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大学英语

跨越丛书在握
六级必将通过

跨越六级

阅 读

2003 版

全国大学英语六级考试命题研究组

许建忠 编



西北工业大学出版社

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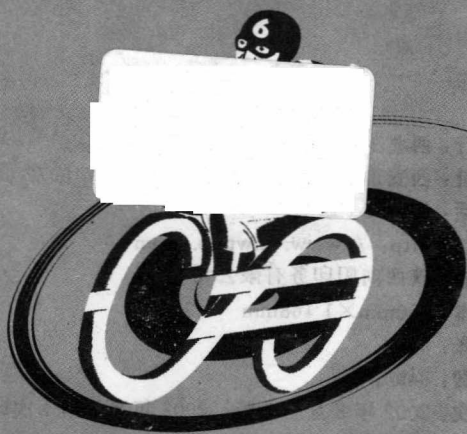
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【内容简介】 本书按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》和新《大学英语六级考试大纲》要求而编写。全书分为最新全真试题分析、解题技巧、实战练习和答案及注释4大部分。书中精选了真实性强、权威性高、代表范围广的110篇短文(另有简答题10篇),分28个单元。

本书适合备考六级英语的学生,也可作为参加其它英语考试的参考书。

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总 序

大学英语四、六级考试作为一种标准化英语水平测试在全国高校实施已有十多年了,受到社会各界前所未有的关注和认可。全国各高校都要求大学生毕业前必须通过四级考试,社会用人单位将四、六级考试成绩作为选拔人才的主要标准之一。由此可见,大学英语四、六级考试对于每一位大学生来说具有十分重要的意义。为了帮助大学生提高英语应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们组织编写了这套《跨越四(六)级》丛书。

本丛书是目前国内大学英语四、六级考试指导书中的最新版本丛书,书中全方位反映了大学英语四、六级考试的最新动态。近几年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会陆续公布了一批新题型,并且每次考试题型都有所变化,本丛书分析了近两年四、六级全真试题,详细介绍了新题型,并在模拟题分册中采用动态模拟的新方法指导考生进行模拟强化训练,以有利于他们熟悉、掌握题型变化规律,在考试中取得高分。

本丛书的另一个特点是多角度快速提高考生的语言综合能力。丛书的每个分册都精讲了该部分的基础知识和技能,并针对这些基础知识和技能配有专项和综合练习及答案注解,使考生将知识、技能和练习有机地结合为一体,以有效掌握基础知识和技能,快速提高其应试能力和英语成绩。

本丛书在编写过程中参考了国内外有关最新资料,选材广泛,内容新颖,这无疑对提高考生的英语水平大有裨益。



前言

本书是根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语六级考试大纲》而编写的，其目的在于帮助广大考生迅速提高阅读理解的水平，顺利通过大学英语六级考试。

本书分为最新全真试题分析、解题技巧、实战练习、答案及注释 4 大部分。最新试题分析部分包括阅读测试简介和 2002、2001 年试题解析；解题技巧部分包括一些颇为有效的应试策略和应试方法，这些方法和技巧来源于我们对历年来大学英语六级试题的仔细分析和研究；实战练习部分由 28 个单元，110 篇文章（另穿插有 10 篇简答题文章）构成，文章的难易程度与六级考试难度相近；答案及注释部分为考生提供参阅，并使考生及时了解自己的答题正确率。

本书选材广泛，体裁多样，文章由浅入深，循序渐进，可读性强。

本书可供考生自测，也可作为阅读教材及强化训练之用。完成一个单元中的阅读理解题的时间应为 35 分钟，完成单元中的简答题的时间应为 15 分钟。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免有谬误疏漏之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2002 年 6 月





值得一提的是,西北工业大学出版社是一个以出版外语和计算机图书为特色的出版社,是全国惟一荣获中国图书奖“五连冠”的大学出版社。近年来为广大读者奉献了许多优秀的外语图书,在广大读者中享有盛誉。本次所推出的《跨越四(六)级》丛书旨在为广大考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供最有效的帮助,为大学英语学习者奉献优质的精神食粮。可以说,这套丛书的出版不仅是各位主编和编者辛勤劳动的成果,而且是出版社领导和编辑人员努力工作的结果。常言说得好,付出总会有回报。我们坚信,这套丛书必将以其丰富的内容、鲜明的特点和应考的实用受到广大读者的欢迎。

《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会

2002年6月

《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会

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第一章 阅读最新全真试题解析

大学英语六级考试第二部分为阅读理解(Part II: Reading Comprehension):共 20 题,考试时间为 35 分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文,总阅读量不超过 1 400 词。每篇短文后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

选材的原则是:

1. 题材广泛,包括科技、社会、文化等方面,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解。
2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。
3. 文章的语言难度以教学大纲中的规定为准,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出教学大纲词汇表六级的范围,用汉语或英语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

1. 既能理解个别句子的意义,也能理解上下文的逻辑关系;
2. 既能理解字面的意思,也能理解隐含的意思。
3. 既能理解事实和细节,也能理解所读材料的主旨和大意;
4. 能就文章的内容进行判断、推理和信息转换。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。

