



2009 NETEM

宫东风教授考研英语

考研

英语

最后四套卷

宫东风英语教学团队

- 考研辅导界名师指点迷津，针对考试，重点，考点一览无余
- 考前强化训练，准确把握，迅速提升应试技巧
- 最被考生广泛认可的考研必备资料之一



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宫东风教授考研英语

2009 NETEM

考研英语写作核心词汇
考研英语词汇复习指南
考研英语阅读基础过关
考研英语综合辅导
考研英语疑难句分析
最后四套卷



后 记

91 分的启迪

有一份喜悦是西安交通大学电信工程学院马俊龙同学带给我们的。91 分的成绩是他考研英语的收获,也是我们大家的快乐,更是考研课堂的最佳教科书,因为 91 分的高分给我们带来了许多有益的启迪。

启迪之一:“Attitude is everything.”众所周知,就考进西安交大的学生而言,他们的英语至少说是可以过得去的。但是,面对考研,马俊龙同学能够把自己已经取得的成绩放入历史,踏实地跟随老师重新开始,这行动本身就是做任何事情都需要的前提条件,也是胜利之本,即踏实与谦虚。

启迪之二:“Early birds catch worms.”通常,许多考生临时抱佛脚。但是,交大的马俊龙同学,从春季词汇班等各种基础班次进入炎炎夏日的强化复习班,继而又坚持到寒冷腊月的冲刺与点睛班。这一路走来,他的坚持与毅力铸就了他的 91 分高分。

启迪之三:“Every cloud has its silver lining.”考研英语的确不易,但是常言道:没有规矩,不成方圆。马俊龙同学说:“我把咱们的课堂教材都研究了,其实考研考的就是那些东西,规律性挺强的。”这是再平常不过的一句话,但是却道出了考研的真谛:考研更需要规律和方法。

启迪之四:“Love melts ice.”许多人感到困惑,往往不知道自己为什么要考研,马俊龙同学给了我们启示。今年春天,我在西安交大宪梓堂与 91 分得主马俊龙重逢,他开口的第一句就是:“感谢宫老师的帮助”。这句朴实但却情真意切的话语,道出了我们之间浓浓的师生情谊,更展现了当代大学生良好的精神风貌,“做事先做人”。是的,在成长的道路上,我们应该懂得感恩,学会感恩。马俊龙的“感谢”两个字正是激励我们在考研培训路上坚持下去的力量。我们需要用“感谢”父母、“感谢”老师、“感谢”朋友的善良之心去面对考研以及今后的人生。

以上就是马俊龙同学 91 分给我的启迪。作为一名人民教师,我深知“教学相长”的寓意。“教学相长”会使我充满干劲地与考研学子们坚定、永远地走下去!考生的进步是我最大的追求和快乐。

注:马俊龙同学为西安交通大学应届毕业生,报考西安交通大学,考研初试英语成绩 91 分,总分 424 分,准考证号 106987061112009。

宫东风

2008 年 9 月于北京

前言

西安交通大学出版社 2008 年出版的《考研英语词汇复习指南》、《考研英语阅读基础过关》、《考研英语综合辅导》、《最后四套卷》等适应考生不同阶段复习备考的考研辅导系列用书,具有权威性、预测性和实用性。作者阵容强大,有参与过考研大纲起草、命题工作的专家,有从事多年考研辅导的知名学者和教授。书中内容精心设计,不仅为考生指明了复习方向与应试思路,而且为考生指出了常见错误与防范措施,并配有适量的全真试题供考生演练。我们希望通过对本系列丛书的学习,能够使考生理解研究生入学考试的要求,掌握考试的重点和难点,熟悉解题方法和思路,彻底清除复习中的盲点。

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

《最后四套卷》供考生在冲刺阶段使用,其中包括四套全真冲刺试卷。各套试题根据考研英语大纲精心编制,具有全面性、典型性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点,帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识,掌握重点和难点,熟悉解题思路和方法,增强应试能力,查漏补缺。

大考将至,祝愿全国各地每位勤奋向上的学子身体健康,天天进步!同时预祝大家考试顺利、学业有成!

