**多數數數數數數** New Century English

著/徐广联 张 扬 张绍华



华东理工大学出版社 EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

Н310.42 256

著/徐广联 张 张绍华 扬



华东理工大学出版社 EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语 6 级考试 710 分阅读理解/徐广联,张扬, 张绍华编著. 一上海:华东理工大学出版社,2006.3 (新世纪英语丛书)

ISBN 7 - 5628 - 1849 - 5

I.大... □.①徐...②张...③张... Ⅲ.英语-阅读教学-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料Ⅳ. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 002158 号

### 新世纪英语丛书

# 大学英语 6 级考试 710 分阅读理解

编 著/徐广联 张 扬 张绍华

责任编辑/王耀峰

封面设计/ 戚亮轩

责任校对/ 金慧娟

出版发行/ 华东理工大学出版社

地 址:上海市梅陇路 130 号,200237

电 话:(021)64250306(营销部)

传 真: (021)64252707

网 址: www. hdlgpress. com. cn

印刷/江苏句容市排印厂

开 本/787×960 1/16

印 张/20.25

字 数/481 千字

版 次/2006年3月第1版

印 次/2006年3月第1次

印 数/1-6050 册

书 号/ ISBN 7 - 5628 - 1849 - 5/H • 520

定 价/25.00元

(本书如有印装质量问题,请到出版社储运部调换)

# 前 言

阅读理解在大学英语六级考试中占有相当大的比例,本部分答题准确率的高低,是能否顺利通过六级考试的关键所在。从历年考试情况看,考生解答阅读理解试题,主要存在三个方面的问题:一是语言功底不够深厚,阅读量少,对词、句的含义把握不准,理解不透彻;二是推理、判断能力不强,对词、句的言外之意不能作出合理推断,对某些形似而非的选择项不能明判;三是阅读理解的技巧、策略掌握得不够好。针对这几个较普遍存在的问题,我们在本书中结合丰富的阅读理解实例,进行了详细的分析、点拨,以期帮助广大考生增强英语语言能力,提高阅读理解水平,顺利通过大学英语六级考试。

本书具有如下特色:

- 一、难点突破。每篇文章后提供注释,对文章中的超纲词、重点词、难句和相 关信息作言简意赅的解释、分析,为考生扫清语言障碍,突破难点,达到对词句的准 确理解。
- 二、内容旨要。对篇章大意、主要内容作一概述,有些还对语言特色、修辞技巧、精彩词句作简要点评,以便考生从总体上把握全文,见树见林,找准主题,正确推断。
- 三、答案与点拨。给出解题思路,分析答案理由,指出答案在文章中的出处, 并结合实例,对具体的解题技巧和方法进行——说明。

全书共分 12 个单元,每个单元涉及一个主题,如科技、经济、时尚、社会等。试题涉及到大学英语六级常考的主旨型题、细节型题、判断型题、演绎型题、释义型题、作者出处型题等。读者可以先进行实战演练,然后参考每个单元后的"答案与点拨",看看自己答对了多少,错在哪里,并再读原文,找出实据,走出误区,提高推理、理解能力。

精心的选材,精心的编写,本书是大学英语六级考试广大考生的良师益友,同时也是其他具有中级以上英语水平学习者的优秀自学读本。

在本书的编写过程中得到了王贵林先生的具体帮助,王林、孙桂、王建、刘瑞及李忠武也参与了本书的编写工作,付出了辛勤的劳动,在此表示感谢。

# \_\_\_\_\_

# 目 录

Passage

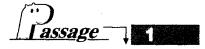
Unit	1 政法	
	Passage 1	1
	Passage 2	2
	Passage 3	5
	Passage 4	7
	答案与点拨	9
Unit	2 国际	
	Passage 1	11
	Passage 2	
	Passage 3	
	Passage 4	18
	答案与点拨	20
Unit	3 技术	
	Passage 1	22
	Passage 2	24
	Passage 3	26
	Passage 4	28
	Passage 5	31
	Passage 6	33
	Passage 7	35
	Passage 8	37
	Passage 9	39
	Passage 1	0 43
	Passage 1	1 45
	Passage 1	2 47
	答案与点拨	49
Unit	4 教育	
	Passage 1	55
	Passage 2	57
	Passage 3	59
	Passage 4	61
	Passage 5	64
	Passage 6	66

