

下册

大学英语

DAXUE YINGYU YUEDU JIAOCHENG

阅读教程

主编 崔一华 洪海英 刘日波



哈尔滨地图出版社

大 学 英 语 阅 读 教 程

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(下 册)

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前言

《大学英语阅读教程(下)》是在总结历年来预科英语教学经验的基础上,针对少数民族预科学生的实际水平和需要精心编写而成,可供大学预科学生及相应英语水平的学习者使用。

本书注重内容的趣味性、信息性、启发性和前瞻性的同时,亦注重语言的规范性和实用性。本书所选内容多出自近几年的最新报刊书籍,难度适宜,便于学生学习。

本书由英语系多名教师利用业余时间精心编写完成。第一、二单元由张蕾老师编写。第三、十单元由楚晴老师编写。第四单元前半部分、第十一单元前半部分及第十二单元由刘日波老师编写。第四单元后半部分、第九单元由霍妍老师编写。第五、六单元,第十一单元后半部分由洪海英老师编写。第七、八单元由崔一华老师编写。

本书分为人物,科学,文化与习俗,背景知识,节日,习惯用语,教育,电影等,共12单元,76篇文章,能够发展学生的英语运用能力,提高学生阅读理解英语文章的水平,为日后学习与工作打下必要的语言基础。

本书的编写得到了黑龙江民族职业学院领导的支持与关心,在此深表感谢。对本书中的欠妥和不足之处,热忱希望读者批评指正。

编者

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Unit 1 Politics

Passage 1

A Wonderful Diplomat

Henry Kissinger^① may be the most successful Secretary of State to hold that office in modern times. When he was appointed in the late 1960s' there were no American ties with Communist China, Vietnam and Berlin seemed ready to draw the United States into a third world war, and Russia was seen as "the enemy".

But all this has changed, and Henry Kissinger caused much of the change. In 1971, he made his first trip to China, a trip that was the beginning of the current ties between the United States and China, he brought the United States and Russia closer together on major issues by the policy he called "detente^②" literally meaning a relaxation. His philosophy was always to talk and cooperation. By following the two ways, he has done a lot of work, trying to bring away people's attention from anti possible Russian-American fiction. In 1973 he made his first visit to Egypt, where he developed diplomatic relations between the two countries. His contact later helped to begin the sort of talks that the American press called "shuttle diplomacy^③". For ninety-nine days, he "shuttled" back and forth on flights between Cairo and Jerusalem to work out a step-by-step withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai desert. His wit, his careful approach to detail, and his presence made "shuttle diplomacy" work. It was the only successful approach to Mid-east peace in the thirty years since the state of Israel was founded.

Another major work was the Strategic Arms Limitation Talk^④. Though his term in office passed with the treaty unsigned, Kissinger left a draft of the treaty to which the Russians had already agreed. The SALT treaty spelled out a one-tenth reduction in nuclear arms. A major accomplishment by any standard, even if one does not consider all the other conditions and limitations included in the treaty.

Even though he successfully helped bring an end to the Vietnam War^⑤, Kissinger's final days in office were affected, as was the entire executive branch in one way or another, by the scandals of the Nixon^⑥ White House. Kissinger's critics point to his role in placing wiretaps on the phones of reporters and officials and to what they consider his "highhanded" approach to setting foreign policy. But Kissinger, during the last few months of the Nixon presidency, limited the effects of American domestic problems on our foreign policy. He continued talks in the Middle East^⑦. He continued close contact with the Soviet Union. History will decide in final view, as Kissinger and many presidents often said, on the value of his service. Whatever they decide, whether his actions are finally to be considered wise or foolish, he had a personal vision that will be difficult to match.

I. Notes:

- ① Henry Kissinger: 亨利·基辛格, 原美国国务卿
- ② detente: 是一个源于法国的词,意思是“缓和,缓解”。相当于英语的 reconciliation, relaxation
- ③ shuttle diplomacy: 穿梭外交
- ④ Strategic Arms Limitation Talk: 战略裁军会议

- ⑤ to bring an end to the Vietnam War: 结束越南战争
⑥ Nixon: 尼克松, 美国第 37 任总统
⑦ Middle East: 中东

