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大学英语六级分类阅读100篇

姜保华　马克勇　编著

上海交通大学出版社

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前　言

《大学英语六级分类阅读100篇》系根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,并参考大学英语六级考试新题型样卷精心编写,旨在帮助学生迅速提高阅读能力、达到规定要求、顺利通过大学英语六级及其他相应的考试。

本书是作者多年教学和辅导经验以及对学生考后反馈信息的结晶,它具有很强的针对性和实用性。它包括了六级考试的考点和重点,严格按照改革后六级考试的阅读题型及考点的分布规律编写,在题型、篇幅、难度和考点覆盖面等方面与改革后的样题保持一致。

书中文章取材新颖、广泛,集趣味性、思想性、知识性、实用性于一体,涵盖了六级考试中阅读理解的常考题材,包括科技博览、经济论坛、文化渊源、名人轶事、饮食健康、自然百科、环境污染、体育娱乐、医学研究、奉公守法、人文地理、动物趣闻以及风俗礼仪等各个方面。所选文章体裁多样,语言规范,从多方面和多角度给读者提供从历史到现代和未来的27个分类的100篇文章。

全书共分两部分:第一部分为快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning),分值比例为10%,要求考生在15分钟内阅读一篇1300多词的文章和完成后面的10道题。前4题是是非判断,后6题是句子填空。第二部分为仔细阅读(Reading in Depth),分值比例为25%,它包括选择题型的篇章阅读理解和短句问答(Short Answer Questions)或篇章词汇理解(Banked Cloze)两部分。要求考生在25分钟内读一篇400词左右的文章后完成5道短句问答或选词填空,并在阅读两篇450词左右的文章后完成10道多项选择题。阅读的分值为249分。

篇章中的测试题目分布合理:文章主旨、内容细节、深层理解、推测词义、作者意图和文章笔调等各占一定比例。读者可从第一和第二部分

中任意挑选四篇文章，组成一套六级考试阅读理解题，按照考试规定的时间进行自测。每部分前分别有解题技巧说明。书的最后附两套模拟试题、样题分析及答案。

本书供参加大学英语六级考试的考生及各类院校大学生及各类英语应试者使用，也可作为教材或考试强化训练之用。

编 者

2007 年 5 月

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Part I Skimming and Scanning（快速阅读）

Skills for Comprehension（解题技巧）

改革后的六级阅读理解考试的题型更多样化，更灵活，对考生提出了更高的要求，但阅读理解考查的宗旨无非是考查考生的阅读速度和对篇章理解的准确性。

六级阅读理解考试主要考查以下几方面的能力：

（1）正确理解和把握所读文章的中心思想。

（2）了解与阐述中心思想有关的事实和细节。

（3）根据上下文判断单词和短语的具体含义。

（4）正确领会上下文的逻辑关系、作者的思路，根据所读材料进行合理的推理和判断，得出正确结论。

（5）正确领悟作者的立场、态度和观点。

（6）准确推断出文章的出处、作者的职业和文章笔调等。

快速阅读（Skimming and Scanning）顾名思义，Skimming 是“浏览”、“略读”或“粗读”的意思，Scanning 是“查读”或“寻读”的意思。这一题型要求考生在 15 分钟内阅读一篇 1300 多词的文章后完成后面的 10 道题。前 4 题是是非判断，后 6 题是短句问答或选词填空。考生要根据文章内容完成 1～5 词左右的答案。这就意味着考生必须在短时间内，快速阅读，准确理解全文，获取信息，并做完后面的测试题。

解题技巧如下：

（1）速读文章之前，要先浏览后面的 10 个题目，要在尽可能短的时间内获得将要阅读的文章的中心思想，正确理解题目所表达的含义，标出关键词，做到对所要查找的内容心中有数。

