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第一部分 精讲精练 80 篇

Unit One 环境生态类

Text 1

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

For questions 1-4, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Animal Einsteins

When it comes to intelligence, human beings are the top dogs of the animal kingdom. Or so we tell ourselves. But in recent years, scientists have been documenting surprising intelligence and emotional depth in animals ranging from humble honeybees to thundering elephants. Through studies in labs and in the wild, researchers have found animals communicating complex ideas, solving problems, using tools and expressing their feelings—behaviors once thought to be uniquely human.

The intelligence we're talking about is more than, say, training a dog to detect cancer in humans, a feat that may save many lives. It's the ability of the animal to use an innate trait for a complex purpose. Here are some amazing examples.

Artistic Monkey Business

When Janet Schmid became executive director of the Little River Zoo in Norman, Oklahoma, in 1996, she learned a lot about the intelligence of monkeys. She and her husband adopted a young male who had a naughty personality, and named him Mr Bailey. The monkey particularly liked taking car rides, insisting that he insert the ignition key and ride shotgun in the passenger's seat. "He loved to duck below the window as we'd come to an intersection," Schmid recalls. "When we'd stop, he'd jump up and laugh at the car next to us, just to get a rise out of the passengers."

Now 12 years old, Mr Bailey has become an avid painter. He uses a variety of brush strokes to create colorful, abstract canvases and, like any temperamental artist, prefers not to be disturbed while creating his art. "He'll paint steadily for almost an hour and won't let anyone interrupt him until he puts down his brush," says Schmid. "He's amazing to watch because you can tell there's a thought process occurring.

题目答案与解析

1. 依照本文，有关动物使用人类语言进行交流的说法正确的是哪项？

- A. 鹦鹉能够模仿或重复某种声音。
- B. 海豚发出滴答声和口哨声。
- C. 乌鸦发出尖叫声来警告其他的乌鸦。
- D. 训练黑猩猩使用符号语言或象征几何形状的词语。

【答案】D

【解析】本题中，A、B、C 三项或违背课文信息，或原文未经提到。只有 D 项为正确答案。

2. 画线的单词“upsurge”（第一段第一行）的意思最可能是_____。

- A. 急剧增长的数量
- B. 渐少的数量
- C. 清楚明白的数量
- D. 不可估量的数量

【答案】A

【解析】本文中，单词 upsurge 的意思是“急剧增长的数量”。

3. 黑猩猩使用工具的能力证明了它们具有高智能，因为_____。

- A. 它能得到食物
- B. 它面对困难的任务并能够完成这项任务
- C. 它积累知识并能适时使用
- D. 白蚁含有蛋白质

【答案】C

【解析】根据黑猩猩能做出一系列复杂的动作，并使用木棍够到白蚁，说明它们能积累经验，加以利用，证明它们具有智能。因此 C 项为正确答案。

4. 从本文结束段落可推断出_____。

- A. 有智能的动物和没有智能的动物之间没有明确的分界线
- B. 给动物们机会来展现它们的智能
- C. 调查显示高智能动物可能会引起有关伦理、残酷方面的辩论
- D. 动物能够不经训练地思考不只是出于本能

【答案】C

【解析】本文最后一段提出一系列人类与动物关系的问题，涉及人类对动物的残酷，据此可推断出，动物智能较高的研究可能引发有关伦理、残酷方面的争论。因此 C 项为正确答案。

5. 下面不属于动物智能的表现的是哪项？

- A. 显示悟性。
- B. 发出信号。
- C. 使用工具。
- D. 制订计划。

【答案】B

【解析】本题中，动物智能包括悟性、使用工具和制订计划。cues（发出信号）不属于动物智能的表现。因此 B 项为正确答案。

Text 4

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go ahead to the even more wrong headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the cost and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

1. The third sentence of Para. 1 implies that _____.
A. people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality
B. the blind could be happier than the sighted
C. over-excited people tend to neglect vital things.
D. fascination makes people lose their eyesight
2. In Para. 5, "the powerless" probably refers to _____.
A. areas short of electricity
B. dams without power stations
C. poor countries around India
D. common people in the Narmada Dam area
3. What is the myth concerning giant dams?
A. They bring in more fertile soil.
B. They help defend the country.
C. They strengthen international ties.
D. They have universal control of the waters.
4. What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as "_____".
A. It's no use crying over spilt milk
B. More haste, less speed
C. Look before you leap
D. He who laughs last laughs best
5. According to the article, which country mentioned as follows FAILS to suffer from big dam?
A. Egypt. B. India. C. Turkey. D. Slovak.