II. Comprehensive exercises:

1. Henry Kissinger was regarded by the author as _____.
A. common Secretary of State
B. the cleverest Secretary of State
C. the most successful Secretary of State
D. the bravest person
2. The ties between America and China was set up _____.
A. before 1962 B. during 1965-1975
C. in 1965 D. after 1980
3. The good relation between America and China owes much to _____.
A. Russia B. Henry Kissinger
C. American government D. Chinese government
4. Kissinger's two policies are _____.
A. to talk and change
B. to bring together and visit
C. to talk and bring together
D. to communicate and develop
5. Kissinger's first visit to Egypt was in _____.
A. 1973 B. 1971
C. late 1960s D. 1970
6. The character of "shuttle diplomacy" was _____.
A. safe B. quick
C. strong D. modern
7. How many years has Israel been founded?
A. About 30. B. About 40.
C. About 60. D. About 70.
8. The passage suggest that _____.
A. Kissinger was lucky
B. Kissinger greatly altered the direction of international relationships
C. Kissinger was more important than the president
D. Kissinger was active both at work and at home
9. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
A. Kissinger helped smooth out the trying times of Water-gate
B. Kissinger was very influential in American foreign policy
C. Kissinger helped end the cold war with Russia
D. Kissinger was very careful in dealing with foreign affairs

10. Which of the following words best describes the author's tone in this passage?

- A. Contemptuous B. Admiring
C. Indifference D. Objectively

III. Words exercises:

1. a _____: v. choose sb. for a job or position of responsibility
2. c _____: adj. of the present time; happening now
3. l _____: adv. In a literal manner; exactly
4. f _____: n. thing that is invented or imagined and not strictly true
5. d _____: adj. tactful; having or showing diplomacy
6. a _____: n. way of dealing with a person or thing
7. a _____: n. successful completion; thing achieved
8. e _____: adj. having power to carry out decisions, laws, etc.
9. s _____: n. action, attitude, etc. that is disgraceful or shameful
10. d _____: adj. of the home, household; of or inside a particular country

IV. Discussion:

1. What do you think is Kissinger's most remarkable contribution to improve the relationships between America and China?
2. Do you know some other leaders who helped improve the relationships with our country?

V. New words and expressions:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. current | adj. 当前的 |
| 2. issue | n. 问题 |
| 3. literally | adv. 字面地 |
| 4. philosophy | n. 哲学 |
| 5. treaty | n. 条约 |
| 6. draft | n. 草稿 |
| 7. accomplishment | n. 成就 |
| 8. executive | adj. 执行的, 行政上的 n. 执行者 |
| 9. scandal | n. 诽谤 |
| 10. vision | n. 想像力 |
| 11. match | v. 匹配 |

Passage 2

Left, Right and Centre

When British voters go to the polls during General Elections to decide who will govern them, they usually have a choice of at least three candidates who will each represent one of the three main political parties in Britain today.

The Labour Party is the party of the left, the Tory or Conservative Party represents the right and between the two, with policies and opinions of its own, is the smaller Liberty Party.

Britain is divided into over 600 political units known as "constituencies", each with its own

candidates who stand for Parliament hoping to be elected (or re-elected) with large majorities. The cities and large towns are themselves divided into constituencies and they also choose the Members of Parliament (M.P.s) who will represent their views in the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. Here, in the "House", the government of the day led by its Prime Minister and his Cabinet —a team of specially selected ministers —carries out its duties of governing the country. Various proposals are put forward for debate and discussion and these may, eventually, become part of the law of the land. The government in office has to face the criticism of the other parties which are in opposition. This is the sort of democratic process that the majority of British people seem to favour. Her Majesty's^① Government is watched over by Her Majesty's opposition, and thus a certain balance of power is maintained. Decisions are made by a majority vote and this, of course, is where the other parties, the Liberals, the National and Regional parties (such as the Scottish or Welsh National Party) and other independent parties can exercise their influence. Some issues may be decided on a mere handful of votes.

Before General Election most prospective candidates visit their constituencies to canvass for votes by addressing public meetings, talking to people in the streets, publishing political leaflets or by touring the area in cars fitted with loudspeakers. Sometimes quite a carnival atmosphere is created, especially when a candidate in one of the rural districts arrives on horse-back or by tractor to attract attention!

Political meetings are often a noisy affair, particularly when local matters such as housing, the rates, road-planning or education have become highly controversial topics. A great deal of "heckling" can be expected where the main speakers are continually interrupted by shouts and arguments from members of the audience and sometimes even prevented from being heard at all. In cases such as these it is democracy that suffers^②.

After the votes have been cast, the seal of ballot boxes^③ are taken under police guard to the various town halls where they are opened and the votes counted. The results appear on our television screens or in the newspapers as soon as they are known. For a Prime Minister whose party has not been re-elected it will mean having to leave his home at Number Ten Downing Street (the additional home of British Prime Ministers) and looking for somewhere else to live before the removal vans arrive with the personal effects^④ of his victorious successor.

