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专八阅读

180篇

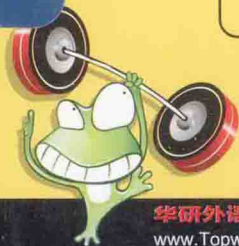
上海外国语大学

王兴扬 主审 本书编写组 编 刘绍龙 主编


阅读+词汇 双突破

5大题源

- ✓ *National Geographic* 《国家地理》
- ✓ *Newsweek* 《新闻周刊》
- ✓ *TIME* 《时代》
- ✓ *The Economist* 《经济学人》
- ✓ *The Guardian* 《卫报》



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专八阅读

本书编写组 编
主 编 刘绍龙
副主编 韩玉萍 梅美莲
编 者 陈娇娥 丰玉芳
曹红霞 夏甘霖



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《专八阅读》编辑推荐

适用对象:

基础一般的专八(TEM-8)考生;想边练阅读边记单词的考生;需要提高阅读速度的考生;准备考研的英专学生。

推荐理由:

- ① 大开本,方便书写及答题;
- ② 阅读+词汇双突破;
- ③ 上海外国语大学名师审订,180篇大题量阅读,性价比超高;
- ④ 选材与真题同源,学习更高效,包括:*National Geography*《国家地理》、*TIME*《时代周刊》、*The Economist*《经济学人》、*The Guardian*《卫报》及 *Newsweek*《新闻周刊》;
- ⑤ 专项+套题训练,帮助考生逐步提高考分。

内容简介:

- ① 20篇题源阅读记单词,含全文翻译和专八核心词汇;
- ② 8大应试技巧,帮助考生快速解题;
- ③ 60篇题材分类训练,分主题突破各类阅读;
- ④ 80篇标准模拟集训+20篇高分冲刺,解析详尽,提升阅读速度,冲刺高分。

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Preface

前言

《专八阅读》是一本帮助考生在短时间内快速提高答题速度和正确率的阅读训练书,其特色如下:

180篇 标准阅读

要提高英语阅读能力,大量的阅读训练必不可少。本书提供 180 篇标准阅读训练,包括 20 篇题源阅读,帮助考生熟悉专八阅读文章,熟记核心词汇;60 篇阅读分类特训,让考生熟悉题材,分类强化词汇;80 篇阅读模拟集训+20 篇阅读高分冲刺,以标准套题形式设置,帮助考生增强实战感及提升阅读能力。

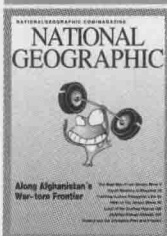
本书的选材均来自英美报刊杂志及人物传记和文学作品,这些阅读材料无论在长度、难度、题材、体裁,还是测试形式方面,均与英语专业八级考试大纲一致,是提升阅读能力行之有效的材料,真正能让考生做到熟能生巧。

5 大题源 记核心词汇

怎样才能把单词记得牢固?几乎所有的英语老师都会告诉我们,只有在语境中记单词才能记得牢、记得久。本书根据近年来专业八级阅读真题的来源,从 *National Geographic*《国家地理》、*TIME*《时代周刊》、*The Economist*《经济学人》、*The Guardian*《卫报》以及 *Newsweek*《新闻周刊》5 大题源报刊上精心挑选出 20 篇阅读文章。这些文章涵盖了约 700 个专八阅读中常考的核心词汇,有效帮助考生在短时间内迅速掌握阅读中的常见词汇,提高阅读速度。

1. Too Young to Wed

来源: National Geographic



what was happening. The third, their niece Rajani, was 5.

The grooms were **en route** from their own village, many miles away. No one could afford an elephant or the **lavishly saddled** horses that would have been **ceremonially** correct for the grooms' entrance to the wedding, so they were coming by car and were expected to arrive high-spirited.

