

CET4/6

大学英语

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真题同源

分类阅读

新东方四六级研究中心 ○ 编著



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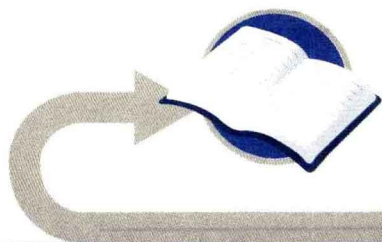
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Preface 前言

阅读理解在英语四六级考试中一直处于非常重要的地位，即使改革后各部分试题在比例上有所调整，阅读仍然是决定分数高低的关键所在。而新四六级阅读无论在篇幅还是难度上都有所增加，因此如何在新趋势下有效提高阅读理解能力，是很多学生关注的问题。

深入研究历年四六级阅读真题，不难发现许多真题阅读文章都节选自 *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Economist* 和 *MediaPost publications* 等英美报刊、杂志，这无疑也将是今后四六级阅读选材的趋势。很显然，如果能阅读到和考试真题同源的英语报刊文章，与在多如牛毛的阅读书中埋头苦读相比，其效果必定会事半功倍。有些考生会选择直接阅读外刊杂志，或从网站下载，但如果选择不当，很多篇章阅读难度大，耗费时间多，效果和意义都不大。

通过深入的市场调研，我们发现目前市面上虽然也不乏英语报刊选读类的图书，而且有部分图书在报刊文章中标出四级重点词汇，但真正想考生之所想，将报刊阅读与考试之要求真正结合起来的报刊类读物少之又少。因此出版专门面向四六级考生，以四六级真题阅读文章为标准的报刊选读图书的想法应运而生。

本书以最新四、六级真题阅读文章为标准，从上述刊物中精选 50 篇文章并进行适当的修改，并辅以真题考试中必考的三类阅读理解题（快速阅读、篇章理解、简答题），将报刊阅读与考试标准结合起来，从源头上真正解决很多四六级考生所关注的新趋势下如何有效提高阅读理解能力的问题。作为具备四六级备考和传递最新世界信息双重功能的阅读书，本书具有如下特色：

以真题为蓝本，力求实用有效。本书的所有报刊选文力求在出处、长难度和题材体裁比例上与历年四六级阅读真题相近，从而确保文章与真题的高度仿真，真正从考生的实际需要出发，让考生在轻松阅读中对真题文章了然于心。

选材新颖广泛，尽显时文本色。英文报刊作为信息的媒介和载体，越来越受到社会各界的重视。阅读英文报刊是一种乐趣，从中不但可以了解海外的许多时事，亦可获得丰富而广泛的知识，博闻强识。本书所选文段均来自英美报刊的最新刊载，使读者在洞悉世界最新动态的同时，体验学习英语的价值所在。

关键词分类归纳，阅读词汇双赢。本书对每一篇选文中的生词、重点词汇进行详尽说明，让考生在阅读的过程中学习和记忆单词。对于那些以往真题中曾经考过或可能考到的重点词汇，我们还专门设置了词汇练习，让考生对重点词汇加以巩固。每一类文章之后我们还归纳了该类别下考试必备关键词，这些词汇都是在以往四六级考试中曾经出现的。可以说一册在手，考生的阅读理解能力和词汇量共同提高。

辅以参考译文，轻松理解全文。每篇选文均配有参考译文，既可以让较低水平的考生真正读懂全文，从而提高阅读兴趣，又可为翻译爱好者提供实践的机会。

另外，在编排上本书避免以往报刊类读物在版式设计上沉闷、呆板的古旧风格，采用双色印刷，力求在版式设计上也能让读者感受到清新、舒适和轻松活泼的阅读快感。

最后，祝愿所有参加 2008 年四六级考试的考生在使用本书后，既顺利通过四六级考试，又能够博闻广识，读趣盎然。

在本书的编写过程中，世纪友好工作室的金莉、蒋志华老师以及何静、周利芬、刘胜利、邵红丽、王发明、李岩岩、展萍、宋李戈、关晓蕙等老师对本书的结构及编排提供了大量的帮助，在此特向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

编 者

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Under Harry's Spell?

