red Planet not only possible but also economically practical. The hardware, they believe, is largely in hand. The funds, they argue, could be within reach. "Within 25 years," says NASA's Bret Drake, director of mission studies at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, "I project that we could have human exploration of Mars being conducted routinely."

The key to reaching Mars is doing it smart and doing it cheap. In 1989, during the 20th anniversary of the Apollo 11 lunar landing, President Bush challenged NASA to figure out how to put human beings on Mars. The space agency came back with an elephantine 30-year plan that involved construction bays and fuel depots in low-Earth orbit and carried a jaw-dropping price tag of \$ 450 billion.

For the past decade, ever since NASA's 1989 proposal laid its half-trillion-dollar egg, the space community has been intrigued by a mission scenario known as the Mars Direct plan. Developed by engineers at Martin Marietta Astronautics, a NASA contractor, Mars Direct **calls not merely for visiting the Red Planet but also for living off the alien land.**

What makes the Mars Direct plan remarkable is how unremarkable the science behind it. The spacecraft in which the astronauts will live are descendants of the same pressurized vessels NASA has been building since the Mercury days. The boosters that will lift the ships off the ground are reconfigured engines cannibalized from the shuttle. The technology needed to distill the Martian atmosphere is the stuff of first-year chemistry texts.

For this reason, Zubrin believes, Mars Direct could be surprisingly affordable: about \$ 40 billion for five missions, or less than half the cost of the Apollo programs in today's dollars.

But is travelling to Mars on the cheap the best way to go? As the recent failures of NASA's unmanned Mars probes suggest, makeshift machines built with off-the-shelf parts, may save money, but **when it comes time to fly**, they often fall short. At the Johnson Space Center, engineers are thus looking at other Mars scenarios that still include frugal, on-site fuel manufacturing but also call for six-person crews, bigger vehicles and Apollo-style motherships in Martin orbit. "We're trying to take the best ideas and fold them into a reasonable approach," says Drake.

Research teams from NASA and the MARS Society are conducting expeditions to Devon Island in the Canadian Arctic, a place about as similar to the freeze-dried Martian wasteland as you're likely to find anywhere on Earth, to practice survival skills and exploration techniques. Teams at the Johnson Space Center are refining their mission scenarios and crunching their numbers to keep the costs **as low as possible**.

1. From the first two paragraphs we can see that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] mankind's settlement on Mars is well in sight
  - [B] Martian exploration is merely in the initial stage
  - [C] Martian probes are of little practical value
  - [D] NASA is less capable of conducting unmanned Martian probes than previously thought
2. We can infer from the passage that if the Mars Direct is successful, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] NASA will save a large sum of money
  - [B] Man will ultimately find settlement on the planet Mars
  - [C] NASA will be allocated more money by the Federal government for space explo-



ration

- [D] It will surpass the Apollo 11 lunar landing as the most brilliant achievement in outer space exploration
3. Expeditions are conducted on Devon Island in the Canadian Arctic because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] it's a perfect place to practice survival skills and exploration techniques  
[B] its unique position is conducive to reaching the Red planet  
[C] it's less costly  
[D] it's of practical value for the astronauts to foretaste the conditions of the planet Mars on this island
4. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?  
[A] Will We Live on Mars?  
[B] Mars: A Dream of Generations to Come  
[C] Reaching Mars — To attempt the impossible  
[D] Mars Direct: A Dream to Be Realized

## Part V. Writing

By 2017, about the time that children born this year approach voting age, mankind's first tiny settlement on another world may be **taking hold**. Even for a supposedly space-faring people, **dreaming of** Mars is dreaming big.

Back when Apollo astronauts were routinely bunny-hopping on the nearby moon, Mars seemed like an obvious next goal. But during the past 25 years, the best we've been able to muster has been a few unmanned Martian probes. After the two most recent ones famously flamed out, and after last week's scathing report blaming NASA mismanagement for the failures, even that seems beyond us.

And yet Mars is back **on the** cosmic itinerary. Scientists at NASA and in the private sector have been quietly scribing out flight plans and sketching out vehicles that, so they say, could make manned landings on the Red Planet **not only possible but also economically practical**. The hardware, they believe, is largely **in hand**. The funds, they argue, could be **within reach**. "Within 25 years," says NASA's Bret Drake, director of mission studies at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, "I project that we could have human exploration of Mars being conducted routinely."

The key to reaching Mars is doing it smart and doing it cheap. In 1989, during the 20th anniversary of the Apollo 11 lunar landing, President Bush challenged NASA to figure out how to put human beings on Mars. The space agency came back with an elephantine 30-year plan that involved construction bays and fuel depots in low-Earth orbit and carried a jaw-dropping price tag of \$450 billion.

For the past decade, ever since NASA's 1989 proposal laid its half-trillion-dollar egg, the space community has been intrigued by a mission scenario known as the Mars Direct plan. Developed by engineers at Martin Marietta Astronautics, a NASA contractor, Mars