

分 级晨读英语 美文

精华版

一篇

Morning Readings for CET-6

主编 韩松涛



013028140

Morning
Reading
for CET-6

H319. 4 1894-2

6 晨读英语 美文 70 篇

精华版

>>> **主 编** 韩松涛 **编 委** 韩松涛 盛小利 常建峰





そそれよれ版公司 西安北京广州 上海 H 318, 4

1894-2

013028140

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

6级晨读英语美文70篇/韩松涛主编.—西安:世界图书出版西安有限公司,2012.9

ISBN 978 -7 -5100 -3866 -2

Ⅰ. ①6… Ⅱ. ①韩… Ⅲ. ①大学英语水平考试 - 阅读教学 - 自学参考资料 Ⅳ. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 195785 号

6级晨读英语美文70篇

主 编 韩松涛

责任编辑 陈宇彤 王会荣

出版发行 世界图书出版西安有限公司

地 址 西安市北大街85号

邮 编 710003

电 话 029-87233647(市场营销部)

029-87234767(总编室)

传 真 029-87279675

经 销 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 西安建科印务有限责任公司

开 本 880×1230 1/32

印 张 9

字 数 300 千字

版 次 2013年1月第1版 2013年1月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5100-3866-2

定 价 25.00元(音频自 www. eb88k. com 免费下载)

前 表的迅速中等学系记忆到正,对文中的型型。 好符编译称,以《美文系流传》。

一年之计在于春,一天之计在于晨!

清晨,人体大脑细胞处于最活跃的状态,是学习知识的最佳记忆时间;而晨读,则是语言学习的最佳途径,它不仅可以练习语音,还能强化记忆、培养语感。培养良好的晨读习惯,不知不觉你就会发现词汇量在增加、发音更准确、朗读更流利、英语口语在提高、信心在增加。

本套书是作者针对大学英语四、六级考试改革及时推出的考试辅导图书。对比新老四、六级考试的题型,我们可以发现:在新题型中,增加了快速阅读以及仔细阅读中的 Section A 部分 (Banked Cloze 或者 Short Answer Questions),并把它们分别安排在听力部分的前后。由于这几项题型较新,在老四、六级考试中没有先例,对大多数考生来说非常陌生,使得阅读理解成为考试的重点和难点,且极具挑战性。如何帮助考生攻克阅读理解、提高考试应试能力和英语综合运用能力,以及为考生提供有效的方法是编写本书的宗旨。

作为大学英语四、六级考试备考和传递更多最新信息给读 者的阅读书,本书主要有以下特点:

精选美文、内容新颖

精心选编近几年大学英语四、六级考试中可读性较强的真题原文,帮助同学们熟悉四、六级考试题型及内容;为了开阔同学们的视野、丰富大家的社会阅历、加强思维能力,还精心选编了篇幅、难度、题材与考试大纲要求相符的其他热点话题文章,比如科技、环境、财经等有一定深度的文章,使全书内容覆盖面更广。

全文翻译、语境识词

为帮助同学们加深对大学英语四、六级考试的理解,我们

不仅给每篇文章附有全文翻译,并且按照四、六级考试规律为 每篇文章精心设计诸多环节:对选文中的生僻词汇、核心词汇 以及短语搭配加以注释并将其突出标注于文章中,让考生在阅 读的过程中学习和记忆词汇;对文中的重点、经典、难点句型进 行详细解析,以"美文亮点考点"的方式展示给读者。

图文并茂、如沐春风

轻松的版面设计, 赏心悦目的图片, 使读者放松心灵, 让朗读不再枯燥!

伴着徐徐的晨风,捧起书大声朗读吧!相信辛勤汗水的付出,会在秋天收获丰硕的果实。

最后, 衷心视愿大家加倍努力, 考出优异成绩, 这就是对本 书作者的最大褒奖!

由于时间有限,书中难免存在不妥之处,还望同学们和广 大同行批评指正!

