

雅思 The New Prepare For IELTS
(IELTS) 前线

丛书主编 贾 钺
本册主编 柳 勇 年

阅读技巧

GET TOP RESULTS
GET TOP RESULTS ON YOUR IELTS —AND GET INTO
ON YOUR IELTS —
THE COLLEGE OF YOUR CHOICE
AND GET INTO THE
雅思(IELTS)前线
COLLEGE OF YOUR
The New Prepare For IELTS
CHOICE

天津科学技术出版社

LET THE AUTHORITY HELP
YOU PREPARE FOR THE
NEW IELTS

The New Prepare For IELTS

雅思(IELTS)前线

阅 读 技 巧

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前 言

近年来雅思 (IELTS) 考试火爆异常, 各类培训教材五花八门, 令应试者目不暇接, 眼花缭乱。针对雅思培训教材市场的现状, 全国中外语言文化比较学会副会长贾钺教授领衔集中一批长期在高等学校教学科研第一线工作的教授、副教授及多年从事语言应试策略研究的专家、学者和长年活跃在雅思培训部门的行家、里手, 博采众长结合自己的科研成果, 以一种全新的应试教学理念编写了《雅思 (IELTS) 前线》丛书。

《雅思 (IELTS) 前线》丛书供准备参加雅思 (IELTS) 学术类 (A 类) 考生进行强化训练使用。丛书包括《听力进阶》《口语指引》《阅读技巧》《写作方略》《雅思总动员》和《词汇速记》等六个分册。

本分册为《阅读技巧》, 共分三章。

第一章对雅思 (A 类) 阅读考试作了简要介绍, 目的是让考生了解该项考试的要求、注意事项及评分标准, 以便根据自己的具体情况设定奋斗目标。

第二章针对 (A 类) 阅读考试的六类题型, 结合近年考试的真题对六类题型的典型范例进行了详尽的分析破解, 为考生作了实战应对的示范。

第三章为考生练笔提供了八套模拟试题。附录部分除了提供模拟题参考答案外, 考虑到考生的实际需要, 特为考生提供了 (A 类) 阅读考试答题样卡。

柳勇年副教授负责本书的总体框架设计并负责统稿工作。第一章由柳勇年编写; 第二章第一、二节由柳勇年编写; 第三、四节由胥丽华编写; 第五、六节由孙毅夫编写; 第三章由黄永红编写; 附录由柳勇年、胥丽华、孙毅夫、黄永红编写。本书在编写过程中, 参阅引用了一些中外书籍中的有关资料, 天津科学技术出版社的同志也对本书提出了许多宝贵建议, 在此一并表示衷心感谢。

本书从资料收集到最后定稿, 虽经反复推敲, 仍疏漏难免, 敬请专家、学者和使用者不吝指教。

编 者

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第一章 综 述

第一节 雅思(IELTS)阅读考试(A类)简介

雅思(IELTS)的阅读考试根据出国的目的分为两类：一类是 Academic 类，简称 A 类；一类是 General Training 类，简称 G 类。凡是计划出国留学，攻读学士、硕士或博士学位的考生应参加 A 类考试；申请移民或参加短期交流或培训的考生则要参加 G 类考试。

雅思(IELTS)的阅读考试无论是 A 类还是 G 类都与 TOEFL、GRE 及我国国内的其他英语阅读考试大不相同，TOEFL、GRE 及我国国内的其他英语阅读考试题型多以选择题为主，而 IELTS 的阅读考试选择题型只占一小部分，其他绝大多数考题都是需要考生在阅读文章中自己来寻找答案的半主观题。考试时间为 60 分钟。

雅思(IELTS)的阅读 A 类考试一般有三篇文章，其中至少有一篇文章为文科题材，内容常与社会、经济等有关。另外两篇涉及理、工、医、农，一般与科技有关。每篇文章的长度大约在 500~1 000 字左右，每篇文章设有 12~15 道题，共有 40 道题。有时个别试卷或多或少一两道题。这些文章信息量很大，有些文章还配有图表、表格等辅助阅读。每篇文章都可能不同类型的试题。这些试题一般都放在文章之后，但有些试题也放在文章之前，比如配对题通常就放在文章之前。所有的文章都选自英、美国家出版的报纸、杂志、书籍等刊物。IELTS (雅思) 阅读考试与其他英语阅读考试的另一重大区别是，IELTS (雅思) 考试不仅不含语法和词汇题，反而可能会列出若干关键词和定义，以帮助考生更好地理解文章的内容。

