

——四十个单元阅读与四十套真题题材100%吻合——

主 编 / 北京外国语大学 卢建
审 校 / Martin Green

大学英语 160篇

阅读理解特训

6级

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2006升级版

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能拿高分就是好猫！



新 华 出 版 社

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大学英语 160篇

/ 卢建 党俊卿

/ 韩跃勤 彭元芹 张雪 刘原

张风 张敏 张明爱

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《大学英语阅读理解特训(六级)》是甫一上市便引起广泛好评的“易通英语”系列图书的核心产品之一。本书紧扣大学英语教学大纲,顺应四、六级考试改革趋势,由国内众多知名英语教育专家及四、六级考试委员会委员共同参与精心打造而成,给您最及时、最权威、最有力的复习帮助,让您在学习和考试中领先一步,抢先一筹。

许多考生片面追求大量快速阅读,但是一段时间后发现收效甚微,问题出在阅读时重“量”而不重“质”,重“泛读”而不重“精读”,因而造成虽进行了大量泛读却不能真正地提高阅读能力的后果。阅读技能的提高只能通过“以精读提质量,以泛读拓视野”来实现。

为了帮助考生迅速提高阅读技能,有效提升应试水平,使考生在考试中游刃有余,信心十足,我们从最新英美时文报刊中精选出这 160 篇题材和体裁与六级阅读真题相近,难度又相当或稍难于六级阅读真题的文章。在文章选取、设问、讲解及全部文章的训练层次安排上,我们贯穿、渗透了精读精练的思路。相信这本书会成为广大考生备战六级考试的最佳选择。

本书有如下八大特色:

1. 编排新颖:本书共 40 个单元,每单元从题材上严格按历年真题出现阅读文章编排。其中每个单元对应一次真题阅读,时间从 1996 年跨越到 2005 年。
2. 选材广泛:所有文章均选自英美最新报刊时文,紧随社会及语言发展的趋势,内容涉及经济、科普、体育、政治、历史、伦理等领域,精彩内容可助质的提高,广泛题材有益量的拓展。
3. 难度适当:各篇阅读的题目设置、难句含量、超纲词汇及文章长度均与真题吻合,并紧扣大纲,考生在练习时可以感受实战气氛,以便做到知己知彼,心中有数。
4. 文章精点:在“答案与详解”中对文章框架脉络给出简明梳理。帮助读者了解文章大意,把握文章结构,理清文章逻辑层次,这是提高阅读技能的必经之路。
5. 难句过关:分析近两年的六级试题,我们会发现长难句的数量有所增加,为此我们精选文中的长难句,然后分析句子主干,解析疑难词汇和理解难点,最后附上汉语译文,以帮助考生克服阅读障碍,从根本上提高阅读能力。

6. 答案详解:书中的所有答案皆由有多年教学及考试辅导经验的名师反复推敲论证后确定。解析精辟,切中要点,并把问题归类,找出同类问题的解答方式,使考生轻松掌握应试技巧。
7. 应试陷阱:在题目的解析中增设“应试陷阱”栏目,具体分析错误选项,找出错误缘由,总结解题思路及规律,举一反三,防止解题错误的再次发生,进一步强化应试技巧。
8. 词汇突破:词汇是阅读能力提高的基础,记忆理解单词最有效的方法是通过阅读上下文来理解记忆。因此,我们从每篇阅读文章中挑出重点、难点词汇,并给出词性和释义,做成了词汇小册子,以便广大考生巩固记忆,同时便于查阅携带。

最后,我们希望这本《大学英语阅读理解特训(六级)》能对您的学习有所帮助,能使您的阅读水平有一个较大的提升,这也是我们最大的欣慰!

摸透考试规律,做熟精当试题,高分过关指日可待!

欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。来信必复,并表示衷心的感谢!

