

A Guidance Book for College English Reading

英语阅读能力 新突破

• 郑寄民 蔺学才 主编



西安地图出版社

英语阅读能力新突破

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西安地图出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语阅读能力新突破/郑寄民, 蔺学才主编. —西安:
西安地图出版社, 2007. 8

ISBN 978-7-80748-130-0

I. 英… II. ①郑…②蔺… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 125335 号

英语阅读能力新突破

郑寄民 蔺学才 主编

西安地图出版社出版发行

(西安市友谊东路 334 号 邮政编码:710054)

新华书店经销 郑州瑞普印务有限公司印刷

787 毫米×1092 毫米·1/16 开本 16 印张 450 千字

2007 年 9 月第 1 版 2007 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数:0001—2000

ISBN 978-7-80748-130-0

定价:25.80 元

引 论

当今的社会是信息的社会,英语阅读是人们获取信息的一种主要手段,也是人们相互交流思想的一种便捷途径,尤其在当今日益国际化、全球化的形势下,通过有效的英语阅读来获得有用的、最新的、世界范围内的信息和知识,对一个人的生活、工作和学习都具有极其重要甚至是决定性的作用。而在各种英语测试中,阅读都占有极为重要的地位和分值比例。如:在 TOEFL、GRE 等国外组织的考试中,阅读占到三分之一的比重。而在我国组织的全国性统一考试如:大学英语四级、六级、研究生入学考试、MBA 和 MPA 以及硕士学位考试等考试中,阅读理解部分测试的分值几乎都占到了 40%。因此,英语阅读的重要性不言自明,有时可能会决定一个人事业的成功与否、生活的快乐与否和学习的进步与否。

英语阅读是大学英语学习的重要组成部分。阅读理解能力的高低直接影响和制约着大学生听、说、写等各方面能力的形成和发展。《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)规定的大学英语阅读教学的目标有一般要求和较高要求。一般要求是:能基本读懂一般性题材的英文文章,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度略低材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词;能基本读懂国内英文报刊、掌握中心意思、理解主要事实和有关细节;能读懂工作、生活中常见的应用文体的材料;能在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法。较高要求是:能基本读懂英语国家大众性报刊杂志的一般性题材的文章,阅读速度为每分钟 70 词。在快速阅读篇幅较长的材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟 120 词;能就阅读材料进行略读或寻读;能阅读所学专业的综述性文献,并能正确理解中心大意、抓住主要事实和有关细节。

但是,由于对英语阅读的考查目的、考查重点和有效的阅读方法缺乏足够的认识 and 了解,许多读者在阅读方面有相当多的误区。例如:有一部分人认为英语阅读主要是词汇量的问题,只要词汇量足够大,阅读则不成问题;也有人认为阅读主要难点在于语法,许多长句、难句必须依靠扎实的语法功底;还有人认为阅读应侧重知识面和语感方面,在进行英语阅读时应该以同样的速度和同样的阅读方法来处理各种文章,只要每个词、每个句子读懂、读通,阅读的目的就达到了,在获取信息和应试方面都会战无不胜了。

其实,这些观点虽然有些道理,但是,在实际生活、工作和学习中,我们却常常发现有许多阅读障碍:要么理解不够准确,要么阅读速度太慢,要么难以领会文章和书籍的深层寓意,要么抓不准文章的主题要领等。

阅读能力的培养在英语学习中占有重要的地位。针对这些问题,结合《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)中规定的在快速阅读和仔细阅读方面的一般要求和较高要求,找出相应的对策,揭示英语阅读的奥秘和实质,发现英语阅读应注意的问题和可以采取的有效阅读方法,就可以掌握英语阅读的关键,培养英语阅读的兴趣,提高英语综合水平和阅读速度,增强英语阅读能力,扩大对英语的感性认识,从而达到从英语阅读中得到最大的收获的目的。

当然,足够大的词汇量和扎实的语法功底,丰富的英语国家文化背景、风俗习惯和历史地理知识是提高英语阅读能力的基础。但是,掌握一定量的有效的阅读方法和解题技巧对于提高阅读理解水平也是至关重要的。基于大学英语教学和四、六级考试的改革,快速提高学生快速阅读和仔细阅读的综合能力就显得迫在眉睫。

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一、考查的重点和阅读技巧

快速阅读要求考生在 15 分钟内完成一篇 1200 字左右的文章和后面的 10 道题。前面 7 个题是判断正误(包括 NOT GIVEN),后面 3 个是填空题(答案基本都是原文中出现的原词)。在解答题目方面,快速阅读并不强调一定要像精读文章那样通篇认真研究;相反,快速阅读题目更强调测试考生在实践中查询有效信息的能力。区别于精读文章,考生在解答题目的时候,需要使用特定的阅读方法和思路,把握重点阅读,放弃若干语言上的细枝末节。该题型需要通过略读和寻读法,乃至文章逻辑关系、标点符号等方面的综合运用,实现对随后的题目有效的判断和填写。