第二节 考试要求及注意事项

一、词汇量

雅思(IELTS)阅读考试要求的词汇量并不很大,一般掌握 4 500 左右词汇(即达到大学英语四级考试水平)的考生都可应考。词汇量不足的考生应在一定时间内迅速扩大认知词汇,为看文章做答题打下一个良好的基础。考生可以制作一些单词卡片,正面写上英文单词,背面写上中文释义来记忆。每天背一定量的生词,并不断扩充。当然最有效的方法还是在阅读文章中,通过上、下文来记忆单词。参加 A 类考试的考生要尽量多读一些与本专业有关的文章,这样也有助于提高自己的阅读速度。

二、认真读懂指导语

在雅思(IELTS)阅读考试中,每种题型之前都有一段指导语。这些指导语与考生平时所做的练习题中所使用的指导语并不完全一样。考生应认真阅读、正确理解,做到按指导语的要求作答,以免所答非所问。

三、句子的理解

雅思(IELTS)阅读考试中,有的题目考的就是对文章某一句子的理解,如果领会有误,就会丢分。考生应对一些复合句,尤其是对双重否定句、比较句、指代句、倒装句、省略句等,有一定的理解。在遇到此类比较复杂的句子的时候,要沉着,静下心来,从把握主干句子的主谓结构着手分析句子,以求正确的理解。另外如果发现句子中出现黑体字、斜体字、*号、划线部分等标记时,要特别注意。这些可能就是题目的考点,理解正确便可得出正确答案。

四、速度与方法

雅思(IELTS)阅读考试既考查考生对文章理解的精确程度又考查学生的阅读速度。A 类阅读考试的文章题材丰富,题型多样。对于多数考生来说,要在 60 分钟之内,以同样细致的程度完成三篇文章的阅读是有困难的。因此,最好的方法是用 50 分钟左右的时间较为细致地做完两篇文章,这样,可以保证答题的正确率。接着,把剩余的时间放在另一篇文章上。考生拿到考卷后不要马上从第一页开始逐字逐行地读,而应先看一下三篇文章的长度差异,是否有图解、表格等(non-textual information),是否有关键词(glossary),题目属于哪种类型,用这一两分钟的浏览所得到的信息判断每篇文章的题材、内容的难易程度,如内容生疏就马上

换一篇，不要硬着头皮往下做。实际上每篇文章的主题不同，很可能有一两篇考生较为熟悉的内容，做题要先易后难，保证正确率，碰到内容不熟悉的文章先放在一旁，待最后剩下时间处理。

五 时间

雅思(IELTS)阅读考试时间不同于听力考试，听力考试有专门的誊抄答案的时间，阅读考试则没有专门的誊抄答案的时间。阅读考试总共 60 分钟，考生必须在 60 分钟之内，把所有的答案都写在答题纸上，超过规定的时间，答题得分就不再计算在内，这一点考生务必注意。

第三节 考试评分标准

雅思(IELTS)阅读考试的评分标准：做对 1~2 题得 1 分，3~5 题得 2 分，6~11 题得 3 分，12~17 题得 4 分，18~25 题得 5 分，26~34 题得 6 分，35~37 题得 7 分，38~39 题得 8 分，全部答对得 9 分。（见下表）但在实际考试中，根据各套考题具体情况可能会有一些变动。而且，有时得分的尾数还可能出现 0.5 的分值。目前赴英国，澳大利亚学习的考生雅思(IELTS)考试总分需达到 6~7 分才能被录取。

正确答案	40	38~39	35~37	26~34	18~25	12~17	6~11	3~5	1~2
评分	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

