

大学英语四、六级辅导丛书

大学英语每日伴读系列

阅读 6

谭福红 主编



天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS



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内容提要

本书紧扣大学英语教学大纲,按照全国大学英语考试委员会制定的题型(包括传统的阅读理解题以及新增设的翻译和简短回答问题)给出 100 篇阅读理解练习,每篇文章后以注释的形式列出文中出现的常用短语、搭配及习语,并给出练习答案。本书实战性极强,尤其适用于准备参加大学英语六级考试的本科生,同时也适用于参加大学英语四、六级考试的高自考、成人高考及其他各类考生。

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前 言

阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道。阅读能力是大部分大学生今后工作所需的主要语言技能。所以,在大学英语学习中要始终注重培养阅读能力。从语言学习的规律来看,英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量的语言输入,尤其是大量的阅读基础之上的。

《大学英语教学大纲》中对阅读能力提出明确要求如下:能顺利阅读语言难度中等(四级)或较高(六级)的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。

由于全国统一的大学英语四、六级考试具有科学性和权威性,因而得到了社会的普遍认可。目前,全国每年参加该项考试的考生已达 300 万人。2000 年 9 月国家正式颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》中明确规定:本科生毕业前必须通过四级考试,否则不能授予学士学位。很多用人单位在聘用大学毕业生时都有一条:有英语六级证书者优先。有些单位甚至要求应聘者必须要有六级证书。顺利地通过大学英语四、六级统考是校园中莘莘学子的愿望。时下流行的口号是:要过级,更要得优秀。而在大学英语四、六级统考中,阅读理解题占 40%,与其相关的新题型翻译或简短回答题占 10%,也就是说对阅读能力测试的题占总题量的 40%~50%。由此可以看出,阅读是第一层次的要求。特别是在大学英语四、六级考试委员会实行口语考试之后,很多学生都想参加,而参加口语考试的前提是笔试成绩达到 80 分。由此可见,要想达到 80 分甚至更高的成绩,阅读能力是关键,是学生准备考试的突破口。

本丛书正是针对学生的这一期望和要求而精心设计的。丛书共分为 6 级:阅读 1 针对大学本科一年级上学期的学生;阅读 2 针对大学本科一年级下学期的学生;阅读 3 针对大学本科二年级上学期的学生;依此类推,直到帮助学生顺利通过六级考试。每本书分为两篇,即技巧篇和实战篇。技巧篇从大学英语四、六级考试阅读题型介绍开始,然后分别安排了应试指导、阅读理解题答题技巧、翻译题答题技巧以及简短回答题答题技巧。技巧篇中通过大量举例展开了详尽的论述。实战篇按每学期大概 100 天计算安排了 100 篇阅读文章练习,紧扣大纲,分为多项选择题、翻译题和简短回答题。同时每篇文章后面给出注释,提醒学生千万不要忽视注释这一部分,它不仅是老师们在文章中精心挑选的精彩短

语,而且通过上下文的实际语言环境对学生扩大词汇量、掌握词汇语法搭配都有很大的帮助。这远远胜于死背词汇手册。所以建议读者每天抽出半个小时的时间集中训练,如能循序渐进并坚持不懈,定会取得事半功倍的效果。

如能按照下列要求使用本书,你将受益匪浅。

按照大学英语四、六级考试的要求,完成4篇阅读理解多项选择题(5道题)、翻译题(4~5个句子)、简短回答题(5道题)的时间分别为35分钟、15分钟、15分钟。考虑我们题目数量并结合考试的要求,建议大家每篇阅读理解多项选择题答题时间为8~9分钟;翻译(2个句子)答题时间为6~8分钟;简短回答题答题时间为15分钟。由于本书题型分布均匀,每篇文章由多项选择及翻译题或者简短回答及翻译题构成,因此多项选择及翻译题总共答题时间应为14~17分钟;简短回答及翻译题总共答题时间应为21~23分钟。请读者根据书后的答案在每篇文章后面的自我测评一栏中填出自己实际的答题时间、准确率及最后得分。然后再花上5~10分钟的时间结合上下文认真记忆注释里的短语和词的搭配。可见,只要每天抽出半小时的时间就足够了。

这么明确的目标、周到的安排,你还等什么呢?赶快行动吧!