	Passage	8 70
	Passage	9 72
	答案与点	拨 75
Unit	5 经济	
	Passage	1 79
	Passage	2 81
	Passage	3 83
	Passage	4 85
	Passage	5 87
	Passage	6 89
	Passage	7 91
	Passage	8 94
	Passage	9 96
	答案与点	拨 99
Unit	6 科学	
	Passage	1 103
	Passage	2 105
	Passage	3 107
	Passage	4 109
	Passage	5 111
	Passage	6 113
	Passage	7 116
	Passage	8 118
	Passage	9 120
	Passage	10 123
	Passage	11 126
	Passage	12 128
	Passage	13 131
	答案与点	发 133

Unit	7 旅游	1	Passage 4 224
	Passage 1 ·····	139	Passage 5 227
	Passage 2 ·····	141	Passage 6 228
	Passage 3 ·····	143	Passage 7 230
	Passage 4 ·····	146	答案与点拨 233
	Passage 5	148	
	Passage 6 ·····	151 <b>U</b> n	it 11 医学
	Passage 7 ·····	154	Passage 1 236
	Passage 8 ·····	156	Passage 2 238
	Passage 9 ·····	158	Passage 3 240
	答案与点拨	161	Passage 4 243
			Passage 5 244
Unit	8 社会		Passage 6 247
	Passage 1 ·····	165	Passage 7 249
	Passage 2 ·····	167	' Passage 8 251
	Passage 3 ·····	169	Passage 9 253
	Passage 4 ·····	172	Passage 10 256
	Passage 5 ·····	174	Passage 11 258
	Passage 6 ·····	176	Passage 12 260
	Passage 7 ·····	179	Passage 13 262
	Passage 8 ·····	181	Passage 14 265
	Passage 9	185	Passage 15 267
	Passage 10 ·····	187	Passage 16 269
	Passage 11 ·····	189	Passage 17 272
	答案与点拨	192	Passage 18 274
			Passage 19 276
Unit	9 时尚	Ì	Passage 20 278
	Passage 1	1	Passage 21 280
	Passage 2 ·····	199	Passage 22 283
	Passage 3 ·····		Passage 23 286
	Passage 4 ·····		Passage 24 288
	Passage 5		Passage 25 290
	Passage 6 ·····	i i	答案与点拨 293
	Passage 7 ·····		
	Passage 8 ·····		
	答案与点拨	214	Passage 1 305
	40 44-4-		Passage 2 307
Unit	10 体育		Passage 3 310
	Passage 1 ·····		Passage 4 312
	Passage 2 ·····		答案与点拨 315
	Passage 3 ·····	223	



# 政法



A fight between rival street gangs erupted Saturday in a maximum-security wing of Cook County Jail, leaving three inmates in local hospitals and four others also injured.

The brawl involved about 20 inmates and began about 1,30 p.m. inside a tier of Division 10, a maximum-security, four-story jail at 2950 S. California Ave., said jail spokeswoman Sally Daly. The tier where the fight broke out holds between 50 and 60 inmates.

The guard assigned to the tier quickly phoned for help when the fight broke out, Daly said. In minutes, several guards arrived to break up the fight. By that time, three people had been stabbed with makeshift knives—known as "shanks"—and four others were nicked and bruised in the clash. No guards were injured.

One inmate was taken to Mt. Sinai Hospital and another to Stroger Hospital, said Fire Department spokesman Larry Langford. Sheriff's deputies took a third man to Cermak Hospital in the jail complex, he said.

All three men were in stable condition.

Saturday's incident was at least the third stabbing in a Cook County Jail in the last four months. A stabbing in November left a 17-year-old suburban teenager dead.

"These things happen from time to time and, unfortunately, they do occur," Daly said. "Just because they are inside the walls of Cook County Jail, it doesn't mean their violent behavior changes."

No charges have been filed, but sheriff's deputies planned to question those involved.

After the fight was broken up, guards ordered inmates in the tier back to their cells and canceled visiting hours for the rest of the day.

Among the wounded were men charged with domestic battery, drug possession and unlawful use of a weapon.

The makeshift knives used in Saturday's fight are commonly crafted from sharpened toothbrushes, ballpoint pens or metal scraps, she said. The fight took place in one of the tier's common areas, where inmates can watch television, play cards and

mingle. Only one guard usually watches over the 50 to 60 men who are kept most days in the lounge space.