I. Notes:

① Her Majesty: 女皇陛下

② In cases such as these it is democracy that suffers. :句中的 it is democracy that suffers 是强调句型。全句的意思是“在类似这种情况下,受到影响的是民主”。

③ ballot boxes: 投票箱

④ effects: (复数) 财产物

II. Comprehensive exercises:

1. We are told that when British voters go to the polls they usually have a choice of at least

A. three candidates for each political party

- B. nine candidates for each political party
 - C. one candidate for all three political parties
 - D. three candidates, one for each of the more important parties
2. According to the passage, the Liberal Party could be described as _____.
- A. the only party with policies of its own
 - B. a smaller party with independent views
 - C. the party of the centre
 - D. a party which is neither big than the Labour Party nor smaller than the Tory
3. A candidate is _____.
- A. chosen from his own constituency
 - B. chosen by the majority of the country
 - C. to be elected in the General Election
 - D. to be a member in the Prime Minister's Cabinet
4. The Cabinet is _____.
- A. the Prime Minister's private office
 - B. a ministerial group assisting the Prime Minister
 - C. any group of MPs with special responsibility
 - D. a specially chosen team of ministers from all three political parties
5. One feature in the democratic process that most of the British people seem to favour is that _____.
- A. the Government holds large meetings to discuss the various proposals
 - B. there is a certain balance of power between the political parties
 - C. the opposite parties could give any criticism to the Government
 - D. other independent parties can exercise their influence in the "House"
6. How, does the passage suggested, can the other parties exercise their influence in Parliament?
- A. By remaining independent.
 - B. Through their combined voting power.
 - C. By being in the majority.
 - D. Through their constituencies.
7. Why do prospective candidates visit their constituency at General Elections?
- A. To persuade people to vote for them.
 - B. To criticize the government.
 - C. To cast their vote.
 - D. To create a carnival atmosphere.
8. What often makes the political meetings noisy?
- A. The speaker's highly controversial topics.
 - B. The laugh and scorn form members of the audience.
 - C. The local matters such as housing, the rate and education.
 - D. The shouts and arguments from the audience.

9. What happens after all the voting is over?

- A. The ballot boxes are taken to police stations.
- B. The votes are counted in the town halls.
- C. The ballot boxes are opened immediately.
- D. The ballot boxes are counted in the town halls.

10. British Prime Ministers _____.

- A. can live at Number Ten Downing Street if they wish
- B. live at Number Ten Downing Street only during election
- C. have Number Ten Downing Street as their official residence
- D. make a traditional visit to Number Ten Downing Street during elections

III. Words exercises:

- 1. c _____ : opposed to great or sudden change.
- 2. c _____ : district having its own elected representative in Parliament.
- 3. p _____ : assembly that makes the laws of a country
- 4. p _____ : thing that is suggested; plan or scheme
- 5. m _____ : cause sth. to continue, keep sth. in existence at the same level, standard, etc.
- 6. c _____ : go round an area asking people for political support
- 7. l _____ : printed sheet of paper, containing information or argument
- 8. c _____ : public festivities and merry-making occurring at a regular time of year
- 9. c _____ : causing or likely to cause public discussion
- 10. h _____ : interrupt and harass (a speaker) at a public meeting with troublesome questions and rude remarks

IV. Discussion:

- 1. What do the candidates do before General Elections?
- 2. Compare the election procedure in Britain and China.

V. New words and expressions:

- 1. conservative adj. 保守的
- 2. constituency n. 选举区
- 3. Parliament n. 议会, 国会
- 4. canvass vt. 在……游说 (或运动投票、征求意见等)
- 5. carnival n. 狂欢
- 6. heckle vt. 诘问
- 7. proposal n. 提案, 建议, 计划
- 8. maintain v. 维持
- 9. leaflet n. 传单, (散页) 印刷品
- 10. controversial adj. 有争议的

Passage 3

Ex-CIA Agent Gives Account of Infiltration

at U.S. Campuses①

“(The CIA) needs to hire 1 000 people per year, and most of them have to come from universities.”

——Philip Agee, ex-CIA Agent

While the CIA is known for its secret infiltration of foreign government, few people are aware that it also penetrates American universities.

UCLA② students heard a first-hand account Tuesday about how the federal government's intelligence-gathering agency has infiltrated U.S. academia from a former agent.

Philip Agee, who wrote 'Inside the Company: a CIA diary', which exposed several covert actions③ of the CIA, talked about how agents become staff and faculty members of universities to gather data on foreign countries through cultural studies programs. They use their positions to compile lists of potential recruits.④

A CIA officer-in-residence⑤ was discovered at UC Santa Barbara, he said, noting how recruiters were also recently visiting the University of Southern California.

