

大学英语六级完全解读手册

快速阅读·简答分册

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SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

大学英语
完全解读手册
系列

上海教育出版社

· 大学英语完全解读手册系列 ·

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(快速阅读·简答分册)

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前言

由上海、厦门、香港、台北、吉隆坡、洛杉矶等地英语教学专业人士联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,数年来在中国英语图书市场中推出了几十种常销不衰的红蓝自测英语速记词汇表,其中附书的红蓝色彩双向助记卡还获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,充分发挥与海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,密切追踪各种英语考试的最新动态,在潜心研究了中考、高考、大学四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、等级英语等各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求后,力邀国内教学领域中的资深专家和专业高手加盟,共同开发适时、专业的英语考试辅读材料。目前,由该中心精心打造的常春藤红蓝英语的各类词汇、手册、试卷已逾百种,它们在外语图书市场中声势日显,正在崛起为一个知名品牌。

现在奉献给读者的“大学英语完全解读手册系列”,是“常春藤”在大学英语考试领域里深入耕耘的成果之一。

英语考试各大板块的专项解读,相对于词汇的记忆和模拟题的考前自测,更具有某种不可替代性。优秀的、精彩的、画龙点睛的解读能使你恍然大悟、眼前一亮,不仅能加深理解作为唯一答案的正确性,而且能体会英语的精妙,并给你举一反三、豁然开朗的启迪。许多考生临考凭第六感、靠“蒙”,这样的成绩往往是不稳定的,容易大起大落,因为应考者还没有真正看懂题意。好的解读手册是大学生们学好英语的引路人,特别是对上课思想不易集中的学生、外语基础不太扎实的学生,更是取得好成绩的催化剂。

大学英语四、六级考试目前已成为中国规模最大的单科考试,近年来有关此项考试改革的议论风声水起,现在尘埃落定,改革的时间表已正式推出:2007年1月全面实施改革后的四级考试,2007年6月全面实施改革后的六级考试。过渡时期考的虽然是老题型,但大学英语考试实用性的要求越来越高,“彻底弄懂才能获得好成绩”这一道理越发凸现。

《大学英语六级完全解读手册》包括《听力分册》、《阅读理解·翻译分册》、《快速阅读·简答分册》、《完形·改错·写作分册》共四册。

《大学英语六级完全解读手册(快速阅读·简答分册)》是根据新的四、六级

考试改革精神编成的。全书分“快速阅读篇”和“简短回答篇”，每篇都分成三章，第一章是“解题思路探索”，第二章是“经典样题解读”，第三章是“自测试题练习”。

本书的特色之一是题量巨大、题型完备，包含各种类型的试题 685 道，其中含有详解的 200 道，快速阅读篇含 31 篇短文练习，其中 10 篇为题型精讲分析，每篇配有 10 道理解题，关键句解释，内容概要和题目解析，另有 21 篇自测练习题配有文章大意。本书的第二特色的内容新颖，附有最新六级快速阅读及简短回答真题，有利于读者把握考试改革的走势。

快速阅读和简短回答都是六级考试中新近添加的题型，愿我们这本《大学英语六级完全解读手册(快速阅读·简答分册)》能帮助参加大学英语六级考试的同学取得高分。

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快速阅读篇

Skimming and Scanning

第一章 解题思路探索

题型分析

“快速阅读”是2005年2月公布的新六级考纲中添加的题型。题型公布后,在2005年6月试点中新题型第一次登场,2007年6月的六级考试中全面采用了新题型。

一篇快速阅读的篇目长1000字左右,篇章后面共有10小题,其中前四题是是非判断题,要求考生判断题干陈述的真伪,考生可以答Y(正确)、N(错误)或者NG(没有给出)。后六题是句子填空题,要求考生根据文章的意思,将正确的字词和短语填入空格中、完成一个陈述,填入的字数不能超过10个单词。快速阅读在整张考卷中的占据10%的分值。

这部分阅读的篇目较长,考生不可能有许多时间仔细阅读文中的信息,所以命题者考察的是考生的略读能力。我们建议考生在平时训练和临场考试的时候,学会根据题干的陈述寻找文中的相关信息。

