

2010年大学英语四六级考试精读荟萃100篇(1)英语六级考试
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022_2010_E5_B9_B4_E5_A4_A7_c84_645410.htm Passage One (Clinton Is Right)

President Clinton ' s decision on Apr.8 to send Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji packing without an agreement on China ' s entry into the World Trade Organization seemed to be a massive miscalculation. The President took a drubbing from much of the press, which had breathlessly reported that a deal was in the bag. The Cabinet and Whit House still appeared divided, and business leaders were characterized as furious over the lost opportunity. Zhu charged that Clinton lacked “ the courage ” to reach an accord. And when Clinton later telephoned the angry Zhu to pledge a renewed effort at negotiations, the gesture was widely portrayed as a flip-flop.本文来源:百考试题网 In fact, Clinton made the right decision in holding out for a better WTO deal. A lot more horse trading is needed before a final agreement can be reached. And without the Administration ' s goal of a “ bullet-proof agreement ” that business lobbyists can enthusiastically sell to a Republican Congress, the whole process will end up in partisan acrimony that could harm relations with China for years. THE HARD PART. Many business lobbyists, while disappointed that the deal was not closed, agree that better terms can still be had. And Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin, National Economic Council Director Gene B. Sperling, Commerce Secretary William M. Daley, and top trade negotiator Charlene Barshefsky all advised Clinton that while the Chinese had made a remarkable

number of concessions, “ we ’ re not there yet, ” according to senior officials. Negotiating with Zhu over the remaining issues may be the easy part. Although Clinton can signal U.S. approval for China ’ s entry into the WTO himself, he needs Congress to grant Beijing permanent most-favored-nation status as part of a broad trade accord. And the temptation for meddling on Capital Hill may prove over-whelming. Zhu had barely landed before Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss) declared himself skeptical that China deserved entry into the WTO. And Senators Jesse A. Helms (R-N.C.) and Ernest F. Hollings (D-S. C.) promised to introduce a bill requiring congressional approval of any deal. The hidden message from these three textile-state Southerners: Get more protection for the U. S. clothing industry. Hoping to smooth the way, the Administration tried, but failed, to budge Zhu on textiles. Also left in the lurch: Wall Street, Hollywood, and Detroit. Zhu refused to open up much of the lucrative Chinese securities market and insisted on “ cultural ” restrictions on American movies and music. He also blocked efforts to allow U. S. auto makers to provide fleet financing. BIG JOB. Already, business lobbyists are blanketing Capitol Hill to presale any eventual agreement, but what they ’ ve heard so far isn ’ t encouraging. Republicans, including Lott, say that “ the time just isn ’ t right ” for the deal. Translation: We ’ re determined to make it look as if Clinton has capitulated to the Chinese and is ignoring human, religious, and labor rights violations. the theft of nuclear-weapons technology. and the sale of missile parts to America ’ s enemies. Beijing ’ s fierce critics within the

Democratic Party, such as Senator Paul D. Wellstone of Minnesota and House Minority leader Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, won't help, either. Just how tough the lobbying job on Capitol Hill will be become clear on Apr. 20, when Rubin lectured 19 chief executives on the need to discipline their Republican allies. With business and the White House still trading charges over who is responsible for the defeat of fast-track trade negotiating legislation in 1997, working together won't be easy. And Republicans with a wink say that they'll eventually embrace China's entry into the WTO as a favor to Corporate America. Though not long before they torture Clinton. But Zhu is out on a limb, and if Congress overdoes the criticism, he may be forced by domestic critics to renege. Business must make this much dear to both its GOP allies and the White House: This historic deal is too important to risk losing to any more partisan squabbling.

1. The main idea of this passage is [A]. The Contradiction between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. [B]. On China's entry into WTO. [C]. Clinton was right. [D]. Business Lobbyists Control Capitol Hill.
2. What does the sentence "Also left in the lurch: Wall Street, Hollywood, Detroit" convey? [A]. Premier Zhu rejected their requirements. [B]. The three places overdid criticism. [C]. They wanted more protection. [D]. They are in trouble.
3. What was the attitude of the Republican Party toward China's entry into the WTO? [A]. Contradictory. [B]. Appreciative. [C]. Disapproving. [D]. Detestful.
4. Who plays the leading part in the deal in America? [A]. White House. [B]. Republicans. [C]. The Democratic Party. [D]. Businessmen.
5. It can be inferred from the

passage that [A]. America will make concessions. [B]. America will hold out for a better WTO [C]. Clinton has the right to signal U. S. approval for China ' s entry. [D]. Democratic party approve China ' s entry into the WTO.