第二章 题型剖析及应试策略

第一节 选择题

一、题型剖析

IELTS 阅读考试中的选择题分为单选题和多选题两类。单选题就是从 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个最符合题意的选项。当然这一最符合题意的选项是指与文章内容或作者本意最为接近的一项。而不一定是和原文一模一样的句子。很多情况下，正确答案都在用词或结构上做一些等意替换。多选题的正确选项不止一个，通常题干中都会明确告诉考生要求选几个正确答案。总的来说，考生在做选择题时必须：

1. 把握文章总体思路即文章的主题；
2. 把握文章的体裁及其写作手法；
3. 注意文章中关键词语、句子结构和各段落中的细节内容。

二、应试策略

做选择题时考生一般应掌握两种方法。一种是正面答题法，一种是排除法或称淘汰法。

正面答题法就是根据题目的要求直接判断出正确选项的方法。这一方法适用于细节题，因为考生可以利用原文定位的方法从文章内容的细节中直接找到正确答案。排除法是在考生不清楚哪一个选项是正确的而能确认出哪一个选项是不正确的时候，逐个排除（或淘汰）错误选项之后得出答案的方法。这一方法一般更适用于主旨题。

三、题例分析

Local Newspapers in Britain

Visitors to Britain are sometimes surprised to learn that newspapers there have such a large circulation. The “Daily Mirror” and the “Daily Express” both sell about four million copies every day. British families generally buy a newspaper every morning and frequently take two or three on Sundays.

Apart from the national papers, there is, however, another branch of the British press, which sells almost as many copies. Local newspapers have a weekly circulation of 13 million. Almost every town and country area has one. Nearly all of them hold their own financially and many of them are very profitable.

These papers are written almost entirely for readers interested in local events—births, weddings, deaths, council meetings and sports—but the content is naturally influenced by the kind of community they serve. Editors prefer to rely on a small staff of people who all know the district well. A great deal of local news, regularly supplied by clubs and churches in the neighborhood, does not get out of date as quickly as national news. If there is no room for it in this week’s edition, an item can sometimes be held over until the following week.

The editor must never forget that the success of any newspaper depends on advertising. He is usually anxious to keep the good will of local businessmen for this reason. But if the newspaper is well written and the news items have been carefully chosen to attract local readers, the businessmen are grateful for the opportunity to keep their products in the public eye.

Local newspapers do not often comment on problems of national importance and editors rarely hold with taking sides on political questions. But they can often be of service to the community in expressing public feeling on local issues. A newspaper can sometimes persuade the council to take action to provide better shopping facilities, improve transport in the area and preserve local monuments and places of interest.

These papers often sound rather dull and it seems surprising that they all make a profit. But for many people in small towns and villages the death of someone known to them or the installation of traffic lights at a busy corner nearby can sometimes be more important than a disaster in a foreign country.

Choose the best answer.

1. Local newspapers have _____.
 - (A) a circulation as large as that of national newspapers
 - (B) a daily circulation of 13 million
 - (C) a slightly smaller circulation than national newspapers
 - (D) an even larger circulation

2. Which of the following is true?
 - (A) Every town and country area has at least one paper of its own.
 - (B) Nearly all town and country areas have their own papers.
 - (C) There is a newspaper, national or local, in each town and country area.
 - (D) Some towns and country areas have their own papers.

3. Financially, _____ the local papers are doing quite well.
 - (A) all of
 - (B) many of
 - (C) some of
 - (D) none of

4. In local papers, news items, comments, ads, etc are mostly _____.
 - (A) national
 - (B) local
 - (C) influenced by the clubs and churches in the neighborhood
 - (D) influenced by businessmen

5. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - (A) A great deal of local news is supplied by clubs and churches.

(B) The local papers are written almost entirely for local readers.

(C) It is only natural that the content is influenced by the kind of community they serve.

(D) News in local papers is likely to get out of date quickly.

