



中大英语.

根据最新改革考试大纲编写



# 大学英语六级阅读

# 160

篇

# 黄金搭档

大学英语四六级考试命题研究组 编写

主编

李丛林

北京广播学院出版社



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本书根据教育部最新的《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》编写而成。

为帮助考生在尽可能短的时间内适应四六级考试改革的要求，高分赢得考试，同时迅速提高阅读能力，我们在总结研究历年四六级考试的基础上，针对四六级考试改革的最新要求和考生学习的实际情况编写了本书。

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本书所选文章，无论从长度、题材、难度、超纲词的比例等方面都严格按照教育部最新的改革要求，内容新颖、时代感强，与现实情况和热点问题联系紧密，可以最大限度地增加您的背景知识；难度体现遵循“掌握六级，超越六级”的原则，即本书的难度定位于六级的高端能力，而不仅仅是通过六级，“取法乎上，仅得其中”，读完本书，您定会觉得六级考试不过是一次更简单的练习而已。



## 在阅读中学习和巩固词汇、语法

通过阅读来学习复习词汇是记忆词汇的有效方式之一。由于我们选编的阅读文章紧扣六级考试大纲，其中包含了大量的六级考试词汇及短语，在文章中学习它们的用法印象会更加深刻。复杂句型历来是考生在阅读时比较头痛的问题，也是语法知识应用最集中的部分，我们对每篇文章中出现的复杂句型进行了详细的分析，相信定会巩固和提高您的语法知识和使用技巧。

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在全真精读详解测试 20 篇部分里，我们对全文进行了准确的翻译，这样既能帮助您深刻细致理解原文，又能使您在通读文章的同时检验自己的翻译水平，从而做到在强化阅读理解的过程中提高自己的英汉互译能力，达到一箭双雕的目的。在考前模拟预测部分里，我们严格按照大纲要求设题，保证了模拟的效度和信度。

总之，通过对本书内容的学习，不仅可以使您对六级考试阅读理解的短文难度、难点以及试题的命题方式等一览无余，而且还能有效地巩固和加深所学的英语语言知识，提高自己的阅读理解水平和应试能力。

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part

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阅读

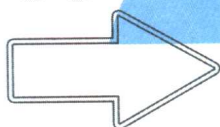
黄金搭档

CET-6

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NO.1 — NO.64



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READING COMPREHENSION



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## PASSAGE → ①

382 词, 建议做题时间: 10 分钟

In the world of entertainment, TV talk shows have undoubtedly flooded every inch of space on daytime television. And anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one varies in style and format. ① But no two shows are more profoundly opposite in content, while at the same time standing out above the rest, than the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey shows.

Jerry Springer could easily be considered the king of “trash talk (废话)”. ② The topics on his show are as shocking as shocking can be. For example, the show takes the evercommon talk show themes of love, sex, cheating, guilt, hate, conflict and morality to a different level. ③ Clearly, the Jerry Springer show is a display and exploitation of society's moral catastrophes (灾难), yet people are willing to eat up the intriguing predicaments (困境) of other people's lives.

Like Jerry Springer, Oprah Winfrey takes TV talk show to its extreme, but Oprah goes in the opposite direction. The show focuses on the improvement of society and an individual's quality of life. Topics range from teaching your children responsibility, managing your work week, to getting to know your neighbors.

Compared to Oprah, the Jerry Springer show looks like poisonous waste being dumped on society. Jerry ends every show with a “final word.” He makes a small speech that sums up the entire moral of the show. Hopefully, this is the part where most people will learn something very valuable.

Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show's main target audience are middle-class Americans. Most of these people have the time, money, and stability to deal with life's tougher problems. Jerry Springer, on the other hand, has more of an association with the young adults of society. These are 18-to 21-year-olds whose main troubles in life involve love, relationship, sex, money and peers. They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned underneath the show's exploitation.

