

三位一体解阅读

710分 **新题型** 试前试中寻技巧
不做试后诸葛亮

北京航空航天大学出版社

意识流 PK 试后诸葛亮
顺应自然答题思路 流程思维常正对应
第二代英语学习方法
CET2.0版
正常的解题过程应该是考生将试前所学知识与试中所考信息通过大脑的思考进行相应的结合
而不是在考试之后进行自圆其说的所谓解释



意/识/流/英/语/新/六/级/我/学/我/库/丛/书

H310.42
296
:1
2007

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CET-6

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北京航空航天大学出版社

内 容 简 介

本书涵盖了新六级考试中的四种阅读题型:篇章词汇理解、篇章阅读理解、短句问答和快速阅读理解。意识流方法在阅读中体现为“三位一体”法,强调先读试题的题干(或篇章词汇理解中的备选词),得出关于文章题材方面的信息,并调用相关的资源库,然后通过阅读段首句或者特殊文字的方式确定文章的具体内容。最后,一边阅读文章,一边完成答题过程。其要点是先在阅读文章之前找到关键的解题信息。本书后的资源库可供考生系统地 and 集中地记忆相关的重点知识内容。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

三位一体解阅读/孙东健主编. —北京:北京航空航天大学出版社, 2007. 4

(意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书)

ISBN 978-7-81124-058-0

I. 三… II. 孙… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 046707 号

三位一体解阅读

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北京航空航天大学出版社出版发行

北京市海淀区学院路 37 号(100083) 发行部电话:82317024 传真:82328026

<http://www.buaapress.com.cn> E-mail: bhp@263.net

北京市松源印刷有限公司印装 各地书店经销

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开本: 787×960 1/16 印张: 23 字数: 649 千字

2007 年 4 月第 1 版 2007 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-81124-058-0 定价: 28.00 元

序

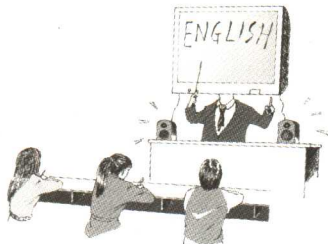
2005年底,我应邀为《意识流英语新四级我学我库丛书》写了一个序。当时刚听到这套书的名字的时候,我就被“意识流”这个词吸引住了。但是,在没有见到书之前,我总认为这套丛书也与其他英语考试辅导书一样,只是纯粹的试题集,而只是借用了一下“意识流”这个听起来带有一定内涵的名词而已。

但等我见了书的样稿时,我才发现这套丛书并非简单地套用意识流之名,而是建立在一套完整、科学的心理学理论基础之上,涉及到意识流、人本主义心理学、认知心理学、精神分析学等多种相关的理论和观点,并通过“意识流”这个核心概念把听、读、写、译等各项技能的培养与应试有机地统一起来。2006年3月,这套书一经推出,便在广大考生中引起了热烈的反响。据出版社和作者反应,很多同学都写信或发电子邮件称赞这套书的思路新、方法巧、内容全、质量高,而且还有不少同学关切地询问六级丛书和考研丛书的出版事宜。

现在,北京航空航天大学出版社终于推出了《意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书》,满足了广大同学的需求。他们再次找到我,而我也欣然提笔,愿意就这套书向同学们介绍一点我的看法。

“意识流”一词源于美国伟大的心理学家威廉·詹姆斯的名言:“意识是一条流动的河流”,即人的思维活动不是由静态的、彼此孤立的片断组成的,而是一条连续不断、由多种复杂意识汇聚而成的“流”,它兼具了理性和非理性的两重特点。

“意识流”这个词出现在考试辅导书里,是为了探求考生在考试之中的整体思维过程,突出考生的主观能动作用,并发掘考生的知识经验和试题要求之间的联系。这个在课堂上都不容易实现的任务,已经通过业已出版的《意识流英语新四级我学我库丛书》的区区5本书做到了。通过认真研读这套书,我认为其秘诀在于它真正理解了知识习得和知识运用的实质和精髓。正如下图所示:



