华研外语

TOPWAY

淘金式巧攻

上海交通大学
钦寅审订 叶常青 主编

6级考试突击阅读

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- 纲词，
- 中的6级词汇、
- 生义和陌生搭配，
- ，让考生免查词
- 阅读理解。

汕头大学出版社

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6级考试突击阅读

CET-6

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前言

《淘金式巧攻6级考试突击阅读》是一本以词汇为突破口、帮助考生突击提高阅读水平的备考训练书。

本书为考生提供以下帮助：

突击，就要省时

1. 词汇突破，不必查词典

生词、熟词生义和陌生的短语搭配，是影响英语阅读的最大障碍。考生在进行阅读训练的时候，往往要花时间猜测文章中生词、短语的意思；完成阅读后，还要花更多的时间来翻词典，查证自己的猜测，学习这些生词、短语。宝贵的复习时间，就在查词典时一分一秒地流逝。

本书每个单元的第一部分"词汇突破"，罗列了该单元阅读文章中出现的6级词汇、超纲词汇和重要的短语搭配，并提供它们在文章中的词性和释义。考生在进行阅读训练之前，先对该单元的生词、短语有个大概的了解，清除可能的阅读障碍，在训练的时候就可以不受词汇干扰、专注于"阅读理解"能力的提高。训练完成之后，考生还可以复习这些词汇，巩固学习效果，不必一一在词典中查找。

2. 答案速查，不必每道题都深究

训练阅读的时候，如果能答对一部分题目，说明考生已经达到了这些题目的考查要求；即使答案是"猜中"的，也说明考生对于这些题目有很好的"题感"。因此，考生不必多花时间深入研究能够答对的题目。

本书在套题训练后面设置"答案速查"，方便考生在完成训练之后快速对照答案。对于能够答对的题目，考生可以有选择地跳过，不必细看后面的"解题思路"。把时间花在"刀刃"上，才是聪明的学习方法。

讲解，就要贴心

1. 难句分析，考点立现

英语文章中，总有一些长难句令人费解、影响阅读，而这类句子往往又是考试的出题之处。本书设置"难句分析"，用加粗句子主干、括号标示复杂的修饰成分和从句的方法，帮助考生理清句式结构。通过深入的学习，考生会逐渐掌握长难句的

分析方法，在考试中更加得心应手。

2. 全文翻译，划线点评

本书为每一篇阅读文章提供全文翻译，每一段、每一句、每一词的译文都经过细细推敲，力求准确、流畅。考生在深入学习的时候，遇到任何不解之处，都可以通过对照原文和译文来品味，真正提高自己的英语水平。同时，在译文中对解题关键句添加下划线，并标明相应的题号，帮助考生快速找到答案所在，节省在原文中搜索关键句的时间。

3. 三步进阶，正确高效的解题思路

本书以定位-解析-点睛"三步进阶"的解题思路详细解答每道题目。"定位"教考生根据"题眼"或题目相关信息快速找到解题关键句，"解析"阐述解题的分析过程，"点睛"剖析错误选项、命题陷阱，揭示命题规律。

做题，就要收获

1. 套题训练，强化题感

本书共17单元，每个单元的阅读量、题量、题型和难度都相当于一套标准的6级考试阅读题。考生通过这些标准的套题训练，不但可以练习阅读理解、强化题感，而且可以根据每篇文章的"建议答题时间"调整自己的阅读速度、以达到在考场上合理分配考试时间的要求。

2. 抢分技巧，一招出奇制胜

面对考试，技巧不是万能的，但是没有技巧却是万万不能的！本书在每个单元的最后为每一种阅读题型提供简单、有效的"抢分技巧"，并以本单元的题目为例证相互呼应。只要考生综合运用这些技巧，就有望在自己原有的水平上提高得分。

编 者

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

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列出了本单元出现的6级词汇(单词+短语),4级词汇(标"★")及超纲词汇(标"▲")。

