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外研社·长喜英语
FLTRP OCEB

大学英语六级考试 标准阅读 80篇

长喜英语考试命题研究中心 王长喜 主编

文章看不懂？时间不够用？

全文翻译逐词讲解，难句突破攻克语法，
语篇分析点明主旨，限时训练快速提分。

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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Preface



前言

大学英语六级考试阅读部分包括三种题型：词汇理解、长篇阅读和仔细阅读。本书紧扣大学英语六级考试大纲，为考生制定4周阅读学习计划，让考生在短时间内提高阅读水平，轻松应考。

本书将80篇文章划分为4周练习，每周练习5天，每天练习4篇文章，包括1篇词汇理解、1篇长篇阅读和2篇仔细阅读。本书主要特色如下：

一、真题同源 选材广泛

本书所选的80篇文章均与大学英语六级考试历年阅读真题同一起来源，涵盖历年常考题材，与现实情况和热点问题联系紧密，社会化程度、知识普及性高。本书中的文章均选自英美原版材料，为保持原汁原味，其原有英式或美式拼写未作更改。

二、设题标准 尺度严格

设题点是否合理、设题思路是否严谨和干扰选项是否有效是判断六级阅读题设题是否标准的三大尺度。本书在与大学英语六级考试阅读真题“题材、体裁吻合，长度、难度适合，题干、选项符合”的基础上，深入研究，探索六级阅读真题的命题规律，总结设题标准，并将这些标准渗透到本书命题的每一个环节中。

1. 词汇理解

最新9套词汇理解真题文章的平均长度为264个单词，极限长度为234~295个单词。本书文章的平均长度为288个单词，极限长度为249~326个单词。词汇理解的选项主要包含名词、动词、形容词和副词，其中副词所占比重较小。

2. 长篇阅读

(1) 词数：最新9套长篇阅读真题文章的平均长度为1,265个单词，极限长度为1,217~1,283个单词。本书文章的平均长度为1,247个单词，极限长度为1,133~1,296个单词。

(2) 单词分布：通过使用语料库工具进行统计发现，本书长篇阅读文章中超纲词所占比例仅为0.7%，难度控制较为合理。

(3) 命题分布：通过对长篇阅读中试题与原文关系的统计发现，30%的试题在原文中涉及两句，且这两句一般都是相邻的句子；70%的试题对应原文中的某一个单句。另外，约有30%的试题涉及数字，70%的试题不涉及数字。

3. 仔细阅读

最新9套仔细阅读真题文章的平均长度为456个单词，极限长度为445~466个单词。本书文章的平均长度为462个单词，极限长度为434~488个单词。根据近几年的真题命题趋势，本书中设题更多地倾向于事实细节题、推理判断题和观点态度题，主旨大意题和语义理解题的数量相对较少。

三、结构主旨 简明提示

文章结构和主旨分析对于阅读，尤其是对仔细阅读答题有重要作用。因此，每篇仔细阅读的解析中均设置“语篇分析”栏目，对文章的结构主旨和文章大意进行概述，供考生快速掌握全文大意。词汇理解题型专门设置了“选项归类”栏目，将全部选项按照词性分类并给出释义，一目了然。

四、解题思路 渗透方法

每4篇文章后设置“做题点拨”栏目，对每一道题进行详尽解析的同时渗透做题方法的讲解，因此，考生看解析的过程也是学习做题的过程。全书解析模式统一、行文清晰，有助于考生形成稳定的做题思路，从而在考场上做到从容不迫。

五、分析语法 突破难句

每篇仔细阅读文章后设置“难句突破”栏目，将文章中出现的长难句列出，并辅以详细的语法点拨和译文剖析。分析中使用的一些标记符号如下：主语加黑，谓语加黑加斜，宾语和表语加波浪线，定语用小括号，状语用方括号，补语用双下划线，同位语用大括号。如：

He has expressed fears {that auto companies could be scorned like tobacco companies [if they don't clean up their act]}.

符号的使用根据句子的实际情况，并以必要为原则。

六、全文翻译 准确地道

80篇文章均给出了准确、地道的全文翻译。词汇理解和仔细阅读两种题型的译文能够帮助考生深化对原文的理解；长篇阅读的译文有助于考生对全文脉络的把握，还可以让考生对国外最新的科技知识和人文信息有更为直接和准确的了解。

《大学英语六级考试标准阅读80篇》将以新颖丰富的文章选材、严格标准的题目设计、全面独到的难点剖析、准确地道的全文翻译，陪考生一路走向成功。

注：

本书词汇理解、长篇阅读和仔细阅读部分没有相关的做题导语进行提示，特在本处将这三种题型的导语附注出来，供考生参考。

1. 六级词汇理解导语：

*In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

2. 六级长篇阅读导语：

*In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

3. 六级仔细阅读导语：

*There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

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透视阅读题型
请扫描二维码

第一周



星期一

Section A

[296词 建议做题时间：8分钟]

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people 1 believe the term ‘drug’ refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal 2 taken by drug addicts. They don’t realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more 3 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 4 misused as heroin and cocaine.

The medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is prevalent in our society: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be 5, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken excessively will produce 6 effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the 7 effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is 8.

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 whether they are stimulants, depressants, or *hallucinogens* (致幻剂). Stimulants initially speed up or 9 the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in various ways including producing illusion. These are the substances often called *psychedelic* (迷幻药) because they seemed to radically 10 one’s state of consciousness.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) activate | I) harmfully |
| B) alter | J) mistakenly |
| C) certainly | K) negative |
| D) chemical | L) neutral |
| E) desired | M) popular |
| F) destroy | N) sociable |
| G) disappeared | O) stimulus |
| H) discontinued | |

Section B

[1175词 建议做题时间：12分钟]

Why AP Matters

[A] On the surface, Fanny Frausto looks like any other teenager laughing and *jostling* (挤) in the crowded halls of one of America’s urban public high schools. It is only when asked about her schoolwork that

- Frausto, 18, begins to sound *atypical* (非典型的), with a class schedule so unusual that college-admissions officers, upon viewing her transcript, might wonder if it was real.
- [B] Only 30 percent of high-school students take any *Advanced Placement Courses* (进阶先修课程) at all; by the time Frausto graduates, she will have taken 16 of them — in many cases earning the highest grade, a 5, on the three-hour final exam.
- [C] Frausto's school, the Talented and Gifted Magnet School near downtown Dallas, is one of a growing number of high schools trying to make AP as much a part of students' lives as French fries and iPods.
- [D] Located in a run-down neighborhood not usually associated with high-level learning, Talented and Gifted — “TAG” to its students — tops *Newsweek's* list of America's Best High Schools. Members of its racially mixed student body say they feel united by the challenge. “What I really love about TAG is the atmosphere,” said Frausto, who will be attending MIT on a scholarship. “There is so much closeness.”
- [E] Large studies in Texas and California done over the past two years indicate that good grades on AP tests significantly increase chances of earning college degrees. That has led many public schools in disadvantaged neighborhoods to look for ways to get their students into AP and a similar but smaller college-level course program called *International Baccalaureate (IB)* (国际学士学位课程). They hope that their students will have the same college-graduation rates enjoyed by AP and IB students from the country's wealthiest private schools and most selective public schools.
- [F] It is a radical change, and many teachers say it makes as much sense as recruiting the chess club to play football. In a posting on an education blog, veteran AP American-history teacher Kathleen Donnison said she thought *Newsweek* was doing education a disservice by recognizing schools that were working to *coax* (诱劝) B and C students into AP and IB. “It is one thing for a bright student to be absorbed for hours working on a favorite subject. It is quite another story when an ‘average’ student struggles until two o'clock in the morning to master the massive amount of material of a course in which he has little interest,” wrote Donnison, who teaches at Mamaroneck High School in Westchester County, N.Y. “How much of a favor are we doing these youngsters?”
- [G] Nevertheless, many schools in communities less affluent than Westchester continue to embrace the idea of more students' taking college-level courses. The College Board, which administers the AP, says that more than four times as many Hispanic students and three times as many black students took AP courses last year compared with a decade ago. This month, 1.3 million students are expected to take 2.3 million AP tests.
- [H] Twelve small private schools are going in the opposite direction, dropping AP as too confining. At University Prep in Seattle, the science department goes far beyond the AP curriculum to offer Quantitative Physics, Astronomy, Waves and Optics, Special Relativity and Biotechnology. “If we were to adhere to Advanced Placement courses,” said Arlene L. Prince, the school's recently retired director of college and career services, “we would not be able to offer the variety of non-AP classes we do now.”
- [I] Most private schools say they will not join the revolt, however, because AP and IB have virtually become a requirement for admission to the selective colleges that parents want for their children. Identical yearnings at the other end of the economic spectrum have brought an AP emphasis to low-income students at public charter schools like the southeast Houston campus of the YES College Preparatory Schools. At YES, nobody gets a diploma without taking at least one AP course and being accepted by at least one four-year college.
- [J] At the BASIS school in Tucson, Ariz., the standard courses in English, history and science exist only in AP form. At Marshall Fundamental Secondary School in Pasadena, Calif., 70 percent of students are from low-income families; since Marshall opened its AP program to all in 1997, the portion of its students accepted at one of the University of California campuses has more than tripled.
- [K] In previous years, *Newsweek* excluded some public schools, including TAG, from its list because of their selective admissions policies. We revised that this year. Our goal has always been to highlight the schools that are doing the best job of preparing average students for college; that's why we omitted schools that weeded out those students.

