



考研 英语高分攻略丛书

张洪兵 主 编
庞淑芹 张雅凝 副主编

阅读 理解

—— 考研英语

解题思路与实战



深入解析

科学归纳

讲求实战



化学工业出版社



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定价：¥28.00



化学工业出版社

· 北京 ·

元 00.28 份 宝

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前 言

阅读理解是考研英语的“重中之重”，历来得到广大考生的重视，考生们用“得阅读者得天下”来形容阅读理解的重要程度。

从阅读理解的本质来看，考生阅读理解能力的提高要经历一个由浅入深、由表及里、由低层次到高层次的发展阶段。阅读理解的三个层次分别为字面理解(Read the lines)、字里行间(Read between the lines)、言外之意(Read beyond the lines)。如果考生能随着理解的不断深化，逐渐进入较高层次，其理解能力就会逐步提高，从而达到在考试中获得高分的目的。

根据考试大纲，广大考生应该具备以下能力应对考研阅读理解的要求：

- ① 理解文章主旨、抓住全文的中心思想、展开中心思想的逻辑结构和逻辑框架；
- ② 理解文章中每个段落的核心信息和细节；
- ③ 进行有关内容的推理、归纳和引申；
- ④ 根据上下文推测某些词语或句子的含义；
- ⑤ 理解作者的写作目的、语气及文章的基调；
- ⑥ 以上各项能力要求必须在规定的时间内完成。

本书由三部分组成。第一部分通过对真题的深入剖析，帮助考生了解考研英语阅读理解的命题特点和规律。第二部分引导学生进入到考研英语的内部。通过问答形式让广大考生了解命题人出题的思路，从而了解命题人的着眼点。第三部分是模拟实战，主要通过实战模拟来达到练兵，并且发现自己的问题所在，以达到“知己知彼，百战不殆”的应试状态。

本书主编张洪兵自2002年起从事考研英语辅导工作，近年来一直和享誉考研英语辅导界的朱泰祺教授搭档在北京、上海、西安、武汉、南京、杭州、太原等城市授课，积累了丰富的经验，辅导效果也得到了广大考生的肯定和认同。

本书适用于研究生入学考试前的应试准备，也可供大学英语四级以上水平的读者使用。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，书中不当之处恳请广大读者和从事英语教学的同仁批评指正。

编者

2010年4月

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附录 2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (一)

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天 地 人 與 時 空

——中國傳統文化中的時空觀——

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——中國傳統文化中的時空觀——

要么以偏概全,使用绝对化或片面性的字眼;要么捕风捉影,无中生有。正确答案很可能不是文章中的原句,而是使用了同义词、近义词或意思相同或相近的句子。

3. 概念理解题

要求考生能理解文中的概念性含义,并且进行辨别。对于文章中提到的某个概念,在正确理解的基础上能够辨别真伪,抓住概念的本质。

4. 结论推断题

考生应具备进行有关的判断、推理和引申的能力。这类题目的答案在原文中往往找不到,需要考生根据文章中的信息和线索进行推理,得出结论。题干中常用的句式有: *it is suggested that...*, *we may infer that...*, *we can conclude that...*, 等等。推断并不是主观和随意的过程,要以原文中相关信息为基础,有依有据地进行。

5. 词语释义题

在原文中某个单词下面划线,让考生选出划线单词的释义,这是考研英语阅读的常考题型,考查考生根据上下文推测生词词义的能力。一般来讲,生词词义就隐含在上下文中,考生要调动敏锐的嗅觉,瞻前顾后,顺藤摸瓜,就能找到生词在原文中的意思。

6. 逻辑关系题

考查考生理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间关系的能力。原文中的标点符号或者表示逻辑关系的连词是考生尤其需要关注的地方。以篇章为框架的总体结构,段落之间的逻辑关系,以及段落内部句子与句子之间的关联都是考查重点。要解答这类题目,考生对文章的理解不能停留在对字词句的意义阐释上,而应该把握文章行文的逻辑主线,站在文章作者的角度思考大到布局谋篇,小到语义衔接的意义。近年来因果关系成为常考点,由因推果或者由果溯因都是常考的逻辑关系。

7. 观点态度题

观点态度题是考研英语阅读的常考题型。考生需要根据文章内容推断出作者的观点和态度。一般来讲,作者的观点和态度是以文中信息和内容为依据的,就进行合理推断这点来看,观点态度题和结论推断题具有相似之处。有时作者的遣词造句就带有自己的观点态度,考生要学会把握住字句后面的弦外之音。