你的成功,也许就从拥有这本书开始。

编者

2002/7/9 于南开大学

目 录

Passage 1 (1)	Passage 2 (2)	Passage 3 (3)	Passage 4 (5)
Passage 5 (7)	Passage 6 (8)	Passage 7 (10)	Passage 8 (11)
Passage 9 (13)	Passage 10 (14)	Passage 11 (16)	Passage 12 (17)
Passage 13 (19)	Passage 14 (21)	Passage 15 (22)	Passage 16 (24)
Passage 17 (25)	Passage 18 (27)	Passage 19 (29)	Passage 20 (30)
Passage 21 (32)	Passage 22 (34)	Passage 23 (35)	Passage 24 (37)
Passage 25 (39)	Passage 26 (40)	Passage 27 (42)	Passage 28 (44)
Passage 29 (45)	Passage 30 (46)	Passage 31 (48)	Passage 32 (50)
Passage 33 (52)	Passage 34 (53)	Passage 35 (55)	Passage 36 (56)
Passage 37 (58)	Passage 38 (59)	Passage 39 (61)	Passage 40 (63)
Passage 41 (65)	Passage 42 (66)	Passage 43 (67)	Passage 44 (69)
Passage 45 (71)	Passage 46 (72)	Passage 47 (74)	Passage 48 (75)
Passage 49 (76)	Passage 50 (78)	Passage 51 (79)	Passage 52 (81)
Passage 53 (83)	Passage 54 (84)	Passage 55 (86)	Passage 56 (87)
Passage 57 (89)	Passage 58 (90)	Passage 59 (92)	Passage 60 (94)
Passage 61 (95)	Passage 62 (97)	Passage 63 (98)	Passage 64 (100)
Passage 65 (101)	Passage 66 (103)	Passage 67 (105)	Passage 68 (106)
Passage 69 (108)	Passage 70 (109)	Passage 71 (111)	Passage 72 (113)
Passage 73 (114)	Passage 74 (116)	Passage 75 (118)	Passage 76 (119)
Passage 77 (121)	Passage 78 (122)	Passage 79 (124)	Passage 80 (126)
Passage 81 (127)	Passage 82 (129)	Passage 83 (130)	Passage 84 (132)
Passage 85 (133)	Passage 86 (135)	Passage 87 (137)	Passage 88 (138)
Passage 89 (140)	Passage 90 (141)	Passage 91 (143)	Passage 92 (145)
Passage 93 (146)	Passage 94 (148)	Passage 95 (149)	Passage 96 (151)
Passage 97 (152)	Passage 98 (154)	Passage 99 (156)	Passage 100 (158)
答案			(160)

**Passage 1**

For several years my newsagent has been spelling my name incorrectly. Every morning I glance hopelessly at the top right-hand corner of my newspaper and wince (皱眉), there is something vaguely uplifting about seeing one's own name, one's correct name written out in blue pencil at the top of a newspaper; and *there is something utterly degrading about seeing one's name carelessly distorted*. I have mentioned the matter to my newsagent several times, but it makes no difference.

He does not realize of course that his carelessness causes me endless trouble and no little embarrassment. I take my newspaper to the office; I read it on the train, and the people with whom I travel mispronounce my name because they have only the newsagent's written instructions to go on. When I fail to recognize my spoken name they look at me suspiciously — as though I have momentarily forgotten my latest alias (化名).

I used to rub out the newsagent's blue pencillings before I left home, but modern newsprint does not stand up to modern erasers for long and my paper was always very much the worse for wear when I reached the station. My traveling companions and office colleagues remained puzzled, however. Some of them seemed to think that I was leading a double life; the rest, that I was robbing somebody's letter box on my way to work.

