

Standard Reading 160 for CET Band 6

大学英语

6级标准阅读
160篇

于风军 刘艾云 / 主编

- ★ 难句分析翻译：分析结构，破解方法
- ★ 试题解析：切中题眼，点拨技巧
- ★ 六级词汇聚焦：高频词汇，重点搭配
- ★ 写作词语积累：句式结构，亮点词语



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六级标准阅读 160 篇

主 编 于风军 刘艾云

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前言

语言的习得、语言能力的培养与提高是建立在大量的语言输入基础上的。语言学家告诉我们,由于语言环境的限制,对中国学生来说,大量的阅读是提高语言水平最快最有效的方法之一。阅读能力作为衡量语言综合能力的一项重要标准,乃大学英语六级考试的重中之重。广大考生能否顺利通过考试,关键在于阅读理解是否能够拿到好成绩。在考试中,各种题材的文章都可能出现,因此,在复习过程中,考生必须广泛涉猎、熟悉各类文章的词语、篇章结构和风格。我们相信一本好书会使考生在备考应试中事半功倍。笔者集多年教学、辅导、测试、阅卷经验于一体,此次精心编撰的这本《六级标准阅读 160 篇》专为大学英语六级考生量身打造。只要考生认真研读,会使你对六级考试轻车熟驾、居高临下。

本书的编写特色体现在以下几个方面:

1. 题材广泛,内涵丰富。本书的体裁以议论文和说明文为主,题材广泛,涉及了社会科学、自然科学的众多领域。文章内容新颖,多关于当今社会的热门话题,有现实意义,可读性强。从基因工程到网络犯罪、从经济全球化到健康饮食,为考生接触、熟悉各类词汇提供了广阔的阅读空间。

2. 在阅读中学习和巩固六级词汇。对中国学生来说,通过阅读理解词汇所在的语境是学习、记忆和巩固词汇的最有效方式。我们从每篇文章中精选出六级核心词汇,配以音标、词性、词义、搭配和例句,考生可结合上下文学习、体会这些词的用法,印象更深刻,记忆更牢固。

3. 学习地道英文表达,积累写作词语。我们从每篇文章中列出经典的词语或固定表达法,考生可熟读背诵下来,并在写作中加以使用,避免许多考生

在写作中出现的“中国式英语”现象,从而使考生的文章非常顺畅而地道,一举多得。

4. 试题精解,应试点拨。每道题加以精要解释,必要时给予应试点拨,提高考生的应试能力。

每篇文章后分四个板块:

1. 难句分析翻译 从每篇文章中挑选了一个或多个长难句,给出译文,帮助读者学会分析较长较难的句子,提供了翻译练习的机会。

2. 试题解析 在给出答案的同时,点拨考生的应试思路。

3. 六级词汇聚焦 精选六级核心词汇,助你轻松记单词。

4. 写作词语积累 阅读理解 160 篇中的经典写作词汇积累,帮助你成为写作高手。

本书由于风军、刘艾云主编,马泽军、郭梅、韩虔、辛敏裕担任副主编,参加编写的人员还有初晓煜、郭一平、石倩、王玉翠、林萌、张雅萍、赵霞、赵虹、张力英、李尚萍、刘祚为、林华、时敏、徐蕾、肖彪、于倩、李冰、李林。

在本书的编写过程中,编者参阅了大量相关书籍,在此谨向这些书的作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者和同仁不吝赐教。

编者

2004 年 8 月



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题型与技巧

一、阅读理解测试题型、重点和难点

阅读理解题型主要有如下五种:

主旨大意题——文章的主题思想、中心大意、标题;

事实细节题——与文章主题有关的事实或细节;

推理含义题——文章中没有用文字直接表达但暗含的观点;

观点态度题——文章中作者的意图、观点或态度;

词义语义题——文章中某一单词、短语或某一句子的意义。

考查重点是细节题,大约占 50%。难点在于考查考生的概括能力和逻辑推理能力,能概括出文章大意、主要论点、作者态度、理解文章中隐含的深层含义,根据上下文进行合理的逻辑推理。

二、答题技巧

在做阅读理解题时要把握的一个最重要原则是:题干 + 正确选项 = 原文中的某一句或两句。也就是说,试题的题干和选项必然要与原文中某一部分(一个或两个句子、一个段落)相对应。在确定试题是就原文中哪一部分设题时,应该注意分析题干与选项是如何与原文中的信息——对应的,使用了哪些同义词语替换了原文中的信息词,只有当题干与选项中的信息与原文中的信息——对号入座时,才能确定这个答案是正确的;对不上的就不是正确选项。