长难例句分析

大学
英语
四级
、
六级
辅导
资料
[长难例句] The Aswan Dam, for example stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

[结构分析] 本句的主干是 The Aswan Dam stopped...deprived...。that floods left 修饰的是 the fertile silt。破折号后面表示结果，由 in return for 引出，句末是一个由 which 引导的定语从句，修饰 disease。

[参考译文] 例如阿斯旺大坝，它抵挡住了尼罗河的洪水，但也使埃及丢失了洪水冲击后留下的肥沃土壤，取而代之的却是一个病态的大水库。如今的水库积满泥沙，几乎发不出电来。

全文参考译文

重大技术的创造中很少有哪个比巨型大坝更令人神往。可能正是因为人类长期遭受旱涝之灾才

使得“让洪水听从人的调遣”这种理想如此令人痴迷。但令人痴迷有时也就令人盲目。有几个巨型大坝工程颇有弊大于利的势头。

大的并不总是美的，这是修建大坝的教训。建一个功能巨大的大水坝象征着国家和人民在努力显示自身力量已取得的成功，但相对于国家和人民却没有好处。埃及在阿拉伯世界的领导地位由于阿斯旺大坝得以巩固和加强；土耳其在其争取跻身于第一世界的努力中也包括修建阿塔特克大坝。

可大坝不一定会像预想的那样发挥作用。例如阿斯旺大坝，它抵挡住了尼罗河的洪水，但也使埃及丢失了洪水冲击后留下的肥沃土壤，取而代之的却是一个病态的大水库。如今的水库积满泥沙，几乎发不出电来。

可是控制洪水的神话还在继续传播。这星期，在文明欧洲的中心地区，斯洛伐克人和匈牙利人为在多瑙河建坝发生争执，差一点儿就要派遣军队了。在这一大型工程上，可能会出现大坝修建上所有的常见问题。但是，斯洛伐克人正在搞独立，要脱离捷克，他们需要建大坝来证实自己的强大。

与此同时，印度在纳玛达河大坝上出现的问题就更多了，可世界银行已贷款给印度。尽管世界银行的顾问说，该大坝会给那里的普通百姓带来灾难，并且会破坏那里的生态环境，但是，世界银行仍坚持己见。收益带来权势，但却没有保障作后盾。

对建坝造成的危害以及对治水的耗资和收益进行合理的科学研究，对于解决这些矛盾有帮助。进行水力发电、治洪以及灌溉并非非要修建巨型大坝。但如果你迷信神话，就很难做到合理或科学。如今是世界各国从阿斯旺大坝的事例中吸取教训的时候了。人们并不需要大坝来拯救自己。

题目答案与解析

1. 第一段第三句话暗示：_____。
- A. 如果人们无视现实，他们就会感到幸福
B. 盲人可能比看得见的人更幸福
C. 过于兴奋的人往往忽视至关重要的东西
D. 迷恋使人们丧失视力

【答案】C

【解析】从文章第一段的内容可知，很少有重大的科技造物像巨型水坝那样激发人的想象力；可能正是由于人类长期遭受洪水和干旱的侵害，才使得“让水听从人的调遣”这种理想如此吸引人；但是，令人着迷有时也使人不理智；好几个巨型水坝工程有弊大于利的势头。据此可知，人们往往因为盲目乐观而失去理智，缺乏对关系重大事情的判断力。C项与文中的意思相符，因此为正确答案。

2. 第五段中的“the powerless”意指_____。
- A. 缺电的地区
B. 没有发电站的水坝
C. 印度周边的贫穷国家
D. 纳玛达水坝地区的普通人民

【答案】D

【解析】从文章第五段的内容可知，在印度，世界银行已经给那个更离谱的纳玛达水坝发放了许可证；尽管世界银行的顾问认为那个水坝会给平民百姓带来苦难，会破坏那里的环境，但是世界银行还是发放了许可证；这样做是在给那些有权势的人带来好处。据此可知，the powerless可能的意思应该与the powerful（有权势的人）之义相反，也就是“没有权势的人”，即平民百姓。D项与文章的意思相符，因此为正确答案。

3. 什么是关于大型水坝的神话？
- A. 大型水坝带来更多肥沃的泥土。
B. 大型水坝帮助保卫国家。
C. 大型水坝巩固了国际关系。
D. 大型水坝完全控制了洪水。

【答案】D

【解析】从文章第一段的内容可知，好几个巨型水坝工程有弊大于利的势头；从文章第三段的内容可知，但是巨型水坝往往不如设计的那样发挥作用；从文章第四段的内容可知，控制洪水的神话仍在延续；从文章最后一段的内容可知，即使不建造巨型水坝，也有可能利用水力发电，也有可能控制洪水，也有可能实施灌溉；但是，当你面对神话时，你就很难做到恰当或是科学；是整个世界从阿斯旺水坝中吸取教训的时候了；人类并不需要水坝来拯救自己。据此可知，有关大型水坝的神话是——人们相信大型水坝控制了洪水，但事实证明这种神话不对。D项与文章的意思相符，因此为正确答案。