略读 (Skimming) 略读又称跳读(reading and skipping)或浏览(glancing),是一种专门的,非常实用的快速阅读技能,重点在于快速了解文章的中心思想。所谓略读,是指以尽可能快的速度阅读,可跳过某些细节,迅速获取文章大意或中心思想。略读有下列特点:(1)以极快的速度阅读大量材料,寻找字面上或事实上的主要信息和少量的阐述信息。(2)可以跳过某个部分或某些部分不读。

略读可以运用下列技巧:(1)要利用印刷细节(typegraphical details),如书或文章的标题、副标题、小标题、斜体词、黑体词、脚注、标点符号等,对书和文章进行预测略读(preview skimming)。预测略读要了解作者的思路、文章方式(模式),以便把握大意、有关的细节及其相互关系。(2)以一般阅读速度(200~250wpm)阅读文章开头的一、二段,力求抓住文章大意、背景情况、作者的文章风格、口吻或语气等。(3)阅读其他段落的主题句和结论句。抓住主题句就掌握了段落大意,然后略去细节不读,以求得略读速度。(4)注意转折词和序列词。转折词如 however, moreover, in addition 等;序列词 firstly, secondly 等。最后读完结尾段。

寻读 (Scanning) 寻读又称查读,同略读一样,寻读也是一种快速阅读技巧。寻读是一种从大量的资料中迅速查找某一项具体事实或某一项特定信息,如人物、事件、时间、地点、数字等,而对其他无关部分则略去不读的快速阅读方法。具体地说,寻读带有明确的目的性,有针对性地选择问题的答案。寻读的重点在于有目标地找出文中某些特定的信息。寻读时,要以很快的速度扫视文章,确定所查询的信息范围,同时明确查询信息的特点。如:问题或选项中所涉及到的人名、地名,则主要寻找首字母大写的单词;有关日期、数目的问题,则主要查找具体数字;有关某个事件、某种观点等,就需要寻找与此相关的关键词,而与所查信息无关的内容可一掠而过。

寻读应运用下列技巧:(1)利用材料的编排形式。资料多半是按字母顺序排列的。如词典、索引、邮政编码簿、电话号码簿以及其他参考资料簿等。当然并非所有资料都是按字母顺序排列的。例如,电视节目是按日期和时间排列的,历史资料是按年代排列的,报纸上的体育版面是按比赛类别(足球、排球、网球)排列等等。不管资料来源怎样,它都是按照某种逻辑方法排列的。例如,要知道某事是何时发生的,就要查日期;某事是谁做的,就要查人名等。(2)利用章节标题和说明。寻读之前,首先看看文章标题或章节标题,确定文章是否包含自己所需要的材料,或者哪一部分包含哪些材料,这样可以直接翻到那个部分,进行寻找。(3)抓提示词。读者找到包含所需信息的章节,准备寻读。这时,要留心与那个具体信息有关的提示词。例如,在报纸体育运动版上寻找某田径运动员的某项运动成绩,他的国名就是提示词。在百科全书上寻找纽约市的人名,翻到 New York City 那一章后, population, census, inhabitants 等词就是提示词,找到提示词,就可以采用一般阅读速

度,获得所需要的信息。

面对快速阅读这样一种新题型,考生应该巧妙地将略读和寻读两种方法结合起来,而不要机械、孤立地使用某一种阅读方法。在使用这些方法的时候,还要注意几个问题:

1. 注意首尾句的出现

如果短文包括几个自然段,则应注意第一、二段和最后一段,力求抓住文章的主旨大意。注意了解文章的主题句及结论句。

2. 注意标点符号的使用

可以运用标点符号(破折号、小括号、冒号)了解抽象的词汇或句子的含义。因为这些标点符号的出现就是为了更进一步地解释其前的信息。但同时,由于快速阅读用词相对比较简单,很容易理解和把握标点前的被解释信息,所以,可以将这些标点符号后面的信息删除,从而更加快速地把握文章,提高阅读效率。

3. 注意逻辑关系的运用

逻辑关系分布在文章的句子内部、句子之间以及段落之间。最基本的逻辑关系有以下几种:

(1)因果关系:as a result, therefore, hence, consequently, because, for, due to, hence, 等等。

(2)并列、递进关系:and, or, then, in addition, besides, in other words, moreover 等等。

(3)转折关系:however, but, yet, in fact 等等。

这些我们其实已经很熟悉的逻辑提示词在文章中起的效果,并非仅仅是衔接文章的句子,从阅读的角度来看,它们同时在给我们某种提示,告诉我们哪些句子是有效的,相对重要的信息,哪些是相对不重要的信息,因为我们在处理文章的时候,有一条清晰的思路,你不是为了完整翻译文章而进行阅读,而是为了获取某些信息而进行阅读,所以,要利用逻辑关系简化阅读。例如,并列、递进关系词,意味着它们前后衔接的信息从主旨的体现上并没有发生变化,而更多的表现为前后句子主旨的相似性,所以我们选择其中的一半进行阅读。这样,在保证阅读质量的基础上,也极大地提高了阅读速度。