核心词汇:

- rite** /raɪt/ *n.* 仪式, 典礼
sacred /səˈkrɪd/ *a.* 神圣的; 宗教(性)的
vow /vaʊ/ *n.* 誓言, 誓约
squat /skwɒt/ *v.* 蹲, 蹲坐
makeshift /meɪkʃɪft/ *a.* 临时的, 代用的
soapy /səʊpi/ *a.* 有肥皂的; 似肥皂的
en route (法) 在途中
lavishly /ləvɪʃli/ *ad.* 挥霍地, 铺张地
saddle /sædl/ *v.* 给...装鞍
ceremonially /səˈri:mənjəli/ *ad.* 仪式上, 礼仪上

5 大题材 分类训练

本书特设 60 篇阅读分类特训,按照考查频率的高低,将题材分为社会生活、文化教育、政治经济、科普环境及人物故事 5 大类,考生可根据个人的实际情况,针对自己相对薄弱的文章题材进行有针对性的强化训练,从而消除阅读中的“软肋”,同时能扩大知识面并积累相关语境词汇。

8 大 应试技巧

专八阅读的题目设置充满了陷阱,考生一不小心就会被“似是而非”的干扰选项所迷惑,在模棱两可的选项之间拿不定主意。故本书特别总结出 8 大应试技巧,如:通过定位法解题、同义替换是解、结合上下文语境推测、紧扣文章主题进行选择等,以帮助考生快速解题。

25 套 标准套题训练

本书最后两个部分提供 25 套套题训练,共 100 篇。其中,20 套标准的模拟集训的难度与专八真题相当,可以让考生强化题感。考生可以根据每篇文章的“建议用时”安排阅读时间,调整阅读速度,以达到在考场上合理分配考试时间的要求。最后 5 套高分冲刺供考生在掌握基本的阅读技巧后,进一步提升阅读能力,冲击高分。

编者

读者意见反馈卡

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作者或出版社的名声

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满意

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一般

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题量超大

题材分类训练

技巧实用

讲解详尽

有欣赏价值

有保留价值

其他

您更喜欢哪种类型的阅读书？

题量超大,讲解很简单

题量中等,讲解详尽,有全文翻译

技巧总结较多,题量较小

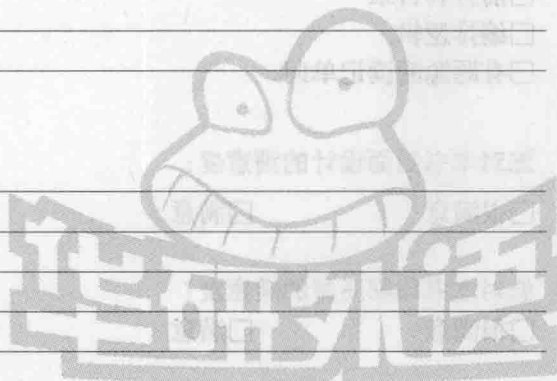
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您看到本书还有哪些校对错漏？

您希望本书在哪些方面进行改进？

您希望我们华研图书有哪些改进？

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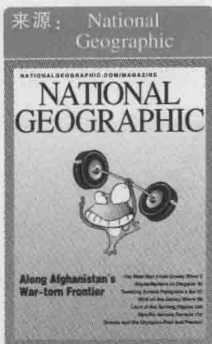
Part I



20篇题源阅读记单词



1. Too Young to Wed



Because the wedding was illegal and a secret, and because marriage **rites** in Rajasthan are often conducted late at night, it was well into the afternoon before the three girl brides in this dry farm settlement in the north of India began to prepare themselves for their **sacred vows**. They **squatted** side by side on the dirt, a crowd of village women holding sari cloth around them as a **makeshift** curtain, and poured **soapy** water from a metal pan over their heads.

Two of the brides, were 15 and 13, old enough to understand what was happening. The third, their niece Rajani, was 5.

The grooms were **en route** from their own village, many miles away. No one could afford an elephant or the **lavishly saddled** horses that would have been **ceremonially** correct for the grooms' entrance to the wedding, so they were coming by car and were expected to arrive high-spirited. The only local person to have met the grooms was the father of the two oldest girls, a slender gray-haired farmer with a straight back and a **drooping** mustache. This farmer, Mr. M, was both proud and **wary** as he surveyed guests coming up the rocky path toward the bright silks **draped** over poles for shade; he knew that if a nonbribeable police officer found out what was under way, the wedding might be interrupted mid-ceremony, bringing criminal arrests and **lingering** shame to his family.