4. 作者尽力表示的意思可以最恰当地解释为“_____”。

A. 覆水难收

B. 欲速则不达

C. 三思而后行

D. 笑到最后者笑得最开心

【答案】C

【解析】从文章第一段的内容可知，很少有重大的科技创造物像巨型水坝那样激发人的想象力；可能正是由于人类长期遭受洪水和干旱的侵害，才使得“让水听从人的调遣”这种理想如此吸引人；但是，令人着迷有时也使人不理智；好几个巨型水坝工程有弊大于利的势头；从第二段的内容可知，从修建水坝得到的教训是——大的并不总是完美的；从文章第三段的内容可知，但是巨型水坝往往不如预期的那样发挥作用；从第四段的内容可知，然而，控制洪水的神话仍在延续；第五段举例说明了这一点；从文章最后一段的内容可知，彻底、科学地研究大坝将造成的影响，研究控制洪水的成本和效益，有助于人们解决这些问题；是整个世界从阿斯旺水坝事例中吸取教训的时候了；人类并不需要水坝来拯救自己。据此可知，作者想提醒人们不要再相信大型水坝可以完全控制洪水的神话，不能因为盲目乐观而失去理智，应该彻底、科学地研究问题，从阿斯旺水坝事例中吸取教训，解决面临的实际困难。C项与作者的意图相符，因此为正确答案。

5. 依照本文意思，下面的哪个国家没有遭受大坝的侵扰？

A. 埃及。

B. 印度。

C. 土耳其。

D. 斯洛伐克。

【答案】C

【解析】本文考查全文的总结能力。一共提及了五个国家及它们跟大坝的关系。在文章开头讲到埃及和土耳其曾受惠于大坝，但是后来又讲到埃及遭受大坝的负面影响。只有土耳其没有提及。

Text 5

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power

in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years, even the past 100 years our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

1. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?
 - A. A lack of mates.
 - B. A fierce competition.
 - C. A lower survival rate.
 - D. A defective gene.
2. What does the example of India illustrate?
 - A. Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
 - B. Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
 - C. The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.
 - D. India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.
3. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because _____.
 - A. life has been improved by technological advance
 - B. the number of female babies has been declining
 - C. our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
 - D. the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing
4. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution
 - B. Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution
 - C. The Evolutionary Future of Nature
 - D. Human Evolution Going Nowhere
5. Which of the following statements is NOT natural selection?
 - A. Male mortality.
 - B. Having less offspring.
 - C. Baby mortality.
 - D. Stable physical state.

长难例句分析

[长难例句] Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished.

[结构分析] 本句中，主干是 differences and the opportunity have diminished。介词短语 between people 作定语修饰 differences; for natural selection to take advantage of it 是定语，用来修饰 opportunity。

[参考译文] 人与人之间的差异和利用差异进行自然选择的机会逐渐减小。

全文参考译文

男人一直面临危险。男女出生时比率大约为 105:100，但到了成熟期，这种比率下降，几乎达到平衡，在 70 岁的老年人中，女性比男性多一倍。可是男性死亡率高这一明显特征正在改变。如今的男婴存活率同女婴一样。这代表着男孩到了寻找伴侣的关键年龄，将第一时间出现男孩过剩现象。更重要的是，又失去了一个自然选择的机会。50 年前，婴儿（尤其是男婴）存活下来的几率取决于其体重。轻 1 千克或重 1 千克都几乎代表着必死无疑。体重在今天几乎不起作用。由于很多差别是由基因引起的，因而又一个进化因素消失了。

消灭进化因素的另一种方法就是高存活率，少生孩子。如今很少人像从前那样生殖力旺盛。排除一些宗教群体，很少有妇女生 15 个孩子。今天所生孩子的数目就像死亡年龄一样，人人都差不多。大多数人家的子女人数几乎都一样多。人与人之间的差异和利用差异进行自然选择的机会逐渐减小。印度正在发生的情况证明了一切。该国为大城市的一部分人提供财富，而其余那些仍保持群居的部落民族依然贫困。今天最大的相同点，每个人的生存机会和子女数量都一样，这意味着，与部落比较，自然选择在印度中上阶层已失去 80% 的作用。

对我们来说，这代表着进化已结束；已经达到了生物的理想境界。令人奇怪的是，这种进化几乎不涉及身体的变化。没有另外的物种在大自然中占有这么多的地方。可在过去的 10 万年甚至 100 年中，我们的生活发生了改变，但我们的身体却没有改变。我们之所以没有进化，因为机器和社会替我们改变了生活。达尔文有一句话描述了那些对进化一无所知的人：他们“看有机的生命就像野人看一条船，如看某种超出理解范围的东西”。不用怀疑，我们将会记住 20 世纪的生活方式，即使其丑态超出人的理解，但是，不论我们的子孙对我们距理想状态的遥远感到多么迷惑不解，可他们将长得和我们一样。

题目答案与解析

1. 依照文章第一段，作为男性过去面临的危险是什么？

- A. 缺少配偶。 B. 激烈的竞争。 C. 更低的存活率。 D. 基因有缺陷。

【答案】C

【解析】本题可参照文章的第一段。从中可知，身为男性，总是有危险；男、女的出生比例大约为 105:100，但是到成年时，这个比例就下降了，几乎持平；在 70 岁的老年人中，女性的人数比男性多一倍。据此可知，以前，男性面临的危险是死亡率普遍高。C 项与文章的意思相符，因此为正确答案。

2. 举印度的例子是用来说明什么问题？

- A. 富人生的子女往往比穷人少。 B. 自然选择在富人和穷人中几乎起不了作用。
C. 中产阶层的人口比部落人口少 80%。 D. 印度是人口出生率非常高的国家之一。