“It's a way of penetrating the university...to enhance recruitment and research,” he said. “They have no moral principles about their recruitment or their operations.⑥ Their activities are conducted under this anomalous myth of national security.⑦”

Agee, who was a CIA agent from 1957 to 1968, was recruited through the career services bureau as a college student. He was a CIA agent by age 22 and was running covert operations in South America at 25.

Agee said that some of his activities included paying people off for information, getting troublemakers arrested, giving orders and paying journalists what to write in their newspapers.

Today's CIA is looking for people with engineering training and a liberal arts background⑧, especially in languages, he said.

Agee and Chen-Mills plan to educate students about what to look for when they suspect that university staff members are working for the CIA.

One of their recent victories was at the University of Seattle, where they were able to identify an agent who was scheduled to teach Chinese history. The university was forced to cancel that deal because of the bad publicity.⑨

Another success occurred at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York. Agee and Chen-Mills said the university's president, M. Richard Rose, had lied about taking a sabbatical⑩ last April. He really spent it at the CIA headquarters in Langley.

I. Notes:

① 前 CIA 特工谈对美国大学校园的渗透。CIA=Central Intelligence Agency 美国政府下属的情报部门。

② UCLA=University of California at Los Angeles

③ Covert actions: 幕后操纵的破坏活动。

④ 拟订可以吸收加入中央情报局的人员名单。

⑤ a CIA officer-in-residence: 常驻的中央情报局官员。in residence 指驻守在校园内。下文的

recruiters (招募人员) 则是偶尔到校园露面。

⑥ 他们招收特工人员或从事特务活动并不遵守任何道义原则。

⑦ 他们的一切活动都是在国家安全这个难以捉摸的幌子下进行的。Myth: 荒诞的说法。

⑧ 中央情报局正在招募一些受过理工科教育或者有大学文科教育背景的人。

⑨ 因为名声太坏, 学校被迫取消那个安排。

⑩ sabbatical: 也称 sabbatical leave, 指西方高校给予教师每七年一次的带薪休假, 通常是一年或半年。

II. Comprehensive exercises:

Judge the following statements TRUE or FALSE.

1. A lot of people are aware that the CIA penetrates American universities.
2. University students heard the account from the government.
3. Agee's diary exposed several covert actions of the CIA.
4. The CIA used their positions to compile lists of criminals.
5. The CIA officers were discovered at both NC Santa Barbara and the University of Southern California.
6. The CIA officers have some moral principles about their recruitment and operations.
7. Agee used to run covert operations in South America.
8. His activities included giving orders and getting trouble makers arrested.
9. Today's CIA is looking for people with bachelor's degree.
10. With the knowledge, Agee taught students how could easily identify the agent of the CIA.

III. Words exercises:

1. i _____: n. being passed slowly by filtering
2. p _____: v. make a way into or through
3. i _____: n. power of learning, understanding and reasoning; mental ability
4. f _____: n. department or group of related departments in a university, etc.
5. c _____: adj. concealed, not open, secret
6. c _____: v. collect (information) and arrange it in a book, list, report, etc.
7. e _____: v. increase (the good qualities of sb./sth.); make sb./sth. look better
8. a _____: adj. different from what is normal; irregular
9. s _____: n. program of work to be done or of planned events
10. p _____: n. state of being known to, seen by, esp. the public

IV. Discussion:

1. If you met a CIA agent, do you want to be the recruit?
2. What would you do if you were a CIA agent and were identified by others?
3. What's the CIA's principles about their recruitment or operations?

V. New words and expressions:

1. infiltrate v. 渗入, 混入内部
2. penetrate v. (与上同义) 渗入
3. academia n. 学术界

4. covert	adj. 隐蔽的, 幕后的
5. faculty	n. 学院, 分科
6. compile	v. 编辑, 收集
7. recruit	n. 增加人员, 补任 v. 补任, 添新兵, 增加
8. enhance	v. 加强, 提高
9. anomalous	adj. 异常的, 破例的
10. schedule	v. 安排
11. publicity	n. 公众的注意, 名声

Passage 4

Who Are the Tories? ①

The Tory party is a class Party. It's a party which represents the ruling class, the rich and powerful. Lord Beaconsfield, a Tory prime minister, said that Britain was divided into two nations: a nation of the rich and a nation of the poor. The Tory Party represents the nation of the rich.

