

第二版前言

《英美报刊英语精读(一)》出版两年来,得到了广大读者和同仁的支持和认可。借此机会,向诸位表示诚挚的感谢。

此次修订主要做了以下几点工作:

1. 修正了原书中的不妥之处;
2. 删减了内容过时、阅读价值不高的文章;
3. 第一版过时的内容已由 10 篇新时文取代,内容涉及美国奥尔良飓风“卡特里娜”、二战胜利 60 周年、纪实广告、全球化和本土化问题、妇女弹性工作制、音乐、医疗、体育、汽车文化等。

在本书的修订过程中,我们参考了国外多种报刊,在此谨向原作者表示衷心感谢。同时,还要感谢中国矿业大学(北京)文法学院院长赵明学教授,他为本书的修订提出了很多建设性修改意见。此外,本书的再版还得到了北京新东方大愚文化传播有限公司的大力支持,在此表示诚挚的谢意。

限于编著者的水平和经验,书中疏漏及不妥之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2006 年 5 月

前言

阅读原著既是学习英语的最主要目标之一,也是学好英语的重要途径。它不但是复习巩固所学语言知识的最积极手段,而且是开阔视野、丰富知识视野、锻炼思维能力、增强语言能力、提高综合素质的有效手段。阅读原著首先可以丰富学生的语言知识,使学生在语境中加深对语言结构的理解,巩固并扩大词汇;而且还能了解一些文化知识,如使用该语言的民族的生活习俗、思维习惯、价值观念、道德标准等。原中国外语教学研究会会长季羨林先生就主张让学生大量阅读外文原著,尽早接触外语的实际(即原著)。因为阅读原著既是学习语言的过程,同时又是使用语言的过程,如此学用结合、学以致用、学有所用,使学生能从外语原著中获得新知识、新信息,或者得到审美的愉悦,从而体会到了学习的成就和自身的价值,也就能激发他们更强烈的求知欲。

欲学好英语,仅靠几本教科书是很难达到目的的。对于具有极强的实践特点的英语来说,教科书仅是教师传授知识,帮助学生打好英语基础的工具,只有大量阅读英文原著,才能真正学好英语,提高英语的实际运用能力。但是,如何选择好的阅读材料,始终是英语学习者面对的一个问题。《英美报刊英语精读》即是适应这一需要而精心编撰的。

《英美报刊英语精读》分一、二两册,每册都按照大学英语阅读理解题目的设计分为五个部分,前四部分配有相应阅读技巧介绍,最后一部分是综合阅读练习篇。为了帮助读者学习、理解原文,编者每篇文章写了中文导读,对文章内容或背景等做了简明扼要的介绍。此外,本书还有如下特点:

1. 编排新颖:根据快速阅读中常用的阅读技巧,有针对性地帮助

读者提高阅读能力;注重点面结合,除各单项阅读练习外,还提供了相当数量的文章,进行综合性练习。

2. 辅以实例:在每个单项阅读技巧前,编者不仅对该技巧做了系统介绍,还辅以实例,帮助读者掌握该技巧,使其在实际阅读中灵活运用。

3. 适当要求:对阅读速度提出相应要求。在每篇练习前,编者根据文章长短及难易程度对阅读时间提出了要求,以供读者自学时参考。

4. 精心选材:篇章选材方面注重内容的趣味性、信息性和多样性。所有篇章均选自近年英美主要报刊原版文章,涉及工作、学习、生活、历史、地理、政治、经济、艺术、广告、时评、医药、食品、友谊、爱情婚姻、心理健康、科普知识、网络通讯、名人轶事、热点追踪(如非典、克隆、伊拉克战争)等方方面面,题材广泛,内容新颖,时代性强。为在一定时间内检测阅读的准确性,我们对部分文章内容进行了删改。

5. 准确注释:为帮助读者更好地掌握文章的内容,《英美报刊英语精读》对选编的文章提供了准确、详尽的词汇注释,并对文章中出现的语言、人物和文化背景进行了适当解释,同时对部分复杂句子还给出了译文,既省却了读者翻检词典之劳,又补充了读者的文化知识。