编者

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Test One

Passage 1

总词数: 499

总句数: 27

建议做题时间: 9 分钟

Hollywood suggests glamour, a place where the young star-struck teenagers could, with a bit of luck, fulfill their dreams. Hollywood suggests luxurious houses with vast palm-fringed swimming pools, cocktail bars and furnishings fit for a millionaire. And some big movie stars became millionaires overnight. Many spent their fortunes on yachts, Rolls Royces and diamonds. A few of them lost their glamour quite suddenly and were left with nothing but emptiness and colossal debts.



In those days Hollywood was like a magnet, drawing ambitious young men and women from all over the world. Most of them had only their good looks to recommend them and had no acting experience — or ability — whatsoever. Occasionally they got jobs, if they were lucky enough to be noticed. Gary Cooper was one of the few who was noticed. He started as a stunt (特技) rider, and from there rose to be one of the great stars of the early Westerns. Many girls got jobs in cafes or gas stations, and as they served their customers they tossed their heads and swung their hips, hoping to attract the attention of some important persons connected with the movies. Most of them hoped in vain.

① As for the stars themselves, they were held on a tight rein by the studio chiefs who could make and break all but stars with really big appeal. The stars were “persuaded” to sign seven-year contracts, during which time the studio built up their images. Under their contracts the stars did not have the right to choose their parts. Their studios decided everything. Stars were often typecast and if he or she appealed to the public as a lover, then he or she always played the part of a lover. A star who was a hit as a cowboy or a bad guy, got the same kind of role again and again. There was little arguing. “You are the perfect blonde, baby, and that’s how you are going to stay,” they would say. They even tried to interfere in their stars’ private lives: “No, sugar! You just can’t marry Mel Billigan. He is too intellectual. He’d destroy your image.” Only when they ceased to be stars did some of them discover that they were good actors!

Hollywood is no longer the heart of the world’s motion picture industry. Most movies today are filmed on location, that is to say, in the cities, in the countryside, and in any part of the world that the script demands. The Hollywood studios are still standing, but most of them have been rented to television networks. About 80% of all American TV entertainment comes from Hollywood. Yet Hollywood has not lost all its glamour. Movie



stars still live there, or in neighboring Beveley Hills, and so do many of the famous and wealthy people who have made their homes in southern California.

1. We know from the passage that now Hollywood is a place _____.
 - A) where people can achieve their fame there
 - B) where people, esp. young attractive people, can earn much more money there
 - C) which still represents the center of film production
 - ☒ D) whose position is not as important as it was before
2. What kind of people could be easily successful in Hollywood according to the passage?
 - A) Those who had no acting skills.
 - B) Those who had good looks.
 - ☒ C) Those who strictly obeyed their producers.
 - D) Those who were good at acting as lovers.
3. Where are movies filmed nowadays?
 - A) In the center of film industry.
 - ☒ B) Outside film studios.
 - ☒ C) In the cities and countryside.
 - D) In the foreign countries.
4. We learn from the passage that _____.
 - A) only movie stars liked to settle down in Hollywood
 - B) stars in Hollywood had rights to decide their parts
 - ☒ C) stars could not be married freely
 - D) most of the people could find jobs in Hollywood
5. What is the probable title of this passage?
 - A) People and Hollywood
 - B) Film Center, Hollywood
 - ☒ C) Hollywood in My Eyes
 - ☒ D) A Glimpse of Hollywood

Passage 2

总词数: 403

总句数: 24

建议做题时间: 8 分钟

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage — spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already remade pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open-source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions,

whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.Straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forth, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

6. The emergence of the Net has _____.

- A) received support from fans like Donovan
- B) remolded the intelligence services
- C) restored many common pastimes
- D) revived spying as a profession

7. Donovan's story is mentioned in the passage to _____.

- A) introduce the topic of online spying
- B) show how he fought for the US
- C) give an episode of the information war
- D) honor his unique services to the CIA

8. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means _____.

- A) causing the biggest trouble
- B) exerting the greatest effort
- C) achieving the greatest success
- D) enjoying the widest popularity

9. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that _____.

