

最新

# 大学英语六级 阅读和翻译 全攻略

主编 吴小玲



上海财经大学出版社

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# 模块一 人文类

## 基础篇

### Part I Reading Comprehension

#### Section A 选词填空

Break-ups are never easy. Whether you were “just dating” or married, with or without kids, it hurts when a relationship ends. To spend time \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ is perfectly natural and healthy but there comes a time when your heart yearns to be \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_. You know that old saying “it’s not you, it’s me”? While we usually think of it as a cop-out, a way for someone to \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ our feelings, the reality is that it is actually true. People act in a certain way, make certain decisions, and choose to live their life a certain way because of their own desires and needs; not because of us. Please know that I am not \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ the influence of your own behavior that may have \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ the break-up, but it comes down to the fact that your ex left because of their reactions and feelings surrounding that event and it may have been the right choice for them. Allow yourself to really feel your feelings—wallow in them if you want—and know that they are \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_. Sometimes it’s good to think back to another time in your life where you felt broken, and then realize that it did, indeed, get better. This will too. If you have \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ that these feelings will pass, that you will feel better someday, that day will arrive much sooner. You may be feeling some very \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ emotions towards your ex, such as anger, resentment, and frustration, but \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ these feelings is only hurting one person—you. In order to save yourself, you need to forgive your ex. Now, I don’t mean you have to call them up and tell them they are forgiven, you just need to forgive

them in your heart. I have found that 10 for that person helps with being able to forgive them and move on. Pray for their happiness and continued health and mean it when you say it. You should feel your anger and resentment getting less and less if you continue this practice. Doing this has the added benefit of showing yourself what a good person you really are. Hey, you even pray for those that hurt you, so you must be a loving, generous person who deserves love.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. praying      | I. spare      |
| B. healed       | J. faith      |
| C. grieving     | K. experience |
| D. negative     | L. including  |
| E. knowledge    | M. relieved   |
| F. harboring    | N. positive   |
| G. temporary    | O. excluding  |
| H. precipitated |               |

## Section B 长篇阅读

### On the Future of Movies

- A. “Up” “Year One” “Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen” The decades-long ritual of the Hollywood summer blockbuster season is once more upon us. But as the movie industry keeps struggling to find a place in the digital world—increasingly a market that loves to crush old business models in its jaws—one can’t help but wonder whether blockbusting summers will survive.
- B. “I think so,” says Dan Glickman, chairman and chief executive officer of the Motion Picture Association of America, “It’s part of our social experience to go out and see things collectively as a group.” New technologies and platforms have been both boon and curse to businesses dependent on intellectual-property rights, and Hollywood is still trying to figure out how to accentuate the digital positives (marketing, distribution) while eliminating the negatives (piracy).
- C. So far, it’s been anything but easy, and Mr. Glickman readily acknowledges that some of Hollywood’s efforts have fallen short. But, as you would expect, he remains optimistic about the future of movies. “There are lots of competing trends in our society—a trend toward individualization and a trend toward wanting to see

something at home or on the Internet or on a handheld device,” says Mr. Glickman, who last month completed his fifth year as Hollywood’s leading lobbyist, “but the movie-house experience is also in a positive, bullish year or two.” Movie attendance, he notes, “has been in a period of flatness or slight decline over last 20 years.” Rising movie-ticket prices offset any resulting box office decreases. But starting about last November, attendance began to rise. “That may be in part because in tough times people like to go to the movies,” Mr. Glickman says.

- D. But he has another theory, based on MPAA research showing that people who own iPods or video-playing cell phones are even more likely to catch a flick in a theater than people who don’t. Why? “Because we still have kind of ingrained in our society this sort of stadium, collective way of watching product, be it a sporting event, a concert, a play, a movie, you name it,” Mr. Glickman argues, “recreating as a group is still culturally very popular. We don’t think that going to the movies will be replaced by people sitting in bed watching handheld devices.” Handheld devices and their related technologies have certainly been a friend to the movies. “My kids talk a lot about how they get notified about movies through a variety of handheld devices hooked to social networking sites. Word-of-mouth has always been around, but not in this viral way,” Mr. Glickman observes with almost boyish enthusiasm.
- E. Also, online distribution, which is relatively cheap, has the potential for increasing studio revenues by revolutionizing how consumers buy movies—assuming they buy. “New technologies also make it a lot easier to pirate stuff,” Mr. Glickman remarks flatly. According to the most recent MPAA figures, the major studios lose an estimated \$6.1 billion annually to piracy.
- F. “You can always look in hindsight and think, ‘I should’ve moved faster’,” Mr. Glickman says. “But by and large I think we have built on the experience and the mistakes of the recording world. I think (the economist) John Maynard Keynes said, ‘For every complicated problem, there’s a simple and wrong solution.’ We’ve quickly learned that. There is no simple or single solution to this. That’s why you pursue a combination of strategies.”
- G. Hauling alleged pirates—mostly young people swapping songs online—into court has been among the chief strategies of the music industry. Results have been mixed.