Later I tried crossing out the newsagent's mark and writing my correct name underneath it, but even this move was misinterpreted. At the office it was assumed that I made a practice of collecting discarded newspapers from the train and *passing them off as my own*. No one actually said as such, but actions sometimes speak louder than words.

I. Multiple Choices

1. By saying "there is something utterly degrading about seeing one's name carelessly distorted" (Line 4-5, Para. 1), the author means that _____.
A) it is degrading to see his name written in ugly handwriting
B) it is degrading to see his misspelt name
C) he is getting tired of his present name
D) he doesn't want to see his written name
2. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) the author used to steal newspapers instead of buying them
B) the author uses aliases occasionally
C) the erasing of the newsagent's pencilling causes suspect among the author's colleagues
D) the author is not clever enough in that he is always getting himself in trouble
3. Which of the following can best describe the tone of the passage?
A) Humorous. B) Hateful.
C) Objective. D) Imaginative.
4. The phrase "passing them off as my own" (Line 3) in the last paragraph can be replaced



- by _____.
- A) pretending that the newspapers are my own
B) giving them away as if they were my own
C) regarding them as my own
D) presenting them openly as if they were my own
5. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A) the author's anger towards his newsagent
B) the embarrassment caused by the author's misspelt name
C) the author's funny experience with his newspaper when he travels on train
D) the curiosity aroused by the author's newspaper

II. Translate the Underlined Sentences into Chinese

自我测评:

答题时间		准确率	最后得分
多项选择:	分钟	多项选择:	多项选择:
翻译:	分钟	翻译:	翻译:

Notes

make no difference 不起重要作用;没有影响

rub out 擦掉;磨去

stand up to 经得起

cross out 划掉

pass... off as 把……冒充成

Passage 2

Where is the safest place to be when an earthquake strikes? It may well be among the ancient towering pillars of the Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens. This is because the ancient builders really knew what they were doing when they constructed this massive temple.

Almost every part of Greece has been battered by earthquakes over the centuries. Yet the columned structures on the Acropolis have withstood earthquakes for 2,500 years. The Parthenon, temple to Athena, has suffered 25 centuries of severe earthquakes, warfare, fire, pillage, looting and even explosions. But the only effect has been a shifting on its northeastern side.

Several reasons are given for the longevity and stability of the monument. The foundation is solid rock, the building material is hard marble, but the base is more pliable (柔韧的) limestone (石灰石) which allows some flexibility of movement in earthquakes.

The tall columns of the temple are made up of rounded, tapered blocks which are per-



fectly fitted together, one on top of the other, and this smooth joining gives them the strength to withstand violent movements such as earthquakes and explosions. At the same time, the way the iron double-T shaped joints connect various parts of the temple shows how clever the builders were. The holes in the marble which the double-T iron connectors fit are larger than the iron shape. Around these shapes a thick layer of lead was poured. The lead's flexibility and pliability gave continuity between the connectors and the stone, and absorbed the force and vibrations of earthquakes. The lead also insulated the iron, protecting it from oxidation (氧化). Even water and air could not get into the joints, such was their perfect fit.

I . Short Answer

1. The preservation of the Parthenon for 25 centuries shows that the ancient builders of Greece _____.

2. Natural and man-made disasters have had no effect on the Parthenon except _____.

3. The limestone base provides the Parthenon protection in earthquakes in that _____.

4. The iron connectors of the Parthenon are free from rusting because _____.

5. Why are the Parthenon columns strong enough to undergo earthquakes?

II . Translate the Underlined Sentences into Chinese

自我测评:

答题时间	准确率	最后得分
简短回答: 分钟	简短回答:	简短回答:
翻译: 分钟	翻译:	翻译:

Notes

protect... from... 保护.....免受.....

Passage 3

The wealthy can have a ball in Paris. Many spend thousands of dollars a day on accom-



modation, food, wine, shopping, sightseeing and limousines. But others can have a good time, too. It is possible to do almost all the same things as the rich tourist in Paris, but at a fraction of the cost.

