



上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列

英语高级口译证书考试

# 高级阅读辅导

张曦 主编

Advanced

读 览



上海交通大学出版社  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# 英语高级口译证书考试 高级阅读辅导

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## 内 容 提 要

《英语高级口译证书考试高级阅读辅导》为上海交通大学出版社《上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列》丛书之一。丛书以大量的练习题为基础进行分类,在各种相似的题型前进行统一的技巧点拨,利用大量训练强化技巧,帮助考生斩获高分。选材内容涵盖科技、商业、政治、经济和社会文化等多方面,难度及取材与真题相似。读者对象为全国参加高级口译考试的考生以及参加考试培训的学员,同时对有志于提高翻译口译水平的英语爱好者也有相当的帮助作用。

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# 前 言

本书是“上海市英语高级口译证书考试”阅读部分的辅导教程,可以作为《高级阅读教程》(第四版)的补充教程,根据真题辅以阅读技巧编写,可供参加高级口译资格证书考试的考生使用,也可供较高级英语学习者自学使用。

本书共分 15 章,在对阅读部分的简介之后,首先从新闻特写、新闻消息和新闻评论三个方面分析考题的三种题材类型,之后从主题句和支持性细节对文章的结构和重点部分加以剖析,接着从主旨题、细节题、例子功能题、释义题、观点推理题、定义题和总结题七个方面针对不同的考题类型提供技巧讲解和专门练习,最后是政治类、经济类、健康类、自然类、科技类和文化类六个方面的综合训练。

本书的特点在于:

**一、紧扣真题,针对性强:**本书选择十多年来的高级口译资格考试的全真试题,对其中规律性的篇章和题型进行系统归类,而后有的放矢,各个击破。考生可以根据自己的弱项,进行强化训练,达到提高的目的。

**二、层次分明,方法明确:**本书针对阅读部分的题源,从英美主流报纸杂志最为常见的特写、消息和评论三种文章类型入手,说明重点信息、重点题型,有助于考生辨明文章和考题的规律性,进行更为有效的阅读。同时,在七个章节中详细分析讲解七种重要题型,有助于考生掌握重要的阅读和解题方法,取得明显提高。

**三、精讲精练,注重实践:**本书分七章讲述七个重点题型,清晰地说明解题方法,每章后设立该类题型的练习,便于读者有针对性地训练提高。在练习的答案部分,问答题提供了详细的答案,选择题的每一题正确选项后都提供了详细的选项理由,有助于读者发现练习中的误差,及时纠正。

在本书的使用过程中,读者可以根据实际情况,针对薄弱环节,针对各章的侧重点,学习解题方法,巩固解题技能,提高阅读能力。本书在编写过程中参考了一些国内外语言资料,未能一一注明出处,在此向有关作者和编者致谢。愿本书能对参加高级口译资格证书考试的考生和相应程度的英语爱好者有所帮助和启示。

由于编者水平有限,欠妥之处敬请读者不吝批评与指正。

编 者



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# UNIT 1

## 高级口译 阅读部分简介

### 1. 考试要求

阅读是英语高级口译考试笔试的重要组成部分,考试大纲要求考生具备熟练阅读英语报刊文章的能力,并且了解英语国家有关政治、经济、社会、文化、教育等状况。测试题型包含客观试题和主观试题两种题型。阅读材料均选自英语国家出版的报纸和杂志,总数为7篇。

高级口译阅读分为选择题和简答题两个部分,选择题部分是考试上半场的 Section 2,简答题部分是考试下半场的 Section 5,分别限时 30 分钟。选择题要求考生从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案;问答题要求考生根据阅读内容给出切题的完整回答,其中的内容提要题要求考生在规定的词数内,用自己的话语表达文章的中心思想。选择题部分共有 4 篇文章,总长度 2 500 词左右,每篇文章后有 5 条四选一的单项选择题,一共 20 题,每题 2.5 分,总分 50 分。简答题部分共有 3 篇文章,总长度 2 000 字左右,每篇文章后有 3 条至 4 条简答题,一共 10 道题,每题 5 分,总分 50 分。两部分阅读考试加起来总计 60 分钟,总分 100 分。

