



王长喜网络教学讲授课本

大学英语六级考试

标准阅读160篇

new

BREAKING 90' of CET 6 MODEL TESTS

全国大学英语六级考试命题研究组 编
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名家精品

学苑出版社

大学英语六级考试 标准阅读 160 篇

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学苑出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试标准阅读 160 篇

王长喜 主编

北京:学苑出版社,1998.4

ISBN 7-5077-1306-7 ·

I . 19...

II . 王...

III . 英语-阅读-高等学校-水平考试-教学参考资料

IV . H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 03882 号

出版发行:学苑出版社

地 址:北京万寿路西街 11 号 邮编:100036

印 刷:河北省香河县新华印刷有限公司

经 销:新华书店

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:11.625

2001 年 2 月第 2 版 2001 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1-8 000

定价:12.00 元

(图书出现印装问题,由售书单位调换)

王长喜网络英语远程教学

大学英语六级考试“网上课堂”授课计划

一、主讲 王长喜

二、教材 《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破》系列丛书

三、时间 2001 年 2 月 15 日——2001 年 6 月 15 日
2001 年 9 月 1 日——2001 年 12 月 30 日

四、网站 中国考试网站 <http://www.sinoexam.com.cn>

五、内容：

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| 1. 考试大纲要求 | 7. 常规答题技巧 |
| 2. 总体应试策略 | 8. 特殊答题技巧 |
| 3. 复习与应试成功心理学 | 9. 按部就班复习法 |
| 4. 考点串讲 | 10. 应急复习法 |
| 5. 考试重点和难点 | 11. 应试误区与对策 |
| 6. 试题干扰项的设置及辨别 | 12. 作业与解答 |

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十、课程表:

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3月 (9月16日—10月15日)	语法(一) 六级考试各题型对语法的要求; 听力中的语法; 阅读理解中的语法	听力(一) 提高听力能力的语言因素和知识因素	阅读理解(一) 阅读能力提高的三个途径: 分析文章的结构规律; 巧妙绕开生词; 抓住句子的主干	语法(二) 改错题考查重点和答题技巧
4月 (10月16日—11月15日)	词汇(二) 词汇试题的命题规律和答题技巧: 解释参照法; 因果参照法; 转折参照法; 对比和比较参照法; 语意环境参照法	听力(二) 听力试题的命题规律和场景区分答题法	完形填空 完形填空的考查重点和篇章分析答题法	阅读理解(二) 阅读理解题型及其在文章中的位置; 阅读理解常规答题方法
5月 (11月16日—12月15日)	简短回答: 变相考查阅读理解 简短回答的答题定理: 简化原则	翻译: 阅读理解的深化; 翻译中的句子结构翻译法; 常见英语句式的中文表达法	阅读理解(三) 紧急情况下的阅读方法; 如何不看文章答题; 阅读理解答案的特征	写作(一) 六级考试作文的一般题材和体裁; 如何做到有话可说; 如何在短期内打好扎实的写作基本功
六月 (12月16日—12月30日)	写作(二) 高分作文的写作模式; 如何给阅卷人一个好印象;	网上考试和集中答疑		

人人都能成功

(代序)

王长喜

如何在大学英语四、六级考试的战场上出奇制胜,确保枕戈待旦的莘莘学子运用最优化的学习方案和应试策略以不变应万变,以快捷代繁复强攻下学位堡垒?

审视蚊动叶摇,感悟天地玄机。我们披阅多年来的大学英语教学经验和命题阅卷经验并综合历年命题的内在规律,洞幽触微,钩深致远,精心撰写了本套《大学英语四、六级考试 90 分突破》丛书,被率先试读过的学子们称为得以稳操胜券的“秘笈”。

它能给渴盼成功的学子根本的东西是什么?

是方法。我们在首都几所名牌大学及全国各大城市诸多高校巡回讲课时曾做过调查,发现中国大学生的智力水平、成功欲望及对权威材料的占有上并无太大差异,诸多人对英文的感知力甚至令母语国的朋友汗颜,可为什么一到四、六级考试时就“发挥失常”呢?其中最关键的原因是方法问题。

方法得当,事半功倍,人人都能成功。

方法失当,事倍功半,强者亦会失利。

给一个方法,就给了一条通向成功的坦途。那么,它能以什么样的方法使学子们获得成功?