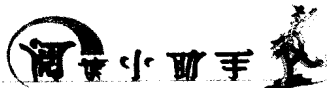
While the two shows are as different as night and day, both have ruled the talk show circuit for many years now. Each one caters to a different audience while both have a strong following from large groups of fans. Ironically, both could also be considered pioneers in the talk show world. (原 2000 年 1 月 Passage 1)

1. Compared with other TV talk shows, both the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey



are

- (A) more family-oriented (B) unusually popular  
(C) more profound (D) relatively formal
2. Though the social problems Jerry Springer talks **about** appear distasteful, the audience
- (A) remain fascinated by them (B) are ready to face up to them  
(C) remain indifferent to them (D) are willing to get involved in them
3. Which of the following is likely to be a topic of the Oprah Winfrey show?
- (A) A new type of robot. (B) Racist hatred.  
(C) Family budget planning. (D) Street violence.
4. Despite their different approaches, the two talk shows are both
- (A) ironical (B) sensitive (C) instructive (D) cynical
5. We can learn from the passage that the two talk shows
- (A) have monopolized the talk show circuit (B) exploit the weaknesses in human nature  
(C) appear at different times of the day (D) are targeted at different audiences



## 难词注释

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. talk show 谈话节目, 也译为“脱口秀”           | 取得; n. 阴谋、诡计                         |
| 2. format ['fɔ:mæt, -mæt] n. 版本、格式、形式 | 5. target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] n. 目标、对象; 靶子     |
| 3. theme [θi:m] n. (谈话写作等) 主题、话题      | 6. circuit ['sɜ:kɪt] n. 联盟、联合组织; 电路; |
| 4. intrigue [in'tri:g] v. 激起…兴趣; 用诡计  | 周游、巡回                                |

## 难句解释

1. 【译文】本句的意思是没有任何两套访谈节目能像由 Jerry Springer 和 Oprah Winfrey 主持的“脱口秀”节目那样在内容上大相径庭而又能雄踞节目排行榜榜首。  
【解析】本句中用了一个否定形式的比较结构 no more...than (不比…更), 这种句式在英语中较为常见, 可以起强调作用。
2. 【译文】他的话十分令人震惊。  
【解析】本句是 as...as 引导的比较结构。
3. 【解析】eat up “完全相信, 吃光、耗尽”。本句中指人们心甘情愿地去欣赏别人生活中“使人迷惑不解的困境”。



试题答案 名师解析

## 短文大意

这是一篇介绍美国最受欢迎的两个电视访谈节目的文章。它们分别由 Jerry Springer

和 Oprah Winfrey 主持。Jerry Springer 主持的节目主要涉及生活中那些不那么令人愉快的侧面,观众群以青少年为主,而 Oprah 主持的节目则多讨论严肃的话题,面向的主要是中产阶级观众。虽然两个节目风格迥异,但是都在电视访谈节目中独树一帜。

### 试题精析

1. [B] 推断题。第一段的最后一句“While at the same time standing out above the rest”为答对本题的关键。本句中 stand out 表示“突出,出众,出类拔萃”之意,因此选项(B) unusually popular 最为贴切地反映了文章的原意。
2. [A] 推断题。解题的关键在于对文章第二段最后一句的理解:很显然, Jerry Springer 的节目展示和宣扬了社会的道德沦落,然而(yet)人们却愿意去欣赏(eat up)别人生活中“使人迷惑不解的(intriguing)困境”。因此我们可以看出观众“仍然被这些内容强烈地吸引着”。因此选项(A)是正确答案。
3. [C] 推断题。解答本题关键在于对文章第三段的理解。第三段说,节目的主题是改善社会和提高个人的生活质量的问题,并举例说节目的内容可能是如何教会孩子有责任感,如何安排工作,时间及如何去了解你的邻居。
4. [C] 推断题。解答本题需要对文章的整体有一个较准确的把握。从文中介绍可知, Oprah 的节目讨论的主要是严肃的话题,旨在给观众道德的启迪。而虽然 Springer 主持的节目涉及的都是丑恶的东西,但是主持人在每次节目的结尾都要对整个节目做一总结,让观众从中得到些有价值的东西。在文章第五段中,作者还提到,18 到 21 岁的青少年从 Springer 的节目中受益匪浅。因此,虽然这两个访谈节目的风格各异,但是都可以用 instructive(有教育意义的)来形容。
5. [D] 推断题。和本题相关的内容主要在文章的第五段。文章介绍, Oprah 主持的节目主要面向美国的中产阶级,而 Springer 主持的节目主要针对那些年轻人,由此我们可以得出结论:这两个节目在内容和形式上是(D)“针对不同的观众群的”。