“Harry wished he had eight more eyes,” J.K. Rowling wrote in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, her first book about the boy wizard and his adventures at the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. For Harry, Diagon Alley offered some robes, eels' eyes, spell books, *potion* bottles and magic wands.

If Harry jumped out of the book and entered any Borders or Barnes & Noble store these days, he might be equally *overwhelmed*.

A stepped-up sales *blitz* of Potter-themed goods is under way thanks to the perfect storm of the release July 21 of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* — the seventh and final book in the series — and the fifth movie, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, which comes out 10 days earlier.

The strategy is an *about-face* from 2005, when book No.6, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, hit shelves. Booksellers then scaled back on Potter's personal belongings, which didn't sell as well during the *lead-up* to the fifth novel, 2003's *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*.

But Ann Arbor-based Borders Group Inc. is increasing the cost this time around by offering everything from calendars and journals to wands and lunch boxes.

“There is much more product available this time because of the timing of the movie and book releases,” said Diane Mangan, director of children's goods for Borders.

A Borders location in the Detroit suburb of Novi gives *Muggles* — those who aren't wizards or witches — the chance to spend their hard-earned money on all kinds of Potter stuff.

Sticker books and action figures *populate* two tables devoted solely to Potter merchandise. Sweet-toothed *Potter-philes* can leave the Novi store with their own version of the candy cart from the *Hogwarts Express* train. Two stands offer Bertie Bott's Every Flavor Beans, and Chocolate Frogs and Blood Pops can be

found elsewhere in the store.

Not to be left behind, rival superstore chain Barnes & Noble Inc. also has jumped back into the Potter merchandising game, offering T-shirts, baseball caps, chess sets, calendars, bookmarks, journals, wands and games.

"We will be offering larger kinds of gifts or non-book products this year," said Kim Brown, vice president of merchandising at New York-based Barnes & Noble. "We've never had a moment when the book and the movie are very close, so I think that will help sales. But I think they're going to be strong no matter what."

JP Morgan analyst Nancy Hoch said it makes sense for big book retailers to offer Potter goodies.

"Given the *convergence* of the film and book releases and the overall excitement around the seventh and final book, I would expect Harry Potter-themed merchandise sales to be up this year," Hoch said.

While the national chains are pushing more Potter merchandise, they are quick to point out that their main focus still is on the book, which will *wrap up* Rowling's *epic* fantasy series. Worldwide sales of the first six books already top 325 million copies, and the first U.S. printing for *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* is 12 million.



词汇 & 课文注解

spell [spel] *n.* 咒语, 符咒

wizard [ˈwɪzəd] *n.* 男巫

witchcraft [ˈwɪtʃkrɑːft] *n.* 魔法

potion [ˈpəʊʃən] *n.* 药物, 药剂

wand [wɒnd] *n.* 权杖

Barnes & Nobles 巴诺, 是世界最大的图书零售商, 也是美国最大的连锁书店

overwhelmed [ˌəʊvəˈhwelmd] *adj.*

不知所措的, 迷惘的

blitz [blɪts] *n.* (宣传等的) 闪电式

行动

about-face (立场、观点) 彻底改变

lead-up 抢先

muggle [ˈmʌɡl] *n.* 在《哈利·波特》

中, muggle 被用来指没有魔法的人, 该词将被收入《牛津英语大词典》。《哈利·波特与魔法石》出版之后, muggle 作为一个惯用词变得相当流行。

populate [ˈpɒpjuleɪt] *v.* (大批地)

居住于(某地区)

Potter-philes 指哈利·波特迷

Hogwarts Express 《哈利·波特》中
开往魔法学校的霍格沃茨快速
火车

convergence [kən'və:dʒəns] *n.*

集中

wrap up 结束, 总结

epic ['epik] *adj.* 大规模的; 壮丽
的; 史诗般的



词汇练习

- You cannot imagine how I feel _____ with my duties sometimes.
(CET-6 2003.6)
[A] overthrown [B] overwhelmed [C] overflowed [D] overturned
- The Net is increasingly _____ with spiders, worms, agents and other types of automated beasts designed to penetrate the sites and seek out and classify information.
(CET-6 2003.6)
[A] relied [B] repeated [C] populated [D] provoked
- _____ of my past and future means the present!
[A] Convergence [B] Convention [C] Intention [D] Tradition
- The lawmakers _____ a months-long nuclear talk.
[A] stayed up [B] stood up [C] handled up [D] wrapped up
- The landing on the moon in 1969 was a/an _____ achievement.
[A] radiant [B] epic [C] relevant [D] abundant



快速阅读

Directions: Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

For questions 1-3, 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.