（2）带着问题去浏览和查找问题的答案。这要求考生要有良好的阅读习惯，按意群或词组扫读，并划出文章中含有重要信息的单词、短语和句子，以便在解题时查找所需信息。

（3）在阅读中，要凭借自己的经验和语篇知识预测与考题相关内容可能在文中出现的位置，掠过或排除与考题无关的内容，以便提高跳读的速度和准确性。不必逐字逐句过目。可以利用材料的编排形式、章节标题和说明、提示词获得所需要的信息。从数字、专有名词、人名、地名、时间等等入手，找答案会快得多。一般这类题目是按照文章的先后顺序出现的，所以做完一道题目，然后再往下看文章，这是最快、最有效的方法。

(4) 根据考题中所要查找的信息或关键词，在文中找到相关内容后，有时可以很快地得到正确结论，但有时却难以找到现成的答案，或者看去貌似现成答案很可能是不正确的。因此，在有百分之百的把握之前，要仔细阅读相关内容所在句子，有时须仔细阅读上下文，即前后句。

这种题型做起来并不难，但要求考生在平时必须注意培养自己浏览(略读)和查读(寻读)的良好习惯和能力。

值得考生注意的是：在做完快速阅读、短句问答或选词填空和多项选择的考题后，都要用语法知识检查答案是否正确。答案中的单词、短语或句子都要符合时态、语态、主谓语一致和字母大小写等语法习惯。

Directions: *In this part, you will have* 15 *minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.*

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.*

Celebrity Anecdotes (名人轶事)

Passage 1 **Who Discovered America First?** (1354 words)

Columbus sailed to America in 1492. Zheng He sailed from China to many places throughout South Pacific, Indian Ocean, Taiwan, Persian Gulf and distant Africa in seven epic voyages from 1405 to 1433, some 80 years before Columbus's voyages.

There have long been hints that Columbus was not the first explorer to come to the New World from the Old. Evidence suggests that the Viking Leif Ericson crossed the Atlantic and visited North America in the eleventh century. There are claims that the Phoenicians, the Irish, the Polynesians, and others made the journey before 1492. Now, an amateur historian, Gavin Menzies, has theorized that the Chinese made the journey too. According to Menzies, the Chinese explored Australia 350 years before Captain Cook, circled the world a century before Magellan, and arrived on American shores 71 years before Christopher Columbus.

Family Background

In the first half of the fifteenth century, China was a naval superpower. The commander of the imperial fleet was the remarkable Zheng He. Zheng lived a rags-to-riches life. Zheng He was born in Kunyang, Yunnan (present-day Jinning County, Kunming) around 1371 AD. He was originally surnamed Ma, and later was known as San Bao (Three Treasures). Raised a Muslim, Zheng He started to study the teachings of Islam at an early age. Both Zheng He's father and grandfather had made the pilgrimage(朝圣) to Mecca, and so were quite familiar with distant lands. Listening to his father and grandfather's stories, the young Zheng He developed a consuming curiosity about the outside world. Zheng He's father's direct character and altruistic(利他的,无私心的) nature also made a lasting impression on the boy.

At the age of ten, he became a servant of a duke, Yong Le, who was fighting to become emperor. Renamed Zheng He, he became a warrior in the duke's bodyguard and his trusted advisor. When the duke occupied the capital of Nanjing and became the third Ming Dynasty emperor, he made Zheng He his chief admiral. Zheng is described in Chinese records as "tall and powerful... with the stride of a tiger and a clear, vibrant voice".

Zheng He's Expedition

Zheng He oversaw the building of a powerful fleet at the shipyards at Dragon Bay near Nanjing, the remains of which can still be seen today. The emperor sent him on seven major expeditions of trade and diplomacy. Each of these voyages involved a fleet of hundreds of ships, including sixty gigantic, nine-masted junks. These ships were over 100 meters long and could carry over 500 passengers. The largest, Zheng's flagship, was over 150 meters in length and could carry 1,000 passengers. By way of comparison, Columbus's weak flagship, the Santa Maria, was only 25 meters long. The large "treasure ships" were accompanied by supply ships, water tankers, and transports for the cavalry's horses. The fleet carried a total of 27,000 people. In addition to the sailors and soldiers, there were diplomats, doctors, scribes, carpenters, linguists, astrologers(占星家), cooks, and meteorologists. Because the Chinese distrusted foreign food, the fleet carried enough food for their lengthy voyages. In addition to rice and other food that could be preserved, the ships carried tubs of earth on their decks so that fresh fruits and vegetables could be grown. The holds of the ships were loaded with weapons, tools, and trade goods: gold and silverware, copper utensils, silk and cotton fabrics, and the blue-and-white Ming porcelain prized by people everywhere. The ships were technological

marvels for the time. They featured watertight compartments to keep the ships from sinking in case of damage, a centrally mounted rudder, and new types of sails. They were able to navigate by means of magnetic compasses.