8. 论证方法题

大纲中明确规定考生应该能够区分论点和论据。在近几年的考题中,要求考生根据论据选出论点的题目数量呈上升趋势,应引起考生足够重视。考生通过阅读原文,应该具备知晓使用例子的目的和通过例证得出观点的能力。解答这类题目时,关键是要留意原文中出现例子的上下文中带有总结性的话,通常这句话就是所举例子要证明的观点,也就是正确答案的选项所在。当原文中没有类似观点性的语言时,就需要考生通过上下文的阅读推出观点。反过来,题干给出观点,让你挑选能论证论点的例子,这种考题在今后考研英语阅读中也是可能出现的。

三、真题示例

归纳总结了考研英语阅读的出题类型,下面就以 2009 年考研英语阅读理解 A 部分为例探讨一下各大类型题目在阅读中的应用和体现。

西所吸引和着迷”，a fascination with wonder 其实就是好奇心，Dawna Markova 旨在强调好奇心对于创新精神的重要性，正确答案为选项[D]。其实这道题是典型的 paraphrase 题型。正确答案其实就是原文相应信息的同义改写。在本题中，原文中的 a fascination with wonder 对应正确选项中的 curiosity，innovation 对应正确选项中的 creative minds。

25. Ryan's comments suggest that the practice of standard testing _____.

- [A] prevents new habits from being formed
- [B] no longer emphasizes commonness
- [C] maintains the inherent American thinking mode
- [D] complies with the American belief system

[答案] A

[解析] 结论推断题。Ryan 对于标准化测试的评价在文中最后一段的原话是 “This breaks the major rule in the American belief system—that anyone can do anything” 和 “That’s a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. Knowing what you’re good at and doing even more of it creates excellence”。不难推断出 Ryan 认为标准化测试有悖美国人信念体系中的主要原则——“人可以无所不能”，这种考试形式让人变得平庸。可以排除选项[B]、选项[C]和选项[D]。正确答案为选项[A]。

Text 2

1. It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom—or at least confirm that he’s the kid’s dad. All he needs to do is shell out \$30 for paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore—and another \$120 to get the results.

2. More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first become available without prescriptions last years, according to Doug Fog, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$2,500.

3. Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing, which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for adoption. DNA testing is also the latest rage among passionate genealogists—and supports businesses that offer to search for a family’s geographic roots.

4. Most tests require collecting cells by webbing saliva in the mouth and sending it to the company for testing. All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA.

5. But some observers are skeptical, “There is a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing,” says Trey Duster, a New York University sociologist. He notes that each individual has many ancestors—numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back. Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father’s line or

mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents.

6. Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared. Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. This means that a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person's test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

26. In Paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's _____.

[A] easy availability

[B] flexibility in pricing

[C] successful promotion

[D] popularity with households

[答案] A

[解析] 主旨大意题。这道题实质上是要考生归纳第一段和第二段的主旨大意。

在这两段中, All he needs to do, More than 60,000 people, available without prescriptions, More than two dozen companies 等字眼都是在暗示人们很容易在美国买到这种测试套盒。因此正确答案为选项[A]。至于选项[B]中的 flexibility in pricing, 作者只是附带地提及了价格不等, 这只是一个次要信息, 并不能概括第一段、第二段的主旨; 选项[C]中的 promotion (推销) 文中并未提及, 属于无中生有; 文中说有 60,000 人购买, 但这并不等于说家庭普及, 选项[D]的措辞较为牵强。通过排除也能锁定正确答案选项[A]。

27. PTK is used to _____.

[A] locate one's birth place

[B] promote genetic research

[C] identify parent-child kinship

[D] choose children for adoption

[答案] C

[解析] 事实细节题。通过第一段中的信息 “a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom—or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad” 可以得出 PTK 的功能是验证父母与子女的亲属关系, 所以正确答案为选项[C]。

28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to _____.

[A] trace distant ancestors

[B] rebuild reliable bloodlines

[C] fully use genetic information

[D] achieve the claimed accuracy

[答案] D

[解析] 事实细节题。根据 skeptical observers 的字眼可以将信息锁定在第五段。这道题可以看作是给句子 “There is a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing” 做同义改写。在备选答案中, fails to achieve the claimed accuracy 可以看作是原文 false precision being hawked by people claiming 的同义转写, 所以正确答案为选项[D]。在另外三个选项中, 选项[A]和选项[B]中的