本书作者

2008 年 10 月于北京

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全国硕士学位研究生入学统一考试 英语全真模拟试题(一)

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

So what is depression? Depression is often more about anger turned 1 than it is about sadness. But it's usually 2 as sadness. Depression can 3 at all ages, from childhood to old age, and it's the United States' No. 1 4 problem.

When someone is depressed, her behavior 5 change and she loses interest in activities she 6 enjoyed (like sports, music, friendships). The sadness usually lasts every day for most of the day and for two weeks or more.

What 7 depression? A 8 event can certainly bring 9 depression, but some will say it happens 10 a specific cause. So how do you know if you're just having a bad day 11 are really depressed? Depression affects your 12, moods, behavior and even your physical health. These changes often go 13 or are labeled 14 simply a bad case of the blues.

Someone who's truly 15 depression will have 16 periods of crying spells, feelings of 17 (like not being able to change your situation) and 18 (like you'll feel this way forever), irritation or agitation. A depressed person often 19 from others. Depression seldom goes away by itself, and the greatest 20 of depression is suicide. The risk of suicide increases if the depression isn't treated.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. [A] on | [B] down |
| [C] inward | [D] up |
| 2. [A] depicted | [B] reported |
| [C] prohibited | [D] expressed |
| 3. [A] happen | [B] convey |

- [C] fade [D] deteriorate
4. [A] social [B] academic
- [C] literary [D] health
5. [A] patterns [B] links
- [C] intuition [D] conscientiousness
6. [A] mostly [B] once
- [C] fairly [D] desperately
7. [A] cures [B] checks
- [C] triggers [D] logs
8. [A] solemn [B] sarcastic
- [C] slender [D] stressful
9. [A] on [B] around
- [C] up [D] under
10. [A] via [B] without
- [C] due to [D] out of
11. [A] or [B] but
- [C] and [D] while
12. [A] monopoly [B] motion
- [C] thoughts [D] association
13. [A] underestimated [B] unsettled
- [C] unexpected [D] unrecognized
14. [A] by [B] as
- [C] in [D] for
15. [A] battling [B] substituting
- [C] reproaching [D] menacing
16. [A] justified [B] extended
- [C] identified [D] matched
17. [A] selfishness [B] helplessness
- [C] strategy [D] emotion
18. [A] vibration [B] vicinity
- [C] reservation [D] hopelessness
19. [A] withdraws [B] overwhelms
- [C] invades [D] exploits
20. [A] fabric [B] patent
- [C] danger [D] passion

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

"It is an evil influence on the youth of our country." A politician condemning video gaming? Actually, a clergyman denouncing rock and roll 50 years ago. But the sentiment could just as easily have been voiced by Hillary Clinton in the past few weeks, as she blamed video games for "a silent epidemic of media desensitisation" and "stealing the innocence of our children".

The gaming furore centers on "Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas", a popular and notoriously violent cops and robbers game that turned out to contain hidden sex scenes that could be unlocked using a patch downloaded from the internet. The resulting outcry (mostly from Democratic politicians playing to the centre) caused the game's rating in America to be changed from "mature", which means you have to be 17 to buy it, to "adults only", which means you have to be 18, but also means that big retailers such as Wal-Mart will not stock it. As a result the game has been banned in Australia; and, this autumn, America's Federal Trade Commission will investigate the complaints. That will give gaming's opponents an opportunity to vent their wrath on the industry.

Skepticism of new media is a tradition with deep roots, going back at least as far as Socrates' objections to written texts, outlined in Plato's *Phaedrus*. Socrates worried that relying on written texts, rather than the oral tradition, would "create forgetfulness in the learners' souls, because they will not use their memories; they will trust to the external written characters and not remember of themselves." (He also objected that a written version of a speech was no substitute for the ability to interrogate the speaker, since, when questioned, the text "always gives one unvarying answer". His objection, in short, was that books were not interactive. Perhaps Socrates would have thought more highly of video games.)

Novels were once considered too low-brow for university literature courses, but eventually the disapproving professors retired. Waltz music and dancing were condemned in the 19th century; all that twirling was thought to be "intoxicating" and "depraved", and the music was outlawed in some places. Today it is hard to imagine what the fuss was about. And rock and roll was thought to encourage violence, promiscuity and satanism; but today even grannies buy Coldplay albums.

