



丛书主编  
上海交通大学 赵晓红

专项能力提高系列

# 大学英语6级 阅读周周练

本册主编 韩效伟 石绍云 王晓军

名师名校，打造精品书

精讲精练，架设考试桥

上海交通大学出版社



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# 大学英语 6 级阅读周周练

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## 丛书总序

大学英语四、六级考试是目前国内规模最大的标准化考试,2008年参加考试的人数达到840万。在这个庞大的人数背后,一方面是高校和社会对学生外语能力的要求在不断提高;一方面是大学英语教学的形式和内容也发生了很大的变化:教学不再只着重语言知识的传授,还要培养学生的各种应用能力。《大学英语课程教学要求》提出:大学英语课程不仅是一门语言基础课程,也是拓宽知识、了解世界文化的素质教育课程,兼有工具性和人文性。在这个前提下,各高校积极开设实用性强的各类英语选修课程,以此有效地培养学生用英语进行工作、沟通和学术交流的能力。同样,四、六级考试也进行了一系列的改革:增加听说环节、加强主观题考查力度、写作题材转向应用文等。

大学英语教学改革的目标是切实提高广大学生的英语实际运用能力,而大学英语四、六级考试改革则旨在科学、有效地评估广大考生的英语水平及其实际运用能力。考试和教学从来就不是一对矛盾,而是相互促进、相互依存的。作为从事大学英语教学的一线教师有必要、也有责任帮助学生掌握“大学英语教学基本要求”规定的教学内容,达到考试大纲所规定的目标,最终顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。这也是本套丛书编写的根本目的。

根据参加考试同学的水平,本丛书分为三个系列,从低到高依次为:基础备考知识系列、专项能力提高系列、考前冲刺热身系列。三个系列间既彼此独立,又相互关联,每个系列按照知识内容分若干册,针对学生在学习和考试中的难点作出分析和指点,使用者可结合自身情况,从低系列到高系列选择使用,有针对性地提高自身知识薄弱的环节。

本套丛书由上海交通大学外国语学院的教师领衔编写,参编教师均为在大学英语教学一线从事多年教学的骨干教师,编写中参照了“大学英语教学基本要求”,认真分析了大学英语考试大纲所规定的各项考试要点及样题,根据我国英语学习者英语学习中犯错的特点以及母语对英语学习可能造成的负面影响,在精讲的基础上设计了大量的练习。整套丛书

具有较强的实用性和针对性,希望广大同学通过大量的操练、实践,达到学习掌握这些语言点和语言技能的目的。

作为正常课堂教学的补充,希望本丛书能有助于大学英语学习者打好语言基础,在学习语言,了解文化的同时,达到考纲要求,顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。

上海交通大学外国语学院

王同顺

## 前 言

在编者看来,四、六级考试改革的目标是更准确地测量我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语能力的要求。因此,可以大胆地假设:在新的大学英语课程教学要求下进行英语学习的大学生们将更能迎合与国际社会接轨的中国当前社会的需求,而改革后的大学英语四、六级考试也将更能得到社会的认可。

执此观照,本书紧密围绕《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》和《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》进行编写。

本书由三大部分组成,各单元包括诸熟技巧、习题训练、难点笔记、答案解析、拓展训练等栏目。

与市面上同类书籍相比,本书的最大特点即在于不单单传授所谓的应试技巧,而是更注重英语基础知识和实际语言运用能力。具体讲:

首先,取材新颖,杜绝抄袭;

针对快速阅读的难度和重要性,编者排除手头资料的限制,大胆利用最新英美书刊资料和因特网,根据测试学原理,合理编写习题,提高训练的效度和真实性。

其次,题型解析,涵盖全面;

本书依照四级改革方案,涵盖新四级阅读理解中的必有题型和交叉题型,材料涉及人文、科学、自然、历史、音乐、文化诸方面。在全面解析中辅以配套练习,为考生备考提供切实有效的指导与实践方案。

第三,题材分类,步步进阶;

本书由专项解析和综合模拟组成。该思路既能够为阅读学习提供可靠的参照也能够使四级考生在复习中相互印证,最终掌握考试要求和要领,从容面对考试。模拟题的形式与编排完全根据考试真题设计,使读者可以熟悉考试形式,迅速进入考试状态。

最后,核心词汇,拓展训练;

本书快速阅读部分涵盖的生词与难词均有注释,此外每套练习后均附有“拓展训练”以丰富考生视野,预测试题方向,这既能增强考生对短文

的理解,又有助于拓展考生的知识面。

我们衷心希望,广大考生在使用本书时能够按照书中介绍的方法和提供的练习,细心揣摩研究,不断归纳总结,活学活用,学牢学透,从而一方面逐步提高使用英语的能力,另一方面轻松地通过考试,奔向光明的前程。

