

N 新世纪英语丛书
ew Century English

CET **6**

大学英语 级考试 710分 6 决胜

编著 © 徐广联



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语 6 级考试 710 分决胜/徐广联编著. —上海:华东理工大学出版社, 2010.6

(新世纪英语丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5628-2647-7

I. 大... II. 徐... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 184682 号

新世纪英语丛书

大学英语 6 级考试 710 分决胜

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责任校对 / 李 晔

封面设计 / 陆丽君

出版发行 / 华东理工大学出版社

地 址 / 上海市梅陇路 130 号, 200237

电 话 / (021)64250306(营销部)

(021)64251904(编辑室)

传 真 / (021)64252707

网 址 / press.ecust.edu.cn

印 刷 / 江苏句容市排印厂

开 本 / 787mm×960mm 1/16

印 张 / 23.25

字 数 / 651 千字

版 次 / 2010 年 6 月第 1 版

印 次 / 2010 年 6 月第 1 次

印 数 / 1—5000 册

书 号 / ISBN 978-7-5628-2647-7/H·877

定 价 / 30.00 元

(本书如有印装质量问题,请到出版社营销部调换。)

“710 分决胜”系列是专门为参加大学英语四级和六级国家统考的考生编写的,经过精心选材,精心讲解,以确保他们快捷、正点夺取 CET-4 和 CET-6 高分。

CET(710 分)是最新的一种为教学服务的标准化考试,能更准确测量我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是听说能力,符合社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。正因为这样,测试的可信度和在用人单位的影响,必将大大提高。

了解 CET(710 分)的试卷结构、时间分配与分数比例,开展针对性的备考复习,适应考场的实际操作,这是不容忽略的步骤。

新题型大学英语六级考试考卷分四个部分:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和短文写作。(1)听力理解包括短对话和长对话(多项选择题型),以及听力短文,有时采取短文理解多项选择题型,有时采取复合式听写题型。(2)阅读理解包括仔细阅读理解和快速阅读理解。仔细阅读理解包括多项选择的篇章阅读理解和简要回答问题。(3)综合测试包括完型填空或改错,以及篇章问答或句子翻译。(4)短文写作。

第一项写作,30 分钟。第二项阅读理解(略读和查读),即快速阅读部分,15 分钟。第三项听力理解,35 分钟。把听力理解放在第三项是和以往历届完全不同的做法。第四项阅读理解(仔细阅读部分),共 25 分钟。第五项完型填空(或改错),15 分钟。第六项篇章问答或句子翻译,5 分钟。实际答题时间为 125 分钟。

听力占 35%,满分为 249 分;阅读占 35%,满分为 249 分;完型填空或改错占 10%,满分 70 分;作文和翻译占 20%,其中作文占 142 分的四分之三,约 106 分,翻译占 142 分的四分之一,约 36 分,具体如何操作可能有一些灵活性,但不超过总分 142 分。考试不设及格线,成绩将公布总分和单项分,所以客观性和可比性很强。

本丛书有以下三大特点:

一、方向准 本丛书作者都是长期从事大学英语教学和研究生英语教学的高校资深教师,对国家统考试题有着深入的研究,并一直进行着考前辅导,可以说对

统考试题的覆盖面与深度了如指掌。所以,本书选材的深浅度、试题的难易度与国家统考的全真题完全一致。同时,书中的选材也新,大都出自最新英美书刊。

二、题量大 为使考生最大限度地扩展知识面,掌握各种各类考点,本丛书设计的题量较大,使他们有足够大的试题空间进行反复演练,巩固提高。

三、注释详 本丛书的试题一般都备有详细的分析和答案,并结合具体试题,对相关问题也作了阐述,以使考生能触类旁通,学会分析问题、解决问题的方法。

本书是“710分决胜”系列中的一种,对大学英语六级国家统考中的**阅读理解、完型填空、简答、改错、中译英、短文写作**这几个必考项目作了专题性研究。详细的解题技巧,典型的真题精读,高质量的实战题点拨,能使考生在短时间内得到充分的演练,以便在即将参加的大学英语六级考试中一举达标,夺得高分。