【答案】B

【解析】本题可参照文章的第二段。从中可知，如今很少有人像从前那样生殖力旺盛。排除一些宗教群体，很少有妇女生 15 个孩子。今天所生孩子的数目就像死亡年龄一样，人人都差不多。大多数人家的子女人数几乎都一样多。人与人之间的差异和利用差异进行自然选择的机会逐渐减小。印度正在发生的情况证明了一切。该国为大城市的一部分人提供财富，而其余那些仍保持群居的部落民族依然贫困。今天最大的相同点，每个人的生存机会和子女数量都一样，这意味着，与部落比较，自然选择在印度中上阶层已失去 80% 的作用。据此可知，印度的例子说明——在印度，自然选择在穷人和富人之间所起的作用大大降低了。B 项与文中的意思相符，因此为正确答案。

3. 作者争论道，我们的身体已经停止进化的原因是_____。

- A. 技术的进步改善了人的生活 B. 女婴的数量一直在减少
C. 我们已经达到进化的最高境界 D. 贫富之间的差距正在消失

【答案】A

【解析】本题可参照文章的第三段。从中可知，我们没有进化，因为机器和社会代替我们进化了。据此可知，我们的身体已经停止进化的原因是机器和社会代替我们进化了，也就是先进的技术代替我们进化了。A 项与文章的意思相符，因此为正确答案。

4. 以下各项中，哪项可以作为本文的最佳标题？

- A. 人类进化中性别比例的变化 B. 延续人类进化的方法
C. 自然的进化前景 D. 人类的进化停止了

【答案】D

【解析】从文章第一段的内容可知，如今，男婴和女婴的存活率几乎一样；这就意味着，自然

选择的另一个偶然性已经被消除；因为大部分的变异是由基因引起的，所以进化的又一个因素不存在了；从第二段的内容可知，如今，几乎没有人像过去那样能生育了；现在，出生的人数已经平均化；大多数人所生的子女几乎一样多；人与人之间的差别以及利用这种差别进行自然选择的良机都已经减少；每个人的寿命相同，所生的子女数量也一样；从文章最后一段的内容可知，对于我们来说，这意味着进化已经结束了；生物学上的理想境界已经来临；过去 10 万年——甚至过去 100 年，我们的生活发生了变化，但我们的身体却没有改变；我们没有进化，因为机器和社会代替我们进化了；无论我们的后代感到多么惊奇，他们还是会看起来跟我们一样。据此可知，本文主要讲的是——由于一些进化因素的消失，人类的进化已经结束了。D 项与文章的意思相符，因此为正确答案。

5. 下面的哪个说法不是自然选择？

- A. 男性死亡率。 B. 后代少。 C. 婴儿死亡率。 D. 稳定的体质。

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查对全文的总结能力。最后一段讲述到了人的体质这么多年来没有进化的原因。

Text 6

By education, I mean the influence of the environment upon the individual to produce a permanent change in the habits of behavior, of thought and of attitude. It is in being thus susceptible to the environment that man differs from the animals, and the higher animals from the lower. The lower animals are influenced by the environment but not in the direction of changing their habits. Their instinctive responses are few and fixed by heredity. When transferred to an unnatural situation, such an animal is led astray by its instincts. Thus the "ant-lion" whose instinct implies it to bore into loose sand by pushing backwards with abdomen, goes backwards on a plate of glass as soon as danger threatens, and endeavors, with the utmost exertions to bore into it. It knows no other mode of flight, "or if such a lonely animal is engaged upon a chain of actions and is interrupted, it either goes on vainly with the remaining actions (as useless as cultivating an unsown field) or dies in helpless inactivity." Thus a net-making spider which digs a burrow and rims it with a bastion of gravel and bits of wood, when removed from a half finished home, will not begin again, though it will continue another burrow, even one made with a pencil.

Advance in the scale of evolution along such lines as these could only be made by the emergence of creatures with more and more complicated instincts. Such beings we know in the ants and spiders. But another line of advance was destined to open out a much more far-reaching possibility of which we do not see the end perhaps even in man. Habits, instead of being born ready-made (when they are called instincts and not habits at all) were left more and more to the formative influence of the environment, of which the most important factor was the parent who now cared for the young animal during a period of infancy in which vaguer instincts than those of the insects were molded to suit surroundings which might be considerably changed without harm.

