

英语专业四级

报刊真题源原阅读精选精练(提高篇)

一线名师担当主编丨报刊和真题完美双拼



中國る化虫版社 HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM 教·育·出・版・中・心

英语专业四级

报刊其题题源阅读精选精练(提高篇)

一线名师担当主编丨报刊和真题完美双拼



中國る化虫版社 HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM 数·育·出·版·由·心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语专业四级报刊真题题源阅读精选精练.提高篇/考天下学习网编.一北京:中国石化出版社,2013.5 ISBN 978-7-5114-2163-0

I. ①英… Ⅱ. ①考… Ⅲ. ①大学英语水平考试—阅读教学—习题集 Ⅳ. ①H319. 4 - 44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 104103 号

未经本社书面授权,本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭,或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有,侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850 读者服务部电话:(010)84289974 http://www.sinopec-press.com E-mail:press@sinopec.com 北京科信印刷有限公司印刷 全国各地新华书店经销



787×1092 毫米 16 开本 14.25 印张 375 千字 2013 年 6 月第 1 版 2013 年 6 月第 1 次印刷 定价: 30.00 元

前言

阅读理解是英语语言学习中最重要的基本技能,同时也是我们获取语言知识最直接、最有效的方法之一。学习阅读,学会阅读,提高英语阅读能力,是最终掌握英语、提高整体英语水平的必由之路。英语专业四级考试中,阅读部分占有相当大的比重,该部分的得分直接影响到整个考试的成败,因此我们应该加强对此部分的重视。

英语专业四级考试中的阅读理解部分主要是依据国家教委批准的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》中对英语阅读教学内容和要求的规定,运用科学的测试手段,检验英语专业学生对于高级英语阅读能力和技巧的掌握,从而检查各有关院校对于大纲规定的教学内容和教学要求的完成和执行情况。也就是说,到了准备英语专业四级考试的时候,大家已经具备了最基本的阅读经验和阅读能力,因此现阶段最关键的是多做练习,通过大量阅读来提高阅读水平。

对于英语考生而言,"题源"并非新鲜的概念,据统计表明,英语考试中的阅读文章有相当比例的是出自 The Economist《经济学家》、Newsweek《新闻周刊》、TIME《时代》周刊等原版英文报刊杂志,而且这些文章都是近几年发表的,具有一定的时效性。对于即将参加英语专业四级考试的考生而言,想获得上述所需要的资料并非是一件易事,而且即便"有幸"一览这些期刊杂志,也往往发现无从下手,不知从何读起。如若篇篇通读,这必然是一件浪费时间而又收效颇小的事情;如若自己选读,哪些该读哪些不该读,这一选择又摆在了大家的眼前。最终,各种问题的产生往往使得不少掌握英文原版期刊杂志这一"稀缺"资源的考生如坠迷雾之中,不知所措。

为了解决考生上述无处可读和不知从何读起的问题,我们精心编写了这套"英语专业四级报刊真题题源阅读精选精练"处书。本套书具有以下特点:

- 1. 接近性 书中所收录的文章,均出自考试命题者所青睐的优秀原版期刊杂志,与英语专业四级考试的命题趋势相贴近,适合应试考生参考阅读。
- 2. 阶段性 本套书共分为基础、提高、冲刺三个系列,文章按难度进行了分级排列,在 让读者从基础做起、逐步积累、有成就感的同时,还便于读者按照自己的英语程度,从最适合 自己的难度入手,逐步提高。
- 3. 广泛性 本套书收录了从五大题源报刊中精心选取的 140 篇文章,素材涵盖了历年英语专业四级真题的所有题材,并按照文章难度(基础、提高、冲刺)进行平均分配,对广大考生研习阅读有很强的指导作用。
- 4. 全面性 本套书板块丰富,具体如下:"参考译文"——提供地道的全文翻译,有效帮助考生理解阅读文章,提高翻译水平;"核心词汇"——将文章中出现的核心词汇——列示,可以帮助考生解决词汇之忧;"长难句"——将文章中的核心句式列出,补充考生的相关语法知识;"试题解析"——给出正确答案的推导过程,对强干扰项做出适当分析,使得考生对于答案既"知其然"又"知其所以然"。