本书适合具有大学英语四级水平以上的学习者阅读,亦可用于大学高年级英语泛读教学,以及英语专业的报刊阅读教学。

在本书的编撰过程中,我们参考了国外多种报刊,并在各篇结尾注明了出处,恕不在此一一列出,谨向原作者表示衷心感谢。同时,还要感谢北京新东方大愚文化传播有限公司的大力支持和诸位编辑的辛苦努力。

限于编著者的水平和经验,书中疏漏及不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2004年1月

Part 1 Vocabulary

词汇篇

毫无疑问,在阅读过程中我们不可避免地会碰到生词。有时,我们查字典来解决生词,但如果经常查字典就会减慢阅读速度。那么,是不是遇到生词就应该停下来查字典呢?答案是:不一定。我们知道,有些生词与主题关系不是很大,可以忽略不查;有些生词是理解文章的关键,但也不是只有通过字典才能解决。事实上,学习一些猜词技巧,也能帮助你理解一个词、一个句子、一个段落甚至一篇文章。这样既避免了查字典带来的烦琐,又能大大提高阅读速度。猜词技巧是阅读中一项非常重要和常用的技巧,是应对生词、确定词汇在具体语言环境中的确切含义的主要手段。下面将介绍几种猜词技巧。当然,如果下面的方法均不能奏效,而该词又是关键词时,我们可以通过字典或工具书找到合适的解释。

一、利用构词法 (word part clues)

英语词汇有不少是从古英语、希腊语和拉丁语发展起来的。词根和词缀数量有限,但两者的结合派生出不少语意相关的新词。因此,了解常见的构词的规则,有助于我们掌握新词在文章中的可能语意。例如:

1. manuscript: manu 是词根,表示“手”,script 也是个词根,与“写(作)”有关,这样可推知 manuscript 与“手写的”有关,即“草稿”。

2. activate: 词根是 active (主动的,活动的,积极的),后缀是 ate (使...),原来词根中的 e 因为发音的关系被取消。这样整个词的意思为“使活动,使有活力”。

3. telephone: 前缀 tele 表示“远的”,词根 phone (声音),连在一起“来自远处的声音”,即“电话”。

4. debug: 前缀 de 表示“分离,祛除”;词根 bug (虫,细菌,计算机错误),debug 意为“除错,改正,排除故障”。

二、利用上下文线索(context clues)

阅读中的生词不是孤立的,而是与其上下文中的词、句乃至整个篇章,在意义、结构和逻辑上存在着各种各样的联系,这些联系便是我们推测词义的依据,通常简称为词的上下文线索。常用的上下文线索有以下几种:

1. 定义线索

为了使读者便于理解一些不熟悉的词,作者有时在句中以定义的方式解释出该词义。这种上下文线索最容易发现:其中一个明显的标志就是句中含有“to be, namely, in other words, means, called”等词(组)。另外一个就是使用定语或定语从句。例如:

(1) Hydroponics, an unconventional growing technique, is the cultivation of plants in water.

分析:显然,本句中 is 后面的句子就是 hydroponics 的定义: cultivation of plants in water, 由此可知 hydroponics 的意思为“水栽法”。

(2) Although dogs and cats often have large families, rabbits are famous for the size of their litters, which sometimes number more than 12 bunnies at one time.

分析:根据 litters 一词后面的定语从句的意思:有时一次超过 12 个 bunnies(小兔子),可推知该词意思为“一窝”。

2. 举例线索

举例的目的是对重要的观点进行支持与论证,或对难懂的概念或术语进行解释与说明。举例往往会使观点与概念更加清楚、明了、易懂。表示举例的信号词有:for example, for instance, such as, as, like, a case in point, take sth. for example, for one, for another 等。例如:

(1) So they became dynastic names, as Ptolemy was for the ancient Egyptian rulers. One of my names, Chief Buffalo Child, is a dynastic name and title.