阅读部分主要测试考生的报刊阅读理解能力、概括中心思想的能力、词汇量以及与英语国家政治、经济、社会与文化等相关的知识,同时测试考生相关的英语写作能力。

### 2. 阅读训练

高级口译阅读文章多来自于英美的主流报纸杂志,如 *Time*、*The Economist*、*Guardian*、*The Times*、*The Washington Post*、*The New York Times* 等,题材涉及政治、经济、商业、科技、法律等多个领域,考生应坚持阅读,培养对新闻特写、新闻消息、新闻评论等各种文体的辨识能力,同时能够在不同的文体中迅速地获得最重要的信息,抓住最中心的主题。在平时的阅读训练中,考生还可以通过对不同题材的文章归类来总结出某一类话题中较常见的词语,不断扩大词汇量。如果对于某个话题过于陌生,难以理解,可以查找其背景知识,深入了解后,文章中的问题自然迎刃而解。通过这样的积累,也可以极大地扩展知识面,为未来的翻译和口译工作打下良好的基础。

阅读需要培养良好的习惯。一般以抓住关键信息为主要目的,首先阅读文章的第一段,找出文章的主题,对于特写文章,主题则多出现在第二段。文章的段落中需要仔细阅读每段的首句,确定段落的主题句。文章中的例证、数据等支持性细节可以先忽略不读。阅读的过程是参与作者思维的过程,是不断和作者共鸣的过程,这就需要读者不断进行预测下文可能出现的内容。

阅读的第二个部分考查考生解释(paraphrase)和总结(summarize)的能力,在平时的阅读训练中,可以对某些意义表达得较为隐晦的句子根据上下文推测阐述,同时在把握段落或文章的中心思想后改写,训练提高自己 paraphrase 的能力。最后如果段落的主题句说明的内容较为庞杂,可以将每段的主题句整理好进行归纳总结,不仅要每句话串联起来,而且还要添加一些词语或细节让表述更加完整。





## UNIT 2

### 新闻特写 文章类型

(1)

:

### 1. 新闻特写的特点

新闻特写(feature story)是新闻常见的体裁,它借鉴电影特写镜头的手法,抓住富有典型意义的某个空间和时间,通过一个片断、一个场面、一个镜头对事件或人物、景物做出形象化的报道,是一种极具现场感的生动活泼的新闻体裁。

新闻特写的开头抓住新闻事实某些重要场面或重要片段,用描写手法给予集中突出的刻画,将富有特征的真人真事放大和再现在读者面前,使读者如临其境,具有强烈的感染力。

新闻特写开头生动而集中地再现场景与人物是为了透视全局,集中突出表现新闻主题。将事件、人物和场面作为一个聚焦的镜头,加以放大,用这些片段、剖面或细节反映全局的特点或本质。

#### 真题 1

#### 【原文】

It wasn't the abduction of his 70-year-old grandmother that led Alberto Peisach to leave Colombia. Nor was it the 1997 murder of his brother-in-law during a botched kidnap attempt. It was the planned abduction of his 6-year-old son that finally persuaded the Ivy League-educated entrepreneur to pack his bags in less than 24 hours and head to Miami with his wife and kids. Peisach has carved out a niche for himself in south Florida as the head of a \$100 million private equity fund. "A lot of my friends took bets on how soon I'd be back home, but 80 percent of them have left," says Peisach. "The Colombia that I grew up in doesn't exist anymore, and anybody who's had a choice has left."

Alarmed by a slumping economy and the ever-present menace of kidnapping, Colombia's best and brightest are leaving in droves. Some have settled in Spain and nearby Latin American countries, but nowhere is the exodus quite as visible as in Miami. The city's 70,000 Colombians recently overtook Nicaraguans as the largest immigrant community after Cubans. Legions of professionals are moving into affluent suburbs. Membership of Commerce has doubled in just the past 18 months. The big winner from the brain drain is south Florida. "Colombians are basically subsidizing Miami," says political scientist Eduardo Gamarra.

Last year's US census counted 470,000 residents of Colombian origin nationwide, but some experts put the figure closer to 600,000. The first significant wave of immigration dates back to the 1950s, when a brutal civil war forced tens of thousands to flee. Their ranks were bolstered in the 1980s by Colombians escaping the lawlessness associated with the rise of major drug cartels. But most of those earlier migrants bypassed Florida in favor of New York and New Jersey. Relatively few brought with them the First World-caliber education and experience of their recently arrived countrymen.



