



上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列

英语中级口译证书考试

中级阅读辅导

张 曦 主 编

Intermediate



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

上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列

英语中级口译证书考试 中级阅读辅导

主编 张 曦

内 容 提 要

本书为《上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列》丛书之一。该书以大量的练习题为基础进行分类,对各种题型进行相应的技巧点拨,帮助考生斩获高分。文章选材内容包含科技、政治、经济、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中级口译考试的考生以及参加考试培训的考生,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。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语中级口译证书考试中级阅读辅导/张曦主编. —上海:
上海交通大学出版社,2013

(上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列)

ISBN 978-7-313-09723-1

I. ①英… II. ①张… III. ①英语-阅读教学-资格考试-
自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 104054 号

英语中级口译证书考试 中级阅读辅导

张 曦 主 编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

上海市番禺路 951 号 邮政编码 200030

电话: 64071208 出版人: 韩建民

上海交大印务有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张: 16 字数: 381 千字

2013 年 6 月第 1 版 2013 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1~4030

ISBN 978-7-313-09723-1/H 定价: 35.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

告读者: 如发现本书有印装质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系
联系电话: 021-54742979

前 言

本书是“上海市英语中级口译证书考试”阅读部分的辅导书,可以作为《中级阅读教程》(第四版)的补充教程,根据真题辅以阅读技巧编写,可供参加中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。

本书共分十五单元,在对阅读部分的简介之后,首先介绍不同的文章类型以及相应的阅读方法,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,专门设定一个单元提高考生对文章句子的理解能力,接着从主旨题、细节题、观点题、推理题、释义题等方面针对不同的考题类型提供技巧的讲解和专门的练习,最后是政治类、经济类、健康类、自然类、科技类、文化类共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中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,然后进行有的放矢、各个击破、详细解析。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,从不同的文章类型入手,说明重点信息、重点题型,有助于考生掌握文章和考题的规律性,进行更为有效的阅读。同时,我们把五种重要题型在六个单元中详细分析讲解,清晰地说明解题方法,有助于考生掌握阅读和解题方法,取得明显的提高。

三、精讲精练、注重实践

本书最后三单元设立实训部分,便于读者通过练习切实提高阅读能力。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选项的详细理由,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,出处未能一一注明,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,加上时间仓促,欠妥之处甚至谬误肯定存在,敬请读者不吝批评、指正。

编 者



Content 目

录

UNIT 1 英语中级口译阅读部分简介	1
一、考试要求	1
二、阅读训练	1
三、阅读步骤	1
四、阅读对策	2
UNIT 2 文章类型	3
一、记叙文	3
二、议论文	8
三、说明文	12
UNIT 3 主题句	18
一、主题句的特点	18
二、确定主题句	18
三、注意转折词	21
四、主题句定主旨	23
五、主题句定位细节	25
UNIT 4 支持性细节(一)	34
一、举例论证	34
二、数据论证	42
三、引言论证	44
UNIT 5 支持性细节(二)	47
一、对比论证	47
二、平行论证	50
UNIT 6 句子理解	59
一、复杂长句	59
二、特殊结构	67
UNIT 7 主旨题	74
一、主旨题的设题方式和解题策略	74
二、文体定主旨	75
三、主题句定主旨	80



UNIT 8 细节题(一)	94
一、细节题的设题方式和解题策略	94
二、实例精解	95
UNIT 9 细节题(二)	120
一、因果细节题的设题方式和解题策略	120
二、实例精解	120
UNIT 10 释义题	133
一、释义题的设题方式和解题策略	133
二、实例精解	133
UNIT 11 观点态度题	153
一、观点题的设题方式和解题策略	153
二、实例精解	153
UNIT 12 推理题	167
一、推理题的设题方式和解题策略	167
二、实例精解	167
UNIT 13 综合训练(一)	187
UNIT 14 综合训练(二)	204
UNIT 15 综合训练(三)	221
综合训练答案与解析	237



UNIT 1

阅读部分简介 英语中级口译



一、考试要求

阅读是中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。阅读材料均选自英语国家出版的报纸和杂志,总数为 6 篇。

