

天骄之路大学系列

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大学英语六级应试突破

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大学英语六级 应试突破

(阅读与翻译)

杨彩云 张亚敏



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编写说明

本丛书是大学英语六级考试的配套复习用书。

长期以来,我们感到:在六级考试阶段,考生迫切需要有一套既能夯实基础、以不变应万变;又能在基础上有所拔高,掌握解题技巧及提高应试能力;同时还能与六级考试新形势、新变化、新理论保持同步的参考书籍。为此,我们特组织了北京大学英语系、清华大学外语系及北京外国语大学知名专家教授共同编写了《大学英语六级应试突破》丛书,包括“听力训练”(含4盘磁带)、“阅读与翻译”、“改错与简答”、“词汇突破”与“最新模拟题及精解”(含2盘磁带)共五个分册。该丛书具有以下特点:

1. 该丛书立足于1999年教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》的新精神,遵照1999年6月中央关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的有关规定,融合近年来大学英语六级考试命题的新特点,在总结和吸收众多成功指导六级考试复习的经验基础上编写而成;

2. 该书紧紧抓住六级考试能力要点和知识点,做到突出重点、解决难点,帮助考生了解、掌握一个科学合理的知识网络,既便于贮存,又便于提取应用;而且各书所选材料均为最新材料,如科索沃危机,台湾问题,中东和平进程,《财富》论坛上海年会,高速发展的IT产业,外电评述国庆五十周年等;

3. 该书在深刻分析近年来(1995—1999)历年历次六级考试命题特征的基础上,总结出命题的趋势和规律,并能结合大量的、典型的、新颖的例析,拓宽解题思路,总结解题技巧和方法,使考生真正做到融会贯通、举一反三;

4. 该书针对考生在六级考试中经常出现的典型错误给予具体指导,帮助考生在查缺补漏的同时,巩固已有的知识,避免许多考生在复习时经常走的弯路和回头路;

5. 该书不搞“题海战术”,不以繁杂的习题充斥内容,而全部是编者群体智慧、心得体会的汇总,这些智慧来源有四:一是编者长期的教学实践;二是全国各大名著名刊的优秀作品;三是各地教研会、经验交流会的一流成果;四是专家对六级考试命题不断深入研究的结晶。

本书博采众长,匠心独运,有的放矢,注重实效,各科单元结构设计成“考点精要扫描”、“重点难点突破”、“历年真题研读”、“解题技巧导引”、“能力强化训练”、“参考答案提示”等板块;

考点精要扫描与知识点一致,主要是抓住历年来六级考试经常涉及的知识要点、考点,概括和阐述力求精练、解释清晰、视角广阔;

重点难点突破对部分内容繁杂的“重点”、“难点”、“热点”、“误点”进行整理和提炼,做到举一反三,触类旁通;

历年真题研读通过对历年六级考试命题的探寻与研究,为考生提供历年命题热点、命题趋向及合理的复习备考方法,以致事半功倍,胸有成竹;

解题技巧导引注重启发性和培育兴趣原则,讲究“题眼”布局,有助于形成正确的解题思路,把握解题技巧;

能力强化训练精心设计题型,不搞题海战术,务求实效性、典型性和启发性,意在培养学生的学科思想与悟性;

参考答案提示对于能力强化训练题,其答案中均附有解题提示或分析,大大提高了资料的利用率及效果。

总之,该书既注重基础知识的强化、把关,又重视应试能力的培养、提高;既注意到知识的系统性、条理性,又有重点、难点的把握和突破;既有基本方法的总结强化,又有综合解题技巧的训练提高。因而它含金量高,考生在复习时采用必定在有限时间内获得最佳的复习效果。

需要说明的是,为照顾广大考生的实际购买能力,使他们能在相同价位、相同篇幅内能汲取到比其它书籍更多的营养,本书采用了小五号字和紧缩式排版,如有阅读上的不便,请谅解。