一、2002 年试题分析

2002 年 6 月第 3 篇

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

War may be a natural expression of biological instincts



and drives toward ^{侵犯} aggression in the human species. Natural impulses of anger, ^{敌意} hostility, and territoriality (守卫地盘的天性) are expressed through acts of violence. These are all qualities that humans share with animals. Aggression is a kind of innate (天生的) survival mechanism, an instinct for self-preservation, that allows animals to defend themselves from threats to their existence. But, on the other hand, human violence shows evidence of being a learned behavior. In the case of human aggression, violence cannot be simply reduced to an instinct. The many expressions of human violence are always conditioned by social conventions that give shape to aggressive behavior. In human societies violence has a social function: It is a ^{策略} strategy for creating or destroying forms of social order. Religious traditions have taken a leading role in directing the powers of violence. We will look at the ^{仪式} ritual and ^{道德} ethical (道德上的) patterns within which human violence has been directed.

The violence within a society is controlled through institutions of law. The more developed a legal system becomes, the more society takes responsibility for the discovery, control, and punishment of violent acts. In most ^{部落} tribal societies the only means to deal with an act of violence is ^{报复} revenge. Each family group may have the responsibility for personally carrying out judgment and punishment upon the person who committed the offense. But in legal systems, the responsibility for revenge becomes depersonalized and ^{扩散} diffused. The society assumes the responsibility for protecting individuals from violence. In cases where they cannot be protected, the society is responsible for imposing punishment. In a state controlled legal system, individuals are removed from the cycle of revenge ^{激励} motivated by acts of violence, and the state assumes responsibility for their

protection.

The other side of a state legal apparatus is a state military apparatus. While the one protects the individual from violence, the other sacrifices the individual to violence in the interests of the state. In war the state affirms its supreme power over the individuals within its own borders. War is not simply a trial by combat to settle disputes between states; it is the moment when the state makes its most powerful demands upon its people for their commitment, allegiance, and supreme sacrifice. Times of war test a community's deepest religious and ethical commitments.

31. Human violence shows evidence of being a learned behavior in that _____.

- A) it threatens the existing social systems
- B) it is influenced by society
- C) it has roots in religious conflicts
- D) it is directed against institutions of law

32. The function of legal systems, according to the passage, is _____.

- A) to control violence within a society
- B) to protect the world from chaos
- C) to free society from the idea of revenge
- D) to give the government absolute power

33. What does the author mean by saying "... in legal systems, the responsibility for revenge becomes depersonalized and diffused" (Lines 5-6, Para. 2)?

- A) Legal systems greatly reduce the possibilities of physical violence.
- B) Offenses against individuals are no longer judged on a personal basis.
- C) Victims of violence find it more difficult to take revenge.
- D) Punishment is not carried out directly by the individuals involved.



34. The word "allegiance" (Line 5, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to loyalty.
- A) loyalty B) objective
C) survival D) motive
35. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A) Governments tend to abuse their supreme power in times of war.
B) In times of war governments may extend their power across national borders.
C) In times of war governments impose high religious and ethical standards on their people.
D) Governments may sacrifice individuals in the interests of the state in times of war.

试题分析

31. 答案: B.

题解: 文章第一段第七句话“人类暴力行为的许多表现方式受到社会习惯的制约, 这些社会习惯决定了暴力行为的形式。”因此, 暴力行为之所以是一种习惯的行为, 是因为它受到社会习俗、社会传统的影响。

32. 答案: A.

题解: 从文章第二段的前两句话“社会中的暴力通过法律条文加以控制。社会的法律系统越是发达, 社会也将担负起更多的责任来发现、控制和惩治暴力行为”。我们得知, 法律体系的功能是控制社会暴力。选项 A 符合题意。

33. 答案: D.

题解: 文章第二段谈了在宗族社会里, 由家庭去执行惩罚的权力, 但在法制系统下, 社会承担了执行惩罚的责任。惩治暴力和为受害者讨回公道的权力由家庭转移到了社会。因此, 此处的 depersonalized 指的是权力不再由个人执行, 并且(diffused)散发到社会, 由社会来行使制裁的权力。

34. 答案: A.



题解:loyalty 意为“忠诚”,是 allegiance 的同义词。

35. 答案:D.

题解:文章最后一段谈了国家法律机器的两个功能。作为法律机构,它保护公民免于暴力伤害;作为军事机构,它为了国家的利益,也会将公民置于暴力之外,接着谈了在战争中的作法。因此选项 D 符合题意。

2002 年元月阅读第 2 篇

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

"The world's environment is surprisingly healthy. Discuss." If that were an examination topic, most students would tear it apart, offering a long list of complaints: from local smog (烟雾) to global climate change, from the felling (砍伐) of forests to the extinction of species. The list would largely be accurate, the concern legitimate. Yet the students who should be given the highest marks would actually be those who agreed with the statement. The surprise is how good things are, not how bad.