21. We can learn from the text that human beings have a history of _____.
[A] fascination for the academic establishment
[B] enthusiasm for juvenile psychology
[C] disbelief in the novel medium
[D] hatred of political corruption
22. The attitudes of Socrates and Hillary Clinton toward the novel medium are _____.
[A] identical
[B] optimistic
[C] panicked
[D] confused
23. Video games would have been recommended by Socrates due to its _____.
[A] text messages
[B] oral tradition
[C] unvarying answers
[D] two-way communication
24. To which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?
[A] The emergence of video games is bound to breed evil.
[B] There's no legal ruling that video games are bad for people, and they may be positively good.
[C] University literature courses are subject to the harassment of video games.
[D] There's no sound proof that adults are prone to the moral decline when engaged in video games.
25. When mentioning novels, waltz music and rock and roll, the author is suggesting _____.
[A] the mishaps of vogues
[B] the misfortune of art masterpieces
[C] the prospect of video games
[D] the effects of various art forms

Text 2

"You are not here to tell me what to do. You are here to tell me why I have done what I have already decided to do," Montagu Norman, the Bank of England's longest-serving governor (1920-1944), is reputed to have once told his economic adviser. Today, thankfully, central banks aim to be more transparent in their decision making, as well as more rational. But achieving either of these things is not always easy. With the most laudable of intentions, the Federal Reserve, America's central bank, may be about to take a step that could backfire.

Unlike the Fed, many other central banks have long declared explicit inflation targets and then set interest rates to try to meet these. Some economists have argued that the Fed

should do the same. With Alan Greenspan, the Fed's much-respected chairman, due to retire next year—after a mere 18 years in the job—some Fed officials want to adopt a target, presumably to maintain the central bank's credibility in the scary new post-Greenspan era. The Fed discussed such a target at its February meeting, according to minutes published this week. This sounds encouraging. However, the Fed is considering the idea just when some other central banks are beginning to question whether strict inflation targeting really works.

At present central banks focus almost exclusively on consumer-price indices. On this measure Mr. Greenspan can boast that inflation remains under control. But some central bankers now argue that the prices of assets, such as houses and shares, should also somehow be taken into account. A broad price index for America which includes house prices is currently running at 5.5%, its fastest pace since 1982. Inflation has simply taken a different form.

Should central banks also try to curb increases in such asset prices? Mr. Greenspan continues to insist that monetary policy should not be used to prick asset-price bubbles. Identifying bubbles is difficult, except in retrospect, he says, and interest rates are a blunt weapon: an increase big enough to halt rising prices could trigger a recession. It is better, he says, to wait for a housing or stockmarket bubble to burst and then to cushion the economy by cutting interest rates—as he did in 2001–2002.

And yet the risk is not just that asset prices can go swiftly into reverse. As with traditional inflation, surging asset prices also distort price signals and so can cause a misallocation of resources—encouraging too little saving, for example, or too much investment in housing. Surging house prices may therefore argue for higher interest rates than conventional inflation would demand. In other words, strict inflation targeting—the fad of the 1990s—is too crude.

26. The word “minutes” (Line 6, Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.

[A] record

[B] new-letter

[C] announcement

[D] motive

27. According to the text, it is upsetting that the Federal Reserve does not take into account inflation targets _____.

[A] until what to do is clarified

[B] until explicit inflation targets are declared

[C] until increases in asset prices are curbed

[D] until its efficiency is cast doubt on

28. We can learn from the third paragraph that _____.

[A] increases in asset prices are interfered by the Federal Reserves

[B] more emphasis should be placed on consumer-price indices

- [C] changes have taken place in the pattern of inflation
[D] inflation have been brought under federal control
29. It is implied in the fourth paragraph that Mr. Greenspan is skeptical of _____.
- [A] the stipulation of anti-monopoly rules and regulations
[B] the intervention by central banks in asset prices
[C] the prevention of economic recession
[D] the countdown by the Federal Reserve of new economic upheavals
30. Which of the followings would be the best title for the text?
- [A] American Monetary Conundrums Are Readily Deciphered.
[B] American Central Banks Are on the Verge of Extinction.
[C] Conventional Inflation Target Is Best Employed in Transparent Environment.
[D] America's Monetary Policy Is off Target.