Fights happen less frequently than might be expected in a jail that has been overcrowded and understaffed for years, said Charles A. Fasano, an official at the John Howard Association who has watched the Cook County Jail system closely for more than 15 years. Under a 1982 federal consent decree, his association monitors jail conditions.

"I think they have done an excellent job, given the resources they have got," Fasano said. "Even if they had all the resources in the world, it doesn't mean you wouldn't have incidents like this."

- 1. What is the passage mainly about?
  - A. jail inmate violence

- B. street gang fight
- C. Cook County Jail in Chicago
- D. security in Cook County Jail
- 2. How many prisoners were involved in the clash?
  - A. 100%
- B. 14%
- C.  $33\% \sim 40\%$
- D. 70%

- 3. What are so-called "shanks"?
  - A. Sharp knives

- B. Secretly bought knives
- C. Knives prisoners stolen from guards
  - D. Knife substitutes
- 4. Three injured inmates are sent to three different local hospitals. Which one of them is sent to the nearest one to the jail?
  - A. Mt. Sinai Hospital

. B. Stroger Hospital

C. Cermak Hospital

- D. All equally near the prison
- 5. Which of the following accounts for the cause of the brawl?
  - A. Jail over-crowdedness
- B. Jail understaffed condition
- C. Inmates'unchanging violent nature D. Guides'negligence of duty

- 1. a maximum-security wing 具有最大安全 系数的部分
- 2. brawl 斗殴
- 3. tier 层
- 4. "shanks"(俚语)带柄利器
- 5. nicked 擦伤,轻伤

- 6. the jail complex 监狱建筑群
- 7. sheriff's deputies 县治安官
- 8. domestic battery 土炮
- 9. lounge space 休息的空地
- 10. a 1982 federal consent decree 1982 年 联邦政府通过的法令



William Welch's testimony was the first time the jury in the murder case heard a

witness say the Blake solicited the killing of Bakley, who at the time was not yet his wife. On Wednesday, the prosecution focused on motive, presenting a witness who said Blake was obsessed with their baby, Rosie, and with keeping her from Bakley.

Blake, 71, star of the "Baretta" TV series, is charged with murdering Bakley, 44, on May 4, 2001. The two got married months earlier after tests showed he was the father of her baby.

Welch said he had worked for Blake since 1988, locating people, doing background checks and other work. One day in 1999, he said, Blake asked to see him and they took a walk by the river behind his house.

"He told me that he'd met a girl in a jazz club, that they had a one-night stand and she turned up pregnant," Welch said. "He wanted to do something about it."

Welch said he told Blake to give the woman money but Blake said he had done that and it didn't work.

"He said, 'I've been thinking about this. We're going to hire a doctor and abort her and if that doesn't work we're going to whack her," Welch testified.

"What did you take that to mean?" asked Deputy District Attorney Shellie Samuels.

"Kill her," said Welch.

"And what did you say?" Samuels asked.

"I said, 'Robert, that's not a very good idea,'" Welch said.

Under the prosecutor's prodding, Welch added that he said, "Robert, are you out of your (expletive) mind?"

Months later when the baby was born, Welch said Blake told him "how he had to get his hands on the baby." He tried to help Blake by doing a check on Bakley, finding out she was violating probation in Arkansas that required her not to leave that state. Welch suggested they report her and have her arrested.

"He said that wouldn't work because she was having sex with her probation officer," Welch said.

The private detective said Blake then suggested planting cocaine in a hotel room where Bakley was staying and have Welch call his police friends to "swoop in and arrest her."

"I said, 'Real bad idea, Robert,'" Welch said.

Later Thursday, Luis Mendoza, a Florida boat dealer who said he had connections with the FBI and the U.S. Customs Service, said a mutual friend asked him to help Blake with a problem the actor was having with a woman. He said Blake flew him to Los Angeles.

He said Blake painted Bakley "as a terrible woman who had done many bad things in life, and he did not want her around his baby... He wanted me to go back and show the authorities this was a bad person... He wanted her back in jail or away from his life."

Mendoza said he tried to contact the FBI about Bakley but was unable to help Blake and was advised by the Customs Service that he did not have enough information to make a case against Bakley and her brother, who Blake claimed was dealing in drugs.