4. 注意特殊标记的使用

用最快的速度通读文章,找到自己需要的细节描述部分,并在有关的句子下做出各种记忆符号。文章浏览完毕,再将划线部分(或做其他符号)重新详读一次,并进行适当的判断。

总的来说,在试题中,快速阅读理解部分由于其篇幅长,题目灵活,会让考生感觉无从下手。但是,对于该题型,我们应该有一个清晰的概念,那就是快速阅读测试的重点就是考生在短时间内获取篇章主旨和特定信息的能力,因此,它更强调正确的阅读方法和技巧的贯彻。

二、具体分析和运用

阅读材料的选择涵盖政治、经济、文化、科技和社会等各个方面,无论对于哪一种题材的文章,只要掌握有效的阅读方法和技巧,就可以做到有的放矢,举一反三。为了便于理解和掌握略读(Skimming)和寻读(Scanning)甚至跳读(Skipping)这些有效的阅读方法和技巧,使读者对这些阅读方法和技巧有个具体和直观的认识,该部分主要从政治、经济、文化、科技和社会五个方面进行详细地解析和详尽地说明。通过这种针对不同题材类型的文章的解析和说明,读者可以掌握常见题材文章的快速阅读方法。

(一) 政治类

Passage One

A Latin Leader Set to Defy Leftist Trend
Columbia's President Alvaro Uribe Looks Likely to Win Reelection Sunday

As leftists and populist politicians—some of them overtly anti-American—gain strength across Latin America, Colombia's conservative president, Alvaro Uribe, stands out a political island.

The slight, bespectacled(戴着眼镜的) yoga enthusiast with an amateur historian's interest in the US Civil War (he knows the Gettysburg Address by heart) is expected to be reelected here Sunday. Uribe has more than 57 percent support, enough to win elections in the first round, according to the Napoléon France Group, a polling firm here.

The reason, say observers, is that Columbians feel safer—and better off economically—today. “Uribe is remarkable leader,” says Michael Shifter, vice president of the Inter American Dialogue, a think tank in Washington, D. C. , “He has an acute sense of what the people want, and despite continuing, serious problems, has made real progress on the security front.”

Indeed, there days before the elections wealthy young Colombians while away the late afternoon at trendy outdoor cafes in Bogotá. In Plaza Bolivar, school children in plaid uniforms race to scatter the pigeons and small groups of tourists gather for the changing of the presidential guard nearby.

Four years ago, when Mr. Uribe took office, Columbia looked much different. Car bombings and kidnappings were almost daily occurrences. Talks between the government and leftist rebel to end 40 years of Insurgency(造反, 起义) had just collapsed, and Frommer's didn't even bother including Columbia in its South America tour guide.

Today, the ongoing conflict between rebels and right-wing paramilitaries, both fueled by drug money, still kill thousands each year and has displaced, according to UN estimates, more than 2 million people. But there has been progress.

Homicides(杀人) and kidnapping rates here are among the world's highest—but are down sharply. The murder rate has fallen 36 percent since 2002, according to Uribe's spokesman. Kidnappings dropped to 800 last year from nearly 3,000 in 2000, and are down 47 percent so far this year.

Highways in some parts of the country are still off limits and dangerous, but many that were long controlled by bandits(土匪, 盗匪) have been reopened.

The country's largest rebel group, the 17, 000 strong Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC), preparing to celebrate its 42nd anniversary next week, still refused to negotiate. But the smaller leftist National Liberation Army (ELN) rebel group is in preliminary(初步的, 开端的) peace talks, and 30, 635 United Self Defenses of Columbia (AUC) rightist paramilitaries have demobilized(遣散).

The improved security situation in Columbia, meanwhile, has also helped the economy:

reviving tourism, consumer demand, and investment. According to Central Bank statistics, foreign direct investment here is up fivefold—to \$ 10 billion last year—since Uribe took office.

“I can go to the countryside for the weekend without being killed on the road, I can go out for lunch without fear of being kidnapped, and I have more money in my pocket. What’s not to like?” asks Pedro Quintero, an accountant.

Uribe, a Harvard University graduate, is popular in Washington, too, where President Bush has referred to him as a “strong and principled leader,” and has poured \$ 3 billion in aid into Columbia since 2002, most of which for the war on drugs.