分析:本句中 dynastic 一词从它的上下文来理解,意思很明了。as (正如)引导的例句说明 Ptolemy 就是古埃及统治者的名字,即这个名字

代表着 Ptolemy 王朝。因此我们可以推测 **dynastic** 意思是“表示朝代的”或“代表王朝的”。所以 **dynastic names** 的意思就是“朝代名称”、“国号”。下文中亦提到“我的一个称谓(或我的一个头衔)是根据 Buffalo (这个朝代名)命名的”。另外,从构词上我们也能猜出它的基本意思:**dynasty** *n.* 朝代,王朝;**dynastic** = **dynast**(*n.* 王朝的君主,统治者) + **-ic** (形容词后缀)。这样就能推出 **dynastic** 的意思是“与王朝有关的”。

(2) Doctors recommend that everyone exercise every day, particularly those who spend many hours doing sedentary activities like reading, typing or sewing.

分析:句中 like reading, typing or sewing (如读书、打字、缝纫)是对 **sedentary activities** 的举例说明。这些活动有一个共同点就是坐着不动、缺少运动。所以 **sedentary** 的意思应与“坐着的”有关。

3. 比较与对照性线索

比较与对照也是一种常见的写作技巧。作者在写作时经常把两个或更多的人或事物放在一起进行比较或对照,展现出其相同点或不同点。比较和对照有助于读者在更宽广的范围内理解作者的意图,提高阅读效果。比较用来指出事物的相同点,而对照则用来指出事物的不同之处。常见的信号词有:but, yet, however, in contrast, despite, whereas, in spite of, while, on the contrary, more (less) than, (un)like, similarly, likewise, in the same way, by comparison, although, on the other hand, nevertheless, conversely, otherwise, as a matter of fact, no doubt, unhappily, unfortunately, in fact, after all, anyway, even 等。例如:

(1) He had always envied others who excelled in athletics and he longed to join them in games; but he was too slow. Even though he had been elected class president, he still longed to be a sports hero.

分析:通过上文中的 but, even though, still 的对比关系,可了解 **athletics** 这个词与 **game** (比赛)、**sports** (体育) 有关,即“体育,运动”的意思。

(2) Our spacious house has more advantages than our overcrowded apartment.

分析：句中的 more... than 结构表明 our spacious house 与 our overcrowded apartment 是对照关系。所以 spacious 与 overcrowded 意思相反，意为“不拥挤的，宽敞的”。

4. 因果关系线索

这是一种解释关系，多谈论的是一个问题和一层意思；文章中常使用表示因果关系的线索词，这些词能提示句间关系，以便帮助读者确定生词的意义范畴。常用的信号词有 because, thus, so, so that, now that, since, as a result, therefore, consequently, for this (that) reason, hence, accordingly, seeing that 等。例如：

The memory of a bad experience can sometimes trigger the same fear caused by that experience. Thus, a child might be frightened by the sight of dog even though he is safe. A bad experience can be the cue that triggers our fears.

分析：本句含有明显的因果关系 (thus)：对一次不好的经历的回忆会 trigger 与那次经历一样的恐惧。因此，即使没有什么危险，一个孩子也会因为看到狗而害怕。所以说，一次不好的经历是 trigger 恐惧的 cue。由上下文意思及语意搭配来看，一次不好的经历是“引起，触发” (trigger) 恐惧的“线索” (cue)。

5. 标点符号线索

注意该词或句后面的标点符号线索，有助于理清句子各部分之间的关系及了解某些词的意义，如逗号、分号、冒号、破折号、括号等。逗号——列举并列成分，引出同位语或解释性的具体问题；分号——常用于对其前部分进行更具体、更详尽的解释、分析、说明；冒号——其后面的部分常被用来说明前部分发生的原因、进一步阐述、加以强调，引起同位语成分或用于列举；破折号——对其前的部分予以补充、说明；括号——表示对前面出现的词（组）的注解。例如：

(1) A satellite is a machine which orbits the earth to relay (that is, send) communication signals over long distances.

分析：很明显，括号内的词是对 relay 一词的注释，即“传递，传播”。

(2) The singer's performance was not very good; the notes he sang were often the wrong pitch: sometimes they were too low and sometimes too high.