On Zheng's first expedition, he sailed south to Vietnam and the Spice Islands (today's Indonesia) and established a base at Malacca (now part of Malaysia). On one voyage, he traveled to India and Ceylon (present-day Sri Lanka), and he took the ruler of Ceylon back to China for "instruction". (He was returned on a later voyage.) On another, he explored the southern coast of Australia. Records say that the sailors observed men hunting there with boomerang(回飞镖). One journey took him to Arabia, another to Somalia. In all, Zheng traveled to thirty-seven countries. He left embassies in many countries, and brought back ambassadors to China. The Chinese exchanged their goods with Indian, Arabic, and African merchants, obtaining spices, incense, ivory, amber, pearls, medicines, and hardwoods that were prized by the Imperial court. Among his most exotic souvenirs were a "celestial horse" (zebra), a "camel-bird"(ostrich), a lion, and a giraffe, gifts from the ruler of Somalia. Because the Somali word for giraffe was similar to the Chinese word for unicorn(独角兽,麒麟), the giraffe(长颈鹿) was particularly prized.

All of this is well documented in official Ming records. Recently, however, Gavin Menzies has taken the story a global leap forward. Menzies, a retired British submarine commander and an amateur historian, has written a book, 1421: *The Year the Chinese Discovered the World* (2002), describing Zheng's sixth voyage. The fleet left the river port of Nanjing and passed through the Strait of Malacca and sailed across the Indian Ocean. On reaching the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa, the fleet split up. Zheng returned with part of the fleet to China. The rest continued up the coast of Africa, then turned west across the Atlantic to the Caribbean. According to Menzies, the remains of shipwrecked Chinese junks have been found there. The fleet then turned south, following the east coast of South America, and as Magellan would do 100 years later, rounded the tip of the continent at Cape Horn. From there the fleet traveled north and anchored for a time in the Sea of Cortez, between Baja California and the Mexican mainland. The fleet then continued up the California coast and visited Vancouver Island in Canada before crossing the Pacific and returning to its home port. Some of the sailors disembarked in North America. According to Menzies, when the Spanish colonialists came to the region in the sixteenth century, they met the descendants of the Chinese mariners. However, the diseases the Europeans brought with them wiped out 90% of the native

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population and, according to Menzies, eliminated the Chinese influences.

Menzies points out that, when Columbus and Magellan made their voyages, they had maps showing the position of the Americas. "What nobody has explained is why the European explorers had maps," Menzies said. "Who drew the maps? There are millions of square miles of ocean. It required huge fleets to chart them. If it wasn't the Chinese, with the biggest fleets and ships in the world, who was it?" According to Menzies, the Italian adventurer Nicolo da Conti, who may have sailed on one of Zheng's voyages, brought the maps to Venice in 1428, and from there, they were taken to Portugal. However, many historians are skeptical of Menzies's theories. Experts on cartography(绘图法，制图学), such as Gillian Hutchinson of the National Maritime Museum in London, find Menzies's map evidence the most controversial part of his theory.

According to one account, Zheng He died in India on his seventh voyage. Another account says that he died shortly after returning to China. Emperor Yong Le had lost power to his son in 1430, and the new emperor and the conservative imperial bureaucracy shut the door to exploration. The great ships were mothballed(封存), and it became a crime to build ships with more than two masts. At the same time, the Portuguese and other European powers were entering an expansionist phase. As Menzies points out in his book, history would have been very different if China had not stopped its exploration.