在整个复习中自始至终认真研究真题题源,从题源中找方法、找差距,是英语阅读复习中不可忽视的一个重要方法。我们相信通过使用本套书,广大考生一定能进一步巩固语言知识,很快掌握事半功倍的学习方法和应试技能,从而在英语专业四级考试中取得满意的成绩。

编者

目 录

Passage 1 What Happened After Oil Higher Prices? 原油价格上涨之后会怎么样呢?		1
Passage 2 Extradition 引渡······		
Passage 3 When the Network Generation Meets Traditional Management 当网络一代遇到传统管理	67 ·	11
Passage 4 Governments Should Let People Trade Kidneys,Not Convict Them for It 政府应允许人们交易肾脏,而不是对他们进行惩罚 ····································	Enskiring s	15
Passage 5 A Book Recommendation of Animal Spirits 图书推荐《动物的精神》 ····································	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	19
Passage 6 Surveil Employees 监视员工 ····································	. 4 .3	23
Passage 7 The Link Between Divorce Rates and Economic Conditions 离婚率和经济之间的联系	11 V 12 V 24 V	27
Passage 8 The Change in Attitude Towards Parks 对公园态度的转变 ····································		31
Passage 9 How Scientists Are Trying to Find Where Einstein Went Wrong? 科学家们是如何找出爱因斯坦的错误呢?		35
Passage 10 Mind Your Phone 管好你的电话 ····································	Pogs, -	40
Passage 11 A New Way of Detecting Ancient Earthquakes 探测古代地震的新方法 ····································	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	45
75775 L 1 470705 03 0717374		. •

Passage 12 Bookstores Face a Grave Threat	50
面临困境的书店	50
Passage 13 The Uncertainty of Children Behavior Performance	
儿童行为表现的不可靠性 ····································	54
Passage 14	1446.285
How Discredited Technologies can Be Unexpectedly Resurrected	
不闻一名的技术如何出人意料的复活	59
Passage 15	i service.
The Difference in Unemployment Between Blacks and Whites	
失业问题中的肤色差异	63
Passage 16	# ##\$#\$*^*
Calories and the Health of Human Body 卡路里和人体的健康 ····································	67
Passage 17	L. Nigger
Video Games and Child's Performance at School	
电子游戏与儿童学校表现	
Passage 18	8 9983279
Getting Fatter	
一胖再胖	
Passage 19	Programme
The RealBenefits Company Seeks Capital Favor	នក់ខែកម្នាក់
RealBenefits 公司寻找资金支持 ····································	81
Passage 20	े अधूत्रहास
The United States Carries Out New Bill 美国实施新法案	
Passage 21	a apass
The Educational Advantage of Special Area School in Washington	
华盛顿特区学校教育的优势	90
Passage 22	instage.
The Changes in Kindergarten	are arguments and
幼儿园的变化	94
Passage 23	
Take Measures to Protect Children	
采取措施保护儿童	98
Passage 24	
Getting Real Wind and Solar Energy 获得真正的风能和太阳能 ····································	

Passage 25		
The American Become Pessimism 美国人走向悲观····································		106
Passage 26 Network Safety 网络安全····································	el () () () ()	
Passage 27 Accountability of the Education Failure 教育失败的问责····································	\$* A* *	115
Passage 28 The Netflix Online Rental Service Netflix 的在线租赁服务 ····································		120
Passage 29 American Scientists Try to Develop Artificial Blood Vessel with the Skin Cell 美国科学家试图用皮肤细胞培养人造血管 ····································	82 a; ::	
Passage 30 Green Paper 绿色纸张·····		
Passage 31 The Rivalry of E-mail Industry 电子邮件业的竞争····································		
Passage 32 The Different Textbook Selection in Different Countries 世界各国教科书选定方式不一		
Passage 33 Treat the Zero-tolerance Policy of School Carefully 谨慎对待学校的零容忍原则 ····································		
Passage 34 The Feature of Singapore Education 新加坡教育的特点····································		147
Passage 35 Parents' Misunderstanding of Prventing and Curing Asthma Disease 家长在防治哮喘病方面的误区 ····································		
Passage 36 The Latest Discovers in the Andes 安第斯山区的最新考古发现····································		