To a lesser extent, the MPAA has done the same, but Mr. Glickman now questions that effort. “You have to do some enforcement, but we have to do more than that, and the focus has to be on technological solutions and on doing a much better job educating people about the impact of piracy. It’s not an impossible challenge, but it is a daunting one.”

- H. Another challenge facing Hollywood is that this industry that makes its living telling stories has done a pretty miserable job telling its own economic tale. “Every week we announce the weekly box office,” Mr. Glickman says, “and that makes people believe that we’re just pumping in tens of millions of dollars every weekend. I see those numbers and I think, ‘Here it goes again. Now we’ve a problem to explain to people again that it’s not all profit, because most movies aren’t going to make any money on the front end, they need the after-market to survive, blah blah blah.’ On the other hand, yes, it’s a glamorous and glitzy business. I mean, they don’t do the weekly box office of shoes! But we’re also the only industry that year after year has a positive balance of trade with virtually every country in the world. We provide billions in tax revenue and well over two million domestic jobs.”
  - I. The MPAA recently began adding a little glitz to its economic storytelling in Washington, flying in stars such as Clint Eastwood, Will Smith and others during conferences and briefings that target legislators and their staffs.
  - J. The only real controversy the MPAA has sparked in the past few years concerned its decision in 2007 to include smoking as a factor in rating movies. Most health advocates welcomed the change, while advocates for artists’ rights and others assailed it, wondering what might be next—trans fats, maybe?
  - K. “Smoking is clearly different than trans fats,” Mr. Glickman asserts, “although some things are bad for you to eat, eating is necessary. But any kind of smoking in and of itself is unhealthy and not necessary for life. That’s how we made the judgment. Directors and producers need to think about this—it’s a serious health problem. It’s always a question of judgment—and remember, what we’re trying to do with the ratings system is keep the government out of censorship.”
11. American movie industry is making efforts to take advantages of the good things of digital transformation.

12. The movie industry is faced with threats from a new type of digital business.
13. The decision of including smoking in rating movies has aroused both welcome and criticism.
14. There is a trend that more and more people prefer to watch movies on the Internet at home.
15. Technologies might encourage more young people to go to the theater for a movie.
16. Digital distribution of movies can also be a possible way of generating money for the producers with the right method.
17. Putting piracy cases to court has been a usual practice in the music industry.
18. The aim of introducing the smoking factor into the rating system is not only to demonstrate that health problem is concerned, but also to keep away from government censorship.
19. Collective recreation cannot be replaced by individualized activities.
20. The weekly box office of movies always leads people to believe that the movie industry is promising as well as profitable.

### 词汇解析

ritual: *n.* 仪式

haul: *vt. & n.* (用力) 拖, 拉

blockbuster: *n.* 轰动

advocate: *vt.* 拥护, 提倡; *n.* 拥护者, 辩护者

offset: *vt.* 补偿, 抵消

## Section C 仔细阅读

### Passage One

Patty Hearst, the Californian newspaper heiress, was kidnapped and held hostage by revolutionary militants in 1974. She appeared to develop sympathy with her captors and joined them in a bank robbery. She was eventually caught by FBI and received a seven-year prison sentence. But Hearst's defense lawyer Bailey claimed that the 19-year-old girl had been brainwashed and was suffering from Stockholm Syndrome—a term that had been coined to explain the apparently irrational feelings of some captives for their captors.

More recently the term was applied in media reports about the Natascha Kampusch case. Kampusch, kidnapped when she was ten years old by Wolfgang Priklopil and held in a basement for eight years, was reported to have cried when she heard her captor had died and subsequently lit a candle for him as he lay in the mortuary. While the term is widely known, the incident that led to its coinage remains relatively obscure.

Outside Sweden few know the names of bank workers Birgitta Lundblad, Elisabeth Oldgren, Kristin Ehnmark, and Sven Safstrom. It was 23 August 1973 when the four were taken hostage in the Kreditbanken by 32-year-old career-criminal Jan-Erik Olsson, who was later joined at the bank by a former prison mate. Six days later when the stand-off ended, it became evident that the victims had formed some kind of positive relationship with their captors.

Psychiatrist Dr Frank Ochberg was intrigued by the phenomenon and went on to define the syndrome for the FBI and Scotland Yard in the 1970s. His criteria included the following: "First people would experience something terrifying that just comes at them out of the blue. They are certain they are going to die. Then they experience a type of infantilization—where, like a child, they are unable to eat, speak or go to the toilet without permission." Small acts of kindness, such as being given food, prompts a "primitive gratitude for the gift of life", he explains.