Despite having his hands tied by the war at home, Uribe is a natural bulwark(堡垒, 保障) to Washington nemesis Hugo Chávez, the leftist Venezueian president, says Alvaro Vargas

Llosa, a Latin America expert at the Independent Institute in Oakland, Calif., public policy think tank. “Urine can be more forceful than some of the more moderate left in the region, and the US needs that,” says Mr. Vargas Llosa. Uribe’s tough anti-rebel offensive and willingness to extradite suspected drug traffickers to the US is also played well. The State Department’s annual report on terrorism, released last month, lists both the leftist rebel groups and the rightist paramilitaries here as terrorist organizations—and hails Colombia as “a model of success in its counter-terrorism campaign.”

By contrast, the State Department claims that next-door neighbor Venezuela is “unwilling or unable” to control traffic in arms, supplies, and drugs to the FARC and ELN—a designation that prompted Washington last week to announce a suspension of arms sales to Mr. Chávez.

Uribe, if he wins, would be the first Colombian president immediately elected to a second term after congress changed the constitution last year to allow him to run. Uribe has maintained popularity levels of near 70 percent throughout his first term. But the history of second-or-third-term presidencies in Latin America offers a caution. Argentina’s Carlos Menem similarly won congressional permission to run for a second term, and Peru’s Alberto Fujimori dissolved congress in a “self-coup” to get his second term, and changed the constitution to get a second term. Both ultimately left office amid declining popularity and corruption allegations(断言, 主张).

“A second administration will be very tough because Columbias’ instincts are against excess of power,” says Vargas Llosa. They will be hard on Urine.

Criticisms of Uribe center around accusations that the wealthy hand owner, whose father was killed by the rebels in the early 1980s, maintains to - cozy ties with paramilitary leaders, protecting them from long jail sentences and extradition to the US, and that he has allowed his security forces to commit abuses. Uribe is also charged with ignoring grave social problems in a country where more than half of the 41 million populations live in poverty.

But perhaps the most serious criticism of him is how—in the tradition of Latin American strongmen who trample the judicial and legislative branches—he handles criticism. “rine has an authoritarian streak... and embodies a new kind of conservative populism,” charges Bruce Bagley, a professor of international studies at the University of Miami in Florida.

“He is intolerant of criticism, especially by human rights organizations and NGOs. He runs his foreign policy out of the presidential palace..., and most important, he has made no effort to build an effective political party that would allow the country to continue to function democratically after he leaves office,” says Mr. Bagley.

Carios Gavira, a left-wing judge who is also running for president, and who was once Uribe’s

law professor at the University of Antioquia in Medellin, joked to the Associated Press this week that Uribe “was a good student, but he forgot to come to the class on constitutional law.”

Uribe's recent tirades(长篇激烈演说) against journalists critical of him—which earned him reprimands(谴责) from Human Rights Watch—and his refusal to participate in any presidential debates, have not helped this image. “He projects himself as a messiah(救世主), saying that only he can bring the country out of chaos,” says Maria Jimena Duzan, a columnist at Columbia's most influential newspaper, El Tiempo. “He manages the country like it's his farm, and I am afraid this will get worse.”

The Alternative Democratic Pole (PDA) party's Mr. Gavira, who opposes free trade agreements with the US, is the second behind Uribe, with some 19 percent of the votes, according to last Friday's Napoléon France poll. Former minister Horacio Serpa of the Colombian Liberal Party (PLC) is behind with 13 percent.

According to the passage, if the statements agree with the information given in the passage, choose Y; if contradict, choose N; if not given, choose NG; and complete the sentences from 8 to 10 with the information given.

- 1) Alvaro Uribe is very familiar with the US history.
- 2) According to the report, Columbia was well in chaos when the presidential election was to begin.
- 3) Drugs may well be the initiating power for Columbia conflict between different parties.
- 4) We can infer that all the rebel groups are not willing to negotiate.
- 5) The US government is strongly supporting Columbia to fight against drugs.
- 6) The US rulers may fairly be satisfied with the Columbia's effort on fighting against terrorism.
- 7) According to the report, Venezuela is criticized for his supporting for drug sales.
- 8) Vargas Llosa predicts that Uribe's second administration would be very hard because Colombian's instincts are against _____.
- 9) Carlos Gavira joked that Uribe “was a good student, but he forgot to come to the class on _____.”
- 10) Maria Jimena Duzan thought that Uribe regarded himself as a _____, which meant he was the only person who could bring the country out of chaos.

