



**S** 大学英语促学助考系列教材  
Supplementary English Course Book Series For College Students

# 大学英语

## 四、六级主题式阅读

主 编 曾 路  
副主编 周劲松

Theme Approach to  
CET 4 and CET 6 Reading



电子科技大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书对历年(1998年6月至2005年12月)四、六级考试之阅读题进行分析,按篇章主题分为美国问题、科技、生活化问题、教育、异域风情、社会文化六大类,将联系文章按主题编排,使学生尽快熟悉相关词汇及表达方式。本书将阅读题目分为主旨、原文辨识型细节、同义转述型细节、分析概括型细节、词汇考察/词义推断、推理推断六类,并统计其比例,学生可从中受到启发,更有侧重更有效地进行训练。本书讲解并翻译每篇文章的疑难句,以便学生准确掌握文章内容,正确回答问题。本书对大学英语四、六级考生有较大帮助,可作为英语阅读辅助材料,还可作为教师教学参考。

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# 总 序

《大学英语促学助考系列教材》是电子科技大学精品教材建设项目，由电子科技大学外国语学院集体编写。本教材由《大学英语阅读教程》（分三册）、《大学英语四、六级主题式阅读》、《大学英语愉悦写作》、《大学英语语法要览》四种共六本教材组成。教材编写的原则和指导思想是教育部最新颁发的《大学英语新课程标准》，旨在帮助非英语专业本、专科学生丰富英语语言知识，提高语言应用技能，增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，并顺利通过国家 CET 四、六级考试。学生的听说和翻译能力培养则将通过应用教育部推荐的听说教学系统和我院正在开发的“在线听力”、“在线翻译”课程来实现，与本系列教材相互呼应，以形成全面合理的课程组合。

《大学英语阅读教程》是本系列教材的核心，每册 15 个单元，围绕反映当代大学和社会生活实际的重大主题展开，力求内容新颖，题材广泛，体裁多样，指导学生获取丰富的语料，掌握与各主题有关的语言文化知识，积累词汇量。各单元练习培养学生分析、归纳、推理、判断、领会作者观点和态度的阅读能力。

《大学英语阅读教程》的课文是在运用语料库方法对文本进行定量分析的基础上精心筛选排序的，对词汇量、词频、难易程度进行了控制。

《大学英语四、六级主题式阅读》在统计分析历年四、六级阅读考题篇章题材和试题类型的基础上，将所选材料按篇章主题编排，使学生尽快熟悉相关词汇及表达方式；分类别设计阅读题并相对集中编排，以使训练更有效率；讲解并翻译每篇文章的疑难句，以便学生准确掌握文章内容，正确回答问题。

《大学英语愉悦写作》涵盖大学英语课程对学生写作能力要求的议论文、描述文、说明文、应用文和图表作文五种类型；循序渐进地向学生提供尽可能多的可理解输入；灵活多样的练习，使学生能够先仿写、后创作，体验写作的愉悦并迅速提高写作能力。

《大学英语语法要览》既有理论，又注重实践，突出英语基础语法中的重点和难点问题，以提纲挈领的范例讲解，精选的练习帮助学生巩固语言知识，提高组句、阅读、翻译的能力。

本系列教材立足于培养学生的自学能力，注重实实在在的语言运用实践，注重学习者的自觉参与，不仅适用于修读大学英语课程的在校本科学生使用，也适

合具有相当英语水平的自学者使用。

在教材编写过程中，张杨副教授在对《大学英语阅读教程》选材文本进行定量分析、排序、词表生成等方面做了大量的工作；除参编人员之外，学院其他教师和研究生曾协助收集素材；教材编者们自始至终得到电子科技大学出版社的领导、责任编辑的大力帮助，在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

电子科技大学外国语学院

2006 年 6 月

# 前言

## 知己知彼，百战不殆

《大学英语促学助考系列教材》由《大学英语阅读教程》(分三册)、《大学英语四、六级主题式阅读》、《大学英语愉悦写作》、《大学英语语法要览》四种教材共六本书组成。本书为《大学英语四、六级主题式阅读》。