Not all transplants can be classified as refugees. Miami's unofficial reputation as Latin America's economic and showbiz capital has lured celebrities like pop diva Shakira and actress Sofia Vergara. And some drug traffickers are trying to blend in with their law-abiding countrymen to escape detection by authorities. (2002/3)

### 【解析】

本文是典型的新闻特写,文章开头摄取了 Alberto Peisach 离开哥伦比亚的个例,对个例的描述并不是文章的中心,第二段首句说明本文的主旨,也就是个例所反映的普遍现象: Alarmed by a slumping economy and the ever-present menace of kidnapping, Colombia's best and brightest are leaving in droves. 也就是说,由于国内经济状况陷于低迷,遭绑架的危险时时存在,哥伦比亚的一些优秀人才纷纷离开祖国。这就是整篇文章的主题句,也是全文要说明的中心。

### 真题 2

#### 【原文】

Like the space telescope he championed, astronomer Lyman Spitzer faced some perilous moments in his career. Most notably, on a July day in 1945, he happened to be in the Empire State building when a B-25 Mitchell bomber lost its way in fog and crashed into the skyscraper 14 floors above him. Seeing debris falling past the window, his curiosity got the better of him, as Robert Zimmerman recounts in his Hubble history, *The Universe in a Mirror*. Spitzer tried to poke his head out the window to see what was going on, but others quickly convinced him it was too dangerous.

Spitzer was not the first astronomer to dream of sending a telescope above the distorting effects of the atmosphere, but it was his tireless advocacy, in part, that led NASA to launch the Hubble Space Telescope in 1990. Initially jubilant, astronomers were soon horrified to discover that Hubble's 2.4-metre main mirror had been ground to the wrong shape. Although it was only off by 2.2 micrometres, this badly blurred the telescope's vision and made the scientists who had promised the world new images and science in exchange for \$1.5 billion of public money the butt of jokes. The fiasco, inevitably dubbed "Hubble Trouble" by the press, wasn't helped when even the limited science the crippled Hubble could do was threatened as its gyroscopes, needed to control the orientation of the telescope, started to fail one by one.

By 1993, as NASA prepared to launch a rescue mission, the situation looked bleak. The telescope "probably wouldn't have gone on for more than a year or two" without repairs, says John Grunsfeld, an astronaut who flew on the most recent Hubble servicing mission. Happily, the rescue mission was a success. Shuttle astronauts installed new instruments that corrected for the flawed mirror, and replaced the gyroscopes. Two years later, Hubble gave us the deepest ever view of the universe, peering back to an era just 1 billion years after the big bang to see the primordial building blocks that aggregated to form galaxies like our own.

The success of the 1993 servicing mission encouraged NASA to mount three more (in 1997, 1999 and 2002). Far from merely keeping the observatory alive, astronauts installed updated instruments on these missions that dramatically improved Hubble's power. It was "as if you took in your Chevy Nova [for repairs] and they gave you back a Lear jet," says

Steven Beckwith, who from 1998 to 2005 headed the Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI) in Baltimore, Maryland, where Hubble's observations are planned. Along the way, in 1998, Hubble's measurements of supernovas in distant galaxies unexpectedly revealed that the universe is expanding at an ever-increasing pace, propelled by a mysterious entity now known as dark energy. In 2001 the space observatory also managed to make the first measurement of a chemical in the atmosphere of a planet in an alien solar system.

Despite its successes, Hubble's life looked like it would be cut short when in 2004, NASA's then administrator Sean O'Keefe announced the agency would send no more servicing missions to Hubble, citing unacceptable risks to astronauts in the wake of the Columbia shuttle disaster of 2003, in which the craft exploded on re-entry, killing its crew. By this time, three of Hubble's gyroscopes were already broken or ailing and no one was sure how long the other three would last. Citizen petitions and an outcry among astronomers put pressure on NASA, and after a high-level panel of experts declared that another mission to Hubble would not be exceptionally risky, the agency reversed course, leading to the most recent servicing mission, in May 2009.

No more are planned. The remainder of the shuttle fleet that astronauts used to reach Hubble is scheduled to retire by the year's end. And in 2014, NASA plans to launch Hubble's successor, an infrared observatory called the James Webb Space Telescope, which will probe galaxies even further away and make more measurements of exoplanet atmospheres.