分析: 由 pitch 后面的冒号可知, 后面的内容是对该词的补充和解释 (音符有时高有时低)。由此可推出 pitch 在这里的意思是“音调”, 与 notes 是同义词。

(3) For their fishing and hunting the men used a kayak, a small boat for one person.

分析: 句中 kayak 后面的内容用逗号隔开, 来补充解释 kayak, 由此可知, kayak 是一种适于一个人乘坐的小船。

(4) When he learned that the club was planning to admit women, the colonel began to inveigh against all forms of liberalism; his shouting attack began with universal voting and ended with a protest against divorce.

分析: 句中分号后的句子是对前一句的补充解释 (他的抨击从全民皆有的选举权到反对离婚), 由此及线索词 against (反对), 不难推出 inveigh 意为“猛烈抨击, 痛骂”, 与 attack 同义。

6. 同位语线索

阅读时经常会发现一个不熟悉的词后面常会出现一个进一步的解释或说明的词(组)或词群, 即同位语。同位语同样也为确定词义提供了一些有用的线索。例如:

(1) Experts in kinesics, in their study of body motion as related to speech, hope to discover new methods of communication.

分析: kinesics 后面的 in their study of body motion... 是它的同位语, 是对该词的解释 (研究用以表意的身体动作), 即身势学 (kinesics)。

(2) Another barrier that makes fast reading difficult is called “vocalization”, a name given to the act of moving your lips as you try to read silently.

分析: vocalization 后面的句子是它的同位语, 即该词的定义: 默读时动嘴的行为, 即“发声法”。

7. 重述线索

阅读中,经常还会发现句子前后常含有“同义或平行解释”的成分,它同样也能提供像定义一样的信息。常见的信号词有 or, and 或重复同一个词(有时使用代词、近义词、近义表达)或通过逗号、分号、冒号来表示。例如:

(1) We think of plants in general as absorbing water and food; of animals as ingesting or “eating it”.

分析: or 后面的 “eating it” 是对 ingesting 的重述: 吃, 摄取。

(2) Mr. Doodle is always busy in an ineffectual way; he spends hours running around accomplishing nothing.

分析: 分号后面的句子是对 ineffectual 一词的重述 (running around 是 busy 的同义词): 他花了很多时间到处瞎忙, 却一事无成。由此可知 ineffectual 的意思是 “无效的, 不成功的”。

8. 常识线索

有时, 读者凭借自己的经历或有关主题的生活常识也完全能猜出大概的词义, 这对于理解全文已经足够了。例如:

(1) The door was so low that I hit my head on the lintel.

分析: 由上下文意思及常识经验可知 “门较矮, 脑袋会撞到门楣、过梁 (lintel)”。

(2) When there is no rain for a long time, water supplies often dwindle.

分析: 结合上下文及生活常识可知 “很长时间不下雨的话, 水供应会减少 (dwindle)”。

9. 推理线索

我们知道句子是由词群或词组群组合而成的, 其中词与词或词组与词组之间总是存在一定的搭配与衔接关系, 即它们之间的逻辑关系。上下文的句子与句子之间、段落与段落之间也存在这样的逻辑关系。这些逻辑关系所形成的推测依据、语意联系就是我们所说的推理线索。有时把上下文间的相关信息联系起来, 也能猜出词义。例如:

(1) Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: more and more Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too.

分析: 根据上文逻辑线索: 美国人东搬西迁的不仅要看搬迁地是否有更多的就业机会, 还要看那地方的人口是否更少。可见谈的是人口问题, 因此 demographers 与人口问题有关, 结合词根、词缀知识, graph 与图形、文字有关, 而 -er 显然是表示人的名词后缀, 因此可推出 demographer 意为“人口统计学家”。

(2) With mud from head to toe, flowers still clutched in his hand, John looked so ludicrous that we couldn't help laughing.