知识的习得过程



知识的运用过程

上面两个图看起来非常简单:不就是利用学来的知识参加考试吗?实际上,这里有两个细节需要大家关注:

第一,无论是知识的习得过程,还是知识的运用过程,其主体都是人,而不是人所学的知识或者所用的知识。这就是意识流英语所特别强调的“以人为本”,而不是“以题为本”。

第二,在一个课堂里,每个人学到的知识应该是一样的,但他们学习的方法和理解的水平就有较大的差异,这就导致了“知识输出”的不同。考试的时候,考生也只能根据自己对试题的理解去答题。这就提醒我们要多从他们的角度去考虑问题。正是站在这样的立场上,意识流英语坚决摒弃“试后诸葛亮”的做法,其作者在写作的时候都是把自己当作一名考生,向考生之所想,为考生之所为。

《意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书》在原来的基础上又有了提高,在延续上套丛书优点的基础上,又根据广大考生反馈的意见和建议,进行了认真的再创作,整体质量渐臻完美。丛书作者仍然立足于从对考生和试题的研究的结合入手,对于每个考试题型都提出了一个最佳的,同时也最适



合考生使用的解题方法。也就是说,每个考生在考试中对于某个题型的实际思维过程可能与这套丛书总结出的方法多少有些出入,但是,从参加考试的角度上说,这些方法才是最有利于提高解题效率和准确性的方法。考生应有意识地在考试中用这些方法来引导、规范自己的解题方法。

我在去年为《意识流英语新四级我学我库丛书》所写的序中提到过“以学生为中心”和“自上而下”与“自下而上”相结合这两个心理语言学和教育心理学上的两个重要概念,本应不再赘述,但由于这两个概念对这套书至关重要,仍然需要再次提及。当然,丛书策划人独创的“资源库理论”在这里也必须再次提到。

● 以学生为中心

以学生为中心其实也就是刚才的“以人为本”。以往的很多辅导书经常只是“授人以鱼”(答案)而不是“授人以渔”(方法),学生们最后学到的是一套死板、拙劣的应试技巧,并不能真正对学习有所裨益。而本套丛书很好地体现了以学生为中心的思想。在各个分册里,作者都试图从学生的角度出发,既传授知识,也介绍方法,不仅介绍解答某个具体问题的方法,而且还教学生如何具体地进行分析、推理、选择、判断以及猜测,充分发挥学生的主观能动性,这可以说是意识流英语新六级“我学我库”丛书的第一大特点。

● “自上而下”与“自下而上”相结合

心理语言学认为,人的思维活动可分为“自上而下”与“自下而上”两种方向。比如,在阅读时,所谓“自下而上”,是指从具体的阅读材料中获得信息,所谓“自上而下”,是指借助已有的背景知识来理解所读的文章。好的阅读者应该能够把二者有机地结合,从阅读材料中获得的信息激活了大脑中有关知识图式,这些知识图式又反过来促进对阅读材料的理解,从而实现最佳的阅读效果,而这与意识流英语“三位一体”法的理念不谋而合。再以写作为例,作者强调的第一步“审题”属于“自上而下”(“至下而上”)的过程,即仔细分析考题,领会写作要求,这在一般的写作指导中都得到了体现,而第二步“调用资源库”则是典型的“自下而上”的思维活动,这也是该册书最有特色的地方。作者总结的资源库非常有帮助于学生对于有关图式的建立。面当遇到某一方的写作题目时,学生能够很容易地从资源库中调用有关词汇、句型、语篇结构甚至是常用的开头结尾的方式,从而从容应对各种题目,而不是死背几篇范文。由此可见,意识流方法正是体现了这两种思维方式的有机结合。