(一)主旨大意题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项特点:

- 1) 局部信息:涉及文章的某一重要细节,以偏概全。
- 2) 某一自然段的大意,而非整篇文章的中心思想,归纳不全。
- 3) 概括范围太宽,超出文章涉及的部分,归纳过头,包含没有涉及到的内容。
- 4) 与文章内容毫不相干。
- 5) 与文章内容相悖。

2. 正确选项特点:

- 1) 含有抽象名词和概括性词语的选项往往是正确答案。
- 2) 答案往往在内容相近的选项中。
- 3) 较全面、有针对性地表达文章中心思想的选项一般是正确答案。

(二)事实细节题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项特点:

- 1) 照抄部分原文信息。
- 2) 含有原文没有的内容。
- 3) 与原文相矛盾的内容。
- 4) 张冠李戴的内容。
- 5) 偷梁换柱的内容:与原文内容一半相同,一半不同。
- 6) 与原句内容相似但过于绝对化。

2. 正确选项特点:

- 1) 照抄原文的不是答案, 而同义替换的是正确答案。
- 2) 排除式题型中, 含有概括性太强的词的选项一般来说都是错误的。而含有不肯定词的选项往往正确。
- 3) 事实细节题型的答案往往在两个意义相近或相反的选项中。

(三) 推理含义题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项特点:

- 1) 编造信息: 不是在文章或上下文逻辑的基础上进行推理而得出的结论。
- 2) 主次不分: 虽然以文章所提供的事实为基础进行推理, 但过度概括, 概括的面太广。
- 3) 直接和间接不分: 文章中明确而直接表达的内容不应是推理出来的内容。
- 4) 因果颠倒: 原文中的原因当成了选项中的结果, 或结果当成了原因。
- 5) 手段与目的的颠倒: 原文中的手段当成了选项中的目的, 或目的变成了选项中的结果。

2. 正确选项的特点:

- 1) 一般含义不肯定的、或主观的、或有新意的, 是正确答案。
- 2) 如果四个选项全能凭常识判断, 其中含义深刻的是答案; 或四个选项中惟一个不是常识项的很可能是答案。
- 3) 选项是文章中明确或直接提到的, 即使符合原文, 也不是正确选项; 根据原文中某一个或两个句子或某一段落推理出来的选项是答案。

(四) 观点态度题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项的特点:

- 1) 文章中别人的观点与作者的观点相混淆。
- 2) 此类题中的中性词, 如: neutral (中立的), indifferent (淡然的, 不关心的), disinterested (漠不关心的), humorous (幽默的), impassive (冷漠的), ambivalent (矛盾的) 一般多为干扰项。文章大多是反映与社会联系紧密的、多为人们所担心的现象, 所以作者对这些现象或支持或批评、反对的多。

2. 正确选项的特点:

- 1) 选项中的褒义词一般多为正确答案。
- 2) 如果文章中提到不同的人的观点或态度, 答案多为肯定或否定, 一般不会是中性词。
- 3) 文章中出现的 claimed as, suppose, perceive as, considered as 等词语所表达的观点一般都与作者的观点态度相反。

(五) 词义语义题干扰项与正确选项的特点

1. 干扰项的特点:

- 1) 所考查的词汇形似。
- 2) 含有该词常见含义。
- 3) 与该词义无关或相反。
- 4) 对句子的释义太宽或太窄。

2. 正确选项的特点:

- 1) 如果考查的是大家熟知的词, 一定要考虑其在特定的上下文中的意义, 含有该词常规含义的选项一般来说不是正确选项。
- 2) 考查句意的题, 选项中含有绝对词(完全肯定或否定)的往往不是正确选项; 使用不肯定语气词、或意义深刻的选项多为正确答案。

Unit 1

U1-1

(349 words)

If you want to spark a heated debate at a dinner party, bring up the topic of genetically modified foods. For many people, the concept of genetically altered, high-tech crop production raises all kinds of environmental, healthy, safety and ethical questions. Particularly in countries with long agrarian traditions—and vocal green lobbies—the idea seems against nature.

In fact, genetically modified foods are already very much a part of our lives. A third of corn and more than half the soybeans and cotton grown in the U.S. last year were the product of biotechnology, according to the Department of Agriculture. More than 65 million acres of genetically modified crops will be planted in the U.S. this year. The genetic genie (妖怪) is out of the bottle.