In a 2010 interview with the Guardian, Kampusch rejected the label of Stockholm Syndrome, explaining that it doesn't take into account the rational choices people make in particular situations. "I find it very natural that you would adapt yourself to identify with your kidnapper," she says, "especially if you spend a great deal of time with that person. It's about empathy, communication. Looking for normality within the

framework of a crime is not a syndrome. It is a survival strategy.”

21. Hearst's defense lawyer Bailey brought up the term of Stockholm Syndrome to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Hearst was kidnapped and held hostage by revolutionary militants  
 B. Hearst developed sympathy with her captors and might be brainwashed  
 C. Hearst might have suffered from psychological trauma and mental abuse  
 D. Hearst's irrational feelings of her captive are uncertain
22. What is true about Natascha Kampusch case?  
 A. She cried over the death of her captor to show that she had forgiven him.  
 B. Stockholm Syndrome was frequently mentioned by the media reports.  
 C. It might be the incident that has led to the coinage of Stockholm Syndrome.  
 D. She lit a candle for him to memorize the days she had spent with him for eight years.
23. According to Psychiatrist Dr Frank Ochberg, Stockholm Syndrome has the following main characteristics except that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the hostages believe that escape is possible  
 B. the hostages have positive feelings toward their captors  
 C. the hostages act like children, doing everything with permission  
 D. the hostages feel grateful for the captors' kind words or deeds
24. Kampusch rejected the label of Stockholm Syndrome because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she was actually making rational choices in special cases to survive  
 B. it's inevitable to develop positive feelings for the captor  
 C. she began to know the captor better and communicate with him more easily  
 D. she was using empathy and communication to persuade the captor to let her go
25. What can you infer from the Stockholm Syndrome?  
 A. It shows that mental breakdown can be prevented.  
 B. It is in nature a criminal act.

- C. It explains why captives might change attitude easily.  
D. It is similar in some aspect to domestic violence cases.

### 词汇解析

kidnap: <i>vt.</i> 绑架, 诱拐	mortuary: <i>n.</i> 停尸间, 太平间
hostage: <i>n.</i> 人质	infantilization: <i>n.</i> 幼儿化
sympathy: <i>n.</i> 同情(心), (思想感情上的)支持	

### Passage Two

Everyone has seen the sitcoms where the older brother gives the younger brother a friendly punch in the arm once in a while. I envy that younger brother; I never had the luxury of a punch. Older brothers are vicious creatures who feed off the vulnerability and gullibility of younger brothers. We must eliminate the possibility of having older brothers. Yes, I encourage parents to stop at one boy. The results of brotherhood can be disastrous.

I have two older brothers. There is Scott, who is five years older, and Brett, who is two years older. Around the age of 1, I began to walk. Meanwhile, my brothers would perch behind the sofa and throw pillows at me. Oblivious, I kept up with my routine until—thwack!—a pillow would hit the back of my head and down I would go.

Brotherhood is depicted as something that will strengthen your personality and mature you. I doubt that when Brett persuaded me to ride my tricycle off the front steps, it did anything for my character. A commonly advocated position is that we should treat everyone as if they were our brothers. This is a preposterous notion. I don't think many people would appreciate it if I called them "elf guy", as my brothers commonly refer to me because of my short stature and relatively pointy ears. Treating everyone as a brother would make the world a terrible place.

Can you imagine a place where a couple of guys are there your whole life to make sure you're doing fine—so they can tease you? I tease them, too, of course. I tell them I'll never forgive them for what they made me into. I loathe Brett for protecting me from the bullies at school who viewed me as an easy target. I despise Scott for staying up extra late to help me with all my schoolwork.

Imitating my brothers was my purpose in life as a child, and even now I follow

their examples. They treat women respectfully and don't abuse alcohol or drugs. Darn it, I'll act that way too! After all, whenever I would do something incredibly foolish, my brothers were always there to beat the stupidity out of me. If you think my case is an isolated one, you are gravely mistaken. There are probably millions of young men around the world who would not be the same men they are today had it not been for their older brothers.

