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大学英语六级考试

1个月颠覆

大学英语六级阅读

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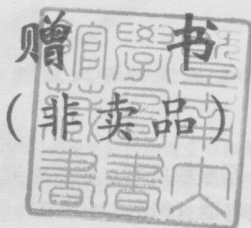
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前言

本书的编者为北京大学、上海交通大学及上海外国语大学等高校的教材编写人员及四六级命题教授。依照最新四、六级改革精神及历年真题中考试的选材标准,我们将全书分为五篇:第一篇人文篇;第二篇科普篇;第三篇经济篇;第四篇自然篇;第五篇综合篇。开篇为篇章导读,介绍该题材的文章在历届真题中出现过的比例,分析现状,预测未来。

本书精选 120 篇短文,其选材和题目设置都与真题的风格难度极为相似,更注重训练考生快速获取信息的阅读能力,具有很强的模拟性和引导性。每篇短文后面都附有以下四个栏目:

- ◆ 难词注释 融记于读,通过做题强化对单词的记忆。
- ◆ 长难句解析 分析句子结构,点拨语法考点,使您攻克句子难关,掌握文章大意,进而理解文章精深所在。
- ◆ 文章大意 把握行文脉络,分析篇章结构,提纲挈领。
- ◆ 答案详解 抓住问题关键,融入解题思路和应试技巧。

710 分新题型四、六级考试,新增快速阅读题型。通过本书学习和训练,会使您的篇章阅读题,阅读水平、答题能力和成绩均能大幅提高。同样,也能大幅提高您的快速阅读的阅读水平和成绩。

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2. 购买本书,可登录双博士网校免费下载听力文件(MP3 格式),该文件包括本书中部分精彩时文英文的朗读。负责朗读的外籍人士为四、六级考试中听力试题的朗读者。其朗读语速与四、六级真题听力完全一致,可在短期内提升听力成绩。

3. 购书可获幸运奖:具体方法为:刮开本书数码防伪标识,如果您所购本书的 ID 数字最末 4 位幸运数字为 6688,可将该防伪标识及购书小票一并邮至:北京市海淀区苏州街 18 号长远天地大厦 B1 座十二层双博士图书邮购部(1206)(邮编 100080),可获 200 元现金回赠。来信请注明您的太平洋卡或农行卡号及姓名。本幸运奖自实施以来,已产生 200 元大奖数名。详情请登录 www.bbdd.cc。

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附:

来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信

双博士:您好!

首先感谢您对北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动的热情支持和无私帮助!师恩难忘,北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动是北京大学研究生会的品牌活动之一,是北京大学所有在校研究生和本科生对恩师情谊的最朴素表达。双博士作为大学教学辅导及考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一,不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师,其行为将永久的被北大师生感怀和铭记。……

特致此信,向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情,并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

北京大学研究生会
二零零二年十二月

The Distinct Character of Japanese

日本人的独特气质 Passage 5 (14)

The Purely Functional Side of Art

艺术实用性的一面 Passage 9 (27)

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爱在不同时代的不同内涵 Passage 15 (45)

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Taking Charge of Yourself

把握自我 Passage 39 (118)

Man Versus Virus

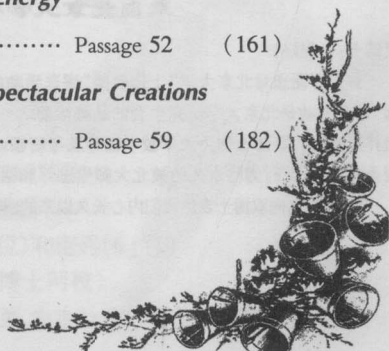
人和病毒 Passage 49 (151)

