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CET-6
长喜英语

大学英语 ⑥ 级考试

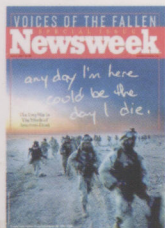
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真题阅读 来源集中

六级真题阅读, 来源相对集中——分析十二次真题文章, 发现71% 以上集中选材于如下几大英文报刊和一些知名网站。

真题	篇目	主题	来源
2009.12	快速阅读	职员在家办公的好处	<i>The Guardian</i> 《英国卫报》
	短句问答	开车打电话对司机的影响	Concurringopinions.com
	篇章阅读 1	美国医疗资源过少	<i>USA Today</i> 《今日美国》
	篇章阅读 2	各方对《今日美国》的一篇文章的反应	<i>The New York Times</i> 《纽约时报》
2009.06	快速阅读	现今家长对孩子的看管问题	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
	短句问答	心理学家发起的体形运动	<i>Time</i> 《时代周刊》
	篇章阅读 1	海龟的保护问题	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
	篇章阅读 2	上大学的回报问题	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
2008.12	快速阅读	专家总结导致肥胖的七大因素	<i>NewScientist</i> 《新科学家》
	短句问答	耐克公司的发展模式	resources.bnet.com
	篇章阅读 1	农业的可持续发展	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
	篇章阅读 2	美国不同种族的移民问题	<i>NewScientist</i> 《新科学家》
2008.06	短句问答	各界对《93号航班》的不同评价	democraticunderground.com
	篇章阅读 1	美国贬值和走弱	slate.com
	篇章阅读 2	家长对名校的态度	highbeam.com
2007.12	快速阅读	介绍7种节约能源的方法	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
	短句问答	男性履行父亲职责所面临的问题	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
2007.06	快速阅读	职场顾问介绍求职中的建议	schaeffersresearch.com
	篇章阅读 1	财富与幸福感的问题	<i>The Washington Post</i> 《华盛顿邮报》
2006.12 (新)	快速阅读	太空旅行的最新动态	<i>USA Today</i> 《今日美国》
	篇章阅读 2	商业界只重金钱和利润的问题	koniks.com
2006.12 (老)	篇章阅读 1	孩子存在精神情绪方面的问题	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
	篇章阅读 3	美国在干细胞研究存在的问题	scribd.com
	篇章阅读 4	加州与租房改革有关的议案	tenant.net

2006.06	篇章阅读 1	媒体中的暴力宣传对现实的影	
	篇章阅读 3	美国老年人享有的特权	
	篇章阅读 4	美国的种族歧视和种族隔离	hartford-hwp.com
2005.12	篇章阅读 1	父母催促子女生孩子	NewScientist《新科学家》
	篇章阅读 2	人们对美国梦的坚信与追求	mydd.com
2005.06	篇章阅读 2	欧洲目前的独身潮流	Newsweek《新闻周刊》
	篇章阅读 3	转基因细菌被释放后造成破坏	NewScientist《新科学家》
	篇章阅读 4	光线疗法治疗季节性情绪紊乱	Time《时代周刊》
2005.01	篇章阅读 1	人们容易产生自责的倾向	Newsweek《新闻周刊》
	篇章阅读 4	动物克隆所涉及的问题	Time《时代周刊》

以上信息数据，我们整理如下——可以更易看出，几份重点报刊选材多少，文章选材题材倾向，以及变化趋势。

报 刊	篇 数	百分比	评 论
 Newsweek	9篇	26%	该期刊充分体现了综合杂志的特点，题材丰富，包括经济、社会生活等各方面。
 TIME	4篇	12%	该期刊文章使读者充分了解方方面面的事物，题材包括艺术、社会、科技等方面。
 NewScientist	4篇	12%	该期刊主要报道世界范围内最新的科学信息，对热点问题进行激烈讨论。