The first rule is to forget the large international hotels in the center, such as the Ritz. Instead, get off the main streets. The city grew up as a fusion of small villages, each one a center where people live, work, play and socialize. A perfect place to stay might be Montmartre, an artists' area with a delightful and deserved reputation for bohemian sleaze (颓废派艺术风格). A one-star hotel in an area such as this — just two blocks away from the main tourist drag — can cost as little as US \$ 35 a night each, including breakfast of croissants, rolls and coffee.

The rooms, which have their own (very small) bathrooms, are clean and basic; but who needs more when the point of the trip is to be out and about in the streets outside? The real *bonus* from a stay in a small hotel like this is living among French people and their bustling everyday life.

Rule number 2: Seek out small, local cafes when you want a meal. By all means wander along the Champs Elysees and look at the upmarket cafes and restaurants there, but do not be tempted to sit sown at the curbside (街头) tables. Local cafes are at every street corner in the less fancy parts of town. Choose from the fixed-price dinner menus posted outside these cafes. Many have prices as low as US \$ 9 and US \$ 10. There are usually three courses, each with three or four choices.

Dining at local cafes is a great dining experience, and there is the added pleasure of the company and sights of the Parisians.

Drinks with meals are more expensive, especially beer. Quality bottled wines are also tough on the budget. House wine is good, however, and usually reasonable: perhaps a couple of dollars per carafe (饮料瓶).

Getting around Paris is easy and inexpensive. Walking is the best way to soak up the street-life but when you start to tire, take the train. Metro tickets for anywhere across the city cost around a dollar a trip and even less if you buy a multiple-ticket (通票) book. The system is quick, efficient and the maps and signposts are easy to understand. Avoid taxis, which are expensive.

I . Multiple Choices

1. The word "bonus" (Line 3, Para. 3) probably means _____.
A) profit B) benefit C) focus D) interest
2. After reading the passage, you get the impression that the author _____.
A) probably works for a travel agency
B) knows Paris very well
C) often travels around the world
D) is short of money
3. Which of the following is NOT true about Montmartre?



- A) It's a place where you may find many artists.
 B) It's a place where you can find good, cheap hotels.
 C) It used to be a small village.
 D) It is not far away from tourist attractions.
4. It is implied in the passage that, when visiting a place, visitors can get more joy, if they _____.
- A) have a glimpse of local people and their daily life
 B) spend less money
 C) have access to convenient public transportation
 D) visit as many places as they can
5. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) A comparison of 2 ways of visiting Paris: a rich way and a less expensive way.
 B) The accommodation, food, and transportation in Paris.
 C) Inexpensive holidaying in Paris based on a few rules.
 D) Interesting and pleasant touring in Paris.

II. Translate the Underlined Sentences into Chinese

自我测评:

答题时间	准确率	最后得分
多项选择: 分钟	多项选择:	多项选择:
翻译: 分钟	翻译:	翻译:

Notes

have a ball 玩得高兴

at a fraction of... ……的一小部分

get off 远离

be tempted to do (sth.) 受诱惑而做(某事)

be tough on the budget 花钱多

soak up 吸收;摄取

Passage 4

Because of Moscow's exploding middle class, you quickly notice two things driving around this increasingly European city — sushi (寿司) bars are opening all over and so many people have cars now that traffic is permanently snarled. So sitting in gridlock the other day in Pushkin Square, I had plenty of time to ask my Russian friend Viktor a cosmic question: Is your life easier or harder now than it was in the past?

"Both," he remarked. "It's easier because I don't have to hunt for food everyday and





wait in lines for everything. Stores are full now. No lines. But it all costs a lot of money. The saying here now is that there is only one line left in Russia — the line for money.” So Karl Marx’s theories have finally triumphed in today’s Russia: It’s all about money. That’s the key to understand President Vladimir Putin, too. He’s not a tougher Mikhail Gorbachev, or a more sober Boris Yeltsin. He is Russia’s first Deng Xiaoping, who first told the Chinese that “to get rich is glorious” and put in practice the modernizing reforms to do it.