套题训练

4篇passage,一套完整的高仿真阅读训练题。

答案速查

帮助快速核对答案。

难句分析

对解题关键长、难句进行分析,教您突破长、难句障碍。

符号说明:①粗体字表示句子的主干;②括号用于分隔句子中分界不清的成分,如主谓宾、多个并列成分、多个从句的分隔。小括号内为一级成分,中括号内为细分的二级成分,大括号内为再细分的三级成分。

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【定位】：学会快速地在原文中定位答题关键句。

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【点睛】：帮助排除干扰选项，揭示命题规律，甚至于特定条件下猜答案的技巧。

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Unit 1 词汇突破

acknowledge* /ək'nɒlɪdʒ/ *v.* 认为
angel /'eɪndʒəl/ *n.* 天使
anthrax▲ /'ænθræks/ *n.* 炭疽菌
appeal* /ə'pi:l/ *v.* 吸引
bioterrorism▲ /'baɪəʊ'terərɪzm/ *n.* 生物恐怖主义
biowarfare▲ /ˌbaɪəʊ'wɔ:feə/ *n.* 生物战争
blow off (约会)告吹
chronic /'krɒnɪk/ *a.* 延续很长的
chronically▲ /'krɒnɪkəlɪ/ *ad.* 长期地
clinic /'klɪnɪk/ *n.* 门诊
conjure▲ /'kʌndʒə/ *v.* 想象
deceive* /dɪ'si:v/ *v.* 欺骗
eat away 侵蚀
flush /flʌʃ/ *vt.* 冲洗
grin /grɪn/ *n.* 咧嘴笑
hold on to... 坚持…
hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/ *n.* 飓风
in hot pursuit 穷追不舍
infectious /ɪn'fekʃəs/ *a.* 有传染性的
instrumental /ˌɪnstrʊ'mentl/ *a.* 有帮助的
interface▲ /'ɪntəˌfeɪs/ *n.* 接触面
invariably /ɪn'veərɪəblɪ/ *ad.* 总是
journal* /'dʒɜ:nəl/ *n.* 日志,日记
lose track of... 失去…的线索
make sb.'s blood boil 使某人愤怒
microbial traffic▲ 微生物传播
on short notice 突然,急忙
peer* /pɪə/ *n.* 同龄人
privacy /'praɪvəsɪ/ *n.* 隐私
profound /prə'faʊnd/ *a.* 深切的
project... onto... 把…投射到…(的身上)
prototype /'prəʊtətaɪp/ *n.* 原型
psyche▲ /'saɪkɪ/ *n.* 心灵
psychotherapy▲ /ˌsaɪkəʊ'θerəpɪ/ *n.* 精神疗法
pursuit /pə'sju:t/ *n.* 追逐
slings and arrows 伤害,打击
soulfulness▲ /'səʊlfəlnɪs/ *n.* 高尚
surveillance▲ /sɜ:'veɪləns/ *n.* 监视
syndrome /'sɪndrəʊm/ *n.* 综合病征
take off 出发,离开
theoretical* /θɪə'retɪkəl/ *a.* 理论的
toss out 扔出
turn the other cheek 容忍
ultimately /'ʌltɪmɪtlɪ/ *ad.* 最终
underappreciated▲ /ˌʌndərə'pri:ʃɪeɪtɪd/ *a.* 未得到正确评价的
vigorous* /'vɪgərəs/ *a.* 强有力的
yardstick▲ /'jɑ:dstɪk/ *n.* 准绳

(单词后标记▲的为超纲词汇,标记★的为4级词汇)

Unit 1

Passage 1

[字数:1319　建议答题时间:14 分钟]

Baby-Naming Trends

Over the last fifty years, American parents have radically increased the variety of names they give their children. In the 1950s, the 50 most popular names accounted for 63.4 percent of all boys born, and 52.1 percent of all girls. But by 2004, the top 50 names covered only 34.6 percent of the boys and 24.4 percent of the girls. As more people move to the United States and use popular or traditional cultural names, the variety of names increases. Also, parents from all ethnic backgrounds are now more likely to search out less common names for their children.