限于水平,书中难免有疏误之处,恳请批评指正。

作 者

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第一部分 阅读理解

第一章 高质量的阅读

高质量的阅读指的是阅读速度快而又能准确把握原文信息的阅读。词汇知识、语法知识和文章理解能力是阅读理解的基础,如果再掌握一定的阅读技巧,改掉不良阅读习惯,高质量的阅读就指日可待了。下面是实现高质量阅读的七种必备技巧。

第一节 扩展视域

所谓视域,是指在阅读时以某一行中的一个单词为中心,上下左右能够清晰地看清文字的幅度。视域宽的读者一次可扫描半行,视域窄的读者往往一目看一词,或一目看二至三词,这就会造成阅读速度过慢,效果不佳。

还有些考生在阅读时,用笔或手指逐行移动,逐词点着阅读;或看一词停一下,看出其中文意思后才继续往下读;或一边读一边翻译。这些都是不良的阅读习惯,影响阅读速度,而且由于注意力过于分散,往往抓不住关键词句,也就难以把握住文章的主旨。

所以,考生平时就应该注意扩展阅读视域,有意识地加快阅读速度,具体方法是:阅读时,眼睛的扫描不要以单词为单位,而要以词群或意群(thoughts group)为单位,进行跳跃式略读,把重点放在关键的名词、动词上,以及与作者的观点、语气有关的形容词、副词上,从而略去无关紧要的冠词、介词等虚词。

第二节 快速浏览

快速浏览也叫略读(skimming),作用是迅速抓住全文大意或中心思想,要求读者有选择地进行阅读,可以跳过某些细节,不必逐词、逐行地读。考生平时应有意识地养成略读的习惯,限定一个时间,集中精力读一段文字,然后总结全文大意。

略读时应运用如下技巧:(1)利用文章的标题预测文章大意;(2)注意段首或段尾,也就是注意段首主题句和段尾结尾句,全文中心常隐含其中。

第三节 针对性查读

针对性查读,就是查找(scanning),目的是确认某个细节或事实。考生应先读一下题干中的问题及选项,然后带着题干或选项中的数据、人名、时间、术语等,在原文中快速查找,找出与题干问题相关的句子。查读针对性强,速度快,是做事实细节题的有效方法。

第四节 避免不必要的复读

有时,为了弄清某个细节,了解题干与原文的关系,复读原文中的某些部分是必要的。但有

些难词、难句与题干并无关系,并不影响到答题,可以“置之不理”。可有些考生总觉得弄不懂就无法做题,抓住这些难词、难句不放,进行一次又一次复读,结果,影响了阅读速度,也丢失了真正的相关信息。

第五节 避免无声朗读

有些考生在做阅读理解时,习惯把原文中的单词按照发音读一遍,虽然是“默不作声”地读,但这样会大大降低阅读速度。人们可以一目扫一行,但不能一口读一行,因为人的视读速度比朗读速度快得多。同时,无声朗读会使发音器官处于紧张的工作状态,易使人疲劳,分散注意力,从而影响到阅读质量。

第六节 处理好生词

阅读理解中的词汇,生词不超过3%,数量很少,一般不会影响到考生对全文的理解。与答题无关的生词,可以忽略不计。对于个别影响到全文的理解或答题的生词,就要设法猜出其含义,有如下几种方法:

- (1) 参照上下文。阅读生词出现的上下文,根据其同位语、同义词、反义词或定义等,猜测生词的含义。
- (2) 根据构词法。针对生词的构形,利用关于词根、前缀、后缀的知识推测出词义。
- (3) 根据词汇链。英语中有些词属于同一个范畴,是类属词,可根据某个已知的词联想出同一类属的词,如从 chicken, duck, goose 可联想到 poultry(家禽)。

第七节 找出信号词

信号词指的是表明句子关系的词,如因果关系、条件关系、递进关系、对照关系等。信号词对理清文章脉络,沟通前后句、前后段之间的关系,猜测生词词义都很重要。常用的有如下几类:

- (1) 表示因果,如: accordingly(因此), as a result, because, consequently, for this (that) reason, hence, so (that), therefore 等。
- (2) 表示比较,如: by comparison, in contrast, in the same way, like, likewise, similarly, unlike 等。
- (3) 表示转折,如: although, but, conversely, despite, however, in spite of, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, while (虽然), yet 等。
- (4) 表示递进,如: also, besides, even, even more important, furthermore, in addition, in particular, moreover, too 等。
- (5) 表示空间,如: beside, between, beyond, inside, next to, opposite to, outside 等。
- (6) 表示顺序和时间,如: after, at first, afterwards, at last, before, eventually, finally, first, in the meantime, in the past, later, later on, meantime, next, now, soon, then, until 等。
- (7) 表示概括和总结,如: in brief, in conclusion, in short, in sum, on the whole, to conclude, to sum up 等。
- (8) 表示引出下文的例子,如: for example, for instance, i. e., such as 等。

第二章 快速阅读

第一节 题型特点和解题技巧

快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning)为一篇难易度适中的1200词左右的文章,要求考生在15分钟内读完并完成10道题。快速阅读有两种题型:

题型1:4道判断正误:若所给陈述句信息与文中内容相符,选Y(Yes);

若所给陈述句信息与文中内容矛盾,选N(No);

若所给陈述句信息文中未提及或找不到依据,选NG(Not Given)。

6道句子填空:根据文章内容,将句子补充完整。

题型2:7道多项选择题和3道句子填空。

快速阅读题是对略读(skimming)、寻读(scanning)等速读技能的测试,并不考查考生对文章的理解深度。要在规定时间内完成,千万不可逐字逐句阅读,也不要等读完文章后再做题。要学会边看题目边读文章的阅读方式。具体解题技巧如下:

1. 首先利用略读技能浏览文章标题(有的文章还带有几个小标题)与第一段,大致了解全文主旨。

2. 然后立刻阅读题目,找出题目中的信号词或关键词,以各小标题或者每段第一句为向导,找到信号词或关键词所在的相关段落。快速阅读该段落,边读边找判断题目的信息依据。

→信号词一般是人名、时间、数字。

→关键词一般是充当主语或宾语的名词。

第二节 典型考题讲评

[典型考题举要]

例1

Having It All

Say goodbye to the “success penalty”—professional women have the best chance at marriage and children.

You can't have it all, women have long been told. The price of female achievement, goes the centuries-old conventional wisdom, is loneliness. And modern commentators have taken up the refrain(重复的主题). “The more successful the woman is, the less likely it is that she will find a husband or bear a child,” argued economist Sylvia Ann Hewlett in 2002. Last year, *New York Times* columnist Maureen Dowd claimed that America faces “an epidemic of professional women missing out on husbands and kids” because men remain unwilling to enter equal relationships with educated, high-powered women. And in the first two-thirds of the 20th century, as women gained greater access to higher education and professional work, such was indeed the case. Women who earned bachelor's degrees and PhDs were more likely to miss out on their “MRS” degrees than their less-educated sisters.

But for women born since 1960, there has been a revolutionary reversal of the historic

pattern. As late as the 1980s, according to economist Elaina Rose, women with PhDs of the equivalent were less likely to marry than women with a high school degree. But the “marital penalty” for highly educated women has declined steadily since then, and by 2000 it had disappeared. Today, women with a college degree or higher are more likely to marry than women with less education and lower earnings potential.

Highly educated women are also now as likely to have children as their less-educated counterparts—and much more likely to have children born in wedlock. At the same time, economically successful women are the fastest-growing segment of the minority of women who, if they do not marry, choose to have children anyway. The titles of two new books sum up the opportunities that women now have to mix and match their personal and professional lives: *Why Smart Men Marry Smart Women*, by Christine B. Whelan, and *Single by Choice, Mothers by Choice*, by Rosanna Hertz.