26. Which of the following statements might be true?
- A. The author pities the younger brother shown in sitcoms for his weakness.
  - B. Older brothers are often bullying younger ones to teach them how to be strong.
  - C. The author is in favor of one-child policy because two are no better than one.
  - D. Brotherhood may exert great influence on the growth of younger brothers.
27. Generally speaking, brotherhood means something that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. makes people mature and reshape their characters  
 B. strengthens the feeling of helplessness and innocence  
 C. reshapes the relationship between family members  
 D. makes people sophisticated but easy to get along with
28. What does the author mean by saying "I tell them I'll never forgive them for what they made me into"?
- A. He loathed his brothers for reshaping his life values.
  - B. He thought that having brothers are useless and miserable.
  - C. He believed brothers have affected his character greatly.
  - D. He didn't want his brothers to interfere with his personal life.
29. As a child, the author always \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. followed his brothers' ways of doing things  
 B. suffered from peer pressure and oppression  
 C. did something foolish and was criticized  
 D. condemned the way his brothers treated him

30. Which of the following words can best describe the attitude of the author towards having brothers?
- A. Pitiable  
B. Indifferent  
C. Appreciative  
D. Constrained

### 词汇解析

sitcom: <i>n.</i> 情景剧	oblivious: <i>adj.</i> 忘却的, 不注意的
punch: <i>vt.</i> 猛击, 穿孔; <i>n.</i> 猛击	elf: <i>n.</i> 小精灵, 小鬼
gullibility: <i>n.</i> 易受骗	

## Part II Translation

中国是一个地域辽阔的国家, 旅游资源十分丰富。它拥有茂密的森林、雄伟壮丽的瀑布、秀丽的湖泊以及如利剑直插云霄的山峰, 所有这些都令世界各国人民神往。每逢假期, 大批的外国游客就会涌入中国的各个景点。旅游时, 人们可以开阔视野, 增长知识, 欣赏大自然的魅力风光, 最终得以放松身心。更重要的是, 中国以拥有五千多年的历史而自豪, 遗留下了无数的历史文物。其中珍贵珠宝、名胜古迹、宫殿及数不尽的雄伟建筑, 都令人惊叹不已。中国有一句话是这么说的, “上有天堂, 下有苏杭”。这句话毫无夸张之意, 苏杭这两座临近上海的历史名城以其秀丽的景色, 每年吸引了数以万计的海内外游客。

## 提高篇

### Part I Reading Comprehension

#### Section A 选词填空

For the past five years, Dr Post has been funding research projects that test how altruism, compassion, and giving \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ people's lives and well-being. As head of the Institute for Research on Unlimited Love (IRUL), at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, he has \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ more than 50 studies by scientists from 54 major universities. In a wide range of disciplines, the studies have demonstrated that love and caring expressed in doing good for others lead people to have healthier, happier, and even longer lives. IRUL research is part of a significant \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ under way within key scientific disciplines from focusing just on the deficit or disease model of human nature to studying the positive, virtuous, and \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ aspects. In the process, the research is broadening the understanding of what contributes to health and longevity. Even some in evolutionary biology, a field long known for proclaiming "the selfish gene", are on board. "A lot of my colleagues view it very positively," says David Sloan Wilson, a \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ evolutionary biologist famous for his work on "group selection". Dr Wilson has studied how altruistic teenagers fare within differing social environments—situations where they thrive and others where they are under great stress—as well as group altruism. He praises the institute for \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ and supporting "a neglected set of subjects" for research. Research on people diagnosed with various illnesses revealed that those patients \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ in counseling or otherwise serving others show greater improvement in their own health. Volunteerism studies \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ such positive results that some people have called for doctors to \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ volunteer activities. Post emphasizes, however, that it's not just the activity itself, but the feelings behind the acts that have \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ those taking part.



A. thriving

B. prescribe

C. prominent

D. identifying

E. demonstrate

F. involved

G. remarks

H. subscribe

I. shift

J. tendency

K. preserve

L. affect

M. sponsored

N. harm

O. benefited

## Section B 长篇阅读

### Seeking a Safer Surgery

- A. A 42-year-old woman dies shortly after undergoing five cosmetic procedures in a New York plastic surgeon's office. A 53-year-old Tucson patient having liposuction and surgery to tighten her jaw line stops breathing. A 21-year-old man has a fatal reaction to anesthesia while undergoing minor genital surgery. One thing these incidents have in common is that they were performed in doctors' offices—a little regulated side of the fast-growing field of outpatient surgery, which eliminates the need for a hospital stay.
- B. Outpatient surgery is generally considered safe when performed at accredited hospital out-patient departments or ambulatory surgery centers. But an estimated 35,000 to 40,000 doctors' offices also perform surgical procedures, representing about 17% of all outpatient procedures, and only a fraction of these offices are accredited.
- C. Now, a growing number of states are regulating such procedures in doctors' offices, or weighing measures to do so, including California, Indiana, Florida, Arizona and Nevada. This month, a law took effect in New York that for the first time requires the state's approximately 3,000 doctors' offices that perform surgery under moderate or deep sedation to have their facilities inspected and accredited by independent review agencies. Violators face penalties from the New York state medical board.
- D. Outpatient surgery, from simple skin growth removals to knee replacements, accounts for more than 65% of all surgeries, up from about 20% two decades ago. Thanks to advances in anesthesia and minimally invasive surgical techniques, outpatient surgery offers lower costs, more convenient scheduling, and faster