۲	assage 38		
	H1N1 Fashion Cycle		
	H1N1 流行趋势		164
P	Passage 39		
	Reduce to Waste Food		
	减少浪费粮食 ······		168
P	Passage 40		
	The New Progress of the Earthquake Forecast		
	地震预报的新进展		173
P	Passage 41		
	Reagan's Political Platforms		
	里根的政治纲领		178
P	Passage 42		g **
	The Quick Development of American Advanced Placement Courses Stirs Misgivings	i ne	
	美国大学预修课程发展迅速引人担忧 ······		182
P	Passage 43		
	The Rivalry Between Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola		
	可口可乐与百事可乐的竞争		187
P	Passage 44	n e	
	The Extension of Female Life Is Advantageous to Social Guarantee System		
	女性寿命延长有利于社会的保障制度		192
P	Passage 45		
	The Bike-sharing Programs in Europe 欧洲的自行车分享计划 ····································		196
P	Passage 46		
	Poor People can Afford a Lawyer in America		
	在美国穷人也能打官司 ····································		201
P	Passage 47		
	The Changes of Society Transform Grandparents	- Kara	
	社会变化改变了今天的祖父母		205
P	Passage 48		
•			
	Depression 抑郁症 ······		209
0	200000 40		
•			
	Scientists Discovered Water Ice on the Moon 科学家发现月球上有水冰 ····································		213
_	0		
_	Passage 50		
	Influenza Virus Can't Foresee 流感病毒不可预见····································		217
	川 本が 専 1・3 1火ル		- 1/

Passage 1

What Happened After Oil Higher Prices?

原油价格上涨之后 会怎么样呢?

第一段以提问题和列数据的方式提出问题——这次油价上涨会不会和前两次一样造成经济衰退。

第二段分析问题,说明导致油价上涨的两个因素,并说明所要讨论的问题的背景。

第三段作者表明自己的观点:这次油价暴涨给经济带来的影响不会像 20 世纪70 年代那么严重。随后作者给出理由来支持自己的观点——原油价格只占汽油价格的一小部分。

第四段作者列出第二个理由——大国经济对石油的依赖性不大。

第五段给出最后一个理由——在世界经济大环境中没有出现物价上涨的 大背景。

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude^① oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary^② memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled^③, and 1979 ~ 1980, when they also almost tripled^④. Both previous shocks resulted in double digit inflation^⑤ and global economic decline. So where are the head-lines warning of gloom^⑥ and doom^⑦ this time?

The oil price was given another push-up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same

以前的经济衰退的日子会不会重来?自从石油输出国组织在3月份决定减少原油供应以来,原油的价格便从去年12月的不到10美元一桶上升到约26美元一桶,价格涨了近3倍。这使人们想起1973年的石油恐慌(当时价格涨了4倍)及1979~1980年石油上涨的情况(油价也几乎涨了3倍)。这两次石油恐慌导致了两位数的通货膨胀率和全球性经济衰退。那么这次警告人们经济萧条厄运来临的头版新闻都到哪里去了呢?

本周伊拉克暂停石油出口,这将使得油价再一次上涨。强劲的经济增长势头以及与此同时北半球冬季的到来,在短期内石油

- ① **crude** /kru:d/ a. 粗糙的;天然的,未加工的
- ② scary /'skeəri/a. 引起惊慌的;胆小的,提心吊胆的
- ③ quadruple /'kwpdrupl/ v. (使)成四倍
- ④ triple /'tripl/ v. 使成三倍
- ⑤ inflation /in'fleifən/ n. 通货膨胀
- ⑥ **gloom** /glu:m/ n. 昏暗, 阴暗; 忧郁, 沮丧
- ① **doom** /du:m/ n. 厄运,劫数 v. 注定,命定

time as winter grips the northern hemisphere®, could push the price higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on **pump**[®] prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation¹⁰, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50 % less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$ 13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25~0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed 12.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in