阅读分为 6 篇文章,30 道选择题,限时 50 分钟。选择题要求考生从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,文章总长度 3 000 词左右,每篇文章后有 5 个四选一的单项选择题,总共 30 题,每题 2 分,总分 60 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、文化等相关的背景知识。



二、阅读训练

中级口译考试的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,培养在不同的文体中迅速获得最重要信息、抓住中心主题的能力。同时,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,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,抓出文章的主题,对于特写文章,主题则出现在第二段居多。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。



三、阅读步骤

1. 略读全文,抓住中心

快速浏览文章的首段以及各个段落的首句或末句,首段一般是文章主题出现的地方,首句一般是段落的主题句。通过抓住关键信息,了解文章论述的主要内容,搞清文章的大体结



构,判断作者对问题所持的态度。通过略读全文、抓主题句的方法,一般都可以确定主旨题和态度题的答案,一些细节的大概位置也能够确定。

2. 分析题目,原文定位

由于细节题一般按照原文的顺序由上至下安排,因此可以按照顺序做每道小题,正确理解题干所表达的内容,根据题干中的关键词——题眼,在文中找到相应的位置,比如可以将小标题、数字、人名等信息作为题眼在所在段落中迅速查找定位。

3. 分解对应,多项对比

通过定位找到题目在文章中的出处后,将题干的句子进行简单的成分划分,然后将句子的主谓宾各个部分与原文对应,判断是正确命题还是错误命题,或是没有提及,属于不相关命题。在细致分析的基础上,做出正确的选择。



四、阅读对策

阅读考题一般分为五种常见的题型:主旨题、细节题、观点题、推理题、释义题。针对不同的题型,需要采用不同的对策。

主旨题考查对文章主题的把握能力。要求考生能对文章的大概框架做一个宏观把握。阅读文章在首句或首段出现主题的情况较为多见,所以考生要较为关注前两段结论性的语言。另外,第一段转折性的语言,通常能体现作者的观点倾向,需要重点关注。主旨题的正确答案一般不会涉及文章细节,而是具有一定的概括性和结论性。

细节题考查信息查找能力和句子理解能力。由于考试时间紧张,考生要做好细节题,首先是要在原文迅速找到相关信息。因此阅读文章一定要目的明确,有的考生先仔细通读全文再解题,导致长时间的重复阅读,有的考生凭着大概的主观印象求解,导致错误较多。建议考生先看题干再读文章,带着方向感、目的感阅读,带着题干的特有信息或中心话题在原文迅速定位,仔细阅读相关内容,做出正确选择。

观点题可以考查作者对一个中心话题的看法,也可以考查作者或文中说话者对某一具体细节的态度,考查中心话题涉及对文章主旨的正确把握,考查具体观点涉及对文章细节的正确定位,作为细节题处理。观点题重在抓住文中体现观点和倾向的句子和词语,确定作者或说话者的态度是支持还是反对,由此做出正确选择。

推理题考查考生根据已有信息进行推论的能力,推理题的难度在于定位细节和正确推理两者的结合。用 *conclude* 来提问的题目,一般会涉及原文的结论和观点,需要重视段落的首句和末句,关注文章体现的观点。用 *infer* 提问的题目,常常涉及原文的细节,作为细节题处理,在正确定位细节的基础上适当地加以推导,得出正确的答案。

释义题考查考生从上下文中进行分析理解词语的能力。要正确理解单词或短语的意思,需要加强上下文的逻辑分析,确定并列关系或者转折关系,利用上下文中的已有信息理解词语。如果词语较为生僻,其字面意思或常见意思就是正确答案。如果词语较为熟悉,则考查的是上下文中特殊的含义,不同于常见的意思。

阅读考题考查的内容和能力各有侧重,考生必须针对不同的阅读目的,采取相应的阅读策略,真正实现快速有效的阅读。



UNIT 2

文章类型

阅读部分的文章分为不同的类型,包括记叙文、议论文、说明文、新闻消息等,不同类型的文章应该采用不同的阅读方法。本章从不同类型的文章入手,探讨各类文章的正确阅读方法,突出的题型以及解题技巧。



