

双重减负 轻松应试

读e通

标准阅读 160 篇



主编/北京外国语大学 卢建
审校/Martin Green

6 级

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不管黑猫白猫

能拿高分就是好猫!

新华出版社



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主 编/卢 建 党俊卿

副主编/韩跃勤 彭元芹 张风 张敏

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Preface

前言

《读易通——六级标准阅读 160 篇》是今秋甫一上市便引起广泛好评的“易通英语”系列图书的核心产品之一。本书紧扣大学英语教学大纲,顺应四六级教学改革趋势,由国内众多知名英语教育专家及四六级考试委员会委员共同参与精心打造而成,在四六级考试改革大潮中给您最及时、最权威、最有力的复习帮助,让您在学习和考试中领先一步,抢先一筹。

阅读是六级考试中分值最高,也是最令考生头痛的一部分,阅读成绩的好坏往往决定着考生的最终成绩。因此,如何提高阅读水平便成为考生关注的话题。许多考生片面追求大量快速阅读,但是一段时间后发现收效甚微,问题出在阅读时重“量”而不重“质”,重“泛读”而不重“精读”,因而造成虽进行了大量泛读却不能真正地提高阅读技能的后果。阅读技能的提高只能通过“以精读提质量,以泛读拓视野”来实现。

为了帮助考生迅速提高阅读技能,有效提升应试水平,使考生在考试中游刃有余,信心十足,我们从英美最新时文报刊中精选出这 160 篇题材和体裁与六级阅读真题相近,难度又相当或稍难于六级阅读真题的文章。在文章选取、设题、讲解及全部文章的训练层次安排上,我们贯穿、渗透了精读精练的思路。相信这本书会成为广大考生备战六级考试的最佳选择。

本书有如下七大特色:

- ✦ **选材广泛:** 所有文章均选自英美最新时文报刊,紧随社会及语言发展的趋势,内容涉及经济、科普、体育、政治、历史、伦理等领域,精彩内容可助质的提高,广泛题材有益量的拓展。
- ✦ **难度适当:** 各篇阅读的题目设置、难句含量、超纲词汇及文章长度均与真题吻合,并紧扣大纲,考生在练习时可以感受实战气氛,以便

做到知己知彼,心中有数。

- ❖ **文章精点:**在“答案与详解”中对文章框架脉络给出简明梳理。帮助读者了解文章大意,把握文章结构,理清文章逻辑层次。这是提高阅读技能的必经之路。
- ❖ **难句过关:**分析近两年的六级试题,我们会发现长难句的数量有所增加,为此我们精选文中的长难句,然后分析句子主干,解析疑难词汇和理解难点,最后附上汉语译文,以帮助考生克服阅读障碍,从根本上提高阅读能力。
- ❖ **答案详解:**书中的所有答案皆由有多年教学及考试辅导经验的名师反复推敲论证后确定。解析精辟,切中要点,并把问题归类,找出同类问题的解答方式,使考生轻松掌握应试技巧。
- ❖ **应试陷阱:**在每个题目的解析中增设“应试陷阱”栏目,具体分析错误答案,找出错误缘由,总结解题思路及规律,举一反三,防止解题错误的再次发生,进一步强化应试技巧。
- ❖ **词汇突破:**词汇是阅读能力提高的基础,记忆理解单词最有效的方法是通过阅读上下文来理解记忆,因此本书在解析后给出重点难点词汇的词性和释义,并把常用短语加以罗列,以便读者从根本上提高阅读能力。

最后,我们希望这本《读易通——六级标准阅读 160 篇》能对您的学习有所帮助,能使您的阅读水平有一个较大的提升,这也是我们最大的欣慰!

由于时间所限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者批评指正!

摸透考试规律,做熟精当试题,高分过关指日可待!

欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。来信必复,并表示衷心的感谢!