Child marriage spans continents, language, religion, **caste**. In India the girls will typically be attached to boys four or five years older; in Yemen, Afghanistan, and other countries with high early marriage rates, the husbands may be young men, or middle-aged **widowers** or **abductors** who rape first and claim their victims as wives afterward, as is the practice in certain regions of Ethiopia. Some of these marriages are business transactions, barely **adorned** with additional **rationale**: a debt cleared in exchange for an 8-year-old bride; a family **feud** resolved by the delivery of a virginal 12-year-old cousin. Those, when they happen to surface publicly, make for clear and **outrage-inducing** news **fodder** from great distances away. The 2008 drama of Nujood Ali, the 10-year-old Yemeni girl who found her way alone to an urban courthouse to request a divorce from the man in his 30s her father had forced her to marry, generated worldwide headlines and a book, translated into 30 languages: *I am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced*.

But inside a few of the communities in which parent-arranged early marriage is common practice—**amid** the women of Rajani's settlement, for example, listening to the **mournful** sound of their songs to

核心词汇

- rite** /raɪt/ *n.* 仪式, 典礼
- sacred** /'seɪkrɪd/ *a.* 神圣的; 宗教(性)的
- vow** /vaʊ/ *n.* 誓言, 誓约
- squat** /skwɒt/ *v.* 蹲, 蹲坐
- makeshift** /'meɪkʃɪft/ *a.* 临时的, 代用的
- soapy** /'səʊpi/ *a.* 有肥皂的; 似肥皂的
- en route** (法)在途中
- lavishly** /'lævɪʃli/ *ad.* 挥霍地, 铺张地
- saddle** /'sædl/ *v.* 给...装鞍
- ceremonially** /,serɪ'məʊnjəli/ *ad.* 仪式上, 礼仪上
- droop** /dru:p/ *v.* 低垂; 凋萎; 萎靡
- wary** /weəri/ *a.* 谨慎的, 小心的; 警惕的
- drape** /dreɪp/ *v.* 悬挂, 披
- lingering** /'lɪŋgəɪŋ/ *a.* 经久不消的; 拖延的
- caste** /kɑ:st/ *n.* 印度的世袭阶级; 任何排他的社会阶层
- widower** /'wɪdəʊə/ *n.* 鳏夫
- abductor** /æb'dʌktə/ *n.* 诱拐者
- adorn** /ə'dɔ:n/ *v.* 装饰
- rationale** /ræʃə'nɑ:l/ *n.* 基本原理, 理论基础
- feud** /fju:d/ *n.* 宿怨; 世仇; 长期不和
- outrage** /'aʊtreɪdʒ/ *n.* 义愤
- induce** /ɪn'dju:s/ *v.* 引诱; 导致
- fodder** /'fɒdə/ *n.* 素材
- amid** /ə'mɪd/ *prep.* 在...中间
- mournful** /'mɔ:nfəl/ *a.* 悲哀的, 哀痛的



the bathing brides—it feels infinitely more difficult to isolate the nature of the wrongs being **perpetrated** against these girls. Their educations will be shortened not only by marriage but also by rural school systems, which may offer a nearby school only through fifth grade; beyond that, there's the daily bus ride to town, amid crowded-in, **predatory** men. The middle school at the end of the bus ride may have no private indoor bathroom in which an **adolescent** girl can attend to her **sanitary** needs. And schooling costs money, which a practical family is surely guarding most carefully for sons, with their more readily measurable worth. In India, where by long-standing practice most new wives leave home to move in with their husbands' families, the Hindi term *paraya dha* refers to daughters still living with their own parents. Its literal meaning is “someone else's wealth.”

Remember this too: The very idea that young women have a right to select their own partners is still regarded in some parts of the world as misguided foolishness. Throughout much of India, for example, a majority of marriages are still arranged by parents. Strong marriage is regarded as the union of two families, not two individuals. This calls for careful negotiation by multiple elders, it is believed, not by young people following **transient** impulses of the heart.