一、记叙文

记叙文是阅读的一类题型,以叙述为主要表达方式,以写人物的经历和事物发展变化为主要内容。一般采用第一人称,在文中介绍人物,时间,地点,事件的起因、经过和结果。记叙文由于细节过多,阅读需要较长时间,即使仔细阅读也难以回忆起全部细节,在做题的过程中仍然要回归原文阅读。而记叙文的题目一般按照原文从上至下的顺序设置。因此,记叙文的阅读题,一般从题目入手,逐一返回原文定位查找,通过阅读上下文确定题目的答案,并且在做题过程中逐渐拼凑起事件的前因后果,如果最后的题目涉及对某个人物或者整个事件的总体印象或者观点,也能够由前面的细节做出正确的推论。

真题 1

【原文】

①On Saturday mornings I worked in the family shop. I started cycling down to the shop with Dad on Saturday as soon as I was big enough. I thought of it as giving him a hand and so I didn't mind what I did, although it was mostly just fetching and carrying at a run all morning. I managed not to think of it as work and I looked forward to the bar of chocolate my grandmother passed me unsmilingly as I left. I tried not to look at her; I had reason to feel guilty because I'd generally already eaten some dried fruits or a sliver of cheese when no one was looking. As soon as I was fifteen, though, Dad said, "That's it, our Janet. You're of working age now and you're not coming to work unless your grandmother pays you properly." He did his best to make his chin look determined. "I shall speak to her."

②The next Saturday, Gran called me into her little office behind the shop. I always hated going in there. She had an electric heater on full blast, and the windows were always kept tightly closed whatever the weather. There were piles of dusty catalogues and brochures on the floor. "You're wanting to get paid, I hear," Gran said. "Yes, please," I replied. It was rather like visiting the head mistress at school, so I was very quiet and respectful. Gran searched through the mess of papers on her crowded desk,



sighing and clicking her tongue. Eventually she produced an official-looking leaflet and ran her fingers along the columns of figures. "How old are you?" "Fifteen ... Gran," I added for extra politeness, but she looked at me as if I had been cheeky. "Full-timers at your age get two hundred and forty pounds for a thirty-five-hour week," she announced in such a way as to leave no doubt that she wasn't in favour of this. "No wonder there's no profit in shopkeeping! So, Janet, what's that per hour?" Question like that always flustered me. Instead of trying to work them out in my head, I would just stand there unable to think straight. "I'll get a pencil and paper," I offered. "Don't bother," snapped Gran angrily, "I'll do it myself. I'll give you 6 pounds an hour; take it or leave it," "I'll take it, please," "And I expect real work for it, mind. No standing about, and if I catch you eating any of the stock, there'll be trouble. That's theft, and it's a crime."

③From then on, my main job at the shop was filling the shelves. This was dull, but I hardly expected to be trusted with handling the money. Once or twice, however, when Dad was extra busy, I'd tried to help him by serving behind the counter. I hated it. It was very difficult to remember the prices of everything and I was particularly hopeless at using the till. Certain customers made unkind remarks about this, increasing my confusion and the chances of making a fool of myself.

④It was an old-established village shop, going back 150 years at least and it was really behind the times even then. Dad longed to be able to make the shop more attractive to customers, but Gran wouldn't hear of it. I overheard them once arguing about whether to buy a freezer cabinet. "Our customers want frozen food," Dad said. "They see things advertised and if they can't get them from us, they'll go elsewhere." "Your father always sold fresh food," Gran replied. "People come here for quality, they don't want all that frozen stuff." (2010/3)

1. How did Janet feel when she first started her Saturday morning job?
 - A. She enjoyed the work that she was given.
 - B. She was pleased to be helping her father.
 - C. She worried that she was not doing it well.
 - D. She was only really interested in the reward.
2. What do we learn about her grandmother's office in the second paragraph?
 - A. It was untidy.
 - B. It was dark.
 - C. It needed decorating.
 - D. It had too much furniture in it.
3. The word "flustered" (Para. 2) means _____.
 - A. bored
 - B. angered
 - C. confused
 - D. depressed



4. What did Janet's father and grandmother disagree about?
- A. How to keep their customers loyal to the shop.
B. The type of advertising needed to attract customers.
C. The type of customers they wanted to attract.
D. How to get new customers to come to the shop.
5. What impression do we get of Janet's feelings towards her grandmother?
- A. She respected her fairness.
B. She doubted her judgment.
C. She disliked her manner.
D. She admired her determination.

