



张鑫友英语系列

ZHANG XINYOU ENGLISH SERIES

大学英语

飞越阅读

OVERFLY  
READING

6级  
考前突破每日一点

主编 裴纾澜（上海交通大学）

沈 莘（武汉大学）

审订 张鑫友 Alexander G. Stein [美]

编写 大学英语六级考试命题研究组



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# 前

# 言

## Preface

英语阅读理解从形式上来看可分为广义上的阅读理解和狭义上的阅读理解。广义上的阅读理解,即通过对一篇文章、一段对话,甚至一个句子的阅读,以达到理解之目的。在现在各类考试中的表现形式有:完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错、短文填空等。狭义上的阅读理解就是我们常见的一种“阅读理解”题目,这种阅读理解题目的表现形式又可细分为回答问题、正误判断、单项选择、完成句子等。

《飞越阅读·考前突破每日一篇》丛书是按狭义上的阅读理解各种题型而编写,它是严格按照最新修订的高校英语考试(CET4、CET6、TEM4、TEM8)大纲来编写,以星期来进行划分,全书的题量设置和结构安排是以让考生每天对狭义上的阅读理解题型进行一次训练为目的。将全书的体例定为每天一练有两大明显的优势,一是由于狭义上的阅读理解题型在各类考试中所占的比例较大,需要考生付出大量的时间和精力来消化吸收所学的知识,因此每天进行一次这样的训练对考生来说是较为科学的时间安排;二是此套书籍可以和《飞越阅读·考前突破周周测》系列配合使用,即每周进行一次总结性的综合训练。对时间紧张的考生来说,这样无论在训练量上还是时间配比上都比较容易接受。本书针对高校英语考试,为考生

# 前

# 言

## Preface

提供组织合理,难度循序渐进的大量的练习题,选材、内容上力求新颖全面,旨在帮助考生掌握阅读题的分析方法,提高阅读能力,积累解题经验,最终达到顺利过关的目的。

另外,在全书的最后还附有所有训练题的参考答案和试题答案详解,方便考生在训练结束后,能够对照答案,找出自己的错误,从而发现自身的不足,及时进行改进,并确保考生掌握难点、要点。

本书的作者全部来自武汉大学、上海交通大学及上海外国语大学的一线英语教师,他们大都有比较丰富的 CET(大学英语等级考试)和 TEM(英语专业等级考试)复习备考辅导经验,其中有的老师还参加过考试命题,因此他们能够从考试的实际出发,对训练题的题量和难度设置进行比较科学的设计与编排,这也从根本上保证了此系列丛书的品质和效果。

由于编者水平有限,再加上时间仓促,书中难免有不妥之处,敬请广大读者与同行不吝赐教,以便再版时更正。

编者

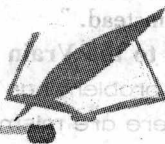
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# Week 1



## —Monday—

**I**n communities north of Denver, residents are pitching into help teachers and administrators as the Vrain School District tries to solve a \$ 13.8 million budget shortage blamed on mismanagement. “We’re worried about our teachers and principals, and we really don’t want to lose them because of this,” one parent said. “If we can help ease their financial burden, we will.”

Teachers are grateful, but know it may be years before the district is *solvent* (有综合能力的). They feel really good about the parent support, but they realize it’s impossible for them to solve this problem.

The 22,000-student district discovered the shortage last month. “It’s extraordinary. Nobody would have imagined something happening like this at this level,” said State Treasurer Mike Coffman.

Coffman and district officials last week agreed on a state emergency plan freeing up a \$ 9.8 million loan that enabled the *payroll* (工资单) to be met for 2,700 teachers and staff in time for the holidays.

District officials also took \$ 1.7 million from student-activity accounts of its 38 schools.

At Coffman’s request, the District Attorney has begun investigating the district’s finances. Coffman says he wants to know whether district officials hid the budget shortage until after the November election, when voters approved a \$ 212 million bond issue for schools.

In Frederick, students’ parents are buying classroom supplies and offering to pay for groceries and utilities to keep first-year teachers and principals in their jobs.

Some \$ 36,000 has been raised in donations from Safeway. A Chevrolet dealership donated \$ 10,000 and forgave the district’s \$ 10,750 bill for renting the driver educating cars. IBM contributed 4,500 packs of paper.

“We employ thousands of people in this community,” said Mitch Carson, a hospital chief executive, who helped raise funds. “We have children in the school, and we see how they could be affected.”

At Creek High School, three students started a website that displays newspaper





articles, district information and an e-mail *forum* (论坛). "Rumors about what's happening to the district are moving at lighting speed," said a student. "We wanted to know the truth, and spread that around instead."