解析:

1. 首先利用黑体字略读 (skimming) 出文章的主题是哥伦比亚的现任总统 Alvaro Uribe 能否成功连任, 文章主要介绍了他在现任中取得的成就以及还要解决的问题。

2. 具体解答问题:

1) NG 读句子发现该句中的关键字或信息词是 US 和 history. 寻读 (scanning) 在第二段找到了 “with an amateur historian's interest in the US Civil War.” 通过阅读上下文可知, 他只是一个对美国内战感兴趣的业余历史学家, 但并没有明确表示他对美国历史很熟悉的内容。

2) N 利用略读 (skimming), 发现第四段整段讲述了选举前哥伦比亚人民幸福安定的生活。因

此答案为 N。

3) Y 读句中发现该句中的关键字是 drug, conflict, 利用寻读(scanning)的方法在第六段找到相关信息“the ongoing conflict between rebels and right-wing paramilitaries, both fueled by drug money”因此该答案为 Y。

4) N 读句子发现该句中的关键词是 rebel group, 寻读(scanning)到第九段找到相关信息 But the smaller leftist National Liberation Army (ELN) rebel groups is in preliminary peace talks. 因此该答案为 N。

5) Y 读句子发现该句中的关键词是 drug, 寻读(scanning)到第十二段找到相关信息: 美国政府 “has poured \$ 3 billion in aid into Columbia since 2002, most of which for the war on drugs”因此该答案为 Y。

6) Y 读句子发现该句的关键词是 terrorism, 寻读(scanning)到十三段找到美国的反恐年度报告称其为“a model of success in its counter-terrorism campaign”, 因此该答案为 Y。

7) N 读句子发现句中的关键词是 Venezuela, 寻读(scanning)第十五段找到相关信息“the State Department claims that next-door neighbor Venezuela is”unwilling or unable“ to control traffic in arms, supplies, and drugs to the FARC and ELN.”。因此该答案为 N。

8) excessive power 未读完句子发现该句的关键词是 Vargas Llosa 和 instinct, 通过寻读(scanning)在倒数第七段找到相关信息 A second administration will be very tough because Columbias' instincts are against excess of power, “says Vargas Llosa. 因此该句答案为 excess of power。

9) constitutional law 未读完句子发现该句的关键词是 Carlos Gavira, 通过寻读(scanning)在倒数第三段找到相关信息 Carlos Gavira, a left... joked to the Associated Press this week that Uribe “was a good student, but he forgot to come to the class on constitutional law.” 因此该句的答案为 constitutional law。

10) messiah 未读完句子发现该句的关键词是 Maria Jimena Duzan, 通过寻读(scanning)在倒数第二段中找到相关信息“He projects himself as a messiah(救世主), saying that only he can bring the country out of chaos,” says Maria Jimena Duzan, a columnist at Columbia's most influential newspaper, El Tiempo. 因此该句的答案为 messiah。

Passage Two

Votes for Women

The suffragette (女性参政权论者) movement, which campaigned for votes for women in the early twentieth century, is most commonly associated with the Pankhurst family and militant acts of varying degrees of violence. The museum of London has drawn on its archive collection to convey a fresh picture with its exhibition *Tile Purple, White and Green: Suffragettes in London 1906-14*.

The name is a reference to the color that the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) created to give the movement a uniform, nationwide image. By doing so, it became one of the first groups to project a corporate identity, and it is this advanced marketing strategy, along with the other organizational and commercial achievements of the WSPU, to which the exhibition is devoted.

Formed in 1903 by the political campaigner Mrs. Emmeline Pankrust and her daughters

Christabel and Sylvia, the WSPU began an educated campaign to put women's suffrage on the political agenda. New Zealand, Australia and parts of the United States had already enfranchised (给予... 选举权) women, and growing numbers of their British counterparts wanted the same opportunity.

With their slogan 'Deeds not words', and the introduction of the color scheme, the WSPU soon brought the movement the cohesion and focus it had previously lacked. Membership grew rapidly as women deserted many other less directed groups and joined it. By 1906 the WSPU headquarters, called the Women's Press Shop, had been established in Charing Cross Road and in spite of limited communications (no radio or television, and minimal use of the telephone) the message had spread around the country, with members and branches officers stretching to as far away as Scotland.

The newspaper produced by the WSPU, first **Votes for women** and later **The Suffragette**, played a vital role in this communication. Both were sold throughout the country and proved an invaluable way of informing members of meetings, marches, fundraising events and the latest news and views on the movement.

Equally important for a rising political group, the newspaper returned a profit. This was partly because advertising space was bought in the paper by large department stores such as Selfridges, and jewelers such as Mappin & Webb. These two, together with other likeminded (趣味相投的) commercial enterprises being sympathetic to the cause, had quick identified a direct way to reach a huge market of women, many with money to spend.

The creation of the color scheme provided another money-making opportunity which the WSPU to meet organizational costs, so numerous other fundraising activities combined to fill the coffers of the 'war chest'. The most notable of these was the Woman's Exhibition which took place in 1909 in a Knightbridge ice-skating rink and in 10 days raised the equivalent of £250,000 today.

The museum of London's exhibition is largely visual, with a huge number of items on show. Against a quiet background hum of street sounds, copies of *The Suffragette*, campaign banners and photographs are all on display, together with one of Mrs. Pankrust's shoes and a number of purple, white and green trinkets.

Photographs depict vivid scenes of a suffragette's life; WSPU members on a self-proclaimed 'monster' march, wearing their official uniforms of a white frock decorated with purple, white and green accessories; women selling *The Suffragette* at street corners, or chalking up pavements with details of a forthcoming meeting.

