

College

ENGLISH TEST BAND SIX

大学英语四六级

考点分析与高分对策

6 级阅读 500 题

最新修订版

主编 郑天义 主审 李鹏飞 姜丽荣



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主 审:李鹏飞 姜丽荣

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前 言

大学英语四、六级考试,是检测学生英语水平和大学英语教学质量的重要水平考试。随着 21 世纪的到来,英语成为人们生活、工作、学习中越来越重要的工具,熟练掌握英语已成为当今大学生必须具备的一种基本素质。

在日常教学和四、六级考试辅导中,我们发现有不少学生已不满足于“通过”四、六级考试,而更希望获得满意的成绩,以充分展示自己的英语实力,从而在日趋激烈的人才竞争中立于不败之地。为此我们总结了学生们在日常英语学习中的困难,并对学生在大学英语四、六级统考中反映出的问题进行了大量的调查,在此基础上进行了潜心的研究与分析,按照大学英语教学大纲精神编写了这套丛书。

本丛书共九个分册,注重从不同方面提高学生的应试能力。最新修订版在第一版的基础上做了全面修订,体现了最新《大学英语教学大纲》对四、六级考试的新要求。

《达标词组 2000》——新大纲对 1~6 级应掌握的词组由原来的 722 个增加为 1788 个,修订版增加了全部新增词组,并按四、六级分类标记,每个词组均配以 2~3 个例句,便于广大考生掌握用法,配合记忆。

《四级词汇 1500 题》——新大纲 1~4 级应掌握的词汇由原来的 4000 个增加为 4200 个(其中包括中学词 1800 个),修订版相应地进行了调整,按历年词汇试题分布统计——固定搭配(19%)、短语动词(15%)、同近义词(42%)、形近词(11%)、习惯用法(13%),进行重新编排,并加进了历年真题中考生错误率较高的题目,以确保覆盖全面,重点突出。

《六级词汇 1200 题》——增加了历年六级真题中考生错误率较高的题目,并根据六级考试重点测试考生词汇的辨析与用法这一特点,进一步突出了对动词、形容词、副词、名词等实义词的词义辨析。

《四级语法 1000 题》——经过对历年四级真题的分析,语法结构题占 15 道左右,考查的语法项目有时态(9%)、语态(4%)、情态(4%)、非限定(22%)、虚拟语气(15%)、复合(12%)、倒装(5%)、名词代词(1%)、形副比较(6%)、强调并列(6%)、连词(11%)、介词(5%),修订版全面覆盖了以上内容,同时增加了历年四级真题中的语法难题,以确保考生打好坚实的语法基础。

·《四级阅读 500 题》、《六级阅读 500 题》——精选四、六级阅读文章各 100 篇,对每篇文章进行详尽的分析,从分析篇章结构入手,帮助考生掌握如何把握文章的主旨,如何有的放矢地获取文章的关键信息,以提高考生的阅读理解能力。同时增加了历年阅读真题精选,便于考生把握考试难度,检测复习水平。

《四级听力分类突破》(配磁带 180 分钟/2 盒)、《六级听力分类突破》(配磁带 180 分钟/2 盒)——将听力题目按不同类型进行归类,既可帮助考生在日常进行有针对性的训练,更有助于考生在考前进行强化训练,达到分类突破的目的。并提供了相应的模拟试卷 4~6 份,便于考生在考前检测自己的水平,增强应试信心。

本丛书从全新的视角帮助考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,达到“更快、更好”地学习英语的目的,相信将会为广大考生获得满意的考试成绩助一臂之力。

本丛书由郑天义主编,北京理工大学李冬梅,北京外国语大学刘淑兰、张洪亮,北京大学陈菁,中国人民大学周新生,清华大学彭秋兰,中央民族大学刘彩霞编著,参加编写的还有张新军、刘春萌、马悦、靳瑞玲、郝文荣、王建东。

本丛书特邀北京理工大学英语系李鹏飞教授、姜丽荣教授,北京科技大学英语系梁素琴教授审订,北京大学美籍口语专家 Joy Waugh 和 Duncan Rayner 也做了大量的工作,在此深表感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,如有疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

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Unit 1

Passage 1

Ultralight(超轻型) airplanes are a recent development in aviation that provide what aviation enthusiasts have long been seeking: an inexpensive airplane that is easy to fly. The ultralight plane was born of the marriage of the hang glider and the go-kart(微型单座赛车) engine around 1974, when John Moody mounted a 12-horsepower go-kart engine on his Icarus II hand glider.

Today's ultralights are not just hand gliders with engines; they are "air recreation vehicles". Modern ultralight planes use snowmobile(雪地机动车) engines that let them cruise at about 50 miles per hour, climb at about 500 feet per minute, and carry combined payloads of pilot and fuel up to about 200 pounds, which is about equal to an ultralight plane's weight when empty. More than ten thousand ultralight planes were sold last year at prices ranging from \$ 2800 to \$ 7000. But the main reason for the increasing popularity of these aircraft is not that they are inexpensive, but that they are fun to fly.