● 资源库理论

这个理论是丛书策划人自创的,但却非常有说服力。不错,“从大处着眼,人生所有的学习、体验、劳动过程,无不是在不断地深化自己的资源库。”陆游也说过:“汝果欲学诗,功夫在诗外。”陆游所说的“功夫”实际上就是我们经常说的知识的积累,也就是这里的资源库。资源库是一个源头,从这里出发,考生才能在解题过程中有上佳的发挥。作者总是强调解题的第一步不是这个或者那个,而是在考试前充分储备自己关于六级考试的资源库。这一点正是“试后诸葛亮”们所完全没有提到的,但这却是至为关键的一点。正是因为资源库理论的存在,才使这套丛书在理论上打下了最为坚实的基础,从根本上保证了意识流方法立足于扎实的基础,深化于方法的提炼,升华于考生整体英语水平的提高。

值得一提的是,本套丛书的写作语言生动而富有幽默感,充分体现了一个真正的读者,而不是作者,在阅读一篇文章或者聆听一篇短文的时候所可能有的电光石火般的心理反应,这种心理反应是无拘无束的,体现了意识的跳跃性和不固定性的特点。

综上所述,这套意识流英语新六级“我学我库”丛书集合了科学性、权威性、实用性、整体性和可读性,是一套不可多得的适合各种水平和层次的考生使用的六级英语辅导丛书,对于大学英语教师教授听、说、读、写、译等各项技能也有极大的参考价值。

2007年2月26日

不做“试后诸葛亮”

(代前言)

英语为什么学不好？考试为什么考不好？

因为你的思维受“试后诸葛亮”的影响，跟真正的自然思维过程是反着的！

“试后诸葛亮”就是以题为本，即把考试的试题当作研究对象，使听力变成了阅读，又使写作变成了完形填空，同时又把考生当成了考试机器的一种解题方法。仔细看上去，看你是不是曾经接触过这种方法？是不是使用过这种方法？

你才是学习的中心，而不是试题。意识流方法以人为本，强调了考生本人及其知识基础的重要性，使长期以来被大家所漠视的学习本位问题浮出了水面。

It is you, center of study!

一、什么是“试后诸葛亮”？它的弊端在哪里？

先有鸡还是先有蛋？

这个出现在这里显得可笑的问题背后所隐藏的一个问题是：先有答案还是先有解析？

的确，这两个问题在实质上完全不同：对第一个问题，数代的哲学家耗尽心力也没有定论，到现在还争论不休；第二个问题却不辩自明：过程先于结果。结论是：先有解析，后有答案。

但是，现在市面上所见到的六级考试辅导书给我们留下的印象却不得不让我们想起这个著名的问题。这些书在总体上体现出来的是一种“以题为本”的倾向，是一种“试后诸葛亮”式的解题思路（在作文中的具体表现形式是“八股”式的写作思路）。其共同模式是：先给出试题的标准答案，然后找出与答案相对应的原文文字信息，用直接解析或连线解析等形式给出相关解释，帮助考生进行分析、判断和选择。它完全以试题本身为焦点，忽略了考生本人的能动性。这就完全颠倒了解题的自然思考顺序——考试时要求考生先有解题思路，再有分析、判断和选择的思维过程，最终形成答案。很明显，“试后诸葛亮”的做法与考试实际要求是反其道而行之的。读者阅读了本书第一章的理论部分之后自然会明白这一点。

简单来说，“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法重视的是对固定的、死的试题本身的研究，而忽视了对人的带有流动性、发散性和跳跃性特点的思维方式的研究。一言以蔽之，这种方法无疑是默认了这样一种逻辑：如果有本事请回爱因斯坦来讲相对论，那么无论你物理水平和个人知识习得习惯如何，只要爱因斯坦按照一个标准的模式把各种细节都讲透，那么你一定能够听懂他的理论。

这是不可能的。爱因斯坦最先做的一件事，恐怕不是讲相对论，而是了结一下听众的水平、特点和思维习惯，因人而异，或浅显、或深奥，或严密、或活泼地进行讲解，绝不会不顾听众特点，只顾将相对论说得头头是道。爱因斯坦的相对论讲得深了，据说当时世界上只有三个半人能听懂；讲得浅了，就成了“比方这么说——你同你最亲近的人坐在火炉边，一个钟头过去了，你觉得好像只过了5分钟！反过来，你一个人孤孤单单地坐在热气逼人的火炉边，只过了5分钟，但你却像坐了一个小时——唔，这就是相对论！”

与此相应的是，目前市面上的考试辅导材料可能对试题的研究很透彻，其答案解析也可能很



详细,但它们的思路永远没有突破试题这几张纸;除了应试方法,它们也没有重视实际解题方法的真正训练。这种聘请英语水平数倍于考生的老师,花费数十倍于考生的做题时间做出来的解析与考试实际是完全脱节的。

二、为什么要以人为本? 怎么做到这一点?