So in communities of pressing poverty, where nonvirgins are considered ruined for marriage and generations of ancestors have proceeded in exactly this fashion. “One of our workers had a father turn to him, in **frustration**,” says Sreela Das Gupta, a health specialist, “This father said, ‘If I am willing to get my daughter married late, will you take responsibility for her protection?’”

perpetrate /pəˈpɪtret/ *v.* 犯(罪), 作(恶)

predatory /predətəri/ *a.* 食肉的; 掠夺的

adolescent /ædəˈlesənt/ *a.* 青春期的
sanitary /ˈsænɪtəri/ *a.* (有关)卫生的

transient /trænzɪənt/ *a.* 短暂的, 转瞬即逝的

frustration /frʌsˈtreɪʃən/ *n.* 挫败, 挫折

参考译文

儿童新娘

因为婚礼是违法的、是秘密的,因为在拉贾斯坦邦结婚仪式常常在夜间进行,所以进入下午时分这三个生活在印度北部干旱村落的新娘才开始为她们神圣的誓言做准备。她们并排蹲在泥巴土地上,一群村妇举着纱丽布围着她们作为临时围布,并从一个金属锅里把肥皂水倒在她们头上。其中的两个新娘一个15岁,一个13岁,她们已经到了能弄明白发生了什么事情的年纪,第三个新娘是她们5岁的侄女拉佳妮。

新郎正从距离她们很多里远的村庄赶来。没有人能买得起大象或者装上了豪华马鞍的马让新郎符合仪式地步入婚礼,因此他们坐车过来,并被期待着能兴高采烈地到来。唯一见过新郎的当地人就是那两个大一点的女孩的父亲,一个脊背挺直、身材消瘦、满头银发且有着下垂胡子的农民。当这位农民M先生看着客人们沿着岩石路走向将亮丽丝绸披在几根竹杆上而搭建的遮荫处时,他既骄傲又警惕。他知道如果一个未受贿的警官发现了事情的来龙去脉,婚礼可能就会中断,罪犯将会被逮捕,这会让他家庭长久蒙羞。

童婚跨州、跨语言、跨宗教、跨阶层。在印度,女孩通常会嫁给比自己大四、五岁的异性。而在也门、阿富汗以及其他一些早婚率较高的国家中,年轻的男性或中年鳏夫又或诱拐者可能会先强迫女孩与之发生性关系,随后声称受害者已经成为自己的妻子了,这在埃塞俄比亚一些地方是司空见惯的事情。有些早婚甚至是“商业交易”——几乎没有其他的缘由:用一个8岁的新娘抵债;为了解决家庭宿怨将一个12岁处女嫁给她的表兄弟或堂兄弟。当这些事情浮出水面、公诸于众时,便成为从千里之外传来的令人愤慨的新闻爆料。2008年一个年仅10岁的也门女孩努珠德·阿里想方设法逃了出来,并且向法院声明自己曾被父亲逼婚,嫁给了一个30多岁的男人,为此提起申诉,要求与丈夫离婚。这一案例成为全世界的头条新闻,一本名为《我是努珠德,10岁,离婚了》的书也被翻译成30多种语言。

然而在少数社群中,父母安排早婚已是很常见的做法了,比如在拉佳妮居住的村落,妇女们听着悲歌给新娘们沐浴。要想不去探究童婚给这些女孩带来伤害的事情的性质是极其困难的。她们所接受的教育不仅因为婚姻还因为农村的教育体制而被缩短。根据这种教育体制,女孩们在邻近的学校只能读到5年级。如果想再继续读下去,每天就得和一群如狼似虎的男人挤进拥挤的巴士去镇里上学。在车尽头的中学里没有单独的室内浴室,不能满足女孩们的卫

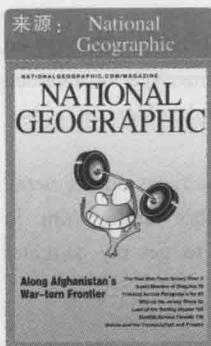


生需求。而且上学需要花钱,现实的家庭都会因为儿子具有更容易衡量的价值而格外照顾他们。在印度,长久以来都有这样的习俗,即大部分的新媳妇离开家搬到夫家居住。北印度语“**paraya dha**”指的是那些婚后仍然与自己父母居住在一起的女孩,直译的意思就是“别人的财富”。

也请记住:认为年轻女性有权选择自己配偶的想法在世界一些地方仍然被认为是误导人的愚蠢思想。比方说,在印度的许多地方,大部分的婚姻都是由父母安排的。两家人而不是两个人的结合才会被认为是牢固的婚姻。人们相信,这需要很多长者们的仔细协商而不仅仅是两个年轻人转瞬即逝的心跳。

在一些特别贫困的地区,非处女就会被认为会毁了婚姻,一代又一代的祖辈们就是以这样的方式过来的。健康专家 **Sreela Das Guptas** 说道“一个女孩的父亲很沮丧地对我的一个同事说,‘如果我愿意让我的女儿晚点结婚,你能保护我的女儿吗?’”