- [L] A close look at last year's list showed that even some selective schools had enough average students to meet our goal. So we changed the rule to allow any charter or magnet public school with an average SAT score below 1,300 or an average ACT score below 27. We picked these numbers because they are the highest averages found in the normal enrollment schools that have always been allowed on the list.
- [M] Some critics want even more changes, however. Andrew J. Rotherham and Sara Mead, of the Washington-based think tank Education Sector, argued that *Newsweek* should include in its formula dropout rates and gaps in test scores between white and minority students in order to give a more complete picture.
- [N] *Newsweek* has added one new feature to the Web site version of some schools on the list — the percentage of graduating seniors with at least one passing score on an AP or IB test — in order to measure not just test participation but test success. We are not assessing schools by dropout rates or state test scores because those data are inconsistent and because such a rule would deny recognition to schools with large numbers of low-income students — even schools making great strides in preparing students for college.
- [O] Aaron Zarraga, a senior at TAG, has spent four years preparing for college and his ultimate dream of a degree in electrical engineering. In ninth grade he failed his first AP test — human geography. “I was really scared because the next year I was taking two APs,” he said. But his teachers showed him how to construct essays on deadline and *juggle* (同时应付) his workload. At last, he was admitted to both Stanford and Columbia. “I have learned to be calm and not get so nervous,” he said. “I just wanted to get into a good school so that I would be able to secure a nice job, and help my mom and my grandma.” Thanks to his hard work, he will have taken 10 college-level courses before he ever sets foot on a college campus, and will be much better prepared for what comes next.
11. It is shown in large studies that students who get good grades on AP tests have more opportunities of getting a college degree.
 12. After Marshall Fundamental Secondary School opened its AP program, more students were admitted to universities.
 13. When Aaron Zarraga failed human geography which was his first AP test, he felt scared.
 14. According to Kathleen Donnison, *Newsweek's* list of American's Best High Schools is no good for education.
 15. Because of the inconsistency of dropout rates and state test scores, *Newsweek* is not using these data to assess schools.
 16. University Prep in Seattle dropped AP and offered its students various non-AP courses.
 17. The Talented and Gifted Magnet School encourages students to take AP courses.
 18. Most private schools adhere to AP courses because AP courses have practically become a requirement for entering some selective colleges.
 19. *Newsweek* revised its formula in assessing which schools could be on its list.
 20. Many public schools in poor areas try to let their students attend AP courses for the purpose of ensuring college-graduation rates.

Section C

Passage 1

[451词 建议做题时间：10分钟]

Ah, youth. The time for body piercings, staying out late and... a portfolio of ultrasecure T-bills?

Traditionally, we associate the early years with risky behavior — but one consequence of the recession appears to be a shift in the way 18- to 34-year-olds handle money. Affluent *millennials* (千禧年一代) and 30-somethings say their tolerance for risky investments is much lower than it was a year ago, rivaled only by

people over the age of 65, according to a study by Merrill Lynch Global Wealth Management. "It truly is a generational change," says Dave Geschke, an executive at Ameriprise Financial. "The market got cut in half. Housing got cut in half. People saw their asset classes get blown up."

Avoiding risk may feel sensible to a generation whose financial coming-of-age has been bookended by the dotcom bubble and the subprime-mortgage meltdown. Millennials were more likely to report losing their jobs than workers over the age of 30, and many recent college graduates have had a hard time finding a *toehold* (立足点) in a tight labor market, even as the national unemployment rate rose to 9.6 percent. If the 18- to 34-year-olds feel more cautious about investing, it's partly because they have less money to spend and little economic security.

In response, financial firms have begun *tweaking* (微调) their products. Target-date retirement funds for young investors, managed by mutual-fund giant John Hancock, recently decreased exposure to stocks by 10 to 15 percent. Anecdotally, financial planners say young clients are keeping more cash on hand, and online banks such as ING Direct have rolled out savings accounts with slightly higher interest rates. "We're seeing people try to put bells and whistles on very conservative investments," says David Carter, chief investment officer at Lenox Advisors.

But in the long term, is it wise for 18- to 34-year-olds to avoid stocks, load up on bonds, and keep more cash in their bank accounts? Perhaps not, if they want to live comfortably in retirement. "You need the growth potential of stocks," says Christine Benz, director of personal finance for *morningstar.com*. "Investors cannot expect the same returns from bonds and bond funds."

One *idiosyncrasy* (特质) remains this generation's attitude toward money. The Pew Research Center's findings show that 85 percent of adults under 30 feel optimistic about their financial future, compared with 45 percent of the 50-and-up crowd. Three quarters of young adults surveyed by the center say they feel confident they will have enough money to retire. So, while the twin busts may have diminished their appetite for risk now, there's reason to believe young adults' faith in the market will eventually return.