According to Grunsfeld, now STScI's deputy director, plans are afoot for a robotic mission to grab Hubble when it reaches the end of its useful life, nudging it into Earth's atmosphere where most of it would be incinerated. Only the mirror is sturdy enough to survive the fall into an empty patch of ocean.

But let's not get ahead of ourselves—Hubble is far from finished. The instruments installed in May 2009, including the Wide Field Camera 3, which took this image of the Butterfly nebula, 3800 light years away, have boosted its powers yet again. It might have as much as a decade of life left even without more servicing. "It really is only reaching its full stride now, after 20 years," says Grunsfeld.

A key priority for Hubble will be to explore the origin of dark energy by probing for it at earlier times in the universe's history. Hubble scientist Malcolm Niedner of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, is not willing to bet on what its most important discovery will be. "More than half of the most amazing textbook-changing science to emerge from this telescope occurred in areas we couldn't even have dreamed of," he says. "Expect the unexpected." (2010/9)

#### 【解析】

本文开始将镜头对准天文学家 Lyman Spitzer, 描写了他的经历, 如果跳过不读, 直接进入第二个段落, 首句写到 Spitzer was not the first astronomer to dream of sending a telescope above the distorting effects of the atmosphere, but it was his tireless advocacy, in part, that led NASA to launch the Hubble Space Telescope in 1990, 说明文章开头的例子只是为了说明太空大气会造成变形, 天文学家梦想着有一台望远镜能够不受影响, NASA 由此推出了哈勃望远镜。也就是说本文的中心在于论述哈勃望远镜, 开头的特写只是个小小的引子, 读者的阅读重心应该落在后文中, 而不是开头的场景中。

## 2. 新闻特写的重点题型

新闻特写的重点在于把握特写之后的普遍事实,它并非为了专注于个例,而是通过鲜明的个例激发读者对于普遍存在的现象或问题的思考。透视全局才是新闻特写最根本的目的。因此,阅读特写要着眼于特写故事后的普遍事实,其往往出现在第二段,偶尔也会出现在第一段句尾。开头的特写部分甚至可以跳过不读。

新闻特写较为常见的题型是例子功能题,即问文章开头的特写的目的,抓住反映普遍事实的主题句就抓住了例子功能题的答案。

另外,涉及新闻特写的主旨题,也往往以特写后普遍事实主题句为答案。

### 真题 3

#### 【原文】

Bob Barnes never dreamed that the long arm of the music industry would reach into his personal computer. Sure, the bus operator had used Napster to grab music files off the Internet. And when that file-swapping service was put out of business, he switched to its most popular successor, Kazaa. But he was careful not to leave a trace, transferring all his downloaded songs to separate discs. A visiting teenage grandson wasn't so careful, however, and last week Barnes, 50, was slapped with a subpoena from the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA). It alleged that he had posted online—for the world to steal digital copies of songs by Savage Garden, Marvin Gaye and the Eagles. “This is like shock and awe,” says Barnes. “Blitz them until they submit.”

Barnes may be a pirate, but he has plenty of company. An estimated 60 million Americans, more than the number of Bush voters in 2000, are using file-sharing networks on the Internet. Until last week it seemed like a safely anonymous pursuit. But then RIAA started subpoenaing colleges and Internet-service providers (ISPs) for the names and addresses of more than 950 computer owners—some of whom, like Barnes, were trafficking in stolen music without knowing it. A lot of music downloaders don't realize that they are also distributors. On Kazaa, for example, the tunes you store in the designated download folder are automatically broadcast back to other users. Unless you turn off sharing or move the music to a different place on your hard drive, anybody can reach into your computer and take a copy (as long as you are online and running Kazaa).

How many songs do you have to have in that folder to catch the eye of the music police? A thousand? A dozen? Just one? RIAA, which is trying to put the fear of litigation into as many music pirates as it can, is playing coy. It has declined to say whom it is targeting or how many more subpoenas it plans to issue. So far, though, most of the file sharers it has gone after were dealing in hundreds of tracks, not just a few. “We're focused on the supply side,” RIAA president Cary Sherman says. “If you can get at the 10% of people who are offering 90% of the files, that makes a significant dent.” Until recently, getting even that 10% was impossible. Users were hidden behind the long strings of numbers that represent Internet addresses. Only network administrators knew who had been assigned which Internet address, and they were reluctant to share. All that changed in February, when a federal judge ordered Verizon to turn over to RIAA the name of an alleged music pirate. That opened the floodgates. Last week the Federal District courthouse had to hire extra

clerks just to deal with music-industry litigation.