This means, one might at first imagine, that gradually heredity becomes less and environment more important. But this is hardly the truth and certainly not the whole truth. For although fixed automatic responses like those of the insect-like creatures are no longer inherited, although selection for purification of that sort is no longer going on, yet selection for educability is very definitely still of importance. The ability to acquire habits can be conceivably inherited just as much as can definite responses to narrow situations. Besides, since a mechanism—is now, for the first time, created by which the individual (in contradiction to the species) can be fitted to the environment, the latter becomes, in another sense, less not more important. And finally, less not the higher animals who possess the power of changing their environment by engineering feats and the like, a power possessed to some extent even by the beaver, and preeminently by man. Environment and heredity are

全文参考译文

通过教育，我的意思是经由环境的影响，使个体在行为、思想、心态和习惯上形成持久改变。能够这样易受环境的影响正是人区别于动物的地方，也是高等动物与低等动物的不同之处。低等动物会受环境的影响，但不会直接引起习惯的改变。它们（低等动物）的本能反应极少而且固定地由遗传决定。当换到一个非自然的环境中时，这种动物就会被它们的本能带入歧途。正如一有威胁“蚁狮”就会依照本能的暗示，利用腹部努力地向后移动钻入松散的细沙，一步步地在玻璃板上后退，尽最大的努力钻进去。它们找不到任何其他方式去逃脱险境，“或者说，这样一个孤独的动物在专心于一系列的动作时，一旦被打断，它要么徒劳地完成剩余动作（就像在一片没有播种的土地上耕作），要么死于无助的静止状态。”因此，当蜘蛛挖了一个地洞，并且在地洞边缘用沙砾和木片修建蛛网时，如果它离开了已经结成了一半的网，则无论如何也不会再从头开始，尽管它也许会继续挖另一个洞穴，甚至是用铅笔作为原料，但也不会重复以前的工作。

这些意义上的进化只能依靠愈加复杂的本能的出现才得以实现。就我们所知，这种生物有蚂蚁和蜘蛛。但是另一种意义上的发展却注定会开辟出一种更有深远意义的可能性，即使是在人类身上，我们也没有看到这种可能性的结果。习性，并不是生来就有的（有时它们被叫做本能而不是习性），它们已经越来越受到环境的影响。而环境影响中最重要的因素是我们的父母，他们在照料婴儿期的幼小生命，在此期间，那些比昆虫的本能还要模糊一些的本能就会做出相当大的无害的变化以适应环境的需要。

这样我们首先会想到，这意味着环境的影响愈加重要，而遗传的作用却在减少。可是很难说这就是正确的，不过肯定不是完全正确的。因为尽管像昆虫一样的固定且机械的反应已经不再是由遗传所致，尽管物种进化选择已经不复存在，但是关于可塑性的选择显然还是非常重要的。正如对于恶劣的环境可以做出积极的回应一样，获得习性的能力的确可以遗传。另外，一些机制已经首次被创造出来。利用这些机制，个体（相对于物种而言）就可以很好的适应环境。这样一来，环境的影响就显得不是那么重要了。最后，高等动物可以通过类似工程技艺等等的东西来改变环境，从某种程度上说，海狸就具有这种能力，而人类具有这方面的卓越的能力。环境与遗传肯定不是相互排斥的因素，而永远都是相辅相成的因素。

题目答案与解析

1. 以下各项中 _____ 最适合作为本文的标题？

- A. 昆虫的进化 B. 环境与遗传 C. 教育：环境的影响 D. 动物的本能

【答案】B

【解析】从文中内容可知，作者是在讲外部环境和遗传是互补的因素。四个选项中，只有 B 项包含了外部环境和遗传两个方面，因此 B 项为正确答案。

2. 从第一段蚁狮的例子中，我们可以推断出什么？

- A. 动物的本能会导致陌生环境下的不合理反应。
B. 当它进行一系列动作时不能被打断。
C. 在昆虫的进化过程中，环境和遗传只是辅助因素。
D. 沿着进化的路线，遗传的重要性降低，而环境的重要性提高。

【答案】B

【解析】本题可参照第一段中间的一句 if such a lonely animal is engaged upon a chain of actions and is interrupted, it either goes on vainly with the remaining actions... or dies in helpless inactivity, 从中可知，蚁狮会死不悔改地做出本能的反应。因此 B 项为正确答案。

3. 根据本文提供的例子我们知道，如果蜘蛛离开已经织了一半的网，到达一个新的地方时，它最可能 _____。

- A. 开始做一个新网
B. 破坏那半张网
C. 继续织网的剩余部分
D. 离开那张网

【答案】D

【解析】本题可参照第一段的 when removed from a half finished home, will not begin again, 因此 D 项是正确答案。

4. 根据文中内容, 下面关于习性的句子中哪一句是正确的?
A. 习性是自然给予活着的动物的馈赠。
B. 对所有动物来讲, 习性比本能更重要。
C. 习性受到环境发展的影响。
D. 习性注定可以揭示人类进化过程中存在更加广泛的可能。

【答案】C

【解析】本题可参照文章第二段的 Habits, instead of being born ready-made... were left more and more to the formative influence of the environment. 从中可知 C 项为正确答案。

Text 7

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure; that the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain; that the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report, "Science never has all the answer. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic of "paralysis by analysis".

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

1. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that _____.

- A. live in nursing homes
C. live with younger people

- B. travel more
D. do some house work

长难例句分析

[长难例句] She travels across the United States, educating both young and old about the concerns of elders.

[结构分析] 本句的主干是 She travels across the United States, educating...。现在分词短语 educating...在句中作主句的目的状语。

[参考译文] 她到美国各地,教育年轻人和老年人,告诉他们关注老人们的问题。

[长难例句] One of the problems she talks about is where and how elders live.