 <p>USA Today December 12, 2005 'Grinch' poised to ring in the big 5-0 The case started with Tedious Dora.</p>	2篇	6%	该报纸的内容丰富，在提供每日新闻和报道的同时，还提供教学方面的相关资料。
 <p>The New York Times IRAQ WAR ENDS U.S. troops begin withdrawal.</p>	1篇	3%	该报纸的题材较自由，除新闻报导外，涉及一些文化专题。
 <p>The Washington Post Former: Jan. 11, 2003 New IDEAs: Leaner, Greener Design.</p>	1篇	3%	该报纸的内容综合性的，新闻为主，尤擅长于报道美国国内政治动态。

题源选材标准设题

知道真题哪来，瞄准题源阅读，自然上上之策。但，并非只要来自题源，均可买而读之。

来自题源文章，需要选裁设题，才能用来练习。而，这选裁和设题过程，决定了其质量。

好的题源阅读，一要选裁得当——语篇风格、文章长度、词句难度符合真题且结构完整。

好的题源阅读，二要设题标准——设题题点、选项特点、题型分布符合真题且风格相近。

满足上面两条，才是标准的、合格的题源阅读，不满足，即使来自题源，亦不适合使用。

本书题源阅读，严格选择、合理裁减、标准设题，让你仿真练习，裁剪、设题示例如下。

【报刊原文】	[改为篇章阅读]	【裁减思路】
<p data-bbox="259 852 554 881">[1] Plugging into the Future</p> <p data-bbox="68 890 703 988">(1)[2] <u>Electric smart-grid technology may transform how the country powers up. But first it's got to overcome costs and competing interests.</u></p> <p data-bbox="68 997 703 1413">(2) In Boulder, Colo., a surge of electricity on the power grid can largely go unnoticed. The grid is monitored electronically, so that if there are any sudden rushes or fallen power lines, electricity is automatically rerouted from one part of the system to another. This pilot project sounds simple enough [3] — maybe even a little obvious. But this new type of technology could have prevented the 2003 blackout that knocked out power to much of the Northeastern United States. [4] <u>On that August day, a few sagging power lines brushed against some trees, and the lines shut down. This set off a domino effect, as one part of the grid taxed another. The result? By the end of that humid evening, 50 million people in eight states and</u></p>		<p data-bbox="719 852 940 1055">本文主题与节能和可持续发展有关，是人们关注的焦点问题，且文章结构严谨、清晰，是六级选材的首选文章。</p> <p data-bbox="719 1064 940 1199">[1] 为了测试文章主题和写作目的等，原文的标题一律删除。</p> <p data-bbox="719 1208 940 1413">[2] 一些报刊文章首段对全文内容作简短的介绍，同处理标题的原则一样，一律删去。</p>

southeastern Canada were left without power.

(3) At the time, energy experts and politicians called the blackout a wake-up call about the country's antiquated power grid. Since then, major changes have been slow to take hold. The power grid has basically been the same for the better part of a century, [5]says Ian Bowles, Massachusetts' secretary of energy and environmental affairs. That is, until the smart grid. [6]"You have to think of the smart grid as a cell phone, as opposed to your grandmother's black rotary phone," he says.

(4) The "smart grid" is a catchall phrase for the power grid of the future, [7]with various test projects underway in Colorado, Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, and Hawaii. The idea is to make a system that will stop power surges from causing blackouts. It would create more energy-efficient power lines to carry electricity longer distances without losing voltage [8](current grids lose about 8 percent of power over distance). It would incorporate wind and solar energy into existing power grids. And it would let customers monitor the electricity they use in their homes, paying less for power consumed in off-hours.

(5)[9]Smart-grid plans have been on the drawing board for years, but the Obama administration has given the system, well, a jolt. The stimulus package includes \$11 billion toward modernizing the electric grid, including the development of renewable energy. Within the next two to three years, cities such as Fort Collins, Colo., hope to use the stimulus money to build a "zero-energy district," where one neighborhood generates as much power as it consumes.