“This is turning into a subpoena mill,” says Sarah Deutsch, associate general counsel for Verizon, after receiving more than 200 requests for identities. “We’re not just going to roll over and allow this kind of process.” Not every ISP feels the same. Comcast, the cable-TV company that sells high-speed Internet access on the side, has announced its intention to cooperate with RIAA. So has Chicago’s Loyola University. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University, by contrast, have gone to court to protect students’ identities. The cat-and-mouse game between computer programmers and the music industry is heating up. The next generation of file-sharing software, programmers promise, will provide anonymity that not even ISPs will be able to crack. New online services with names like Earth Station 5 and W. A. S. T. E. claim to have done that already, but none are quite ready for prime time.

Happily, there’s another alternative: paying for your music, using one of several legal downloading services. The most popular, Apple’s 99¢-a-song iTunes music store, has racked up 5 million downloads in just two months and is scheduled to launch a Windows version in December. It was joined last week by buymusic.com, which offers some of the same songs for 79¢ apiece. Neither has anything like Kazaa’s selection just yet—but both are guaranteed subpoena free. (2004/9)

16. The author introduces Bob Barnes at the beginning of the passage \_\_\_\_\_.
- to show how careful he was when downloading music
  - to serve as the background of his life story
  - to provide readers with an example of music pirates
  - to warn the readers not to follow suit
17. The expression “he has plenty of company” (Para. 2) can best be paraphrased as \_\_\_\_\_.
- he has won large numbers of supporters
  - he has had a lot of followers
  - he has downloaded numerous songs
  - he has established a big company

### 【解析】

本文的16题涉及新闻特写较常见的例子功能题,也就是问开头做这样的特写是为了什么目的,答案往往在第二段的普遍事实的论述中,第二段的首句说: Barnes may be a pirate, but he has plenty of company,也就是说像例子中的人这样的盗版者比比皆是,这才是本文论述的中心。新闻特写的例子不会为了举例而举例,目的都是为了揭示一种普遍存在的现象,所以这里的A项和B项以个人为阐述目的明显是错误的,C才是正确的选项。

17题涉及句意理解题, he has plenty of company, he is not alone 等句子是新闻特写中在人物或场景特写完毕后常用的句子,由此引导读者思考普遍存在的问题,意思是“这样的人并不只有一个”,这里的正确选项应该是B项。



## 真题 4

## 【原文】

Twelve-year-old Claire Elliott owes her French pen pal two letters. Her English homework is always skimpy and late, and her friends have given up e-mailing her because she never replies. Yet, according to her mother Megan, Claire is a voracious reader. She just hates writing. A copywriter herself, Megan Elliott had assumed that all her children would learn to write as they had learnt to read, with relative ease. But as soon as Claire started school her writing seemed to be a problem. “Claire could never work out how to hold the pencil. Eventually, she ended up with this very tense, odd grip,” says Megan.

“Every year at parents’ evening I’d say, ‘She still doesn’t seem to be holding her pencil very well’ and the teacher would say, ‘No she doesn’t, does, she.’ We all left it, and now Claire is capable of writing, though in a rather stilted style. But she hates it. Which seems a terrible shame.”

Going by the latest national test results for 11-year-olds, Claire is not alone. Almost half of all boys and four out of 10 girls fail to reach the average standard in their writing SATs—far more than the 20% or so of pupils who fail in reading. Parents who help their children learn to read are often at a loss to know how to help them write. That is not surprising, says the psychologist Dr. Rhone Stainthorp, because even the experts don’t fully understand what works. They just know that with its combination of hugely different skills—structuring, spelling, physical co-ordination, use of grammar and syntax—writing is “probably the hardest thing we ask our children to learn”.

So how can parents help? For children to learn to write well they need rich stores of language, says Kate Jones, who edits the magazine *Young Writer* ([www.young-writer.org](http://www.young-writer.org)), which each year receives 5,000 contributions. What characterizes the best pieces, she says, is that they use fresh words and sentence structures—and the children who have these are the ones whose parents talk to them a lot, and continue to read aloud to them long after they can read to themselves.