- 1. Who killed Bonny Lee Bakley in person?
  - A. Blake, the actor himself
- B. Blake's former detective Welch

C. Luis Mendoza

- D. Not yet clear
- 2. Why did Blake want to kill Bakley?
  - A. He had found she was a convict on probation.
  - B. He didn't want to give her money to leave him.
  - C. She was having sex with another police officer.
  - D. He didn't want the baby with a woman with bad name and crime.
- 3. What did Blake mean by suggesting planting cocaine in Bakley's hotel room?
  - A. Giving that plant to ruin her health.
  - B. Hiding the drug in her hotel room to be an excuse for sending her back to jail.
  - C. Making Bakley use the drug cocaine
  - D. Doing drug-dealing in Bakley's hotel room.
- 4. Blake was said to be "obsessed with their baby Rosie" (Line 4, Para.1), this means
  - A. He had got the baby girl
  - B. He was troubled by the baby girl
  - C. He was entirely worried by the baby's future
  - D. He wanted to get rid of the baby
- 5. From the passage we can conclude \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. William Welch helped to murder Bakley
  - B. Blake was at least guilty of murdering his wife Bakley
  - C. Mendoza helped Blake to get Baklley to go back to jail
  - D. Bakley was worse than Blake

# 难点注释

- 1. testimony 证词,出庭作证
- 2. solicited 请求
- 3. a one-night stand 一夜露水夫妻
- 4. abort 流产
- 5. whack 猛打,狠击
- 6. prodding 催促,提醒

- expletive 诅咒语,用在文中意为替代前句中的脏话
- 8. get his hands on the baby 插手,过问婴儿的事
- 9. violating probation 破坏监外管理惩罚条例
- 10. swoop in 出其不意闯进来



The Virginia Senate's Transportation Committee approved a bill Thursday that would bar young drivers from using cell phones.

Sen. James K. "Jay" O'Brien Jr. (R-Fairfax), who is sponsoring the measure along with Sen. William C. Mims (R-Loudoun), said many of the recent accidents on Virginia roads involved activities already illegal, including speeding and drinking. But with renewed attention on the dangers driving poses for teenagers, the two decided to reexamine laws for potential improvements.

"It's very hard to legislate, 'don't be stupid, make good choices,' "O'Brien said. At the same time, he said, parents "would like to see us do something."

Virginia already has more stringent requirements on teenage drivers than Maryland, the result of an overhaul of teenage driving laws led by the two senators in 2001. The changes imposed then include a limit on the number of passengers that can be driven by provisional license holders, who are younger than 18.

Teenagers must be  $15\ 1/2$  years old to get a learner's permit, and young drivers must also spend 40 hours driving with a parent or **guardian** before getting a license. There is also a midnight to  $4\ a.m.$  curfew for drivers under age 18.

"Virginia has done a good job, but certainly we still have a problem on our hands," said Susan Ferguson of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. "Sixteen-year-olds are still crashing and dying in record rates."

She said numerous studies have shown that young people tend to be more scattered while driving than adults, and a ban on cell phones makes common sense.

"They're young, they're inexperienced. The last thing you would want them to do is to have additional distractions," she said.

Teenagers, many of whom consider their cell phones a critical tool for their social lives and a convenient way to check in with their parents, offered a mix of opinions yesterday about the proposed law.

Jesse Shapiro, 17, a senior at J.E.B. Stuart High School in Fairfax County, said he sometimes chats on the phone while driving but imposes his own safety rules. He keeps conversations short and doesn't answer calls if it's raining or snowing. He also avoids talking on the phone if he is in an unfamiliar area—unless he's calling his father to ask for directions.

But Shapiro said he doesn't believe he is endangering himself or others when he makes a quick call to check in with his parents or a friend.

"I think the bill would not be that great," Shapiro said. "I call my friends if plans change, and I call my parents. It's nice to have a cell phone."

Meredith Epstein, 17, a senior at Westfield High School in Chantilly, said the bill

makes sense to her. Epstein carries a cell phone, but if it rings in the car, she lets her voice mail take the call and then returns it later.

"My mom said, 'You're a new driver, and it will distract you from what's in front of you,' " Epstein said. "I guess it would be a good law because it would probably stop people from getting into accidents."

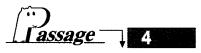
Besides the cell phone ban, Mims and O'Brien would also like to elevate violations of Virginia's teenage driving laws from secondary to primary offenses.