要想做好一件工作,什么因素最重要?

抛开客观上不能完成的因素不谈,一般来讲,很少有人否认,人的因素在完成一件工作的过程中占据着极大的比重——尤其是当这件工作经过了科学合理的设计,已经发展成熟,并且形成了其自身的难度、效度和信度的标准后。而大学英语六级考试恰恰具有以上特点。

有句话说得很好:山高人为峰!当前,从国家立法到社会建设,从商业管理到学校教育,“以人为本”的呼声时时可闻,“以人为本”的事例处处可见,重视人的因素似乎已经成为全国上下的共识。对于人的逻辑思维能力要求极高的英语考试,怎么能置“人”于不顾呢?

改革后的大学英语六级考试涉及计分体制、题型设计、考查侧重点等方面的重大改革,其影响无疑是深远的。考试改革了,老师教学,学生学习和复习,以及学生进行考试的方法应不应该改革?答案必然是肯定的。但是,对这个问题的具体回答,却可能有两个截然不同的说法。

表面看来,考试既然改革了,那么老师的教学,学生的学习和复习以及考生的考试策略必然也要跟着考试而变,目的就是尽可能地在教与学这两个方面最大限度地与考试贴近。这样一来,后果只有一个,就是考试重新成为“指挥棒”。若干年之后,教育部可能又不得不重新进行改革。但是,只要这种把考试当作“指挥棒”的观念不消失,类似的改革恐怕还要继续下去。

实际上,大学英语的教与学确实需要做必要而且重大的改革。这种改革应该是深层次的,即要在根本上解决“为了考试而学习”的畸形学习观念。从终极目标来看,提高广大考生的实际英语运用能力才是真正有效的解决方案。这正是这套《意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书》所要解决的问题。本套丛书认为:真正有效的解题方法,必然要以人为本,通过研究人的思维过程,恰当地总结出适合于考生参考和借鉴的解题思路和方法,并指导他们在考试之中进行实际运用,绝不是考试之后,以“站着说话不腰疼”的方式,摆出一副“试后诸葛亮”的面孔。

三、《意识流英语新六级我学我库》丛书是什么样的书?

这套丛书共包括五个分册,分别是《先圈后点听力》、《三位一体解阅读》、《七步成章写作文》、《改错完形与翻译》和《一本万利六级通》。前四册是针对新六级考试的各个单项题型编写的专项训练用书,第五册是根据新六级考试样卷编写的套题考核用书。

这套丛书借用了心理学上的意识流理论来描述对考生解题思维流程中的各种心理活动的研究,从人本主义心理学的“以人为本”的基点出发,参考认知心理学对于知识习得过程的研究,又结合了精神分析学对于人的意识层次的分析,同时对考生的思维过程和各种题型的特点进行了深入的探究,成功地把考生在实际考试当中的实际思维过程和试题要求进行了较好的结合,为所有准备参加大学英语六级考试的考生提供了一套全新的、有效的、适用的解题方法和技巧。这是这套丛书在英语考试方面的一大创举,并得到了为数不少的心理学专家、一线授课教师和大学学生的认可。

四、我手里拿的这本书有什么特点?