**1. What has happened to the Vrain School District?**

- A. A huge financial problem has arisen.
- B. Many schools there are mismanaged.
- C. Lots of teachers in the district are planning to quit.
- D. Many administrative personnel have been laid off.

**2. How did the residents in the Vrain School District respond to the budget shortage?**

- A. They felt somewhat helpless about it.
- B. They accused those responsible for it.
- C. They pooled their efforts to help solve it.
- D. They demanded a thorough investigation.

**3. In the view of State Treasurer Mike Coffman, the educational budget shortage is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. unavoidable
- B. unthinkable
- C. insolvable
- D. irreversible

**4. Why did Coffman request an investigation?**

- A. To see if there was a deliberate cover-up of the problem.
- B. To find out the extent of the consequences of the case.
- C. To make sure that the school principals were innocent.
- D. To stop the voters approving the \$ 212 million bond issue.

**5. Three high school students started a website in order to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. attract greater public attention to their needs
- B. appeal to the public for contributions and donations
- C. expose officials who neglected their duties
- D. keep people properly informed of the crisis

## —Tuesday—



Hawaii's native minority is demanding a greater degree of sovereignty over its own affairs. But much of the archipelago's political establishment, which includes the White Americans who dominated until the Second World War and people of Japanese, Chinese and Filipino origin, is opposed to the idea.

The islands were annexed by the US in 1898 and since then Hawaii's native people have fared worse than any of its other ethnic groups. They make up over 60 percent of the state's homeless, suffer higher levels of unemployment and their life span is five years less than the average Hawaiians. They are the only major US native group without some degree of autonomy.



But a sovereignty advisory committee set up by Hawaii's first native governor, John Waihee, has given the natives' cause a major boost by recommending that the Hawaiian natives decide by themselves whether to re-establish a sovereign Hawaiian nation.

However, the Hawaiian natives are not united in their demands. Some just want greater autonomy within the state — as enjoyed by many American Indian natives over matters such as education. This is a position supported by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), a state agency set up in 1978 to represent the natives' interests and which has now become the moderate face of the native sovereignty movement. More ambitious is the Ka Lahui group, which declared itself a new nation in 1987 and wants full, official independence from the US.

But if Hawaiian natives are given greater autonomy, it is far from clear how many people this will apply to the state authorities only count as native those people with more than 50 percent Hawaiian blood.

Native demands are not just based on political grievances, though. They also want their claim on 660,000 hectares of Hawaiian crown land to be accepted. It is on this issue that native groups are facing most opposition from the state authorities. In 1993, the state government paid the OHA US \$ 136 million in back rent on the crown land and many officials say that by accepting this payment the agency has given up its claims to legally own the land. The OHA has vigorously disputed this.

1. Hawaii's native minority refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Hawaii's ethnic groups
- B. people of Filipino origin
- C. the Ka Lahui group
- D. people with 50% Hawaiian blood

2. Which of the following statements is true of the Hawaiian natives?

- A. Sixty percent of them are homeless or unemployed.
- B. Their life span is 5 years shorter than average Americans.
- C. Their life is worse than that of other ethnic groups in Hawaii.
- D. They are the only native group without sovereignty.

3. Which of the following is NOT true of John Waihee?

- A. He is Hawaii's first native governor.
- B. He has set up a sovereignty advisory committee.
- C. He suggested the native people decide for themselves.
- D. He is leading the local independence movement.

4. Which of the following groups holds a less radical attitude on the matter of sovereignty?

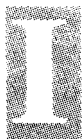
- A. American Indian natives.
- B. Office of Hawaiian Affairs.
- C. The Ka Lahui group.
- D. The Hawaiian natives.

5. Various native Hawaiians demand all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a greater autonomy within the state
- B. more back rent on the crown land
- C. a claim on the Hawaiian crown land
- D. full independence from the US



## —Wednesday—



In the past few decades, the popular belief in the area of organizational behaviour and organizational psychology has been that happy workers are better workers. However, new research at the University of Alberta shows that sad workers are more productive.

Psychologist Dr. Robert Sinclair and his former PhD student Carrie Lavis recently conducted a series of four studies addressing the effects of experimentally induced happiness versus sadness on work productivity by asking the participants to build circuit boards. In the first study, sad people committed significantly fewer errors than did happy people (approximately half the number of errors) but there was no difference in the number of boards completed. Thus, sad people were more productive.

In similar studies Sinclair and Lavis found the same results along with evidence that happy people might not devote as much energy to the task in order to maintain their happy moods they perceived that task as something that might detract from their present feelings. Conversely, sad people appeared to be devoting energy to the task in order to distract themselves from their sad feelings. "It is important to know that the moods were unrelated to the task," said Sinclair. "Unhappiness is coming from something else."