WHY SMART MEN MARRY SMART WOMEN

By Christine B. Whelan

Whelan's book is aimed at the demographic group she calls SWANS—Strong Women Achievers, No Spouse. Whelan commissioned a poll of 1,629 high-achieving men and women ages 25 to 40 and found that almost half the women reported fearing that their success in the world of work was a disadvantage in the world of love. Whelan reassures them that men increasingly do want to marry equals, that most men are not intimidated by educational and career success.

One poll, a series of interviews with a second sample of “high-achievers”, and a handful of research studies are a rather flimsy peg on which to hang a book. What could have been a focused, attention-getting article is muddled by considerable *padding* (冗词赘句). Whelan's book does not answer the question posed by her title—why do smart men now marry smart women?—nor does she explore the declining marital prospects for poorly educated women and men. Low-income, poorly educated men have the worst prospects of any group in today's marriage market, suggesting that it is a mistake to frame the revolution in marriage as a woman's issue. More men than women describe being married as their ideal state, and men who remain single fare far worse emotionally than their female counterparts.

Still, this book contributes to the cultural conversation about marriage by countering outdated stereotypes about male-female relations. Whelan's polls confirm what authors Rosalind Barnett and Caryl Rivers showed in more compelling detail in their 2004 book *Same Difference*—that in the middle to upper levels of the education and income distribution, men and women are moving closer together, not farther apart, in what they want from relationships.

Whelan offers encouragement to everyone in her demographic. Career women who postpone marriage, she explains, still have a good chance to marry in their 30s or 40s, and she cites a study by three sociologists who find that, unlike in the past, wives' fulltime employment is now associated with a lowered risk of divorce. For women who marry too late to have children, her poll shows that many women believe they can have very satisfying lives anyway. For women who don't marry but want a child, she points out that this is now an option. Half her female respondents said that they'd consider having a child alone if they couldn't find a

suitable partner.

SINGLE BY CHANCE, MOTHERS BY CHOICE

How Women Are Choosing Parenthood Without Marriage and Creating the New American Family
By Rosanna Hertz

Single by Chance, Mothers by Choice deals with women who made that decision. Based on in-depth interviews with 65 middle-class women, Hertz's book traces how women decide first to have children outside marriage and then whether to adopt, choose a known donor or become pregnant through an anonymous sperm donor. She explores how these women answer their children's questions about their biological fathers and how they integrate men into their children's lives.

Most of the heterosexual women Hertz interviews are "reluctant revolutionaries", women who would have preferred a male partner but who reached a point where they were willing to go it alone rather than miss out on motherhood. Her lesbian subjects, by contrast, consciously defied the idea that motherhood depends upon a heterosexual relationship. Neither group made these choices lightly. They enlisted the support of families and friends before embarking on this journey, and they have all had to grapple with their children's desire to picture their father and understand their kin connections. Contrary to some stereotypes, these women try mightily to include men in their children's lives. Hertz describes how they handle these thorny issues and gets the women to speak *candidly* (坦白地) about their trials, joys and dilemmas.

It's impossible to do justice here to the complexity of the portraits Hertz paints in this well-crafted book, including the different ways that women handle the often unexpected results of their decisions. Indeed, the details and variations in her stories are more compelling than her theoretical overview. Where Whelan fails to ground her data and advice in a coherent analysis, Hertz tries too hard to fit her material into an overarching feminist sociological framework. Concepts such as "compulsory motherhood" fail to capture the complex decision-making process her informants describe. Nor does the term *patriarchy* (父权制社会) seem helpful in describing the messy mix of expanded options and continuing constraints these women confront. Certainly, male privilege still exists, but neither law nor popular opinion still enforces male dominance in most daily interactions. The freedom of single, economically secure women to raise children without the harsh economic penalties and social shame of the past is a far cry from the patriarchy of old times.

I also question Hertz's claim that the "mother-child" is the revolutionary family form of the future. Interviewed four years later, her subjects almost all reported that the two-person unit had been too intense. Some had added more children; others had added a partner.

