

新 东 方 英 语 文 库

BREAKTHROUGH


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大学英语

六级阅读 30天突破

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**30 DAYS TO
BREAKTHROUGH
CET BAND 6 READING**

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30天 突破

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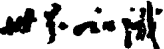
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大学英语四六级

30 天突破系列

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前 言

根据语言习得的规律，语言能力的培养与提高是建立在大量的语言输入基础上的。而对于中国学生来说，由于语言环境的限制，大量的阅读便是他们提高语言水平的一个快而有效的方法。本书的出版正是建立在这样一个理论基础上的。本书以阅读技巧为起点，通过为学生提供30天的阅读强化训练而帮助他们在最短的时间里提高六级阅读水平。

比起同类书来，本书有如下三个特征：

1. 本书接近十年六级考试各类阅读技巧的复现率，即重要性，来编写设计相应天数的练习，使读者有重点地进行针对性练习。

2. 安排相应的全真阅读练习，使读者对阅读技巧有感性的认识和直观的了解。同时安排大量的模拟训练，做到全真与模拟相结合。

3. 除了阅读以外，本书还编排了相应的全真词汇练习。这些词汇都为历年考过的真题，做到通过阅读学词汇，通过词汇练阅读。

本书的结构新颖，编排如下：

本书分30天。前25天为各类阅读技巧的训练。最后5天为综合模拟练习。

在各类阅读技巧的训练中，每天的内容安排如下：

阅读技巧简介：向读者介绍该阅读技巧及相应的表达

方式和练习天数。

全真演练：编排两篇全真阅读文章。文后所选问题针对该阅读技巧。

实战练习：编排两篇模拟阅读文章。文后所选问题针对该阅读技巧。文后有超纲词的注释。超纲词以最新版的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)为标准。

挑战全真词汇：编排了在实战练习文章中出现过的历年全真词汇题。

另外在每天的练习后，我们还附上了该天的参考答案及相应的分析，旨在帮助读者更好地理解原文。

在阅读材料的选择上，我们力求广而新。强调知识性、社会性和时代性。书中文章几乎涵盖了文、理、工、商、农、生物等方面的文化背景知识和最新科技发展信息。其中部分材料选自国内最新版的英语阅读材料、英语时文选读。部分材料选自外国报刊、图书和国外最新版的百科全书。

本书阅读技巧齐全，文章难度适中，基本上满足了广大考生进行考前应试准备的要求。

总之，我们的宗旨是让学生能在比较短的时间里有效地提高阅读理解能力，同时又能巩固、提高运用词汇的能力，从而达到事半功倍的效果。

由于成书时间仓促，水平有限，若有疏漏，敬请广大读者和同仁不吝赐教。

编 者

2002 年 12 月

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细 节 题

在六级考试中,细节题是考得最多的题型。该类题主要考查考生对所读文章具体细节的理解。细节题的内容包罗万象,有什么样的内容就有什么样的细节。但是无论问什么,都会有一定的命题范围。如果是说明文,涉及某个事件、某个人物、某种现象,通常会问这样的一些问题:(1)起因、过程(发展)、结果、意义;(2)时间、地点、人物、特征;(3)步骤、方法、条件、目的;(4)年代、数据、倍数。如果是议论文,命题范围通常围绕这样一些问题:观点(有新旧之分)、举证(有赞成反对之分)、事实、数据、结论、态度等。细节题题干中常见的疑问词有:what, who, which, where, when, why, how;另外有一些词或词组也常用于题干中,譬如:from, because of, because, according to, by(表示方式方法);除此以外,还有众多的不带疑问词的题干,以未完全的陈述句形式出现,它们没有什么特定的形式,问题取决于文章的内容。

常见的表达方式:

What causes...?

Why does the author mention...?

How many...?

Where in the passage does the author describe...?

The author discusses...in order to illustrate which of the following?

What time does the writer think is...?

What does the author pay least attention to...?

How many... does (did) somebody do something?

Where is...located?

What does (did) somebody do?

How did something happen?

When was something done?

Which of the following people should(not) do?

We can see from... that...

练习时间:5 天

第 1 天

全真演练

95.1

It is a curious paradox that we think of the physical sciences as “hard”, the social sciences as “soft”, and the biological sciences as somewhere in between. This is interpreted to mean that our knowledge of physical systems is more certain than our knowledge of biological systems, and these in turn are more certain than our knowledge of social systems. In terms of our capacity to sample the relevant universes, however, and the probability that our images of these universes are at least approximately correct, one suspects that a reverse order is more reasonable. We are able to sample earth's social systems with some degree of confidence that we have a reasonable sample of the total universe being investigated. Our knowledge of social systems, therefore, while it is in many ways extremely inaccurate, is not likely to be seriously overturned by new discoveries. Even the folk knowledge in social systems on which ordinary life is based in earning, spending, organizing, marrying, taking part in

political activities, fighting and so on, is not very dissimilar from the more sophisticated images of the social system derived from the social sciences, even though it is built upon the very imperfect samples of personal experience.

In contrast, our image of the astronomical universe, of even of earth's geological history, can easily be subject to revolutionary changes as new data comes in and new theories are worked out. If we define the "security" of our image of various parts of the total system as the probability of their suffering significant changes, then we would reverse the order of hardness and see the social sciences as the most secure, the physical sciences as the least secure, and again the biological sciences as somewhere in between. Our image of the astronomical universe is the least secure of all simply because we observe such a fantastically small sample of it and its record-keeping is trivial as compared with the rich records of the social systems, or even the limited records of biological systems. Records of the astronomical universe, despite the fact that we see distant things as they were long ago, are limited in the extreme.