分析: 根据上下文语意线索, 约翰从头到脚全是泥, 手里还攥着花, 他这个样子看起来那么滑稽 (ludicrous), 我们都忍不住笑了。

值得提醒的是, 在真正的阅读过程中, 猜词的方法不是惟一的, 有时需要综合上下文中的各种线索、语意以及构词知识, 只有这样才能更好地把握生词的确切含义。

结合构词法或上下文线索完成下面的练习:

I. *Following is a list of words containing some of stems, suffixes and affixes. Definitions of these words appear on the right. Put the letter of the appropriate definition next to each word:*

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. microphone | a. following in time, order or place |
| 2. irregular | b. to go around, to avoid |
| 3. chronology | c. an instrument used to make soft sounds louder |
| 4. publicize | d. (of drugs, etc.) put in beneath the skin |
| 5. decapitate | e. to say the opposite |
| 6. hypodermic | f. a listing of events arranged in order of their occurrence |
| 7. circumvent | g. to cut off the head of |
| 8. contradict | h. not normal |

10. subsequent j. to bring to public notice

text clues and word part clues:

1. Two newspaper reporters collaborated in writing this series of articles.
2. At the drug store, the pharmacist refused to give me my medicine because she could not read the doctor's prescription.
3. The majority of people in Japan are literate: because most people are able to read newspapers and magazines, they generally have opinions on most important matters.
4. Dr. Lorenz is recognized as one of the founders of ethology, the study of animal behaviour.
5. The harbor is protected by a jetty—a wall built out into the water.
6. Material such as newspaper is good insulation. If a person wraps a hot food in newspaper, it keeps heat in and cold out. It can help to keep frozen food cold.
7. Mother was tall, fat and middle aged. The principal of the school was an older woman, almost as plump as mother, and much shorter.
8. The weather in the triangle is treacherous: its sudden changes often endanger the lives of sailors.
9. Mark became hysterical when his basketball team won, and he didn't calm down for several days.
10. Select any of these periodicals: *Time*, *Newsweek* or *Reader's Digest*.

参考答案

I

1. 答案为 c。microphone = micro- (前缀, 表示 small) + -phone (词根, 意为 sound)。
2. 答案为 h。irregular = ir- (前缀, 表示 not) + -regular (词根, 意为 usual, or normal)。
3. 答案为 f。chronology = chron- (词根, 表示 time) + -ology (名词后缀, 意为 forming the name of a branch of science)。
4. 答案为 j。publicize = public- (词根, 意为 concerning the community or the people) + -ize (动词后缀)。
5. 答案为 g。decapitate = de- (前缀, 表示 away) + -capit- (词根, 意为 head) + -ate (动词后缀)。
6. 答案为 d。hypodermic = hypo- (前缀, 表示 under, beneath) + -derm- (词根, 意为 skin) + -ic (形容词后缀)。
7. 答案为 b。circumvent = circum- (前缀, 表示 around) + -vent (词根, 意为 come)。
8. 答案为 e。contradict = contra- (前缀, 表示 far) + -dict (词根, 表示 say, speak)。
9. 答案为 i。telemeter = tele- (前缀, 表示 far) + -meter (词根, 表示 measure)。
10. 答案为 a。subsequent = sub- (前缀, 表示 under) + -sequ- (词根, 表示 follow) + -ent (形容词后缀)。

II

1. 分析: collaborated = col- (前缀, 表示“共同, 一起”) + -labor- (词根, “劳动”) + -ate (动词后缀) + -ed (动词过去式、过去分词的后缀, 因为发音的关系省略了一个 e), 由此可知 collaborated 的意思是“合作”。

2. 分析: 由词根、词缀知识可知 prescription = pre- (前缀, 表示“以前, 在…之前”) + -script- (词根, “写, 写作”) + -tion (名词后缀, 因为发音的关系省略了一个 t), 由此可推断 prescription 是“在…

之前写出来的东西”，然后结合上下文意思（在药店，药剂师拒绝给我药，因为她看不懂医生的 **prescription**），这样很容易猜出该词是“处方，药方”的意思。

3. 分析：由 **literate** 后面的冒号可知，后面的内容是对该词的补充和解释（因为大多数人都能看报刊，他们一般都能对重大事件发表自己的看法），其中 **most people** 与 **majority of people** 同义，由此可知 **literate** 的意思为“有文化的，有阅读和写作能力的”。