英语阅读是我国大学英语教学的主要目标,大学英语四级考试对阅读理解能力的考察主要有以下几个方面:(1)掌握所读材料的主旨大意;(2)理解说明主旨大意的事实和细节;(3)既理解字面意义又能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;(4)既理解个别句子的意义,也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。对阅读能力的考察形式为短文,每篇短文约 250~350 字,阅读总量为 1 000~1 400 字,每篇短文后有五个问题。

### 一、对阅读理解的体裁分析

《大学英语新课程要求》没有对阅读理解的体裁作明显的规定,只提及四级阅读理解应是“语言难度中等的一般性体裁的文章”。为了使学 生不仅成为考试的参与者,而且能更好地了解四级文章题材,高屋建瓴,洞察命题者的意图,根据对历年(1998 年 6 月至 2005 年 12 月)试卷的分析,我们把考查过的篇章题材分成六大类,如图 1 所示:(1)美国问题;(2)科技;(3)生活化问题;(4)教育;(5)异域风情;(6)社会文化。

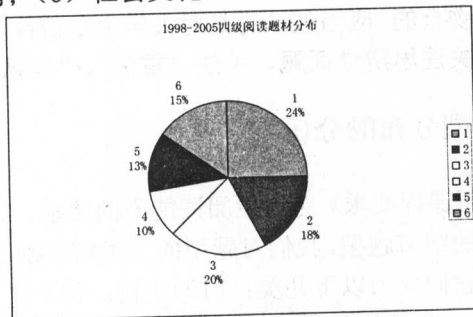


图 1

“美国问题”类在总篇目中所占比例最高，在各套试卷中出现的频率最高，一套试卷中作同类出现的次数最多（三次出现，每次均为两篇）。以上数据说明，由于美国在世界上的重要地位，使得世界上很多事情看上去都是美国的事情，而人们特别希望从中受到启发或参照。特别要注意的是，尽管某些问题确系纯粹美国的，但就一些问题而言，即使是全球性问题，作者也强调思考和叙述方面的美国角度。对考生的启示：关注美国，关注流露鲜明的作者个人观点的美国作者的作品。

“科技”类占总篇目的比例并不具有明显优势（第三位，17.5%），但是，从在一套试卷中出现同类篇章的情况看（“2000年1月”试卷中出现三篇，即第一、第二和第四篇），这是绝无仅有的。以上数据说明，对科技文章应给予足够的重视，这需要克服传统的把英语划在文科的定式，四级篇目中没有专门的“文学艺术”类篇目，可以作为反证。从另一角度看，四级中的“科技”类篇目具有相当明显的生活化特征，基本都是来源于日常生活（例外的只有两篇：“小行星撞击地球”与“海军水下监听系统转向民用用途”）。对考生的启示：关注科学，关注身边的科学。

“生活化问题”类占总篇目比例仅次于“美国问题”类，而在各套试卷中出现的频率与“美国问题”类的频率并列第一（70%），同时也存在一套试卷中出现同类篇章的情形。以上数据说明，英语的确使用着世界性的语言讨论着世界性的话题。同时因四级考试的日益社会化（工作认证的需要，社会考生的增长等），四级考试并不局限在学校圈里。我们看到对“教育”类篇目的选取比例最低，这可以反证“生活化问题”类比例居高的原因。另外“异域风情”类比例达到12.5%，从一个侧面也反映出该类篇章题材的生活化、大众化趋势。对考生的启示：关注社会热点话题，关注时事话题，关注生活情趣话题，关注带有异国风味的小品文。

“社会文化”类的各项比例均在居中位置，但是，从所调查试卷的反向顺序看，2002年6月和2002年12月两套试卷均将其排在了第一位，说明这类篇章有着较为广阔的空间和发展上的重要性，可以说，这和培养具有思辨能力的大学生的高等教育趋势是吻合的，应当被认为是对大学生身份针对性比较强的篇章类型。对考生的启示：关注思辨性话题，关注“重估”、“再认识”类话题。