编者

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# Unit 1

## 快速阅读

### 谙熟技巧

快速阅读是新六级考试阅读理解中的一种新题型。主要考查学生略读(Skimming)和查读(Scanning)两种能力。在一些国际英语水平测试中,快速阅读理解是必考的题型。这种题型要求考生的阅读速度达到每分钟100词,考试时间为15分钟。

#### 快速阅读文章特点

- 文章长度为1300词左右;
- 文章一般为说明性文章,如:Seven Steps to a More Fulfilling Job(工作成功的七个步骤),Space Tourism(太空旅行);
- 文章既有大标题,也有小标题;
- 文章中出现的超纲词汇在原文中有汉语标注。

#### 快速阅读试题特点

- 共有10道题,其中1~4题是判断题,5~10是填空题;
- 判断题分为三种情况:正确(Yes)、错误(No)和原文未提及(Not Given);
- 填空题是对原文内容的转述,所填答案都是原文中出现的原词、原句,长度在7个词以内,多为名词短语;
- 题目的顺序与文章内容的先后顺序一致。

### 解题步骤与技巧

- 读题。在题干中寻找关键词。
- 先略读全文。略读的重点是标题、主题句、大的语义转折句。
- 用查读的方法,回归原文定位所考段落,寻找答案。将题目中的关键词与原文各段落的小标题相对照或定位到原文中的一个段落,这必将大大加快解题速度,并提高准确率。但并不是每个题目都能先定位到原文中的一个段落的。
- 从头到尾快速阅读该段落,根据题目中的其他关键词,在原文中找出与题目相关的一句或几句话。确定一个段落后,答案在该段落中的具体位置是未知的。所以,需要从头到尾快速阅读该段落,找出该段落中与题目相关的一句话或几句话,通常是一句话。由于题文同序,下一题可以直接从当前位置开始查找。



### Warming-up Exercises 热身训练

**Directions:** This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark ( ^ ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash ( / ) in the blank.

During the nineteenth century, when little was known about environmentalism and conservation, it was common to hear people in Europe and America say that the resources of the sea were limited. They believed the world and nature would continuously reproduce all the resources they would need. For example, a noted biologist wrote in the mid-nineteenth century commented that none of the great sea

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

fisheries were to be exhausting. Today, though, there is evidence that the resources of the sea were seriously endangered. 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Previously, environmentalists have focused their attention to the land and air. Recently, however, they are beginning to discover that the resources of the sea are in so much danger. The list of dangerous species now includes herring and crabs as well as the African elephant, Indian tiger, and the American eagle. 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_

Furthermore, the threats to fish are alarming in some ways than the threats to animals and birds. This is because fish are a much needed food source, and people throughout the world depend on it as an important part of their food. 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
Therefore, a decrease in the fish supply could have extensively effects on hunger and population. Fishermen in the North Atlantic alone yearly harvest 20 billion pounds of fish to satisfy food demand, but the world needs to recognize that these practices cannot continue without decreasing fish reserves within the next few years. Rapid declining sea resources in many parts of the world are problems that cannot be ignored any longer. Like the scholars in the nineteenth century, we now know that food supplies in the sea cannot last forever. 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Keys (Warming-up Exercises)

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <del>limited</del> → unlimited     | 2. <del>wrote</del> → writing        |
| 3. <del>exhausting</del> → exhausted  | 4. <del>to</del> → on                |
| 5. <del>so</del> → as                 | 6. <del>dangerous</del> → endangered |
| 7. are ∧ → more                       | 8. <del>it</del> → them              |
| 9. <del>extensively</del> → extensive | 10. <del>Like</del> → Unlike         |

第一周  
MODEL TEST 1

**Part I Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)**  
**(15 minutes)**

**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.*

**Global Warming**

**1. What is global warming?**

Global is warming when the earth heats up, or in other words, the temperature rises. It happens when greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, water vapor, nitrous oxide (二氧化氮), and methane (甲烷), trap heat and light from the sun in the earth's atmosphere, which increases the temperature.

**2. What causes global warming?**

Scientists have determined that a number of human activities are contributing to global warming by adding excessive amounts of greenhouse

gases to the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide accumulate in the atmosphere and trap heat that normally would exit into outer space.

Although greenhouse gases make up only about 1 percent of the Earth's atmosphere, they regulate our climate by trapping heat and holding it in a kind of warm-air blanket that surrounds the planet.

This phenomenon is what scientists call the "greenhouse effect". Without it, scientists estimate that the average temperature on Earth would be colder by approximately 30 degrees Celsius, that is, 54 degrees Fahrenheit, far too cold to sustain our current ecosystem.

While the greenhouse effect is an essential environmental prerequisite for life on Earth, there really can be too much of a good thing. The problems begin when human activities distort and accelerate the natural process by creating *more* greenhouse gases in the atmosphere than are necessary to warm the planet to an ideal temperature.

- Burning natural gas, coal and oil—including gasoline for automobile engines—raises the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

- Some farming practices and land-use changes increase the levels of methane and nitrous oxide.