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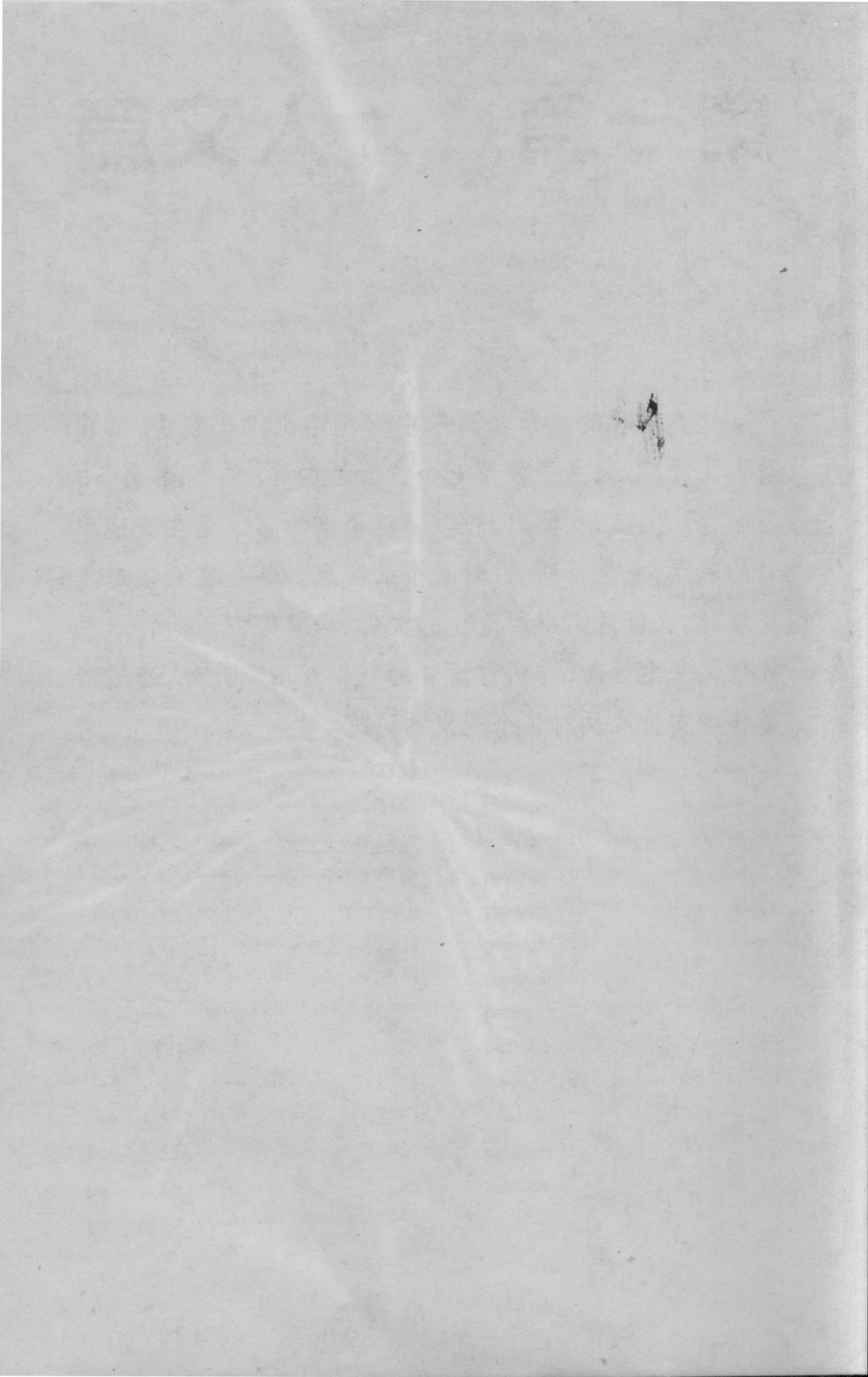
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第一篇

人文篇

这类题材的文章在真题中出现的比例比较多,其覆盖面比较广泛,主要涉及七个方面的内容:文化、教育、心理学、历史、政治、体育、哲学。这类文章常常是在论述作者的观点,或是赞同、反对某个的观点。学生在阅读这类文章时,应留意文中所论述的文化、教育等方面的特点并抓住文章主旨句,弄明白作者的写作意图。此外,还要清楚作者支持或反对某个观点的论据。





Passage 1

建议用时:7.5 分钟



From: 10 To: _____

National parties in the United States have generally been weak in structure and wary of ideology. Many writers have said that American parties are the least centralized in the world. However, the argument that parties have not represented significant differences in policy can be pushed too far. [For example, in this century, at least the Republicans have been more committed than the Democrats to a market-oriented economy, while the Democrats have been more prepared to use government to address economic problems.]^①

Within both parties there has been wide variance on issues, but in general the Republicans have been the more conservative and the Democrats the more liberal. Both parties, however, have resisted reducing these tendencies in their social, economic, and moral belief systems to a rigid ideology. And neither, until recently, vested much authority in its national party structure. At state and local levels, on the other hand, party organizations often achieved impressive levels of solidarity and internal discipline. Both Democrats and Republicans maintained potent local political organizations in many cities and states. Whatever their merits or demerits, the traditional organizations went into steep decline during the 1950's and 1960's. The old organizations lost the ability to maintain internal discipline. The share of voters regarding themselves as political independents, that is, people not affiliated with either of the major parties, rose. There were several reasons for the loss of effectiveness of the major party organizations. Development of a welfare state administered by the federal government established some of the services that had formerly been dispensed by the organizations as political favors.