【解析】

第1题为细节题,题干的关键词为 first 和 Saturday morning job,四个选项中三个是正面的感受,C项是负面的感受。A项强调她喜欢工作,B项强调她喜欢做爸爸的帮手,D项强调她感兴趣的是工资。文章的开始便提到了周六早晨的工作,第三句话开始阐述作者的感受:I thought of it as giving him (my father) a hand and so I didn't mind what I did, although it was mostly just fetching and carrying at a run all morning.这说明B项是正确的选项。

第2题题干的关键词是 grandmother's office,并且指明是在第二段,根据关键词迅速定位相关内容:She had an electric heater on full blast, and the windows were always kept tightly closed whatever the weather. There were piles of dusty catalogues and brochures on the floor.电暖气开得足足的,窗户紧闭,地板上一堆堆的目录和册子满是灰尘。此外下文还有 the mess of papers on her crowded desk,桌上都是东西,一堆文件比较凌乱。A项中的 untidy 正是“凌乱的、不整洁的”含义,是正确的选项。

第3题是释义题,问第二段中 fluster 的含义,词语的上下文如下:Question like that always flustered me. Instead of trying to work them out in my head, I would just stand there unable to think straight.我的脑子转不了,我站在原地无法清晰地思考。这里体现的正是 fluster 的含义,因此C项(confused)是正确的选项。而 fluster 的确就是“慌张的”意思。

第4题问及 Janet 的父亲和祖母意见不合的地方,关键词是 disagree,如果有不同意见,往往会有转折词体现语气的转折,这出现在文章的第四段:Dad longed to be able to make the shop more attractive to customers, but Gran wouldn't hear of it.父亲想让小店对顾客更有吸引力,祖母听也不听。下文详细地说明了两人的争论:I overheard them once arguing about whether to buy a freezer cabinet. "Our customers want frozen food," Dad said. "They see things advertised and if they can't get them from us, they'll go elsewhere." "Your father always sold fresh food," Gran replied. "People come here for quality, they don't want all that frozen stuff."父亲认为顾客要冷冻食品,在店里买不到广告上的东西,就会到别处去买。祖母认为顾客来店里买东西是看重质量,不会买冷冻食品。



由此可见,两个人在是否能留住顾客上产生了分歧,A项(How to keep their customers loyal to the shop.)是正确的选项。

第5题问及Janet对祖母的感觉。文中同时出现两个人物是在第二段,在段落中快速浏览出Janet的态度和感觉:The next Saturday, Gran called me into her little office behind the shop. I always hated going in there. ... It was rather like visiting the head mistress at school, so I was very quiet and respectful. ... I added for extra politeness, but she looked at me as if I had been cheeky. ... Question like that always flustered me.从以上的几句话可以看出,Janet不愿去祖母的办公室,听到问话时闷声不响、恭恭敬敬,说话也特别礼貌,并且有些问题会让她十分慌乱,说明祖母非常严厉,不易亲近。文中的描述可以看出Janet对祖母并非是赞赏的态度,因此A项和D项不是正确的选项。祖母的决断她很快就接受,没有觉得不公,B项(She doubted her judgment.)是错误的选项。因此,本题的正确选项为C项(She disliked her manner.)。

真题 2

【原文】

①Many trees in the Brackham area were brought down in the terrible storms that March. The town itself lost two great lime trees from the former market square. The disappearance of such prominent features had altered the appearance of the town centre entirely, to the annoyance of its more conservative inhabitants.

②Among the annoyed, under more normal circumstances, would have been Chief Inspector Douglas Pelham, head of the local police force. But at the height of that week's storm, when the winds brought down even the mature walnut tree in his garden, Pelham had in fact been in no fit state to notice. A large and healthy man, he had for the first time in his life been seriously ill with an attack of bronchitis.