2. Jamaica



The southwest coast **embraced** eco-friendly tourism in the 1970s and **touts** its **abundance** of attractions—old-growth forests, bird-flocked **estuaries**, centuries-old sugarcane **plantations**, and miles of beaches. “Both Jamaicans and foreigners here are trying to learn from the mistakes of other parts of Jamaica by developing while maintaining the sense of place,” says **sustainable-tourism** consultant Chris Seek. Jamaican-born Jason Henzell, owner of the local

Jake’s resort, says: “Here you can be part of a community of people full of pride in where they live.”

Treasure Beach, a series of four coves blessed with golden sand (hence the name), offers the classic Caribbean **pastimes** of sunbathing, beachcombing, and **snorkeling** in the atmosphere of an art colony: A popular art school teaches painting, and the area’s annual Calabash literary festival—organized by Henzell’s sister, Justine—draws Nobel Prize-winning writers like Wole Soyinka and Derek Walcott.

Nearby Bluefields Bay is home to a string of fishing villages, where you can hire a boat to **angle** for snapper, kingfish, and tuna. Boat tours bring you face-to-face with crocodiles, egrets, hummingbirds, owls, and grebes at the Black River Great Morass, the largest wetland in the English-speaking Caribbean. And you can pay your respects to a **reggae** pioneer at the Peter Tosh Memorial Gardens, a tiny museum and monument maintained by his family in the village of Belmont.

This region also is considered Jamaica’s **breadbasket**. Local organic farmers offer free-range chicken, fresh-caught fish, and **heaping** platters of just-picked sweet peppers, pumpkins, papayas, mangos, eggplants, and melons. The drink of choice? Appleton Rum, made at a nearby estate.

Jason Henzell notes that communities here are **implementing** a

核心词汇

embrace /ɪmˈbreɪs/ *v.* 包括

tout /taʊt/ *v.* 招徕,兜售

abundance /əˈbʌndəns/ *n.* 丰富

estuary /ˈestjuəri/ *n.* 三角湾,河口湾

plantation /plænˈteɪʃən/ *n.* 种植园

sustainable /səˈsteɪnəbl/ *a.* 可持续的,环保的

pastime /pɑːstaɪm/ *n.* 消遣,娱乐

snorkel /ˈsnɔːkəl/ *v.* 用通气管潜水

angle /æŋɡl/ *v.* 钓鱼

reggae /reˌgeɪ/ *n.* 雷鬼音乐

breadbasket /ˈbredˌbɑːskɪt/ *n.* 粮食产地,粮仓

heap /hiːp/ *v.* (使)成堆

implement /ɪmˈplɪmənt/ *v.* 使生效,实施

emphasize /emˈfæsaɪz/ *v.* 强调

luxurious /lʌɡˈzjuəriəs/ *a.* 奢侈的,豪华的

authentic /ɔːˈθentɪk/ *a.* 真正的;可靠的

proliferation /prəˌlɪfəˈreɪʃən/ *n.* 激增

outfitter /aʊtˈfɪtə/ *n.* 机器安装工

cite /saɪt/ *v.* 引用

aesthetically /iːsˈθetɪkli/ *ad.* 审美地,美学上地

vibrant /vaɪbrənt/ *a.* 鲜明的;震动的

landscape /ˈlændskeɪp/ *v.* 美化…的景观



sustainable master plan for development that **emphasizes** environmental awareness. But threats remain, including **bauxite** (铝土) mining in the neighboring hills. Also of concern to some locals: the advance of all-inclusive resorts from the north. In 2005 the Sandals chain opened a **luxurious** resort, Whitehouse, designed to look like French, Dutch, and Italian villages. “We’re really hoping no more are planned,” says Henzell.