- A) Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
- B) Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
- C) Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
- D) Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information

10. Straitford is most proud of its _____.

- A) official status
- B) nonconformist image

不随大流



C) efficient staff

D) military background

Passage 3

总词数: 443

总句数: 21

建议做题时间: 8 分钟

Last Christmas season, Michelle Speetzen's life was like yours: Mall Hell. Enduring hour-long traffic jam on the road from her suburban home to Willowbreek Mall, the 36-year-old mom would puff on her shopping list and get back in the car to fight traffic headed for other packed stores. The craziest moment came when she triumphantly got hold of a coveted Sleep-N-Snore — the key to her 5-year-old son's happiness — and barely escaped a mob of similarly desperate parents who'd picked up the scent of fake fur.

But this year, Speetzen has it wired. ① After young Dylan's bedtime, she steals to the spare bedroom upstairs, her face illuminated by the glow of her computer. And mouseclick by mouseclick, her shopping list shrinks. Her crowning achievement came last Friday when she painfully realized that Dylan had his little heart set on this year's must-have-but-impossible-to-get toy, the baffling, babbling Furby. After 20 minutes of Web-browsing she located one at America Online's shopping site. It cost more than three times the \$ 30 list price. "Hey, I want it under the tree for my son," she says. "It will be at my door in a few days, and I don't have to fight anybody in a store."

Michelle Speetzen represents the advance guard of an army that's about to change not only the nature of holiday shopping, but the face of retailing itself. After years of failing to live up to exaggerated promises, e-commerce — online buying — is finally taking off. All over America, millions set out to procure presents over the Internet — and many of them are succeeding. "This isn't going to be a white Christmas," says Amazon.com founder Jeff Bezos. "It's going to be a Web Christmas."

True, even in this breakthrough year, the estimated \$ 2.3 billion Americans will spend on Web gifts is only a fraction of the total holiday sales. But it's well over double last year's total, and many people expect a threefold increase in Christmas sales. You can view this year-end boom as the peak of a lucrative trend. According to Jupiter Communications, almost 17 million people will buy something from a Web site this year, up from 10 million last year and 5 million in 1996. Within a decade, the Jupiter people believe, the mouseclickers will eclipse catalog buyers.

11. "Mall Hell" (Line 1, Para. 1) means _____.

- A) the painful experience of people doing holiday shopping
- B) the chaotic condition of shopping malls
- C) the long traffic jams from suburbs to downtown shopping centers
- D) the desperation of parents who bought faulty goods

12. "Sleep-N-Snore" (Line 5, Para. 1) is most probably a _____.

- A) computer game
- B) toy animal
- C) small boy's key
- D) famous brand

13. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) e-sales had fallen short of expectation until this year
 B) electronic commerce grew faster than predicted
 C) the volume of e-sales had been exaggerated
 D) it's cheaper to buy over the Internet than at the mall

14. We learn from the passage that _____.

- A) most people now prefer to shop over the Internet
 B) the number of e-mail shoppers is likely to surpass that of conventional shoppers in ten year's time
 C) with the emergence of electronic commerce, the holiday sales have increased significantly
 D) some popular toys are impossible to procure except from a Website

15. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A) the difficulty in getting holiday presents
 B) electronic shopping
 C) Christmas sales
 D) the growth of computer networks

Passage 4

总词数: 290

总句数: 18

建议做题时间: 6 分钟

More attention was paid to the quality of production in France at the time of Rene Coty. Charles Deschanel was then the financial minister. He stressed that workmanship and quality were more important than quantity for industrial production. It would be necessary to produce quality goods for the international market to compete with those produced in other countries. The French economy needed a larger share of the international market to balance its import and export trade.