If children see their parents enjoy writing letters or making up poems they will imitate them, says Jones. Families can write together—keep a holiday scrapbook, or correspond with the tooth fairy—and they can play writing games.

“There’s a game where everybody writes the first sentence of a story on their own piece of paper, then you fold the papers and pass them on to the person on your left, who writes an ending. Then you pass them on again and each of you writes a story to join up the beginning and end,” says Jones.

It won’t go down well, though, with the many older children—aged eight-plus—who, like Claire Elliott, have already been put off by a struggle with writing. As children approach 11, says Stainthorp, writing’s component skills need to be automatic. If, by then, children are still concentrating on joining up letters or spelling, they are not thinking sufficiently about what they are trying to say.

At this stage parents can help by boosting those basic skills. That may mean a handwriting course. It may mean tuition from a spelling specialist, or buying a hand-held spell-checker for children aged nine-plus to use—not when learning to spell, but when writing.

Rhodri Williams, 15, and his brother Martin, 13, have been writing stories since they

were seven. Their mother Kate encouraged them by making up entertaining comic poems. "We make up a lot of jokes and puns round the dinner table and when they say 'I'm bored' I say 'Go write something down'. They may not do it then, but they do it later," she says. "The more children write, the better they get at it," says Stainthorp. "The children who initially succeed at writing, because they don't find it too hard, tend to get better and better. They do more writing, so they get more practice."

"The children who initially find it very difficult do less writing. So they don't get the practice and they get further and further adrift. One group spirals up and the other group spirals down, and it becomes difficult to close the gap." (2003/3)

1. Why does the author mention the 12-year-old girl Claire Elliott at the beginning of the passage?

### 【解析】

本文是典型的新闻特写,第一段和第二段截取了12岁的Claire Elliott作为特写的对象,对她的情况作了突出而详尽的描写。考试时候可以跳读。第三段的首句由个例推向了全局:Going by the latest national test results for 11-year-olds, Claire is not alone. 既然向Claire这样的孩子不是一个,下面阐述的内容就是本文关注的普遍状况,是文章的中心。Almost half of all boys and four out of 10 girls fail to reach the average standard in their writing SATs—far more than the 20% or so of pupils who fail in reading,这句话说明孩子的SAT考试写作部分很差,正是我们要回答的内容。本题可以答为:The example at the beginning is to reveal the general situation that children have relatively poorer ability in writing and they make poorer scores in their writing SATs which gives the parents and the experts headaches.

## 真题 5

### 【原文】

Mike and Adam Hurewitz grew up together on Long Island, in the suburbs of New York City. They were very close, even for brothers. So when Adam's liver started failing, Mike offered to give him half of his. The operation saved Adam's life. But Mike, who went into the hospital in seemingly excellent health, developed a complication—perhaps a blood clot—and died last week. He was 57. Mike Hurewitz's death has prompted a lot of soul searching in the transplant community. Was it a tragic fluke or a sign that transplant surgery has reached some kind of ethical limit? The Mount Sinai Medical Center, the New York City hospital where the complex double operation was performed, has put on hold its adult living donor liver transplant program, pending a review of Hurewitz's death. Mount Sinai has performed about 100 such operations in the past three years.

A 1-in-100 risk of dying may not seem like bad odds, but there's more to this ethical dilemma than a simple ratio. The first and most sacred rule of medicine is to do no harm. "For a normal healthy person a mortality rate 1% is hard to justify," says Dr. John Fung, chief of transplantation at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center. "If the rate stays at 1%, it's just not going to be accepted." On the other hand, there's an acute shortage of traditional donor organs from people who have died in accidents or suffered fatal heart



attacks. If family members fully understand the risks and are willing to proceed, is there any reason to stand in their way? Indeed, a recent survey showed that most people will accept a mortality rate for living organ donors as high as 20%. The odds, thankfully, aren't nearly that bad. For kidney donors, for example, the risk ranges from 1 in 2,500 to 1 in 4,000 for a healthy volunteer. That helps explain why nearly 40% of kidney transplants in the US come from living donors.

The operation to transplant a liver, however, is a lot trickier than one to transplant a kidney. Not only is the liver packed with blood vessels, but it also makes lots of proteins that need to be produced in the right ratios for the body to survive. When organs from the recently deceased are used, the surgeon gets to pick which part of the donated liver looks the best—and to take as much of it as needed. Assuming all goes well, a healthy liver can grow back whatever portion of the organ is missing, sometimes within a month.