(6) Green-energy experts say smart grids have to overcome two hurdles: funding and disparate state-by-state webs of utility companies, tech startups, and municipal governments, all [10]vying to be the rainmakers of a greener power grid. [11]"The smart-grid industry is not ready for an overall national-scale deployment," Bowles says. "What the stimulus has done is capture the attention of all 50 states and provide 50 percent financing for significant projects."

(7) Officials estimate that the Fort Collins project will cost roughly \$350 million. The stimulus money kicks in only \$4.8 million, which leaves the city to do significant fundraising. Mon-

[3] 破折号后的递进解释删除后不影响文章的理解,为压缩字数删掉。

[4] 具体叙述事件,属于细节信息且连续出现几个超纲词,删去。

[5]、[6] 人物引言属于细节信息,为压缩字数删掉。

[7] 列举具体城市,属于细节,删掉。

[8] 一般带有小括号的解释说明性内容为压缩字数而删除。

[9] 此段文字属于细节信息,讲述计划实施后要实现的目标,删掉后不影响上下文的衔接,使主题更突出,还压缩了字数。

[10] vying 一词超纲,用 competing 替换。

[11] 人物引言属于细节信息,为压缩字数去掉。

ey could come from a mix of government, private investments, utility companies, and research and development grants. [12]” It’s a ton of money, and there’s no way we can do this on our own,” says Mike Freeman, Fort Collins’s chief financial officer and economic-development guru. “The biggest risk for us is that we won’t have enough money and that this will take 20 years.”

(8) U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu has said updating the power grid could “cost more than \$100 billion.” Experts say that figure could vary widely depending on one’s definition of the smart grid. It could cost significantly more if the tab includes building new transmission lines, wind turbines, or solar panels. [13] Much of this discussion doesn’t touch on the cost to consumers. Advocates argue that smart-grid technology ultimately could allow people to monitor and control their daily use of electricity, but to do this, consumers would first need to purchase a smart meter, a device that can cost a few hundred dollars. Buying smart meters for Fort Collins’s 62,000 homes would cost about \$20 million, Freeman says, which comes to about \$322 per household.

(9) The web of partnerships of energy-technology companies, municipalities, state governments, federal agencies, and utility companies could also pose a problem. Each has its own vision of the smart grid [14] (not to mention self-interest). While newer energy-technology companies are rushing to develop the biggest, baddest devices, older utility companies are trying to [15] overhaul the systems they’ve had in place for years.

(10) State-by-state innovation also varies widely. Massachusetts, typically a leader in green technology, has four smart-grid pilot projects in the works. “Every state is different, and that is the challenge,” says Katherine Hamilton, president of GridWise Alliance, a foundation funded by smart-grid proponents. [16] “Each state is its own little world. It’s going to be interesting to see how it all connects.”

(11) [17] The eight pilot projects funded by \$47 million of the Department of Energy’s stimulus money are located in different regions of the country from Hawaii to Massachusetts. The department hopes the projects will uncover which devices or systems work best. But again, the question of success could

[12] 人物引言属于细节信息，为压缩字数去掉。

[13] 具体人物评论及数字例证属于细节信息，为压缩字数去掉。
第7、8表述的都是上一段提到的资金问题，故合并为一段，这样使文章的结构更加紧凑。

[14] 说明性文字，删掉。

[15] overhaul 一词超纲，用 thoroughly refit 替换。
第9、10段表述的是第6段提到的另一个难关，故合并为一段，这样使文章的结构更加紧凑。

[16] 人物引言属于细节信息，为压缩字数去掉。

vary depending on the area and its consumers. In rural towns, smart-grid technology may mean creating a system in which homes and businesses receive electricity without interruption. In windy Colorado, a smart grid may focus more on harnessing wind energy to supplant electrical power.

[17] 此段细节信息的介绍对应 [7] 处删除的八个试点城市，所以也删掉。

(12) Either way, energy analysts say the smart-grid technology will transform the creation, delivery, and pricing of electricity—so much so that it's hard to predict what it will look like in 10 years. Whatever shape the grid eventually takes, the technology should prevent a recurrence of a blackout on the scale of the one that took place in 2003. But without a comprehensive plan to cover costs and consensus on a national standard, a true upgrade of the nation's system doesn't look so bright.