### 翻译参考

在娱乐界,一种称之为“脱口秀”(talk show)的访谈节目充斥白天电视节目的分分秒秒。经常观看这类节目的观众都知道。这类节目在风格上和编排上各不相同。但是,没有任何两套在内容上大相径庭而又能雄踞榜首的访谈节目能比得上由 Jerry Spring 和 Oprah Winfrey 主持的“脱口秀”。

文章接着谈到, Jerry Spring 主持的访谈节目简直是“废话大王”,其内容不外是些有关性爱、欺诈、犯罪、仇恨等常见的主题。Jerry Springer 的“脱口秀”只是展示和宣扬社会道德的沦落,然而,人们却心甘情愿地去欣赏别人生活中“使人迷惑不解的困境”。

Oprah Winfrey 主持的“脱口秀”却是另一个极端,他的节目主题从教育孩子具有责任感,到安排每周的工作,到如何了解你的邻居等等,都集中在如何改善社会 and 个人的生活品质方面。

这两套节目虽有天壤之别,但在这一领域却统治了许多年,都各有一批忠实的观众。具有讽刺意味的是,这两套节目都堪称“脱口秀”的先驱。



## PASSAGE → ②

273 词, 建议做题时间: 8 分钟

To understand the marketing concept, it is only necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, and then relied on "persuasive salesmanship" to move as much of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then convert them into money.

① Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers, it begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumers and then producing goods that will satisfy them. This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is easiest to produce or buy for resale, the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.

② This concept does not imply that business is benevolent(慈善的) or that consumer satisfaction is given priority over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business transaction—the firm and the customer—and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest route to profit is through understanding and catering to customers. A striking example of the importance of catering to the consumer presented itself in mid-1985, when Coca-Cola changed the flavor of its drink. The non-acceptance of the new flavor by a significant portion of the public brought about a prompt restoration of the Classic Coke, which was then marketed alongside the new. King Customer ruled! (原 2000 年 1 月 Passage 2)

6. The marketing concept discussed in the passage is, in essence, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the practice of turning goods into money    (B) making goods available for purchase  
(C) the customer-centred approach    (D) a form of persuasive salesmanship

7. What was the main concern of industrialists before the marketing concept was widely accepted?

- (A) The needs of the market.    (B) The efficiency of production.  
(C) The satisfaction of the user    (D) The preferences of the dealer.

8. According to the passage, "to move as much of these goods as possible" (Line 3, Para. 1) means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- (A) to sell the largest possible amount of goods  
(B) to transport goods as efficiently as possible  
(C) to dispose of these goods in large quantities  
(D) to redesign these goods for large-scale production

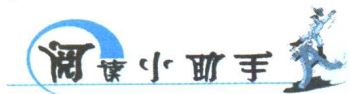
9. What does the restoration of the Classic Coke best illustrate?

- (A) Traditional goods have a stronger appeal to the majority of people.

- (B) It takes time for a new product to be accepted by the public.  
(C) Consumers with conservative tastes are often difficult to please.  
(D) Products must be designed to suit the taste of the consumer.

10. In discussing the marketing concept, the author focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) its main characteristic (B) its social impact  
(C) its possible consequence (D) its theoretical basis



## 难词注释

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. concept ['kɒnsɛpt] n. 观念、概念  | 得…优先权   |
| 2. priority ['praɪ'ɔːrɪti] n. 先、前、优先、优先权; 常用短语有 give (first) priority to 给…(最)优先权, take priority of 比…居先、 | 3. transaction [trænzækʃən] n. 交易; 办理、处理; 事务; 会报、学报 |
|   | 4. flavor ['fleɪvə] n. 口味、滋味; 风味; 香料                |