Female-centered families are here to stay. But the same social changes that give women new options in their personal and professional lives also open new opportunities for paternal involvement in families, on far more *egalitarian* (平等主义的) terms than in the past.

1. Sylvia Ann Hewlett, in 2002, argued that successful women were less likely to have the best chance at marriage and children.
2. Since the late 1980s, the "marital penalty" for highly-educated women has increased steadily.

3. The authors of two new books, Christine B. Whelan and Rosanna Hertz, are professional women who successfully mix and match their personal and professional lives.
4. The target readers of Whelan's book are single women who are highly educated and economically successful.
5. Low-income, poorly-educated men have the worst prospects of any group for _____.
6. A study by three sociologists suggests that the risk of divorce is _____ for a married woman who has a fulltime job.
7. Hertz's book explores what those single mothers tell their children about their biological fathers and how they _____ their children's lives.
8. The women interviewed by Hertz are honest with her about their _____.
9. The term "compulsory motherhood" fails to describe the complex _____ process that those women have gone through.
10. Most women interviewed by Hertz four years later acknowledged that a family with only a mother and a child was too _____.

【答案与讲评】

1. 答案 Y。出处在第一段第四句: The more successful the woman is, the less likely it is that she will find a husband or bear a child.
2. 答案 N。见第二段第三句: But the "marital penalty" for highly educated women has declined steadily since then.
3. 答案 NG。根据第三段最后一句。文中仅提到 Christine B. Whelan 和 Rosanna Hertz 是两本书的作者。
4. 答案 Y。见小标题 WHY SMART MEN MARRY SMART WOMEN 下的第一段第一句。
5. 答案 marriage。见小标题 WHY SMART MEN MARRY SMART WOMEN 下第二段第四句。
6. 答案 lower。出处是小标题 WHY SMART MEN MARRY SMART WOMEN 下第四段第二句。
7. 答案 involve/integrate men into。出处是在 SINGLE BY CHANCE, MOTHERS BY CHOICE 部分第一段最后一句。
8. 答案 trials, joys and dilemmas。见 SINGLE BY CHANCE, MOTHERS BY CHOICE 部分第二段最后一句。
9. 答案 decision-making。见 SINGLE BY CHANCE, MOTHERS BY CHOICE 部分第三段第四句。
10. 答案 intense。出处是倒数第二段第二句: Interviewed four years later, her subjects almost all reported... too intense.

例 2

Space Tourism

Make your reservations now. The space tourism industry is officially open for business, and tickets are going for a mere \$20 million for a one-week stay in space. Despite reluctance from National Air and Space Administration (NASA), Russia made American businessman Dennis Tito the world's first tourist. Tito flew into space aboard a Russian Soyuz rocket that arrived at the International Space Station (ISS) on April 30, 2001. The second space tourist, South African businessman Mark Shuttleworth, took off aboard the Russian Soyuz on April 25, 2002, also bound for the ISS.

Lance Bass of 'N Sync was supposed to be the third to make the \$20 million trip, but he did not join the three-man crew as they blasted off on October 30, 2002, due to lack of payment. Probably the most incredible aspect of this proposed space tour was that NASA approved of it.

These trips are the beginning of what could be a profitable 21st century industry. There are already several space tourism companies planning to build suborbital vehicles and orbital cities within the next two decades. These companies have invested millions, believing that the space tourism industry is on the verge of taking off.

In 1997, NASA published a report concluding that selling trips into space to private citizens could be worth billions of dollars. A Japanese report supports these findings, and projects that space tourism could be a \$10 billion per year industry within the next two decades. The only obstacles to opening up space to tourists are the space agencies, who are concerned with safety and the development of a reliable, reusable launch vehicle.

Space Accommodations

Russia's Mir space station was supposed to be the first destination for space tourists. But in March 2001, the Russian Aerospace Agency brought Mir down into the Pacific Ocean. As it turned out, bringing down Mir only temporarily delayed the first tourist trip into space.