Contents

目录

<i>Model Test 1</i>	1	<i>Model Test 21</i>	224
<i>Model Test 2</i>	12	<i>Model Test 22</i>	235
<i>Model Test 3</i>	23	<i>Model Test 23</i>	246
<i>Model Test 4</i>	33	<i>Model Test 24</i>	257
<i>Model Test 5</i>	43	<i>Model Test 25</i>	269
<i>Model Test 6</i>	54	<i>Model Test 26</i>	283
<i>Model Test 7</i>	64	<i>Model Test 27</i>	296
<i>Model Test 8</i>	74	<i>Model Test 28</i>	309
<i>Model Test 9</i>	86	<i>Model Test 29</i>	322
<i>Model Test 10</i>	97	<i>Model Test 30</i>	335
<i>Model Test 11</i>	109	<i>Model Test 31</i>	348
<i>Model Test 12</i>	120	<i>Model Test 32</i>	360
<i>Model Test 13</i>	131	<i>Model Test 33</i>	372
<i>Model Test 14</i>	142	<i>Model Test 34</i>	384
<i>Model Test 15</i>	154	<i>Model Test 35</i>	395
<i>Model Test 16</i>	166	<i>Model Test 36</i>	407
<i>Model Test 17</i>	178	<i>Model Test 37</i>	418
<i>Model Test 18</i>	190	<i>Model Test 38</i>	429
<i>Model Test 19</i>	202	<i>Model Test 39</i>	441
<i>Model Test 20</i>	213	<i>Model Test 40</i>	452

Model Test One

Passage 1

Psychologists now believe that noise has a remarkable influence on people's attitudes and behavior. Experiments have proved that in noisy situations (even temporary ones), people behave more irritably and less cooperatively; in a more permanent noisy situation, many people can't work hard, and they suffer from severe anxiety as well as other psychological problems.

However, psychologists distinguish between "sound" and "noise". "Sound" is measured physically in decibels. "Noise" cannot be measured in the same way because it refers to the psychological effect of sound and its level of "intensity" depends on the situation. Thus, for passengers at an airport who expect to hear airplanes taking off and landing, there may be a lot of sound, but not much noise (that is, they are not bothered by the noise). By contrast, if you are at a concert and two people behind you are whispering, you feel they are talking noisily even if there is not much sound. You notice the noise because it affects you psychologically.

Both sound and noise can have negative effects, but what is more important is whether the person has control over the sound. People walking down the street with earphones, listening to music that they enjoy, are receiving a lot of decibels of sound, but they are probably happy hearing sounds which they control. On the other hand, people in the street without earphones must tolerate a lot of noise which they have no control over. It is noise pollution that we need to control in order to help live more happily.

1. According to the passage, people _____.

- A) can be psychologically affected by working in very noisy conditions
- B) badly need to improve cooperative relationship in a noisy surroundings
- C) will suffer from complete deafness because of noise pollution
- D) might feel excited in a noisy situation

2. "Sound", as defined by psychologists, _____.

- A) can be measured the same way as "noise" is measured
- B) may be extremely harmful to one's hearing
- C) can be measured by machines
- D) is not at all different from "noise"

3. People waiting at the airport _____.
A) enjoy hearing airplanes taking off and landing
B) are not bothered by the noise
C) are intolerant to the noise
D) can easily tell sound from noise
- A 4. In the last paragraph, people enjoy listening to music _____.
A) though, in fact, they are receiving a lot of decibels of sounds
B) because they do not have to tolerate the noise around them
C) because it causes no negative effects
D) even if it sometimes brings about some strange sounds
- ① 5. We can conclude from the passage that we need to take control over noise pollution if we want to _____.
A) cooperate well while working
B) protect our living environment
C) live in pleasant surroundings
D) stay both psychologically and physically healthy

Passage 2

Hollywood suggests glamour, a place where the young star-struck teenagers could, with a bit of luck, fulfill their dreams. Hollywood suggests luxurious houses with vast palm-fringed swimming pools, cocktail bars and furnishings fit for a millionaire. And some big movie stars became millionaires overnight. Many spent their fortunes on yachts, Rolls Royces and diamonds. A few of them lost their glamour quite suddenly and were left with nothing but emptiness and colossal debts.

In those days Hollywood was like a magnet, drawing ambitious young men and women from all over the world. Most of them had only their good looks to recommend them and had no acting experience—or ability—whatsoever. Occasionally they got jobs, if they were lucky enough to be noticed. Gary Cooper was one of the few who was noticed. He started as a stunt(特技) rider, and from there rose to be one of the great stars of the early Westerns. Many girls got jobs in cafes or gas stations, and as they served their customers they tossed their heads and swung their hips, hoping to attract the attention of some important persons connected with the movies. Most of them hoped in vain.