② As recent immigrants became more educated they were less dependent on party workers. The inclusion of more state employees under civil service protection dried up some of the old wells of patronage. Growing unionization of public employees after 1960 struck as even more serious blow at the patronage system. ③ Television brought candidates into voters' living rooms, thereby antiquating some of the communication and education functions of party workers. Most of all, perhaps, the old tribal differences associated with the parties began to seem irrelevant to members of generations that sought fresh identities.

1. The author will most probably agree that _____.

- A. the major political parties in the United States have increased their influence in recent years
- B. Republicans are more liberal than Democrats
- C. both parties are flexible on ideological issues



- D. Democrats are stronger than Republicans in the government
2. All of the following are the reason for the decline of old party organizations except _____.
- A. the improved conditions for state workers
 B. the influence of televisions
 C. increased numbers of immigrants
 D. development of the welfare system
3. The word "potent" (Line 7, para. 2) means _____.
- A. powerful
 B. unexpected
 C. predictable
 D. weak
4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- A. American parties are not centralized.
 B. American parties have not represented significant differences in policy.
 C. The Republicans have been more committed to a market - oriented economy.
 D. The Democrats have been more prepared to use government.
5. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. the feature of the American political system
 B. difference between different American parties
 C. American political parties in the 20th century
 D. changes of voters

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. wary <i>a.</i> 机警的</p> <p>2. address <i>v.</i> 解决</p> <p>3. vest <i>v.</i> 授予</p> | <p>5. affiliated <i>a.</i> 附属的</p> <p>6. dispense <i>v.</i> 分发</p> <p>7. patronage <i>n.</i> 保护</p> <p>8. antique <i>v.</i> 使古旧</p> |
|---|---|



长难句解析

- ①【解析】复合句。前面一句主语为“the Republicans”，谓语为“commit to”，“more... than”是一个比较结构。while 表示转折。
- 【译文】举个例子说，本世纪共和党起码比民主党更钟情于市场经济，而民主党则



乐于通过政府解决经济问题。

include



答案与详解

【短文大意】美国的政党是世界上最松散的政党,没有固定的意识形态等,这造成了政党组织的失效。

1. C 细节题。意为“两党在意识形态的问题上都较为灵活”。从文章第一段第一句话和第二段第一句话都可以看出来。
2. C 细节题。数目上升这一事实本身与美国政党机构的变化没有直接联系。
3. A 词汇题。“potent”一词意为“有力的、有效的”。“unexpected”一词意为“出乎意料的”,“predicable”一词意为“可推断的”,“weak”一词意为“弱小的”。
4. B 细节题。由第一段知,“关于政党在政策上没有重大分歧的论断也未免走得太远了。”
5. C 主旨题。文章介绍了 20 世纪美国政党的基本情况及变化。

Passage 2

建议用时:7.5 分钟



From: 27 To: _____

Anthropology is the study of human beings as creatures of society. [It fastens its attention upon those physical characteristics and industrial techniques, those conventions and values, which distinguish one community from all others that belong to a different tradition.]^①

The distinguishing mark of anthropology among the social sciences is that it includes for serious study of other societies than our own. For its purposes any social regulation of mating and reproduction is as significant as our own, though it may be that of the Sea Dyaks, and have no possible historical relation to that of our civilization. To the anthropologist, our customs and those of a New Guinea tribe are two possible social schemes for dealing with a common problem, and in so far as he remains an anthropologist he is bound to avoid any weighting of one in favor of the other. He is interested in human behavior, not as it is shaped by one tradition, our own, but as it has been shaped by any tradition whatsoever. [He is interested in a wide range of custom that is found in various cultures, and his object is to understand the way in which these cultures change and differentiated, the different forms through which they express themselves and the manner in which the customs of any people's function in the lives of the individuals.]^②

▷ Now custom has not been commonly regarded as a subject of any great moment. The



inner workings of our own brains we feel to be uniquely worthy of investigation, but custom, we have a way of thinking, is behavior at its most commonplace. As a matter of fact, it is the other way round. Traditional custom is a mass of detailed behavior more astonishing than what any one person can ever evolve in individual actions. Yet that is a rather trivial aspect of the matter. The fact of first-rate importance is the predominant role that custom plays in experience and belief, and the very great varieties it may manifest.