The modern ultralight plane would look very familiar to the earliest pioneers of aviation. Otto Lilienthal made more than 2000 flights in Germany in the 1890's in what were actually hang gliders. Octave Chanute designed and built many early hand gliders. Augustus Herring, Chanute's assistant, used these gliders as models for a glider that he built for himself. On this glider, Herring installed a compressed air motor and flew 267 feet in 1898. The Wright brothers' Flyer was the grandfather of today's ultralight planes. The pilot sat right out in the open, just as in modern ultralights, and used controls that were much the same as those

used in today's machines.

Though most ultralight planes are used for pleasure flying, some are also used for crop dusting, aerial photography, and even military observation service. The likelihood is that further uses will be found for ultralight planes, but their greatest use will continue to be as air recreational vehicles.

1. The author seems to feel that ultralight airplanes are _____.
 - A. a toy for the rich
 - B. nothing but hand gliders
 - C. a new development that meets the needs of aviation enthusiasts
 - D. the most important development in aviation since the Wright brothers' Flyer
2. According to the passage, today's ultralight airplanes _____.
 - A. are inexpensive but difficult to fly
 - B. are more like go-karts than like hang gliders
 - C. cannot climb as fast or as high as hang gliders
 - D. are not too different from the earlier aircraft
3. The author compares John Moody's use of a go-kart engine on a hang glider to _____.
 - A. a marriage
 - B. the flight of Icarus
 - C. cruising in a snowmobile
 - D. soaring and gliding from high altitude
4. The author finds great similarity between _____.
 - A. the weight of the hand glider and that of the ultralight airplane
 - B. ultralight airplanes and military aircraft
 - C. the inventiveness of John Moody and that of Octave Chanute
 - D. the controls used in the Wright brothers' Flyer and those used in today's ultralight airplanes
5. The best title for this passage is _____.

- A. The Flying Snowmobile
- B. The History of Recent Aviation
- C. How the Ultralight Plane Flies
- D. The Ultralight Plane, a Recent Development

Passage 2

Rumor is the most primitive way of spreading stories — by passing *hen on from mouth to mouth*. But *civilized countries in normal times* have better sources of news than rumor. They have radio, television, and newspapers. In times of stress and confusion, however, rumor emerges. In times of stress and confusion, however, rumor emerges and becomes widespread. At such times the different kinds of news are in competition: the press, television, and radio versus the *grapevine*.

Especially do rumors spread when war requires censorship on many important matters. The customary news sources no longer give out enough information. Since the people cannot learn through legitimate channels all that they are anxious to learn, they pick up “news” wherever they can and when this happens, rumor thrives.

Rumors are often repeated even by those who do not believe the tales. There is a fascination about them. The reason is that the cleverly designed rumor gives expression to something deep in the hearts of the victims — the fears, suspicions, forbidden hopes, or daydreams which they hesitate to voice directly. Pessimistic rumors about defeat and disasters show that the people who repeat them are worried and anxious. Optimistic rumors about record production or peace soon coming point to complacency or confidence — and often to overconfidence.

1. The word “grapevine” in paragraph 1 probably means _____.
A. folktale
B. rumor
C. news

- D. scandal
2. The author suggests that rumors usually _____.
 A. alarm their hearers
 B. grow rapidly
 C. can be suppressed by censorship
 D. are short-lived
3. According to the passage, people who repeat a rumor as truth want to do so because they _____.
 A. are impressed with this century-old method of spreading news
 B. are pessimistic by nature
 C. find that the rumor reflects their own unexpressed beliefs
 D. have a strong desire to hurt other people
4. The author states that during wartime the regular sources of news present only _____.
 A. optimistic reports
 B. pessimistic reports
 C. false information
 D. limited information
5. The author suggests that, in times of stress, man frequently _____.
 A. turns to primitive techniques
 B. becomes more closemouthed
 C. stops regular news services
 D. distrusts his fellow man

Passage 3

The “standard of living” of any country means the average person’s share of the goods and services which the country produces. A country’s standard of living, therefore, depends first and foremost on its capacity to produce wealth. “Wealth” in this sense is not money, for we do not live

on money but on things that money can buy, “goods” such as food and clothing, and “services” such as transport and entertainment.

A country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. Wealth depends to a great extent upon a country's natural resources, such as coal, gold, and other minerals, water supply and so on. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and have a fertile soil and a favourable climate; other regions possess none of them. The USA is one of the wealthiest regions of the world because she has vast natural resources within her borders, her soil is fertile, and her climate is varied. The Sahara Desert, on the other hand, is one of the least wealthy.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use. Sound and stable political conditions, and freedom from foreign invasion, enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily, and to produce more wealth than another country equally well served by nature but less well ordered. Another important factor is the technical efficiency of a country's people. Old countries that have, through many centuries, trained up numerous skilled craftsmen and technicians are better placed to produce wealth than countries whose workers are largely unskilled. Wealth also produces wealth. As a country becomes wealthier, its people have a large margin for saving, and can put their savings into factories and machines which will help workers to produce more goods in their working day.