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我们应该为海龟做点什么

1. Science and Technology

科学与技术

In the early 20th century, few things were more appealing than the promise of scientific knowledge. In a world struggling with rapid industrialization, science and technology seemed to offer solutions to almost every problem. Newly created state colleges and universities devoted themselves almost entirely to scientific, technological, and engineering fields. Many Americans came to believe that scientific certainty could not only solve scientific problems, but also reform politics, government, and business. Two world wars and a Great Depression rocked the confidence of many people that scientific expertise alone could create a prosperous and ordered world. After World War II, the academic world turned with new enthusiasm to humanistic studies, which seemed to many scholars the best way to ensure the survival of democracy. American scholars fanned out across much of the world—with support from the Ford Foundation, the Fulbright Program, etc.—to promote the teaching of literature and the arts in an effort to make the case for democratic freedom.

In the America of our own time, the great educational challenge has become an effort to strengthen the teaching of what is now known as the STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) disciplines. There is considerable and justified concern that the United States is falling behind much of the rest of the developed world in these essential disciplines.

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India, China, Japan, and other regions seem to be seizing technological leadership.

At the same time, perhaps inevitably, the humanities—while still popular in elite colleges and universities—have experienced a significant decline. Humanistic disciplines are seriously underfunded, not just by the government and the foundations but by academic institutions themselves. Humanists are usually among the lowest-paid faculty members at most institutions and are often lightly regarded because they do not generate grant income and because they provide no obvious credentials (资质) for most nonacademic careers.

Undoubtedly, American education should train more scientists and engineers. Much of the concern among politicians about the state of American universities today is focused on the absence of "real world" education—which means preparation for professional and scientific careers. But the idea that institutions or their students must decide between humanities and science is false. Our society could not survive without scientific and technological knowledge. But we would be equally impoverished (食用的) without humanistic knowledge as well. Science and technology teach us what we can do. Humanistic thinking helps us understand what we should do.

It is almost impossible to imagine our society without thinking of the extraordinary achievements of scientists and engineers in building our complicated world. But try to imagine our world as well without the remarkable works that have defined our culture and values. We have always needed, and we still need, both.



在20世纪初期,没什么比希望得到科学知识更具吸引力了。在一个与快速工业化抗争的世界中,科学与技术看上去可以为所有问题提供解决的方法。新创建的州立学院和大学几乎全部投身于科学、技术和工程学领域。很多美国人开始相信,科学的确定性不仅可以解决科学问题,还可以改革政治、政府甚至商业。两次世界大战和一次经济大萧条动摇了很多人对于科学技术能够创造一个繁荣、有序的世界的决心。二战后,学术界将新的热情投入到人文学科的研究中去,对很多学者而言,这似乎是确保民主能够存在的最佳途径。美国学者们分散到世界各地——借助于福特基金、富布莱特项目等的资助——去推行文学与艺术教学,致力于为民主自由贡献力量。

现在的美国,教育上的最大挑战已经变成一种去强化现在被称为 STEM (科学、技术、工程和数学) 学科的教学。大家对于美国在这些重要学科方面正在落后于其他大部分发达国家的担忧很正常。印度、中国、日本和其他地区似乎正在占据科学的主导地位。

与此同时,或许不可避免地,人文学科——尽管仍旧流行于顶尖学院和大学——已经有了很明显的衰退。人文学科获得的资助严重不足,不仅是由于政治和基金会的支出不足,而且连学术机构自身在这方面的支出都在下降。在大多数研究机构里,人文学者们通常都位列最低收入者中,经常被轻视,因为他们不能创造收入,而且他们在面对大多数非学术职业时没有显著的资质。

毫无疑问,美国的教育应该培养更多的科学家和工程师。如今,关于美国大学的现状,政客们的大部分担忧都聚焦于 "真实世界"的教育缺失——也就是为专业和科学事业的准备。但是,认为学院或其学生必须在人文和科学之间选择其一的想法是错误的。离开了科技知识,我们的社会无法持续下去,但是没有了人文知识,我们同样会一贫如洗。科学和技术教会我们可以做什么,人文思想使我们明白应该做什么。

如果不考虑那些科学家和工程师在建设我们复杂世界的过程

中所取得的非凡成就,我们就无法想象我们的社会会发展成什么样子。同样,试着去设想一下如果我们的世界没有那些卓越的著作去定义我们的文化和价值观,那会变成什么样子?所以,我们一直都需要,并且仍将需要这两者的共存。