虽然我们在编写过程中,本着对考生认真负责的态度,章章推敲、节节细审、点点把关,力求能够帮助考生提高应试能力及解题技巧、方法,但书中也难免有疏忽和纰漏之处,恳请广大读者和有关专家不吝指正,读者对本书如有意见、建议和要求,请来信寄至:(100080)北京大学燕园教育培训中心大厦 1408 室 天骄之路丛书编委会收。电话:(010)62750867。相信您一定会得到满意的答复。

本丛书在编写过程中,得到了各参编大学及北京邮电大学出版社有关领导的大力支持,丛书的统稿及审校工作得到了北京大学有关专家教授的协助和热情支持,在此一并谨致谢忱。

编者

1999 年 12 月于北京大学燕园

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第一部分 阅读理解

〔考点精要扫描〕

一、六级考试阅读理解测试特点

1. 体裁

大学英语四、六级考试大纲规定阅读理解文章的体裁可以多样化,包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。但从历年考卷情况来看,说明文、议论文的比重较大,其原因在于这两种体裁的信息量大,逻辑性强,便于测试学生摄取文章信息的能力。

2. 题材

阅读理解材料题材甚为广泛,基本上可以分为三大类。

- 1) 社会问题。如妇女问题、种族问题、伦理、家庭、交通、住房、犯罪、能源等。
- 2) 自然科学。包括医学、天文、地质、海洋、电脑、语言等。
- 3) 人文科学。涉及到政治、经济、文化、教育、历史、地理、习俗等。

一般来说,一份试卷中这三类各占一定的比例,但六级稍侧重于自然科学方面。

二、测试题型

1. 主题大意题

这类问题主要测试考生对文章主题大意的了解,要求考生概括某一段落、某一部分或整篇文章的大意。这种题型的主要提问方式有:

- ① The main idea of Par.../this passage is ...?
- ② The major point discussed in the passage is ...?
- ③ Par ... is mainly concerned with ...
- ④ The best title for the passage is ...
- ⑤ What does the author mainly deal with in this passage?
- ⑥ Which of the following best summarizes this passage?

2. 事实细节题

这种考题测试考生对文章一些主要事实的理解程度,题目大多根据文章的特定内容而写,通常有以下几种形式:

- ① 以 what, which 等疑问词提问。如:

What is said about women's role in the society?

Which of the following may lead to the inflation?

What does the author say about ...?

②以 according to ... 开头。如:

According to the passage, the first way a reader should think ahead is to have in mind _____.

According to the author, a large population will provide a chance for developing _____.

According to the passage, what happened to ...?

③以 ... because (of) 提问。如:

Scanning and search-reading are worth practising mainly because they _____.

The Nile River Valley is called the "Cradle of civilization" because of _____.

3. 推理题

这种题主要测试考生对文章中作者没有直接说出来的隐含内容能否正确理解并得出正确结论,或对文章上下文进行综合分析,以作出正确的推断、预测等。主要提问方式有:

- ① What is implied in the passage?
- ② What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
- ③ From the passage, we can infer ...
- ④ Which of the following is not implied in the passage?
- ⑤ The author suggests that ...

4. 分辨是非题

这也属于推理题,一般以文章的基本事实和有关细节为依据。提问方式有:

- ① Which of the following is not true?
- ② All the following statements are true except _____.
- ③ Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

5. 作者态度、文章格调题

该题型要求考生对作者文中阐述事物的态度或作者的行文语气作出判断。

主要形式有:

- ① What's the author's attitude towards ...
- ② The author seems to be critical of ...?
- ③ The tone of the passage can be described as ...

6. 词义、句义推测题

这种题型主要测试考生能否根据上下文正确理解某个单词、短语的意思。主要形式有:

- ① The word in Line ..., Para ... can be replaced by _____.

- ② Which of the following is nearest in meaning to “...”?
③ The word - phrase in Line ..., Para ... means _____.
④ What might the sentence “Christian feelings still run deep in Britain” mean?

7. 常识题

该题型主要测试考生的知识面,如有关的文化背景知识等。如:

- ① Where can this passage be most possibly found?
② The passage might be taken out of a book dealing with ...
③ This passage might be part of ...