As for the stars themselves, they were held on a tight rein by the studio chiefs who could make and break all hut stars with really big appeal. The stars were “persuaded” to sign seven-year contracts, during which time the studio built up their ima-

ges. Under their contracts the stars did not have the right to choose their parts. Their studios decided everything. Stars were often typecast and if he or she appealed to the public as a lover, then he or she always played the part of a lover. A star who was a hit as a cowboy or a bad guy, got the same kind of role again and again. There was little arguing. "You are the perfect blonde, baby, and that's how you are going to stay," they would say. They even tried to interfere in their stars' private lives: "No, sugar! You just can't marry Mel Billigan. He is too intellectual. He'd destroy your image." Only when they ceased to be stars did some of them discover that they were good actors!

Hollywood is no longer the heart of the world's motion picture industry. Most movies today are filmed on location, that is to say, in the cities, in the countryside, and in any part of the world that the script demands. The Hollywood studios are still standing, but most of them have been rented to television networks. About 80% of all American TV entertainment comes from Hollywood. Yet Hollywood has not lost all its glamour. Movie stars still live there, or in neighboring Beveley Hills, and so do many of the famous and wealthy people who have made their homes in southern California.

6. How do you know about Hollywood?
- A) People can achieve their fame there.
 B) People, esp. young attractive people, can earn much more money there.
 C) It is the center of film production.
 D) Its position is not as important as it was before.
7. What kind of people could be easily successful in Hollywood according to the passage?
- A) Those who had no acting skills.
 B) Those who had good looks.
 C) Those who strictly obeyed their producers.
 D) Those who were good at acting as lovers.
8. Where are movies filmed nowadays?
- A) In the center of film industry. B) Outside film studios.
 C) In the cities and countryside. D) In the foreign countries.
9. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- A) Many people, esp. rich people, liked to settle down in Hollywood.
 B) Stars in Hollywood had no right to decide their parts.
 C) Stars could be married freely.
 D) Most of the people would fail to find jobs in Hollywood.
10. What is the probable title of this passage?
- A) People and Hollywood B) Film Center, Hollywood
 C) Hollywood in My Eyes D) A Glimpse of Hollywood

Passage 3

Franklin's life is full of charming stories which all young men should know how he peddled ballads in Boston, and stood the guest of kings in Europe; how he worked his passage as a stowaway to Philadelphia, and rode in the Queen's own litter in France; how he walked the streets of Philadelphia, homeless and unknown, with three penny rolls for his breakfast, and dined at the tables of princess, and received his friends in a palace; how he raised a kite from a cow shed, and was showered with all the high degrees the colleges of the world could give; how he was *duped* by a false friend as a boy, and became the friend of all humanity as a man; how he was made Major General Franklin, only to resign because, as he said, he was no soldier, and yet helped to organize the army that stood before the trained troops of England and Germany.

This poor Boston boy, with scarcely a day's schooling, became master of six languages and never stopped studying; this neglected apprentice tamed the lightning, made his name famous, received degrees and diplomas from colleges in both hemispheres, and became forever remembered as "Doctor Franklin", philosopher, patriot, scientist, philanthropist and statesman. Self-made, self-taught, self-reared, the candle maker's son gave light to all the world; the street ballad seller set all men singing of liberty; the runaway apprentice became the most sought-after man of two continents and brought his native land to praise and honour him.

He built America—for what our Republic is today is largely due to the prudence, the forethought, the statesmanship, the enterprise, the wisdom, and the ability of Benjamin Franklin. He belongs to the world, but especially does he belong to America. As the nation honoured him while living, so the Republic glorifies him when dead, and has enshrined(作为神龛以保存) him in the choicest of its niches(适当的位置), the one he regarded as the loftiest—the hearts of the common people, from whom he had sprung and in whose hearts Franklin will live forever.