## 难句解释

- ①【解析】本文谈论的是营销概念,在这两句话中,作者提出了他的理解,即营销注重的应该是 wants of consumers, 而不是第一段中提到的传统观念中的 efficient production of goods 和 persuasive salesmanship。  
②【解析】通过这句话,可以看出营销的最终目的在于公司的赢利,尽管顾客的需求是营销时注重的中心,但不能影响公司的赢利。



## 试题答案 名师精析

## 短文大意

本文从“销售”和“市场营销”这两个最基本概念的区别着手,向读者介绍了后者和前者本质的区别。在文章的最后一段,作者举 1985 年可口可乐改变产品配方引起的轩然大波为例,说明了消费者的口味和需求是多么重要。

## 试题精析

6. [C] 判断题。解题的关键内容主要在文章的第二段中。而段首句 Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers. 就是对文章中心的概括。此外本段还指出: This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept. 凭这两句就可以判断出,“市场营销”的概念本质在于“以消费者为本”,这与(C)的叙述最为符合。  
7. [B] 细节题。答案在第二段第二句中,在市场营销的概念被普遍接受之前,工业的重心在于如何以最高效率生产。因此选择(B)“生产效率”。  
8. [A] 语义题。答案对该题关键在于对动词 move 的理解。在这里,move 用的是它的一个较为罕见的词义:“售出”。厂家强调生产的效率,并试图用促销的手段尽可能地“move”其产品,而下文又补充道,这样的“生产和销售”如何如何,显而易见,move 的词



义在这里不可能是搬动、处理的意思,而是销售的意思,相当于 sell。

9. [D] 相关内容在最后一段的第四句本句中 cater to 意为“提供伙食,迎合…之需要”。这说明,文章举可口可乐为例是为了说明生产者以消费者为重心这一原则的重要性。因此(A)的表述“产品必须适应消费者的需求”,和作者的观点一致。
10. [A] 主旨题。文章第一段介绍的是“市场营销”的概念普及之前的情形;第二段引入营销的概念及其特征;第三段进一步对这一概念和特征进行分析,并且举例说明。由此可见,文章主要是围绕营销的特征展开。

### 翻译参考

这是一篇论述现代销售学的文章。作者比较了两种不同的经销观念,着重分析了现代经销观念的实质,让即便是外行的读者对销售学也能略知一二。

作者说,不久以前大多数产业单位均把主要注意力放在产品生产上,然后借助“促销手段”把尽可能多的产品销售出去。这种产销观念注重销售者的需求——生产出产品并转手把产品变为货币。

而现代销售学则注重消费者的需要,它首先分析消费者的爱好或需求,然后生产出满足消费者的商品。这种着眼于消费者的销售观念,简而言之,就是首先努力弄清消费者要买什么,然后把那种商品推向市场,而不是一味地出售那些容易生产的商品,或者说购进便是为了出售。

这种销售观念不等于说商业是慈善行为,也不是说对一个公司来讲满足消费者的需求高于获取利润。商业交易总是两方面的事,一方是公司,另一方是顾客,一定要双方满意才能发生交易行为。不过,成功的商家和厂家懂得怎样去获取利润,懂得了解并迎合顾客才是确保赢利的途径。一个突出的例子是1985年中期,可口可乐公司改变了饮料的口味,并将新产品与原味的可口可乐在市场上同时出售。由于相当多的公众不接受新口味,公司立即恢复了原来的口味,这说明迎合消费者是十分重要的。消费者至上。

因此,若要弄懂现代销售观念,必须弄清销售和卖出二者的区别,销售不是单纯地把商品卖出去。

### Passage → ③

258 词,建议做题时间:7 分钟

Conventional wisdom about conflict seems pretty much cut and dried. Too little conflict breeds apathy (冷漠) and stagnation (呆滞). Too much conflict leads to divisiveness (分裂) and hostility. Moderate levels of conflict, however, can spark creativity and motivate people in a healthy and competitive way.

Recent research by Professor Charles R. Schwenk, however, suggests that the optimal level of conflict may be more complex to determine than these simple generalizations. He studied perceptions of conflict among a sample of executives. Some of the executives worked for profit-seeking organizations and others for not-for-profit organizations.