Abba Eban once said that men and nations will always do the right thing in the end — after they exhaust every other possibility. That is Mr. Putin’s basic message to Russia: “For a decade, we’ve tried every bad idea, from default to devaluation to shock therapy.” Now there’s only one idea left: passing real reform legislation so we can get real investment to build a real modern economy. Because in this world, without a real economic foundation, you’re nothing. So we’re going to focus now on the only line that matters — the line for money.” This is Putisim: From Das Kapital to DOScapital.

And it explained to me why Mr. Putin rolled over so meekly on President Bush’s decision to walk away from the ABM treaty, limiting missile defenses. In 1972, when that treaty was forged, Russian foreign policy was about one thing — geopolitics. Today, Russian foreign policy is about two things — geopolitics and geoeconomics — and there is a real competition between the two. So if Russian can save money and win Western help by walking away from the ABM treaty, then walk it will.

Don’t be fooled, though. If the U. S. doesn’t come through now with what Mr. Putin believes he’s been promised — a new accord for deep cuts in nuclear weapons, a real Russian-NATO partnership, plus debt relief, WTO membership and Western investment, Mr. Putin will be seen as another Gorbachev — always giving and never receiving.

I . Short Answer

1. What’s the meaning of Viktor’s answer in Paragraph 2?

2. According to the passage, what’s the most important point to understand Putin?

3. What’s the Russian foreign policy in 1972?

4. According to the passage, what’s the feature of Gorbachev policy?

5. What methods have the Russian used to strengthen the country’s economy according to the passage?



II. Translate the Underlined Sentences into Chinese

自我测评:

答题时间	准确率	最后得分
简短回答: 分钟	简短回答:	简短回答:
翻译: 分钟	翻译:	翻译:

Notes

put in practice 实施

shock therapy 休克疗法

roll over (睡时)翻身, 反侧

Passage 5

Stress may be defined as the response of the body to any demand. Whenever people experience something pleasant or unpleasant, we say they are under stress. We call the pleasant kind "eustress", the unpleasant kind "distress."

People sometimes compare our lives with that of the cave man, who didn't have to worry about the stock market or the atomic bomb. They forget that the cave man worried about being eaten by a bear or about dying of hunger — things that few people worry about today. It's not that people suffer more stress today; it's just that they think they do.

It is inconceivable that anyone should have no stress at all. Most people who are ambitious and want to accomplish something live on stress. They need it. But excessive stress is by all means harmful. Worse, chronic exposure to stress over a long time may cause more serious diseases and may actually shorten your life.

The most frequent causes of distress in man are psychological — lack of adaptability, not having a code of behavior. So the secret of coping with stress is not to avoid it but to do what you like to do and what you were made to do, at your own rate. For most people, it is really a matter of learning how to behave in various situations. The most important thing is to have a code of life, to know how to live.

I. Multiple Choices

- The modern man is suffering _____.
 A) more stress than the cave man
 B) less stress than the cave man
 C) different stress from that the cave man suffered
 D) the same stress as the cave man suffered





2. Which of the following is an example of eustress?
A) Being lack of adaptability and code of life.
B) Being at the moment of glory at Olympics.
C) Having just lost one's job.
D) Learning how to do something.
3. Stress is _____.
A) always harmful to you
B) a disease in your life
C) an example of human experience
D) a normal state for everyone
4. The best way to deal with stress is to _____.
A) do the things of one's own accord
B) try to lengthen one's life
C) become ambitious in business
D) get more eustress and meet less distress
5. The main idea of the passage is that one should _____.
A) overcome the serious disease
B) cope with stress with the public sense
C) learn how to live in the best way
D) have the response of the body to any demand

II. Translate the Underlined Sentences into Chinese

自我测评:

答题时间		准确率	最后得分
多项选择:	分钟	多项选择:	多项选择:
翻译:	分钟	翻译:	翻译:

Notes

by all means 当然

cope with 应付

Passage 6

Psychologists developed several promising new approaches to handling disturbed children at the University of Florida. Researchers made considerable headway on the problem of conduct disorders, concentrating on the early treatment of what they called oppositional defiant (违抗) disorders (ODD), a syndrome marked by chronic disobedience and resistance to authority. Eighty-one low-income families whose children, mostly boys, had been diagnosed



with ODD participated in the 13-week program.