[结构分析] 本句是主系表结构, one of the problems 是主语, where 和 how 引导的是表语从句。she talks about 是一个定语从句修饰主语。

[参考译文] 她所谈到的其中一个问题就是老人在哪儿居住和怎样生活。

全文参考译文

年逾 60 的美国公民有 3100 万,其中 2900 万身体健康,忙碌而又能干。到 2030 年美国人口的 1/5 将超过 60 岁。在这个国家当中,老人将是增长最快的一个少数群体。许多人把这称之为“美国的灰色化”。

1973 年一个被称为“Gray Panthers”的团体成立了。这个团体的成员既有年轻人又有老年人。他们正尝试着解决美国日益增加的老人所存在的特殊问题。Gray Panthers 了解许多老人有健康问题:有些人行动不便;有些人眼神和听力都不太好;有些老人经济困难,物价飞升以至于老人负担不起他们必需的食品、衣服和栖身之所。有些老人害怕并且有安全隐患。其他一些老人还有感情问题。许多鳏寡老人很孤单。Gray Panthers 也了解另外一个情况。老人们都想尽可能地独立。所以 Gray Panthers 正在寻找能够解决这些老人的特殊问题的方法。

Maggie Kuhn 是 Gray Panthers 的主席,她是一位年近八旬但仍很活跃的女士。她到美国各地,教育年轻人和老年人,告诉他们关注老人们的问题。她所谈到的其中一个问题就是老人在哪儿居住而且怎样生活。她说美国人不鼓励老人和年轻人住在一起。在她看来,只有那些需要长期医疗护理的老人才应该住在敬老院。

Maggie Kuhn 懂得老人也需要教育。她用了大量的时间和很多美国老年人交流。她鼓励他们尽可能继续在自己的家里生活。她也告诉他们,和年轻人生活,和孩子们在一起,这很重要。这样可以帮助老人保持“一颗年轻的心”。

题目答案与解析

1. 很多老年人在健康方面有什么问题?

- A. 他们感到孤独。
B. 他们受到癌症的折磨。
C. 他们不能很好地走、看或者听。
D. 他们的的心脏有问题。

【答案】C

【解析】本题的依据句是文章第二段的第四句 The Gray Panthers know that many elderly people have health problems: some cannot walk well, others cannot see or hear well, 从中可知 C 项是正确答案。

2. 养老院 _____。

- A. 对经常需要医疗保健的老年人有益
B. 有助于让老年人保持年轻
C. 是为培训护士创建的

D. 是照看小孩的地方

【答案】A

【解析】本题的依据句是文章第三段的最后一句 *only elders who need constant medical care should be in nursing homes*, 从中可知 A 项为正确答案。

3. Maggie Kuhn 走遍整个美国的目的是 _____。

- A. 为老年人筹款
B. 对老年人表示关心
C. 为老年人找房子
D. 教育人们关注老年人

【答案】D

【解析】本题的依据句是文章第三段的第二句 *...educating both young and old about the concerns of elders*。从中可知, Maggie Kuhn 走遍整个美国的目的是为了教育不同年龄层次的人去关心、帮助老年人。因此 D 项为正确答案。

4. Maggie Kuhn 谈的众多问题之一是 “_____”。

- A. 为什么老年人需要被照看
B. 老年人生活在哪里和怎样生活
C. 谁需要医疗保健
D. 怎样改善美国的教育水平

【答案】B

【解析】本题的依据句是第三段的第三句话 *One of the problems she talks about is where and how elders live*, 从中可知 B 项为正确答案。

5. Maggie Kuhn 鼓励老年人 _____。

- A. 住在养老院
B. 多去旅游
C. 和年轻人住在一起
D. 做一些家务

【答案】C

【解析】本题的依据句是最后一段的第三、第四两句话 *She encourages them to continue to live in their own houses if it is possible. She also tells them that it is important to live with younger people and to have children around them*, 从中可知, Maggie Kuhn 鼓励老年人与青年人和小孩子共同生活。因此 C 项为正确答案。

Text 2

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to

通过影响中枢神经系统来改变感觉、情绪及行为的药物(物质)被称为精神活性物质。这类物质一般分为兴奋剂、镇静剂或致幻剂。兴奋剂主要有加速或刺激中枢神经系统活动的效用,而镇静剂刚好与之相反:使其活动减缓。致幻剂主要作用于人的感觉,以多样的方式对感觉加以扭曲和变形,其中包括产生幻觉。这些物质常被称为“迷幻药”(该词源自希腊语,意思是“精神显现”)。因为它们似乎从根本上改变了人的意识状态。

题目答案与解析

1. “物质滥用”(第一段第五行)比“药物滥用”更可取的原因是:_____。

- A. 如果非法使用,物质能够改变我们的身体和心理机能
- B. “药物滥用”只指有限的服药者
- C. 酒精和烟草同海洛因和可卡因一样致命
- D. 除了海洛因和可卡因以外,许多物质也可能有毒

