

- C. Until a hundred years ago, most journeys were in the 20 km range, the instance conveniently accessible by horse. Heavy freight could only be carried by water or rail. The invention of the motor vehicle brought personal mobility to the masses and made rapid freight delivery possible over a much wider area. Today about 90 per cent of inland freight in the United Kingdom is carried by road. Clearly the world cannot revert to the horse-drawn wagon. Can it avoid being locked into congested and polluting ways of transporting people and goods?

- D. In Europe most cities are still designed for the old modes of transport. Adaptation to the motor car has involved adding ring roads, one-way systems and parking lots. In the United States, more land is assigned to car use than to housing. Urban sprawl means that life without a car is next to impossible. Mass use of motor car has also killed or injured millions of people. Other social effects have been blamed on the car such as alienation and aggressive human behavior.

- E. A 1993 study by the European Federation for Transport and Environment found that car transport is seven times as costly as rail travel in terms of the external social costs it entails such as congestion, accidents, pollution, loss of cropland and natural habitats, depletion of oil resources, and so on. Yet cars easily surpass trains and buses as a flexible and convenient mode of personal transport. It is unrealistic to expect people to give up private cars in favor of mass transit.

- F. Technical solutions can reduce the pollution problem and increase the fuel efficiency of engines. But fuel consumption and exhaust emissions depend on which cars are preferred by customers and how they are driven. Many people buy larger cars than they need for daily purposes or waste fuel by driving aggressively. Besides, global car use is increasing at a faster rate than the improvement in emissions and fuel efficiency which technology is now making possible.

- G. One solution that has been put forward is the long-term solution of designing cities and neighborhoods so that car journeys are not necessary—all essential services being located within walking distance or easily accessible by public transport. Not only would this save energy and cut carbon dioxide emissions, it would also enhance the quality of community life, putting the emphasis on people instead of cars. Good local government is already bringing this about in some places. But few democratic communities are blessed with the vision—and the capital --- to make such profound changes in modern lifestyles.

- H. A more likely scenario seems to be a combination of mass transit systems for travel into and around cities, with small ‘low emission’ cars for urban use and larger hybrid or lean burn cars for use elsewhere. Electronically tolled highways might be used to ensure that drivers pay charges geared to actual road use. Better integration of transport systems is also highly desirable – and made more feasible by modern computers. But these are solutions for countries which can afford them. In most developing countries, old cars and old technologies continue to predominate.

The Motor Car

- A. There are now over 700 million motor vehicles in the world- and the number is rising by more than 40 million each year. The average distance driven by car users is growing too- from 8 km a day per person in western Europe in 1965 to 25km a day in 1995. This dependence on motor vehicles has given rise to major problems, including environmental pollution, depletion of oil resources, traffic congestion and safety.

- ⦿ Questions 1—6
- ⦿ The passage “The Motor Car” has 8 paragraphs labeled A—H.
- ⦿ Which paragraph contains the following information?
- ⦿ 1. a comparison of past and present transportation methods
- ⦿ 2. how driving habits contribute to road problems
- ⦿ 3. the relative merits of cars and public transport
- ⦿ 4. the writer’s own prediction of future solutions
- ⦿ 5. the increasing use of motor vehicles
- ⦿ 6. the impact of the car on city development

- ⦿ *Questions 33-40*
- ⦿ *Complete the summary of paragraphs C and D below.*
- ⦿ *Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from paragraphs C and D for each answer.*
- ⦿ *Write your answers in boxes 33-40 on your answer sheet.*
- ⦿ If you visit the Canadian Arctic, you immediately appreciate the problems faced by people for whom this is home. It would clearly be impossible for the people to engage in 33as a means of supporting themselves. For thousands of years they have had to rely on catching

34.....and 35as a means of sustenance. The harsh surroundings saw many who tried to settle there pushed to their limits, although some were successful. The 36people were an example of the latter and for them the environment did not prove unmanageable. For the present inhabitants, life continues to be a struggle. The territory of Nunavut consists of little more than ice, rock and a few 37..... In recent years, many of them have been obliged to give up their 38lifestyle, but they continue to depend mainly on 39for their food and clothes. 40produce is particularly expensive.

◎ **Summary** 总结题

- ◎ 1.没有备选项的，局部总结，题型内部答案顺序，词汇要求不高
- ◎ 2.总结题作法等同于句子填空题（**sentences completion**），填空前面是定位的重点，可以用来精确定位此空。