11. What is Benjamin Franklin?

- A) Doctor and scientist. B) Philanthropist and linguist.[#]
C) Statesman and artist. D) Philosopher and professor.[✶]

12. Franklin made all the following contributions EXCEPT _____.

- A) helping draft the Declaration of Independence
B) making kite experiment to show the identity of lightning and electricity
C) helping organize the powerful American army
D) developing the candle-making industry[†]

13. For what purpose does the author adopt repeatedly "how... and" structure in the

- first paragraph?
- A) To show Franklin's sad experience at his early age.
 B) To show Franklin as a man of contrast.
 C) To show Franklin's spirit of enterprise. ✓
 D) To show the development of Franklin's career.
14. Which of the following adjectives can be used to describe the author's feeling towards Franklin?
- A) Jealous. B) Emotionless. C) Flattering. ✓ D) Admiring. ✓
15. The word "dupe" (Line 7, Para. 1) means most nearly _____.
 A) copied B) deceived ✓ C) understood D) joked ✓



Passage 4

Terrorism has become so widespread that it is now impossible to dismiss it as the action of a few crazy people. In fact, terrorism—the use of violence by small groups of people to accomplish political aims they feel unable to bring about by peaceful, legitimate means—has sociological roots.

Terrorism most often stems from the situation of people who consider themselves a national group but who feel that no state, no legitimate and widely recognized autonomous government, represents them. Since all the inhabitable territory of the world is divided into states, which are the main organizational units through which people can exercise political power, people without a state to represent them feel completely powerless and cut off from the world order. To have independence—and even a recognized identity—as a people, those individuals feel that they too, must have a sovereign state government. Thus terrorism is frequently a tactic of people who find themselves or feel themselves to be stateless. They may seek to overthrow the government of the country in which they live and replace it by one more to their liking, or they may try to secede (退出) from the state they inhabit in order to found a new country.

Whatever the motives of those who try to accomplish change by violence, existing governments are likely to label them as terrorists—meaning that they have no legitimacy and few followers. Now, we are in a rapidly changing environment and the means employed by terrorists have also changed. These changes mean greater difficulties in countering global terrorism.

Generally speaking, terrorist attacks are usually *coordinated*. On Sep. 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked two airliners and crashed them into the World Trade Center in a coordinated series of attacks that brought down the 110-story twin towers. An aircraft also crashed the Defense Department. This incident has not only brought disas-

ter to the American people but also posed a challenge to everywhere.

Therefore, we condemn the terrorist act in the United States as an *affront* to civilization, social stability, security and the basic human right to exist. We know that terrorism and evil won't be wiped out unless all nations join together to fight it. This means we need to call for enhanced international cooperation to combat terrorist attacks to ensure a peaceful world.

16. What does the passage mainly deal with?
- A) It defines terrorist attacks.
B) It explores the roots of terrorism and calls for a joint effort.
C) It condemns terrorist attacks.
D) It shows the manifestation of terrorism.
17. Terrorism stems from the situation of the following people EXCEPT those _____.
- A) who want to build their own government
B) who are in a state of anarchy
C) who share the same cause
D) who want their identity to be recognized
18. The word "coordinated"(Line 1, Para. 4) can be replaced by "_____".
- A) simultaneous B) spontaneous C) intersect D) horizontal
19. The word "affront"(Line 1, Para. 5) most probably means "_____".
- A) dark side B) denial C) insult D) frontier
20. The author's attitude in fighting terrorism is _____.
- A) earnest B) contradicted C) ambiguous D) neutral

答案与详解

Passage 1

说明文。本文从心理学角度分析了噪音对人的态度和行为的影响。指出要想生活得更加愉快,需要控制噪音污染。

难句过关

Experiments have proved that in noisy situations (even temporary ones), people behave more irritably and less cooperatively; in a more permanent noisy situation, many people cannot work hard, and they suffer severe anxiety as well as other psy-

chological problems.