21. What is the generational change mentioned in the passage?
 - A) 18- to 34-year-olds are experiencing recession.
 - B) 18- to 34-year-olds' asset classes are getting blown up.
 - C) 18- to 34-year-olds like risky behaviors more.
 - D) 18- to 34-year-olds tend to avoid risky investments.
22. How do financial firms respond to modern young people becoming more cautious about investing?
 - A) They have turned to increasing more conservative products.
 - B) They have targeted products of retirement funds for young investors.
 - C) They have focused on publicity to inspire young adults to make risky investments.
 - D) They have decreased the interest rates of savings accounts.
23. Why is it unwise for 18- to 34-year-olds to avoid stocks if they want a comfortable retirement?
 - A) They'll regret not having invested in stocks.
 - B) Bonds and bond funds have high security.
 - C) Stocks have great growth potential.
 - D) Investing in stocks can have higher returns.
24. What is said about this generation's attitude toward money?
 - A) Most young people are pessimistic about their financial future.
 - B) Older people are more optimistic than young adults about their finance.
 - C) The minority of young adults worry about their money for retirement.
 - D) Generally speaking, people's confidence for investment isn't reduced.
25. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A) This generation is experiencing the recession.

- B) Young adults are shying away from stock market.
- C) Most young people are optimistic about money.
- D) People and firms have ways to deal with the recession.

Passage 2

[465词 建议做题时间: 10分钟]

Eskimo villages today are larger and more complex than the traditional *nomadic* (游牧的) groups of Eskimo kinsmen. Village decision making is organized through community councils and co-operative boards of directors, institutions which the Eskimos were encouraged by the government to adopt. They have been more readily accepted in villages like Fort Chimo where there is individualistic wage ethos and where ties of kinship are less important than in the rural villages such as Port Burwell, where communal sharing between kinsmen is more emphasized. Greater contact with southern Canadians and better educational facilities have shown Fort Chimo Eskimos that it is possible to argue and negotiate with the government rather than to *acquiesce* (默许) passively in its policies.

The old-age paternalism of southern Canadians over the Eskimos has died more slowly in the rural villages where Eskimos have been more reluctant to voice their opinions aggressively. This has been a frustration to government officials trying to develop local leadership amongst the Eskimos, but a blessing to other departments whose plans have been accepted without local obstruction. In rural areas the obligations of kinship often run counter to the best interests of the village and potential leaders were restrained from making positive contribution to the village council. More recently, however, the educated Eskimos have been voicing the interests of those in the rural areas. They are trying to persuade the government to recognize the rights of full-time hunters, by protecting their hunting territories from mining and oil prospectors, for example. The efforts of this active minority are *percolating* (渗透) through to the remoter villages whose inhabitants are becoming increasingly vocal.

Continuing change is inevitable but future development policy in Ungava must recognize that most Eskimos retain much of their traditional outlook on life. New schemes should focus on resources that the Eskimos are used to handling, rather than on enterprises such as mining where effort is all too easily *consigned* (委托) to an unskilled labor force. The *musk-ox* (麝香牛) project at Fort Chimo and the tourist lodge at George River are new directions for future development but there are pitfalls.

Since 1967 musk-oxen have been reared near Chimo for their finer-than-cashmere undercoat. But the farm lies eight kilometers from the village, across a river, and it has been difficult to secure Eskimo interests in the project. For several months of the year at the freeze-up of the river ice, the river cannot be crossed easily, and a small number of Eskimo herdsman become isolated from the social life in Fort Chimo. The original herd of fifteen animals is beginning to breed but it will be difficult to attract more herdsman as long as other employment is available within the village.

26. The village councils are more likely to be accepted in places where _____.
 - A) Eskimos in general are better educated
 - B) ties of kinship are more emphasized
 - C) there is already communal ownership of goods
 - D) Eskimos are more accustomed to working independently for payment
27. What did the Eskimos learn from the contact with outsiders?
 - A) They should not accept everything that the government orders.
 - B) They should establish their own government.
 - C) They can gain encouragement from the government.
 - D) They can achieve greater independence.
28. How can we understand "The old-age paternalism of southern Canadians over the Eskimos" (Line 1, Para. 2) in the passage?

- A) The Eskimos were a useful source of unskilled labor.
B) The Eskimos were kept under firm control.
C) The Eskimos were encouraged to carry out useful projects.
D) Canadians showed their friendship and kindness when contacting the Eskimos.

29. What are the educated Eskimos trying to persuade the government to do?

- A) Recognize some of Eskimos' rights.
B) Demolish some mines in their hunting territories.
C) Close small enterprises.
D) Absorb the Eskimo essence into the leadership.