Windows display postcards and greeting cards designed by women artists for the movement, and the quality of the artwork indicates the wealth of resources the WSPU could call on from its talented members.

Visitors can watch a short film made up of old newsreels and cinema material which clearly reveals the political mood of the day towards the suffragette. The program begins with a short film devised by the 'antis'—those opposed to women having the vote—depicting a suffragette as a fierce harriidan bullying her poor, abused husband. Original newsreel footage shows the suffragette Emily Wilding Davison throwing herself under King George V's horse at a famous racecourse.

Although the exhibition officially charts the years 1906 to 1914, graphic display boards

outlining the bills of enfranchisement of 1918 and 1928, which gave the adult female populace of Britain the vote, show what was achieved. It demonstrates how advanced the suffragette were in their thinking, in the marketing of their campaign, and in their work as shrewd and skillful image-builders. It also conveys a sense of the energy and ability the suffragettes brought to their fight for freedom and equality. And it illustrates the intelligence employed by women who were at that time deemed by several politicians to have 'brains too small to know how to vote.

According to the passage, if the statements agree with the information given in the passage, choose Y; if contradict, choose N; if not given, choose NG; and complete the sentences from 8 to 10 with the information given.

- 1) In 1903 women in Australia were still not allowed to vote.
- 2) The work of the WSPU was confined to London and the South.
- 3) The main organs of communication for the WSPU were its two newspapers.
- 4) The WSPU's newspapers were mainly devoted to society news and gossip.
- 5) The Woman's Exhibition in 1909 met with great opposition from Parliament.
- 6) Aside from the newspaper and merchandising activities, among the WSPU's additional fundraising activities the most notable example was the Woman's Exhibition.
- 7) The Museum of London exhibition includes some of the goods sold by the movement.
- 8) The main aspect of the suffragette movement's work devoted to exhibition at the Museum of London is to show the movement's _____.
- 9) The opponents of the suffragettes made _____ opposing the movement.
- 10) The bills of enfranchisement gave the _____ of Britain the vote.

解析:

1. 首先利用分析文章的题目和略读(**skimming**)得出文章的主题是妇女的选举权。通过介绍伦敦博物馆中有关妇女参政运动的历史文物,如照片,服装等,再现了当时妇女如何争取到选举权。

2. 具体解答问题:

1) N 读句子发现本句中关键词是 1903, 寻读(**scanning**)到第三段找到相关信息 Formed in 1903... New Zealand, Australia and parts of the United States had already enfranchised women, 因此该答案为 N.

2) N 读句子发现本题涉及到 WSUP 的工作范围问题,通过略读(**skimming**)在第四段中找到相关信息 ..., the message had spread around the country, with members and branch officers stretching to as far away as Scotland, 也就是说他们的活动范围遍及全国。因此该答案为 N.

3) Y 读句子发现本题的关键词是 newspaper, 寻读(**scanning**)到第五段发现相关信息 "The newspapers produced by the WSPU, first Votes for Women and later The Suffragette, played a vital role in this communication". 因此答案为 Y.

4) N 读句子发现本题的关键词是 newspaper, 寻读(**scanning**)到第五段找到相关信息 "Both were sold... proved an invaluable of informing... the movement". 因此答案为 N.

5) N 读句子发现本题的关键词是 the Woman's Exhibition in 1909, 寻读(**scanning**)到第八段找到 "The most notable of these was the Woman's Exhibition which took place in 1909 in...and in

10 days raised...,”可知 The Women's Exhibition 取得了巨大的成功,当时并没提到其遭到议会的反对。因此答案为 N。

6) Y 读句子发现本题的关键词是 fundraising 和 the Woman's Exhibition, 寻读 (scanning) 到第八段找到相关信息“The most notable of these was the Women's Exhibition, ... and in 10 days raised the equivalent of £250,000 today” 因此答案为 Y。

7) Y 读句子发现本题的关键词是 The Museum of London's Exhibition, 寻读 (scanning) 在第九段找到相关信息“The Museum of London's Exhibition is..., with a huge number of items on show”以及后面提到的展览品“copies of The Suffragette...photographs are all on display”。因此答案为 Y。

8) corporate image 略读 (skimming) 第九、十、十一段,文中详细列举了展品情况,还有妇女参政权论者的宣传条幅等,概括起来就是他们的团体形象 corporate image。

9) films 本题涉及了妇女参政权者的反对者的行为问题,略读 (skimming) 在倒数第二段找到相关信息“Visitors can watch a short film made up of old newsreels and cinema material... The program begins with a short film devised by the ‘antis’—those opposed to women having the vote” 反对者们通过拍摄电影来丑化妇女的形象。因此答案应为 films。

10) adult female populace 未读完句子发现该句的关键词是 the bills of enfranchisement 寻读 (scanning) 到文章最后一段找到“graphic display boards outlining the bills of enfranchisement of 1918 and 1928, which gave adult female populace of British the vote 因此答案应为 adult female populace。

Passage Three

Sarkozy, Royal Advance to French Runoff

PARIS - Nicolas Sarkozy and Segolene Royal advanced to a runoff (决赛) in Sunday's presidential election, presenting France with a fundamental left-right choice between a conservative who could push his anxious nation toward painful change and a socialist who would be the country's first female leader.