French industrial and agricultural production was still inadequate to meet the immediate needs of the people, let alone long-ranged developments. Essential imports had stretched the national credit to the breaking point. Rents were tightly controlled, but the extreme inflation affected general population most severely through the cost of food. Food costs took as much as 80 percent of the workers' income. Wages, it is true, had risen. Extensive family allowances and benefits were paid by the state, and there was full-time and overtime employment. Taken together, these factors enabled the working class to exist but allowed them no sense of security. In this precarious (不稳定的) and discouraging situation, workmen were willing to work overseas for higher wages.

The government was reluctant to let workers leave the country. It was feared this immigration of workers would deplete the labor force. The lack of qualified workers might hinder the improvement in the quality of industrial products produced. Qualified workers employed abroad would only increase the quantity of quality goods produced in foreign countries. ① Also the quantity of quality goods produced in France would not be able to increase as part of its qualified labor force moved to other countries.



16. According to the passage, the French workers were _____.
A) better paid than the workers in any other European countries
B) able to save more money with the increase in their wages
C) anxious to work abroad
D) often unable to find work in France
17. Rene Coty and Charles Deschanel were both interested in _____.
A) better quality in production
B) increasing quantity in production
C) having the government raise tariffs on foreign imports
D) eliminating unions in France
18. The French government was reluctant to let the workers leave the country because _____.
A) it would enlarge the working force
B) it would hinder the improvement of quality in industrial production
C) it would hinder the increase in quantity of exports
D) it would damage the imports
19. We learn from the passage that rents in France _____.
A) were extremely high
B) were extremely controlled
C) took as much as 80 percent of the workers' income
D) had doubled in two years
20. According to the passage, the French government _____.
A) disliked the French people to work abroad
B) reduced taxes to fight inflation
C) reduced full-time jobs
D) prohibited the French workers to join labor unions



答案与详解

Passage 1

说明文。本文简单介绍了美国影城好莱坞的一些情况,其辉煌过去,明星的生活及其现状。



难句过关

难句 ① As for the stars themselves, they were held on a tight rein by the studio chiefs who could make and break all but stars with really big appeal.

分析 句子主干: ... they were held on a tight rein by the studio chiefs. ... 之后 who 引导的定语从句修饰 studio chiefs. hold sb. on a tight rein 意为:紧紧地控制某人。

译文 就影星本人来说,电影制片人将其牢牢控制在手,可令其备受瞩目,也可使其销声匿迹,除非那些影星真的魅力无穷。

1. D) 推断题。文章头两段讲述了好莱坞辉煌过去,第四段首句则说到“好莱坞已不再是世界电影业的中心”,至倒数第二句“好莱坞已失去了昔日的辉煌”,可推出答案 D)。

应试陷阱 A)、B)、C)皆为好莱坞昔日情形,过于片面。

2. C) 推断题。文章第三段谈及在好莱坞影星被制片人牢牢控制在手,无权选择角色,一切皆由制片厂决定,因此推出“那些严格服从制片人的演员”会成功。

应试陷阱 A)不符合常理;B)、D)仅为一个方面。

3. B) 细节题。文章最后一段第二句,根据这一关键短语“on location”(外景拍摄),及随后的解释,得出答案。

应试陷阱 A)同上文意思相反;C)、D)皆只是一方面,所以排除。

4. C) 细节题。文章第三段倒数第六句说“他们甚至干涉影星的私人生活”,可知答案为 C)。

5. C) 主旨题。好莱坞具有悠久的历史,内涵丰富,本文谈及的只是某些方面,所以选 C)“好莱坞之我见”。

应试陷阱 A)、B)范围过大;本文为说明文,给读者提供关于好莱坞影城的知识,不是描写文,所以不适合选用 D)“好莱坞一瞥”来做题目。

Passage 2

新闻特写。本文以 Straitford 公司——一个专门刺探网络信息的公司为例,介绍了对网络进行情报和机密刺探的情况。

6. B) 推断题。文章第一段结尾说,“如今,互联网已经改变了买书和寄信这样的日常消遣活动,也正在改变 Donovan 曾经从事的职业”。Donovan 曾经从事的职业就是谍报工作。

应试陷阱 A)不正确,因为 Donovan 生活在互联网之前的年代,不可能是网迷。文章开头作者只是在假设 Donovan 如果生活在网络时代,一定会利用它来进行情报工作。C)项中的消遣活动问题,因为文中提到的消遣活动从未消失过,所以也谈不上恢复。D)选项错在“复兴”字眼上,因为谍报活动在有互联网之前一直是一种职业。