【答案】D

【解析】本题可参照文章的第一段。从中可知,从技术的角度讲,除了食物外,任何改变我们身体和心理机能的物质都是药物;许多人错误地认为,药物这个词只指某类药品或瘾君子服用的非法化学药品,他们不知道像酒精和烟草这类常见物质也是药物;人们经常用习语“物质滥用”取代“药物滥用”,是为了阐明像酒精和烟草这样的物质也能像海洛因和可卡因一样因滥用而造成危害。D项与文中的意思相符,只有D项为正确答案。

2. 单词“pervasive”(第二段第一行)可能意为_____。

- A. 普遍的
- B. 压倒性的
- C. 敏锐的
- D. 时髦的

【答案】A

【解析】本题可参照文章第二段的第一句话。从中可知,在我们生活的社会,物质(药物)在医疗和社交方面的使用很广泛——服用阿司匹林以减缓头痛,喝点酒以增进友谊,早上喝咖啡以提神,吸烟以消除紧张情绪。据此可知,阿司匹林、酒、咖啡和烟等都是常用物品,因此pervasive的意思应该是“使用广泛的”。因此A项为正确答案。

3. 对某些物质的生理依赖的原因是_____。

- A. 长期对这些物质无节制的使用
- B. 出于社交目的而专门使用这些物质
- C. 为了治病而定量使用这些物质
- D. 为了消除令人不愉快的症状而草率地使用这些物质

【答案】A

【解析】本题可参照文章第二段的最后两句话。从中可知,反复使用一种物质也会导致对该物质的生理上瘾或对药物依赖;依赖性起初表现为耐受性不断增强,需要越来越多的药物才能获得所需的效果,于是,当停止使用该药物时,会出现令人不愉快的断瘾症状。据此可知,对某些物质的生理依赖,是由于人们长时间、大量使用这些物质所造成的。A项与文章的意思相符,因此为正确答案。

4. 我们从最后一段可以推知,_____。

- A. 兴奋剂肯定对智力有影响
- B. 致幻剂本质上对健康有害
- C. 镇静剂是心理活性物质中最坏的一种物质
- D. 三种精神活性物质通常一起使用

【答案】B

【解析】从文章最后一段的内容可知,致幻剂主要对知觉产生影响,能够以多种方式(包括制造幻觉)扭曲和改变知觉;这些就是通常被称作迷幻剂的物质,因为它们似乎彻底改变了一个人的意识状态。据此可知,在三种心理活性物质中,兴奋剂和镇静剂影响人的中枢神经系统,而致幻剂却改变人的知觉、情绪和行为,显然对人的身体更有害。B项与文中的意思相符,因此为正确答案。

5. 按照文中意思, 下面的哪种物质不属于麻醉药?

- A. 某种白酒。 B. 咖啡。 C. 香烟。 D. 盘尼西林。

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查细节问题。第二段的开头部分描述了一些我们没有意识到能上瘾的物质, 如生活中的烟、酒、咖啡和部分药片等。

Text 3

"I have great confidence that by the end of the decade we'll know in vast detail how cancer cells arise," says microbiologist Robert Weinberg, an expert on cancer. "But," he cautions, "some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow. Consider Pasteur, he discovered the causes of many kinds of infections, but it was fifty or sixty years before cures were available."

This year, 50 percent of the 910,000 people who suffer from cancer will survive at least five years. In the year 2000, the National Cancer Institute estimates, that figure will be 75 percent. For some skin cancers, the five-year survival rate is as high as 90 percent. But other survival statistics are still discouraging—13 percent for lung cancer, and 2 percent for cancer of the pancreas.

With as many as 120 varieties in existence, discovering how cancer works is not easy. The researchers made great progress in the early 1970s, when they discovered that oncogenes, which are cancer-causing genes, are inactive in normal cells. Anything from cosmic rays to radiation to diet may activate a dormant oncogene, but how remains unknown. If several oncogenes are driven into action, the cell, unable to turn them off, becomes cancerous.

The exact mechanisms involved are still mysterious, but the likelihood that many cancers are initiated at the level of genes suggests that we will never prevent all cancers. "Changes are a normal part of the evolutionary process," says oncologist William Haywar. Environmental factors can never be totally eliminated; as Hayward points out, "We can't prepare a medicine against cosmic rays."

The prospects for cure, though still distant, are brighter.

"First, we need to understand how the normal cell controls itself. Second, we have to determine whether there are a limited number of genes in cells which are always responsible for at least part of the trouble. If we can understand how cancer works, we can counteract its action."