第1题正确选项是C。其大意是地方报纸的发行量略小于全国性报纸的发行量。这是一道细节题,我们可以采取正面答题法,因为本文第二段中提到“The ‘Daily Mirror’ and the ‘Daily Express’ both sell about four million copies every day”。大意是《每日镜报》和《每日快报》每天都可以卖出400万份左右。本文第二段中又提到“local newspapers have a weekly circulation of 13 million”大意是地方报纸每周的发行量可以达到1300万份。两者一比较我们就可以清楚地确定这两类报纸的发行量孰大孰小。因此选项C符合本文原意,是该题的正确选项。选项A的大意是地方报纸和全国性报纸的发行量一般大,这不符合本文原意。选项B的大意是地方报纸每天的发行量是1300万份,这也不符合本文原意。选项D的大意是地方报纸的发行量更大些,这与本文原意正好相反。所以A、B、D三个都不是正确的选项。

第2道题的正确选项是B,其大意是几乎所有城镇和农村地区都有自己的报纸。这也是一道细节题,仍然可以采用正面答题法。本文第二段中提到“Almost every town and country area has one”大意是几乎每一座城镇和农村地区都有一份自己的报纸。选项B正好符合本文的原意,因此是该题的正确选项。选项A的大意是每一城镇和农村地区至少都有一份自己的报纸。可是,本文只提到了几乎每一城镇和农村地区都有一份自己的报纸而不是至少有一份,所以此项不符合本文原意。选项C的大意是每一城镇和农村地区不是有一份全国性报纸,就是有一份地方性报纸,这也不符合本文原意。因为本文中从未提到每一城镇和农村地区或有全国性报纸一事。选项D的大意是一些城镇和农村地区都有自己的报纸,本文提到的是几乎每一座而不是一些城镇和农村地区,所以该项也不符合本文原意。

第3题的正确选项是B,其大意是在财政方面许多地方报社都经营得很好,这也是一道细节题。本文第二段最末一句中提到“Nearly all of them hold their own financially and many of them are very profitable.”大意是几乎所有的报社在财政上都可以自我支撑并且许多报社还大有盈利。由此可见选项B最符合本文原意,是该题的正确选项。选项A的大意是所有的地方报社都在财政方面经营得很好。选项C的大意是一些地方报社在财政方面经营得很好,而本文原意既不是所有也不是一些而是许多地方报社大有盈利。所以A、C两项都不符合本文原意。选项D的大意是没有一家地方报纸在财政方面经营得好,这就根本与本文原意相悖。因此A、C、D都不是该题的正确选项。

第4题是主旨题,我们不妨试用一下排除法。选项A的大意是地方报纸中的新闻消息、评论、广告等绝大部分是全国性的。这显然与本文主旨内容相反,应该被排除。选项C的大

意是地方报纸中的新闻消息、评论、广告等绝大部分是受邻里的俱乐部和教堂影响的。这也不符合本文原意，应该被排除。选项 D 的大意是地方报纸中新闻消息、评论、广告等绝大部分是受商人影响的，这更不符合本文原意，也应被排除。再看选项 B，其大意是地方报纸中新闻消息、评论、广告等绝大部分是属于地方性的，本文第三段中提到“*These papers are written almost entirely for readers interested in local events ...*”大意是地方报纸几乎完全都是写给对地方事件感兴趣的读者的。本文第四段中又提到“*Local newspapers do not often comment on problems of national importance and ...*”大意是地方报纸通常不对国家重要事件发表评论。从这两段内容的主旨大意中我们可以推断出地方报纸的内容绝大多数都是属于地方性的。因此选项 B 才是该题惟一的正确答案。

第 5 题的题目要求与前 4 道题不同，此题要求我们选择出与本文原意不一致的选项。本文第三段中提到“*If there is no room for it in this week's edition, an item can sometimes be held over until the following week.*”大意是如果本周报纸版面不够，消息有时可能被推迟到下周刊登。从这句话的主旨大意中我们可以了解到地方报纸上的消息有时有可能不是很及时的。选项 D 的大意是地方报纸上的消息有时有可能很快的登出来的。因此，我们判断出选项 D 为此题的正确答案。其实，这道题我们也可以采用排除法。先看选项 A，其大意是许多地方新闻消息是由俱乐部和教堂提供的，这在本文第三段中已经提到，此项符合本文原意应该被排除。再看选项 B，大意是地方报纸几乎完全是写给地方读者的，这在本文的第三段第一行中就已经提到，也符合本文原意，因此，也应该被排除。选项 C 大意是很自然地方报纸的内容是受其为之服务的社区影响的，这也可以从本文的第四段内容中推断出来。所以，也应该在被排除之列。最后只剩下选项 D。因此，只有选项 D 为该题正确答案。

Example 2

Spaceship Earth

For millions of years we have known a world whose resources seemed illimitable. However fast we cut down trees, nature unaided would replace them. However many fish we took from the sea, nature would restock it. However much sewage we dumped into the river, nature would purify it, just as she would purify the air, however much smoke and fumes we put into it. Today we have reached the stage of realizing that rivers can be polluted, that seas can be over fished and the forests must be managed and fostered if they are not to vanish.