That would mean police officers could pull young people over for violating those laws, rather than ticketing them only if they were stopped on suspicion of breaking other laws, such as speeding.

1	Among the demons for territory du	are the total and the				
1.	Among the dangers for teenager dri	vers, the two law proposers think				
	should also be added.					
	A. speeding	B. using of cell phones				
_	C. drinking	D. road conditions				
2.	Which of the following is not a meas accidents?	ure taken by Virginia to protect against road				
	A. Drivers under 18 are allowed to ta	ake only a limited number of passengers.				
	B. Teenagers below 15 1/2 years old	B. Teenagers below 15 1/2 years old are not permitted to learn driving by law.				
	C. Teenagers between 16 and 18 can the state.	drive only when they get a license issued by				
	D. Drivers younger than 18 are not a	llowed to drive from midnight to 4 a.m.				
3.		e is said to be according to Susan				
	Ferguson.					
	A. the most desirable	B. the final thing				
	C. the most dangerous thing					
4.	"Critical" in "Teenagers, many of w	hom consider cell phones a critical tool for				
	their social lives" (Para. 9) actually me	eans .				
	A. challenging B. serious					
5.		none ban to be a good law, sometimes make				
	good use of her voice mail, which seems to be					
	A. a separate electronic gadget	And the same				
	B. a component part of a cell phone					
	C. something stored in a computer at	tached to the car				
	D. something fixed in the car	defined to the out				
		****				

- 2. bar... from 防止/阻止
- 3. legislate 使……成为法律,使合法
- 4. stringent 严格的
- 5. overhaul 超載
- 6. provisional license holders 临时驾照持有者
- 7. guardian 保护人
- 8. curfew 宵禁, 戒严
- 9. check in with 取得联系
- 10. mix 混乱, 糊涂
- 11. Epstein carries a cell phone, but if it rings

- in the car, she lets her voice mail take the call and then returns it later. 爱波斯坦带着手机,但是如果它在耳边响,她就用语音邮箱记录,以后再回电话。
- 12. voice mail 语音邮箱,语音邮件
- 13. elevate violations of Virginia's teenage driving laws from secondary to primary offenses 把弗吉尼亚青少年选章驾驶法律从次要的选章升级为重要选章
- 14. ticketing 处以罚款,给以罚款传票



In his 1961 farewell address, President Dwight D. Eisenhower famously warned that the government agencies and defense contractors... could themselves become a threat to the American way of life.

This theme is at the center of Robert O'Harrow's provocative book, No Place to Hide. Since September 11, O'Harrow argues, patriotism and profit motive have fortuitously converged to create a "security-industrial complex" that seeks to electronically monitor our every move. Like its Cold War-era predecessor, this alarming construct is propelled by fear and weds the private and public sectors in unsettling ways. The departments of Justice and Homeland Security have replaced the Pentagon, while little-known high-technology firms like Seisint, Acxiom, and ChoicePoint have assumed the role once played by traditional weapons manufacturers.

This secretive new alliance could, if left unchecked, irrevocably alter our notions of freedom. It will make many Americans nervous, and a lucky few rich, but whether it will actually thwart terrorism remains to be seen.

No Place to Hide illuminates the government's effort to break down the walls between commercial and public data to compile astonishingly detailed files on virtually every adult American. For nearly a decade, marketers have been collecting the electronic footprints we leave as we consume our way through the modern world, they know what politicians we give money to, what prescriptions we fill, and what sex toys we buy from mail-order catalogs. Now the government knows, too. But it insists it can use this information to ferret out terrorists.

O'Harrow, a reporter for the Washington Post, makes his case without the hysterics that have accompanied many recent tracts on the balance between security and privacy. As he takes pains to note, the brains behind the security-industrial

complex are not setting out to create an Orwellian state, but rather to use cutting-edge technology to track down murderous extremists.

Unfortunately, for all their ingenuity, these bureaucrats and entrepreneurs are not very adept at proving that they are working in our best interests. This is best illustrated by the Pentagon's infamous Total Information Awareness (TIA) program.

Concerns about the growing surveillance state are not unfounded. As O'Harrow notes, the technology on which we are increasingly reliant is not always so reliable...