价格有可能涨得更高。

然而,我们有充分的理由预期这次油价 暴涨给经济带来的影响不会像 20 世纪 70 年代那么严重。与 20 世纪 70 年代相比,现 在大多数国家的原油成本在汽油价格中所 占的比例更小。在欧洲,关税高达汽油零售 价的五分之四,因此,即使原油价格发生很 大的波动,汽油价格所受的影响也不会像过 去那么明显。

发达国家对石油的依赖性也不如从前, 因此对油价的波动也就不那么敏感。能源 节约、燃料替代以及能源密集型重工业的重 要性的降低,都使石油消耗减少。与钢铁、 汽车行业相比,软件、咨询及移动通讯消耗 的石油要少得多。现在,发达国家的国民生 产总值中每一美元所消耗的石油量比 1973 年少了近一半(以固定价格计)。国际经合 组织在最新一期的《经济展望》中预计,如果 油价的年平均价格由 1998 年的每桶 13 美 元上涨到22美元,那么发达国家石油进口 的开支增加额也只占 GDP 的 0.25%~ 0.5%。这还不到 1974 年或 1980 年收入损 失的四分之一。另一方面,进口石油的新兴 国家由于转向了重工业,其能源消耗量更 大,因此可能会受到石油危机的强烈影响。

另外一个不必因油价上涨而担忧的原因是: 与 20 世纪 70 年代不同,这次油价上

⑧ hemisphere / hemisfiə/ n. (地球的)半球

⑨ pump /pʌmp/ n. 泵 v. 用(泵)抽(水),泵送,打气

⑩ conservation /ˌkɔnsə(:)'vei∫ən/ n. 保存,保护;守恒,不灭

① estimate /'estimit/ v. 估计,估价

② squeeze /skwi:z/ v. 挤出, 榨出 n. 榨取

the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

涨不是在物价全面上涨及全球需求过旺的背景下发生的。世界上相当一部分国家才刚刚走出经济衰退。《经济学家》上的物价指数与一年前相比总的来说没有什么变化。而1973年物价跃升了70%,在1979年也上升了近30%。

长难句。

1. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$ 22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$ 13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only $0.25 \sim 0.5\%$ of GDP.

解析: 本句主干结构为 this would increase the oil import bill. 其中 if oil prices...为一个条件句,介词短语 in rich economies 和 by only 0.25%~0.5% of GDP 是作后置定语修饰 this would...。

2. One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand.

解析: 本题句主干结构为 One more reason is that. 其中 unlike the rise in... 是前面 that 引导的一个表语从句,是对上句话的具体解释。

试题,

-				
1.	The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is			
	[A] global inflation	[B] reduction in supply		
	[C] fast growth in economy	[D] Iraq's suspension of exports		
2.	2. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if			
	[A] price of crude rises	[B] commodity prices rise		
	[C] consumption rises	[D] oil taxes rise		
3. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries				
[A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive				
	[B] income loss mainly results from fluctua	ating crude oil prices		
	[C] manufacturing industry has been seriou	usly squeezed		
	$[\hspace{.05cm} D]$ oil price changes have no significant in	mpact on GDP		
4.	We can draw a conclusion from the text the	at		
	A oil-price shocks are less shocking now			
	$[\ensuremath{B}]$ inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price s	shocks		
[C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices				
	[D] the price rise of crude oil leads to the shrinking of heavy industry			
5.	5. From the text we can see that the writer seems			
	[A] optimistic [B] sensitive	C gloomy D scared		