《三位一体解阅读》是这套丛书的阅读专项用书,涵盖了新六级考试中的四种阅读题型:篇章词汇理解、篇章阅读理解、短句问答题和快速阅读理解。具体到内容编排,本书首先利用2006年12月24日和2006年12月23日的两套实考六级阅读真题为读者安排了真题自测环节和“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法与意识流式的解析方法的对比解析,又通过理论文字介绍了意识流方法在阅读中的体现形式——“三位一体”法——的具体运用,然后对于各种具体的阅读题型进行了归类 and

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第一章

真题实测与对比解析



本书以完全符合考生在平时学习中的思维习惯及其在考场上的解题流程的意识流式的“三位一体”法为主线,从一种独特的、全新的视角分析了这种实用、易用的英语解题方法。

有对比才有选择!为了让首次接触意识流方法的考生真正领会其妙处,本书首先提供2006年12月24日(“新六级”试题)和23日(“老六级”试题)的最新大学英语六级考试阅读真题供考生实际测试自己的真实水平,然后再以其为原材料,采用当前流行的“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法和意识流式的“三位一体”法分别对其进行全面的讲解,以期用最直观的形式使考生了解、认识、接受意识流方法。

意识流:不做试后诸葛亮!

第一节 最新真题实测

一、2006年12月24日“新六级”考试阅读真题

(一)快速阅读理解

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.

Space Tourism

Make your reservations now. The space tourism industry is officially open for business, and tickets are going for a mere \$20 million for a one-week stay in space. Despite reluctance from National Air and Space Administration (NASA), Russia made American businessman Dennis Tito the world's first space tourist. Tito flew into space aboard a Russian Soyuz rocket that arrived at the International Space Station

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(ISS) on April 30, 2001. The second space tourist, South African businessman Mark Shuttleworth, took off aboard the Russian Soyuz on April 25, 2002, also bound for the ISS.

Lance Bass of 'N Sync was supposed to be the third to make the \$20 million trip, but he did not join the three-man crew as they blasted off on October 30, 2002, due to lack of payment. Probably the most incredible aspect of this proposed space tour was that NASA approved of it.

These trips are the beginning of what could be a profitable 21st century industry. There are already several space tourism companies planning to build suborbital vehicles and orbital cities within the next two decades. These companies have invested millions, believing that the space tourism industry is in the verge of taking off.

In 1997, NASA published a report concluding that selling trips into space to private citizens could be worth billions of dollars. A Japanese report supports these findings, and projects that space tourism could be a \$10 billion per year industry within the next two decades. The only obstacles to opening up space to tourists are the space agencies, who are concerned with safety and the development of a reliable, reusable launch vehicle.

Space Accommodations

Russia's Mir space station was supposed to be the first destination for space tourists. But in March 2001, the Russian Aerospace Agency brought Mir down into the Pacific Ocean. As it turned out, bringing down Mir only temporarily delayed the first tourist trip into space.

The Mir crash did cancel plans for a new reality-based game show from NBC, which was going to be called Destination Mir. The Survivor-like TV show was scheduled to air in fall 2001. Participants on the show were to go through training at Russia's *cosmonaut* (宇航员) training center, Star City. Each week, one of the participants would be eliminated from the show, with the winner receiving a trip to the Mir space station. The Mir crash has ruled out NBC's space plans for now. NASA is against beginning space tourism until the International Space Station is completed in 2006.

Russia is not alone in its interest in space tourism. There are several projects underway to commercialize space travel. Here are a few of the groups that might take tourists to space:

- Space Island Group is going to build a ring-shaped, rotating "commercial space *infrastructure* (基础结构)" that will resemble the Discovery spacecraft in the movie "2001: A Space Odyssey." Space Island says it will build its space city out of empty NASA space-shuttle fuel tanks (to start, it should take around 12 or so), and place it about 400 miles above Earth. The space city will rotate once per minute to create a gravitational pull one-third as strong as Earth's.

- According to their vision statement, Space Adventures plans to "fly tens of thousands of people in space over the next 10~15 years and beyond, around the moon, and back, from spaceports both on Earth and in space, to and from private space stations, and aboard dozens of different vehicles..."

- Even Hilton Hotels has shown interest in the space tourism industry and the possibility of building or co-funding a space hotel. However, the company did say that it believes such a space hotel is 15 to 20 years away.

Initially, space tourism will offer simple accommodations at best. For instance, if the International Space Station is used as a tourist attraction, guests won't find the luxurious surroundings of a hotel room on Earth. It's been designed for conducting research, not entertainment. However, the first generation of space hotels should offer tourists a much more comfortable experience.