其中较难的题型为推理题及作者态度、文章风格题。题型3要求考生以作者表面的论述为基础,利用作者的选词、论述的详略等体会作者的言外之意,通过层层剖析选出正确答案。题型5则需要考生综合考虑全文。另外,题型4也有一定的难度,而题型6则是最易出错的一种题型。

〔重点难点突破〕

要提高阅读理解能力,必须掌握正确、有效的阅读方法。在做阅读测试题时,不仅要准确,还要有一定的阅读速度。在六级考试中,考生应以最快的速度读完一篇文章,抓住文章的主旨大意。而推断题、词汇题等则要求考生适当放慢速度,认真思考。一般来说,有以下三种基本阅读方法:

1. 略读 (skimming)

略读的目的是快速通读全文,以对文章的内容有个总的概括和印象。

2. 跳读 (skipping)

跳读的目的是寻找某个或某几个特定的信息。因此考生跳读时要先记住所要找的信息,并考虑其在有关材料中可能出现的形式,略去与要查找的信息无关的内容。

3. 细读 (reading for full understanding)

为了找到测试题中涉及的内容,考生必须细读文章中有关的词语和句子,进行分析、判断、归纳和细致推敲,以便选择正确答案。

〔历年真题研读〕

一、1999年6月试题及参考答案与解析

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

We sometimes think humans are uniquely vulnerable to anxiety, but stress seems to affect the immune defenses of lower animals too. In one experiment, for example, behavioral immunologist (免疫学家) Mark Laudenslager, at the University of Denver, gave mild electric shocks to 24 rats. Half the animals could switch off the current by turning a wheel in their enclosure, while the other half could not. The rats in the two groups were paired so that each time one rat turned the wheel it protected both itself and its helpless partner from the shock. Laudenslager found that the immune response was depressed below normal in the helpless rats but not in those that could turn off the electricity. What he has demonstrated, he believes, is that lack of control over an event, not the experience itself, is what weakens the immune system.

Other researchers agree. Jay Weiss, a psychologist at Duke University School of Medicine, has shown that animals who are allowed to control unpleasant stimuli don't develop sleep disturbances or changes in brain chemistry typical of stressed rats. But if the animals are confronted with situations they have no control over, they later behave passively when faced with experiences they can control. Such findings reinforce psychologists' suspicions that the experience or perception of helplessness is one of the most harmful factors in depression.

One of the most startling examples of how the mind can alter the immune response was discovered by chance. In 1975 psychologist Robert Ader at the University of Rochester School of Medicine conditioned (使形成条件反射) mice to avoid saccharin (糖精) by simultaneously feeding them the sweetener and injecting them with a drug that while suppressing their immune systems caused stomach upsets. Associating the saccharin with the stomach pains, the mice quickly learned to avoid the sweetener. In order to extinguish this dislike for the sweetener, Ader reexposed the animals to saccharin, this time without the drug, and was astonished to find that those mice that had received the highest amounts of sweetener during their earlier conditioning died. He could only speculate that he had so successfully conditioned the rats that saccharin alone now served to weaken their immune systems enough to kill them.

11. Laudenslager's experiment showed that the immune system of those rats who could turn off the electricity _____.

A. was altered

- B. was strengthened
 - C. was weakened
 - D. was not affected
12. According to the passage, the experience of helplessness causes rats to _____.
- A. turn off the electricity
 - B. try to control unpleasant stimuli
 - C. become abnormally suspicious
 - D. behave passively in controllable situations
13. The reason why the mice in Ader's experiment avoided saccharin was that _____.
- A. they associated it with stomachaches
 - B. it affected their immune systems
 - C. it led to stomach pains
 - D. they disliked its taste
14. The passage tells us that the most probable reason for the death of the mice in Ader's experiment was that _____.
- A. the sweetener was poisonous to them
 - B. their immune systems had been altered by the mind
 - C. they had been weakened psychologically by the saccharin
 - D. they had taken too much sweetener during earlier conditioning
15. It can be concluded from the passage that the immune systems of animals _____.
- A. can be altered by electric shocks
 - B. can be weakened by conditioning
 - C. can be suppressed by drug injections
 - D. can be affected by frequent doses of saccharin

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The destruction of our natural resources and contamination of our food supply continue to occur, largely because of the extreme difficulty in *affixing* (把……固定) legal responsibility on those who continue to treat our environment with reckless *abandon* (放任). Attempts to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and friendly persuasion have been met by lawsuits, personal and industrial denial and long delays—not only in accepting responsibility, but more importantly, in doing something about it.