7. A) 推断题。本文只在第一段提到 Bill Donovan,其余部分讨论的都是情报工作在互联网时代的巨大变化,以及它面临的机会和挑战。文章列举 Straitford 公司的例子是为了说明互联网为谍报工作提供了巨大的可能性,因此文章的中心议题是情报工作和互联网的关系。Donovan 作为一个大间谍只是为文章展开讨论前提供了一个引子,因此 A)正确。

8. C) 语义题。文章第二段谈到,在互联网时代对“公开来源情报”的收集具有越来越重要的影响,中央情报局也对它充分重视。然后第三段又列举了 Straitford 公司这个典型的例子,说它在这个领域 making the biggest splash。因此可以推测这个短语在这里的意思是 C)“取得最大的成功”。

9. D) 推断题。第四段最后两句说,公开来源的谍报活动有它的风险,因此很难区分正确信息与错误信息,但这却正是 Straitford 公司挣饭吃的地方。最后一句话暗示区分正确信息与错误信息是该公司的优势所在,是它挣钱吃饭的本领,因此可推出 D)为正确选项。

应试陷阱 A)错误,因为文章只提到一旦信息被公布,会收到一些人的反馈,而没



有提到预测已经被证实是真的。B) 选项不正确,因为 Straitford 公司既然担有风险,它就不能够保证信息百分之百可靠。文中提到 Straitford 公司提供的信息具有不可预测的特点,并不是说它的业务也有不可预测的特征,因此也可排除 C)。

10. B) 事实题。文章最后一句直接指出,Straitford 公司对其“独立的声音”感到自豪。公司不同于政府,不对官方的腔调随声附和,可以独立地宣称自己的主张,因此它给人的印象是 B)“不随大流的形象”,这也就是它引以自豪的地方。

Passage 3

说明文。本文通过描写 Michelle Speetzen 圣诞节购物方式的变化引出文章说明的主题——电子网上购物,这种先进的购物方式从萌芽到普及终将给美国人的生活及商业带来一定影响。



难句过关

难句① After young Dylan's bedtime, she steals to the spare bedroom upstairs, her face illuminated by the glow of her computer.

分析主句是: ... she steals to the spare bedroom upstairs. ... ; After young Dylan's bedtime 是时间状语; her face illuminated by the glow of her computer 是独立主格结构,其构成是:逻辑主语 (her face) + 动词过去分词 (illuminated), 在句中作伴随状语。

译文小戴伦上床睡觉后,她偷偷来到楼上的一间空闲的卧室里,电脑发出的光照亮了她的脸庞。

11. A) 语义题。从它所在的第一段的上下文看, Mall Hell 是指 Michelle Speetzen 的购物经历:在驾车从郊区到购物中心的途中堵车长达一小时,从一家商店出来又得挤入车流赶往其他商店为五岁的儿子争购畅销的玩具,如同打仗一般,所以选 A)。

应试陷阱 B)、C)、D) 恰好是整个节日购物经历在具体细节上的体现,每个选项都过于片面。

12. B) 推断题。从第一段可以看出,这是 Michelle 为让五岁的儿子高兴而买的畅销圣诞节礼物,是用人造毛皮做的 (fake fur), 可以推出这是一种“玩具动物”。
13. A) 推断题。第三段中第二句话提到:“电子商务(网上购物)在多年来辜负了人们对它过高的期望后,终于起飞了。”由此推出“今年之前网上销售没有达到人们的期望”,即选 A)。