For questions 4-5, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

- Entering any Borders or Barnes & Noble store recently will make Harry feel astonished.
- According to Diane Mangan, the timing releases didn't have much influence

- on their other products.
3. It seems that the national stores have paid much more attention to Potter merchandise compared to the book.
 4. Two tables once put sticker books and action figures are used for _____.
 5. The film *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* was shown on _____.



参考译文

中了哈利·波特的咒语吗？

J.K.罗琳在《哈利·波特与魔法石》中写道：“哈利希望自己多长八只眼”，这是她描写霍格沃茨魔法学校里的小巫师及其探险经历的第一部书。故事中，对角巷为哈利提供了长袍、鳗鱼眼、符咒书、药瓶和魔杖。

现在，如果哈利能从书中跳出来，然后走进鲍德斯或巴诺等大型连锁书店，他可能同样会不知所措。

7月21日，“哈利·波特”系列的第七部，也是该系列的终结卷《哈利·波特与死亡圣徒》正式发售，同时，“哈利·波特”系列的第五部电影《哈利·波特与凤凰社》于10天前公映。受其影响，以哈利·波特为主题的商品迅速占领了市场。

销售商现在的战略是自2005年以来的彻底转变。当时，该系列的第六部《哈利·波特与混血王子》刚好上架，图书销售商把销售重点转向了哈利·波特的道具上。但此前在2003年抢先推出了该系列的第五本——《哈利·波特与凤凰社》后，哈利·波特的相关物品的销售情况并不好。

然而，总部设在安娜堡的巴诺图书销售公司此次加大成本，其销售的相关物品种类繁多，从日历、日记本到手杖以及午餐盒等，什么都有。

巴诺公司儿童商品部的主管戴安·曼根说：“由于这次电影和图书上市很逢时，此次还有更多的产品可供选择。”

底特律郊区的诺维镇有一家巴诺书店，在那里，那些不会魔法的普通人有机会把他们辛苦赚来的钱花在各种各样的哈利·波特物品上。

书店把放滞销书和功夫人物书刊的两张桌子腾出来，专门用来摆放哈利·波特商品。如果哈利·波特迷们喜欢吃甜食，他们就可以在诺维镇的

书店里留下自己制作的霍格沃茨快速火车中出现过的糖果车。书店中的两个摊位还提供柏蒂多味豆,在书店的其他地方还可以找到巧克力蛙和血腥棒棒糖。

参与竞争的大型连锁商店巴诺公司不愿位居人后,也加入到了销售哈利·波特商品的大战中,销售的物品包括T恤衫、棒球帽、象棋、日历、书签、日记本、手杖和游戏。

总部位于纽约的巴诺公司的销售副总裁金·布朗说:“今年我们会推出更多种类的礼品或非图书类的产品,以前图书和电影的推出时间从来没有这么接近过,因此我认为,这将有利于我们的销售。但我觉得不论什么物品都会卖得不错。”

JP 摩根的分析师南希·豪克说,销售哈利·波特的相关商品对于大的图书销售商而言意义重大。

豪克说:“电影和图书同步推出,再加上人们对于第七部(也是最后一部)书的追捧,我预计,以哈利·波特为主题的商品的销售量今年会增长。”

虽然这些国内的图书连锁店正极力推出哈利·波特系列产品,但他们很快就指出,其重点仍在图书上。新推出的这部书将是罗琳这部宏大的魔幻系列的终结篇。前六部书在全球范围内的销量已经达到 3.25 亿册,美国第一版印刷的《哈利·波特与死亡圣徒》也已经达到 1200 万册。

● 答案速查

词汇练习

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

快速阅读

1. Y 2. N 3. N

4. Potter merchandise

5. July 11

A Global Test Gains Ground

When people *bring to mind* an image of Hyannis, Mass., they think: wealthy seaside *resort* town, home of the Kennedy compound, and they *assume* the local public schools are filled with rich kids. But the people who reside in the *fancy* houses come only in the summer. The families who live here all year long tend to be ordinary, middle-class people, many of them in service industries. The test scores coming out of area schools tend to be pretty ordinary, too.