But we still retain our primitive optimism about air and water. There will always be enough rain

falling from the skies to meet our needs. The air can absorb all the filth we care to put in it, still less do we worry whether we could ever run short of oxygen. Surely there is air enough to breathe? Who ever asks where oxygen comes from, to begin with? They should—for we now consume about 10 percent of all the atmospheric oxygen every year, thanks to the many forms of combustion which destroy it. Every car, aircraft and power station destroys oxygen in quantities far greater than men consume by breathing.

The fact is we are just beginning to press up against the limits of the earth's capacity. We begin to have to watch what we are doing to things like water and oxygen, just as we have to watch whether we are over fishing or over felling. The realization has dawned that the earth cycled either by nature or by man. Just as the astronaut's urine is purified to provide drinking water and use as his expired air is regenerated to be breathed anew, so all the earth's resources must be recycled, sooner or later. Up to now, the slow pace of nature's self-recycling has served, coupled with the fact that the "working capital" of already recycled material was large. But the margins are getting smaller and if men, in ever-larger numbers, are going to require ever-larger quantities, the pace of recycling will have to be artificially quickened.

All we have is a narrow band of usable atmosphere, no more than seven miles high, a thin crust of land, only one-eighth of the surface which is really suitable for people to live on, and a limited supply of drinkable water, which we continually reuse. And in the earth, a capital of fossil fuels and ores, which we steadily run down, loses billions of times faster than nature restores it. These resources are tied together in a complex set of transactions. The air helps purify the water, the water irrigates the plants and plants help to renew the air.

We heedlessly intervene in these transactions. For instance, we cut down the forests, which transpire water and oxygen, we build dams and pipelines, which limit the movement of animals, and we pave the earth and build reservoirs, altering the water cycle. So far, nature has brushed off these injuries as pinpricks. But now we are becoming so strong, so clever and so numerous, that they are beginning to hurt.

Choose the best answer.

1. For millions of years, we have regarded our world as one full of illimitable resources

because _____.

- (A) however fast we cut down trees, nature unaided would replace them
- (B) however many fish we took from the sea, nature would restock it
- (C) however much sewage we dumped into the river, nature would purify it, just as she would purify the air, however much smoke and fumes we put into it
- (D) all above

2. In the second paragraph, the writer expresses the opinion that _____.

- (A) we cannot run out of air and water
- (B) it is really impossible to pollute the air
- (C) too many people worry about air and water
- (D) people should not take air and water too much for granted

3. The analogy drawn between the earth and a spaceship is to illustrate the idea of _____ on earth.

- (A) recycling
- (B) limited resources
- (C) unlimited resources
- (D) no recycling

4. The pace of recycling will have to be artificially quickened because _____.

- (A) nature's own pace is slowing down rapidly
- (B) the "working capital" of recycled material has all been used up
- (C) the earth's resources cannot be replaced by man
- (D) the earth's growing population requires more and more resources

5. Which of the following best conveys the idea that man has been careless and unconcerned in his relationship with nature?

- (A) He has exploited the earth's resources.
- (B) He has shown little understanding of nature's ways.
- (C) He has abused the earth's resources.
- (D) He has not replaced the earth's resources.