Royal is the first woman to get this close to the helm (领袖) of this major European economic, military and diplomatic power after a campaign marked by suspense, surprise and unusually dynamic candidates who lured (吸引, 诱惑) voters to the ballot box (投票箱) in near record numbers.

Sarkozy has the advantage heading into the May 6 runoff. Results from the Interior Ministry early Monday, based on all polling stations except those voting in embassies overseas, had Sarkozy first with 31.1 percent followed by Royal with 25.8 percent. Turnout (参于投票者) was huge at 84.6 percent—the highest in more than 40 years and just shy of the record set in 1965.

Either way, France will get its first president with no memory of World War II to replace the 74-year-old Jacques Chirac, who is stepping down after 12 years to usher in a new generation of candidates.

Sunday's first round of voting shut out (排除) 10 other hopefuls, from Trotskyists to far right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen. Le Pen had hoped to repeat his shockingly strong showing of 2002 but instead finished a weak fourth with 10.5 percent.

Both Sarkozy, a Hungarian immigrant's son, and Royal, a military officer's daughter who

beat Socialist heavyweights to win her party's nomination, are in their 50s and have traveled long, arduous roads to get to this point.

The winner's task will be tough: France is a troubled nation, still haunted by the riots(暴乱) by young blacks and Arabs in poor neighborhoods in 2005.

Decades of stubbornly high unemployment, increasing competition from economies like Chinese, and a sense that France is losing influence in the world made this a passionate campaign. Both Royal and Sarkozy have promised to get France back on its feet—but offer starkly different paths for doing that.

Sarkozy would loosen labor laws and cut taxes to invigorate the sluggish economy, while Royal would hike government spending and preserve the country's generous worker protections.

Royal, too, champions(支持) change but says it must not be brutal. “I extend my hand to all those women and men who think, as I do, that it is not only possible but urgent to abandon a system that no longer works,” she said.

The runoff offers “a clear choice between two very different paths,” she said. Outside Socialist Party headquarters in Paris, supporters reacted to the result with joy, chanting, “We’re going to win!”

Sarkozy told cheering supporters Sunday night that by choosing him and Royal, voters “clearly marked their wish to go to the very end of the debate between two ideas of the nation, two programs for society, two value systems, two concepts of politics.”

Despite Sarkozy's lead, he faces a powerful “Anything But Sarkozy” push by those who call him too arrogant and explosive to run a nuclear-armed nation. He once called young delinquents “scum,” a remark that outraged(触犯) the residents of poor neighborhoods and had dogged him politically.

“It won’t be a walk in the park” for Sarkozy even though he is in a strong position heading into the runoff, said Bruno Cautres, researcher at the Prestigious Institute for Political Sciences.

Royal, a lawmaker and feminist who says she makes political decisions based on what she would do for her children, shotting to popularity by promising to run France differently.

But she stumbled on foreign policy. In one gaffe(过失), she praised the Chinese during a trip to Beijing for their swift justice system.

Many voters question whether she is “presidential” enough to run France.

With results for the nearly 1 million French voters registered abroad still trickling in early Monday, turnout fell just short of the record of 84.8 percent for the first round, set in 1965. That year, modern France held its first direct presidential election, with World War II Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Socialist Francois Mitterrand reaching the runoff that de Gaulle went on to win.

For Royal and Sarkozy, a scramble(争夺) is now on for voters in the middle ground and others who deserted the left and right in favor of farmer's son and lawmaker Francois Bayrou, one of the big surprises of the campaign.

He placed third on Sunday, with 18 percent, according to the partial results.

In the runoff, Sarkozy should be able to count on votes from the far right, whose champion Le Pen suffered his second-worst showing in five presidential elections. Partial results had him at 11 percent.

Royal's score was the highest for a Socialist since Mitterrand in 1988. But she could struggle

to make up the gap with Sarkozy in round two. Candidates to her left together scored about 11 percent. They immediately swung behind her after their elimination, but their votes alone will not be enough to put Royal in power.

Many voters were determined to avoid a repeat of the shame that they felt in 2002, a record low turnout helped Le Pen, an extreme-right nationalist with repeat convictions for anti-Semitic and racist comments slip through into the runoff. Even voters on the left rallied around the conservative Chirac to keep Le Pen from power in that vote, and he was trounced(击败).