信息在原文中找不到依据,而关于选项[C]中的 genetic information (遗传信息),文章中是说“most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father's line or mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors (大多数血统测试只考虑一个直系,要么只看从父系继承下来的Y染色体,要么只看从母亲身上传下来的线体DNA,这种DNA只能显示一两个祖先的遗传信息)”,即血统测试不能提供完整的遗传信息。但并不等于说是 fails to fully use genetic information (没能充分利用遗传信息),按照选项[C]的内容,也有可能是提供的遗传信息完整但没充分利用,这两个表达形似意异,可见考研阅读理解对考生的语言理解能力要求是比较高的。

29. In the last Paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is _____.

[A] disorganized data collection

[B] overlapping database building

[C] excessive sample comparison

[D] lack of patent evaluation

[答案] A

[解析] 事实细节题。通读最后一段,特别是第二句“Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects”,可以帮助我们选出正确答案为选项[A]。选项[B]中的 overlapping 和选项[C]中的 excessive 的用词都是没有根据的。另外,选项[D]是偷梁换柱,混淆视听,原文中说 computer programs 是专利产品,缺乏评估,而不是说商业化的基因测试缺乏专利评估。

30. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be _____.

[A] Fors and Againsts of DNA Testing

[B] DNA Testing and Its Problems

[C] DNA Testing Outside the Lab

[D] Lies Behind DNA Testing

[答案] B

[解析] 主旨大意题。类似这种给文章选择标题实质上是归纳全文大意,一般来讲,梳理一下全文的思路,逐段总结,对文章做出总体概括。本文先由父子血缘引出话题,接着介绍基因测试盒的销售情况,紧接着是用途和使用方法,最后两段是通过原理揭示其不够精确以及DNA商业化测试面临的问题,不难选出正确答案为选项[B]。

Text 3

1. The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike. Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. The findings of a research institution have consistently shown

思相悖。

32. It is stated in Paragraph 1 that the construction of a new education system _____.

- [A] challenges economists and politicians [B] takes efforts of generations
[C] demands priority from the government [D] requires sufficient labor force

[答案] B

[解析] 事实细节题。在原文第一段能够找到相关的信息 “building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations”，意思是“在那里建立新的教育系统，然后通过它们让足够的人改善经济状况需要两到三代人的努力”，很容易选出正确答案为选项[B]。

33. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S. workforces is that _____.

- [A] the Japanese workforce is better disciplined
[B] the Japanese workforce is more productive
[C] the U.S workforce has a better education
[D] the U.S workforce is more organized

[答案] B

[解析] 事实细节题。找出用于描写美国工人和日本工人比较的段落，相关信息锁定在第二段。原文中指出美国工人被嘲笑为没有受过良好教育，是美国经济欠佳的主要原因之一。而日本在汽车部件生产能力方面处于全球领先地位。即便如此，研究显示，本田、尼桑和丰田的美国工厂生产能力是相应日本工厂的 95%，这正是美国工人接受在职培训的结果。可以选出正确答案选项[B]。选项[A]和选项[D]的说法中的纪律性 (disciplined) 和管理组织 (organized) 在原文中并未提及，是无中生有；而选项[C]的说法与原文内容相反。

34. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged _____.

- [A] when people had enough time [B] prior to better ways of finding food
[C] when people no longer went hungry [D] as a result of pressure on government

[答案] C

[解析] 论证方法题。从题干来看，是要通过论据说明论点。原文中的论据是 “When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10,000 years ago, they didn't have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food. Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things (一万年前的我们的祖先还只会打猎和采集时，除了寻找食物，他们没有时间考虑任何事情，只有当人类以更高效的方式获得食物时，他们才有时间考虑别的事情。)", 可见温饱问题是在其他任何事情之前的，据此可以选出正确答案选项[C]。选项[A] “人们有足够的时间”是断章取义；选项[B]的内容与原文意思相反；选项[D]的内容在原文中找不到依据，无中生有。

35. According to the last Paragraph, development of education _____.

- [A] results directly from competitive environments
[B] does not depend on economic performance
[C] follows improved productivity

wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in Puritan churches.

5. Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New world for religion. "Our main end was to catch fish".