It seems that only when government decides it can afford tax incentives or production sacrifices is there any initiative for change. Where is industry's and our recognition that protecting mankind's great treasure is the single most important responsibility? If ever there will be time for environmental health professionals to come to the frontlines and provide leadership to solve environmental problems, that time is now.

We are being asked, and, in fact, the public is demanding that we take positive action. It is our responsibility as professionals in environmental health to make the difference. Yes, the ecologists, the environmental activists and the conservationists serve to communicate, stimulate thinking and promote behavioral change. However, it is those of us who are paid to make the decisions to develop, improve and enforce environmental standards, I submit, who must lead the charge.

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

I believe we have a three-part mission for the present. First, we must continue to press for improvements in the quality of life that people can make for themselves. Second, we must investigate and understand the link between environment and health. Third, we must be able to communicate technical information in a form that citizens can understand. If we can accomplish these three goals in this decade, maybe we can finally stop environmental degradation, and not merely hold it back. We will then be able to spend pollution dollars truly on prevention rather than on bandages.

16. We can infer from the first two paragraphs that the industrialists disregard environmental protection chiefly because _____.

- A. it is difficult for them to take effective measures
- B. time has not yet come for them to put due emphasis on it
- C. they are reluctant to sacrifice their own economic interests
- D. they are unaware of the consequences of what they are doing

17. The main task now facing ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists is _____.

- A. to arouse public awareness of the importance of environmental protection
- B. to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and persuasion
- C. to improve the quality of life by enforcing environmental standards
- D. to take radical measures to control environmental pollution

18. The word "tunnel-visioned" (Line 2, Para 4) most probably means "_____".

- A. narrow-minded
- B. short-sighted
- C. able to see only one aspect
- D. blind to the facts

19. Which of the following, according to the author, should play the leading role in the solution of environmental problems?

- A. The cooperation of ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists.
 - B. The efforts of environmental health professionals.
 - C. The industry's understanding and support.
 - D. Legislation and government intervention.
20. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?
- A. More money should be spent in order to stop pollution.
 - B. Environmental degradation will be stopped by the end of this decade.
 - C. Ordinary citizens have no access to technical information on pollution.
 - D. Efforts should be exerted on pollution prevention instead of on remedial measures.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

British universities, groaning under the burden of a huge increase in student numbers, are warning that the tradition of a free education is at risk. The universities have threatened to impose an admission fee on students to plug a gap in revenue if the government does not act to improve their finances and scrap some public spending cutbacks.

The government responded to the universities' threat by setting up the most fundamental review of higher education for a generation, under a non-party *troubleshooter* (调停人), Sir Ron Dearing

One in three school-leavers enters higher education, five times the number when the last review took place thirty years ago.

Everyone agrees a system that is feeling the strain after rapid expansion needs a lot more money—but there is little hope of getting it from the taxpayer and not much scope for attracting more finance from business.

Most colleges believe students should contribute to tuition costs, something that is common elsewhere in the world but would mark a revolutionary change in Britain. Universities want the government to introduce a loan scheme for tuition fees and have suspended their own threatened action for now. They await Dearing's advice, hoping it will not be too late—some are already reported to be in financial difficulty.

As the century nears its end, the whole concept of what a university should be is under the microscope. Experts ponder how much they can use computers instead of classrooms, talk of the need for lifelong learning and refer to students as "consumers".

The *Confederation* (联盟) of British Industry, the key employers' organization, wants even more expansion in higher education to help fight competition on world markets from booming Asian economies. But the government has doubts about more expansion. The *Times* newspaper agrees, complaining that quality has suffered as student numbers soared, with close tutorial supervision giving way to "mass production methods more typical of European universities."