In regard to a concept for a space hotel initially planned by Space Island, such a hotel could offer guests every convenience they might find at a hotel on Earth, and some they might not. The small gravitational pull created by rotating space city will allow space-tourists and residents to walk around and function normally within the structure. Everything from running water to a recycling plant to medical facilities would be possible. Additionally, space tourists will even be able to take space walks.

Many of these companies believe that they have to offer an extremely enjoyable experience in order for passengers to pay thousands, if not millions, of dollars to ride into space. So will space create another separation between the haves and have-nots?

The Most Expensive Vacation

Will space be an exotic retreat reserved for only the wealthy? Or will middle-class folks have a chance to take their families to space? Make no mistake about it, going to space will be the most expensive vacation you ever take. Prices right now are in the tens of millions of dollars. Currently, the only vehicles that can take you into space are the space shuttle and the Russian Soyuz, both of which are terribly inefficient. Each spacecraft requires millions of pounds of fuels to take off into space, which makes them expensive to launch. One pound of *payload* (有效载重) costs about \$10,000 to put into Earth orbit.

NASA and Lockheed Martin are currently developing a single-stage-to-orbit launch space plane, called the VentureStar, that could be launched for about a tenth of what the space shuttle costs to launch. If the VentureStar takes off, the number of people who could afford to take a trip into space would move into the millions.

In 1998, a joint report from NASA and the Space Transportation Association stated that improvements in technology could push fares for space travel to as low as \$50,000, and possibly down to \$20,000 or \$10,000 a decade later. The report concluded that at a ticket price of \$50,000, there could be 500,000 passengers flying into space each year. While still leaving out many people, these prices would open up space to a tremendous amount of traffic.

Since the beginning of the space race, the general public has said, "Isn't that great—when do I get to go?" Well, our chance might be closer than ever. Within the next 20 years, space planes could be taking off for the moon at the same frequency as airplanes flying between New York and Los Angeles!

1. Lance Bass wasn't able to go on a tour of space because of health problems.
2. Several tourism companies believe space travel is going to be a new profitable industry.
3. The space agencies are reluctant to open up space to tourists.
4. Two Australian billionaires have been placed on the waiting list for entering space as private passengers.
5. The prize for the winner in the fall 2001 NBC TV game show would have been _____.
6. Hilton Hotels believes it won't be long before it is possible to build a _____.
7. In order for space tourists to walk around and function normally, it is necessary for the space city to create a _____.
8. What makes going to space the most expensive vacation is the enormous cost involved in _____.
9. Each year 500,000 space tourists could be flying into space if tickets prices could be lowered to _____.
10. Within the next two decades, _____ could be as common as intercity air travel.



(二) 短句问答

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

I've heard from and talked to many people who described how Mother Nature simplified their lives for them. They'd lost their home and many or all of their possessions through fires, floods, earthquakes, or some other disaster. Losing everything you own under such circumstances can be distressing, but the people I've heard from all saw their loss, ultimately, as a blessing.

"The fire saved us the agony of deciding what to keep and what to get rid of," one woman wrote. And once all those things were no longer there, she and her husband saw how they had weighed them down and complicated their lives.

"There was so much stuff we never used and that was just taking up space. We vowed when we started over, we'd replace only what we needed, and this time we'd do it right. We've kept our promise; we don't have much now, but what we have is exactly what we want."

Though we've never had a catastrophic loss such as that, Gibbs and I did have a close call shortly before we decided to simplify. At that time we lived in a fire zone. One night a firestorm raged through and destroyed over six hundred homes in our community. That tragedy gave us the opportunity to look objectively at the goods we'd accumulated.

We saw that there was so much we could get rid of and not only never miss, but be better off without. Having almost lost it all, we found it much easier to let go of the things we knew we'd never use again. Obviously, there's a tremendous difference between getting rid of possessions and losing them through a natural disaster without having a say in the matter. And this is not to minimize the tragedy and pain such a loss can generate.