## 二、对常考题型分布的分析

根据《大学英语新课程要求》对考生阅读能力的要求，特别是便于学生更有效地掌握出现频率高的细节题型，我们对题型的分类略有别于以往大多数阅读书传统的分类方法，将它们分为以下几类：（1）主旨；（2）原文辨识型细节；（3）同义转述型细节；（4）分析概括型细节；（5）词汇考察/词义推断；（6）推理

推断。

各类题型在历年（1998 年 6 月至 2005 年 12 月）的分布比例如图 2 所示。

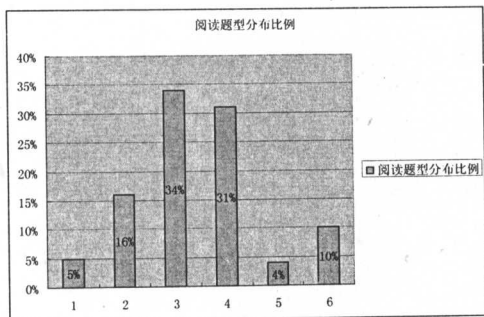


图 2

从图 2 中可以看出，四级考试中细节题目占据绝大部分比例，达到 81%（16% + 34% + 31%）；同义转述型细节题目比例在所有细节题目中的比例最高，达到 34%；原文辨识型细节题目比例在所有细节题目中的比例最低，只有 13.5%。对学生提高四级考试水平的启示：

（1）学生应具有较完备的词汇能力，同义转述型细节题目主要涉及灵活掌握词汇，即用英语解释词汇的能力，词汇考察/词义推断题目主要涉及在上下文语境中理解词的能力，两者比例合计达到 38%。

（2）学生应侧重灵活性训练，比如只达到词汇的复现记忆或仅对孤立的词进行搜索题目比率很低（原文辨识型细节题目比例仅为 16%，而对分析概括和推理推断能力要求较高的主旨、分析概括型细节、推理推断题目三者比例相加达到了 46%）。

（3）学生应培养解决具体问题的能力，这从细节类题目比例高达 81%可以看出，但同时学生也不能忽略对总体框架的把握，因为主旨类题目虽然只占 5%，但分析概括型细节题目中概括型题目占三分之一（约为 31%），推理推断类题目（约为 10%）也需要对信息进行归纳性处理，因此，涉及对学生把握整体的能力的题目实际比例达到 46%。

基于以上分析，本书的阅读材料按上述题材分类，每篇文章后的题解也按上述题型分类给出。

本书由曾路担任主编，编写分工如下，周劲松：异域风情、社会文化；李晔：美国问题；罗宇：生活化问题；罗阳：科技。曾路：教育。

《大学英语四、六级主题式阅读》编写小组

2006 年 6 月



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## 美国问题

### *Passage 1*

McDonald's founders Dick and Mac McDonald started with their little drive-in restaurant in San Bernardino, California in the late 1940s. But McDonald's today serves 38 million customers each day, 20 million of them in the U. S. A. It is about 23 000 restaurants in more than 100 countries around the world. It is one of the world's great entrepreneurial organizations, with most restaurants worldwide run by a franchisee or affiliate partner of the company. It's one of the two most recognized and powerful brands in the world, the other being Coca-Cola, the only soft drink supplier to McDonald's today. It's a growing company, adding more than 2 000 new restaurants to their system each year. This means a new McDonald's will open somewhere in the world every five hours of every day. It generates sales of more than \$31 billion a year and earns net income of more than \$1.5 billion annually. McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Beijing on April 23, 1992. It's the joint venture partnership between McDonald's and the General Corporation of Beijing Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. It took five years to establish the network of local farmers, manufacturers, and other suppliers to support the restaurant.

QSC & V has been the foundation that built McDonald's success. QSC & V stands for the McDonald's principles of Quality, Service, Cleanliness, and Value. It's McDonald's business philosophy ever since it came into being. Quality to McDonald's means that they ensure their customers receive food products that are the result of the best ingredients, strict standards, and proven preparation procedures so that they will be safe, healthy, and great-tasting.

