

根据教育部最新考试大纲调整范围编写

新编大学英语六级考试 高分突破

(阅读 · 翻译 · 简答)

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新编大学英语六级考试高分突破 (阅读·翻译·简答)

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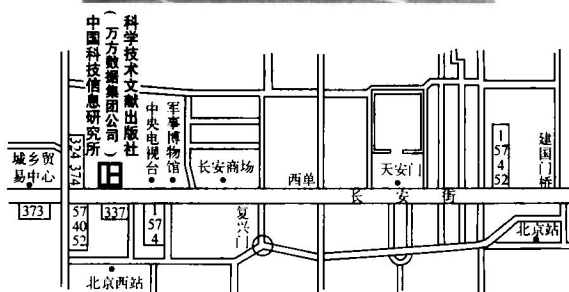
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内 容 简 介

《新编大学英语六级考试高分突破》在第一版及其修订版的基础上精编而成。内容精练、选材准确、针对性强,具有很高的指导性,能够确实帮助读者通过大学英语六级考试。本书是阅读·翻译·简答分册,选用的都是具有现实意义的新文章,并且进行了透彻的解题分析及应试技巧指导。本书由北京大学英语系著名英语教学专家孙亦丽教授最终审定。

我们所有的努力都是为了使您增长知识和才干

科学技术文献出版社是国家科学技术部所属的综合
性出版机构,主要出版科技政策、科技管理、信息科学、农
业、医学、电子技术、实用技术、培训教材、教辅读物类图书。

出版说明

由我社出版的大学英语辅导教材系列书自出版以来得到了广大读者的认可,特别在大学生中几乎是无人不知、无人不晓。许多读者来电来函对我们表示支持和鼓励,同时也提出了许多宝贵意见和希望。为此,我们对广大读者表示深深的谢意,并将全力做好本系列书今后的出版工作。

为确保本系列书的生命力,满足广大读者的最新需求,以及遏制不法分子的盗版行为,我们将不断增加新品种、新版本、新内容。

我社本次推出的新编大学英语系列,是在第一版及其修订版的基础上精雕细琢而成。其选材更新、针对性更强。

新的系列书特邀我国著名英语教学专家、北京大学英语系孙亦丽教授担任主编。孙教授治学严谨,对本书全文逐字逐句地进行了审阅,在此我们向她表示衷心的感谢!

我们坚信:本系列书不仅能够直接帮助你通过四、六级考试,也可使你的英语水平有大幅度提高。

目 录

复习指导及解题技巧分析	(1)
UNIT 1	(29)
Part I :Reading Comprehension	(29)
Part II :Translation	(41)
Part III :Short Answer Questions	(43)
UNIT 2	(50)
Part I :Reading Comprehension	(50)
Part II :Translation	(62)
Part III :Short Answer Questions	(64)
UNIT 3	(72)
Part I :Reading Comprehension	(72)
Part II :Translation	(83)
Part III :Short Answer Questions	(85)
UNIT 4	(93)
Part I :Reading Comprehension	(93)
Part II :Translation	(105)
Part III :Short Answer Questions	(107)
UNIT 5	(114)
Part I :Reading Comprehension	(114)
Part II :Translation	(126)
Part III :Short Answer Questions	(128)
UNIT 6	(135)
Part I :Reading Comprehension	(135)

Part II : Translation	(147)
Part III : Short Answer Questions	(149)
UNIT 7	(157)
Part I : Reading Comprehension	(157)
Part II : Translation	(169)
Part III : Short Answer Questions	(171)
UNIT 8	(178)
Part I : Reading Comprehension	(178)
Part II : Translation	(190)
Part III : Short Answer Questions	(192)
UNIT 9	(200)
Part I : Reading Comprehension	(200)
Part II : Translation	(212)
Part III : Short Answer Questions	(214)
UNIT 10	(221)
Part I : Reading Comprehension	(221)
Part II : Translation	(232)
Part III : Short Answer Questions	(234)
UNIT 11	(241)
Part I : Reading Comprehension	(241)
Part II : Translation	(253)
Part III : Short Answer Questions	(255)
UNIT 12	(263)
Part I : Reading Comprehension	(263)
Part II : Translation	(275)
Part III : Short Answer Questions	(276)



Riddle

Where can you always find money?