4. 分析：逗号后面的词组是 **ethology** 的同位语，是对该词的解释：对动物行为的研究。再结合词根、词缀知识，**-ology** 是名词后缀，经常与学问或学科有关，因此 **ethology** 意为“动物行动学”。

5. 分析：破折号后面的内容是 **jetty** 的解释：一堵在水中增建的墙，即“防波堤，码头”。

6. 分析：**insulation** 后面的句子是对该词的重述：如果一个人用报纸包裹一种热食品，报纸则能保住热量，挡住寒气。报纸还能使冷冻食品不解冻。由上下文的意思，可推出 **insulation** 意为“隔离或保温材料”。

7. 分析：通过句中的比较关系，母亲个子较高，稍胖，人到中年，而校长年纪较大，个头较矮，但几乎与母亲一样 **plump**。从前面可看出，年龄、高矮的比较很明了，只剩下胖瘦了，由线索词 **as...as** 可知 **plump** 与 **fat** 是同义词，即“圆胖的，丰满的”。

8. 分析：冒号后面的句子是对 **treacherous** 的解释：三角洲地区天气突变经常威胁着船员们的生命安全。由此可推出 **treacherous** 的意思与危险有关，即“变化莫测的；危险的”。

9. 分析：由本句的上下文语意及生活常识可推断 **hysterical** 的意思与 **didn't calm down** 同义，即“不平静的，异常兴奋的”。

10. 分析：冒号后面的部分是 **periodicals** 的举例，我们知道这些都是杂志的名称，如《时代》周刊、《新闻周刊》、《读者文摘》，所以 **periodicals** 应该是“期刊，杂志”。

利用猜词技巧阅读下列文章，并完成后面的练习。

- 要求：1. 在未查生词词义的情况下带着问题快速阅读，在 10 分钟之内找出相关具体信息，完成阅读理解和词汇练习。
2. 到书后答案处进行验证，给自己评分。
3. 结合文章后所提供的词汇和注释通读全文，验证所获取的信息是否准确并认真学习全文。

Unit 1

Political Passages

政治旅行

导读：如果你厌倦了沙滩和阳光，那么试试去世界动荡地区，如以色列、阿富汗、伊拉克等地转转。这是从 20 世纪 80 年代源于美国，如今越来越受到人们关注的政治旅行。该活动由环球交流组织（Global Exchange）为首的教育或宗教机构发起，其目的是使美国的外交政策更人道、更合乎道德，从而开阔人们的心胸，提高他们的觉悟和意识。活动参加者往往是一些激进分子，旅行后他们普遍认为这是一种让他们脱胎换骨的经历。他们对所走访的国家感触颇深，同时也被那里的人民的斗志所鼓舞，因此回国后纷纷以办讲座、发表言论或发起运动等方式对受难人民进行声援。

Last winter 55-year-old Connie Houde **passed up** the beaches of Nice and the slopes of Gstaad to vacation in the remains of Kabul. Instead of sunning or skiing, Houde spent two chilly weeks **traipsing** around the Afghan capital, visiting a local **orphanage** and interviewing women who'd covertly taught girls to read during the **oppressive reign** of the Taliban^①. "After 9·11, when we started to bomb Afghanistan, I had this strong desire to go," says Houde, a **textile** historian and

photographer in Albany, New York. Not quite intrepid enough to make the trip on her own, she chose an organized “reality tour” run by the **San Francisco-based nonprofit** organization Global Exchange^②. “I much prefer travel with a purpose behind it,” she says.

She’s in good company. Last year Global Exchange alone took about 2,500 travelers on two-week jaunts to global political hot spots^③. Other **advocacy**, educational and religious organizations **stage** similar politically **oriented** trips. Over the past year and a half, such groups report a huge rise in interest. Global Exchange leads small groups of about 15 through troubled regions in Israel and the **Palestinian** territories, Haiti, Cuba, Ireland, Iran and South Africa. They meet with leaders of organizations fighting poverty or promoting peace, and visit **cooperatives**, medical clinics and schools. When they return, they get an “**activist kit**” with tips on how to help the people they’ve met.