【改后文章】

(1) In Boulder, Colo., a surge of electricity on the power grid can largely go unnoticed. The grid is monitored electronically, so that if there are any sudden rushes or fallen power lines, electricity is automatically rerouted from one part of the system to another. This pilot project sounds simple enough. But this new type of technology could have prevented the 2003 blackout that knocked out power to much of the North-eastern United States.

(2) At the time, energy experts and politicians called the blackout a wake-up call about the country's antiquated power grid. Since then, major changes have been slow to take hold. [1] The power grid has basically been the same for the better part of a century. That is, until the smart grid.

(3) The "smart grid" is a catchall phrase for the power grid of the future. [2] The idea is to make a system that will stop power

【设计题目】

[1] 针对第二段段尾处设题，题干没有给出明确的线索词，选项中又有对智能电网的表述，这给考生定位答案时造成了干扰。

What can we know about the power grid of America?

[A] It can make the electricity be rerouted in an emergency.

[B] It is completely updated after 2003.

[C] It is monitored electronically.

[D] It has been used for a very long time without basic change.

[2] 针对第三段智能电网的使用目的设题。

The smart grid is created to achieve the aim of _____.

[A] preventing electricity from rerouting automatically

[B] stopping blackouts caused by

surges from causing blackouts. It would create more energy-efficient power lines to carry electricity longer distances without losing voltage. It would incorporate wind and solar energy into existing power grids. And it would let customers monitor the electricity they use in their homes, paying less for power consumed in off-hours.

(4) Green-energy experts say smart grids have to overcome two hurdles: funding and disparate state-by-state webs of utility companies, tech startups, and municipal governments, all competing to be the rain-makers of a greener power grid.

(5)[3] Officials estimate that the Fort Collins project will cost roughly \$350 million. The stimulus money kicks in only \$4.8 million, which leaves the city to do significant fundraising. Money could come from a mix of government, private investments, utility companies, and research and development grants. U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu has said updating the power grid could “cost more than \$100 billion.” Experts say that figure could vary widely depending on one’s definition of the smart grid. It could cost significantly more if the tab includes building new transmission lines, wind turbines, or solar panels.

(6) The web of partnerships of energy-technology companies, municipalities, state governments, federal agencies, and utility companies could also pose a problem. Each has its own vision of the smart grid. While newer energy-technology companies are rushing to develop the biggest, worst devices, older utility companies are trying to

power surges

[C] keeping power lines from falling

[D] saving government’s energy expenditure

[3] 针对第五段的细节信息设题，考查对 government, private investments, utility companies, and research and development grants 的概括能力。

The funding that the Fort Collins project needs mainly depends on

[A] government financial aid

[B] collecting from related fields

[C] private investment

[D] utility companies’ aid

[4] 针对文章最后一段设题，考查 a true upgrade of the nation’s system doesn’t look so bright 隐含的意义。

We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.

[A] the power system will be thoroughly refitted in ten years

[B] it is a matter of time to upgrade the whole power system

[C] the electricity price will largely decrease in future

[D] it’s hard to draw up a detailed plan to cover cost

[5] 针对整篇文章的主旨大意设题，文章在第一段提到了 2003 年大规模断电事件及第三段介绍的智能电网的工作原理，选项利用这两点设置干扰，增加了做题的难度。

overhaul the systems they've had in place for years. State-by-state innovation also varies widely. Massachusetts, typically a leader in green technology, has four smart-grid pilot projects in the works.

(7)[4] Either way, energy analysts say the smart-grid technology will transform the creation, delivery, and pricing of electricity — so much so that it's hard to predict what it will look like in 10 years. Whatever shape the grid eventually takes, the technology should prevent a recurrence of a blackout on the scale of the one that took place in 2003. But without a comprehensive plan to cover costs and consensus on a national standard, [5] a true upgrade of the nation's system doesn't look so bright.