应试陷阱 B) 和文章的内容相反; C) “网上销售的销售量被夸大了”是有意识地误导读者,不符合文章的意思; D) 在文章中没有提及。

14. B) 细节题。B) “十年后网上购物的人数将超过以常规方式购物的人数”正是文章最后一句话的意思,故选 B)。

应试陷阱 根据文章最后一段第一、二两句:“确实即使在网上购物有突破性进展的今年,估计美国人在网上购买礼品将花费 23 亿美元,这只占整个节日销售额的很小一部分。但这 23 亿比去年的总和两倍还要多许多,并且许多人预计今年圣诞节的销售额有三倍的增长”。这里仅是说网上销售额的增长,而非所有节日销售总额的增长,所以 C) 不正确。从第二段内容看流行的玩具在网上可交易订购,

所以 D) 不正确。

15. B) 主旨题。通读全文即知文章的重心在于说明一种新兴的购物方式——电子网上购物, 所以选 B)。

应试陷阱 A) “购买节日礼物的艰难”和 C) “圣诞节销售”有一定干扰性, 但很明显不是文章的主题。另外, 文章也未涉及“电脑网络的发展,” 所以 D) 也不正确。

Passage 4

说明文。本文主要介绍法国政府的政策与法国社会的现状。法国政府强调产品质量从而提高出口竞争力, 而实际上产品还不能满足本国民众的需要, 加上通货膨胀使得民众的购买力下降, 结果本国的产品数量得不到增加。

难句过关

难句 ① Also the quantity of quality goods produced in France would not be able to increase as part of its qualified labor force moved to other countries.

分析 句子的主干是: ... the quantity ... would not be able to increase ...。句中 as 引导的从句作原因状语。

译文 而且由于法国能胜任工作的部分劳动力去国外工作, 国内生产的质量好的商品的数量便不会增加。

16. C) 细节题。根据文章第二段最后一句话 workmen were willing to work overseas for higher wages 句子大意是为得到更高的工资, 工人们愿意去国外工作。
- 应试陷阱** A) 选项文中未涉及, 可以排除。根据文章第二段倒数第二句话, 所有这些因素使工人阶级能够维持生存, 但没有安全感。因此作为其中的一个因素工资的增长不能使工人存住钱。根据文章第二段倒数第三句话, 由全职和加班工作, 我们得知工人不会经常找不到工作。因此, B)、D) 两项不正确。
17. A) 细节题。本题解题关键在于文章开头, 在 Rene Coty 时代, 更注重产品质量, 当时的财政部长 Charles Deschanel 强调工业产品的工艺和质量比数量更重要。
- 应试陷阱** B) “增加产量”与上句意思相反, 因而不符合。C)、D) 文中未涉及。
18. B) 细节题。参见文章第三段第三句“缺少能胜任工作的工人会妨碍工业产品质量的提高”。
- 应试陷阱** A) 根据第三段第二句, 恐怕工人的移民会使得劳动力减少。此选项意思是增加劳动力, 因而是错误的。C) 文章最后一句仅仅提到工人离开国家影响的是产品数量的增加, 而未提到对出口数量的影响。D) 文中未涉及。
19. B) 细节题。参见文章第二段第三句: Rents were tightly controlled, 意思是“出租受到严格限制”。
- 应试陷阱** A)、D) 文章中未涉及; 根据第二段第四句, 我们得知占工人收入百分之八十的是食物的花费, 不是租金, 所以 C) 不正确。
20. A) 细节题。参见文章第三段第一句, 政府不愿让工人离开国家。
- 应试陷阱** B)、D) 文中未涉及。C) 根据文章第二段倒数第三句, 说明政府没有减少就业机会。



Test Two

Passage 1

总词数:375

总句数:6

建议做题时间:7分钟

Franklin's life is full of charming stories which all young men should know how he peddled ballads in Boston, and stood the guest of kings in Europe; how he worked his passage as a stowaway to Philadelphia, and rode in the Queen's own litter in France; how he walked the streets of Philadelphia, homeless and unknown, with three penny rolls for his breakfast, and dined at the tables of princess, and received his friends in a palace; how he raised a kite from a cow shed, and was showered with all the high degrees the colleges of the world could give; how he was duped by a false friend as a boy, and became the friend of all humanity as a man; how he was made Major General Franklin, only to resign because, as he said, he was no soldier, and yet helped to organize the army that stood before the trained troops of England and Germany.