③When he first complained of an aching head and tightness in his chest, his wife, Molly, had tried to persuade him to go to the doctor. Convinced that the police force could not do without him, he had, as usual, ignored her and attempted to carry on working. Predictably, though he wouldn't have listened to anyone who tried to tell him so, this has the effect of fogging his memory and shortening his temper.

④It was only when his colleague, Sergeant Lloyed, took the initiative and drove him to the doctor's door that he finally gave in. By that time, he didn't have the strength left to argue with her. In no time at all, she was taking him along to the chemist's to get his prescribed antibiotics and then home to his unsurprised wife who sent him straight to bed.

⑤When Molly told him, on the Thursday morning, that the walnut tree had been brought down during the night, Pelham hadn't been able to take it in. On Thursday evening, he had asked weakly about damage to the house, groaned thankfully when he heard there was none, and pulled the sheets over his head.



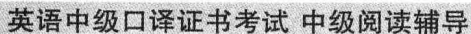
⑥ It wasn't until Saturday, when the antibiotics took effect, his temperature dropped and he got up, that he realised with a shock that the loss of the walnut tree had made a permanent difference to the appearance of the living-room. The Pelhams' large house stood in a sizeable garden. It had not come cheap, but even so Pelham had no regrets about buying it. The leafy garden had created an impression of privacy. Now, though, the storm had changed his outlook.

⑦ Previously, the view from the living-room had featured the handsome walnut tree. This has not darkened the room because there was also a window on the opposite wall, but it had provided interesting patterns of light and shade that disguised the true state of the worn furniture that the family had brought with them from their previous house.

⑧ With the tree gone, the room seemed cruelly bright, its worn furnishings exposed in all their shabbiness. And the view from the window didn't bear looking at. The tall house next door, previously hidden by the tree, was now there, dominating the outlook with its unattractive purple bricks and external pipes. It seemed to have a great many upstairs windows, all of them watching the Pelhams' every movement. "Doesn't it look terrible?" Pelham croaked to his wife.

⑨ But Molly, standing in the doorway, sounded more pleased than dismayed. "That's what I've been telling you ever since we came here. We have to buy a new sofa, whatever it costs." (2010/3)

6. Why were some people in Brackham annoyed after the storm?
- A. The town looked different.
 - B. The police had done little to help.
 - C. No market could be held.
 - D. Fallen trees had not been removed.
7. What do we learn about Chief Inspector Pelham and his work, from the third paragraph?
- A. He found his work extremely annoying.
 - B. He was sure that he fulfilled a vital role in his work.
 - C. He considered the police systems not efficient.
 - D. He did not trust the decisions made by his superiors.
8. When Inspector Pelham's wife first told him about the walnut tree, he appeared to be _____.
- A. worried
 - B. shocked
 - C. saddened
 - D. uninterested
9. As a result of the storm, the Pelhams' living-room _____.
- A. was pleasantly lighter
 - B. felt less private
 - C. had a better view
 - D. was in need of repair



10. From what we learn of Inspector Pelham, he could best be described as _____.

- A. open-minded B. well-liked
C. warm-hearted D. strong-willed

【解析】

第6题题干的关键词为 annoyed 和 storm。第一段中可以看到对应的关键词 annoyance; 风暴刮倒了广场上的两棵酸橙树(The town itself lost two great lime trees from the former market square.), 彻底改变了城镇中心的样子(altered the appearance of the town centre entirely), 这让当地居民十分恼怒(to the annoyance of its more conservative inhabitants)。B项中的 police 和 C项中的 market 在此处都没有提及, A项(The town looked different.)和 altered the appearance of the town centre entirely 呼应, 是正确的选项。

第7题题干中的关键词为 Chief Inspector Pelham, 题干点明文中相关的内容在第三段, A项称工作非常令人烦恼, B项称工作意义重大, C项称警察系统效率不高, D项称他对上司的决定有质疑。第三段和 Pelham 及其工作相关的句子为: Convinced that the police force could not do without him, he had, as usual, ignored her and attempted to carry on working. 相信警察局没有了他就无法运行, 他没有理会妻子要他去看医生的建议, 继续工作。B项(He was sure that he fulfilled a vital role in his work.)和原文中的 convinced that the police force could not do without him 完全呼应, 是正确的选项。