解题技巧

考生首先要学会抓住文章的主要脉络,快速阅读的文章虽然很长,但一般会分成几个小标题,在阅读全文之前浏览一下各个小标题,就能做到对文章的主要内容、作者的主要观点心中有数。

其次,要学会在文中寻找判断真伪或者完成题干所需要的信息。由于篇目长、时间短、分值也不高,出题者不会要求考生在答题时做过于复杂的判断推理。回答题目所需的信息基本上可以在文中直接找到,考生只需在文字上加以精简组织即可。

最后,要学习简短地概括自己想表达的意思。在写作部分中,出题者要求考生能充分阐述自己的观点,而快速阅读的要求正好相反,要求考生能够化繁为简,把自己的意思用尽可能少的语句表达出来。这是一项需要在平时注意练习的技能。

真题解析(2007年6月真题)

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.

Seven Steps to a More Fulfilling Job

Many people today find themselves in unfulfilling work situations. In fact, one in four workers is dissatisfied with their current job, according to the recent “Plans for 2004” survey. Their career path may be financially rewarding, but it doesn’t meet their emotional, social or

creative needs. They're stuck, unhappy, and have no idea what to do about it, except move to another job.

Mary Lyn Miller, veteran career consultant and founder of the Life and Career Clinic, says that when most people are unhappy about their work, their first thought is to get a different job. Instead, Miller suggests looking at the possibility of a different life. Through her book, *8 Myths of Making a Living*, as well as workshops, seminars and personal coaching and consulting, she has helped thousands of dissatisfied workers reassess life and work.

Like the way of Zen, which includes understanding of oneself as one really is, Miller encourages job seekers and those dissatisfied with work or life to examine their beliefs about work and recognize that "in many cases your beliefs are what brought you to where you are today." You may have been raised to think that women were best at nurturing and caring and, therefore, should be teachers and nurses. So that's what you did. Or, perhaps you were brought up to believe that you should do what your father did, so you have taken over the family business, or become a dentist "just like dad." If this sounds familiar, it's probably time to look at the new possibilities for your future.

Miller developed a 7-step process to help potential job seekers assess their current situation and beliefs, identify their real passion, and start on a journey that allows them to pursue their passion through work.

Step 1: Willingness to do something different.

Breaking the cycle of doing what you have always done is one of the most difficult tasks for job seekers. Many find it difficult to steer away from a career path or make a change, even if it doesn't feel right. Miller urges job seekers to open their minds to other possibilities beyond what they are currently doing.

Step 2: Commitment to being who you are, not who or what someone wants you to be.

Look at the gifts and talents you have and make a commitment to pursue those things that you love most. If you love the social aspects of your job, but are stuck inside an office or "chained to your desk" most of the time, vow to follow your instinct and investigate alternative careers and work that allow you more time to interact with others. Dawn worked as a manager for a large retail clothing store for several years. Though she had advanced within the company, she felt frustrated and longed to be involved with nature and the outdoors. She decided to go to school nights and weekends to pursue her true passion by earning her master's degree in forestry. She now works in the biotech forestry division of a major paper company.

Step 3: Self-definition

Miller suggests that once job seekers know who they are, they need to know how to sell themselves. "In the job market, you are a product. And just like a product, you must know the features and benefits that you have to offer a potential client, or employer." Examine the

skills and knowledge that you have identify how they can apply to your desired occupation. Your qualities will exhibit to employers why they should hire you over other candidates.

Step 4: Attain a level of self-honoring.

Self-honoring or self-love may seem like an odd step for job hunters, but being able to accept yourself, without judgment, helps eliminate insecurities and will make you more self-assured. By accepting who you are—all your emotions, hopes and dreams, your personality, and your unique way of being—you'll project more confidence when networking and talking with potential employers. The power of self-honoring can help to break all the falsehoods you were programmed to believe—those that made you feel that you were not good enough, or strong enough, or intelligent enough to do what you truly desire.

Step 5: Vision.