Zheng He is China's most famous navigator. In 1985, during the 580th anniversary of Zheng He's voyage, his tomb was restored. The new tomb was built on the site of the original tomb in Nanjing and reconstructed according to the customs of Islamic teachings.

1. Zheng He sailed from China to many places in eight epic voyages.
2. According to Menzies, the Chinese arrived on American shores before Christopher Columbus did.
3. Zheng He served Yong Le as a servant, soldier, advisor, and admiral.
4. The large treasure ships were four hundred meters long.
5. Zheng He established an overseas base in present-day Asian country, _____.
6. The especially popular animal Zheng He brought back to China was _____.
7. The Chinese fleet divided into two parts on Zheng's sixth voyage at _____.
8. _____ destroyed the last of Chinese influence in North America.
9. Nicolo da Conti took _____ made on Zheng's voyages to Venice.
10. Zheng He's tomb was reconstructed according to _____.

Passage 2 **Best Actress Oscar—Ingrid Bergman** (1341 words)

Born in Stockholm, Sweden, on August 29, 1915—coincidentally, she died

on the very same date 67 years later—Ingrid Bergman was one of the greatest actresses from Hollywood's Golden Era. Her natural and unpretentious(谦逊的) beauty and her immense acting talent made her one of the most celebrated figures in the history of American cinema. Bergman is also one of the most Oscar-awarded actresses, second only to Katharine Hepburn.

Childhood

Ingrid Bergman was the third and only surviving child of Justus and Friedel Bergman. Her mother, Friedel, was German and came from Hamburg. On holiday in Sweden she had met the Bohemian(波希米亚的) artist, Justus Bergman, and fallen in love with him. Not happy with the idea of her marrying an artist whose financial future was uncertain, the Adler family opposed the match. Justus was determined to "prove" himself worthy of the beautiful Friedel and set up a business in a photographic shop. Here he could indulge his art, by taking photographs, and lead a more settled existence. It was in the apartment above this shop that Ingrid was born.

Her beauty derived from the good looks of both her parents; her artistic talent and determination to do what she wanted in life probably came from her father. When Ingrid was three, her mother died and her father was the main influence on her life. He indulged her "play-acting" and took photographs of her in her various roles. He wanted her to become an opera singer and paid for her to have singing lessons. Ingrid, however, had other ideas. All she wanted to do was act! Ingrid's childhood was made unhappy by the death of her father, when she was eleven, and then by that of her Aunt Ellen, when she was thirteen. At that age she went to live with another aunt and uncle, who had a big family. It was a totally different environment from the one she had lived before, yet was not unhappy. She had a large room of her own, big enough to hold the grand piano.

Movie Career and Private Life

At fifteen she had her first taste of the movies, as an extra. She was accepted as a student at the Royal Dramatic Theatre School, without even completing her audition(面试), the adjudicators(裁定者) see what potential she had. The course lasted five years, but Ingrid was offered a part in an important play, produced by the school after one year. So excited by the chance to act in a real play, Ingrid decided to try for the movies without completing her course. She was offered a small part in a comedy THE COUNT OF OLD TOWN (1934)—and from there on she was a star in Swedish movies.

One of these—INTERMEZZO (1936)—came to the attention of Kay

Brown, who worked for David O Selznick, searching for new talent. She went to Sweden and persuaded Ingrid to go to Hollywood and re-make the film. Ingrid and the film were an instant success. Ingrid's fresh, mobile face was unlike anything the movie industry had seen before and her acting was superb. She retained her own name and her own eyebrows! In Hollywood she went on to make many successful films during the 1940s, playing every type of woman from a nun in THE BELLS OF SAINT MARY'S (1945) to a good-time girl in NOTORIOUS (1946).

Ingrid Bergman will always be remembered as Bogart's lost love Llsa Lund in the classic CASABLANCA (1942). The love story between Ingrid Bergman and Humphrey Bogart has already gone down in history, and will probably end up being as eternal as *Romeo and Juliet*.