But when the townspeople started looking for a way to pull those scores up, they took their inspiration from some of the most *elite* private schools in the country, and then gave it a *populist twist*. They opened a public charter school offering the International *Baccalaureate* program to any student interested in *pursuing* it, an approach that's called IB for All.

Generally considered one of the strictest high-school *curricula* in the world, IB was designed after World War II for the children of *diplomats* who sought an internationally recognized *diploma* that would command respect around the world.

Growth of IB schools around the world has been steady over the past 40 years, but it's been fastest in the United States, where it is now in 758 schools. The pace has been particularly *brisk* since 2000, when more U.S. schools began using it to spur higher achievement. Because IB requires high-school students to do college-level work, many schools continue to restrict access to their most capable students. Others offer IB for All, but have school *admissions* standards that *screen out* weak students. Hyannis's Sturgis Charter is one of the only two IB for All schools that are open to all students. It fills its classes via public lottery. "We don't screen out students with low grades or test scores or those who write poorly," says Eric Hieser, executive director of the school. "If they want to challenge themselves, we tell them to give it a go." Not every student at Sturgis earns the full IB diploma, but Hieser argues that it's still a major *accomplishment*

to pass an IB class. “Everyone here develops the kind of mind and skills that will ensure their success in college,” he says.

Senior Taylor Finkelstein, 18, is a case in point. The second youngest of five children, she thought of herself as “just a nice, quiet girl who never raised her hand. I never pushed myself”. When IB was introduced at the start of her sophomore year, she felt threatened. But the combination of small classes and challenging work helped her gain confidence. This spring, she amazed herself by sitting for exams in science, English, history and art. “I thought they’d be really hard,” she says. “But when I sat down to take them, I felt really prepared. I’ve become more of a student than I ever thought I could be.”

That’s the kind of passion driving IB’s popularity. Brad Richardson, the regional director of IB in North America, says that in the last few years, IB name recognition has fully increased. With it will come more growth, he says, “We may now be at the tipping point.”



词汇 & 课文注解

bring to mind 回想起

resort [ri'zɔ:t] *n.* 胜地

assume [ə'sju:m] *vt.* 设想

fancy ['fænsi] *adj.* 奇特的

elite [ei'li:t] *adj.* 卓越的, 精锐的

populist ['pɒpjulist] *n.* 平民主义者

twist [twɪst] *n.* 扭曲

baccalaureate [ˌbækə'lɔ:ri:t] *n.*

〈美〉学士学位

pursue [pə'sju:z] *vt.* 追赶

curricula [kə'rikjulə] *n.* (全部的) 课程

diplomat ['dipləmət] *n.* 外交官

diploma [di'pləumə] *n.* 毕业文凭

brisk [brɪsk] *adj.* 轻快的

admission [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* 准许进入

screen out 淘汰

accomplishment [ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt]

n. 成就



词汇练习

1. _____ that the demand for power continues to rise at the current rate, it will not be long before traditional sources become inadequate. (CET-6 2002.12)
- [A] Concerning [B] Ascertaining [C] Assuming [D] Regarding

2. The parents of Lindsay, 13, an _____ tennis player who spends eight hours a day on the court, admit that a regular school is not an option for their daughter. (CET-6 2002.12)
[A] exotic [B] equivalent [C] elite [D] esthetic
3. In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to _____ one's own self-interest in the workplace. (CET-4 2004.6)
[A] pursue [B] keep [C] process [D] followed
4. We had a _____ walk in the park yesterday.
[A] concise [B] brisk [C] precise [D] elaborate
5. At Ohio State University, _____ into the physical therapy program is intensely competitive.
[A] following [B] permission [C] admission [D] allowance



快速阅读

Directions: Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

For questions 1-3, 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.

For questions 4-5, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

1. Families who live in Hyannis, Mass. are mainly upper-class people.
2. The International Baccalaureate appeared after the First World War for the first time.
3. The challenging work of IB program makes Taylor Finkelstein feel good about herself.
4. The townspeople opened a public charter school so as to _____.
5. According to Eric Hieser, having IB class will _____.