试题解析

- 1. [B] 事实细节题。本文开篇第二句就提到 the price of crude oil(原油价格),作者指出自从石油输出国组织在3月份决定减少原油供应以来,原油的价格上升到约26美元一桶。由此可知[B]"供应的减少"正确。本文第一段主要论述了石油价格上涨是否会引起经济衰退的问题。作者在第一句提出问题,设下悬念。第二句指出了石油价格上涨的原因,即石油输出国组织决定减少原油供应。第三、四句回顾了1973年石油冲击所导致的全球经济衰退。末句呼应前面的内容。文中第一段虽然提及 global economic decline(全球经济衰退),但它是前两次石油恐慌的结果,而不是近期石油价格上涨的原因。所以排除[A]"全球性的通货膨胀"。[C]"经济的快速增长"和[D]"伊拉克停止石油出口"均在第二段中提到,但是两者均为油价再一次上涨的原因,而不是石油价格疯涨的主要原因。
- 2. [D] 推理判断题。由题干中的 retail price 定位到第三段最后一句 In Europe, taxes account for up to four- fifths of the retail price...(在欧洲,关税高达汽油零售价的 4/5······)由此可以推断,增加税金会导致汽油价格猛涨。从第三段最后一句知道原油价格的变化给油价带来的影响不会很大。所以,排除[A] "原油价格上涨"。[B] "商品价格上涨"及[C] "消费增长"在文中没有提及,并且本文最后一段提到... it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand.(油价上涨不是在物价全面上涨及全球需求过旺的背景下发生的。)由此可知,这次油价飞涨与物价及消费情况无关。
- 3. [D] 事实细节题。由题干中的 Economic Outlook 定位到第四段第五句:最近一期的《经济展望》估计,如果油价的年平均价格由 1998 年的每桶 13 美元上涨到 22 美元,发达国家石油进口的开支增加额也只占 GDP 的 0.25~0.5%。数据本身以及 only 一词均表明,石油价格上涨只会对 GDP产生很小的影响。[A]"重工业变得更加能源密集型"属于张冠李戴,用第四段末句新兴国家的情况进行干扰。[B]"收入的降低主要是由原油价格的波动造成的"是对原文内容的过度引申。第四段倒数第二句提到 That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980.由此可知,价格上升造成收入大幅下降,并非是石油价格的波动。第四段最后一句指出:另一方面,石油进口国家的新型经济由于转向了重工业,其能源消耗量更大,因此可能受到石油危机的强烈影响。这里指的是新兴经济,而非制造业。所以,[C]"制造业大幅度缩减"将原文内容混淆。
- 4. [A] 主旨大意题。作者在文章首句以设问方式提出:这次油价上涨会不会和以前一样带来全球性通货膨胀和经济衰退? 在第三段第一句 Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. 作者指出有理由预期这次油价变化不会带来像 20 世纪 70 年代那样的严重后果,并接着给出了原因加以证明。此外,从全文最后一段也可以看出,这次油价上涨与 20 世纪 70 年代的上涨不同,没有那次那么可怕,人们不用因油价上涨而担心了。因此只要考生对文章主旨脉络把握清楚,就能推断出[A] "油价恐慌现在并不那么令人恐慌了"为正确答案。第一段提到:1973 年及 1979~1980 年的石油短缺引起了两位数的通货膨胀及全球性的经济衰退,由此可知通货膨胀与石油价格变化有关,故[B]不正确。第四段第二句指出:能源节约、燃料替代以及能源密集型重工业重要性的减弱都使石油消耗减少。这里说的是能源节约减少了石油消耗,而不是[C] "节约能源可使油价保持在较低水平"。[D] "原油价格上涨导致重工业萎缩"在文中并未提及。文中提到油价上涨,也提到密集型重工业的重要性减弱,但两者并非因果关系。

5. [A] 观点态度题。文中有很多暗示作者观点态度的线索。第三段第一句中指出 Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. 由其中的关键词 good 可推断作者持正面态度。最后一段第一句 One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s... 指出,另外一个不用因油价上涨而担忧的原因是这次与 20 世纪 70 年代不同,可见作者一直在说人们对这次油价上涨不必恐慌,显然他是持乐观的态度。[B]"敏感的"在文章第四段第一句中出现,但这里的 sensitive 并非指作者的态度,而是说发达国家对石油价格的敏感度。[C]"忧郁的"及[D]"害怕的"皆为负面态度,从全文来看,作者在开篇处提到 1973 年及1979~1980 年两次油价上涨造成恐慌,接下来从第三段开始一直在讨论这次油价上涨不会对全球经济造成大的影响,因此人们不必过于担心,故负面的态度不是正确选项。