Such all-inclusive resorts, where you never have to leave the grounds, define the lower-scoring northwest coast around Ocho Rios and Montego Bay. The area, according to Larry Bleiberg, a former editor at *Coastal Living* magazine, is “more a resort theme park than an **authentic** slice of the Caribbean.” Also affecting the region: a **proliferation** of new hotels, weak coastal-management plans, careless snorkelers (and **outfitters**) who damage the reefs, trash (both on land and in the waters), and increased bauxite mining. But some panelists express optimism, **citing** Ocho Rios for being “**aesthetically** pleasing with **vibrant** colors and local architecture,” and plans that call for the historic town center of Falmouth to “be **landscaped** with many palm trees, flowering plants, and benches, and restricted to pedestrian traffic.”

参考译文

牙买加西南部的美好风光

20世纪80年代西南海岸开始开发生态旅游,极力宣传其丰富的景点——古老的森林,群鸟集聚的港湾,有数百年历史的甘蔗种植园,绵延数英里的海滩。“在这里,无论是牙买加人还是外国人都正在努力地从业务中吸取教训,在大力开发旅游资源的同时保持地方特色。”可持续旅游顾问克里斯·思克说道。出生于牙买加的杰森·亨策尔在当地开了家杰克度假村。他说:“这里的人为他们所生活的地方感到自豪,而你可以是他们中的一份子”。

珍宝海滩,四个海湾连成一片的金色沙滩(这也是海滩名称的由来),为游客提供了日光浴、赶海、潜水等经典的加勒比休闲活动,而这一切都笼罩在牙买加浓浓的艺术气息中:一所很热门的艺术学校教授人们绘画,由亨策尔的姐姐贾斯汀举办的一年一度的葫芦文化节,还会有像沃莱·索因卡和德里克·沃尔科特这样获得过诺贝尔奖的作家光临。

附近的布卢菲尔兹湾有一大片渔村,在那里你可以租一条小船去钓鲷鱼、石首鱼和金枪鱼。划船游览可以让你在黑河大沼泽对面地观看鳄鱼、白鹭、蜂鸟、猫头鹰和鸊鷉,这片黑河大沼泽是加勒比说英语地区最大的湿地。而且,你还可以到彼得托什纪念花园拜祭一下这位雷鬼乐的先驱,他的家人为他在贝尔蒙建了这个小型纪念馆。

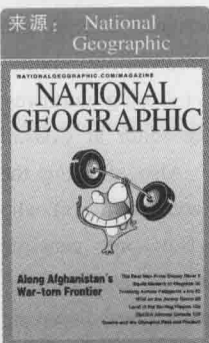
这个区域还被认为是牙买加的粮仓。本地种植有机作物的农民会为你提供放养的土鸡,新鲜捕捞的鱼,大量刚采摘的甜椒、南瓜、木瓜、芒果、茄子和甜瓜。特别的饮料呢,有附近庄园酿造的阿普尔顿朗姆酒。

杰森·亨策尔指出,这个地区的总体规划是进行可持续发展,强调环保意识。但威胁仍然存在,邻近山区的铝土矿开采便是威胁之一。令当地人担心的还有从北部扩张过来的全包式度假村。2005年,悦来假日连锁酒店开了一家豪华度假村——白官,其设计融合了法国、荷兰和意大利乡村风格。“我们真希望不要再有度假村建在这里了”,亨策尔说道。

这种让你来了就再也不想走的全包式度假村,是欧丘里欧和蒙特哥海湾下游西北海岸的一大特色。按照《海岸生活》杂志前任编辑拉里·布莱贝格的说法,这个地区“不像是加勒比一个实实在在的区域,更像一个度假主题公园”。影响这个地区的还有:不断增多的新酒店,不完善的海岸管理计划,破坏珊瑚礁的粗心的潜游者(还有旅行用品商),垃圾(包括地上的和水里的),不断增长的铝土矿开采。但是,一些专门小组成员对此却持乐观态度,称欧丘里欧为“鲜艳的色彩与当地建筑结合,非常具有美感”,并提出要在这个历史悠久的法尔茅斯镇中心“栽上大量的棕榈树和开花植物,装上长凳,仅限行人通行。”



3. A Lesson from Bangladesh



We may be seven billion **specks** on the surface of Earth, but when you're in Bangladesh, it sometimes feels as if half the human race were **crammed** into a space the size of Louisiana. Dhaka, its capital, is so crowded that every park and footpath has been colonized by the homeless. To **stroll** here in the **mists** of early morning is to **navigate** an obstacle course of makeshift beds and sleeping children. Later the city's steamy roads and **alleyways clog** with the **chaos** of some 15

million people, most of them stuck in traffic. Amid this **clatter** and **hubbub** moves a small army of Bengali beggars, vegetable sellers, popcorn **vendors**, **rickshaw** drivers, and **trinket** salesmen, all **surging** through the city like **particles** in a flash flood.