第1题的正确选项是D。因为根据本文原意造成人们几百万年来始终把世界的资源看成是无限的这一错误的原因有三个。一是人们错误地认为无论我们砍伐树木有多快,大自然总会为我们补足。二是无论我们从海里捕捞多少鱼,大自然总会为我们再储满。三是无论我们往江里、河里排放多少污水,大自然都会像净化空气中我们所排放的烟雾一样给我们净化污水。选项A、B、C,所陈述的都只是三个错误认识之一,而惟有选项D是三个错误认识的全部。所以,选项D才是惟一的正确选项。

第2题是一道主旨题,我们可以用排除法。本文第二段的主旨大意是作者在为地球上日益缺水 and 空气中由于不断污染而造成日益缺氧的状况而忧虑,可是人们却仍然对地球上的水和大气层中的空气保持乐观态度。选项A的大意是我们不可能用尽地球上的水和空气。选项B的大意是我们不可能污染空气。选项C的大意是太多的人在为水和空气担忧。显然以上三个选项都不符合本文的原意。最后只有选项D为惟一的正确选择。选项D的大意是奉劝人们不要误以为我们这个地球上的空气和水是十分丰富的。

第3题的正确选项是B,其大意是通过地球和宇宙飞船的类比来表明地球上的资源是有限的这一观点,本文第四段中提到 The realization has dawned that the earth is a spaceship with strictly limited resources. 大意是“这种认识使人们开始明白了地球就是一个资源极为有限的宇宙飞船”。选项B正好符合本文原意,因此是该题的正确选项。选项A的大意是类比表明地球上的资源再循环的观点,这不符合本文原意。选项C的大意是类比表明地球上的资源是无限的观点,这与本文原意正好相悖。选项D的大意是类比表明地球上的资源是不循环的,这也不符合本文原意,因此都不是该题的正确选项。

第4题的正确选项是D,其大意是再循环的速度将不得不人为地加快是因为地球上日益增长的人口对资源的需求越来越多。本文第三段中提到“...and if men, in ever-large numbers, are going to require ever-large quantities, the pace of recycling will have to be artificially.”大意是如果人口众多、需求量日益增大,再循环的速度将不得不靠人为地加快。由此可见,选项D正好符合本文的原意,是该题的正确选项。选项A所表述的原因是大自然本身再循环的速度在迅速变缓,这显然不符合本文原意。选项B所表述的原因为再循环物质的“周转资本”已然用尽,这不仅不符合本文原意,也不符合客观实际。选项C所解释的原因是人类不可能使地球上的资源得以替代,这也不符合客观实际,因此都不是该题的正确选项。

第5题也是一道主旨题。作者在文章内除了表达了对地球上缺水和大气层中日益缺氧的忧虑外,还表达了对人类过度捕捞和过量砍伐造成地球资源日益减少的担忧。但是,作者在文章中并没有否定人类对自然资源的合理开发。作者在文章中也提到人类已经开始认识到地球上的资源是有限的。而且作者在文章中也提到人类至今尚未人为地进行资源再生。选项

A 的大意是人类已然开发了地球资源。这显然不是表达人类自己不关心与大自然关系的理由。选项 B 的大意是人类对大自然一点也不了解，选项 D 的大意是人类尚未对地球上的资源进行再生。以上三项都不符合作者原意，所以我们最后选择选项 C，其大意是人类已然在滥用地球上的资源。反观题干，只有选项 C 才能最好地表达人类对于与大自然的关系不关心这一观点。因此 C 是该题的正确选项。

Example 3

Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate answer.

Enroll Now for English

St Lawrence postal district has one of the highest numbers of immigrants who do not speak English well, or at all. Although they are very keen to learn, it has not been possible for the St Lawrence Education Center to take full advantage of this enthusiasm because the center lacks the room to fit in all the required classes.

\$10,000 worth of alterations is planned which will increase the number of classrooms available, but these have unfortunately been delayed. Despite this, the center, which has been offering free English classes for adult immigrants over the past four years, is holding interviews on 31 August for the term starting 5 September. Not all students, however, will be enrolled until the alterations have been completed.

Mrs. Prudence Maitland Principal at the center said: "When people speak little or no English they are disadvantaged in a number of ways."

"They have to depend on friends, relatives or professional interpreters in their dealings with most government services and many private businesses and services."

"They are handicapped in their search for employment and accommodation, because it's difficult to learn the whole range of rights and opportunities when they don't know English," she said.

According to Mrs. Maitland most people manage to pick up some English and quite a few