Yet there are clearly some very real issues that need to be resolved. Like any new product entering the food chain, genetically modified foods must be subjected to rigorous testing. In wealthy countries, the debate about biotech is tempered by the fact that we have a rich array of foods to choose from, and a supply that far exceeds our needs. In developing countries desperate to feed fast-growing and underfed populations, the issue is simpler and much more urgent: Do the benefits of biotech outweigh the risks?

The statistics on population growth and hunger are disturbing. Last year the world's population reached 6 billion. The U.N. estimates that nearly 800 million people around the world are undernourished. The effects are devastating. About 400 million women of child-bearing age are iron deficient, which means their babies are exposed to various birth defects. As many as 100 million children suffer from vitamin A deficiency, a leading cause of blindness.

How can biotech help? Biotechnologists have developed genetically modified rice that is fortified with beta-carotene—which the body converts into vitamin A—and additional iron, and they are working on other kinds of nutritionally improved crops. Biotech can also improve farming productivity in places where food shortages are caused by crop damage attributable to pests, drought, poor soil and crop viruses, bacteria or fungi.

1. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. The world's food problems.
- B. The new advancement in biotech.
- C. The characteristics of genetically modified foods.
- D. How biotech can help solve the world's food problems.

2. According to the passage, genetically modified foods _____.

- A. are superior to naturally grown foods
- B. might prove to be risky to human health
- C. are going to replace naturally grown foods
- D. can solve the food problems in developing countries

3. The sentence "The genetic genie is out of the bottle." in Para. 2 probably means _____.
 A. the genetic genie, the key technology in producing genetically modified foods, is out in the market
 B. the genetic technology has come out of laboratories into markets
 C. genetically modified foods are available everywhere
 D. technology with which to produce genetically modified foods may have powers unpredictable or uncontrollable by man
4. According to the passage, biotech can help solve the problem by _____.
 A. producing foods that contain more nutrients needed by human beings
 B. creating more varieties of foods
 C. producing beta-carotene and vitamin A more efficiently
 D. producing anti-virus crops
5. The author's attitude toward genetically modified foods is _____.
 A. enthusiastic B. cautious C. disapproving D. optimistic

U1-2

(328 words)

Researchers who are unfamiliar with the cultural and ethnic groups they are studying must take extra precautions to shed any biases they bring with them from their own culture. For example, they must make sure they construct measures that are meaningful for each of the cultural or ethnic minority groups being studied.

In conducting research on cultural and ethnic minority issues, investigators distinguish between the emic approach and the etic approach. In the emic approach, the goal is to describe behavior in one culture or ethnic group in terms that are meaningful and important to the people in that culture or ethnic group, without regard to other cultures or ethnic groups. In the etic approach, the goal is to describe behavior so that generalizations can be made across cultures. If researchers construct a questionnaire in an emic fashion, their concern is only that the questions are meaningful to the particular culture or ethnic group being studied. If, however, the researchers construct a questionnaire in an etic fashion, they want to include questions that reflect concepts familiar to all cultures involved.

How might the emic and etic approaches be reflected in the study of family processes? In the emic approach, the researchers might choose to focus only on middle-class White families, without regard to whether the information obtained in the study can be generalized or is appropriate for ethnic minority groups. In a subsequent study, the researchers may decide to adopt an etic approach by studying not only middle-class White families, but also lower-income White families, Black American families, Spanish American families, and Asian American families. In studying ethnic minority families, the researchers would likely discover that the extended family is more frequently a support system in ethnic minority families than in White American families. If so, the emic approach would reveal a more different pattern of family interaction than would the etic approach, documenting that research with middle class White families cannot always be generalized to all ethnic groups.

1. According to the first paragraph, researchers unfamiliar with the target cultures are inclined to _____.
 A. be overcautious in constructing meaningful measures

- B. view them from their own cultural perspective
 C. guard against interference from their own culture
 D. accept readily what is alien to their own culture
2. What does the author say about the emic approach and the etic approach?
 A. They have different research focuses in the study of ethnic issues.
 B. The former is biased while the latter is objective.
 C. The former concentrates on the study of culture while the latter on family issues.
 D. They are both heavily dependent on questionnaires in conducting surveys.
3. Compared with the etic approach, the emic approach is apparently more
 A. culturally interactive
 B. culture-oriented
 C. culturally biased
 D. culture-specific
4. The etic approach is concerned with
 A. the general characteristics of minority families
 B. culture-related concepts of individual ethnic groups
 C. features shared by various cultures or ethnic groups
 D. the economic conditions of different types of families
5. Which of the following is true of the ethnic minority families in the U. S. according to the passage?
 A. Their cultural patterns are usually more adaptable.
 B. Their cultural concepts are difficult to comprehend.
 C. They don't interact with each other so much as White families.
 D. They have closer family ties than White families.