O'Harrow warns that the exponential growth of computing capacity, to say nothing of the government's insatiable appetite for information, means that data mining is likely to balloon in the coming years. Federal agencies already have nearly 200 projects in the works, 36 of which use personal information purchased from private companies. What's more, company executives have helped write what little legislation governs the industry, and firms such as Acxiom have counseled the government on how to field public concerns about privacy. And while it remains unclear whether any of their technologies have helped protect us from terrorist attack, we do know that they have made it possible for police officers to screen their dates and track down estranged wives, as well as enabled...

1.	"This theme" (Line 1, Para. 2) refers to					
	A. war-time threat from government agencies and defense contractors to					
	American way of life					
	B. Present-time threat from government agencies and defense contractor					
American way of life						
	C. President Eisenhower's farewell speech					
	D. Consolidation of national security					
2.	The word "wed" (Line 5, Para. 2) means	·				
	A. get married	B. connect like net of a spider				
	C. block, prevent	D. converge, closely associate				
3.	What is such secretive new alliance supposed not to do, in the author's eyes, or					
	course?					
	A. Preventing terrorism	B. Changing freedom notion				
	C. Making people nervous	D. Enriching a few lucky people				
4.	For a decade, marketers are helping the federal government collect the electronic					
	footprints, which does not include					
	A. most intimate or private e-mail order	B. bribery offered to politicians				
	C. excursion and hitchhiking	D. medicare expenditure				
5.	. The parts that follow this passage would probably concentrate on					
	A. how modern technology help collect priv	rate information				
	B. what good such a growing data mining w					

- C. the necessity for the public to be watchful for detective electronic data collection
- D. criticism of O'Harrow's provocative book, No Place to Hide, an antigovernment book

# 难点注释

- 1. fortuitously 幸运地,偶然地
- 2. converged 结合
- 3. construct 观念
- 4. propelled 推进,促进加强
- 5. the departments of Justice and Homeland Security 司法部和国家安全部
- 6. irrevocably 无法取消的,无可挽回的
- 7. thwart 阻挠,挫折
- 8. illuminates 阐明, 照明
- 9. mail-order catalogs 邮购目录单
- 10. ferret out 搜索
- 11. an Orwellian state 奥威尔式的严酷统

治,失去人性的社会(典故出自英国小说)

- 12. ingenuity 独创性
- 13. adept at 擅长于
- 14. infamous 臭名昭著的
- 15. Total Information Awareness (TIA) program 全信息知底工程
- 16. Concerns about the growing surveillance state are not unfounded, 对于不断增加的 受监视状态的担忧不是没有根据的。
- 17. exponential 成指数的
- 18. balloon 急剧膨胀,飞快增长
- 19. estranged 疏远(关系/感情)的

## 各条与点极

### Passage 1

# 内容旨要

俗话说"无事生非",暴力成癖的在押犯,在狱中大打出手,流血死人可谓司空见惯。芝加哥城库克郡监狱可算是模范监狱了,周六的暴力事件照样证实这一点:罪犯本性难移。

# 点评

- 1. 答案为: A。主旨题,问中心思想。新闻导语即开门见山的话往往概括通篇。选篇讲街头斗殴的罪犯之间在狱中大打出手,不是街斗,也不危及库克监狱安全。
- 2. 答案为: C。计算题。总人数 50 至 60, 参与者 20 人左右。
- 3. 答案为: D。释义题。上下文有解释, makeshift 即 substitute, 指"替换品"。
- 4. 答案为: C。细节题。第四段讲到 Cermak 在监狱建筑群内,不在此区域的当然较远。
- 5. 答案为: C。推理题。最后一段法萨诺官员的话是解题的依据。

### Passage 2

# 产客旨更

监守自盗,执法违法,有人出于不可告人的目的企图杀人灭口,这对于美国警方官员来说, 绝非奇闻。看来想做正人君子的人未必比罪犯清白。

# 煮 评

1. 答案为: D。细节题。亲自下手杀人者文中没有讲到,案子还没有结论,虽然 Blake 有杀人动机。

- 2. 答案为: D。细节题。从在倒数第二段提到的 Mendoza 的话可以看出,在查实怀上他的孩子后,Blake 不想她这个"坏人"在孩子身边。
- 3. 答案为:B。细节题。用可卡因在她旅馆房间栽赃,是为了把她再次送进监狱。Blake 的私人 侦探 Welch 讲到这件事时说到最终为的是让警察闯进去,逮捕她。
- 4. 答案为:C。释义题。从 Blake 和 Mendoza 还有 Welch 的谈话,可以断定他密谋摆脱妻子的动机,可知他满脑子想的是婴儿。
- 5. 答案为:B。虽然真正杀人凶手没有查明,Blake 蓄谋很深,难逃干系。