36. The author holds that in the seventeenth-century New England _____.

- [A] Puritan tradition dominated political life
- [B] intellectual interests were encouraged
- [C] politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors
- [D] intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment

[答案] B

[解析] 结论推断题。文章第一段对 17 世纪的新英格兰有所介绍。nowhere else in colonial America was "so much importance attached to intellectual pursuits" 说明在殖民地美国没有别的地方如此看重学术追求，据此可以选出正确答案为选项[B]。选项[A]中的 Puritan tradition dominated political life 与原文 dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life 有出入；选项[C]和选项[D]的内容在原文中找不到依据。

37. It is suggested in Paragraph 2 that New Englanders _____.

- [A] experienced a comparatively peaceful early history.
- [B] brought with them the culture of the Old World
- [C] paid little attention to southern intellectual life
- [D] were obsessed with religious innovations

[答案] B

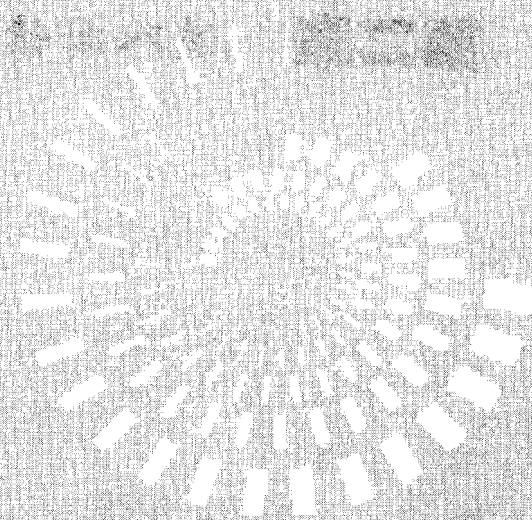
[解析] 事实细节题。解答这道题需要考生有一定的美国历史知识，原文中的 European culture 相对于当时的殖民地美国来说就是 Old World。正确答案选项[B]就是原文 "we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture" 的改写。选项[A]、选项[C]和选项[D]的表述都是无中生有，在原文中找不到依据。

38. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay _____.

- [A] were famous in the New World for their writings
- [B] gained increasing importance in religious affairs
- [C] abandoned high positions before coming to the New World
- [D] created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England

[答案] D

[解析] 事实细节题。关于 The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay 的描写在文章的第三段。第三段最后一句话 "and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness" 可以帮助我们选出正确答案选项[D]。关于选项[A]的说法，与原文的记述 "These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences" 还是有出入的；选项[B]中的 religious affairs 在第三段中并未提及；而选项[C]中的描写只是 John Winthrop 的个人情况，并不能代表所有的牧师和政治领袖都是如此情况，是典型的以偏概全。



 Unit One

Text 1

1. Today is the 90th anniversary of the armistice that ended the First World War, and it will be commemorated very differently on each side of the Atlantic and across the borders of Europe. It's a reminder that not all "victors" experience wars in the same way, and that their citizens can have almost as much difficulty as those of the vanquished states in coping with the collective trauma of conflict.

2. For Americans, Veterans Day celebrates the survivors of all the nation's 20th and 21st century wars. In France and Britain, by contrast, the mood is altogether more somber. In these countries, it is the dead who, since 1919, have been the focus of the ceremonies.

3. Why this difference? After all, for citizens of all three countries the date marks a shared victory. In the jargon of the time, Nov. 11, 1918, was the day of their soldiers' triumph over "Prussian militarism", the vindication of a "fight for civilization" and the successful finish of a "war to end all wars".

4. In the years after the war, official ceremonies in the United States reflected these victorious ideals and celebrated "world peace"—it was only after World War II that the day was dedicated specifically to veterans. The touchstone of loss and suffering for Americans remained the Civil War, the world's first industrial conflict, which 50 years before World War I had taken the lives of more than 600,000 soldiers. Memorial Day (or as it was originally known, Decoration Day) was first instituted in May during the late 1860s to commemorate these fallen.

5. In contrast, it was only in August 1914 that the horrors and shock of modern warfare came to Europe. The Great War, as the conflict is still known in France and Britain, was a prolonged and vicious struggle demanding the commitment of nations' wealth and manpower on an unprecedented scale. British war losses, at more than 700,000 men, remain the heaviest in the country's history. French and German dead were even more numerous, totaling 1.4 million and likely 2 million, respectively.

6. It was the need to come to terms with this immense loss of life that shaped European commemorations of Nov. 11. On the armistice's first anniversary in Britain, a two-minute silence was observed at 11 a.m., the time the fighting ended; industry was shut down, traffic halted and people across the country fell quiet to remember the nation's dead. In France, public grief was expressed more loudly, local communities gathering every armistice day to hear the names of the dead read out by a war orphan, and responding in unison, "mort pour la patrie"—"died for his country".

7. Cenotaphs were built to comfort the bereaved whose relatives had no known resting place—the bodies of hundreds of thousands of men had been lost on the battlefield or eviscerated by shellfire. In 1920, "Unknown Warriors" were chosen and entombed in

London and Paris; Rome followed suit in 1921.