复习指导及解题技巧分析

一、阅读理解复习指导及解题技巧分析

对于中国学生来说,英语学习中应用最多的技能是阅读,这同时也是六级考试的重中之重。功夫花在平时是答好阅读试卷的关键所在。六级考试中阅读部分的考察要点主要可分为三个方面:

1. 速度。这是首要条件,速度太慢则很难读完全部阅读材料,更不要说答题了。提高阅读速度的方法主要是在复习时采用计时阅读的方法,可以比较明显地看到自己的进步。也可以专门针对速度进行练习,找一些快速阅读材料来作,练习一目十行,从大量的字词中搜索自己最需要的信息。

2. 准确性。阅读部分的题目经常考察考生对材料细节的掌握情况,这些问题的答案一般是比较直接的,但文章中的几个副词、形容词或者连词往往具有迷惑性,考生如果粗心大意则很容易上当。

3. 理解力。这是考察的核心内容,包括对材料从整体上进行把握,从上下文关系上进行把握,甚至要对文章中没有直接出现的内容

进行推理。

这三方面的考察是相互关联的。速度提高则有更充足的时间来读清细节和推敲题目,顺利地完出一道题则信心大增,在读后面的材料时速度也会更快。相反则苦不堪言。

除了平时的训练外,在完成六级考试阅读部分时也是有技巧的。这包括心理上的准备、答题顺序的安排和对题目的预期。

大学英语六级考试中出现的阅读理解材料取材广泛,包括政治、经济、社会生活、科学技术、文学艺术、历史地理、宗教哲学、自然风光等各个方面,可能来自新闻、小说、书评、人物传记、学术著作等多种体裁,其文风或挥扬洒脱、或冗长拖沓、或中庸、或偏激。针对这种情况,考生要作好短短的考试时间内、在紧张的气氛下,在几篇不同主题、不同体裁、不同风格的文章之间迅速转换思路,进入角色的心理准备,即使所面对的材料是你不感兴趣或者一无所知的材料也不要慌张。有一点可以肯定——出题者的目的是要考察考生能在多大程度上理解这篇阅读材料,而不是让考生根本无法读懂这篇材料,因此只要平时在阅读理解的训练方面下了功夫,在考场上即使面对完全生疏的材料,一样可以发挥水平,这正是所谓掌握了“渔”的方法。对自己要有信心。

许多成功的考生在拿到阅读材料后采取先看题目再看材料的方法,这是比较合理的安排。由于考生与一般的读者不同,是被动地阅读这些材料,而且要回答问题,所以应当作好回答问题的准备,带着问题去阅读无疑是正确的方法。不必完全读懂问题,只要迅速地略读一下,了解出题的大致方向和题目中的关键字词,在阅读时这些字词很容易触动高度敏感的神经。有的考生采取先看一下所有的材料,选择自己最有把握的材料优先完成的办法。这个办法虽然可能有效,但也有弊端,一旦在自己比较有把握的材料上作得不顺利,信心很容易受到打击,而且要注意答题时不要涂错题号。

对题目有适当的心理预期是考试技巧中的关键,也是这里讨论的重点。综合近年来大学英语六级考试的题目,主要分为以下几类:

1. 文章的主题。可能以提问作者的写作目的、文章主要内容、文章的最佳题目等方式出现。

2. 找出文中的特定细节。如提问时间、地点、人物、数量等。

3. 分析上下文逻辑关系。如提问原因、结果等。

4. 根据文章内容进行判断和推理。这是对文中没有直接出现的内容进行提问,要求透过表面的字句深入理解其内容。

5. 对特定语言点进行考察。如考察考生根据上下文判断某一生词含义的能力。

6. 判断作者的写作风格、写作手法、立场、态度等隐含内容。

以下分别针对这六种试题举例说明:

(1) 文章的主题。

The world hardly needs more poster materials for the plight of land-mine victims. But Motala is so innocent. The 38-year-old Asian elephant stepped on a land mine deep in the wartorn jungle in southern Burma while rummaging for food on a break from her heavy workload. She was part of an ugly, illegal trade: her Thai mahout, or trainer and owner, had been hired by loggers to illegally harvest and haul the heavy trunks of valuable teak trees that grow in the jungle. The mahout, Somwang Arunwiriya, had heard of the Elephant Hospital in northern Thailand, and decided to try to recoup his loss: the elephant had cost \$8,000 — four times the average annual income in Thailand — four years ago. For three days, he and Motala walked through thick, mountainous jungle across the Thai border, then hired a truck to carry them the rest of the way. The elephant's injured limb became badly infected. As Motala staggered into the hospital, onlookers wept. The animal was in such terrible pain that hospital workers swore they saw tears fall from Motala's eyes, too.