This poor Boston boy, with scarcely a day's schooling, became master of six languages and never stopped studying; this neglected apprentice tamed the lightning, made his name famous, received degrees and diplomas from colleges in both hemispheres, and became forever remembered as "Doctor Franklin", philosopher, patriot, scientist, philanthropist and statesman. Self-made, self-taught, self-reared, the candle maker's son gave light to all the world; the street ballad seller set all men singing of liberty; the runaway apprentice became the most sought-after man of two continents and brought his native land to praise and honour him.

He built America — for what our Republic is today is largely due to the prudence, the forethought, the statesmanship, the enterprise, the wisdom, and the ability of Benjamin Franklin. He belongs to the world, but especially does he belong to America. ① As the nation honoured him while living, so the Republic glorifies him when dead, and has enshrined (作为神龛以保存) him in the choicest of its niches (适当的位置), the one he regarded as the loftiest — the hearts of the common people, from whom he had sprung and in whose hearts Franklin will live forever.

1. What is Benjamin Franklin?

- ☒ A) Doctor and scientist. B) Philanthropist and linguist.
☐ C) Statesman and artist. ☒ D) Philosopher and professor.

2. Why Franklin is called "Doctor Franklin"?

- A) Because he helped draft the Declaration of Independence.

- B) Because he made kite experiment to show the identity of lightning and electricity.
 C) Because he mastered six languages.
 D) Because he was knowledgeable and received many degrees and diplomas from colleges.

3. For what purpose does the author adopt repeatedly “how...and” structure in the first paragraph?

- A) To show Franklin's sad experience at his early age.
 B) To show Franklin as a man of contrast.
 C) To show Franklin's spirit of enterprise.
 D) To show the development of Franklin's career.

4. Which of the following adjectives can be used to describe the author's feeling towards Franklin?

- A) Jealous. B) Emotionless. C) Flattering. D) Admiring.

5. The word “dupe” (Line 9, Para. 1) means most nearly “_____”.

- A) copied B) deceived C) understood D) joked

Passage 2

总词数: 414

总句数: 25

建议做题时间: 8 分钟

Heroin addiction today is found chiefly among young men of minority groups in *ghetto* (犹太人区) areas. Of the more than 60,000 known addicts, more than half live in New York State. Most of them live in New York City. Recent figures show that more than half of the addicts are under 30 years of age.

Narcotic addiction in the United States is not limited to heroin users. Some middle-aged and older people who take narcotic drugs regularly to relieve pain can also become addicted. So do some people who can get drugs easily, such as doctors, nurses, and pharmacists. Studies show that this type of addict has personality and emotional problems very similar to those of other regular narcotic users.

Many addicts admit that getting a continued supply is the main object of their lives. An addict's concentration on getting drugs often prevents continuing an education or working at a job. His health is often poor. He may be sick one day from the effects of withdrawal and sick the next day from an overdose. Statistics show that an addict's life span may be shortened by 15 to 20 years. The addict is usually in trouble with the family and almost always in trouble with the law. Some studies suggest that many of the known narcotic addicts had some trouble with the law before they became addicted. ① Once addicted, they may become even more involved with crime because it costs so much to support the heroin habit. Most authorities agree that the addict's involvement with crime is not a direct effect of the drug itself. Turning to crime is usually the only way to get that much money. The addicts' crimes are nearly always thefts or other crimes against property.