美文舞

- (1) [文章难句] Newly created state colleges and universities devoted themselves almost entirely to scientific, technological, and engineering fields.
 - [考点分析]本句中主语为 "newly created state colleges and universities",是一个由定语限定的名词性短语,谓语为 devoted, "to scientific, technological, and engineering fields"则为宾语补足语。
- (2) [文章难句] Much of the concern among politicians about the state of American universities today is focused on the absence of "real world" education which means preparation for professional and scientific careers.

[考点分析]该句是一个非限制性定语从句,其中主语由一个名词性短语组成,即"much of the concern among politicians about the state of American universities today",谓语为"is focused on"宾语为"the absence of" real world"education",而"which means preparation for professional and scientific careers"则是非限制性定语从句。

大纲核心词汇回顾

expertise / ¡ekspə:'ti:z / n. 专家意见(或鉴定、评价)
prosperous / 'prɔspərəs / adj. (经济上)繁荣的,昌盛的
democracy / di'mɔkrəsi / n. 民主精神;民主权利;民主
discipline / 'disiplin / n. 学科
credential / kri'denʃəl / n. 资质
impoverish / im'pɔvəriʃ / v. 使贫穷或恶化

2. The Information Superhighway

信息高速公路

Some historians say that the most important contribution of Dwight Eisenhower's presidency (总统任期) in the 1950s was the U.S. interstate highway system. It was a massive project, easily surpassing the scale of such previous human endeavors as the Panama Canal. Eisenhower's interstate highways bound the nation together in new ways and facilitated major economic growth by making commerce less expensive.

Today, an information superhighway has been built—an electronic network that connects libraries, corporations, government agencies and individuals. This electronic superhighway is called the Internet, and it is the backbone (主干) of the World Wide Web.

The Internet had its origins in a 1969 U.S. Defense Department computer network called ARPA net, which refers to Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. The Pentagon built the network for military contractors and universities doing military research to exchange information. In 1983 the National Science Foundation (NSF), whose mission is to promote science, took over.

This new NSF network attracted more and more institutional users, many of which had their own internal networks. For example, most universities that joined the NSF network had inter-campus computer networks. The NSF network then became a

connector for thousands of other networks. As a backbone system that interconnects networks, internet was a name that fits.

So we can see that the Internet is the wired **infrastructure** (基础设施) on which web messages move. It began as a military communication system, which expanded into a government-funded civilian research network.

Today, the Internet is a user-financed system tying intuitions of many sorts together into an "information superhighway".



一些历史学家认为德怀特·艾森豪威尔上个世纪 50 年代任美国总统期间最重要的贡献是促成美国州际公路系统的建立。这是一项庞大的工程,修筑它所耗费的人力远远超过了巴拿马大运河。艾森豪威尔所修的州际公路以一种新的方式把整个国家连接在一起,并且通过降低商业成本促进了经济增长。

今天,一种信息高速公路已经建成——这是一种电子网络系统,能够把图书馆、公司、政府机构以及个人连接起来。这种电子高速路被称为国际互联网,是世界广域网的主干。

国际互联网的前身是 1969 年的美国国防部电脑网络,当时这种网络被称为阿帕网。阿帕网是指美国国防部高级研究计划局计算机网。五角大楼当时建立此网络的目的是为了便于军事承包商和从事军事研究的大学之间进行军事研究数据的交换。1983年,美国国家科学基金会的网络接管了五角大楼,其任务是促进国家科学发展。

这种新型的国家科学基金会网络当时吸引了越来越多的机构用户,他们当中许多人都拥有内部网。比如,许多与国家科学基金会网络联网的大学还有校际电脑网络。那个时候国家科学基金会网络把成千上万的局域网络连接起来。当一个主干系统连接各个局域网络时,国际互联网的名字也就应运而生了。

于是现在我们看到国际互联网是一种有线设施,网上信息在这种设施上运行。最初互联网是一种军事交流系统,逐渐扩大为