Somewhat surprisingly, Schwenk found that opinions about conflict varied systematically as a function of the type of organization. Specifically, managers in not-for-profit organizations

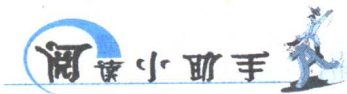


strongly believed that conflict was beneficial to their organizations and that it promoted higher quality decision making than might be achieved in the absence of conflict.

①Managers of for-profit organizations saw a different picture. They believed that conflict generally was damaging and usually led to poor-quality decision making in their organizations. Schwenk interpreted these results in terms of the criteria for effective decision making suggested by the executives. In the profit-seeking organizations, decision-making effectiveness was most often assessed in financial terms. The executives believed that consensus rather than conflict enhanced financial indicators.

In the not-for-profit organizations, decision-making effectiveness was defined from the perspective of satisfying constituents. ②Given the complexities and ambiguities associated with satisfying many diverse constituents executives perceived that conflict led to more considered and acceptable decisions. (原2000年1月 Passage3)

11. In the eyes of the author, conventional opinion on conflict is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) wrong (B) oversimplified (C) misleading (D) unclear
12. Professor Charles R. Schwenk's research shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the advantages and disadvantages of conflict  
(B) the real value of conflict  
(C) the difficulty in determining the optimal level of conflict  
(D) the complexity of defining the roles of conflict
13. We can learn from Schwenk's research that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) a person's view of conflict is influenced by the purpose of his organization  
(B) conflict is necessary for managers of for-profit organizations  
(C) different people resolve conflicts in different ways  
(D) it is impossible for people to avoid conflict
14. The passage suggests that in for-profit organizations \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) there is no end of conflict (B) expression of different opinions is encouraged  
(C) decisions must be justifiable (D) success lies in general agreement
15. People working in a not-for-profit organization \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) seem to be difficult to satisfy (B) are free to express diverse opinions  
(C) are less effective in making decisions (D) find it easier to reach agreement



## 难词注释

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. breed [brɪd] v. (使)繁殖; 抚养、教养                       | 4. optimal ['ɒptɪmə] n. 最佳的、最理想的                |
| 2. moderate ['mɒdərɪt] a. 适度的、适中的;<br>稳健的; 中等的; v. 缓和 | 5. criteria [kri'tɪəriə] n. 标准                  |
| 3. motivate ['mɒtɪveɪt] vt. 激发、激起                     | 6. consensus [kən'sensəs] n. 一致同意、多数<br>人的意见、舆论 |





## 难句解释

- ①【解析】interpret 常与 as 连用,表示“把…理解为”;in terms of“依照、按照、在…方面”;suggested by the executives 作定语,修饰 criteria。句意:Schwenk 教授对此解释说,这种不同的看法,表明这些行政管理人员对高水平的决策的标准不同。
- ②【解析】given“考虑到”,相当于 considering, taking into account;given the complexities and ambiguities associated with satisfying 考虑到要满足机构中各种不同成员的复杂而又难以名状的需求;associated with satisfying 作定语,修饰 complexities and ambiguities。



## 试题答案 名师精析

## 短文大意

本文可以说是四篇阅读中难度较大的一篇。文章主要讨论的是一个令读者颇感陌生的称为“冲突”的概念,文章开头简短说明过去对于冲突的理解过于简单化,并从第二段介绍了 Charles R. Schwenk 教授主持的一项研究:此项研究表明,在盈利机构和非盈利机构中,主管人员对于冲突的作用看法截然相反。