U1-3

(465 words)

There are spectacular differences between financial markets on the Continent of Europe on the one hand, and in Britain on the other hand. In Britain, the market is really the City of London. It is a free market, and it controls most of the flow of savings to investment. On the Continent, either a few banks or government institutions dominate the money markets. In France and Italy, for example, government officials direct the flow of funds to suit their economic plans. In Germany the flow is directed by the all-powerful banks. In Britain there are more free interplay of market forces and far fewer regulations, rules and "red tape". A French banker summed it up this way: "On the Continent you can't do anything unless you've been told you can; in England on the other hand you can do everything as long as you haven't been told not to."

There are many basic reasons for these differences. One is that Continental savers tend to prefer gold, cash or short-term assets. They invest only 10% of their savings in institutions like pension funds or insurance companies. But in Britain 50% of savings goes to them, and they, in turn, invest directly in equity market. A far lower proportion of savings is put in the banks in the form of liquid assets than on the Continent. Continental governments intervene directly or through the banks to collect savings together and transform them into medium or long-term loans for investment. The equity market is largely bypassed. On the Continent economic planning tends to be far more centralized than in Britain. In Britain it is possible to influence decisions affecting the country's economy from within the City. It at-

tracts a skilled and highly qualified work force. In France, on the other hand, an intelligent young man who wants a career in finance would probably find the civil service more attractive.

In Britain the market, or more accurately, money tends to be regarded as an end in itself. On the Continent it is regarded as a means to an end; investment in the economy. To British eyes continental systems with the possible exception of the Dutch seem slow and inefficient. But there is one outstanding fact the City should not overlook. British's growth rates and levels of investment over the last ten years have been much lower than on the Continent. There are many reasons for this, but the City must take part of the blame. If it is accepted that the basic function of a financial market is to supply industry and commerce with finance in order to achieve desired rates of growth, it can be said that by concentrating on the market for its own sake the City has tended to forget that basic function.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Savings and the Growth Rate.
 - B. Banking and Finance: Two Different Realities.
 - C. Monetary Policy in Britain.
 - D. The European Continent and Britain.
2. What seems to be the most fundamental reason for this difference?
 - A. The British tend to regard money as an end, whereas Continental European consider it a means to an end.
 - B. The British invest only 10% of their savings in pension funds.
 - C. On the Continent you can't do anything unless you have been told you can.
 - D. Intelligent young men who want a career tend to go to civil service on the Continent.
3. According to the passage, the Dutch way of finance and banking _____.
 - A. is similar to that of the French
 - B. makes no difference whatever system it is compared to
 - C. is perhaps resembling that of the British
 - D. has a low efficiency
4. The word "outstanding" (Line 4, Para. 3) means _____.
 - A. beating
 - B. surplus
 - C. noticeable
 - D. seemingly
5. In what way does the Continental system seem better?
 - A. The Continent maintains a higher growth rate and levels of investment.
 - B. It has less proportions of savings in the form of liquid assets.
 - C. It attracts intelligent young men.
 - D. It functions properly despite the fact that the British discount it.

U1-4

(409 words)

Modern liberal opinion is sensitive to problems of restriction of freedom and abuse of power. Indeed, many hold that a man can be injured only by violating his will, but this view is much too narrow. It fails to recognize the great dangers we shall face in the uses of biomedical technology that stems from an excess of freedom, from the unrestrained exercise of will. In my view, our greatest problems will be voluntary self-degradation, or willing dehumanization, as the unintended yet often inescapable consequence of sternly and success-

fully pursuing our humanization goals.

Certain desires and perfected medical technologies have already had some dehumanizing consequences. Improved methods of resuscitation (复苏) have made possible heroic efforts to "save" the severely ill and injured. Yet these efforts are sometimes only partly successful. They succeed in rescuing individuals but these individuals may have severe brain damage and be capable of only a less-than-human, vegetating existence. Such patients found with increasing frequency in the intensive care units of university hospitals, have been denied a death with dignity. Families are forced to suffer seeing their loved ones so reduced and are made to bear the burden of a prolonged "death watch".

Even the ordinary methods of treating disease and prolonging life have changed the context in which men die. Fewer and fewer people die in the familiar surroundings of home or in the company of family and friends. At that time of life when there is perhaps the greatest need for human warmth and comfort, the dying patient is kept company by cardiac (心脏的) pacemakers and defibrillators, respirators, aspirators, oxygenators, catheters (导尿管) and his intravenous (静脉的) drip. Ties to the community of men are replaced by attachments to an assemblage of machines.