30. According to the passage, more government assistance is needed for the Eskimos in _____.

- A) opening more high schools
B) safeguarding their traditional means of livelihood
C) promoting industrial job possibilities
D) encouraging agricultural production

做题点拨

Section A

选顶归类

名 词	D) chemical 化学制品 K) negative 负数 L) neutral 中立者 O) stimulus 刺激
动 词	A) activate 激活 B) alter 改变 E) desired 渴望, 期望 F) destroy 破坏, 摧毁 G) disappeared 消失 H) discontinued 中断, 停止
形容词	D) chemical 化学的 E) desired 渴望的, 想要的 K) negative 负面的, 消极的 L) neutral 中立的; 中性的 M) popular 流行的, 受欢迎的 N) sociable 社交的, 好交际的
副 词	C) certainly 当然 I) harmfully 有害地 J) mistakenly 错误地

答案解析

1. J) 本空应填副词。文章第1句说, 严格来说, 除食品外, 任何能改变我们生理和心理机能的物质都是药物。本空所在句是陈述许多人的看法, 即“药物”一词仅用来表示医用药品或吸毒者服用的违禁化学制品, 这明显和第1句内容矛盾, 因此该看法应该是“错误的”, 故答案为J) mistakenly (错误地)。
2. D) 空前的an提示, 本空应填单数名词。所填词与medicine并列, 并且是吸毒者服用的, 由此推测, 所填词可能和“毒品”相关, 故答案为D) chemical (化学制品)。
3. L) 本空应填形容词。句意为: 酒精和烟草这样的物质也属于“药物”, 这就是为什么现在许多医生和心理学家要使用一个更加……的词——物质。形容词选项中符合语义要求的是L) neutral, 故答案为L) neutral (中立的)。
4. I) 本空应填副词。人们现在常用“物质滥用”一词来替代“药物滥用”就是要明确地表示, 滥用酒精和烟草这样的物质与滥用海洛因和可卡因是一样的, 而滥用海洛因和可卡因是有害的。由此可知, 本空所填词表示“有害”, 故答案为I) harmfully (有害地)。
5. N) 本空应填形容词, 作表语。冒号后面是对物质的医疗用途和社会用途的举例说明, 服用阿司匹林减轻头痛是医疗用途, 喝酒则应该是针对社会用途的举例, 故答案为N) sociable (社交的)。
6. K) 本空应填形容词。本句描述物质使用过量会产生的影响, such as后面是产生的影响的例子, 显

然中毒和强烈的感知失真都属于“负面”影响，故答案为K) negative (负面的)。

7. E) 本空应填形容词。分析句意可知，本句描述对物质的依赖性的表现：随着耐药性的增强，要达到“理想的”效果，需要摄入的量就会越来越大，故答案为E) desired (渴望的，想要的)。
8. H) 本空应填形容词或动词过去分词。分析句意可知，本句描述对物质的依赖性的后期表现，后半句表述某种情况会导致痛苦的脱瘾症状。结合withdrawal一词以及常识可知，当对某一物质产生依赖时，如果“停止”使用该物质，就会产生不适，故答案为H) discontinued (中断，停止)。
9. A) 空前的or提示，本空应填动词原形，与speed up并列，且二者意义可能相近。whereas表示对比，本句是将兴奋剂和镇静剂的不同作用进行对比，speed up与slow... down意思相反，所填词在语义上与speed up接近，故答案为A) activate (激活)。
10. B) 空前的seemed to提示，本空应填动词原形，B) alter和F) destroy符合要求，但destroy通常表示“完全破坏”，不适合描述迷幻药对于人的意识状态的作用，故答案为B) alter (改变)。

全文翻译

严格来说，除食品外，任何能改变我们生理或心理机能的物质都属于药物。很多人[1]错误地以为“药物”一词仅用来表示某种医用药物或吸毒者服用的违禁[2]化学制品。他们没有意识到常见的物质，如酒精和烟草也是药物，这就是为什么现在许多医生和心理学家要使用更为[3]中性的“物质”一词来表示药物。人们现在常用“物质滥用”一词来替代“药物滥用”就是要明确地表示，如果使用不当，酒精和烟草等物质会像海洛因和可卡因一样[4]有害。

在我们的社会当中，物质（药物）的医疗用途和社会用途都很普遍：一片阿司匹林用来缓解头痛，一些葡萄酒用来[5]社交，一支香烟用来稳定情绪。使用这些物质已经被大众接受，但是什么时候会成为误用呢？首先，对于大部分物质来说，一旦摄入过量都会产生[6]负面影响，比如中毒或严重的感知失真。反复摄入一种物质还会对该物质产生依赖。依赖产生的首要表现是耐药性的增强，也就是说，要达到[7]理想的效果，需要摄入该物质的量会越来越大，而且一旦[8]中断摄入，就会产生痛苦的脱瘾症状。

能够影响中枢神经系统并改变感知、情绪和行为的药物（物质）被称为精神活性物质，一般分为兴奋剂、镇静剂和致幻剂三类。兴奋剂会加速或[9]激活中枢神经系统，而镇静剂则会减缓中枢神经系统的活动。致幻剂的主要效果就是以各种各样的方式扭曲和改变人的感知，其中就包括使人产生幻觉。因为这些药物可以彻底地[10]改变人的意识状态，所以这类物质常被称为“迷幻药”。