1. According to the passage, we can say that anthropology _____.
 A. can deal with human beings as one group of the creatures in the living world
 B. can reveal an enormous diversity of traditions
 C. can provide insights into the relationship between human beings and nature
 D. can distinguish the human race from other creatures
2. For serious study, an anthropologist _____.
 A. must not study his own culture
 B. is not supposed to have a prejudice against any society
 C. should focus on those societies which are historically related to each other
 D. is obliged to work only on those societies which have no historical relationship to each other
3. In the third paragraph, the author is trying _____.
 A. to be critical of custom
 B. to say that anthropology is more important than psychology
 C. to strengthen the role custom plays in experience and belief
 D. to draw our attention to the importance of custom
4. Which of the following does the author most probably agree with?
 A. The goal of the anthropologist is to understand the way in which people express themselves.
 B. The anthropologist tries to understand why cultures are carried on without any change.
 C. The anthropologist's professional interest is as wide as the variety of customs.
 D. All of the above.
5. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 A. Human behavior.
 B. Creatures of Society.
 C. The Science of Custom.
 D. The Functions of Cultures.

Vocabulary

1. anthropology *n.* 人类学
2. function *n.* 活动, 运行

3. predominant *a.* 优越的
4. manifest *v.* 显示, 表明



长难句解析

①【解析】谓语为 *fasten*, 宾语为 *attention*, 后面的成分都是 *upon* 的宾语。其中 *which* 引导了一个非限制性定语从句。

【译文】它主要研究使一种文化社会传统区别于其他文化社会传统的物质特征、工业技术、风俗习惯和价值观。

②【解析】*and* 连接前后两个句子。“*the wag……*”和“*the different forms……*”是 *understand* 的宾语。其中还包含了一个 *which* 引导的定语从句。

【译文】他对多种文化中的各种习俗有着广泛的兴趣, 并且他的目标就是搞清楚文化的变迁与分化的方式、不同文化的不同表现方式、文化塑造个体行为的方式等。



答案与详解

【短文大意】人类学是研究作为社会动物的人的, 与其他社会科学有很大的不同。对社会习俗的研究就是人类学一个非常重要的内容。

1. B 推断题。意为: 可以揭示非常丰富多彩的文化传统。文章第一段指出, 人类学的研究对象是作为社会人的人, 它主要研究使一种文化社会传统区别于其他文化社会传统的物质特征、工业技术、习俗和价值观。文章最后一句指出, 最重要的事实是: 习俗在人的体验和信仰中的决定性 (*predominant*) 作用, 以及习俗的丰富多彩性。A 意为: 可以将人类看做生物界的一类生物。C 意为: 可以揭示人与自然的关系。人类学当然研究人类与自然的关系, 但这不是它的主要研究对象。D 意为: 可以将人类同其他生物区分开来。
2. B 细节题。意为: 不应歧视任何文化社会。第二段指出, 在众多社会学科中, 人类学的本质特征在于: 它认真研究我们这个文化社会以外的其他文化社会, 在这种意义上来说, 任何一种交配和繁殖的社会规范都具有其独特的意义, 这种社会



规范也许是达雅克人(文莱国土著人)的社会规范,与我们的文明没有任何历史联系。对人类学家来说,我们的文化习俗与新几内亚的文化习俗只不过是解决一个共同问题(人的生存问题)的不同模式,只要他自认为是一个人类学家,他就不应该对任何文化习俗有偏见(weighting of one in favor of the other)。A意为:不应该研究自己的文化。C意为:应该重点研究有历史联系的那些文化社会。D意为:有义务研究没有历史联系的那些文化社会。

3. D 推断题。意为:使我们意识到习俗的重要性。第三段指出,目前,习俗还没有被公认为重要的研究对象(a subject of any great moment),我们认为人的大脑的机能特别值得研究,但是,却错误地认为习俗没有什么特别值得研究的。事实恰恰相反(it is the other way round),传统习惯是由一组复杂缜密的行为组成的,是任何个体无法创造的,比任何个体行为都不可思议。但是,所有这一切都是文化习俗的次要(trivial)特征,最重要的事实是:习俗在人的体验和信仰中的决定性(predominant)作用,以及习俗的丰富多彩性。可见,本段旨在说明研究习俗的重要性及其意义。A意为:批评习俗。B意为:说明人类学比心理学重要得多。C意为:强调习俗对体验和信仰的作用。
4. C 细节题。意为:有多少种文化习俗,人类学家就应该研究多少。第二段最后两句指出,人类学家对人类行为感兴趣,不在于它是用一种文化传统塑造的(如:我们自己的),而在于它可以是任何一种文化传统塑造的;他对各种文化传统中的一系列习俗感兴趣,他的目的是搞清文化的变迁和分化、不同文化的不同表现方式、文化塑造个体行为的方式。A意为:人类学家的目的是搞清人类表现自己的方式。B意为:人类学家想搞清文化为什么经久不变。
5. C 主旨题。意为:文化习俗的研究。本文是对人类学的研究范围、对象和目的的探讨,是对这一学科界定和批评。参阅上文分析。A意为:人类的行为。这个题目太宽泛,人类学是研究人类行为的一系列学科之一,是人文学科的一个分支。B意为:社会动物。D意为:社会文化的功能。本文主要阐述的内容不是文化在人的生存过程起何种作用,有何功能,而在于指出研究文化习俗的重要性。