(Para. 1)

分析:句子主干 Experiments have proved...。后接 that 引导的宾语从句,直至句尾。宾语从句含有三部分并列成分,分号前为第一部分,分号后为另外两部分。

译文:试验证明在噪音环境中(即使是暂时性的),人们更易发怒,更不易合作;在持续性的噪音环境中,很多人无法干好工作,产生严重焦虑,以及其他心理问题。

1. A) 主旨题。分析首段即可得出答案。 [应试陷阱] B)原文第二句指出在噪音环境中人们更不易合作,但改善合作关系显然不是本文主旨。因此不对。C)本文未涉及。D)原文第二句指出在噪音环境中人们易怒,但不是易兴奋,因此也不对。
2. C) 细节题。本文第二段第二句讲到,声音是以分贝为单位,用物理方法测量的,这说明可以用机器测量声音。 [应试陷阱] A)同原文第二段第三句相反,因此错。B)心理学家定义的“声音”不一定对人的听力产生极大伤害,因此错。D)同原文第二段第一句相反。心理学家是将声音与噪音相区别的,因此错。
3. B) 细节题。分析原文第二段第三句得知,噪音是声音对人心理产生的影响,其强度由具体情况而定。第四句则是举例说明,飞机起降声音虽然很大,但不是噪音,因为候机顾客没有感觉到烦扰(见原文括号中句子)。 [应试陷阱] A)属于过度推理,顾客虽对飞机升降声不反感,但未必喜欢听。C)“不能忍受这种噪音”同原文第二段第四句相反。D)“很容易区别声音与噪音”,和本文讨论不相干。
4. A) 细节题。第三段说明声音和噪音都有负面影响,重要的是看人们能否控制它。然后是举例说明(第三段第二句)。走在大街上听音乐的人,尽管接受高分贝的声音,但仍然感到高兴,因为能够控制这种声音。 [应试陷阱] B)具有一定的迷惑性,重要的是分清这里所包含的因果逻辑关系。根据原文,第三段可知,欣赏音乐为因,不必忍受周围噪音为果,而不是相反。C)过于绝对,见第三段第一句“声音和噪音皆有负面影响”。D)原文未提及。
5. D) 推断题。答案从原文最后一句推出。把“live more happily”具体化也就是“stay both psychologically and physically healthy”。 [应试陷阱] A)“在工作中合作的好”,关于合作与噪音的关系,虽然文章第一段第二句指出“在噪音环境中,人们互相合作减少”,但反过来,如果想要合作得好,就需要控制噪音污染,这显然是把前提与结果颠倒,因为要合作得好的前提不仅仅是控制噪音污染。B)、C)逻辑错误同 A)。

核 心 词 汇 表

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. temporary ['tempərəri] a. 临时的 | 2. permanent ['pəməənənt] a. 永久的 |
| 3. distinguish [dis'tɪŋgwɪʃ] v. 辨认 | 4. intensity [in'tensiti] n. 强度 |
| 5. remarkable [ri'mɑ:kəbl] a. 非凡的 | 6. decibel ['desibel] n. [物理]分贝 |

Passage 2

说明文。本文简单介绍了美国影城好莱坞的一些情况,其辉煌过去,众多有志青年男女的云集,明星的生活及其现状。

难句过关

As for the stars themselves, they were held on a tight rein by the studio chiefs who could make and break all hut stars with really big appeal. (Para. 3)

分析:句子主干... they were held on a tight rein by the studio chiefs. . . 之后 who 引导的定语从句修饰 studio chiefs. hold sb. on a tight rein 意为:紧紧地控制某人。

译文:就影星本人来说,电影制片人将其牢牢控制在手,可令其备受瞩目,也可使其销声匿迹。

6. D) 推论题。文章头两段讲述了好莱坞辉煌过去,第四段首句则说到“好莱坞已不再是世界电影业的中心”,至倒数第二句“好莱坞已失去了昔日的辉煌”,可推出答案 D)。**应试陷阱** A)、B)、C) 皆为好莱坞昔日情形,过于片面。
7. C) 推论题。文章第三段谈及在好莱坞影星被制片人牢牢控制在手,无权选择角色,一切皆由制片厂决定,因此推出“那些严格服从制片人的演员”会成功。**应试陷阱** A) 不符合常理, B)、D) 仅为一个方面。
8. B) 细节题。文章最后一段第二句,根据这一关键短语“on location”(外景拍摄),及随后的解释,得出答案。**应试陷阱** A) 同上文意思相反。C)、D) 皆只是一方面,所以排除。
9. C) 细节题。文章第三段倒数第六句“他们甚至干涉影星的私人生活”,可知答案为 C)。**应试陷阱** A)、B)、D) 皆为文中所谈细节,属实。
10. C) 主旨题。好莱坞具有悠久的历史,内涵丰富,本文谈及的只是某些方面,所以选 C) “好莱坞之我见”。**应试陷阱** A)、B) 范围过大。D) 本文为说明文,给读者提供关于好莱坞影城的知识,不是描写文,所以不适合选用 D) “好莱坞一瞥”来做题目。