The Mir crash did cancel plans for a new reality-based game show from NBC, which was going to be called Destination Mir. The Survivor-like TV show was scheduled to air in fall 2001. Participants on the show were to go through training at Russia's *cosmonaut* (宇航员) training center, Star City. Each week, one of the participants would be eliminated from the show, with the winner receiving a trip to the Mir space station. The Mir crash has ruled out NBC's space plans for now. NASA is against beginning space tourism until the International Space Station is completed in 2006.

Russia is not alone in its interest in space tourism. There are several projects underway to commercialize space travel. Here are a few of the groups that might take tourists to space:

- Space Island Group is going to build a ring-shaped, rotating "commercial space *infrastructure* (基础结构)" that will resemble the Discovery spacecraft in the movie 2001: *A Space Odyssey*. Space Island says it will build its space city out of empty NASA space-shuttle fuel tanks (to start, it should take around 12 or so), and place it about 400 miles above Earth. The space city will rotate once per minute to create a gravitational pull one-third as strong as Earth's.
- According to their vision statement, Space Adventures plans to "fly tens of thousands of people in space over the next 10 - 15 years and beyond, around the moon, and back, from spaceports both on Earth and in space, to and from private space stations, and aboard dozens of different vehicles..."
- Even Hilton Hotels has shown interest in the space tourism industry and the possibility of building or co-funding a space hotel. However, the company did say that it believes such a space hotel is 15 to 20 years away.

Initially, space tourism will offer simple accommodations at best. For instance, if the International Space Station is used as a tourist attraction, guests won't find the luxurious surroundings of a hotel room on Earth. It has been designed for conducting research, not

entertainment. However, the first generation of space hotels should offer tourists a much more comfortable experience.

In regard to a concept for a space hotel initially planned by Space Island, such a hotel could offer guests every convenience they might find at a hotel on Earth, and some they might not. The small gravitational pull created by the rotating space city would allow space-tourists and residents to walk around and function normally within the structure. Everything from running water to a recycling plant to medical facilities would be possible. Additionally, space tourists would even be able to take space walks.

Many of these companies believe that they have to offer an extremely enjoyable experience in order for passengers to pay thousands, if not millions, of dollars to ride into space. So will space create another separation between the haves and have-nots?

The Most Expensive Vacation

Will space be an exotic retreat reserved for only the wealthy? Or will middle-class folks have a chance to take their families to space? Make no mistake about it, going to space will be the most expensive vacation you ever take. Prices right now are in the tens of millions of dollars. Currently, the only vehicles that can take you into space are the space shuttle and the Russian Soyuz, both of which are terribly inefficient. Each spacecraft requires millions of pounds of fuel to take off into space, which makes them expensive to launch. One pound of *payload* (有效载重) costs about \$10,000 to put into Earth's orbit.

NASA and Lockheed Martin are currently developing a single-stage-to-orbit launch space plane, called the VentureStar, that could be launched for about a tenth of what the space shuttle costs to launch. If the VentureStar takes off, the number of people who could afford to take a trip into space would move into the millions.

In 1998, a joint report from NASA and the Space Transportation Association stated that improvements in technology could push fares for space travel as low as \$50,000, and possibly down to \$20,000 or \$10,000 a decade later. The report concluded that at a ticket price of \$50,000, there could be 500,000 passengers flying into space each year. While still leaving out many people, these prices would open up space to tremendous amount of traffic.

Since the beginning of the space race, the general public has said, "Isn't that great—when do I get to go?" Well, our chance might be closer than ever. Within the next 20 years, space planes could be taking off for the Moon at the same frequency as airplanes flying between New York and Los Angeles.

1. Lance Bass wasn't able to go on a tour of space because of health problems.
2. Several tourism companies believe space travel is going to be a new profitable industry.
3. The space agencies are reluctant to open up space to tourists.
4. Two Australian billionaires have been placed on the waiting list for entering space as private passengers.
5. The prize for the winner in the fall 2001 NBC TV game show would have been _____.
6. Hilton Hotels believes it won't be long before it is possible to build a _____.
7. In order for space tourists to walk around and function normally, it is necessary for the space city to create a _____.