Common and Unusual Baby Names

Is it better to have a name common to your age group, one that everyone has heard, or an unusual name, one that may cause comment when people first hear it? Psychologists and sociologists have studied this question for years and still cannot agree on the answer.

On the one hand, a great deal of evidence shows that when people hear a particular name, they have strong and specific stereotypes about what sort of person bears that name. For example, most Americans expect a woman named Courtney to be attractive and successful but one named Bertha to be loud and obese. Research has found that teachers may give a higher grade to a school paper by a student named Michael than to one by Hubert, even though the papers are identical.

On the other hand, research that compares actual people with common first names to those with unusual names often shows the latter having an advantage. People with unusual first names are more likely to be listed in *Who's Who* and are more successful as psychologists. College women with uncommon first names score higher on scales of sociability and self-acceptance; they are also more

likely to have a positive sense of individuality, which helps them to resist peer pressure.

Why do these different studies seem contradictory? Part of the answer is that the first set of studies forced people to form impressions based on the name alone. In contrast, recent research shows that if a name includes information about an actual person, then it will compensate for most of the negative effects of stereotypes, and creates a different context in which to view a name.

Another reason for the conflicting results from this research is that uncommon names and names with negative images are not necessarily the same. Boys called Derry or Quinlan and girls called Cosima or Prairie will have a chance to create their own first impressions, free from established stereotypes. They can develop a positive, individual self-concept unhampered by the negative images that go along with names such as Adolf, Ethel, Myrtle, or Elmer.

In the final analysis, of course, your choice of a common or unusual name depends on what you believe is best for your child. After all, there are many occasions in life, such as submitting a job application or seeking admission to college, where a name does have a chance to create a positive image on its own. Having a popular name such as Emily or Jacob might be an advantage. If, on the other hand, individuality and creativity are especially important to you, a more unusual name might be better.

Cultural and Ethnic Influences on Baby Names

Throughout the world, each child is assigned a sound or series of sounds that will be his or her name. Because that name is a part of the language of the child's parents, it immediately identifies the child as belonging to a particular society. So our names identify us both as individuals and as members of a group.

In many parts of Africa, a child's naming day is a festive occasion that usually occurs a week or so after the birth. Girls are named sooner than boys, but only by a day or two. An older person bestows the name, first by whispering it to the baby, because a newborn should know his or her name before anyone else does, then by announcing the name to everyone attending the ceremony.

Many Native Americans developed naming systems in which a person's individual name included the name of his or her *clan* (宗族). For example, all the members of a clan that has the bear as its totem animal have names relating to bears, such as Black-Bear Tracks and Black-Bear Flashing Eyes.

In some groups, children are given secret names that are not revealed until

the child reaches *puberty* (青春期) or another important stage of life. In other Native American nations, an event that occurs at a child's birth may become the child's name. Today, a person living on a *reservation* (美国印地安人保留地) may have one name at home but a different name when he or she is off the reservation.

Jewish names are some of the oldest names in use today. A Jewish boy is named officially when he is *circumcised* (行割礼) on the eighth day after his birth. A girl is named as soon as possible after her birth. Traditionally, an Ashkenazic Jewish child is not named for a living person for fear that the Angel of Death will mistake the child for the older person if their names are the same.

Media Influences on Baby Names

Many names that suddenly become popular are inspired by figures in the media, whether they are real actors or athletes, such as Ashton Kutcher or Jalen Rose, or fictional characters such as the mermaid Madison in the film *Splash*.

Of course, modern parents are not the only ones affected by the media of their day. Thelma, for example, became a popular name for English and American girls after British author Marie Corelli invented it for the beautiful heroine of her bestselling novel *Thelma*, published in 1887.