第8题问 Inspector Pelham 对胡桃树事件的反应,第五段有对应的内容: When Molly told him, on the Thursday morning, that the walnut tree had been brought down during the night, Pelham hadn't been able to take it in. 他没有太在意。D 项(uninterested)是正确的选项。

第9题的关键词为 Pelhams' living-room, 文中相关的部分在第六段: 胡桃树倒了, 改变了起居室的外观 (made a permanent difference to the appearance of the living-room), 本来枝繁叶茂的花园让房子很隐蔽 (The leafy garden had created an impression of privacy.), 现在风暴改变了外观, 也就是说 privacy 减少了。因此, B 项 (felt less private) 是正确的选项。

第 10 题是对 Inspector Pelham 性格的综述,根据原文的细节,比如生病坚决不休息等可以说明他比较 strong-willed, D 项是正确的选项。open-minded 一般表示开明,文中如果他对整个事件坦然接受,还可以如此认为,但是他并没有。warm-hearted 表示热心肠,如果他乐于助人,可以用这个词描述,文中没有相关细节。因此本题选择 D 项。



议论文是作者对某个问题或某件事进行分析、评论,表明自己的观点、立场、态度、看法和主张的一种文体。议论文重在把握作者的观点,支持或是反对,褒奖或是批判,要确定得比较鲜明。文中的论证都是为了说明观点,抓住了作者的观点,就能正确地解答文章的主旨题以及一些相关的功能题和细节题。



真题 3

【原文】

①The latest gloomy news from journalism's battered front lines is that the prestigious *New York Times* (NYT) is laying off 100 staff. Paper-and-ink newspapers are in deep trouble, there's no doubt about that. But the NYT, as comprehensive as its news coverage sometimes is, is hardly in a position to offer the real story on its current woes, anymore than a psychoanalyst is able to objectively analyze him or herself.

②What's bad for the NYT is not necessarily bad for journalism any more than what is good for the NYT is necessarily good for journalism. But with more than 100 newspapers closing down last year, troubles at the NYT can be seen in a general perspective as part of a trend. With advertising revenue plummeting, and real estate losing value by the hour, the NYT is in a free fall accelerated in part by its own greed.

③As newspapers flap about trying to breathe another day, Internet news aggregators soar, circling above like birds of prey for whom the shifting tide is an opportunity waiting to be picked. Internet delivery of news is infinitely faster and more flexible. It saves millions of trees from the paper pulp mill and cuts down on the need for noisy delivery trucks and back-breaking labor, so what's not to like about it?

④For a brief fleeting moment, consumers can have their cake and eat it too. Newspapers do the heavy lifting, while Internet news sites spread the information around for free, "lite" and easy.

⑤But who will write the news when the newspapers are gone? Who are the new news gatekeepers? The Internet makes us rather too dependent on terminals and telephone lines produced and controlled by a handful of big corporations. Another problem with the Net is its indiscriminate character. Falsehoods are floated as easily as truths, and although conscientious bloggers may help us navigate this unknown land, there's no business model to sustain the most truthful bloggers, either.

⑥More ominous yet, there's something called the digital divide which means people who don't care to use or can't afford computers are increasingly being left in the dark, reduced to second class citizens in an age awash in information.

⑦Ironically, readers in countries such as Thailand, though hobbled by lower income, are likely to enjoy their treasured national newspapers a bit longer than Americans, because on one hand, salaries and labor costs are lower, and on the other hand, there is the social imperative to reach the large percentage of the population who can't afford the fancy new digital viewing devices and terminals.

⑧Journalism can and must survive even the most calamitous change if society is ever to right itself and get things right. In times of economic and social stress, reliable information is more important than ever, incisive analysis a necessity. With the diminished brightness of the day, more and more watchdogs are called for. Shining light



in dark places is more critical than ever.