21. The chief concern of British universities is _____.
 A. how to tackle their present financial difficulty
 B. how to improve their educational technology
 C. how to expand the enrollment to meet the needs of enterprises
 D. how to put an end to the current tendency of quality deterioration
22. We can learn from the passage that in Britain _____.
 A. higher education is provided free of charge
 B. universities are mainly funded by businesses
 C. the government pays dearly for its financial policy
 D. students are ready to accept loan schemes for tuition
23. What was the percentage of high school graduates admitted to universities in Britain thirty years ago?
 A. About 15% .
 B. 20% or so .
 C. Below 10% .
 D. Above 30% .
24. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. British employers demand an expansion in enrollment at the expense of quality
 B. the best way out for British universities is to follow their European counterparts
 C. the British government will be forced to increase its spending on higher education
 D. British students will probably have to pay for their higher education in the near future
25. Which of the following is the viewpoint of the *Times* newspaper?
 A. British universities should expand their enrollment to meet the needs of industry.
 B. Expansion in enrollment is bound to affect the quality of British higher education.
 C. British universities should help fight competition on world markets.
 D. European universities can better meet the needs of the modern world.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

There's a simple premise behind what Larry Myers does for a living: If you can smell it, you can find it.

Myers is the founder of Auburn University's Institute for Biological Detection Systems, the main task of which is to chase the ultimate in detection devices—an artificial nose.

For now, the subject of their research is little more than a stack of gleaming chips tucked away in a laboratory drawer. But soon, such a tool could be hanging from the belts of police, arson (纵火) investigators and food-safety inspectors.

The technology that they are working on would suggest quite reasonably that, within three to five years, we'll have some workable sensors ready to use. Such devices might find wide use in places that attract terrorists. Police could detect drugs, bodies and bombs hidden in cars, while food inspectors could easily test food and water for contamination.

The implications for revolutionary advances in public safety and the food industry are astonishing. But so, too, are the possibilities for abuse; Such machines could determine whether a woman is *ovulating* (排卵), without a physical exam—or even her knowledge.

One of the traditional protectors of American liberty is that it has been impossible to search everyone. That's getting not to be the case.

Artificial biosensors created at Auburn work totally differently from anything ever seen before. AromaScan, for example, is a desktop machine based on a bank of chips sensitive to specific chemicals that evaporate into the air. As air is sucked into the machine, chemicals pass over the sensor surfaces and produce changes in the electrical current flowing through them. Those current changes are logged into a computer that sorts out odors based on their electrical signatures.

Myers says they expect to load a single fingernail-size chip with thousands of odor receptors (感受器), enough to create of sensor that's nearly as sensitive as a dog's nose.

26. Which of the following is within the capacity of the artificial nose being developed?
- A. Monitoring food processing.
 - B. Performing physical examinations.
 - C. Locating places which attract terrorists.
 - D. Detecting drugs and water contamination.
27. A potential problem which might be caused by the use of an artificial nose is _____.
- A. a hazard to physical health
 - B. negligence of public safety
 - C. a threat to individual privacy
 - D. an abuse of personal freedom
28. The word "logged" (Line 5, Para 7) most probably means "_____".
- A. preset
 - B. simulated
 - C. entered
 - D. processed
29. To produce artificial noses for practical use, it is essential _____.
- A. to find chemicals that can alter the electrical current passing through
 - B. to develop microchips with thousands of odor receptors
 - C. to design a computer program to sort out smells
 - D. to invent chips sensitive to various chemicals
30. The author's attitude towards Larry Myers' work is _____.
- A. approving
 - B. overenthusiastic
 - C. cautious