Section B

答案解析

11. [E] 题目意为：大型研究表明，在进阶先修课程考试中取得了好成绩的学生们将有更多的机会获取大学学位。由题目中的线索词large studies, good grades on AP tests和college degree将本题出处定位于[E]段第1句。该句指出，得克萨斯州和加利福尼亚州的一些大型研究结果表明，在进阶先修课程考试中取得好成绩的学生明显有更多的机会获得大学学位。题目中的have more opportunities of getting a college degree对应原文中的increase chances of earning college degrees。
12. [J] 题目意为：在马歇尔基础中学开设了进阶先修课程项目之后，该校更多的学生进入了大学。由题目中的线索词Marshall Fundamental Secondary School将本题出处定位于[J]段。该段最后一句指出，自从马歇尔在1997年对所有的学生都开放了进阶先修课程项目，该校学生被加利福尼亚州大学录取的人数增加了两倍多，也就是说被大学录取的人数增多了。
13. [O] 题目意为：当艾伦·萨拉加没有通过他的第一次进阶先修课程——人类地理学的考试时，他感到很害怕。由题目中的线索词Aaron Zarraga, human geography和scared将本题出处定位于[O]段。该段第2、3句指出，当艾伦·萨拉加在九年级第一次参加进阶先修课程考试没有通过时，他觉得很害怕，因为下一年他要参加两门进阶先修课程。
14. [F] 题目意为：凯瑟琳·唐尼森认为，《新闻周刊》所列的美国中学排名对于教育并无益处。由

题目中的线索词Kathleen Donnison和Newsweek's将本题出处定位于[F]段。该段第2句指出,凯瑟琳·唐尼森在一个有关教育的博客上发表文章说,她认为美国《新闻周刊》正在损害教育。题目中is no good for education 对应原文中的doing education a disservice,即对教育不利。

15. [N] 题目意为:由于退学率和各个州的测试分数前后矛盾,《新闻周刊》并不采用这些数据去评判学校。由题目中的线索词inconsistency, dropout rates和state test scores将本题出处定位于[N]段。原文在提到退学率或各个州的测试分数时说,因为《新闻周刊》认为这些数据前后矛盾,所以不把这两项列为评估学校的标准。
16. [H] 题目意为:西雅图的大学预备学校取消了进阶先修课程,并且为学生设置了各种非进阶先修课程。由题目中的线索词University Prep in Seattle和non-AP courses将本题出处定位于[H]段。该段开头指出一些小的私立学校并没有跟随这股潮流,并以西雅图的大学预备学校为例作了说明,他们不设置进阶先修课程,而是开设一些其他的课程。
17. [C] 题目意为:马格尼特英才学校鼓励学生参加进阶先修课程。由题目中的线索词the Talented and Gifted Magnet School将本题出处定位于[C]段。该段第1句提到,达拉斯市附近的马格尼特英才学校是正在努力把进阶先修课程融入学生生活的学校之一,这说明这所学校是鼓励学生参加进阶先修课程的。
18. [I] 题目意为:大多数私立学校坚持设置进阶先修课程是因为它实际上已经成为进入一些著名大学的必要条件。由题目中的线索词most private schools, requirement和selective colleges将本题出处定位于[I]段第1句。该句指出,大多数私立学校不会反对进阶先修课程的原因是其已经成为进入一些著名大学必须条件。
19. [K] 题目意为:《新闻周刊》修订了它选择将哪些学校列入其名单的标准。由题目中的线索词revised和list将本题出处定位于[K]段。该段首先提出前些年《新闻周刊》评判学校好坏的原则,接着说今年它进行了修订。后面又具体说明在评判标准上的变化。第2句中的that指代的是上一句的内容,即formula in assessing which schools could be on its list。
20. [E] 题目意为:许多贫困地区的公立学校想方设法让他们的学生去参加进阶先修课程的目的是保障他们的学生的大学毕业率。由题目中的线索词public schools和college-graduation rates将本题出处定位于[E]段。该段第2、3句指出,贫困地区的公立学校想方设法让他们的学生参加进阶先修课程是希望他们的学生的大学毕业率能和其他好学校的毕业率持平。题目中的poor areas对应于原文中的disadvantaged neighborhoods。