Text 3

It may be just as well for Oxford University's reputation that this week's meeting of Congregation, its 3,552-strong governing body, was held in secret, for the air of civilized rationality that is generally supposed to pervade donnish conversation has lately turned fractious. That's because the vice-chancellor, the nearest thing the place has to a chief executive, has proposed the most fundamental reforms to the university since the establishment of the college system in 1249; and a lot of the dons and colleges don't like it.

The trouble with Oxford is that it is unmanageable. Its problems—the difficulty of recruiting good dons and of getting rid of bad ones, concerns about academic standards, severe money worries at some colleges—all spring from that. John Hood, who was recruited as vice-chancellor from the University of Auckland and is now probably the most-hated antipodean in British academic life, reckons he knows how to solve this, and has proposed to reduce the power of dons and colleges and increase that of university administrators.

Mr. Hood is right that the university's management structure needs an overhaul. But radical though his proposals seem to those involved in the current row, they do not go far enough. The difficulty of managing Oxford stems only partly from the nuttiness of its system of governance; the more fundamental problem lies in its relationship with the government. That's why Mr. Hood should adopt an idea that was once regarded as teetering on the lunatic fringe of radicalism, but these days is discussed even in polite circles. The idea is independence.

Oxford gets around £5,000 (\$9,500) per undergraduate per year from the government. In return, it accepts that it can charge students only £1,150 (rising to £3,000 next year) on top of that. Since it probably costs at least £10,000 a year to teach an undergraduate, that leaves Oxford with a deficit of £4,000 or so per student to cover from its own funds.

If Oxford declared independence, it would lose the £52m undergraduate subsidy at

least. Could it fill the hole? Certainly. America's top universities charge around £20,000 per student per year. The difficult issue would not be money alone; it would be balancing numbers of not-so-brilliant rich people paying top whack with the cleverer poorer ones they were cross-subsidising. America's top universities manage it: high fees mean better teaching, which keeps competition hot and academic standards high, while luring enough donations to provide bursaries for the poor. It should be easier to extract money from alumni if Oxford were no longer state-funded.

31. According to the text, the author's attitude toward John Hood is one of _____.
- [A] enthusiastic support
 - [B] slight contempt
 - [C] strong disapproval
 - [D] reserved consent
32. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.
- [A] reliance upon official subsidy has bred the current predicament of Oxford
 - [B] an overhaul of Oxford management structure is urgently needed
 - [C] the nuttiness of Oxford system of governance may be easily removed
 - [D] the current row is essential to many in polite circle
33. The term "bursaries" (Line 7, Paragraph 5) most probably means _____.
- [A] preferential policies
 - [B] scholarship or grant
 - [C] free stationery and accommodation
 - [D] sheltering and meals
34. We can see from the available statistics that the _____.
- [A] the current financial status of Oxford results from its being state-funded
 - [B] radical reforms concentrate on Oxford management structure
 - [C] Oxford independence might become a barrier to its recruiting good dons
 - [D] notorious reputation results in Oxford meeting of Congregation held this week
35. To which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
- [A] The contribution from alumni won't lure ample donation by the wealthy.
 - [B] The civilized rationality is gradually spoiled by fractious nature.
 - [C] The row going on in Oxford is passionate but beside the point.
 - [D] American's top universities are somewhat apprehensive of their current status but over-confident of their prospect.

Text 4

Elections often tell you more about what people are against than what they are for. So it is with the European ones that took place last week in all 25 European Union member countries. These elections, widely trumpeted as the world's biggest-ever multinational

democratic vote, were fought for the most part as 25 separate national contests, which makes it tricky to pick out many common themes. But the strongest are undoubtedly negative. Europe's voters are angry and disillusioned—and they have demonstrated their anger and disillusion in three main ways.

The most obvious was by abstaining. The average overall turnout was just over 45%, by some margin the lowest ever recorded for elections to the European Parliament. And that average disguises some big variations: Italy, for example, notched up over 70%, but Sweden managed only 37%. Most depressing of all, at least to believers in the European project, was the extremely low vote in many of the new member countries from central Europe, which accounted for the whole of the fall in turnout since 1999. In the biggest, Poland, only just over a fifth of the electorate turned out to vote. Only a year ago, central Europeans voted in large numbers to join the EU, which they did on May 1st. That they abstained in such large numbers in the European elections points to early disillusion with the European Union—as well as to a widespread feeling, shared in the old member countries as well, that the European Parliament does not matter.