文化冲浪

国际石油价格上涨将对石油输入国经济产生较大影响。

首先会导致能源供应紧张,价格大幅上涨。由于国际、国内石油价格上涨,使成品油生产经营企业成本上升,石油输入国会出现成品油供应紧张问题,成品油价格上涨还引起相关能源产品价格上涨。其次会导致下游产品价格大幅上涨。再次会导致运输成本上升,并波及到经济和社会的方方面面。受石油价格上涨影响最大的是运输行业。运价上升又导致许多通过公路长途运输的商品,如煤炭、农副产品等的价格出现较大幅度上涨,从而给石油输入国价格总水平的下降带来巨大压力。最后对石油输入国进出口贸易也产生不利影响。如果国际市场原油价格长期保持每桶35美元以上的高油价,石油输入国每年将因此多产生巨额贸易逆差,这对石油输入国经济的发展会产生较大的负面影响。

Extradition

引渡

关于犯罪嫌疑人引渡的问题,现在世界各国可分为两种情况:一种情况是必然以引渡条约为引渡条件的国家,例如英、美、加拿大等普通法法系国家主张引渡一定要有引渡条约,否则就根本谈不上引渡问题。现在普通法法系的主要国家英国已改变了态度。1989年英国通过了新的引渡法,规定对与英国没有签订引渡条约的国家提出的引渡要求,授权政府的国务大臣作特别的引渡安排。另一种情况是不以签订引渡条约为引渡条件的国家,例如欧洲大陆民法法系国家不坚持要有引渡条约,只要双方承认以互惠为条件,也可以进行引渡。双方承认以互惠为条件,就是要求国向被要求国提出互惠声明,保证今后在该国发现被要求国追捕的、有同样罪行的逃犯,它也向被要求国引渡这样的逃犯。被要求国接受互惠声明,引渡就可以进行。

For almost ten years, Noel Heath and Glenroy Matthew, better known as "Zambo" and "Bobo", have escaped attempts by the United States to extradite[®] them from their homes on the pretty little island of St. Kitts to face charges of cocaine[®] trafficking. Their creative legal team has twice taken the case to the Privy Council in London, still the final appeal court for most of Britain's former Caribbean colonies. Both times, most recently last November, a panel of British law lords ruled that they should be extradited "with the utmost expedition".

"Zambo" and "Bobo" are well-connected in St. Kitts. They have lived on bail for a decade, before being locked up last month. Their lawyers hit back with a habeas corpus

诺亚·西斯和格林若伊·马修更为人熟知的名字是赞伯和博伯,近十年以来,他们一直在试图逃避美国将他们从家乡美丽的圣基茨小岛引渡到美国接受贩卖可卡因的指控。他们那些有创意的律师们两次都将案子提呈到伦敦的枢密院,而枢密院仍然是大多数前英属加勒比海殖民地的终审法院。英国上议院的常任法官们两次都制定两人应当"以最快的速度"被引渡,而最近一次判决是在去年的11月份。

赞伯和博伯在圣基茨岛拥有很好的社会关系。直到上个月被收押为止,他们十年来一直被保释。他们的律师继续以人身保

① extradite /'ekstrədait/ vt. 引渡

② cocaine /kəˈkein/ n. 可卡因

③ bail /beil/ n. 保释

④ hit back 反击

writ^⑤, to be heard on January 18th. If that fails, the way is open for officials to put the two on a plane.

For reasons of principle, or of friendships in tight-knit communities, or both, Caribbean countries have been reluctant to extradite their own nationals. The Caribbean has also become something of a heaven for foreigners wanted elsewhere in the world. This may now change. The next important test comes in May, when the Privy Council will rule on Samuel Knowles, a Bahamian who has held out since 2000 against a charge by a grand jury in Florida.

Procedural complexities and powerful lawyers may still stop extradition. In September in Belize, Dean Barrow, a lawyer who is also the leader of the parliamentary opposition, **hedged** an American attempt to extradite a drug suspect. He found mistakes in supporting paperwork, which excluded the use of vital wire-tap evidence.

Extradition of foreigners, especially to their home country, is often easier. Viktor Kozeny, a Czech-born resident of the Bahamas, has been held in Nassau since October. He is wanted in New York for corruption stemming from the privatisation of Azerbaijan's oil company, and faces other charges in Prague.