核 心 词 汇 表

1. glamour ['glæmə] n. 魅力
2. star-struck ['sta: 'strʌk] a. 渴望成名星的
3. palm-fringed ['pɑ:m 'frɪŋdʒd] a. 以棕榈树为边界的
4. yacht [jɒt] n. 快艇,游艇

Passage 3

描写文。本文通过正反对比的手法叙述了富兰克林充满传奇色彩和富有魅力的一生,介绍了他的成长过程、他在各方面所取得的伟大成就以及他对美国和整个世界所做出的巨大贡献。

难句过关

As the nation honoured him while living, so the Republic glorifies him when dead, and has enshrined him in the choicest of its niches, the one he regarded as the loftiest—the hearts of the common people, from whom he had sprung and in whose hearts Franklin will live forever. (Para. 3)

分析:句子主干为:As... so the Republic... and...。本句含有 as... so 句型,表示比例关系,如:As 2 is to 4, (so) 8 is to 16. 2 比 4 等于 8 比 16。

译文:活着,祖国颂扬他;去了,共和国缅怀他。在他生于斯并将永恒于斯的普通老百姓的心坎里,富兰克林流芳百世。

11. D) 推断题。philosopher 在文章第二段中已明确提出, professor 则从第一段中间部分 "... and was showered with all the high degrees the colleges of the world could give" (被冠以世界各大学的高等学衔) 推断出他理应是 professor。[应试陷阱] scientist 已在文中明确提出, 关键是如何理解 doctor。大学里可以授以博士学位, 但当“博士”讲时, “Doctor”之后必有修饰词, 如: Doctor of science 理科博士, doctor 单独使用, 意为“医生”, 因此 A) 项不正确。philanthropist 文章中已明确提出, 但不是 linguist。因为精通几门外语同专门研究语言的“语言学家”是两码事。同样道理, 他是 statesman, 但不是 artist 因此 B)、C) 均不正确。
12. D) 细节题。第二段后半部分虽然提到 "... the candle maker's son gave light to all the world" (这位蜡烛制造商的儿子给世界带来了光明), 此处为比喻用法, 富兰克林并未从事蜡烛制造业。[应试陷阱] A) 本文虽未提及, 但作为世界名人, 富兰克林帮助起草《独立宣言》是不争的事实; B) 本文略有涉及, 实际也是常识问题, 富兰克林雨中风筝试验, 证明雷电为电, 也是不争的事实; C) 从第一段最后一个 "how... and yet helped to organize the army..." 中找出答案。
13. C) 主旨题。本文第一段反复使用 "how... and" 结构, 采用对照 (contrast) 手法, 描述了富兰克林如何从最不起眼的小事做起, 成长为世界伟人的历程, 所以目的是 C) “证明富兰克林的进取精神”。[应试陷阱] A) 只说明了 "how..." 从部分事实, 但没包含 "and..." 内容, 更未说明其 "purpose"。B) 这种写作手法是对照手法, 但富兰克林本人不是一个反差悬殊的人。本段确实描述富兰克林的生涯, 但作者运用如此富有感情色彩的句式的目的不仅仅在此, 更重要

的是这其中所体现出的富兰克林那种强烈的事业心和进取心。故排除D)。

14. D) 态度题。通过对上题的分析,答案理应为D)。[应试陷阱] A)嫉妒的,B)无感情的,C)奉承的,皆与短文语气不符。
15. B) 语义题。从“duped”之后的“false friend”不难推出。[应试陷阱] A)模仿,C)理解,D)开玩笑,皆同“不忠的朋友”不相符。