它足以使你“举一反三”。读过《词汇分册》,你即掌握了记单

词的方法,那就是利用单词之间的构词联系,挖掘词根、词缀记忆法,利用单词各义项之间的核心意义记住单词的所有意义。

它足以使你“触类旁通”。读过《语法分册》,掌握此项便能破解彼项,熟悉一题就能解出所有类似的题目。

它足以使你“八面玲珑”。读过《听力分册》,你就自然会灵活自如应对不同题型,甚至声未达聪 也能知其答案。

它足以使你“提纲挈领”。读过《阅读分册》,你必然会先读问题和选项,大致了解,推测文章的题材、体裁、主旨和最需了解的内容(也就是问题),你会惊喜地发现,尽管没有逐字逐句地阅读文章,却能够准确地抓住与答案有关的内容,并较为轻松地命中答题。

它足以使你“借题发挥”。读过《写作和翻译分册》,你会掌握住一些作文模式,掌握住了这些不但运用时得心应手,还会给阅卷人写作老道的良好印象。至于翻译,只要能分析一些常见的英语长句和这些句式的中文表达方式,问题便可迎刃而解。

它足以使你“易如反掌”。读过《模拟分册》,你就经过了一次高难度宽范围的实战演练,因为该书中的试题难度、题量和题型全部和四、六级考试真题达到高度一致。处于考试临界状态,经过这么一番“热身”,对什么高难度的东西不易如反掌?

曾经沧海难为水,除却巫山不是云。读过了这套《大学英语四、六级考试 90 分突破》丛书就必然拥有了别一番洞天,拥有了新境界。本丛书的例文涵盖到 2000 年四、六级考试的真题,真切反映四、六级考试的最新变化和命题趋势。它是一套超越单一课

本、改革学习方式、直面四、六级考试的最新课本,它是一套多角度、全方位地帮助大学生学习、提高英语知识和能力的导航书,它更是一套四、六级考试应试方面的方法技巧全书。

尤为珍贵的是,本套丛书独辟蹊径,与时代同步,走在新世纪的最前沿,同互联网攀缘结缡,是一套全新网络自学教材,它能打破时空疆界,全程授课,随问随答,交互学习。我们跟踪四、六级考试的最新发展,时时向考生提供考试信息和相应对策,根据题型的变化提供全新模拟题。网络最后模拟考试,将是我们对 2001 年考题的预测。

我们不能说,这套丛书所带给你的是万全之典,但它所提供的方法、方式无疑是身处考试前沿地带的学子们能够占领学位堡垒最快捷的武器。如果你不想名落孙山,那你就试读一下此书,你能够籍此披坚执锐,你能够籍此勇夺高标,那将是我们最大的满足和欣慰。

2001 年 2 月于北京·人大红楼

前言

提高英语阅读能力是通过六级考试及全面提高英语水平的重要突破口。因为阅读能力既是英语学习的目的，又是英语学习的手段。如果阅读能力强，完形填空、翻译和写作也就不难了，语法、词汇更加不成问题。

这本《大学英语六级考试标准阅读 160 篇》的编写意图是引导读者既有针对性地准备六级阅读考试，又充分利用阅读来促进英语综合能力的提高。本书的功能如下：

1. 引导考生熟悉六级阅读，克服恐惧感，增强学习的兴趣

本书的文章体裁、题材、题型、题量、试题难度及文章长短完全与六级考试阅读达到了高度一致，读过这些文章的考生在考试时面对阅读试题会有似曾相识的感觉。通过四十个单元的强化练习，考生应试时会视六级考试如平常的一次练习。我们在选材时还兼顾了阅读文章的趣味时，让考生不再感觉六级应试复习是一件折磨人的苦差事，把“逼我学”变成“我要学”。

2. 在阅读中学习和巩固六级词汇

通过阅读来学习和复习词汇是记忆词汇的有效方式之一。由于我们选编阅读的文章紧扣六级考试大纲，其中包含了大量的六级考试词汇及短语，在文章中学习它们的用法，印象会更深刻。

3. 增加背景知识

阅读的根本目的是从中获取对自己有益的知识 and 信息。反过来如果熟悉文章的知识背景，阅读速度就会大大提高。本书文章已大致涵盖了六级考试阅读的所有题材的文章，这无疑将有助于考生的应试。