Vocabulary 1. drubbing 痛打 get/take a drubbing 遭人痛打 2. flip-flop=great change suddenly 游说, 突然改变, 突然反方向。人字拖鞋, 趾拖鞋 3. hold out 维持, 保持 hold out for sth. 故意拖延达成协议以谋求..... 4. horse trading 精明的讨价还价 5. bullet-proof 防弹的 6. lobby 收买, 暗中活动 7. lobbyist 院外活动集团成员 8. partisan 党人, 帮派, 是党派强硬支持者 9. acrimony 语言/态度的刻薄 10. sell to 说服(某人)接受或采用 11. meddle 干预 12. Capitol Hill 美国国会 13. budge 使稍微移动, 改变 14. lucrative 有利可图的, 赚钱的 15. block 制止 16. fleet 舰队, 船队, 车队, 机队 17. blanket 覆盖, 妨碍扫兴, 扑灭 18. Capitulate 投降, 停止抵抗 19. fast track 快速行程(轻车熟路) 20. with a wink 眼睛一眨, 很快的 21. out on a limb 孤立无援(尤指争论和意见上) 22. renege 违约 23. squabble 争吵 难

句译注 1. President Clinton ' s decision on Apr.8 to send Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji packing without an agreement... [结构分析] send one packing 打发人走。 [参考译文] 克林顿于4月8日决定不达成中国加入世贸组织的协议便打发中国总理朱容基走人。 2. The President took a drubbing from much of the press, which had breathlessly reported that a deal was in the bag. [结构简析] in the bag 倒手, 囊中之物。 [参考译文] 总统遭到许多报界舆论的抨击, 它们曾报道过这桩买卖(入世贸)已是囊中之物。 3. Zhu charged that Clinton lacked " the courage " to reach an accord. [参考译文] 朱指责克林顿缺乏达成协议的勇气。 4. the

gesture was widely portrayed as a flip-flop [参考译文] 普遍认为总统的姿态来了一个一百八十度的转弯。 5. Clinton made the right decision in holding out for a better WTO deal. [参考译文] 总统故意拖延协议以谋取一笔更好的入世贸组织交易的决定完全正确。 6. And without the Administration ' s goal of a “ bullet-proof agreement ” that business lobbyists can enthusiastically sell to a Republican Congress, the whole process will end up in partisan acrimony that could harm relations with China for years. [参考译文] 没有商界院外活动集团成员热情的劝说共和党国会采纳政府目标中的防弹性(保护性)协议，那么整个过程将会以党派之间的尖刻的争吵而结束，这会影影响以后多年和中国的关系。 7. the Administration tried, but failed, to budge Zhu on textiles. [参考译文] 美国政府希望(为纺织业)铺平道路，试图使朱在纺织品上让步，结果失败。 8. Also left in the lurch: Wall Street, Hollywood, and Detroit. [结构简析] 这句句子连接上文而说。 www. Examda.CoM 考试就到百考试题 Leave sb. In the lurch 固定用法，义：置某人于困难之中弃之不顾，遗弃某人。完整句型应该是：Wall Street, Hollywood and Detroit are also left in the lurch. [参考译文] 同样也陷于困境的有华尔街，好莱坞和底特律。 9. Zhu refused to open up much of the lucrative Chinese securities market and insisted on “ cultural ” restrictions on American movies and music. He also blocked efforts to allow U. S. auto makers to provide fleet financing. [参考译文] 朱容基总理不允许开放金融股票市场，坚持对美国电影和音乐作文化方面的限制规定，不让美国汽车商染指投资汽车。 10. Translation. 翻译。这是作者为共和党的 “ The time isn ' t right