Such tour groups tend to **promote** a **liberal agenda**. “Our goal is to make US foreign policy more humane, more moral,” says Malía Everette de la Campa, reality-tours program director for Global Exchange, an outspoken critic of US foreign policy. “We want to open people’s minds and hearts and consciousness.” Generally, they are preaching to the **choir**. Witness for Peace^④ for example, aims to expose how US policy **exacerbates** foreign conflicts, mainly in Latin America. One recent delegation went to Colombia to learn about the drug war. Clad in bright blue WITNESS FOR PEACE T shirts, the group spent 10 **grueling** days traveling around the country, meeting economists and sociologists in Bogotá military officials in Medellín and **priests** working with farmers in the coca-growing region. In January another group provided support for demonstrators in the southern province of Putumayo^⑤, who were protesting the **right-wing paramilitary’s** reported **assassinations** of **civilians**.

Political tourism first took off in the 1980s, when activists angry at the United States for propping up Central American dictators began flocking to countries like Nicaragua and Honduras to see the results for

themselves.^⑥ Groups such as the London-based Nicaragua Solidarity Network were only too happy to accommodate them. After returning home, activist tourists tended to take **like-minded compatriots** back to the region to express **solidarity** with a movement, act as international observers or simply educate foreigners on the **consequences** of **cold-war** policies.

Sometimes political tourists end up feeling conflicted about their **mission**.^⑦ A two-week trip to help the less **fortunate** usually costs about \$1,555, plus **airfare**. “We stayed in these really nice hotels,” says Erin Abbott, 27, who traveled to India from Memphis, Tennessee, in December on a Global Exchange tour. “And there are people out on the street starving. We’re taking showers with high-pressure water coming out and there’s a **drought** going on outside.”

Still, these travelers almost uniformly describe the experience as “transformational”.^⑧ They are deeply **inspired** by the struggles of the people they meet. Many return home to give lectures and **slide shows**, or to write **op-eds** for their local papers. Others form a **lifelong bond** with the country they visit. Frank Braun, 75, a retired University of Minnesota political-science professor who visited Chiapas with the Center for Global Education, has returned to Mexico five times in the past three years. “The idea of indigenous people becoming **empowered** to transform their lives, based on respect for their own culture and traditions—that’s what particularly impressed me about Chiapas,” he says. “It’s never left me.” Just as he, in a way, now won’t leave them.

—Daphne Eviatar, *Newsweek*, May 26, 2003

词汇讲解

文中出现的词根、词缀及例词。

前缀:

em- (to put or get into): empower, embosom, emplane, embow, embitter

inter- (between): interview, international, interact

para- (beside; near; beyond, similar to): parallel, paramilitary, paranormal, paraprofessional

non- (not; the lack of; the opposite of): nonprofit, nonsense, nonexistent, non-English

uni- (one): uniform, unicellular, unicycle, unicell, unilateral

con- (together, with): consequence, consensus, connect

词根:

-sequ- (follow): consequence, sequent, sequence

-dict- (say, speak): dictate, dictator, dictum, dictation

后缀:

-age (showing collection/state): orphanage, tonnage, marriage, shortage

-cy (the state or quality of): advocacy, accuracy, bankruptcy, fluency

-or (the one who, a thing that): demonstrator, dictator, contributor, actor

-ian (a person who is belonging to): civilian, clinician, Italian, musician, guardian

Comprehension

Try to guess the meaning of the word/phrase in quotation marks by using context and word part clues.

- The word "covertly" (Line 5, Para. 1) means _____.
A. secretly B. openly C. bravely D. cowardly
- The word "intrepid" (Line 8, Para. 1) probably means _____.
A. interested B. integrated C. courageous D. encouraged
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "jaunts" (Line 2, Para. 2)?
A. Jobs. B. Voyages. C. Trips. D. Walks.
- The word "outspoken" (Line 4, Para. 3) probably means _____.
A. reserved B. frank C. free D. outshout
- The phrase "prop up" (Line 2, Para. 4) means _____.
A. put up B. take up C. propel up D. stand up for
- What is the meaning of the word "indigenous" (Line 8, Para. 6)?
A. Local. B. General. C. Industrial. D. Diligent.