Miller suggests that job seekers develop a vision that embraces the answer to "What do I really want to do?" one should create a solid statement in a dozen or so sentences that describe in detail how they see their life related to work. For instance, the secretary who longs to be an actress describes a life that allows her to express her love of Shakespeare on stage. A real estate agent, attracted to his current job because her loves fixing up old homes, describes buying properties that need a little tender loving care to make them more saleable.

Step 6: Appropriate risk.

Some philosophers believe that the way to enlightenment comes through facing obstacles and difficulties. Once people discover their passion, many are too scared to do anything about it. Instead, they do nothing. With this step, job seekers should assess what they are willing to give up, or risk, in pursuit of their dream. For one working mom, that meant taking night classes to learn new computer-aided design skills, while still earning a salary and keeping her day job. For someone else, it may mean quitting his or her job, taking out loan and going back to school full time. You'll move one step closer to your ideal work life if you identify how much risk you are willing to take and the sacrifices you are willing to make.

Step 7: Action.

Some teachers of philosophy describe action in this way, "If one wants to get to the top of a mountain, just sitting at the foot thinking about it will not bring one there. It is by making the effort of climbing up the mountain, step by step, that eventually the summit is reached." All too often, it is the lack of action that ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals. Creating a plan and taking it one step at a time can lead to new and different job opportunities. Job-hunting tasks gain added meaning as you sense their importance in your quest for a more meaningful work life. The plan can include researching industries and occupations, talking to people who are in your desired area of work, taking classes, or accepting volunteer work in your targeted field.

Each of these steps will lead you on a journey to a happier and more rewarding work life. After all, it is the journey, not the destination, that is most important.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. According to the recent "Plans for 2004" survey, most people are unhappy with their current jobs.
2. Mary Lyn Miller's job is to advise people on their life and career.
3. Mary Lyn Miller herself was once quite dissatisfied with her own work.
4. Many people find it difficult to make up their minds whether to change their career path.
5. According to Mary Lyn Miller, people considering changing their careers should commit themselves to the pursuit of _____.
6. In the job market, job seekers need to know how to sell themselves like _____.
7. During an interview with potential employers, self-honoring or self-love may help a job seeker to show _____.
8. Mary Lyn Miller suggests that a job seeker develop a vision that answers the question "_____".
9. Many people are too scared to pursue their dreams because they are unwilling to _____.
10. What ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals is _____.

文章大意

本文探讨了如何能找到称心如意的的工作的问题。最近的一项表明,四分之一的人对自己的工作现状不满,他们的收入可能不错,但工作并不能满足他们在情绪上、社会上和创造力上的需要。对工作不满者的第一反应是换一份工作,但职业咨询师 Mary Lyn Miller 指出,人们应该换一种思路,先检阅一下自己对工作的态度。Miller 建议用 7 个步骤改变职场现状。1. 要愿意尝试不同的事;2. 要做自己想做的人;3. 给自己定位;4. 获得自尊;5. 洞察自己;6. 适当冒险;7. 及时行动。

答案解析

1. N。题干说,根据最近的名为“2004 计划”的调查,大多数人对目前的工作感觉不满意。而文中第一段写的是:四个人中就有一个对自己的工作不满意。显然没有达到大多数。
2. Y。文中第二段说, Mary Lyn Miller 是一名“职业咨询师”(career consultant),还开了一家名叫“生活和职业诊所”(Life and Career Clinic)的公司。可见他的工作是为人们的生活和事业提供建议。
3. NG。题干说, Mary Lyn Miller 对自己的工作也不满意,但文中没有提到这点。
4. Y。正如题干所说,许多人对是否改变职业生涯举棋不定。
5. those things that they love most。Miller 的第二步是做回自己,发现自己真正想做的

事。

6. products. 在“第三步”中,作者引用 Miller 的话说,在劳动力市场上,每个人都是产品,要学会推销自己。

7. more confidence. 在第四步中,Miller 要求人们接受自己的长处和短处,这样就会显示出自信。

8. what do I really want to do. 在第五步的一开始,作者就建议人们问自己“我到底想做什么?”

9. give up, or risk. 在第六步中,Miller 指出,人们之所以不能改变生活现状,是因为不肯放弃,不肯冒险。

10. the lack of action. 第七步中,作者指出,阻止人们做回自己的最终阻碍是缺乏行动。

第二章 经典样题解析

Unit 1

Passage One

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

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.