4. 学习体裁，把握文章结构特点

不同体裁的英语文章的结构各具特点，了解结构特点就能比较顺利迅速地查找相关试题的出处及答案并可以培养预知下文内容和预知试题的能力。

5. 学习地道英文表达，写出流利英语文章

读完文章，做对题之后，可以抽出些时间划出文章中的重点词句和段落之间及句际间的介词、介词短语、连词、副词等起联接作用的词，将它们记下、背熟，并特意在作文练习中使用新的词或短语。如此阅读 160 篇文章下来你就能成为写作高手。

本书的使用方法：

1. 精读与泛读结合，准确与速度并重

对于 40 个单元中的 160 篇文章，读者可以根据自己的兴趣选择一部分精读，要把文章吃透，找出其中的文章结构，用词和试题命制规律。利用这些规律去尝试对其他文章进行快速阅读。学会抓文章的主旨大意，学会各种题型的定位方法。

2. 阅读时应特别留意关键词句

本书中的文章，一开始都可以作为练习材料使用。结合各种题型及答案出处，要注意留心文章中的关键词句。答主旨题要看文章的首尾段和段落的首尾句，答细节题要留意题目中出现的数字、专有名词、引用处、列举处等；答上下文中的词汇题，要留意该词前后左右的定义、同义词反义词、解释、破折号、对比转折等处；答作者观点态度题要留意表达感情色彩的词，它们能显现出作者或反或正或中的态度；推理判断题虽不太容易，但留意转折、顺承等关系的词对解题有很大帮助。

· 我们会在中国考试网上的六级课堂和大家一起研究探讨有关英语阅读的一切问题。欢迎大家点击 <http://www.sinoexam.com.cn> 参加我们的网上教学。

编者

2001 年 2 月

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Unit One

Passage 1

I live in the land of Disney, Hollywood and year-round sun. You may think people in such a glamorous, fun-filled place are happier than others. If so, you have some mistaken ideas about the nature of happiness.

Many intelligent people still equate happiness with fun. The truth is that fun and happiness have little or nothing in common. Fun is what we experience during an act. Happiness is what we experience after an act. It is a deeper, more abiding emotion.

Going to an amusement park or ball game, watching a movie or television, are fun activities that help us relax, temporarily forget our problems and maybe even laugh. But they do not bring happiness, because their positive effects end when the fun ends.

I have often thought that if Hollywood stars have a role to play, it is to teach us that happiness has nothing to do with fun. These rich, beautiful individuals have constant access to glamorous parties, fancy cars, expensive homes, everything that spells "happiness". But in memoir after memoir, celebrities reveal the unhappiness hidden beneath all their fun: depression, alcoholism, drug addiction, broken marriages, troubled children, profound loneliness.

Ask a bachelor why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he's honest, he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Similarly, couples who choose not to have children are deciding in favor of painless fun over painful happiness. They can dine out ever they want and sleep as late as they want. Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realization we can ever come to. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those rich and glamorous people we were so sure are happy because they are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

1. Which of the following is true?
 - A. Fun creates long-lasting satisfaction.
 - B. Fun provides enjoyment while pain leads to happiness.
 - C. Happiness is enduring whereas fun is short-lived.
 - D. Fun that is long-standing may lead to happiness.
2. To the author, Hollywood stars all have an important role to play, that is to _____.
 - A. write memoir after memoir about their happiness
 - B. tell the public that happiness has nothing to do with fun
 - C. teach people how to enjoy their lives
 - D. bring happiness to the public instead of going to glamorous parties
3. In the author's opinion, marriage _____.
 - A. affords greater fun
 - B. leads to raising children
 - C. indicates commitment
 - D. ends in pain
4. Couples having infant children _____.
 - A. are lucky since they can have a whole night's sleep
 - B. find fun in tucking them into bed at night
 - C. find more time to play and joke with them
 - D. derive happiness from their endeavor
5. If one gets the meaning of the true sense of happiness, he will _____.
 - A. stop playing games and joking with others
 - B. make the best use of his time increasing happiness
 - C. give a free hand to money
 - D. keep himself with his family

Passage 2

Once it was possible to define male and female roles easily by the division of labour. Men worked outside the home and earned the income to support their families, while women cooked the meals and took care of the home and the children. These roles were firmly fixed for most people, and there was not much opportunity for men or women to exchange their roles. But by the middle of this century, men's and women's roles were becoming less firmly fixed.