A living-donor transplant works particularly well when an adult donates a modest portion of the liver to a child. Usually only the left lobe of the organ is required, leading to a mortality rate for living-donors in the neighborhood of 1 in 500 to 1 in 1,000. But when the recipient is another adult, as much as 60% of the donor's liver has to be removed. "There really is very little margin for error," says Dr. Fung. By way of analogy, he suggests, think of a tree. "An adult-to-child living-donor transplant is like cutting off a limb. With an adult-to-adult transplant, you're splitting the trunk in half and trying to keep both halves alive."

Even if a potential donor understand and accepts these risks, that doesn't necessarily mean the operation should proceed. All sorts of subtle pressures can be brought to bear on such a decision, says Dr. Mark Siegler, director of the MacLean Center for Clinical Medical Ethics at the University of Chicago. "Sometimes the sicker the patient, the greater the pressure the pressure and the more willing the donor will be to accept risks. If you feel you can't say no, is your decision truly voluntary? And if not, is it the medical community's responsibility to save you from your own best intentions?"

Transplant centers have developed screening programs to ensure that living donors fully understand the nature of their decision. But unexamined, for the most part, is the larger issue of just how much a volunteer should be allowed to sacrifice to save another human being. So far, we seem to be saying some risk is acceptable, although we're still vaguer about where the cutoff should be. There will always be family members like Mike Hurewitz who are heroically prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice for a loved one. What the medical profession—and society—must decide is if it's appropriate to let them do so. (2002/9)

5. What is the major issue raised in the article?

### 【解析】

本文是一篇特写,开头描写了一对兄弟的肝脏移植手术,文章主题在特写镜头的下面,第二段的首句 A 1-in-100 risk of dying may not seem like bad odds, but there's more to this ethical dilemma than a simple ratio,也就是说器官移植存在着道德伦理上的困境,这才是本文的中心所在。本题的答案也应该以第二段的主题句为准,进行深入阐述,如: The article is to explore the ethical dilemma behind the organ transplant when some of the donors run the risk of dying and the basic principle of medicine is to do no harm.





# UNIT 3

## 新闻评论 文章类型

(2)

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### 1. 新闻评论的特点

新闻评论是对最新发生的新闻提出一定看法和意见的文章,就当前具有普遍意义的新闻事件和重大问题发表议论、讲道理。评论是新闻重要的文体之一,以传播意见性信息为主要目的,一般具有鲜明的观点、独特的见解,立意新颖,论述精当,文采斐然。

新闻评论写法多种多样,以下分立论型、驳论型、深化主题型和解决问题型来作细致的阐述。

### 2. 立论型

立论型评论对事件或问题从正面阐述作者的见解和主张。作者的论点鲜明,肯定或否定,赞成或反对,不会模棱两可。论据包括有代表性的确凿事例或史实,以及统计数字等。用事实作论据,有很强的说服力。阅读这类文章最重要的是通过主题句把握住作者最核心的观点。

#### 真题 1

#### 【原文】

① **I want this new school year to be a good one for my students as they learn about everything from calculus to Shakespeare to failure. That's right. Failure.**

② **We all need to fail a little.** In fact, the secret of success, might just be that. Consider the path of Henry David Thoreau. By many accounts, Thoreau was a failure. Folks thought he should have been a civic leader. He could have been a doctor, a lawyer, a teacher. He might even have made congressman or governor.

③ Instead, the Harvard man seemed to spend most of his time loafing in the woods near his hometown over near Walden Pond. Everyone just scratched their heads and wondered why such a promising young fellow wasn't a "success".

④ I'm not suggesting that my students drop classes for the woods **but it's important to remember that ideas on success vary**, even in these enlightened times. Some measure success by the size of the car he or she drives, others point to the width of their wallet or the number of bathrooms in their house. The trouble is, by that way of thinking, America becomes the land of numbers and the higher the number the greater the success.

⑤ Baseball's numbers help us to remember that **frequent failure can be considered a success**. Players who routinely fail to get a hit 7 out of every 10 at-bats are considered All Stars. But they are really stars because they learn from their mistakes.

⑥ **The lessons of failure are an important part of the curriculum of success.** We learn from them. They push us to do better, they teach us humility. As teacher, I expect students