Take a look at the present Tory majority in the House of Commons②, soon to be evicted and replaced by Communist and Labour M.P.s.③

Who are the Tory M.P.s? In this election 345 Tories were returned④ to the House of Commons. Of these 335 were men. And 78—or nearly one in four—went to Eton⑤. No less than 29 percent went to either Eton or Harrow.

Of all these 345 Tory M.P.s only one single solitary Tory M.P. was a working man trade unionist⑥.

Seventy-five percent of the Tory M.P.s went to public schools, only eight went to elementary schools. Over 50 percent went to either Oxford or Cambridge. Fifteen percent were high-ranking officers in the armed forces. 129 Tory M.P.s held 468 directorships. One Tory M.P. in five has a handle to his name⑦.

That is what we mean when we say that the Tory Party is a class party of the rich.

A family concern Take a look at the Government. That presents a pretty picture of blue-blooded aristocratic privilege, slightly diluted by big business.

No fewer than twenty of Mr. Macmillan's team have a relative by birth or marriage in his Government.

Let us start with Mr. Macmillan, the pre-Prime Minister. He is by marriage a Cavendish (a famous aristocratic family in Britain), having married the daughter of the ninth Duke of Devonshire.

This has introduced him into the great Cecil (another famous aristocratic family in Britain) cousinhood, three times over, in fact.

For the wife of Lord Salisbury, present chief of the clan, is Mr. Macmillan's wife's cousin.

And Lord Salisbury's nephew is his daughter-in-law's brother.

.....

This picture of close in-breeding and social exclusiveness is the salient feature of Tory M.P.s.

A life of luxury They live in their great houses, their super-flats and clubs in comfort and luxury. Their children go to the big, select public schools, are taught in classes of twelve and fifteen, and get a privileged education which opens the way to all the top jobs. They buy their health in private clinics and the private wards of hospitals. No waiting in the queue for them. They take their holidays whenever they want, all over the world. They spend more in drink and cigars in a week than the old-age pensioner gets in a year. They have no fear of old age. They live in luxury, waited on from morning till night, till the day they die.

No wonder they want to keep Britain a paradise for the few.

I. Notes:

- ① 谁是保守党? Tories: 保守党党员(复数)。“英国保守党”是 the Conservative Party, 也称 the Tory Party.
- ② the House of Commons: 英国下议院。英国议会分上、下两院。上院又叫贵族院(House of Lords), 由世袭的贵族、大主教等组成, 同时还行使最高法院的职能。下院议员由选举产生。而内阁就是由在下院占多数席位的政党组织的。其实不管是上院或者下院, 议员绝大多数都是资产阶级利益的代表者, 都是维护资本主义制度的。英国共产党在 1950 年以前在下院有席位; 1950 年以后由于反动政府重新划分选区, 颁布了反动的选举法, 使英国共产党失去了在议会中的席位。
- ③ M.P.=Member of Parliament(议员)。工党(the Labor Party)领导为右翼分子把持, 执行帝国主义政策, 实质上与保守党无异, 但其广大下层党员来自工人阶层。
- ④ were returned (to): 当选为议员, 选入议会。
- ⑤ Eton: 伊登公学, 资产阶级及贵族子弟们学习的中学。英国在教育制度上阶级界限非常明显。如: 一般人民的子弟上的中学叫 grammar school 和 secondary modern school; 而统治阶级的子弟上的中学叫 public school, 其设备和师资条件等都比一般学校优越, 学费昂贵。Eton 和 Harrow 是两所最有名的贵族中学。从这毕业的学生绝大多数上牛津大学(Oxford)或剑桥大学(Cambridge)。从这两所大学出来的学生可以优先进入某些政府部门工作, 如外交部等。所以这些学校实际上都是为资产阶级培养他们的干部。
- ⑥ a working man trade unionist: 工人出身的工会工作者
- ⑦ a handle to his name: 姓名前的头衔在英国至今还有公、侯、伯、子、男、爵士等贵族头衔。

II. Comprehensive exercises:

Judge the following statements TRUE or FALSE.

1. The Tory Party is a party which represents the ruling class.
2. Lord Beaconsfield divided the Britain into three nations.
3. Nearly one in four Tory M.P.s went to Eton.
4. There was a lot working man trade unionists in the Tory M.P.s.
5. Seventy-five percent of the Tory M.P.s went to either Oxford or Cambridge.
6. Fifty percent of the Tory M.P.s were high-ranking officers in the armed forces.
7. The Prime Minister got married with the daughter of the ninth Duke of Devonshire.
8. Tories lived a luxury life for they want to keep Britain a paradise for all the people.