全文翻译

为什么进阶先修课程很重要

- [A] 从表面看来,范妮·弗拉乌斯托和其他青少年一样,在美国的一所城市公立中学的拥挤的大厅里笑着和同学挤来挤去。只有当被问及学业时,18岁的她才显得非同一般,她的课程表很不寻常,以至于大学招生办的老师看了她的成绩单可能会对其真实性表示怀疑。
- [B] 总共只有30%的中学生参加了进阶先修课程;到弗拉乌斯托毕业的时候,她将会修完16门课程,并且在很多课程的3小时期末考试中,她都获得最高分——5分。
- [C] 弗拉乌斯托的学校是[17]达拉斯市附近的马格尼特英才学校,它是越来越多的正努力把进阶先修课程融入学生生活的中学之一。这些学校希望进阶先修课程能像炸薯条和苹果播放器一样成为学生生活中的一部分。
- [D] 坐落于一个通常和高水平教学毫无关联的破旧的社区,被学生们称为“TAG”的马格尼特英才学校居然在《新闻周刊》的美国中学排名中名列榜首。那些来自不同种族的学生说,面对挑战使他们感觉很团结。弗拉乌斯托说:“我最喜欢这里的氛围,大家都是如此地亲密。”
- [E] [11]在过去的两年里,得克萨斯州和加利福尼亚州进行的大型研究表明,在进阶先修课程考试中取得好成绩的学生明显有更多的机会获得大学学位。这使得许多在[20]贫困地区的公立学校想方设法让他们的学生去参加进阶先修课程和类似的小规模的大学级别课程项目——国际学士学位课程。他们希望自己的学生的大学毕业率能和富有的私立学校以及绝大多数上等的公立学校里参加了这两种课程的学生的毕业率持平。
- [F] 这是一次激进的变革,很多老师认为这就好比招募象棋俱乐部的成员去踢足球。[14]一位经验丰

富的进阶先修课美国历史老师凯瑟琳·唐尼森在一个有关教育的博客上发表了一篇文章，文章中提到：她认为《新闻周刊》正在损害教育，因为它认可那些哄骗成绩中等或良好的学生去参加进阶先修课程和国际学士学位课程的学校。“一个聪明的学生数小时专注于他喜爱的功课是一回事，一名成绩中等的学生熬到凌晨两点去掌握一门他没有多大兴趣的科目的一大堆知识点又是另外一回事。”在纽约韦斯特切斯特县的马马罗内克中学任教的唐尼森这样写道，“我们所做的对那些年轻人有多大帮助呢？”

[G] 但是，很多不如韦斯特切斯特富裕的地方的学校还在鼓励更多的学生参加大学水平的课程。管理进阶先修课程项目的美国大学理事会提到，去年参加这个课程的西班牙学生和黑人学生分别是十年前人数的四倍多和三倍。预计这个月会有130万学生参加230万门进阶先修课程的考试。

[H] 12所小的私立学校一直在反其道而行之，他们不设置进阶先修课，因为它范围狭窄。[16]在西雅图的大学预备学校，自然科学系所设的课程已经远远超过了进阶先修课程，他们设置了定量物理、天文学、光波学、狭义相对论和生物工艺学等多门课程。最近退休的学院及事业服务部主任阿琳·L. 普林斯说：“如果我们拥护开设进阶先修课程，我们将不能像现在这样提供那么多非进阶先修课程了。”

[I] [18]然而，大多数的私立学校说他们不会加入反对行列，因为进阶先修课程和国际学士学位课程实际上已经成为进入那些家长们期望自己孩子进入的著名大学的必要条件了。而底层阶级的同样期许使得公立特许学校如耶斯大学预科学校休斯敦东南部校区的贫穷学生必须重视进阶先修课程。在耶斯大学预科学校，如果你没有参加过一门进阶先修课程并被至少一所四年制的大学录取，你是拿不到毕业证的。

[J] 在亚利桑那州的图森基础学校，像英语、历史和自然科学这些基础课程都只存在于进阶先修课程中。在加利福尼亚州的帕萨迪纳市的马歇尔基础中学里，70%的学生来自收入水平很低的家庭，[12]自从马歇尔基础中学在1997年对所有的学生都开放了进阶先修课程项目，该校学生被加利福尼亚州大学录取的人数增加了两倍多。

[K] 在前些年，《新闻周刊》从它的宣传名单上清除了包括马格尼特英才学校在内的一些公立学校，因为它们招生政策带有选择性。[19]今年，我们在政策上做了更改。我们的目标一直是宣传那些能够很好地帮助普通学生升入大学的学校；这就是我们把那些拒普通学生于门外的学校从我们的名单里删掉的原因。

[L] 仔细观察去年的名单我们可以看出，即使是一些著名学校也有足够多的普通学生能达到我们的要求。所以我们改变了政策，允许在宣传名单上出现那些学生平均学术能力评估测试成绩在1,300分以下或者学生平均美国大学入学测验成绩在27分以下的公立特许学校和公立课程特别设计学校。我们制定这些分数线是因为它们是经常出现在名单上的正常招生的学校的最高平均分。

[M] 但是，一些评论家想要更多的改变。华盛顿的教育部门的智囊团成员安德鲁·J. 罗瑟拉姆和萨拉·米德指出，《新闻周刊》上应该包括学校退学率的统计数据以及白人学生和少数族裔学生在分数上的差距，以此给大家一个更加全面的印象。