These findings are not surprising, said Sinclair, since there has been a growing body of literature in the area of social psychology demonstrating that sad moods lead to more contemplation and, often, more thoughtful or accurate judgments.

In Sinclair's subsequent studies, when people believed that the task would make them feel good, they devoted more energy to the job. The bottom line, said Sinclair, is that it is important for organizations to take into account the emotions of their employees. It seems it could be beneficial to creating situations that lead people to believe that performing their jobs will cause them to feel good; this could cause increases in motivation and superior performance.

1. The new research done at the University of Alberta shows \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sadness leads to accurate judgments
- B. sad workers are less engaged in their work
- C. sad workers produce better
- D. happiness can make people do well

2. The purpose of the series of four studies conducted by Dr. Sinclair was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to find out the influence of happiness vs. sadness on work
- B. to ask the subjects to build circuit boards
- C. to prove that happy workers are better workers
- D. to explore the ways how to produce happiness or sadness at work

3. According to the third paragraph, the happy workers might not devote as much energy to the task because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they hate doing the same job for a long time  
 B. they never feel sad  
 C. happiness distracts them from their task  
 D. they want to keep their happy moods
4. A growing number of articles in the area of social psychology demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sad moods lead to more deep thinking and better judgments  
 B. sad moods always help people make more accurate judgments  
 C. sad workers are more productive  
 D. moods play an important part on work
5. It is suggested in the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. increases in motivation and superior performance are important  
 B. companies should take into consideration employees' emotions  
 C. companies should create situations that make workers feel good  
 D. employees should do the task that would make them feel good

## —Thursday—

**T**he period of adolescence, i. e. the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence was frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial society with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second decade of one's life. Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increased recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status, roles, rights, privileges and



responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically, the individual at this age loses childhood privileges without gaining significant adult rights. At the age of sixteen the adolescent is granted certain adult rights which increase his social status by providing him with more freedom and choices. He now can obtain a driver's license; he can leave public schools; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights. The young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permission. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are acquired as function of age after maturity status has been attained. None of these legal provisions determine at what points adulthood has been reached but they do point to the prolonged period of adolescence.

**1. The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. the definition of maturity has changed
- B. the industrialized society is more developed
- C. more education is provided and laws against child labor are made
- D. ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance

**2. Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have given place to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. graduations from schools and colleges
- B. social recognition
- C. socio-economic status
- D. certain behavioral changes

**3. No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood privileges until he is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. eleven years old
- B. sixteen years old
- C. twenty-one years old
- D. between twelve and twenty-one years old

**4. Starting from 22 \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. one will obtain more basic rights
- B. the older one becomes, the more basic rights he will have
- C. one won't get more basic rights than when he is 21
- D. one will enjoy more rights granted by society

**5. According to the passage, it is TRUE that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. In the late 19th century in the United States the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer existed
- B. no one can marry without the permission of his parents until the age of



twenty-one

- C. one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver's license  
D. one is not free from the restrictions of child labor laws until he can join the army

## —Friday—



When families gather for Christmas dinner, some will stick to formal traditions dating back to Grandma's generation. Their tables will be set with the good dishes and silver, and the dress code will be Sunday-best.

But in many other homes, this china-and-silver elegance has given way to a stoneware-and-stainless informality, with dresses assuming an equally casual-Friday look. For hosts and guests, the change means greater simplicity and comfort. For makers of fine china in Britain, it spells economic hard times.

Last week Royal Doulton, the largest employer in Stoke-on-Trent, announced that it is eliminating 1,000 jobs, one-fifth of its total workforce. That brings to more than 4,000 the number of positions lost in 18 months in the pottery region. Wedgwood and other pottery factories made cuts earlier.

Although a strong pound and weak markets in Asia play a role in the downsizing, the layoffs in Stoke have their roots in earthshaking social shifts. A spokesman for Royal Doulton admitted that the company "has been somewhat slow in catching up with the trend" toward casual dining. Families eat together less often, he explained, and more people eat alone, either because they are single or they eat in front of television.

Even dinner parties, if they happen at all, have gone casual. In a time of long work hours and demanding family schedules, busy hosts insist, rightly, that it's better to share a takeout pizza on paper plates in the family room than to wait for the perfect moment or a "real" dinner party. Too often, the perfect moment never comes. Iron a fine-patterned tablecloth? Forget it. Polish the silver? Who has time?