But since the 1950s, television has been the most effective medium for creating new name fashions. Mallory, for example, became popular for girls when the character called Mallory appeared on *Family Ties* in the 1980s. Although a few American parents had named sons Dylan after Welsh poet Dylan Thomas or perhaps musician Bob Dylan in the 1960s, the name exploded in popularity in the 1990s after the character Dylan McKay appeared on *Beverly Hills, 90210*.

People often assume that when parents take a name from the media they want to honor the star or character who has the name. This is rarely the case. Most parents today don't want their children to have common names, but at the same time they want the names they choose to "fit in." They are therefore always on the lookout for "different but not too different" names, and when such a name gets a lot of exposure in the media, many parents discover it at the same time.

Even horrific characters can have a positive impact on a name's use if the name itself fits in with fashionable sounds. Gage, Peyton, and Samara are examples of scary film characters who nevertheless inspired *namesakes* (同名的人). Names in the news can also have an effect. The number of American girls named Camille increased by 50 percent in 1969 and 1970 after Hurricane Camille hit the Gulf Coast, so it can be predicted that the number of girls

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named Katrina will increase in 2006 in spite of the name's association with a huge natural disaster.

Any media popular with people in their 20s and 30s can create a fashion for a name. Popular music inspires names both through songs, such as Rhiannon, and singers, such as Shania. Today's young parental generation is now starting to discover baby names like Raiden and Rinoa through video and computer games. Some parents are still inspired by novels, as shown by names such as Arya and Novalee. Science fiction and fantasy books, video games, and films are particularly noticeable as name sources, probably because these stories often require writers to create brand-new names.

1. The variety of names in the US is the result of _____.
   A. economic development
   B. ethnic immigration
   C. promoted literacy
   D. emphasized education
2. It is found that teachers tend to be better impressed by a student named _____.
   A. Courtney
   B. Bertha
   C. Michael
   D. Hubert
3. Compared with people with usual first names, those with unusual ones are more likely to be good at _____.
   A. sociology
   B. chemistry
   C. psychology
   D. mathematics
4. A popular name may be more advantageous than unusual names when one intends to _____.
   A. apply for a position
   B. stress his individuality
   C. promote his ethnic traditions
   D. seek friendship in his workplace
5. What do we know about the naming systems in Africa?
   A. Only the naming of boys is regarded as a festive occasion.
   B. Naming is done by the most respected person in the clan.
   C. The name is whispered to the baby before it is publicly announced.
   D. The name of some ancestor must be included in a baby's name.
6. In some Native American tribes, one may be named after an important event that happens _____.
   A. at his first working day
   B. at his first school day
   C. at his puberty
   D. at his birth
7. Ashkenazic Jewish parents usually avoid naming their children by _____.
   A. a popular name
   B. an unusual name
   C. a name irrelevant to their religion
   D. a name shared by some people alive
8. Thelma is a popular name originated from the beautiful heroine of a _____

_____.

9. Parents take names from the media mainly because such names are considered "_____".

10. The name Katrina is expected to be popular even though it might remind people of _____.

Passage 2

[字数:379 建议答题时间:8分钟]

I once knew a dog named Newton who had a unique sense of humor. Whenever I tossed out a *Frisbee* (飞碟) for him to chase, he'd take off in hot pursuit but then seem to lose track of it. Moving back and forth only a yard or two from the toy, Newton would look all around, even up into the trees. He seemed genuinely puzzled. Finally, I'd give up and head into the field to help him out. But no sooner would I get within 10 ft. of him than he would run invariably straight over to the Frisbee, grab it and start running like mad, looking over his shoulder with what looked suspiciously like a grin.

Just about every pet owner has a story like this and is eager to share it with anyone who will listen. On very short notice, TIME reporters came up with 25 stories about what each is convinced is the smartest pet in the world. Among them: the cat who closes the door behind him when he goes into the bathroom; the cat who uses a toilet instead of a litter box... and flushes it afterward; the dog who goes wild when he sees his owner putting on blue jeans instead of a dress because jeans mean it is time to play; and the cat who used to wait patiently at the bus stop every day for a little girl, then walk her the six blocks home. And so on.