Mr. Kozeny will fight hard. His lawyers include Philip Davis, a member of parliament for the governing party and former legal partner of the prime minister. Even so, the authorities seem reluctant to grant bail. Perhaps that is because Mr. Kozeny holds a pilot's licence and Irish and Venezuelan pass-

护为由上诉,将在1月18日开庭。如果这次上诉失败,那么官方将把两人放在引渡的飞机上。

出于原则考虑,或是出于关系紧密的社会集团中友谊的考虑,或二者兼有,加勒比海国家不愿意引渡自己的国民。对于其他国家所通缉的外国人来说,加勒比海国家也似乎成为天堂一样的地方。这种状况现在可能要改变了。五月份将迎来下一次重要的考验。枢密院届时会对塞缪尔·诺勒斯做出裁决。自2000年以来,这个巴哈马人一直抗拒佛罗里达的大陪审团对其做出的一项指控。

复杂的程序及强悍的律师们可能会阻挠引渡的进程。九月份在伯利兹城,兼任国会反对党领袖的律师迪恩·拜娄阻止了美国引渡一个毒品嫌疑犯的企图。他在证据性文件中找到了错误,文件规定在重要问题上不认可窃听证据。

通常引渡外国人,特别是将其引渡回其祖国比较容易。生于捷克的巴哈马居民维克多·寇策尼自十月份以来一直被监禁在纳索。他因在阿塞拜疆石油公司私有化过程中的腐败问题受到纽约的通缉,在布拉格还面临其他几项指控。

寇策尼先生需要奋力斗争。他的律师中包括菲利普·戴维斯,他是执政党的国会议员,还曾是首相的法律合伙人。即使如此,当局似乎并不情愿让他保释。原因也许在于寇策尼先生拥有飞行员执照,以及爱尔兰和委内瑞拉签证。他之前还是一名驻格林纳达的外交官。

⑤ writ /rit/n. 文件

⑥ reluctant /ri'lnktənt/ a. 勉强的,不情愿的

⑦ hedge /'hedʒ/ vt/vi. 阻止

ports. He was once a diplomat for Grenada.

Non-citizens are sometimes simply expelled. Two Belizean women picked up \$50,000 each on the Oprah Winfrey Show in October, their reward for spotting an alleged rapist from the United States who was sent home two days later for trial. It is rarely so quick or easy.

非本国公民有时会被简单地驱逐出境。 在十月份奥普拉·温芙瑞秀中,两名伯里兹 妇女由于指认了一名受指控的美国强奸犯 而各获得了5万美元的奖励。罪犯两天后 被遣送回国接受审判。类似问题的处理通 常很少会这么迅速或者容易。

长难句。

- For most ten years, Noel Heath and Glenroy Matthew, better known as "Zambo" and "Bobo", have escaped attempts by the United States to extradite them from their homes on the pretty little island of St. Kitts to face charges of cocaine trafficking.
 - 解析:本句主干结构为 Noel Heath and Glenroy Matthew have escaped attempts...其中 better known as...为过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰主语 Noel Heath and Glenroy Matthew。介词短语 by the United States 以及不定式短语 to extradite... cocaine trafficking 作后置定语,修饰 attempts。
- 2. Two Belizean women picked up \$ 50,000 each on the Oprah Winfrey Show in October, their reward for spotting an alleged rapist from the United States who was sent home two days later for trial.

解析:本句主干结构为 Two Belizean women picked up \$ 50,000。其中 their reward for... later for trial 为 \$ 50,000 的同位语,起补充说明作用,同位语中 for 引导的介词短语充当原因状语,其中又包含一个 who 引导的定语从句,修饰 rapist。

试题,

1.	Noel Heath and Glenroy Matthew are prob	ably		
	[A] citizens of the U.S.	[B] traffickers in Cari	ibbean	
	[C] citizens of the U.K.	[D] nationals in St. k	Kitts	
2.	The Caribbean became something of a he	aven because it		
	[A] has heaven-like scenery			
	[B] welcomes all people from other parts	of the world		
	[C] protects people from being extradited	1		
	[D] is a paradise for criminals			
3.	Why is the name Dean Barrow mentioned	in this passage?		
	[A] He is an expert in the complex legal	procedures.	5. 5. 4	
	[B] He found mistakes in supporting paper	rwork.		
	[C] He helped to stop an extradition.			
	[D] He is an example of powerful lawyer	S.		
•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	