A country's standard of living does not only depend upon the wealth that is produced and consumed within its own borders, but also upon what is indirectly produced through international trade. For example, Britain's wealth in foodstuffs and other agricultural products would be much less if she had to depend only on those grown at home. Trade makes it possible for her surplus manufactured goods to be traded abroad for the agricultural products that would otherwise be lacking. A country's

wealth is, therefore, much influenced by its manufacturing capacity, provided that other countries can be found ready to accept its manufactures.

1. According to the author, a nation's wealth depends upon _____.
 - A. its standard of living
 - B. its money
 - C. its ability to provide goods and services
 - D. its ability to provide and transport and entertainment
2. The best title for the passage would be _____.
 - A. The Wealth of a Country
 - B. The Standard of Living
 - C. The Natural Resources of a Country
 - D. None of the above
3. The word "foremost" in the first paragraph most probably means _____.
 - A. firstly
 - B. largely
 - C. for the most part
 - D. most importantly
4. The main idea of the second paragraph is that _____.
 - A. the USA is one of the richest countries in the world
 - B. the Sahara Desert is a very poor region
 - C. a country's wealth depends on many factors
 - D. natural resources are an important factor in the wealth or poverty of a country
5. Which of the following about Britain's wealth is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. Britain's wealth is entirely produced and consumed within its borders.
 - B. Britain is more dependent upon trade than any other country in

the world.

C. Britain manufactures more than it needs for home consumption.

D. Britain's wealth lies only in what it can manufacture.

Passage 4

Science has moved closer toward identifying the long-sought brain site of the "body clock", the timer that governs all the rhythms of life.

A John Hopkins University scientist has disclosed that a group of rats has been transformed by precision brain surgery from performing night activity to day activity in a complete reversal of their age-old timetable.

For thousands of years, the wild Norway rat has spent its day sleeping or hiding in deep holes and its nights outside searching for food and water, as a means of surviving against predators(食肉动物).

Dr Curt P. Richter a noted psycho-biologist, has developed a surgical means of destroying the animal's built-in clock in a special portion of the brain so that it spends most of the light hours being active and all of the dark hours sleeping.

"We now know much more about the location of the clock," said Richter in an interview. The site has been elusive(难以捉摸) in the past. As one scientist said, "It seems to be everywhere and yet nowhere when we try to localize it."

The study, covering 12 years and several hundred rats, is published by the National Academy of Sciences.

Richter said the findings support the view that body clocks have independent function and do not need to rely on outside timers, such as the sun, gravity or earth magnetism.

The body clock, in Richter's opinion, is like a precision self-winding calendar wristwatch with a built-in timer. An opposing view, held by some scientists, compares it to a household electric clock with no

built-in timer but rather a synchronous(同步的) motor that allows it to count the oscillations coming over the power lines. The opponents cite the total solar eclipse on March 7th 1970, when horses and some other day animals went to sleep and mice, owls and some other night animals woke up.

In Richter's study, the rhythm of the rats' activity previously had not been disturbed by the arrival of laboratory workers at day and departure at night, but when deprived of their body clocks, the animals adopted a new timetable that was controlled by the working hours of the laboratory.

Like animals, man has evolved a 24-hour clock. Richter believes human beings started out sleeping about 12 hours during night. Introduction of the campfire, he says, enabled man to extend his waking hours so that he now sleeps about a third of the time. This is true everywhere, even above the Arctic Circle, where summer brings constant daylight.

Over the years, scientists have found that no fewer than 40 physiological functions of the body have rhythms that are timed by the biological clock. Temperature, for example, is regulated so that it is at least two degrees higher in the late afternoon than the low point in the early morning hours. Similarly, there are daily rhythms in blood-pressure levels, blood-sugar level, pulse rate and even stomach contraction. The effectiveness of drugs given to a patient varies depending on what hours of the day or night they are given. It is likely there are best and worst times to perform surgery, take X-rays and diagnose disease, but these have tended to be masked in the process of evolution.

1. The purpose of Dr Richter's study of rates was _____.

- A. to seek the site of the body clock in the brain
- B. to control the rhythms of the animal life
- C. to find a way to destroy the animal's built-in clock

- D. to cultivate a fine breed of rates which wake at day and sleep at night
2. In Richter's opinion, it is not true that _____.
A. the biological clock governs all the rhythms of an animal's life
B. body clocks are independent of outside timers such as the sun gravity, eclipses or earth magnetism
C. a rat's body clock can be reset to adapt to a new schedule by means of artificial lighting
D. without a biological timer man would sleep about 12 hours during night
3. It could be deduced from the passage that _____.
A. the body clock is similar to a household electric clock both in function and structure
B. Richter would regard it abnormal that when a total solar eclipse occurs, day animals go to sleep and night animals wake up
C. there are few scientists in the psycho-biological field who really believe in Dr Richter's discovery
D. with the development of modern lighting installations, human beings would sleep less and less time
4. The biological clock seems to regulate all that follows except _____.
A. blood pressure
B. effectiveness of drugs
C. pulse rate
D. body temperature
5. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A. The Rhythms of Human Life.
B. How to Localize the Body Clock.
C. Richter's Discovery in the Body Clock.
D. Dr Richter and His Successful Brain Surgery.