Service that's fast and friendly has always been a foundation for success of McDonald's. They use service enhancement techniques to help to provide service that



meets and exceeds their customer's expectation. Cleanliness has always been McDonald's principle. This means having the cleanest and freshest facilities — from the kitchen and dining room to the rest rooms and parking lots. Value means low prices at McDonald's. Today, value is defined as the total experience you receive for what you pay, and at McDonald's, the total experience includes nice food, friendly folks, a clean environment, quick and accurate service and fun!

(362 words)

1. Choose a proper title for the article.
  - A) McDonald's Success
  - B) The Famous Brand-McDonald
  - C) How Did McDonald Build Its Kingdom
  - D) McDonald and Its QSC & V
2. Where is the major market of McDonald?
  - A) In the U.S.A.
  - B) In China.
  - C) In Australia.
  - D) In Europe.
3. What does "QSC & V" stand for?
  - A) Quick, safe, clean and vague.
  - B) Quality, service, cleanliness and value.
  - C) Quiet, soft, clear and vivid.
  - D) Quality, security, clearness and value.
4. Which one is TRUE about McDonald?
  - A) It took McDonald 5 years to built its first restaurant in Beijing.
  - B) As a brand, McDonald is as famous as Coca-Cola.
  - C) McDonald owns about 23 000 restaurants all over the world.
  - D) Coca-Cola is one of drink supplier of McDonald's.
5. What is the value of McDonald's?
  - A) Nice food, friendly folks, clean environment, quick and accurate service and fun.
  - B) Cheap, fresh and fast.



C) Safe, healthy and great tasting.

D) Business philosophy.

【生词注释】

affiliate *n.* 分公司

franchisee *n.* 特许经营人

entrepreneurial *adj.* 企业的, 主办的

ingredient *n.* 原料

【文章主旨】

文章介绍了世界知名快餐店麦当劳的发展历程和经营理念。

【答案解析】

1. 主旨题。答案 D。文章第一段讲麦当劳的发展, 第二和第三段讲麦当劳的经营理念, 概括起来就是 D 项的内容。
2. 原文辨识型细节题。答案 A。根据文章第一段第二句: “But McDonald’s today serves 38 million customers each day, 20 million of them in the U.S.A.”
3. 原文辨识型细节题。答案 B。根据文章第二段第二句: “QSC & V stands for the McDonald’s principles of Quality, Service, Cleanliness, and Value.”
4. 分析概括型细节题。答案 B。花五年时间是建立合作网络, 不是建店这一单纯举动, 排除 A 项; 麦当劳并不实际地拥有这么多的店, 而是通过特许经营或分公司达成控制, 排除 C 项; 可口可乐是唯一供应商, 并非之一, 排除 D 项。
5. 原文辨识型细节题。答案 A。根据为文章最后一句: “Today, value is defined as the total experience you receive for what you pay, and at McDonald’s, the total experience includes nice food, friendly folks, a clean environment, quick and accurate service and fun!”

Passage 2

It seems like Americans use credit cards for everything. It’s a lot easier to spend money that you don’t see, isn’t it? Many Americans spend money that isn’t even there and get deeper and deeper in debt. Why do so many people spend more than they have? “Buy now, pay later” has become an American way of life. Recently, American house holds spent nearly 11 billion dollars more than they earned, creating a negative saving rate.

There are two ideas — one, living within your means, and the idea that living on



debt is a great equalizer. They both have validity because it is important that someone live within their means over their lifetime.

When people are young they are earning money, but they have very little savings so they almost have to borrow in order to own a house or own a car. But as they grow older, they should develop the habit of saving, so that by the time they reach the end of their earning life, they have savings to live on in retirement, and live within their means.