This loneliness, however, is not confined to the dying patient in the hospital bed. Consider the increasing number of old people still alive thanks to medical progress. As a group, the elderly are the most alienated members of our society. Not yet ready for the world of the dead, not deemed fit for the world of the living, they are shunted aside. More and more of them spend the extra years medicine has given them in "homes for senior citizens", in hospitals for chronic diseases, and in nursing homes—waiting for the end. We have learned how to increase their years, but we have not learned how to help them enjoy their days. Yet we continue to bravely and sternly push back the frontiers against death.

1. What is the main point of the passage?

- A. The problem of restriction of freedom.
- B. The possible dehumanizing consequence of medical technology.
- C. The development of biomedical technology.
- D. The significance of prolonging human life.

2. According to the author, biomedical technology _____.

- A. results in an excessive use of freedom
- B. brings little benefits to human beings
- C. should not be applied in medical treatment
- D. might cause grave negative consequences in its application

3. Which of the following is NOT true according to Para. 2?

- A. Improved medical technology can save extremely severe patients.
- B. Some patients, though saved, can no longer lead a normal human life.
- C. Families often suffer when some patients maintain a vegetating existence.
- D. To a patient, survival is always better than death.

4. By saying "they are shunted aside" (Line 4, Para. 4), the author means they are _____.

- A. all sent to homes for senior citizens
- B. completely isolated from the outside world
- C. treated with extreme indifference
- D. shut from their families

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. More and more elderly people spend their extra years in hospitals.
- B. More and more elderly people spend their extra years in nursing homes.
- C. More and more elderly people spend their extra years at home.
- D. More and more elderly people spend their extra years in special homes for elderly people.

U1-1

难句分析翻译

1. *In developing countries desperate to feed fast-growing and underfed populations, the issue is simpler and much more urgent: Do the benefits of biotech outweigh the risks?*

对那些孤注一掷想方设法解决食不果腹而又快速增长的人口的吃饭问题的发展中国家来说,这种争论则更加简单而紧迫:生物技术带来的益处是否超过其所带来的风险?

[结构分析] desperate to...是形容词性短语作 countries 的定语,句子的主语是 the issue.

2. *Biotech can also improve farming productivity in places where food shortages are caused by crop damage attributable to pests, drought, poor soil and crop viruses, bacteria or fungi.* 生物技术还可以提高一些地区的农业生产率,虫害、干旱、土壤贫瘠、农作物病毒、细菌或真菌造成这些地区的食物短缺。

[结构分析] where 引导的从句做 places 的定语从句;attributable to (可归因于……)是形容词性短语做 crop damage 的定语。

试题解析

1. C [解题思路] 第一段第一句话就提到转基因食品是引起人们争论的热门话题,紧接着说明人们争论的原因、转基因食品的现状、转基因食品带给人们的益处。选项 A, B 和 D 虽与文章内容有关,但都没有突出转基因食品这一中心。
[应试点拨] 中心思想题应关注文章首句,摸清文脉,注意文章中出现频率最高的词,抓住每个选项中的关键词也至关重要。
2. B [解题思路] 文章中根本没有就 genetically modified foods 和 naturally grown foods 做比较,也没有说 genetically modified foods 将取代 naturally grown foods,因此 A、C 项错。根据文章第一段第二句话,转基因、高技术含量的农作物生产向人们提出了各种各样的有关于环境、健康、安全及伦理(违反自然规律)问题,以及第三段最后一句话:生物技术带来的益处是否超过其所带来的风险?由此可推断转基因食品也许会对人们的健康有害,B 正确。D 错在于文中并没有说转基因食品能帮助解决发展中国家人们的粮食短缺及营养不良问题。
3. D [解题思路] 语义推断题。第一段开门见山地指出转基因食品的潜在问题,第二段说明转基因食品已成为我们生活的一部分,介绍了转基因农作物在美国生产的现状,而第三段第一句话又提出:仍有一些问题需要解决。因此可推断此句是指基因技术的负面作用,D 正确。此句借助于童话《渔夫与妖怪》的故事。
[应试点拨] 词义、语义推断题,应注意上下文语境并结合作者的中心意图来做判断。
4. A [解题思路] 根据最后一段,生物技术的作用在于:一是加强农作物营养含量,二是提高农业生产率,所以 A 项符合题意。
[应试点拨] 事实细节题,找准设题句。