Science Fiction

Definitions

The genre that we call “science fiction” has many definitions. It is defined by some people as the literary or cinematic genre in which scientific discoveries or developments forms part of the plot or background.

Some other people defined it as a controlled way of thinking and dreaming about the future.

Writer Ray Bradbury defined science fiction as the “sociological studies of the future”.

The eminent editor John W. Campbell, Jr. pointed out the major difference between science fiction and fantasy. According to Campbell, science fiction uses one, or a very few postulates to create stories. Fantasy, on the other hand, makes up rules all the time.

Classification

All the science fictions can be roughly divided into hard and soft sci-fi.

Hard science fiction is characterized by an emphasis on scientific details and accuracy. Arthur C. Clark’s 1961 novel *A Fall Of Moondust* is an example of what is generally considered hard sci-fi. In hard science fiction, the main characters are often working scientists, engineers, military personnel, or astronauts. Character development is often secondary to explorations of astronomical or physical phenomena. Clark’s 2001: *A Space Odyssey*, for example, makes the readers impressed by the story but forget about the personality of the characters, because there is none. Some authors do emphasize the human condition in future societies where technological and economic circumstances have changed. Even in such cases, however, a com-

mon theme of hard SF is the resolution of the plot on a technological point.

Hard science fiction writers usually attempt to make the theories and technologies consistent with the existing ones. It is therefore debatable whether a story about a spaceship traveling faster than light qualify for a hard sci-fi, though some physicist do believe that the speed of light is not the speed limit of motion in this universe. In some stories, an alternative world is created where the physical laws of our universe does not apply. However, a writer of such a storie has to make their laws consistent to each other in order to make the story a hard sci-fi.

Soft science-fiction, on the other hand, focus more on human characters and their feelings than on the technological details. It is called "soft" because the stories are usually based on anthropology, psychololy or sociology, sciences that are considered "softer" than physics, biology or chemistry. Issac Asimov's *Foundation* series is often considered an example of soft sci-fi because the stories focus on the social change of the Galaxy Empire, rather than any specific theory or technology.

History

The origin of science fiction as a literal genre is debatable. Some offer works like the Sumerian *Epic of Gilgamesh* as the primal texts of science fiction. Others place the origin at Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*. Science fiction boomed in the 20th century, a time when science and technology infuenced the whole society and changed the way people think about the world and themselves. Today, science fiction has become an important part of popular culture.

Although certain works in early history, like Plato's discription of Atlantis, is considered by some to be the first science fiction, a majority of researchers believe that they are but fantastic stories, because no science is involved in them. Jules Verne and H.G. Wells are considered to be two masters in the early history of science fiction. The two writers started two major trends for the genre. Verne's adventure stories, notably *Journey to the Center of the Earth*, *From the Earth to the Moon* and *Two Thousand Leagues under the Sea* mixed adventure with technologies that were either exsistant or logically extrapolated into the future. Wells' stories, on the other hand, use science fiction devices to express his opinion about his society. In *The Time Machine*, for example, the makeup of the machine is ignored but the various future societies is described with detail. Some researchers hold that Verne and Wells were the pioneers of hard sci-fi and soft sci-fi respectively. Both writers have readers worldwide and influenced writers elsewhere, espacially in America.

Science fiction developed into an independent genre in 1926, when *the Amazing Stories*, a magazine devoted exclusively to science fiction stories, was published in America.

The period of the 1940s and 1950s is often refered to as the golden age of science fiction. With *Astounding Science Fiction's* demanding editor John W. Campbell, Jr. and eminent writers such as Issac Asimov, Arthur C. Clark and Robert Heinlein, science fiction began to

gain status as serious fiction.