"Buy now, pay later" worked very well for us in the 90s, but one suspects it won't work forever. The only thing that concerns me is that Americans are so contented, so optimistic, so unconcerned about any bumps in the road that many American households, though not all of them, are very heavily extended in personal credit. A lot of credit card debt; people are paying very high prices for houses and borrowing heavily against those prices; and if we do run into a bump in the road, a recession, there are going to be a lot of households, not all of them, but many households that'll be severely squeezed. That means we're more vulnerable to serious financial distress than Japan is. Japan has been in financial distress for ten years, but one reason it's been able to weather that is that the households had been very conservative, had a lot of savings, were very liquid, and were able to weather difficult times. And many American households would now be less able to do that because they are so heavily in debt.

(365 words)

1. We know from the passage that credit cards \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) make Americans get deeper and deeper in debt
  - B) are likely to be abandoned by more Americans
  - C) will soon become a symbol of American life
  - D) will help solve potential financial problems
2. Why should people learn to save as they grow older?
  - A) People suspect "buy now, pay later" won't work forever.
  - B) People can live on saving when they are retired.
  - C) People want to own a house or own a car.
  - D) People should take their offspring into consideration.



3. In the eyes of the author, the idea living on debt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) isn't as good as living within one's means  
B) is better than living within one's means  
C) is well grounded just as living within one's means  
D) is within the law and should be accepted by everyone
4. The chief concern of the author is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Americans are too optimistic about the world future  
B) Americans are too contended to live within their means  
C) America is vulnerable to serious financial distress  
D) economic recession is on the horizon
5. One reason that Japan has been able to weather its long-term financial distress is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Japanese often worried about the future  
B) Japanese households had a lot of savings  
C) Japanese were more competent than Americans  
D) Japanese didn't need to pay high prices for house

**【生词注释】**

bump *n.* 颠簸

equalizer *n.* 均衡器, 平衡装置

**【文章主旨】**

本文探讨了美国人的“先购买后付账”的生活方式, 指出了其对美国家庭的不利影响。

**【疑难句解析】**

A lot of credit card debt; people are paying very high prices for houses and borrowing heavily against those prices; and if we do run into a bump in the road, a recession, there are going to be a lot of households, not all of them, but many households that'll be severely squeezed.

该句以分号为标记, 可以分为三个部分, 其中, 第一部分为无谓语动词的松散句; 第三部分为主从复句 (if 引起条件从句; that 引起定语从句)。

**【参考译文】**





许多人身陷信用卡债务；人们花高价买房，为之债台高筑；如果我们碰到坎坷，经济萧条，那么就会有许许多多的家庭，尽管不是全部，但绝对不是少数，会遭受严重挫折。

### 【答案解析】

1. 原文辨识型细节题。答案 A。根据为第一段中的重点句：“Many Americans spend money that isn't even there and get deeper and deeper in debt.”
2. 同义转述型细节题。答案 B。根据为第三段第二句：“But as they grow older, they should develop the habit of saving, so that by the time they reach the end of their earning life, they have savings to live on in retirement, and live within their means.”
3. 分析概括型细节题。答案 C。文章第二段强调，两者之间互为补充(equalizer)，同时，两者都具有合理性(validity)。该题不可匆忙下结论。
4. 分析概括型细节题。答案 C。第四段中，作者认为：“... Americans are so contented, so optimistic, so unconcerned about any bumps in the road ...”，同时，又用与日本人相互对比的方法，指出“we're more vulnerable to serious financial distress”。
5. 同义转述型细节题。答案 B。根据为最后一段倒数第二句：“Japan has been in financial distress for ten years, but one reason it's been able to weather that is that the households had been very conservative, had a lot of savings, were very liquid, and were able to weather difficult times.”

### Passage 3

During the traditional wedding ceremony, the bride and the groom promise each other lifelong devotion. Yet, about one out of four American marriages ends in divorce. Since 1940, the divorce rate has more than doubled, and experts predict that, of all marriage that occurred in the 1970s, about 50% will end in divorce. The U. S. A. has one of the highest divorce rates in the world.

What goes wrong? The fact that divorce is so common in the United States doesn't mean that Americans consider marriage a casual, unimportant relationship. Just the opposite is true. Americans expect a great deal from marriage. They seek physical, emotional, and intellectual compatibility. They want to be deeply loved and understood. It is because Americans expect so much from marriage that so many get