After all, the world's population has more than tripled during this century, and world output has risen hugely, so you would expect the earth itself to have been affected. Indeed, if people lived, consumed and produced things in the same way as they did in 1900 (or 1950, or indeed 1980), the world by now would be a pretty disgusting place: smelly, dirty, toxic and dangerous.

But they don't. The reasons why they don't, and why the environment has not been ruined, have to do with prices, technological innovation, social change and government regulation in response to popular pressure. That is why today's environmental problems in the poor countries ought, in princi-



ple, to be solvable. ^{小, 状况不好} Raw materials have not run out, and show no sign of doing so. Logically, one day they must: the planet is a finite place. Yet it is also very big, and man is very ingenious. What has happened is that every time a material seems to be running short, the price has risen and, in response, people have looked for new sources of supply, tried to find ways to use less of the material, or looked for a new substitute. For this reason prices for energy and for minerals have fallen in real terms during the century. The same is true for food. Prices fluctuate, in response to harvests, natural disasters and political instability; and when they rise, it takes some time before new sources of supply become available. But they always do, assisted by new farming and crop technology. The long-term trend has been downwards.

It is where prices and markets do not operate properly that this benign (良性的) trend begins to stumble, and the genuine problems arise. Markets cannot always keep the environment healthy. If no one owns the resource concerned, no one has an interest in conserving it or fostering it; fish is the best example of this.

26. According to the author, most students

- A) believe the world's environment is in an undesirable condition
- B) agree that the environment of the world is not as bad as it is thought to be
- C) get high marks for their good knowledge of the world's environment
- D) appear somewhat unconcerned about the state of the world's environment

27. The huge increase in world production and population



- A) has made the world a worse place to live in
 B) has had a positive influence on the environment
 C) has not significantly affected the environment
 D) has made the world a dangerous place to live in
28. One of the reasons why the long-term trend of prices has been downwards is that _____.
 A) technological innovation can promote social stability
 B) political instability will cause consumption to drop
 C) new farming and crop technology can lead to overproduction
 D) new sources are always becoming available
29. Fish resources are diminishing because _____.
 A) no new substitutes can be found in large quantities
 B) they are not owned by any particular entity
 C) improper methods of fishing have ruined the fishing grounds
 D) water pollution is extremely serious
30. The primary solution to environmental problems is _____.
 A) to allow market forces to operate properly
 B) to curb consumption of natural resources
 C) to limit the growth of the world population
 D) to avoid fluctuations in prices

试题分析

26. 答案:A。

题解:作者在文章第一段描述了世界环境现状,并反驳了“世界环境状况很好”的论点。选项 A 与文章意思相符。

27. 答案:C。

题解:在文章第二、三段,作者论证了人口的增长、产量的提高并不是影响世界环境的因素。选项 C 与文章意思一致。

28. 答案:D。

题解:在文章第四段,作者论述了原材料的多少与价格的关



系。当原材料或食物短缺时,价格便上涨,人们便去寻找、开发新材料、新资源等替代品,价格便回落,总体趋势是导致价格下降。选择项 D 与文章意思一致。

29. 答案: B。

题解: 在文章最后一段的后半部分, 作者用渔业资源举例说明, 如果某种资源不属于确定的人, 就没人去保护它, 这便是渔业资源危机的原因。选项 B 符合文章的意思。

30. 答案: A。

题解: 本文主要论述了市场、价格杠杆的调节与环境资源的关系。在文章最后一段的前半部分, 作者讲了之所以会出现环境资源等问题, 是因为价格、市场手段不能正常运转, 换句话说, 环境问题的解决便是多让市场发挥作用。选项 A 符合文章的意思。

二、2001 年试题分析

2001 年 6 月第 3 篇

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

It is hardly necessary for me to cite all the evidence of the depressing state of literacy. These figures from the Department of Education are sufficient: 27 million Americans cannot read at all, and a further 35 million read at a level that is less than sufficient to survive in our society.

But my own worry today is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skill even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic act of reading. It



has been suggested that almost 80 per cent of America's literate, educated teenagers can no longer read without an accompanying moise (music) in the background or a television screen flickering (闪烁) at the corner of their field of perception. We know very little about the brain and how it deals with simultaneous conflicting input, but every common-sense intuition suggests we should be profoundly alarmed. This violation of concentration, silence, solitude (独处的状态) goes to the very heart of our notion of literacy; this new form of part-reading, of partperception against background distraction, renders impossible certain essential acts of apprehension and concentration, let alone that most important tribute any human being can pay to a poem or a piece of prose he or she really loves, which is to learn it by heart. Not by brain, by heart; the expression is vital.

Under these circumstances, the question of what future there is for the arts of reading is a real one. Ahead of us lie technical, psychic (心理的), and social transformations probably much more dramatic than those brought about by Gutenberg, the German inventor in printing, the Gutenberg revolution, as we now know it, took a long time; its effects are still being debated. The information revolution will touch every facet of composition, publication, distribution, and reading. No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book as we've known it.

31. The picture of the reading ability of the American people, drawn by the author, is _____.

- A) rather bleak B) fairly bright
C) very impressive D) quite encouraging

32. The author's biggest concern is _____.