Motala's tale has swept Thailand with a wave of emotion. Until

this century, elephants formed the backbone of Thailand's economy and army, doing everything from hauling goods to carrying soldiers and kings into battle. The elephant is Thailand's revered national symbol. Following the accident, newspapers featured Motala on page one, with daily features on latest developments—what she had eaten, doctors' comments, debate over the role of the mahout. Concerned Thais donated nearly \$110,000 to support an operation to save her leg. Thailand's leading veterinarians and orthopedic surgeons volunteered their expertise. As the crusade to save Motala grabbed the headlines, her sad story revived growing concerns about the plight of Thailand's beleaguered elephants.

The Elephant Hospital's operating room was little more than a concrete floor in the forest, with a tin roof high overhead on poles. An electricity plant loaned one of its heavy cranes for moving the patient. A giant sling and a cot were constructed from a firefighting hose. Technically, Motala's operation wasn't complicated. But how, exactly, do you operate on a 2.7-ton elephant? "You improvise," says a member of the operating team. To clean the wound before the operation began two weeks ago, doctors packed a jumbo-size black plastic trash bag with antiseptic-soaked cloths and strapped Motala's foot inside—cotton swabs just wouldn't do.

问题: The best title for this passage is _____.

- A. An Elephant as the Victim of a Land-mine
- B. The Crusade in Thailand to Help an Elephant
- C. Thailand Stirred by Misfortune of an Elephant
- D. Illegal Trade of Teak Trees in Burma

判断一篇文章的最佳标题应当从全文的核心内容考虑,并且要进行总结和归纳。从这篇文章来看,尽管开篇的第一句话讲的就是地雷,但地雷问题并不是其所要讨论的关键,非法柚木交易也不是其

核心内容,因此 A 和 D 显然都不是最佳的标题,答案要从 B 和 C 中选择。B 强调的是帮助大象的行动,这是文章中的重点,但这篇文章的目的不在于介绍泰国人是如何帮助这头大象的。C 强调的是全社会的反应,涵盖的内容要比 B 广泛,比较之下,C 是更恰当的标题。

(2) 找出文中的特定细节。

It was a feel-good scene in post-war Kosovo. British NATO troops hosted a barbecue to celebrate fixing up the Our Happiness Kindergarten in Pristina. Ethnic Albanian children aged 4 to 7 joined hands and sang, in English, "I'm a free, free child in this free, free world." The new ethnic Albanian headmistress, Afudita Mulla, looked on approvingly. "We must teach children not to hate anyone," she said. So when classes opened last week, for the first time in a decade there were no longer separate entrances and walls down the middle of the halls to keep Albanians and Serbs apart. "The doors," said Mulla, "are open for everybody."

Yet not a single Serb came through those doors to register a child, even though the shabby apartment blocks that surround Our Happiness were full of Serbs and their children before the summer. "Some went on their own, and some we forced out," bragged a 7-year-old Albanian girl. Then 9-year-old Laurant, a serious-faced redhead, pulled a gun-metal-gray automatic pistol out from under his T shirt; it was only a toy, but it looked large and frighteningly real in his hand. "What are you going to do with that?" an adult asked him. "Kill Serbs," he replied without hesitation.

The armies of Albanian children who feel like that are part of the reason that Serbs continue to leave Kosovo. The United Nations high commissioner for refugees reckons only 50,000 of 200,000 Serbs who were there before the war remain today. Officially, Albanian leaders

pay lip service to the ideal of a multiethnic society. But the kids either aren't listening—or know what their parents really think. “Now it should only be Albanians here,” said Vlera Halili, an 11-year-old girl with a hard edge to her voice, “because (the Serbs) wanted it to be only Serbs, and they lost.” Her mother, Buki, disagreed: “For me it's possible for Serbs and Albanians to live together,” she said. Her daughter would have none of it. “It's their turn to leave their homes,” she said.

Gangs of small children often throw rocks at elderly Serbs or shoot them with pellet guns, screaming the only words they know in Serbo-Croatian — the curses they grew up hearing from Serbian soldiers and police. “Children didn't know Serbs who were not cops,” said Shkelzen Maliqi, a liberal ethnic-Albanian philosopher who runs the Soros Fund for an Open Society in Kosovo.

问题: What information have you get from the passage about Happiness Kindergarten?

- A. It is run by the Serbs.
- B. A woman is in charge of this kindergarten.
- C. It has enrolled both Albanian and Serb children.
- D. It is funded by Soros.