These behaviors are certainly clever, but what do they mean? Was Newton really deceiving? Can a cat really desire privacy in the toilet? In short, do household pets really have a mental and emotional life? Their owners think so, but until recently, animal behavior experts would have gone mad on hearing such a question. The worst sin in their moral vocabulary was *anthropomorphism* (拟人化), projecting human traits onto animals. A dog or a cat might behave as if it were angry, lonely, sad, happy or confused, but that was only in the eye of the viewer. What was going on, they insisted, was that the dog or cat had been conditioned, through a perhaps unintentional series of punishments and rewards, to behave a certain way. The behavior was a mechanical result of the training.

11. The author told the story about Newton because the dog was believed to have _____.

12. The author would head into the field to help Newton out when he assumed that Newton had _____.
13. Pet owners reported to TIME because they considered their pet as _____.
14. According to the pet owners, the "cleverness" of the pets is the result of their _____.
15. Animal behavior experts interpret the "clever" behavior of pets as _____.

Passage 3

[字数:407 建议答题时间:8分钟]

While the 1970s pop psychotherapy movement focused on the importance of letting anger out, more recent research suggests that there's a smarter, healthier way to react to life's slings and arrows; with forgiveness. In a recent study, it was found that when individuals were about to forgive, they experienced greater joy, a more profound sense of control over life and less depression. Sound appealing.

a) Why holding a *grudge* (怨恨) can be harmful?

Your boyfriend blows you off for an important date. If you stay angry at him, you'll probably get fresh flowers on your doorstep and maybe a fancy meal or two. But grudge-holding only gives us the illusion of power. If you hold on to that anger on a chronic basis, then it has power over you, eating away at your peace of mind and perhaps even your immune system. A study by Kathleen Lawler, Ph. D., a psychology professor at the University of Tennessee, confirms that people who are unable to forgive report more stress in their lives, more illness and more visits to the doctor than do forgiving folk.

b) Going from a grudge to forgiveness

A few ways to develop your capacity to turn the other cheek—Try writing a daily "forgiveness" reminder in your journal; it may sound *corny* (过时的), but it's a great way to help gain control over your emotional life.—Write a letter to your offender, detailing exactly what's bothering you. Then toss it. You'll feel better, even if your message never reaches its intended target.—What, exactly, makes your blood boil? Forgiveness isn't about swallowing anger or being a *doormat* (逆来顺受的人). It's not about forgetting, either. On the contrary, it's about acknowledging an offence with your eyes wide open—and then releasing the anger. That means conjuring *unempathy* (不执着) toward the person who hurt you, then focusing on the good parts of your life.

c) An act of courage

Still not convinced that it's worth it to put your energies toward forgiving? Besides the benefits to your psyche and physical health, true forgiveness is a sign of strength and soulfulness. "It takes a lot of moral muscle to forgive," says Dr. Witvleit of Hope College in Michigan. The bottom line: Forgiving ultimately benefits the forgiver more than the person who has done wrong. So start putting your own well-being first, and live life with as much interest and love as you can.

16. Forgiveness has the following advantages except that _____.

A. it enables people to be smarter
B. it makes people more cheerful
C. it helps people to be healthier
D. it relieves people's frustration

17. According to the passage, if you keep feeling angry for a long time, _____.

A. the one who has done wrong will keep sending you presents
B. the one who has done wrong will ultimately apologize to you
C. you will have power over the one who has done wrong to you
D. you will gradually lose control over your mind and your health

18. The author thinks when one forgives, _____.

A. he endures the offence without complaints
B. he tries his best to forget the bad experience
C. he does not cling to the past but welcomes the bright side of life
D. he does not carry out revenge but reminds himself of the offence

19. Dr. Witvleit thinks _____.

A. to forgive benefits one's physical health
B. to forgive benefits one's mental health
C. to forgive costs one's time and energy
D. to forgive shows one's spiritual virtue