Ingrid somehow gained the reputation of being a sort of saint. When, in 1948, she watched an amazingly "different" film, ROME: OPEN CITY directed by Roberto Rossellini, she was stunned that such realism could be depicted on the screen. She wrote to Rossellini, expressing the wish to work with him. He sent her the outline of a story, which was to become the film STROMBOLI. By the time she arrived in Italy to make the film (March 1949), Ingrid had met Rossellini in Paris and Hollywood and knew she was in love with him. The scandal which followed was awful. Ingrid had no idea that she could not have a private life. She was, apparently, public property.

Ingrid had been married since 1937 to Dr. Petter Lindstrom, who had come to America with her and had become a renowned brain surgeon. They had one daughter, Pia, who was ten years old when her mother left for Italy. During the filming of STROMBOLI, Ingrid became pregnant by Roberto and their son, Robertino, was born in February 1950, before Ingrid was granted a divorce from Dr. Lindstrom. Ingrid's attempts to see her daughter were let down and she did not see her again until the following year, and then only on neutral territory, in the London house of her loyal friend, Ann Todd. In the meantime Ingrid had married Rossellini. She was happy in Italy, as home movies of that period show, and she and Rossellini had beautiful twin daughters—Isabella and Ingrid Jr.—in June 1952.

The films which Ingrid and Rossellini made together were not commercially successful, though they are now regarded as important contributions to the art of film. After STROMBOLI (1950) they made THE GREATEST LOVE (1951), VOYAGE TO ITALY (1953) and FEAR (1954). They also toured Europe with the oratorio *Joan at the Stake*. In 1955 Ingrid decided to make a film

with another director, Jean Renoir. Rossellini objected with jealousness. This was the beginning of the end of her marriage.

On the Paris stage she was a great hit in *Tea and Sympathy* and then came the offer to star in ANASTASIA (1956). ANASTASIA won Ingrid the New York Film Critics Award and her second Oscar (her first was for GASLIGHT in 1944). Thus began a new, successful phase in Ingrid's career. Two more films followed: INDISCREET (1958), a romantic comedy, and THE INN OF THE SIXTH HAPPINESS (1958), based on the life story of missionary Gladys Aylward. According to eminent movie critic, Dilys Powell, this was the best piece of work Ingrid had done.

At this time Ingrid found new happiness in her private life, with fellow Swede, Lars Schmidt. They married in London in December 1958. During the 1960s they worked together in several stage and television productions. She made more films and had successful stage appearances, notably in London, where audiences were particularly appreciative.

In 1973, that Ingrid discovered the first sign of the cancer. Not wanting to disappoint the audiences or jeopardize(使陷危地) the play, she continued in *The Constant Wife* and managed to complete a role in MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (1974). It won her third Oscar. Ingrid did nothing about her illness until June 1974, when she was finally admitted to a hospital in London. With courage, she continued to work and made what some regard as one of her best films, AUTUMN SONATA in 1977. Suffering pain from the recurrence of her illness, Ingrid starred in another play *Waters of the Moon* in London in 1978—it was the success of the season. Later, she accepted the role of Golda Meir in *A Woman Called Golda* , a television mini series. Working in the summer heat of Israel in 1981 tried Ingrid's endurance to the extreme. For the role of Golda, Ingrid was awarded an Emmy, America's television equivalent of the Oscar.

Bergman gave the performances of her lifetime, a fitting end to an extraordinary career and life. Her eldest daughter, Pia Lindstrom, accepted the award for her posthumously(死后), for on her sixty-seventh birthday, August 29, 1982, Ingrid died peacefully at her home in Chelsea, London. She shares the distinction of having died on her birthday with a few great people. In 1999 she was ranked # 4 in the American Film Institute's list of greatest female screen legends.

1. Ingrid Bergman's parents earned a great amount of money from a photographic business.
2. Her artistic talent probably came from her mother who is an artist.

3. Her father wanted her to become a singer and let her study singing lessons.
4. At the age of 13, she led a happy life with her aunt and uncle in a big family.
5. Ingrid started her _____ career without completing her course at the Royal Dramatic Theatre School.
6. The classic love story made by Ingrid Bergman and Humphrey Bogart in 1942 is _____.
7. Ingrid didn't realize that she could not have _____ because she was public property.
8. The films Ingrid and Rossellini made together are now regarded as important contributions to _____.
9. The movie MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (1974) won Ingrid _____.
10. For the role of Golda Meir in "A Woman Called Golda", Ingrid was awarded _____.