”做注解/解释。 写作方法与文章大意 文章以先声夺人的写作手法：克林顿不同意中国加入世贸打发朱总理回国引出两党(共和党和民主党)矛盾，国会和白宫之相反意见(对比写法)到最终四方趋向一致来证明总统决定是对的以最好的价码使美国获得最佳利益为前提同意中国加入世贸来满足美国商人的要求。 答案祥解 1. C. 总统是对的。 这篇文章摘自Business Weekly. 文章是从商人的角度来看待中国加入WTO，他们希望从谈判中获得更多的利益，而克林顿的同意不同意的目的和他们相符争取更多利益。 这篇就是从四方利益最终趋向一致“同意中国加入世贸”来证明“总统结论正确”的中心思想。 第一段指出Clinton由打发朱总理回国，不同意中国入世到一百八十度大转弯，在电话中愤怒的朱总理表示再次努力协商。 内阁和白宫官员意见分歧，商人对失去机会火冒三丈。 第二段点出克林顿故意拖延以谋取更多的利益的决定是正确的文章的主旨句。 商人院外活动集团成员要以“政府完美无缺的协议的目标来说服共和党赞成/接受。 以免整个过程以党争而告终。 第三，四段是商业方面的高级官员的代表纷纷却说Clinton“当中国作出许多优惠让步时，美国不在那里。”(意：美国吃亏了现在不要再吃亏了。)克林顿有权签署赞成中国加入世贸组织，可他需要国会批准北京永久性最惠国作为扩大贸易协定的组成部分。 再说对国会的干预的诱惑力相当大：就在朱踏上美国本土时，参议院多数派领袖Trent Lott宣布他对中国是该不该入世持怀疑态度，而参议院Tesse A Helms... 承诺提出一项要求国会批准任何交易的提案。 第五段讲了朱总理的强硬立场。 第六段又是共和党的反对声，使民主党内站在北京以便的批评家也无能为力。 最后一段指出

：尽管困难重重，这一历史事件太重要了，不能因党争而冒失失去机会的危险。 A. 民主党和共和党的矛盾。两党之争见上文译注，最终还是一致。 B. 论中国加入世贸组织。文章不是论中国加入而是论美国环绕中国入世贸的种种。 D. 商人院外活动集团成员控制国会。这在第五段中提到商人院外活动集团成员阻挠美国国会事先接受最终协议，但不是主题思想。

2. A. 朱总理拒绝了他们的要求。见难句译注9。 B. 这三个地方批评过头。 C. 他们要求更多的保护。 D. 他们陷入困境。

3. A. 矛盾。共和党一开始就反对。什么对中国该不该加入世贸组织持怀疑态度。第六段说得更露骨，时间不对。意思是他们想把整个事件看起来好象克林顿屈从于中国，忽视了“中国违反人权，宗教权，劳动权，偷窃核武器技术，把导弹组成部件买给美国的敌人”等事实。最后一段共和党一下子又所他们最终将会接受中国加入世贸组织以表示对整体美国的好感。不管是商人院外活动集团的作用，还是明确指出重开谈判的重要性。这一历史事件太重要绝不能因党争而失去机会。共和党纵然心中不愿，也不得不接受现实。心情是矛盾的。 B. 赞赏。 C. 不赞成。 D. 厌恶。

4. D. 商界。第一段中就点出：商界领袖对失去这次机会火冒三丈。第二段中提到商界院外活动成员要以实实在在的协议来说服共和党国会，免得以党争告终。第三段明确指出：许多商界院外人士一方面对协议未签定表示失望，另一方面又同意，还会更好的条件。各种和商界直接关系的高级官员对克林顿劝说。第五段：纺织，金融股票，汽车以至电影等都是商界的要求。朱总理拒绝的就是商界要求。第六段提及商界院外活动的成员制止国会事先接受最终协定。最后一段又是商界使共和党联盟

和白宫懂得此事的重要性。 5. A. 美国将会作出让步，见上面注释。商人是绝对不会放弃中国市场的。 B. 美国会故意拖延以求取得更好的条件。这一点恐怕不会，见上文注释。朱总理的强硬立场，商人的见解。 C. 克林顿有签署批准中国入世之权。 D. 民主党赞成中国加入世贸，这两项都是事实。 相关推荐：英语四六级阅读理解主旨题名师精解 大学英语六级阅读冲刺中的常见五类问题解答 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com