Following the golden age is the new wave period, when writers attempt to combine writing skills in mainstream literature with science fiction. The new wave writers did not focus on technological details as much as the writers in the golden age did. Most famous among the new wave novels is Frank Herbert's *Dune* written in 1965. The book is a dense, complex, and detailed work of fiction featuring political intrigue in a future galaxy, strange and mystical religious beliefs, and the eco-system of the desert planet Arrakis. Another was the emergence of the work of Roger Zelazny, whose novels such as *Lord of Light* and his famous *Amber* novels showed that the lines between science-fiction, fantasy, religion, and social commentary could be very fine. A number of golden age writers change their style as the new wave hit. Heinlein wrote *Stranger in a Strange Place* and *The Moon is a Harsh Mistress*, and Issac Asimov wrote *The God Themselves*, to name but a few.

By the early 1980, new wave has faded out as an important presence in the science fiction landscape. As computer has become an integral part of the society, science fiction writers start to write about its influence on culture and politics. A typical scene of cyberpunk novel is a person who connects his mind to a computer network. William Gibson's *Neuromancer* published in 1984 made a strong impact on science fiction and the wider literary world. The pop culture in the 90s and today are still under the influence of the cyberpunk movement. The cyberpunk *Matrix* trilogy, which combined cyberpunk elements and Chinese Kongfu, drove fans all over the world crazy as soon as it hit the big screen.

Themes

Cyberspace: Cyberspace is a computer network that people use by plugging their mind into it. It was created by William Gibson and now it appeared in nearly every cyberpunk story.

In the 1999 Hollywood blockbuster *The Matrix*, men are connected to a network since the day they are born and no one realizes they are living in a world created by the machines.

Extraterrestrials: Life forms from other planets have been a popular subject since the birth of science fiction. Aliens are generally considered evil and hostile to mankind. A few works, however, create images of friendly aliens. Issac Asimov wrote a story where a crad-shaped alien named Red saved a team of human astronauts and helped them return to their spaceship. In the movie *E. T.*, the kind extraterrestrial being developed a friendship with a human boy, who helped the alien return to the space.

Robot and Artificial Intelligence: Like extraterrestrials, robots are a theme that has a long history in the science fiction genre. Issac Asimov is the most well-known writer that writes robot stories. Asimov's three laws, which forbid robots from hurting people and themselves, have become golden rules that dominate all the robot stories. In Arthur C. Clark's 2001: *A Space Odyssey*, an intelligent machine became self-aware and killed a human astronaut. Since

2001, artificial intelligence has been described as evil machines that attempt to replace human as the ruler of the world.

Hyperspace: In science fiction, hyperspace is a space that is parallel to our universe or an extra space dimension. In many stories, the existence of hyperspace allows spaceship to travel faster than light by providing a shortcut that is shorter than a straight line.

Time travel: With H.G. Wells' *The Time Machine*, time travel became another popular theme in science fiction. What is most interesting about time travel story is perhaps the consequence of time travelers' behavior in the past to the present world. In some stories, the present world is dramatically changed by what time traveler did during their travel. In other stories, however, nothing happens in the present world. Instead, a new world is created as the result of an incident caused by time travelers in the past.

Other themes include parallel universe, utopia and dystopia.

The Awards

Nebula Award is one of the most famous awards for science fiction. The nebula is given each year by the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America. Although there is no cash prize associated with the prize, the award can always promise a boost in the winning author's selling number.

Another important award is Hugo Award. Unlike Nebula Award, Hugo Award is given not only to science fiction writers, but also to fantasy writers. The 2001 award for best novel of the year, for example, goes to *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*.

Other well-known awards include John W. Campbell Award, Philip K. Dick Award, and so on.

1. Ray Bradbury's definition of science fiction focuses on the social aspect of the genre.
2. The characters in soft sci-fi are often scientists and engineers.
3. It is an established fact that the speed of light is NOT the speed limit of the universe.
4. Soft sci-fi writers pay more attention to people than to technology.
5. Two most important writers in the early history of science fiction is H. G. Wells and _____.
6. The first magazine devoted exclusively to science fiction stories is _____.
7. The writers who attempted to combine science fiction with mainstream skills started a trend called _____.
8. Following the New Wave movement is a new trend called _____.
9. The main idea that appeared in *The Matrix* was created by _____.
10. The novel that won the 2001 Hugo Award for novel is _____.

文章大意

文章介绍了科幻文学的定义、分类、历史发展、题材和主要的奖项。“科幻”有很多种定