Passage 3

建议用时:7分钟



From: 60 To: 47

Annihilation refers to the *extermination* of a racial or ethnic group, most often through purposeful and deliberate action. In recent years it has also been referred to as *genocide*, a word coined to describe the crimes committed by the Nazis during World War II—crimes that induced the United Nations to draw up a convention on *genocide*.

Sometimes annihilation occurs as an unintended result of new contact between two groups. For example, when the Europeans arrived in the Americas, they brought *smallpox* with them. Native American groups, the Blackfeet, the Aztecs, and the Incas, among



many others, who had no immunity against this disease, were nearly *wiped out*. In most cases, however, the *extermination* of one group by another has been the result of deliberate action. The native population of Tasmania, a large island off the coast of Australia, was exterminated by Europeans in the 250 years after the country was discovered in 1642.

[The largest, most systematic program of ethnic extermination was the murder of 11 million people—close to six million of whom were Jews—by the Nazis before and during World War II.]^① In each country occupied by the Germans, the majority of the Jewish population were killed. Thus, in the mid-1930s, before the war, there was about 3.3 million Jews in Poland, but at the end of the war in 1945 there were only 73,955 Polish Jews left. Among them, not a single known family remained intact.

Although there have been recent attempts to portray the holocaust as a secret undertaking of the Nazi elite that was not widely supported by the German people, historical evidence suggests otherwise. For example, during a wave of anti-Semitism (anti-Jewish prejudice, accompanied by violence and repression) in Germany in 1880s—long before the Nazi regime—only 75 German scholars and other distinguished citizens protested publicly. [During the 1930s the majority of German Protestant churches *endorsed* the so-called “racial” principles that were used by the Nazis to justify first the *disenfranchisement* of Jews, then their forced *deportation*, and finally their extermination.]^② (Jews were blamed for a bewildering combination of “crimes,” including “polluting the purity of the Aryan race,” and causing the rise of communism while at the same time manipulating capitalist economies through their “secret control” of banks).

1. According to the passage, why were the Blackfeet, the Aztecs, the Incas, and other Native American groups wiped out?

- A. Because they had no immunity against smallpox brought over by the European colonists.
- B. Because the European colonists practiced holocaust among the Native American groups.
- C. Because they were accidentally exterminated by the European colonists.
- D. Because they fought heavily against their invaders.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The vast majority of German people were against the genocide practiced by the Nazis during World War II.
- B. The United Nations have drawn up a convention to prevent large-scale genocide from taking place.
- C. The Europeans didn't intend to exterminate the native population of Tasmania.



- D. The extermination of Jews was not backed up by the German Protestant churches.
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Sometimes annihilation occurs as an unintended result of new contact between two groups.
- B. During World War II, the Jews were deprived of their voting rights.
- C. Most of the allegations against the Jewish people were groundless.
- ~~D. Only a few Jewish families in Poland were left intact when World War II was over.~~
4. The theme of this passage is mainly concerned with _____.
- A. what is annihilation
- B. the second World War
- C. the holocaust of Jews by the Nazis
- D. the wide support of the German people toward the holocaust
5. What specific means did the author use to develop his theme?
- A. Giving definitions
- B. Citing examples
- C. Presenting a new theoretical approach
- ~~D. Both A. and B.~~

Vocabulary

- | | |
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| 1. extermination <i>n.</i> 灭绝 (动词 exterminate) | 4. wipe out 消灭 |
| 2. genocide <i>n.</i> 种族灭绝 | 5. endorse <i>v.</i> 支持 |
| 3. smallpox <i>n.</i> 天花 | 6. disenfranchisement <i>n.</i> 选举权的剥夺 |
| | 7. deportation <i>n.</i> 遣送 |



长难句解析

①【解析】主语是 program, 谓语是 was, 宾语是“the murder of 11 million people”。破折号的内容是对宾语的补充。

【译文】规模最大, 最有系统性的种族大屠杀是纳粹在二战前后对 1100 万人的屠杀, 其中将近 600 万是犹太人。

②【解析】主语是“the majority of German Protestant churches”, 谓语是 endorsed, 宾语为 principles, that 引导的是 principles 的定语从句。