- Many factories produce long-lasting industrial gases that do not occur naturally, yet contribute significantly to the enhanced greenhouse effect and "global warming" that is currently under way.

- Deforestation also contributes to global warming. Trees use carbon dioxide and give off oxygen in its place, which helps to create the optimal balance of gases in the atmosphere. As more forests are logged for timber or cut down to make way for farming, however, there are fewer trees to perform this critical function.

- Population growth is another factor in global warming, because as more people use fossil fuels for heat, transportation and manufacturing, the level of greenhouse gases continues to increase. As more farming occurs to feed millions of new people, more greenhouse gases enter the atmosphere.

Ultimately, more greenhouse gases means more infrared radiation

trapped and held, which gradually increases the temperature of the Earth's surface and the air in the lower atmosphere.

### 3. What is global warming doing to the environment?

Scientists say that the earth could warm by an additional 7.2 degrees Fahrenheit during the 21st century if we fail to reduce emissions from burning fossil fuels, such as coal and oil. This rise in average temperature will have far-reaching effects. Sea levels will rise, flooding coastal areas. Heat waves will be more frequent and more intense. Droughts and wildfires will occur more often. Disease-carrying mosquitoes will expand their range. And species will be pushed to extinction.

### 4. Global warming: What you can do

According to the mainstream scientific view, minimizing the amount of warming and its associated impacts requires deep cuts in worldwide greenhouse gas emissions. How much cuts are needed and how best to achieve them is the debate. What's not in debate is that individuals can have a positive impact and act immediately.

Reducing the amount of carbon emissions you produce is possible primarily through improvements in energy efficiency that can be implemented at home, while traveling, as well as at work or school. Here are six steps you can take to make an immediate impact:

#### (1) Replace ordinary light bulbs with energy efficient alternatives

According to efficiency experts, one of the simplest ways to reduce your CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is by replacing ordinary incandescent light bulbs with Compact Fluorescent bulbs, which provide the same amount of light but use a fraction of the electricity as normal bulbs. According to the nonprofit group Environmental Defense, if every household replaced three 60-watt incandescent light bulbs with these bulbs, it would be the equivalent of removing 3.5 million cars from the road.

#### (2) Install a programmable thermostat

Installing a programmable thermostat is another home energy efficiency step that is low cost and may save money in the long run. Other measures such as installing more weather stripping, adding insulation and

setting home washing machines to warm or cold rather than hot also may improve energy efficiency.

(3) Purchase green power directly from your electricity provider

Another step that's now more widely available for homeowners is purchasing electricity from more efficient sources than traditional fossil fuel plants. According to the Department of Energy, more than 50 percent of retail customers in the United States can now purchase a green power product directly from their electricity supplier. If that option is not available, consumers can support renewable energy development by purchasing green energy certificates, which fund the generation of renewable or "green" electricity elsewhere in the country.

(4) Tune up, replace or share your car

Hybrid cars are becoming popular choices, but still comprise a small part of the U. S. vehicle fleet. If you're not ready for a new car or truck, you can make sure your current one operates more efficiently by keeping it properly tuned. You can also reduce emissions by carpooling whenever possible or taking public transportation if it's available.

(5) Reduce emissions at work

You can also engage your employer in reducing emissions at work. Some of the world's most prominent companies, such as Ford Motor Company and British Petroleum, are taking measures now to reduce their emissions. In fact, many businesses are being created for the sole purpose of helping others improve the environment.

(6) Offset your carbon use

Climate offsets mean reducing greenhouse gas emissions elsewhere to make up for, or offset, other emissions. For example, you can invest in emissions reduction projects such as renewable power generation, energy efficiency or reforestation projects to offset the emissions from your commute to work or the most recent flight you took.

1. Human activities may add excessive amounts of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere and thus worsen the situation of global warming.



2. Without the “greenhouse effect”, the average temperature on Earth would be merely 30 degrees Celsius.
3. Trees play a significant role to perform the critical function of keeping balance of gases in the atmosphere.
4. Global warming is expected to be controlled in the 21st century if we take positive measures.
5. The rise in average temperature will have \_\_\_\_\_.
6. According to \_\_\_\_\_, minimizing the amount of warming and its associated impacts requires deep cuts in worldwide greenhouse gas emissions.
7. Through \_\_\_\_\_, the amount of carbon emissions is likely to be reduced.
8. Homeowners should purchase electricity from more efficient sources than traditional \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Hybrid cars are merely a small part of the US \_\_\_\_\_.
10. To offset carbon use, you can invest in projects such as renewable power generation, energy efficiency or \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on **Answer Sheet 2**.

**Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.**

Athens rumbled with aftershocks as rescue teams scoured piles of brick and concrete for survivors of the earthquake and the confirmed death toll rose to 49. The Health and Welfare Ministry issued a list of names of victims that included 12 children, some killed when their nursery collapsed