## 试题精析

11. [B] 推断题 对于文章第一句话的理解至关重要,其中 pretty much 表示“相当地,很是”;cut and dried 表示“固有的,一成不变的”。第一段余下的内容即是对这一论述的进一步说明。除了要正确理解这两个短语之外,还需要注意第一个词 conventional(传统的),考生看到这一类词的同时,应该意识到这可能是一篇推翻传统观点,提出新理论的文章。第二段开头即指出由 Schwenk 教授所主持的研究表明,冲突存在的最理想状态并非仅凭上述简单的归纳就可以确定,传统的结论过于简单化。因此选(B) oversimplified。其他选项在文章中均缺乏依据。
12. [A] 推断题 作者在文章第二段提出新的理论,即:冲突最理想的标准可能比简单的结论要复杂。这句话相当于本文的主题句,总领下文,而后面作者进一步介绍,通过对盈利机构和非盈利机构进行的调查表明,两种机构的管理人员对冲突的观点截然相反,这进一步证明了 Schwenk 教授的调查,答案显然是(A)。
13. [C] 推断题 文章的三、四段的内容表明一个人对冲突的认识常常会受到所在机构性质的制约。因此选(C)。
14. [D] 语义题 文章的第四段的后两句话对本题至关重要。其中,动词词组 lie in 表示“在于”;consensus 意为“一致同意”,恰好相当选项中的 general agreement。由此可见,文章中的表述和选项(D)“成功在于全体成员的一致意见”最为接近。
15. [B] 解题的关键在于对最后一段的理解,根据这一段我们可以推知答案为(B)能够自由地发表不同的意见。本题也可以用排除法。选项(A)的内容在文章中没有涉及;选项(C)“决策效果更为不好”在文章中并没有盈利机构和非盈利机构决策效果的比较;选项(D)“更容易达成一致”显然与文章意思不符。所以(A),(C),(D)都可排除。

## 翻译参考

这是一篇讨论“意见分歧,意见冲突”(conflict)究竟多一些好,还是少一些好的文章。文章开头就说,对于“意见分歧,意见冲突”的传统看法,都是些老生常谈。没有分歧会酿成冷漠、僵化;过多、过大的分歧会造成分裂和敌对。而适度的分歧可以激发创造性,可以激励人们进行健康有序的竞争。

然而,Charles R. Schwenk 教授对此问题的研究发现,最佳程度的分歧远比上述简单的概括要复杂得多。他以“赢利性机构”和“非赢利性机构”的高层行政管理人员对分歧的看法为研究样本,结果他发现,机构的功能不同,对分歧的看法也不相同。非赢利性机构的行政管理人员坚信,分歧对他们的机构极有好处,能促使他们做出高质量的决策,如果没有分歧,这是做不到的。赢利性机构的行政管理人员的看法则恰恰相反,他们认为,分歧带有破坏性,会导致做出糟糕的决策。Charles R. Schwenk 教授对此解释说,这种不同的看法,表明这些行政管理人员对高水平的决策的标准不同。赢利性机构的行政管理人员判断决策的好坏是以是否赢利为标准,意见一致而不是分歧是他们的金融指示器。

而非赢利性机构的行政管理人员则认为,他们决策的好坏要看该决定是否能满足机构中各成员的需求。他们感到,要满足机构中各种不同成员的复杂而又难以名状的需求,只有众多的分歧意见才能促使他们做出深思熟虑、能为各方广泛接受的决策。

## PASSAGE → 4

379 词,建议做题时间:9 分钟

Imagine eating everything delicious you want — with none of the fat. That would be great, wouldn't it?

New “fake fat” products appeared on store shelves in the United States recently, but not everyone is happy about it. Makers of the products, which contain a compound called olestra, say food manufacturers can now eliminate fat from certain foods. Critics, however, say the new compound can rob the body of essential vitamins and nutrients(营养物) and can also cause unpleasant side effects in some people. ①So it's up to consumers to decide whether the new fat-free products taste good enough to keep eating.

Chemists discovered olestra in the late 1960s, when they were searching for a fat that could be digested by infants more easily. Instead of finding the desired fat, the researchers created a fat that can't be digested at all.

Normally, special chemicals in the intestines(肠) “grab” molecules of regular fat and break them down so they can be used by the body. A molecule of regular fat is made up of three molecules of substances called fatty acids.

The fatty acids are absorbed by the intestines and bring with them the essential vitamins A, D, E, and K. When fat molecules are present in the intestines with any of those vitamins, the vitamins attach to the molecules and are carried into the bloodstream.

Olestra, which is made from six to eight molecules of fatty acids, is too large for the intestines to absorb. It just slides through the intestines without being broken down. ②Manufacturers say it's that ability to slide unchanged through the intestines that makes olestra so valuable as a