1. The example of Pasteur in the passage is used to _____.
 - A. predict that the secret of cancer will be disclosed in a decade
 - B. indicate that the prospects for curing cancer are bright
 - C. prove that cancer will be cured in fifty to sixty years
 - D. warn that there is still a long way to go before cancer can be conquered
2. The author implies that by the year 2000, _____.
 - A. there will be a drastic rise in the five-year survival rate of skin-cancer patients
 - B. 90 percent of the skin-cancer patients today will still be living
 - C. the survival statistics will be fairly even among patients with various cancers
 - D. there won't be a drastic increase of survival rate of all cancer patients
3. Oncogenes are cancer-causing genes _____.
 - A. that are always in operation in a healthy person
 - B. which remain harmless so long as they are not activated

- B. the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning
 C. NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique
 D. the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning
2. The panel agreed on all of the following EXCEPT that _____.
- A. the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
 B. the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control
 C. it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
 D. it would be against ethical values to clone a human being
3. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because _____.
- A. embryo research is just a current development of cloning
 B. the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
 C. an embryo's life will not be endangered in embryo research
 D. the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law
4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
- A. some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
 B. a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time
 C. privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal
 D. the issue of human cloning will soon be settled
5. The best title for this article is "_____".
- A. Legislation for Opposing Human Cloning B. Draft of Anti-human Cloning
 C. Complete Ban on Human Cloning D. No Funding Used for Human Cloning

长难例句分析

[长难例句] Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning.

[结构分析] 本句中，主语是 he，两个并列的谓语是 ordered 和 asked。让步状语从句 although no one had proposed to do so 作为补充成分，对前面的句子进一步加以限定，说明克林顿对此事极为重视。chaired by...作定语修饰 independent panel of experts。前面的 Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans 是现在分词短语作状语，表示原因。

[参考译文] 他宣称反对利用这种特殊的畜牧业技术克隆人类，同时下令禁止使用联邦基金做这种实验——虽然还没有人提出要这样做。他要求成立一个由普林斯顿大学校长 Harold Shapiro 领导的独立专家小组，在 90 天内就关于克隆人的国家政策问题写出报告，向白宫汇报。

全文参考译文

当苏格兰的一个研究小组透露 3 个月前他们已克隆了一只成年绵羊时，世界为之震惊，克林顿总统立即作出反应。他宣称他反对利用这种特殊的畜牧业技术去克隆人类，同时下令禁止使用联邦基金做这种实验——虽然还没有人提出要这样做。他要求成立一个由普林斯顿大学校长 Harold Shapiro 领导的独立专家小组，在 90 天内就关于克隆人的国家政策问题写出报告，向白宫汇报。这个专家组名为全国生物伦理道德顾问委员会 (NBAC)，此后它一直在积极而热情地为之工作，集众所长，写出报告。在 5 月 17 日的一次会议上，委员们就将近定稿的报告书达成了共识。

NBAC 将要求克林顿总统在有关联邦基金不能用于克隆人的 90 天禁令无限期延长，并就此立法。可 NBAC 委员们计划在提案的言辞上更为严谨，以防止给克隆人体 DNA (脱氧核糖核酸) 或

D. 与前卫文化相关联

【答案】C

【解析】最后一段讲到，有些 metrosexual 对社会的反应满不在乎，我行我素。据此可知，C 项为正确答案。

5. 本文的主旨是关于什么的？

A. 一种新出现的时尚趋势的类型。

B. 一种给现代男人分类的新方法。

C. 城市玉男与异性恋的人的区别。

D. 城市玉男的背景和含义。

【答案】D

【解析】属主旨思想题。文章主要介绍 metrosexual 这个概念的背景，并描述它现在的含义。因此 D 项为正确答案。

Text 4

The close relationship between poetry and music scarcely needs to be argued. Both are aural modes which employ rhythm, rime, and pitch as major devices; to these the one adds linguistic meaning, connotation, and various traditional figures, and the other can add, at least in theory, all of these plus harmony, counterpoint, and orchestration techniques. In English the two are closely bound historically. Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry seems certainly to have been read or chanted to a harpist's accompaniment; the verb used in *Beowulf* for such a performance, the Finn episode, is *singan*, to sing, and the noun *gyd*, song. A major source of the lyric tradition in English poetry is the songs of the troubadours.

The distance between the *gyd* in *Beowulf* and the songs of Leonard Cohen or Bob Dylan may seem great, but is one of time rather than aesthetics. The lyric poem as a literary work and the lyrics of a popular song are both still essentially the same thing: poetry. Whether the title of the work be *Gerontion*, or *Hound Dog*, our criteria for evaluating the work must remain the same.

The most important prerequisite for both a significant poem and significant lyrics in a popular song is that the writer be faithful to his own personal vision or to the vision of the poem he is writing. Skill and craft for writing poetry are indeed necessary because these are the only means by which a poet can preserve the integrity of this vision in the poem. A poet must not, either because of lack of skill or because of worship of popularity, wealth, or critical acclaim, go outside of his own or his own poem's vision—on pain of writing only the derivative or the trivial. Historically, the writers and singers of the lyrics of popular songs have seemed often to be incapable of personal vision, and to have confused both originality and morality with a servile compliance to popular taste.

1. According to the writer, the relationship between poetry and music _____.
A. is a debatable topic
B. can be made but in a limited way
C. is indisputable if you analyse history
D. needs to be acknowledged more by poets
2. The author cites *Beowulf* in order to show that _____.
A. the distance between song and poetry is not so great
B. a song like *Beowulf* can sound like a poem
C. English poetry is highly connected to songs
D. songs generally evolve into poetry over time
3. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?
A. The lyrics of a song are no different from the lyrics of poetry.
B. Song lyrics and poetry must be treated analytically as the same.