Even in regard to such a close neighbour as the moon, which we have actually visited, theories about its origin and history are extremely different, contradictory, and hard to choose among. Our knowledge of physical evolution is incomplete and highly insecure.

1. The chances of the physical sciences being subject to great changes are the biggest because _____.
- A) contradictory theories keep emerging all the time
- B) new information is constantly coming in
- C) the direction of their development is difficult to predict
- D) our knowledge of the physical world is inaccurate

98. 6

The estimates of the numbers of home-schooled children vary widely. The U. S. Department of Education estimates there are 250,000 to 350,000 home-schooled children in the country. Home-school advocates put the number much higher—at about a million.

Many public school advocates take a harsh attitude toward home schoolers, perceiving their actions as the ultimate slap in the face for public education and a damaging move for the children. Home schoolers harbor few kind words for public schools, charging shortcomings that range from lack of religious perspective in the curriculum to a herdlike approach to teaching children.

Yet, as public school officials realize they stand little to gain by remaining hostile to the home-school population, and as home schoolers realize they can reap benefits from public schools, these hard lines seem to be softening a bit. Public schools and home schoolers have moved closer to tolerance and, in some cases, even cooperation.

Says John Marshall, an education official, “We are becoming relatively tolerant of home schoolers.” The idea is, let’s give the kids access to public school so they’ll see it’s not as terrible as they’ve been told, and they’ll want to come back.

Perhaps, but don’t count on it, say home-school advocates. Home schoolers oppose the system because they have strong convictions that their approach to education—whether fueled by religious enthusiasm or the individual child’s interests and natural pace—is best.

“The bulk of home schoolers just want to be left alone,” says Enge Cannon, associate director of the National Center For Home Education. She says home schoolers choose that path for a variety of reasons, but religion plays a role 85 percents of the time.

Professor Vant Galen breaks home schoolers into two groups.

Some schoolers want their children to learn not only traditional subject matter but also “strict religious doctrine and a conservative political and social perspective. Not incidentally, they also want their children to learn—both intellectually and emotionally—that the family is the most important institution in society. ”

Other home schoolers contend “not so much that the schools teach heresy (异端邪说), but that schools teach whatever they teach inappropriately,” Van Galen writes. “These parents are highly independent and strive to ‘take responsibility’ for their own lives within a society that they define as bureaucratic and inefficient.”

2. Public schools are softening their position on home schooling because _____.

- A) there isn't much they can do to change the present situation
- B) they want to show their tolerance for different teaching systems
- C) home schooling provides a new variety of education for children
- D) public schools have so many problems that they cannot offer proper education for all children

实战练习

The advantage and disadvantage of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists. It has been argued that the supply of good land is limited. To feed a large population, inferior land must be cultivated and the good land worked intensively. Thus, each person produces less and this means a lower average income than could be obtained with a smaller population. Other economists have argued that a large population gives more scope for specialization and the development of **facilities** such as ports, roads and railways, which are not likely to be built unless there is a big demand to justify them.

One of the difficulties in carrying out a worldwide birth control

program lies in the fact that official attitudes to population growth vary from country to country depending on the level of industrial development and the availability of food raw materials. In the developing country where a vastly expanded population is pressing hard upon the limits of food, space and natural resources, it will be the first concern of government to place a limit on the birthrate, whatever the consequences may be. In a highly industrialized society, the problem may be more complex. A decreasing birthrate may lead to unemployment because it results in a declining market for manufactured goods. When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened. Faced with considerations such as these, the government of a developed country may well prefer to see a slowly increasing population, rather than one which is stable or in decline.

Notes :**facility** *n.* 便利设施

3. In a developed country, people will perhaps go out of work if _____.
- A) the birthrate goes up
 - B) the birthrate goes down
 - C) the birthrate remains stable
 - D) there is a great demand for manufactured goods

挑战全真词汇

4. As far as the rank of position is concerned, an associate professor is _____ to a professor, though they are almost equally knowledgeable. (96.1)

A) attached B) subsidiary

C) previous D) inferior

5. Last year, the crime rate in Chicago has sharply _____.

(97.6)

A) declined B) lessened

C) descended D) slipped

For centuries men dreamed of achieving vertical flight. In 400 A. D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo da Vinci conceived the first mechanical apparatus, called a "Helix", which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient-dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian engineer piloted a strange looking craft of steel *tubing* with a rotating fan on top. It rose awkwardly and vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. That vehicle was called a helicopter.

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of going to work in their own personal helicopters. People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many metropolitan areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in various advantageous ways, engineers use them for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make off-

shore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other multitude of uses: deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

Notes :**tu bing** *n.* 管子形材料

6. Helicopters work with the aid of _____.
A) a combination of rotating devices in front and on top
B) a rotating device topside
C) one rotating fan in the center of the aircraft and others at each end
D) a rotating fan in each flank

挑战全真词汇

7. The doctors don't _____ that he will live much longer. (00. 1)
A) articulate B) anticipate
C) manifest D) monitor
8. Scientists first _____ the idea of the atom bomb in the 1930s. (00. 1)
A) imagined B) conceived
C) considered D) acknowledged

答案:

1. B)。第二段第一句说:相反,我们对于宇宙世界,甚至是地球地质史的想法很容易遭受革命性的改变,因为新的数据、新的理论