20. The author most probably wants to _____.

A. inform the reader
B. instruct the reader
C. compare two ways of treating anger
D. focus on the advantage of forgiving

Passage 4

[字数:373 建议答题时间:7.5分钟]

One of the biggest changes since 1990 is the degree to which bioterrorism has become a public health priority. Although there had long been concern about vulnerability to biowarfare and bioterrorism, the anthrax episode in the fall of

2001 made it clear that the concern is no longer theoretical. Until very recently, the important role of public health at the frontlines of bioterrorism preparedness was unrecognized. Although concern about emerging infections has helped stimulate funding for the chronically underappreciated public health system, the threat of bioterrorism motivated the first real infusion of new money into public health in decades.

Many of the capabilities needed to defend against bioterrorism are the same as those needed to combat natural emerging infections. In both instances, the problem is an unexpected outbreak of infectious disease, of which the first indication is likely to be sick people in emergency rooms or clinics. Indeed, as with the anthrax attacks, the public health and medical responses may be under way before the true nature of the outbreak is recognized. Public health and the interface with the health care system are therefore key elements in any effective response to bioterrorism.

Whether the biggest threat is natural or engineered, much remains to be done. Efforts to strengthen surveillance and response worldwide and to improve communication must be accelerated and sustained. Further, we have only scratched the surface in terms of understanding the ecology of infectious diseases and developing strategies for regulating microbial traffic. We need tools for better predictive epidemiologic modeling when a new infection first appears and for better analysis of the factors that transfer *pathogens* (病原体) across species. One encouraging development is the program in the ecology of infectious disease that was started a few years ago becomes the National Science Foundation in cooperation with NIH.

SARS is a good yardstick of our progress during the past 13 years. The syndrome was unusual because novel infections that spread from person to person are relatively rare. Once cases were finally reported, the public health response was vigorous. WHO warned health care providers, researchers rapidly identified a candidate virus, and prototype diagnostic tests quickly became available. The vast reach of the Internet was instrumental in sharing information and coordinating activities worldwide.

21. According to the first paragraph, people have long ignored _____.
   A. public health's vulnerability to bioterrorism
   B. public health's role in fighting bioterrorism
   C. the funding problem for the public health system
   D. the procedures to erase the threat of bioterrorism

22. What can we learn about the anthrax incident?

A. It exposes the vulnerability to biowarfare and bioterrorism.
B. It cannot be coped with in the same way as natural infections.
C. Measures were taken against it when its nature was not determined.
D. The people infected with it were cured in emergency rooms or clinics.

23. What does the author think of the research on infectious diseases?
A. It will be a long-term process.
B. The findings are not solid enough.
C. What has been done is satisfactory.
D. More profound work needs to be done.

24. How was SARS different from other infectious diseases?
A. It spreads from person to person.
B. It is the latest engineered infection.
C. It takes a long time to identify the symptoms.
D. It manifests the progress in relevant research.

25. It can be inferred that NIH is most probably _____.
A. an organization of infected patients
B. a research institute of infectious diseases
C. an effective medicine curing infections
D. a way of recognizing new diseases

答案速查

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. C	6. D	7. D
8. (bestselling) novel				9. different but not too different		
10. a huge natural disaster				11. a unique sense of humor		
12. lost track of the Frisbee				13. the smartest in the world		
14. mental and emotional life				15. a mechanical result of training		
16. A	17. D	18. C	19. D	20. B		
21. B	22. C	23. D	24. A	25. B		

难句分析

Passage 2

(1) But (no sooner would I get within 10 ft. of him than) **he would run** invariably straight over **to the Frisbee, grab it and start running** like mad, looking over his shoulder with (what looked suspiciously like a grin).

【分析】主从复合句+倒装句。句中的no sooner... than...意为"一……就…",能引起从句的主谓倒装。主句中有多个并列的动词:would run... grab... start...,最

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