8. In towns and villages more modest memorials and plaques to the fallen were erected, becoming an enduring feature of Europe's landscape. At veterans' insistence, Nov. 11 was declared a national holiday in France in 1922, and Germany too introduced an official "people's day of sorrow", or Volkstrauertag, in 1925 to honor its war dead.

Words and Expressions

1. commemorate *v.* 纪念

e.g. A huge bronze statue commemorating the poet stands in the main square.
为纪念这位诗人而铸的巨大铜像矗立在主广场上。

2. triumph (1) *n.* 胜利, 成功 (2) *v.* 获得胜利

e.g. She scored a resounding triumph over her rival.
她击败对手大获全胜。

e.g. Common sense triumphed in the end.
最终理智战胜了一切。

3. institute (1) *n.* 学院 (2) *v.* 开始 (调查等), 设立 (习俗、规则等)

e.g. Police have instituted inquiries into the matter.
警方已就此事展开了调查。

4. commitment *n.* 信奉; 承诺; 义务, 责任; 用钱, 用人, 花时间

e.g. He couldn't join the class because of work commitments.
因为工作的缘故, 他无法修这门课。

e.g. We've made a commitment to help, and we will.
我们已经答应了要帮忙, 而且我们一定会做到的。

5. unprecedented *adj.* 空前的

e.g. The flood waters have risen to unprecedented levels.
洪水已经升至历史最高水位。

6. come to terms (with...) 与……和解, 妥协

e.g. They had somehow to come to terms.
不管怎样, 他们必须要和解。

7. observe *v.* 观察; 遵守; (按传统习惯) 过, 庆祝, 纪念; 默哀

e.g. A minute's silence was observed in his memory.
为他默哀一分钟。

e.g. The proper procedures must be strictly observed.
必须严格遵守正确的步骤。

8. halt *v. / n.* 停止, 暂停, 中断

e.g. The search halted overnight, then resumed early Thursday morning.
搜寻工作停了一夜, 星期四上午一早又重新开始。

9. entomb *v.* 埋葬, 把……掩埋起来

e.g. Many people were entombed in the rubble of the bombed buildings.
建筑物被炸毁了, 很多人被埋在瓦砾中。

10. follow suit 照做, 学样

e.g. They began to offer takeout food, and other restaurants followed suit.
他们开始提供外卖, 其他饭店纷纷仿效。

Questions

1. What does “it” in Line 2, Para.1 refer to?
2. What does “it” in Line 3, Para.1 refer to?
3. What does “somber” in Line 2, Para.2 mean?
4. What is the logical connection between Para.1 and Para.2?
5. What is the primary function of Para.3?
6. According to Para.4, why didn't Americans dedicate Nov. 11 to the dead like Europeans did?
7. What is the logical connection between Para.4 and Para.5?
8. What are the functions of “cenotaphs” in Line 1, Para.7?
9. Could you describe the organization of the text?
10. Could you think of a title for the text?

Reference Answers to the Questions

1. The 90th anniversary of the armistice that ended the First World War.

[解析] 全句的意思是: 今天是第一次世界大战结束的 90 周年纪念日, 大西洋两岸和欧洲各国对这一天的纪念方式却截然不同。很显然, “it” 指代的是第一次世界大战结束的 90 周年纪念日。

2. The armistice day of the First World War will be commemorated very differently on each side of the Atlantic and across the borders of Europe.

[解析] 全句的意思是: 这就提醒我们战胜国在战争中的体验其实不尽相同, 而且战胜国的民众和战败国的民众一样难以应对战争导致的一切伤痛。很显然, “it” 指代前文提到的“大西洋两岸和欧洲各国对这一天的纪念方式截然不同”。

3. Sad.

[解析] 从上下文可以看出: 在美国 11 月 11 日为退伍军人纪念日, 两次世界大战的幸存者庆祝活动的主题。然而, 在英法两国, 这一天主要被用于缅怀死者。因此, 相比较而言, 在这一天, 英法两国人们的情绪更悲伤。

4. Para.2 provides examples to illustrate the viewpoint put forward in Para.1.

[解析] 文章首段提出 “The armistice day of the First World War will be commemorated very differently on each side of the Atlantic”。第二段分别列举美国、英国和法国的纪念活动具体说明其中的不同。

5. To raise the question why the armistice day of the First World War is commemorated very differently on each side of the Atlantic.

[解析] 第三段承接上文的论述 (大西洋两岸在这一天的庆祝活动截然不同), 并据此提出问题以待下文的分析。