But you might think about how you would approach the acquisition process if you had it to do all over again. Look around your home and make a list of what you would replace.

Make another list of things you wouldn't acquire again no matter what, and in fact would be happy to be rid of.

When you're ready to start unloading some of your stuff, that list will be a good place to start.

47. Many people whose possessions were destroyed in natural disasters eventually considered their loss ____.
48. Now that all their possessions were lost in the fire, the woman and her husband felt that their lives had been ____.
49. What do we know about the author's house from the sentence "Gibbs and I did have a close call..." (Lines 1~2, Para. 4)?
50. According to the author, getting rid of possessions and losing them through a natural disaster are vastly ____.
51. What does the author suggest people do with unnecessary things?

(三) 篇章阅读理解

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

In a purely biological sense, fear begins with the body's system for reacting to things that can harm us—the so-called fight-or-flight response. “An animal that can't detect danger can't stay alive,” says Joseph LeDoux. Like animals, humans evolved with an elaborate mechanism for processing information about potential threats. At its core is a cluster of *neurons* (神经元) deep in the brain known as the *amygdala* (扁桃核).

LeDoux studies the way animals and humans respond to threats to understand how we form memories of significant events in our lives. The amygdala receives input from many parts of the brain, including regions responsible for retrieving memories. Using this information, the amygdala appraises a situation—I think this charging dog wants to bite me—and triggers a response by radiating nerve signals throughout the body. These signals produce the familiar signs of distress: trembling, perspiration and fast-moving feet, just to name three.

This fear mechanism is critical to the survival of all animals, but no one can say for sure whether beasts other than humans know they're afraid. That is, as LeDoux says, “if you put that system into a brain that has consciousness, then you get the feeling of fear.”

Humans, says Edward M. Hallowell, have the ability to call up images of bad things that happened in the past and to anticipate future events. Combine these higher thought processes with our hardwired danger-detection systems, and you get a near-universal human phenomenon: worry.

That's not necessarily a bad thing, says Hallowell. “When used properly, worry is an incredible device,” he says. After all, a little healthy worrying is okay if it leads to constructive action—like having a doctor look at weird spot on your back.

Hallowell insists, though, that there's a right way to worry. “Never do it alone, get the facts and then make a plan,” he says. Most of us have survived a recession, so we're familiar with the belt-tightening strategies needed to survive a slump.

Unfortunately, few of us have much experience dealing with the threat of terrorism, so it's been difficult to get facts about how we should respond. That's why Hallowell believes it was okay for people to indulge some extreme worried last fall by asking doctors for *Cipro* (抗炭疽菌的药物) and buying gas masks.

52. The “so-called fight-or-flight response” (Line 2, Para. 1) refers to “_____”.
 A) the biological process in which human beings' sense of self-defense involves
 B) the instinctive fear human beings feel when faced with potential danger
 C) the act of evaluating a dangerous situation and make a quick decision
 D) the elaborate mechanism in the human brain for retrieving information
53. From the studies conducted by LeDoux we learn that _____.
 A) reactions of humans and animals to dangerous situations are often unpredictable
 B) memories of significant events enable people to control fear and distress
 C) people's unpleasant memories are derived from their feelings of fear
 D) the amygdala plays a vital part in human and animal responses to potential danger
54. From the passage we know that _____.



- A) a little worry will do us good if handled properly
B) a little worry will enable us to survive a recession
C) fear strengthens the human desire to survive danger
D) fear helps people to anticipate certain future events
55. Which of the following is the best way to deal with your worries according to Hallowell?
A) Ask for help from the people around you.
B) Use the belt-tightening strategies for survival.
C) Seek professional advice and take action.
D) Understand the situation and be fully prepared.
56. In Hallowell's view, people's reaction to the terrorist threat last fall was _____.
A) ridiculous B) understandable C) over-cautious D) sensible

Passage Two

Amitai Etzioni is not surprised by the latest headings about scheming corporate *crooks* (骗子). As a visiting professor at the Harvard Business School in 1989, he ended his work there disgusted with his students' overwhelming lust for money. "They're taught that profit is all that matters," he says. "Many schools don't even offer *ethic* (伦理学) courses at all."