D. suspicious

Key to Reading Comprehension

11. 正确答案为 D。文章第一段最后两句话清楚地说明:免疫反应低于正常情况的是那些被动无助的鼠,而不是那些可以转动轮子切断电流的鼠。免疫学家的实验证实,使免疫系统削弱的不是亲身去经历,而是对整个过程中缺乏控制力造成的。而对于那些能切断电流的老鼠的免疫系统来说自然是不会被削弱的。所以 C 项可排除。既然没有被削弱,自然也就没有变化,所以 A. was altered(被改变)也可排除。文中未提到免疫系统被加强的情况,所以 B 项也可排除。
12. 正确答案为 D。文章第二段中倒数第二句告诉我们:如果动物面临他们无法控制的情况,那么,以后当他们遇到了可以控制的局面时,他们的行为将会很被动。(If the animals are confronted with situations they have no control over, they later behave passively when reaced with experiences they can control). 这句话的意思正好与选项 D 的内容相一致。故 D 项为正确答案。
13. 正确答案为 C。这是一道细节题。依据文章第三段第二句:“Robert Alder... conditioned mice to avoid saccharin... that while suppressing their immune systems caused stomach upsets.”可知,老鼠回避糖精的原因,是因为免疫系统受到了抑制,从而造成了胃不舒服,所以,选择 C 项符合文章内容。特别文中紧接着的那句话:“Associating the saccharin with the stomach pain, the mice quickly learned to avoid the sweetener.”更清楚地表明:老鼠回避糖精是因为它把糖精与胃痛联系在一起了。
14. 正确答案为 D。这也是一道细节题。文章第三段倒数第二句中的定语从句“that had received the highest amounts of sweetener during their earlier conditioning”告诉了我们实验中的老鼠与 D 项的“they had taken too much sweetener during earlier conditioning”内容是一致的,所以,才有了第三段最后一句实验人员的判断:由于他成功地使老鼠对糖精形成条件反射,所以,糖精就削弱了老鼠的免疫系统并足以致其死亡,其它三项均可排除。
15. 正确答案为 B。依据文章内容:电击使得一部分老鼠的免疫系统的能力低于正常情况,不仅仅是改变,所以 A 项可排除。C、D 两项,虽然都是文章中提到的实验结果,但是 B 项才是该文概括性的结论,即“动物的免疫系统由于条件反射的作用可能受到削弱”。
16. 正确答案为 B。依据头两段文章的内容,我们了解到实业家不考虑环境保护,主要原因是很难确定破坏环境的人的法律责任。从第二段中我们可了解到只有政府采取一定措施(诸如:afford tax incentives or production sacrifices),情况才会有所改变,同时,现在是环境保护专业人员挺身而出处理 and 解决环境问题的时候了。所以说,实业家考不考虑环境保护,主要还是时机问题。其它

三项内容均未提及。

17. 正确答案为 A。生态学家,环保人士的主要任务可以从第三段的第二、三两句话中找到答案。第二句话告诉我们:作为环保的专业人员其职责就是 to make the difference(即:做出改变,有所作为)。具体内容正如第三句话所说的。句中 to communicate, stimulate thinking and promote behavioral change(进行交流,激励人们进行思考,促使人们改变其行为方式)与 A 项内容(激励公众意识到环境保护的重要性)正好一致。
18. 正确答案为 C。这是一道判断词义题。从上下文来看,“tunnel-visioned”(Line 2, Para 4)在句中表示“再也不能采取一种方法了”(We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach).这句话前面告诉我们“我们必须认识到环境问题不能只局限于城市、地区、州或者联邦范围内。”这句话后又告诉我们:“为了做出客观的决定,我们必须全面看问题”。综上所述,C项内容正好与“tunnel-visioned”意思相符。其它三项词义分别为:A. narrow-minded(气量小的,心胸狭隘的);B. short-sighted(近视的,目光短浅的);D. blind to the facts(视而不见)。
19. 正确答案为 B。该题问的是:依作者的观点,哪一项在解决环境问题上应该起到关键的作用。答案就在第三段最后一句中“It is those of us who are paid to make the decisions to develop, improve and enforce environmental standards, I submit, who must lead the charge.”句中“those of us”显然是指上文提到的“professionals in environments health”即 B 项中的“environmental health professionals”,而不是指“ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists”。因为后者的任务是通过交流改变公众的观念和行为方式。而前者才是“to make the difference”即“to make the decisions”的人。
20. 正确答案为 C。文章最后一段在谈到我们目前的三项任务中,第三项说的是:我们必须能用普通人能理解的方式来交流技术信息。言外之意就是普通人目前尚无法理解有关环境保护方面的技术信息。而这正是 C 项的内容。C 项中 have no access to 这个短语的意思就是:“没有办法进入;没有机会去(了解)”。其它三项都是不对的。A 项文中没有提及。B 项是有条件的,D 项也是有条件的,即必须到了“then”的时候。
21. 正确答案为 A。从第一段中,我们可以了解到英国大学警告说传统的免费教育将不复存在,因为学生人数的迅速增加,已使大学不堪重负。大学当局还威胁说要对学生入学收费以弥补收入的不足。所以,正确选择为 A(如何解决目前的经费困难),而不是 B(如何改进教育技术),C(如何扩大招生以满足企业的需求)和 D(如何结束目前教育质量下滑的趋势)。
22. 正确答案为 A。答案可以从第一段第一句话中找到。句中 British universities... are warning that the tradition of a free education is at risk. 告诉我们“免费教育的传统正在受到威胁”。这正好是 A 项表达的含义:(在英国)提供免费的高