Yet the loss of formality has its down side. The fine points of *etiquette* (礼节) that children might once have learned at the table by observation or instruction from parents and grandparents ("Chew with your mouth closed." "Keep your elbows off the table.") must be picked up elsewhere. Some companies now offer etiquette seminars for employees who may be competent professionally but clueless socially.

**1. The trend toward casual dining has resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. bankruptcy of fine china manufacturers  
B. shrinking of the pottery industry  
C. restructuring of large enterprises  
D. economic recession in Great Britain



2. Which of the following may be the best reason for casual dining?
- A. Family members need more time to relax.
  - B. Busy schedules leave people no time for formality.
  - C. People want to practice economy in times of scarcity.
  - D. Young people won't follow the etiquette of the older generation.
3. It can be learned from the passage that Royal Doulton is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a retailer of stainless steel tableware
  - B. a dealer in stoneware
  - C. a pottery chain store
  - D. a producer of fine china
4. The main cause of the layoffs in the pottery industry is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the increased value of the pound
  - B. the economic recession in Asia
  - C. the change in people's way of life
  - D. the fierce competition at home and abroad
5. Refined table manners, though less popular than before in current social life, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are still a must on certain occasions
  - B. are bound to return sooner or later
  - C. are still being taught by parents at home
  - D. can help improve personal relationships

## —Saturday—



he rise of multinational *corporations* (跨国公司), global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their *corporate* (公司的) planning activities, compared to about one-third of U. S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian *counterparts* (相对应的人) in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of BursonMarshall's U. S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more

of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the *Wall Street Journal*. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the Financial Times of London and The Economist, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

**1. According to the passage, U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
- B. shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies
- C. the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U. S.
- D. increased efforts of other countries in public relations

**2. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. British companies are more ambitious than U. S.
- B. British companies place more importance on PR than U. S. companies
- C. British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
- D. four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned

**3. The underlined word "provincial" (Para. 3) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".**

- A. limited in outlook
- B. like people from the provinces
- C. rigid in thinking
- D. interested in world financial affairs

**4. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. speak at least one foreign language fluently
- B. are ignorant about world geography
- C. are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
- D. enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications

**5. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?**

- A. American PR companies should be more internationally minded.
- B. The American PR industry should develop global communications technologies.
- C. People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.
- D. People involved in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".



## —Sunday—

**I**n 1993, New York State ordered stores to charge a deposit on *beverage* (饮料) containers. Within a year, consumers had returned millions of aluminum cans and glass and plastic bottles. Plenty of companies were eager to accept the aluminum and glass as raw materials for new products. But because few could figure out what to do with the plastic, much of it wound up buried in *landfills* (垃圾填埋场). The problem was not limited to New York. Unfortunately, there were too few uses for second-hand plastic.

Today, one out of five plastic soda bottles is *recycled* (回收利用) in the United States. The reason for the change is that now there are dozens of companies across the country buying discarded plastic soda bottles and turning them into fence posts, paint brushes, etc.

As the New York experience shows, recycling involves more than simply separating valuable materials from the rest of the rubbish. A discard remains a discard until somebody figures out how to give it a second life — and until economic arrangements exist to give that second life value. Without adequate markets to absorb materials collected for recycling, throwaways actually depress prices for used materials.

Shrinking landfill space, and rising costs for burying and burning rubbish are forcing local governments to look more closely at recycling. In many areas, the East Coast especially, recycling is already the least expensive waste-management option. For every ton of wastes recycled, a city avoids paying for its disposal, which, in parts of New York, amounts to savings of more than \$ 100 per ton. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

**1. What regulation was issued by New York State concerning beverage containers?**

- A. A fee should be charged on used containers for recycling.
- B. Throwaways should be collected by the state for recycling.
- C. Consumers had to pay for beverage containers and could get their money back on returning them.
- D. Beverage companies should be responsible for collecting and reusing discarded plastic soda bottles.

**2. The returned plastic bottles in New York used to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. be turned into raw materials
- B. be separated from other rubbish
- C. have a second-life value
- D. end up somewhere underground



**3. The key problem in dealing with returned plastic beverage containers is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. how to reduce their recycling costs
- B. to sell them at a profitable price
- C. how to turn them into useful things
- D. to lower the prices for used materials

**4. Recycling has become the first choice for the disposal of rubbish because \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. recycling causes little pollution
- B. other methods are more expensive
- C. recycling has great appeal for the jobless
- D. local governments find it easy to manage

**5. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. recycling is to be recommended both economically and environmentally
- B. local governments in the U. S. can expect big profits from recycling
- C. rubbish is a potential remedy for the shortage of raw materials
- D. landfills will still be widely used for waste disposal