[N] 《新闻周刊》为一些名单上学校的网络版增添了新特色，那就是给出了这些学校中至少通过了一门进阶先修课程或国际学士学位课程的高年级学生的百分比，这样不只衡量了考试的参加率，也衡量了考试的通过率。[15]我们不以退学率或各个州的测试分数来评估一个学校，因为这些数据前后矛盾，而且这样的规则对那些有很多贫困生的学校不公平——即使这些学校在帮助学生升学方面取得了很大的进展。

[O] 艾伦·萨拉加是一个英才学校的高年级学生，他的最终理想是获得电子工程学位，他已经为大学和他的最终理想准备了四年。[13]在九年级的时候，他的第一次进阶先修课程考试——人类地理学没有通过。“我当时真的很害怕，因为在第二年我将要上两门进阶先修课程。”他说。但是他的老师教他如何在最后期限构思一篇论文以及如何分配自己的功课量。最终，他同时被斯坦福大学和哥伦比亚大学录取。“我学会了克服紧张，保持镇定。”他说，“我只是想上一所好学校，那样的话就能确保我将来找到一份好工作，帮助我妈妈和奶奶。”由于他的勤奋，他在踏入大学校门之前就可能已经学习了10门大学水平的课程，并且他也为接下来的生活作了充分的准备。

Section C

Passage 1

语篇分析

本文介绍了现代的年轻一代人由于处于经济衰退时期而回避股市，转向低风险的投资。第1段引出话题并指出，本应喜欢冒险的年轻人如今却转向低风险的投资。第2~3段说明现代年轻人回避风险投资的原因和他们的现状。第4段介绍金融机构如何应对年轻人回避风险投资这一情况。第5段指出，长期来看年轻人现在回避股市对他们退休以后的生活可能不利。第6段介绍这一代人对财富的态度。

难点突破

Millennials were more likely to **report losing their jobs** than workers over the age of 30, and **many recent college graduates have had** a hard time [finding a foothold in a tight labor market, even as the national unemployment rate rose to 9.6 percent]. (Lines 2-4, Para. 3)

【分析】复合句。and连接两个并列分句。have a hard time doing sth为固定搭配，表示做某事很难。even as引导时间状语从句，表示“恰好……时”。

【译文】千禧年一代比30岁以上的人更容易失业，很多应届毕业生往往要历尽艰辛才能在紧缩的人才市场找到立足之地，与此同时，国家失业率上升到9.6%。

答案解析

21. D) 第2段中戴夫·格施克说，这确实是一代人的变化，其中的it指代前面提到的信息：富裕的千禧年一代以及30多岁的人对风险投资的承受能力较前一年大大降低。另外从第3段也可以得知这些人在回避风险投资，故答案为D)。正在经历经济衰退是导致变化的原因，不是改变的内容，故A)错误。资产缩水也是导致改变的原因，故B)错误。原文说这些年轻人在回避风险投资，C)与原文意思相反，故排除。
22. A) 第4段开头提到，作为回应，金融机构已经开始调整他们的产品。随后举例说明，减少在股票上的投资比例，网上银行推出利率高的储蓄账户等。最后一句指出，人们努力向保守投资产品上添加附加性的东西，由此判断，金融机构在增加保守投资产品，故答案为A)。
23. C) 第5段提到，从长远来看，如果18至34岁之间的人想要舒适的退休生活，那么他们回避股市也许并不明智，因为他们需要股票增长的潜力，而这是债券和基金所不能比的。由此可知，回避股市不明智的原因是股市有更大的增长潜力，故答案为C)。原文没有说这些人将来一定会后悔没有投资股市，A)过于肯定，故排除。债券和基金确实具有更高的安全性，这是人们回避股市的原因，故排除B)。原文只是说股票有更大的增长潜力，但不是说一定会有更高的回报，故D)错误。
24. C) 最后一段提到，调查的年轻人中有四分之三表示，他们相信自己会有足够的钱退休，也就是说，只有少部分年轻人会担心退休后的钱，故答案为C)。由第2句提到的调查数据可知，大多数年轻人对经济前景感到乐观，而且相比之下年轻人比年长的人更乐观。A)和B)与原文意思相反，故排除。文章最后一句提到，有理由相信年轻人对市场的信心最终会回来的，但不是说人们现在对投资的信心没有减少，排除D)。
25. B) 第1段指出，本应喜欢冒险的年轻人如今却转向低风险的投资。第2~3段说明现代年轻人回避风险投资的原因和他们的现状。第4段介绍金融机构如何应对年轻人回避风险投资这一情况。第5段说明长期来看年轻人现在回避股市对他们退休以后的生活可能不利。第6段介绍这一代人对财富的态度。综合可以看出，全文都在围绕年轻人回避股市展开，故答案为B)。

全文翻译

啊，年轻，正是在身体上打孔穿环、深夜不归……的时期，如今却要跟低风险的短期国债投资组合联系在一起？