In the 1950s, economic and social success was the goal of the typical American. But in the 1960s a new force developed called the counterculture. The people involved in this movement did not value the middle-class American goals. The counterculture presented men and women with new role choices. Taking more interest in child care, men began to share child-raising tasks with their wives. In fact, some young men and women moved to communal homes or farms where the economic and child care responsibilities were shared equally by both sexes. In addition, many Americans did not value the traditional male role of soldier. Some young men refused to be drafted as soldiers to fight in the war in Vietnam.

In terms of numbers, the counterculture was not a very large group of people. But its influence spread to many parts of American society. Working men of all classes began to change their economic and social patterns. Industrial workers and business executives alike cut down on "overtime" work so that they could spend more leisure time with their families. Some doctors, lawyers, and teachers turned away from high paying situations to practice their professions in poorer neighborhoods.

In the 1970s, the feminist movement, or women's liberation, produced additional economic and social changes. Women of all ages and at all levels of society were entering the work force in greater numbers. Most of them still took traditional women's jobs such as public school teaching, nursing, and secretarial work. But some women began to enter traditionally male occupations: police work, banking, dentistry, and construction work. Women were asking for equal work, and equal opportunities for promotion.

Today the experts generally agree that important changes are taking place in the roles of men and women. Naturally, there are difficulties in adjusting to these transformations.



6. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of Paragraph 1?
- A. Women usually worked outside the home for wages.
 - B. Men's and women's roles were easily exchanged in the past.
 - C. Men's roles at home was more firmly fixed than women's.
 - D. Men's and women's roles were usually quite separated in the past
7. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of Paragraph 2?
- A. The first sentence.
 - B. The second and the third sentences.
 - C. The fourth sentence.
 - D. The last sentence.
8. In the passage the author proposes that the counterculture _____.
- A. destroyed the United States
 - B. transformed some American values
 - C. was not important in the United States
 - D. brought people more leisure time with their families
9. It could be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. men and women will never share the same goals
 - B. some men will be willing to change their traditional male roles
 - C. most men will be happy to share some of the household responsibilities with their wives
 - D. more American households are headed by women than ever before
10. The best title for the passage may be _____.
- A. Results of Feminist Movement
 - B. New Influences in American Life
 - C. Counterculture and Its Consequence
 - D. Traditional Division of Male and Female Roles

Passage 3

Recent research has claimed that an excess of positive ions in the air can have an ill effect on people's physical or psychological health. What are positive ions? Well, the air is full of ions, electrically charged particles, and generally there is a rough balance between the positive and the negative charged. But sometimes this balance becomes disturbed and a larger proportion of positive ions are found. This hap-

pens naturally before thunderstorms, earthquakes or when winds such as the Mistral, Foehn, Hamsin or Sharav are blowing in certain countries. Or it can be caused by a build-up of static electricity indoors from carpets or clothing made of man-made fibres, or from TV sets, duplicators or computer display screens.

When a large number of positive ions are present in the air many people experience unpleasant effects such as headaches, fatigue, irritability, and some particularly sensitive people suffer nausea or even mental disturbance. Animals are also found to be affected, particularly before earthquakes, snakes have been observed to come out of hibernation, rats to flee from their burrows, dogs howl and cats jump about unaccountably. This has led the US Geographical Survey to fund a network of volunteers to watch animals in an effort to foresee such disasters before they hit vulnerable areas such as California.

Conversely, when large numbers of negative ions are present, then people have a feeling of well-being. Natural conditions that produce these large amounts are near the sea, close to waterfalls or fountains, or in any place where water is sprayed, or forms a spray. This probably accounts for the beneficial effect of a holiday by the sea, or in the mountains with tumbling streams or waterfalls.

To increase the supply of negative ions indoors, some scientists recommend the use of ionisers: small portable machines which generate negative ions. They claim that ionisers not only clean and refresh the air but also improve the health of people sensitive to excess positive ions. Of course, there are the detractors, other scientists, who dismiss such claims and are sceptical about negative/positive ion research. Therefore people can only make up their own minds by observing the effects on themselves, or on others, of a negative rich or poor environment. After all it is debatable whether depending on seismic readings to anticipate earthquakes is more effective than watching the cat.

11. What effect does exceeding positive ionization have on some people?

- A. They think they are insane.
- B. They feel rather bad-tempered and short-fussed.
- C. They become violently sick.
- D. They are too tired to do anything.

12. In accordance with the passage, static electricity can be caused by _____.