Passage 3 **Galileo Galilei** (1332 words)

Johannes Kepler (1571-1630), one of the great mathematicians of the age, formulated laws of planetary motion. Kepler discovered that planets orbited the sun in an elliptical rather than a circular path, which accounted for their movements nearer and farther from the earth. More importantly, he demonstrated that there was a precise mathematical relationship between the speed with which a planet revolved and its distance from the sun. Kepler's findings supported the view that the galaxy was heliocentric(以太阳为中心的) and that the heavens, like the earth, were made of matter that was subject to physical laws.

What Kepler demonstrated mathematically, the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) confirmed by observation. Creating a telescope by using magnifying lenses and a long tube, Galileo saw parts of the heavens that had never been dreamed of before. In 1610, he discovered four moons of Jupiter, proving conclusively that all heavenly bodies did not revolve around the earth. He observed the landscape of the earth's moon and described it as full of mountains, valleys, and rivers. It was of the same imperfect form as the earth itself. He even found spots on the sun, which suggested that it, too, was composed of ordinary matter. Through the telescope, Galileo gazed upon an unimaginable universe. "The Galaxy is nothing else but a mass of innumerable stars," he wrote.

Galileo's greatest scientific discoveries had to do with motion—he was the first to hypothesize a law of inertia(惯性)—but his greatest contribution to the new science was his popularization of the Copernican theory. He took the debate over the structure of the universe to the public, popularizing the discoveries of scientists in his vigorous Italian tracts. As news of his experiments and

discoveries spread, Galileo became famous throughout the Continent, and his support for heliocentrism became a celebrated cause.

Galileo's Early Work

In 1616, the Roman Catholic church cautioned him against promoting his views. Since then he had bided his time(等待时机), waiting for a change in the attitudes of the Catholic authorities—or, as he believed, waiting for reason to prevail. For a time he had even abandoned his astronomical investigations for the supposedly safer fields of motion and physics. Even there, Aristotle had been wrong. No matter what he touched, his reasons showed him that the conclusions of Aristotle, the conclusions adopted and supported by the Roman Catholic church, were wrong.

Galileo's rebellion began early, when he decided to study mathematics rather than medicine. Galileo was fascinated with the manipulation of numbers, and by the age of 25 he was teaching at the University of Pisa. There he began to conduct experiments to measure rates of motion. Galileo was soon in trouble with his colleagues and was forced to leave Pisa for Padua.

It was in Padua that his real difficulties began. After seeing a small prototype(原型) made in Holland, Galileo developed a telescope that could magnify objects to 30 times their size, which made it possible to see clearly the stars and planets that had been only dimly perceptible before. In 1610, Galileo had looked at the moon and discovered that its properties were similar to those of the earth. He had seen four moons of Jupiter, the first conclusive proof that there were heavenly bodies that did not revolve around the earth. Even before he had gazed at the stars, Galileo was persuaded that Copernicus must be right in arguing that the earth revolved around the sun. Now he believed he had irrefutable proof: the proof of his own eyes.

From the publication of *The Starry Messenger* in 1610, Galileo became the most active and best-known advocate of the Copernican universe. In 1616, he was called to Rome and warned about his opinions. Belief in the theories of Copernicus was heresy(异教), he was told. If Galileo held or maintained them, he would bring upon himself a heavy penalty. The Church accepted indisputably the Ptolemaic([古希腊天文学家]托勒密[Ptolemy]体系的) explanations of the structure of the universe and could cite innumerable passages in the Bible to support them. It was willful and stubborn to oppose official doctrine, doctrine that had been frequently and fully examined. At first it seemed that Galileo would be silenced, but the knowledgeable Cardinal Bellarmine, to whom the case had been assigned, wanted only to caution him. Galileo might still examine the

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