We should not be surprised. Bangladesh is, after all, one of the most densely populated nations on Earth. It is a place where one person, in a nation of 164 million, is mathematically incapable of being truly alone. That takes some getting used to.

So imagine Bangladesh in the year 2050, when its population will likely have **zoomed** to 220 million, and a good **chunk** of its current landmass could be **permanently** underwater. That **scenario** is based on two **converging projections**: population growth that, despite a sharp decline in **fertility**, will continue to produce millions more Bangladeshis in the coming decades, and a possible multfoot rise in sea level by 2100 as a result of climate change. Such a scenario could mean that 10 to 30 million people along the southern coast would be **displaced**, forcing Bangladeshis to crowd even closer together or else flee the country as climate refugees—a group predicted to **swell** to some 250 million worldwide by the middle of the century, many from poor, low-lying countries.

Such a **catastrophe**, even imaginary, fits right in with Bangladesh's crisis-driven story line, which, since the country's independence in 1971, has included war, **famine**, disease, killer cyclones, massive floods, military **coups**, political assassinations, and pitiable rates of poverty and **deprivation**—a list of **woes** that inspired some to label it an international basket case. Yet if despair is in order, plenty of people in Bangladesh didn't read the script. In fact, many here are **pitching** another ending altogether, one in which the hardships of their past give rise to a powerful hope.

To reduce its high birthrate, Bangladesh developed a **grassroots** family-planning program in the 1970s that has lowered its fertility rate from 6.6 children per woman in 1977 to about 2.4 today—a historic record for a country with so much poverty and **illiteracy**. Fertility

核心词汇

- speck** /spek/ *n.* 小点, 斑点
- cram** /kræm/ *v.* 把...塞满(装满)
- stroll** /strɔ:l/ *v.* 散步, 闲逛
- mist** /mɪst/ *n.* 薄雾
- navigate** /nævɪgeɪt/ *v.* (艰难地)走过, 经过
- alleyway** /æliweɪ/ *n.* 小巷, 窄街
- clog** /klɒg/ *v.* 障碍, 阻塞
- chaos** /keɪs/ *n.* 混乱
- clatter** /klætə/ *n.* 撞击声
- hubbub** /hʌbʌb/ *n.* 喧哗; 骚乱
- vendor** /vendə/ *n.* 小贩; 卖主
- rickshaw** /rɪkʃɔ:/ *n.* 人力车; 三轮车
- trinket** /trɪŋkɪt/ *n.* 小装饰品, 琐物
- surge** /sɜ:dʒ/ *v.* 蜂拥而出; 汹涌
- particle** /pɑ:tɪkl/ *n.* 粒子, 微粒
- zoom** /zu:m/ *v.* 急速移动; 急升
- chunk** /tʃʌŋk/ *n.* 大块; 大部分
- permanently** /pɜ:mənəntli/ *ad.* 永久地
- scenario** /sɪ'nɑ:riəu/ *n.* 剧本, 脚本; 情节
- converge** /kən'vɜ:dʒ/ *v.* 会合; (趋于)相似或相同
- projection** /prə'dʒekʃən/ *n.* 预测, 推断
- fertility** /fɜ:'tɪlɪti/ *n.* 生育率
- displace** /dɪs'pleɪs/ *v.* 取代; 迫使...离开家园
- swell** /swel/ *v.* 肿胀, 膨胀; 增强
- catastrophe** /kə'tæstrəfi/ *n.* 大灾难
- famine** /fæmɪn/ *n.* 饥荒
- coup** /ku:/ *n.* 政变
- deprivation** /deprɪ'veɪʃən/ *n.* 匮乏, 缺乏