Disillusion with Europe was also a big factor in the second way in which voters protested, which was by supporting a ragbag of populist, nationalist and explicitly anti-EU parties. These ranged from the 16% who backed the UK Independence Party, whose declared policy is to withdraw from the EU and whose leaders see their mission as “wrecking” the European Parliament, to the 14% who voted for Sweden's Junelist, and the 27% of Poles who backed one of two anti-EU parties, the League of Catholic Families and Selfdefence. These results have returned many more Eurosceptics and trouble-makers to the parliament: on some measures, over a quarter of the new MEPS will belong to the “awkward squad”. That is not a bad thing, however, for it will make the parliament more representative of European public opinion.

But it is the third target of European voters' ire that is perhaps the most immediately significant: the fact that, in many EU countries, old and new, they chose to vote heavily against their own governments. This anti-incumbent vote was strong almost everywhere, but it was most pronounced in Britain, the Czech Republic, Germany, Poland and Sweden. The leaders of all the four biggest European Union countries, Tony Blair in Britain, Jacques Chirac in France, Gerhard Schroder in Germany and Silvio Berlusconi in Italy, were each given a bloody nose by their voters.

The big question now is how Europe's leaders should respond to this. By a sublime (or terrible) coincidence, soon after the elections, and just as *The Economist* was going to press, they were gathering in Brussels for a crucial summit, at which they are due to agree a new constitutional treaty for the EU and to select a new president for the European Commission. Going into the meeting, most EU heads of government seemed determined to press ahead with this agenda regardless of the European elections—even though the atmosphere after the results may make it harder for them to strike deals.

36. The relationship between the opening paragraph and the rest of text is that _____.
 [A] a proposal is advanced in the first paragraph and then negated in the following paragraphs
 [B] an prophecy is revealed and then proved with concrete examples
 [C] a generalization is made in the first paragraph and then elaborated in the following paragraphs
 [D] a proposition is introduced in the first paragraph and then explained in details in the following paragraphs
37. Which of the following statements is not mentioned in the text?
 [A] EU member countries hold that the European Parliament is of importance.
 [B] The European Project is the worst vision of all.
 [C] EU member countries maintain that central Europe are gaining more common themes.
 [D] Anti-EU parties are never detrimental to the building-up of the European collaboration.
38. It is implied in the text that the departure of Eurosceptics and trouble-makers from the European Parliament _____.
 [A] benefits the old member countries for the time being
 [B] fortifies the support of populist and nationalists
 [C] might oblige anti-EU parties to adopt a compromise resisted by the public
 [D] would hinder the full expression of European public feeling
39. The word "ire" (Line 1 Paragraph 4) most probably means _____.
 [A] entertainment
 [B] wrath
 [C] syndrome
 [D] premise
40. It is implied in the concluding paragraph that _____.
 [A] European old member countries are poor and homogenous
 [B] Europe's leaders are bewildered by the crucial summit
 [C] Europe's politicians should heed their voters' dissatisfaction
 [D] European coincidences might emerge due to the economic stagnation

Part B

Directions:

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

While Americans have become ever more dependent upon electricity in their daily lives, a crucial part of the system that supports their way of life has not kept up. Yes, the country has built more power plants-enough to create a glut of power in most parts of the country.

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

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

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

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

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

(45) _____.

[A] Over all, for more than a decade, the power industry has been struggling with how to move from the old regulation to the new marketplace. This shift was driven by the view that half a century of state regulation had produced power prices that were too high and too varied among states. Factories and jobs were migrating from states with high electric power prices to those with lower prices.

[B] But the transmission system is caught in the middle of the stalled deregulation of the American electric power industry.

[C] As a result, the development of the regional transmission organizations is erratic. More than one-third of the power transmitted is not under the control of regional transmission organizations. Some states fear that their cheap power would be sucked away to other markets; others do not want to subordinate state authority to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

[D] It was unclear when the waters would recede, never mind when life would return to normal. Power may not be restored for weeks. Looting, too. Began to spiral out of control. Mr Nagin, who said the city might be uninhabitable for three months, was