In each session the therapist observed the interaction between parents and their children from behind a one-way mirror. Using small radio receivers, the therapist provided guidance to parents on how to reinforce desirable behaviors and ignore obnoxious (讨厌的) ones in their children. Avoiding negative admonitions (劝戒), parents were trained to suggest constructive play activities and to compliment the children on their compliance (听话). In later stages the therapy concentrated on improving the effectiveness of positive parental reinforcement.

Parents who finished the therapy reported that they had gained better control over their children, a skill that many of them found transferable to untreated siblings (同胞兄弟或姐妹). At least half of the families said that they were able to maintain the improvement in their children's behavior over several months.

A study conducted in Dunedin, N. Z., by psychologist Avshalom Caspi of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, demonstrated that if left untreated, behavioral problems manifested in childhood persisted into adulthood. Researchers tracked a group of children from the age of 3 to 21 years. Following an evaluation at age three, each child was placed into one of 5 categories: well-adjusted, confident, reserved, inhibited, or undercontrolled (characterized by irritability and recklessness). When psychologist examined the children at age 18, they placed most of them into the same categories. When reevaluated at age 21, the subjects were found to have diagnostic features consistent with their earliest descriptions. Those who had been categorized as inhibited at age 3, for example, were now more likely to have diagnostic signs of depression; those who had been described as uncontrolled often exhibited symptoms of an antisocial personality disorder and were more likely to report interpersonal conflicts or to have committed multiple crimes.

I. Short Answer

1. A boy with ODD may behave _____.

2. In the course of treatment, without the presence of therapists, the communication between parents and their ODD children is observed and controlled by _____.

3. How did the parents get a better control over their ODD children?

4. Without treatment, ODD children will _____.

5. Some conduct disorders in childhood are dangerous because they may develop into



II. Translate the Underlined Sentences into Chinese

自我测评:

答题时间		准确率	最后得分
简短回答:	分钟	简短回答:	简短回答:
翻译:	分钟	翻译:	翻译:

Notes

gain control over... 驾御.....

persist into 持续至

Passage 7

A French photographer touring the world to take pictures of the world's oldest and biggest trees says his *images* will be used in an exhibition to try to save the world.

He is now heading to China to carry on his project.

Jerome Hutin-Koechlin has spent 11 months traveling through Chile, Canada, the United States, Mexico and Australia photographing native trees.

Hutin, who is 32, plans to enlarge his tree photographs to life-size and work them on to canvases. He will unravel (展开) the artworks of giant tree photographs hundreds of meters tall from high buildings in Paris, New York and Sydney.

He estimates that the photographic reproduction and canvas will cost about \$ 8 million. He also wants to incorporate a laser-light show of a seed growing into a tree with the exhibition, planned to start in 2000. He has not yet secured a sponsor but has found a French publisher willing to back a book featuring the trees he has photographed and recorded.

Hutin's message is that the human population is not taking trees seriously and they will die if it does not change its attitude to them.

"With pollution, forestry and neglect we are ruining our trees too quickly, yet we know we cannot survive without them. We must save the remnants of these old trees and although it is difficult with the hazards of the world, that action will save the world."

Hutin will head to India, China, Japan and Africa before returning to France in September 2000 to begin preparing his exhibition.

I. Multiple Choices

1. The word "images" (Line 2, Para. 1) can be replaced by _____.
A) photographs B) paintings