核 心 词 汇 表

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. peddle ['pedl] <i>v.</i> 贩卖,(沿街)叫卖 | 2. ballad ['bæləd] <i>n.</i> 民谣 |
| 3. litter ['lɪtə] <i>n.</i> (旧时)轿,舆 | 4. dupe [dju:p] <i>v.</i> 欺骗,哄骗 |
| 5. apprentice [ə'prentɪs] <i>n.</i> 学徒,徒弟 | 6. tame [teɪm] <i>v.</i> 驯服 |
| 7. hemisphere ['hemɪsfɪə] <i>n.</i> 半球 | 8. prudence ['pru:dəns] <i>n.</i> 审慎 |
| 9. philanthropist [fɪ'lænθrəpɪst] <i>n.</i> 慈善家 | 10. forethought ['fɔ:θɔ:t] <i>n.</i> 深谋远虑 |
| 11. enterprise ['entəpraɪz] <i>n.</i> 事业心 | 12. lofty ['lɔ:ftɪ] <i>a.</i> 高尚的,崇高的 |

Passage 4

议论文。本文分析了恐怖主义产生的社会根源及国际联合反恐的必要性。文中指出恐怖主义的根源在于:一些团伙通过运用暴力手段来达到其运用和平、正当手段所不能实现的政治目的。文章最后呼吁由于恐怖分子手法变化多端,因此需要加强国际合作,以消除恐怖,确保和平。

难句过关

Since all the inhabitable territory of the world is divided into states, which are the main organizational units through which people can exercise political power, people without a state to represent them feel completely powerless and cut off from the world order.

(Para. 2)

分析:句子主干... people feel powerless and cut off...。其中 people 之后“without a state to represent them”为介词短语修饰 people。全句第一个逗号之前为 Since 引导的原因状语从句,逗号之后为 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,修饰 states, 本从句中又包含另一 through which 引导的定语从句,修饰 organizational units。

译文:由于世界上所有可居住的领土皆划分为国家,它是人们行使政治权力的主要组织单位,那些没有国家来代表自己利益的人们感觉软弱无力,同世界秩序相隔绝。

16. B) 主旨题。重点分析首段与末尾段即可。首段告知恐怖主义有其社会根源,(下段分析其根源),末尾段最后一句明确指出需加强国际合作,打击恐怖袭击,确保世界和平。[应试陷阱] A)给恐怖袭击下定义,C)谴责恐怖袭击,D)

展示恐怖这一表现形式,皆过于表面,不足以代表全文主旨。

17. C) 细节题。答案在第二段。仅分析 C) 措辞也足以推出答案。cause 事业,为褒义词,而恐怖分子所共同分享的是 evil(邪恶)。**应试陷阱** A) 想建立自己的政府, B) 处于无政府状态, D) 想使自己的身份得到认可,皆为恐怖分子实际所处的局面。
18. A) 语义题。从本段清楚地看出恐怖分子对世贸中心,对国防部(五角大楼)的袭击是“协调统一”的,因此也就是 simultaneous 同时的。**应试陷阱** B) 自发的,不由自主的, C) 和...相交, D) 水平的,平行的皆与原文无关。
19. C) 语义题。分析本句所用词汇:condemn 谴责,以及 affront 之后所用词汇:civilization 文明, social stability 社会稳定, security 安全, the basic human right to exist 人类最基本的生存权,同这类词处于同一语意范围的只能是 insult 凌辱、侮辱。**应试陷阱** A) 阴暗面, B) 否认, D) 边疆,皆不恰当。
20. A) 态度题。分析最后一段措辞:... condemn..., ... not wiped out unless..., ... need to call for..., 可知其态度为 earnest(热切的、认真的)。**应试陷阱** B) 自相矛盾的; C) 模棱两可的, 暧昧的; D) 中立的, 皆不准确。

核 心 词 汇 表

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. legitimate [li'dʒɪtɪmɪt] a. 合法的 | 2. autonomous [ɔ'tɒnəməs] a. 自治的 |
| 3. territory ['terɪtəri] a. 领土,版图 | 4. inhabitable [ɪn'hæbɪtəb(ə)l] a. 可居住的 |
| 5. tactic ['tæktɪk] n. 战术,策略 | 6. label ['leɪbl] v. 把...称为(as) |
| 7. hijack ['haɪdʒæk] v. 劫持 | 8. affront [ə'frʌnt] n. 公开侮辱 |