⑨A healthy society needs news and information that should be accessible to people from all walks of life at nominal cost, a role newspapers have played rather well for more than a century now. Newspapers will undergo drastic makeovers, but so will the Internet information highway, which will lose some of its luster when the pay-per-view toll booths are installed. (2010/3)

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The general downward trend of newspaper readership.
- B. The comparison between newspaper and Internet news.
- C. The important role of paper-and-ink newspapers.
- D. The reasons for *New York Times* laying off its staff.

【解析】

本文第一段说明《纽约时报》裁员的消息。第二段作者对此作出了评述,尾句称:the NYT is in a free fall accelerated in part by its own greed.《纽约时报》的贪婪部分地助长了它的衰落。第三段的首句是段落主题句,说明因特网新闻异军突起:As newspapers flap about trying to breathe another day, Internet news aggregators soar. 第四段称似乎两者可以互补。第五段的首句作者用反问句提出了自己的看法:But who will write the news when the newspapers are gone? Who are the new news gatekeepers? 报纸的消亡使新闻没有了“守门员”。下面作者列出了因特网的弊端。第七段作者列举事例说明在泰国等国家,报纸仍然占据着重要的地位。第八段的首句是段落的主题句,作者也在这里鲜明地亮出了自己的观点:Journalism can and must survive even the most calamitous change if society is ever to right itself and get things right. 社会要走正途,新闻必须存在下去。第九段作者重申了自己的观点:A healthy society needs news and information that should be accessible to people from all walks of life at nominal cost. 一个健康的社会需要新闻和信息,价格合理,使各行各业的人都能读到。

议论文一般会设有主旨题,作者的观点就是文章的主旨所在,第21题的正确选项为C项(The important role of paper-and-ink newspapers.),报纸存在的重要性才是文章的中心。

真题 4

【原文】

①One of the most disturbing statistics I've read for a long time was published this week. The Work Foundation claims that job satisfaction in this country has fallen alarmingly. Women's satisfaction level has fallen from 51 percent in 1992 to 29 percent today; men's has fallen from 35 percent to 20. The reason-the long-hours culture and job insecurity.

②For my father's generation, work was something that had to be endured so that



real life could be maintained. But my generation has been gulled into thinking that work is real life. Most work is not satisfying. Most work stinks. Most work, however well paid, is meaningless and dull. But somehow we've been convinced that work provides self-fulfillment.

③Before Mrs Thatcher, we had a famous British attitude to work—the less we did the better. Thatcher introduced the idea that, in a world where identity was so fragile, you could become real through work, through long hours and assiduous consumption, in the small amount of time you had been left after clocking off. Now Blair carries on the crusade, I've got one of the best jobs in the world—sing in an once by myself all day trying to make up something that someone somewhere will be interested in. But I'd rather be stretched out in front of the TV, or in bed, or playing tennis, or doing just about anything else.

④Much of feminist thought has been about getting what men have traditionally had without examining the underlying assumption of whether it was worth having. Feminism never ended up with a life built around creative leisure, instead, women of talent and drive threw themselves into the labour pool, believing that work and its attendant income and power would affect the change of life and consciousness that would liberate them.

⑤Can anything be done? Only if we're willing to change the way we've been tricked into thinking. Most people now measure their lives primarily in units of currency—money saved and spent. I have a friend who'll travel halfway across London for a shoe sale, without factoring in how much of her precious time has been spent travelling. The most important truth I know is that all we ever own is the time we were given on this earth. We need to seize it back. Now the future has arrived, and we have the means to do it—we just don't have the imagination. (2006/3)

3. What is the author's attitude towards women's joining the workforce?
 - A. Supportive.
 - B. Negative.
 - C. Appreciative.
 - D. Defensive.
4. What is the purpose of the author in mentioning her friend who travelled halfway across London for a shoe sale?
 - A. To praise her friend for her persistence in pursuing what she wants.
 - B. To introduce her friend to the general public.
 - C. To give an urgent call for people to take life easy.
 - D. To raise people's awareness as to how precious time is.
5. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
 - A. What's So Good about Hard Work?
 - B. What'd You Imagine for the Future?