这几个答案是否正确都可以根据材料直接判断出来,关键在于判断的依据出现在材料中的不同位置,要求迅速、准确地找到这些依据。从文中可以看出这个幼儿园是 Albanians 主办的,因此 A 是错误的;其校长为女性,因此 B 是正确的;Serb children 没有入学,因此 C 是错误的;D 无法从文中得出。

(3)分析上下文逻辑关系。

The philosophers tell us that art consists essentially, not in performing a moral act, but in making a thing, a work, in making an ob-

ject with a view not to the human good of the agent, but to the exigencies and the proper good of the object to be made, and by employing ways of realization predetermined by the nature of the object in question.

Art thus appears as something foreign in itself to the sphere of the human good, almost as something inhuman, and whose exigencies nevertheless are absolute: for, needless to say, there are not two ways of making an object well, of realizing well the work one has conceived—there is but one way, and it must not be missed.

The philosophers go on to say that this making activity is principally and above all an intellectual activity. Art is a virtue of the intellect, of the practical intellect, and may be termed the virtue proper to working reason.

But then, you will say, if art is nothing other than an intellectual virtue of making, whence comes its dignity and its ascendancy among us? Why does this branch of our activity draw to it so much human sap? Why has one always and in all peoples admired the poet as much as the sage?

There are two things to be considered here. On the one hand, whatever the nature and the utilitarian ends of the art envisaged, it participates by its object in something superhuman, since it has as its object to create beauty. Is not beauty a transcendental, a property of being, one of the Divine Names? "The being of all things derives from the Divine Beauty," says Saint Thomas. In this respect, then, the artist imitates God, Who made the world by communicating to it a likeness of His beauty.

On the other hand, to create a work of beauty is to create a work on which shines the radiance or the splendor, the mystery of a form, in the metaphysical sense of this word, of a ray of intelligibility and

truth, of an irradiation of the primal brilliance. And no doubt the artist perceives this form in the created world, whether exterior or interior: he does not discover it complete in the sole contemplation of his creative spirit, for he is not, like God, the cause of things. But it is his eye and his spirit that have perceived and uncovered it; and it must itself be alive within him, must have taken on human life in him, must live in his intelligence with an intellectual life and in his heart and his flesh with a sensitive life, in order for him to be able to communicate it to matter in the work he makes.

Thus the work bears the mark of the artist; it is the offspring of his soul and his spirit.

问题: Art appears as something foreign in itself to the sphere of the human good, because _____.

- A. art is performing a moral act
- B. the object of art is to the human good of the agent
- C. the object of art is to the good of the object to be made
- D. art is employing ways determined by artists

这篇材料的难度比较大,其内容既包括哲学又包括艺术,在阅读时很难完全理解。在这种情况下,要认识到题目也不可能要求读者对内容完全理解,因此答题时要掌握技巧。本题是就文章内容提问,但找到文中第二段这句话,会发现“thus”这个词,据此推断,第一段中给出了原因,因此到第一段中去找答案。第一段中几次使用肯定和否定的说法,这正是答题关键之所在。经过仔细分析,可以知道 C 是正确答案。

(4)根据文章内容进行判断和推理。

Until recently, 29-year-old Alejandro (El Mosh) Echevarria was known around the campus of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) mostly for his rants against capitalism. In these

days of Mexico's free-market economy, it might seem easy to dismiss him as an anachronism. But now Echevarria and other radicals are the government's biggest obstacle to ending a four-month-old student strike at UNAM, one of the largest universities in the Western Hemisphere. "The institution wants students to serve the multinational companies," Echevarria says. "They are refocusing the curriculum for the capitalists."

The strike has taken on new meaning since it started April 20 as protest over a plan to raise annual tuition from four cents to \$ 145. At first, it enjoyed widespread support among students and the public. But after the administration abandoned the tuition proposal, the most radical strikers came up with a new list of demands aimed at giving students more control over the running of the university. As the strike has dragged on in a series of failed negotiations and traffic-stopping protests, many strikers who consider themselves moderates say they have been squeezed out of the debate. Now a hard-core group of a few thousand students—out of a total of 270,000—remains barricaded inside the campus, holding it hostage in an already lost battle for the nation's ideological soul.

Even as Mexico has privatized state companies and opened its borders to U.S. goods, UNAM has clung to its radical past. Throughout the 1970s, the university expanded its enrollment and academic standards dropped. More companies started hiring from private schools. (In the last 13 years, management jobs in small and medium manufacturing plants filled by UNAM graduates have fallen 42 percent.)

The strikers have one advantage in the standoff with the government: 1968. That year soldiers opened fire on a demonstration in the Tlatelolco Plaza in downtown Mexico City, killing hundreds—some say thousands—of UNAM students. That massacre is why President