等教育。而其余三项均与原文不符。如 B 大学经费主要由工商业提供; C 政府为其财政政策支付大量资金。D 学生乐于接受学费贷款计划。

23. 正确答案为 C。该题是一判断推算题。你很难从文中直接找到答案。而答案确实就在文中,只不过需要你稍微分析计算一下即可。文中第三段告诉我们:“三个人中就有一个在中学毕业后进入高等学校。这个数字是三十年前那次统计时数量的 5 倍。”这句话清楚地告诉我们,30 年前,进入高等学校的中学毕业生 15 个人中才有 1 个,即不到 7%。所以,正确选择应为 C. Below 10% (低于 10%)。
24. 正确答案为 D。这是一道推断题。第五段第一句“Most colleges believe students should contribute to tuition costs.”中“contribute to tuition costs”就是“为学费出一份力,起一份作用”的意思;句中“should”表示虚拟。这正好与选项 D 表达的意思相一致;至于 A、B 两项内容都是文中未曾提及的;C 项正好与文章内容相反(见文章最后一段 But the government has doubts about more expansion)。
25. 正确答案为 B。该题为一细节题。答案可以从最后一段的最后一句话中找到。《时报》不仅有与英国企业家联合会相同的观点:扩大高等教育以便有助于与蓬勃发展的亚洲经济在世界市场上的竞争,而且还有它自己的观点:由于指导教师的严格管理监督让位于类似于欧洲大学所普遍采用的大规模生产的方法,以致于学生人数的迅猛增长将使教育质量受到损害。这种观点正是选项 B 所要表达的内容,即:扩大招生人数必定会影响英国教育的质量。其它三项均应排除。
26. 正确答案为 A。这是一道有关否定的细节性问题。人工鼻的用途在文章的四段中有充分的论述。其中 B、C、D 项内容都是文章中直接提到的。文中未提到“food processing”(食品加工),只提到了“food industry”和“test food”及“food inspectors”。因此,正确选择应为 A。文中的“food industry”(食品工业)其实指的就是“test food”(检测食品,而不是指的“食品加工”)。
27. 正确答案为 C。该题问的是“使用人工鼻可能会造成的潜在的问题”。文章第五段给了我们正确答案。文章在说明人工鼻在公共安全和食品工业会取得的惊人的革命性进展之后,马上笔锋一转“But so, too are the possibilities for abuse”。(人工鼻被滥用的可能性也是存在的)。然后,举例说明“在不是体检或未告知本人的情况下,这种装置可以测定一位妇女是否在排卵。”这个例子充分说明:人工鼻的滥用可能会威胁到个人隐私。所以, C 为正确选项。其余三项均予排除。
28. 正确答案为 D。这是一道词义判断题。根据句意“Those current changes are logged into a computer that sorts out odors based on their electrical signatures”(这些电流的变化被记在计算机中,再由计算机根据这些电信号把气味进行分类整理)分析,“log”一词的意思应为“记录,记入”之意。log 一词原意为“record”把