### Passage 3

## 内容旨要

什么? 打手机违法? 是的。美国弗吉尼亚州两个立法人开了先河,禁止青少年开车打手机, 以保证交通安全。此举褒贬不一,看看人们怎么讲吧。

## 点评

- 1. 答案为:B。细节题。第一、二段讲到通过法案,禁止开车用手机。
- 2. 答案为:C。细节题。第五段讲,18 岁以下的青年夜间开车要守宵禁,那是因为他们拿的是临时驾照。
- 3. 答案为:A。观点题。这位公路安全保险研究所的苏姗说弗吉尼亚在立法防止公路交通事故方面做得很好,这是值得欢迎的事。
- 4. 答案为:D。释义题。手机在青少年看来是必不可少的。
- 5. 答案为:B。判断题。语音邮箱不难想象是手机的一项功能,不可能是另外什么电子玩意。

### Passage 4

# 内容旨要

安全与自由能像已故的艾森豪威尔总统所希冀的那样共荣吗? Robert O'Harrow 在他的书《无处躲藏》中,对官方利用高科技搜索每个公民的隐私作出了披露。安全部门被弄得人人提心吊胆,这不是一件具有讽刺意味的事吗?

## 点声

- 1. 答案为: B。判断题。第二段讲,像冷战时期的先行同类那样,由于害怕而形成了一种惊人的观念,那就是以无休止的方式把私人和公共部门交织在一起。可见讲的主题是对美国人现代生活安全的威胁。
- 2. 答案为: D。释义题。wed 可以是指结婚,例如新婚夫妇 newly-wed(s)。这里是引申意义,指"交织,结合在一块"。
- 3. 答案为: A。细节观点题。选段的最后讲,虽然我们还不清楚他们的技术能否保护我们免受恐怖主义袭击,我们确实知道……
- 4. 答案为: C。判断题。第四段讲到十年来,掌握市场情报的公司,一直在收集我们在现代世界中消费道路上的电子足迹,可见没有电子出纳,他们无从收集情报。远足和搭便车不和电子消费打交道,所以定为例外。
- 5. 答案为: C。写作思路题。既然作者和书的作者观点一致,对用电子技术采集每个人的隐私信息不满,那么下文只能讲提醒公众警惕危及个人自由的电子监督。



# 国际



On Jan. 12-Mahado Muse spoke in a monotone, recalling the moment the water poured into her seaside house here (in HAFUN, Somalia) on the easternmost point in Africa, a few hours after the tsunami waves stormed through Asia. With just a moment to act, she grabbed her little girl but could not manage to carry her older son, Mohamed, who drowned.

Ms. Muse had a hand over her face as she recounted the events from a shack where she is now mourning little Mohamed's death. She said she could not get the awful moment out of her head, the split second in which she was forced to choose one child over another.

As far as its death toll goes, Somalia escaped from the raging sea relatively unscathed. The tsunami that has taken more than 150,000 lives in Asia was greatly reduced as it crashed onto the shores of the country with the longest coastline in Africa. The authorities estimate that Somalia suffered 300 deaths, although the number of missing people exceeds that figure and there is no real government in the country to tally the numbers.

Hafun, a patch of land jutting out into the Indian Ocean near the Horn of Africa's tip, was one of the worst-hit places. Most of the town was leveled. When the waters receded, 19 people were found dead and another 132 were missing, minimal compared with Asia but a sizable trauma for a close-knit town of 3,000.

"Hafun is like the villages in Sri Lanka and Indonesia that got hit so hard," said Maulid Warfa, a spokesman for the World Food Program. "But there was no government for the people of Hafun to turn to. Nobody cries for them. Hafun is like a forgotten dot on the map."

Hafun, which depends on fishing, lost the only mechanic in town, a man known universally as Ali Mechanic, who somehow kept the aging engines on fishing boats running. Ali Mechanic's young son, a boy who hung around his father and might have taken up his trade one day, was swept away in the ocean as well.