参考译文

一种国际性考试的普及

人们想到马萨诸塞州的海恩尼斯市时，大脑中浮现出来的景象是：富庶的海滨度假城市，肯尼迪家族府邸的所在地，而且他们想当然地认为，就读于当地公立学校的都是富家子弟。但是，住在豪宅里的那些人只有夏天才会来小住，而长年住在这里的往往都是普通的中产阶级家庭，他们中的许多人从事的都是服务业。这个地方学校的考试成绩也普普通通。

但当生活在这座城市中的人们开始寻求提高成绩的途径时，他们把目光从国内那些最优秀的私立学校转向了普通大众。他们开办了一所公立特许学校，为所有感兴趣的学生提供国际学士学位的课程，这种办学模式被称为“为全球学生开设的国际学士学位课程”。

国际学士学位课程通常被认为是世界上最严格的高中课程之一，它是在第二次世界大战后出现的一种办学模式，当时开办它的目的是培养外交官子弟，因为他们需要一种国际公认的、并在世界范围内被人推崇的教育文凭。

过去四十多年以来，全世界提供国际学士学位的学校稳步发展，而在美国的 758 所学校中的发展速度最快。2000 年以来，这类学校的发展速度尤为迅猛，更多的美国学校开始采用这种办学方式来谋求更高的教学成果。因为国际学士学位的课程要求高中生学习大学课程，所以很多学校一直设立严格的限制条件，只招收那些最有能力的学生。有些学校则为所有的学生提供国际学士学位课程，但入学标准被抬高，从而淘汰了能力较差的学生。海恩尼斯市的 Sturgis 特许学校是仅有的两所为全部学生提供国际学士学位课程的学校之一，它通过公众抽签的方式选出学生。学校的教导主任艾立克·希斯特说：“我们不淘汰那些年级较低、成绩较差或写作能力较弱的学生。如果他们想挑战自我，我们允许他们去尝试一下。”虽然在 Sturgis 特许学校中不是每个学生都能拿到国际学士的文凭，但希斯特强调说，上过国际学士班也是一种很大的成就。他说：“这里的每个人都锻炼了自己的思维和技能，这将确保他们在大学阶段的学习中取得成功。”

18 岁的大四学生泰勒·芬克斯登的情况恰是如此。她在家里的五个孩子中排行老四，她以前觉得自己是一个“很乖、很安静的女孩，从来不敢举手发言，从来也不思上进”。在她刚上大二的时候，有人向她介绍了国际学士学位课程，当时她被吓住了。但是小班授课和具有挑战性的课程帮她获得了

自信。今年春天,她还参加了理科、英语、历史和艺术课程的考试,这连她自己都感到不可思议。她说:“刚开始我认为课程会很难,但是当我坐下来做题的时候,我觉得一切都准备好了,我的进步远远超出了自己的预期。”

正是这种热情让国际学士学位课程大受欢迎。布拉德·理查森是国际学士学位课程北美洲区主任,他说,在过去的几年中,国际学士学位课程的知名度得到了很大的提高。随着它的进一步发展,“我们可能就会处于事业的顶峰了”。



美国大学的学士学位

美国大学的文理科学士学位课程通常为四年,每学年两个学期,但目前亦有不少院校实行三学年制或三学期(秋季、春季和夏季)制。

美国习惯上对学习语言、文学及其他人文学、历史和艺术的学生授予文学士学位,对学习社会科学和自然科学的学生授予理学士学位;此外,专业学院还设置各种专业学位。因为文学士学位是历史最为悠久的学位,所以某些院校除了授予学习自然科学及工程和应用科学的学生理学士学位外,其余一概授予文学士学位。但这种现象目前已有所改变。

学士学位课程的头两年通常是学习广泛的基础学科,包括一些必修科目,如:英语写作、外语、文学、社会科学和理科的某些学科;后两年主要攻读专业课程,学生要选择一门主修科目和两门辅修科目;教学实行学分制;四年内修满 120 学分方可授予学士学位,学生一般每学期同时选修四到五门课程。

答案速查

词汇练习

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C

快速阅读

1. N 2. N 3. Y

4. pull their students' scores up

5. benefit students' success in college