Etzioni expresses his frustration about the interests of his graduate students. "By and large, I clearly had not found a way to help classes full of MBAs see that there is more to life than money, power, fame and self-interest," he wrote at the time. Today he still takes the blame for not educating these "business-leaders-to-be". "I really feel like I failed them," he says. "If I was a better teacher maybe I could have reached them." Etzioni was a respected ethics expert when he arrived at Harvard. He hoped his work in the university would give him insight into how questions of morality could be applied to places where self-interest flourished. What he found wasn't encouraging. Those would-be executives had, says Etzioni, little interest in concepts of ethics and morality in the boardroom—and their professor was met with blank stares when he urged his students to see business in new and different ways.

Etzioni sees the experience at Harvard as an eye-opening one and says there's much about business schools that he'd like to change. "A lot of the faculty teaching business are bad news themselves," Etzioni says. From offering classes that teach students how to legally manipulate contracts, to reinforcing the notion of profit over community interests, Etzioni has seen a lot that's left him shaking his head. And because of what he's seen taught in business schools, he's not surprised by the latest rash of corporate scandals. "In many ways things have got a lot worse at business schools, I suspect," says Etzioni.

Etzioni is still teaching the sociology of right and wrong and still calling for ethical business leadership. "People with poor motives will always exits," he says. "Sometimes environments constrain these people and sometimes environments give those people opportunity." Etzioni says the booming economy of the last decade enabled those individuals with poor motives to get rich before getting in trouble. His hope now, that the cries for reform will provide more fertile soil for his longstanding messages about business ethics.

57. What impressed Amitai Etzioni most about Harvard MBA students?
A) Their keen interest in business courses. C) Their tactics for making profits.

- B) Their intense desire for money. D) Their potential to become business leaders.
58. Why did Amitai Etzioni say "I really feel like I failed them" (Line 4, Para. 2)?
- A) He was unable to alert his students to corporate malpractice.
 B) He didn't teach his students to see business in new and different ways.
 C) He could not get his students to understand the importance of ethics in business.
 D) He didn't offer courses that would meet the expectations of the business-leaders-to-be.
59. Most would-be executives at the Harvard Business School believed that _____.
 A) questions of morality were of utmost importance in business affairs
 B) self-interest should not be the top priority in business dealings
 C) new and different principles should be taught at business schools
 D) there was no place for ethics and morality in business dealings
60. In Etzioni's view, the latest rash of corporate scandals could be attributed to _____.
 A) the tendency in business schools to stress self-interest over business ethics
 B) the executives' lack of knowledge on legally manipulating contracts
 C) the increasingly fierce competition in the modern business world
 D) the moral corruption of business school graduates
61. We learn from the last paragraph that _____.
 A) the calls for reform will help promote business ethics
 B) businessmen with poor motives will gain the upper hand
 C) business ethics courses should be taught in all business schools
 D) reform in business management contributes to economic growth

二、2006 年 12 月 23 日“老六级”考试阅读真题

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

It used to be that people were proud to work for the same company for the whole of their working lives. They'd get a gold watch at the end of their productive years and a dinner featuring speeches by their bosses praising their loyalty. But today's rich capitalists have *regressed* (倒退) to the "survival of the fittest" ideas and their loyalty extends not to their workers or even to their stockholders but only to themselves. Instead of giving out gold watches worth a hundred or so dollars for forty or so years of work, they grab tens and even hundreds of millions of dollars as they sell for their own profit the company they may have been with for only a few years.

The new rich selfishly act on their own to unfairly grab the wealth that the country as a whole has produced. The top 1 percent of the population now has wealth equal to the whole bottom 95 percent and they want more. Their selfishness is most shamelessly expressed in downsizing and *outsourcing* (将产品包给外公司做) because these business maneuvers don't act to create new jobs as the founders of new industries used to do, but only to cut out jobs while keeping the money value of what those jobs produced for themselves.

To keep the money machine working smoothly the rich have bought all the politicians from the