What does the passage mainly talk about?

[A] The updating of the power grid in America.

[B] The 2003 blackout in the Northeastern United States.

[C] The development of smart grid.

[D] The working principle of energy-efficient power lines.

旁白式提示 体验式做题

本书练习中，文章、题目右侧，给出适时提示，引导你学会如何阅读、如何做题。

学会阅读

For hundreds of millions of years, *turtles* (海龟) have struggled out of the sea to lay their eggs on sandy beaches, long before there were nature documentaries to celebrate them, or GPS satellites and marine biologists to track them, or volunteers to hand-carry the *hatchlings* (幼龟) down to the water's edge lest they become disoriented by headlights and crawl towards a motel parking lot instead. A formidable wall of bureaucracy has been erected to protect their prime nesting sites on the Atlantic coastlines. With all that attention paid to them, you'd think these creatures would at least have the gratitude not to go extinct.

But Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness, and a report by the Fish and Wildlife Service showed a worrisome drop in the populations of several species of North Atlantic sea turtles, notably loggerheads, which can grow to as much as 400 pounds. The South Florida nesting population, the largest, has declined by 50% in the last decade, according to Elizabeth Griffin, a marine biologist with the environmental group Oceana. The figures prompted Oceana to petition the government to upgrade the level of protection for the North Atlantic loggerheads from "threatened" to "endangered" — meaning they are in danger of disappearing without additional help.

Which raises the obvious question: what else do these turtles want from us, anyway? It turns out, according to Griffin, that while we have done a good job of protecting the turtles for the weeks they spend on land (as egg-laying females, as eggs and as hatchlings), we have neglected the years they spend in the ocean. "The threat is from commercial fishing," says Griffin. Trawlers (which drag large nets through the wa-

【阅读提示】

句首时间暗讽没有人参与，海龟也活了几亿年。

提示你理解隐含语义。

all that attention 指什么？

提示你理清文章层次。

首段讲人们主观——来避免——。

But 转折承上启下，结合上下文理解该句。

提示你注意文章语气、态度变化处。

本段讲——没能——。

提示你一些细节注意处。

括号中的内容是对——的具体说明。

点明问题所在，下句强化该观点。

ter and along the ocean floor) and longline fishers (which can deploy thousands of hooks on lines that can stretch for miles) take a heavy toll on turtles.

Of course, like every other environmental issue today, this is playing out against the background of global warming and human interference with natural ecosystems. (后有删减)

本段分析____的原因:

_____。

末段指出____的____，
呼吁人们_____。

学会做题

52. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.

- [A] human activities have changed the way turtles survive
- [B] efforts have been made to protect turtles from dying out
- [C] government bureaucracy has contributed to turtles' extinction
- [D] marine biologists are looking for the secret of turtles' reproduction.

【做题提示】

52. 注意结尾观点句，注意代词指代。

提示你做题时分析哪里，往哪去想。

53. What does the author mean by "Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness" (Line 1, Para. 2)?

- [A] Nature is quite fair regarding the survival of turtles.
- [B] Turtles are by nature indifferent to human activities.
- [C] The course of nature will not be changed by human interference.
- [D] The turtle population has decreased in spite of human protection.

53. 转折句承上启下，结合上下文理解。

54. What constitutes a major threat to the survival of turtles according to Elizabeth Griffin?

- [A] Their inadequate food supply.
- [B] Unregulated commercial fishing.
- [C] Their lower reproductive ability.
- [D] Contamination of sea water.

54. 关注引言。

55. How does global warming affect the survival of turtles?

- [A] It threatens the sandy beaches on which they lay eggs.
- [B] The changing climate makes it difficult for their eggs to hatch.
- [C] The rising sea levels make it harder for their hatchlings to grow.
- [D] It takes them longer to adapt to the high beach temperature.

55. 注意介词宾语的内部结构。

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