"If the French people didn't learn the lesson from last time, then we are really jerks," said Corinne Keuter, a 46-year-old secretary who lined up for a half-hour to cast her ballot for Royal in northwest Paris.

Whatever the outcome, "I think this election is going to change things for the better," she said. "In 2002, people didn't seem to care."

A visibly dejected(沮丧) Le Pen, who accuses both the left and right of leading France to the edge of ruin, reacted to the result with sarcasm.

"I thought the French were rather unhappy... I was mistaken," he said. "The French are very content. The proof is that they have just re-elected the parties that were in power and that are responsible for the situation of France."

According to the passage, if the statements agree with the information given in the passage, choose Y; if contradict, choose N; if not given, choose NG; and complete the sentences from 8 to 10 with the information given.

- 1) Nicolas Sarkozy is a socialist and Segolene Royal is a conservative.
- 2) Segolene Royal, a socialist, was likely to become the country's first female leader.
- 3) Sarkozy has the advantage heading into the May 6 runoff, ranking first with 31.1 percent followed by Royal with 25.8 percent.
- 4) France will get its first president born after of World War II to replace the 74-year-old Jacques Chirac.
- 5) France is being troubled by many problems, such as riots of black people, decades of high unemployment, increasing competition from economies like China.
- 6) In 1965, modern France held its first direct presidential election; the turnout set a record of 84.8 percent for the first round.
- 7) Sarkozy was more likely to win Sunday's Presidential election thanks to his resolute, aggressive characteristic.
- 8) Some people thought Sarkozy was too _____ to run a nuclear-armed nation. His violent remarks once outraged residents in some neighborhoods.
- 9) But Royal has stumbled on _____. In one gaffe, she praised the Chinese during a trip to Beijing for their swift justice system.
- 10) For Royal and Sarkozy, a scramble is now on for voters in the _____ and former supports of Francois Bayrou, a farmer's son and lawmaker.

解析:

1. 首先利用略读(skimming)得出文章的主题是 Sarkozy 与 Royal 竞选法国总统。文章分析了

两位总统候选人的执政纲领以及他们各自的优势和劣势。

2. 具体解答问题:

1) N 读句子发现句中关键词是 socialist 和 Royal。寻读(scanning)到第一段发现相关信息“Nicolas Sarkozy and Segolene Royal ... between a conservative who could push his anxious nation toward painful change and a socialist who would be the country's first female leader”因此该句答案为 N。

2) Y 读句子发现本句的关键词是 female or woman leader, 寻读(scanning)到第一段发现相关信息“Segolene Royal ... a socialist who would be the country's first female leader”。因此该句答案为 Y。

3) Y 读句子发现本句的关键词是 the May 6 runoff, 寻读(scanning)到第三段发现相关信息“Sarkozy first with 31.1 percent followed by Royal with 25.8 percent”。因此该句答案为 Y。

4) N 读句子发现本句的关键词是 74-year-old Jacques Chirac 和 world war, 寻读(scanning)到第四段发现相关信息“France will get its first president with no memory of World War II to replace the 74-year-old Jacques Chirac, 因此该句答案为 N。

5) Y 读句子发现本句的关键词是 problem, 寻读(scanning)到第七段发现 problem 的同义词 trouble “The winner's task will be tough; France is a troubled nation, still haunted by the riots by young blacks and Arabs in poor neighborhoods in 2005.” 继续往下读在第八段又发现相关信息“Decades of stubbornly high unemployment, increasing competition from economies like Chinese, and a sense that France is losing influence in the world”。因此该句答案为 Y。

6) Y 读句子发现本句的关键词是数字 1965 和 86.8%, 寻读(scanning)到倒数第十段发现相关信息“turnout fell just short of the record of 84.8 percent for the first round, set in 1965”。因此该句答案为 Y。

7) NG 略读(skimming)全文发现本文只是探讨了大选的形势, 并没有暗示谁更有可能竞选成功。所以“未提”。

8) arrogant and explosive 未读完句子发现该句的关键词是 nuclear-armed nation, 寻读(scanning)到十三段发现相关信息“call him too arrogant and explosive to run a nuclear-armed nation”, 因此该句的答案为 arrogant and explosive。

9) foreign policies 未读完句子发现该句的关键词是 Chinese 和 swift justice system, 寻读(scanning)到第十六段找到相关信息 But she has stumbled on foreign policy. In one gaffe, she praised the Chinese during a trip to Beijing for their swift justice system. 因此该句的答案为 foreign policies。

10) middle ground 未读完句子发现该句的关键词是 Francois Bayrou, 寻读(scanning)到第九段发现相关信息 For Royal and Sarkozy, a scramble(争夺) is now on for voters in the middle ground and others who deserted the left and right in favor of farmer's son and lawmaker Francois Bayrou. 因此该句的答案为 middle ground。

Passage Four

What Place for God in Europe?

Across Europe, the conflicting currents of secularism, (现世主义, 主张伦理与教育不应以宗