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STANDARD READING OF CET-6:600

杨智敏 主编



大连理工大学出版社





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6级标准阅读 精练600题

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杨智敏 主编

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前言

对于大多数语言学习者来说,“听、说、读、写”四项语言技能中,“读”可以说是最应该掌握的、也是最有用的—项技能。不是每个人都有出国的机会、有跟外国人工作和聊天的场合以及用英文表达自己的需要,在信息和商业高度发达的今天,英文的文字信息随时会出现在我们的生活中——在各种各样的商品说明书上。同时,我们都需要查阅先进的信息,开阔视野,丰富和改进工作和生活,所以“读”就尤为重要。

为了提高广大考生的阅读能力,使他们能顺利通过考试,我们在本书中选编了 30 套,共计 600 题的阅读文章。其中有 1995 年 1 月到 2005 年 1 月六级考试的 22 套试题和 8 套模拟题。选编大量阅读真题是因为真题具有可信度、准确性和真实性,能把握考试的趋势,而这样的文章是考生在大学毕业后,应该达到的初级阅读水平,可以作为考生衡量自己阅读能力的一个量尺。

本书的主要编写板块如下:词汇点津——我们将考点词汇在原文中用序号标出,讲解时既给出文章中用法,让原句复现在例句中,又给出其他重要用法;篇章大意——给出每一段的段落大意,在指出每篇文章结构的同时,使大家领悟英文的篇章结构特点,从而在考试中,可以针对不同的试题,快速地确定相关信息所在的段落,准确地得出答案;难句突破——克服语法难点,突出重点语法现象;试题解析——分析试题类型、提示出题陷阱、指出应试技巧。

本书具有以下特点:

1. 题量大,信息量大,考生可以扎扎实实复习操作

本书所选材料为 1995 年 1 月六级考试的 22 套全真试题及另外 8 套全真模拟题,共 120 篇文章,600 道题。如此大的阅读题库为考生提供较为实惠的复习资料。

2. 真题真做,模拟练兵,科学分配

十年真题,效度高,具有真实性,能准确把握考试趋势。8 套全真模拟试题,一线教师精心选编,考前大练兵,最后在真题中检验个人模拟练习之效果。这种“真题——模拟——真题”的分配方法科学有效。

3. 在阅读中掌握六级词汇

将文章中出现的重点词汇用序号突出标注,在“词汇点津”部分将该词所在句子中的原文重现,并给出其他常用词义及例句,在语境中背单词,理解单词又能加深对篇章的理解,起到一箭双雕的作用。

4. 答案讲解精辟透彻,处处为考生着想

每个单元后加入“篇章大意”、“难句突破”和“试题解析”几个部分。“篇章大意”给出文章每一段段落大意;“难句突破”则对文章中的长难句作以具体分析解说;“试题解析”扫清阅读练习中的疑惑。各个板块紧密结合,逐步提高阅读能力。

我们的目的是为大家在阅读的乐趣和考试的压力间营造一个缓冲,使大家带着一份良好的心情和充分的准备,突破阅读考试大关。

在本书的编辑中,我们参考了一些相关的国内外资料,在此我们谨向作者表示感谢。董研研和杜晓冰参与了本书的校正,特此感谢。

本书不足之处,期望大家批评指正。

编 者

2005年1月

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Unit 1

(2005 年 1 月)

Passage 1

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate¹ at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years," as the Bible would say; both yielded to² the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid *condolence* (吊唁) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the *deceased* (已故的) woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It's my fault that she died." At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn't insisted on my mother's going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long airplane ride, the abrupt³ change of climate, was more than she could take. It's my fault that she's dead."

When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting⁴ to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believed that the opposite course—keeping mother at home, postponing the operation—would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilty. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile⁵ myth of *omnipotence* (万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons⁶ the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to⁷ him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

❖ 1. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?

- A) They lived out a natural life.
- B) They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.
- C) They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.

D) They died due to lack of care by family members.

2. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because _____.

- A) he wanted to console the two families
- B) he was an official from the community
- C) he had great sympathy for the deceased
- D) he was priest of the local church

3. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because _____.

- A) they couldn't find a better way to express their grief
- B) they believe that they were responsible
- C) they had neglected the natural course of events
- D) they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction

4. In the context of the passage, "...the world makes sense" (Line 2, Para. 4) probably means that _____.

- A) everything in the world is predetermined
- B) the world can be interpreted in different ways
- C) there's an explanation for everything in the world
- D) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world

5. People have been made to believe since infancy that _____.

- A) everybody is at their command
- B) life and death is an unsolved mystery
- C) every story should have a happy ending
- D) their wishes are the cause of everything that happens

Passage 2

Frustrated with delays in Sacramento, Bay Area officials said on Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate¹ the region's growing pile of electronic trash.

A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives² aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body failed to act on³ two bills stalled⁴ in the Assembly. They are among a growing number of California cities and counties that have expressed the same intention.

Environmentalists and local governments are increasingly concerned about the toxic⁵ hazard⁶ posed by old electronic devices and the cost of safely recycling those products. An estimated 6 million televisions and computers are stocked in California homes, and an additional 6,000 to 7,000 computers become outdated every day. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and have already been banned from California landfills (垃圾填埋场).

Legislation by Senator Byron Sher would require consumers to pay a recycling fee of up to \$ 30 on every new machine containing a *cathode* (阴极) ray tube. Used in almost all video monitors and televisions, those devices contain four to eight pounds of lead each. The fees would go toward setting up recycling programs, providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes and rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling.

A separate bill by Los Angeles-area Senator Gloria Romero would require high-tech manufacturers to develop programs to recycle so-called e-waste.

If passed, the measures would put California at the forefront⁷ of national efforts to manage the refuse of the electronic age.

But high-tech groups, including the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group and the American Electronics Association, oppose the measures, arguing that fees of up to \$ 30 will drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers.

"What really needs to occur is consumer education. Most consumers are unaware they're not supposed to throw computers in the trash," said Roxanne Gould, vice president of government relations for the electronics association.

"Computer recycling should be a local effort and part of residential⁸ waste collection programs," she added.

Recycling electronic waste is a dangerous and specialized matter, and environmentalists maintain the state must support recycling efforts and ensure that the job isn't contracted to *unscrupulous* (毫无顾忌的) junk dealers who send the toxic parts overseas.

"The graveyard of the high-tech revolution is ending up in rural China," said Ted Smith, director of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. His group is pushing for⁹ an amendment¹⁰ to Sher's bill that would prevent the export of e-waste.

6. What step were Bay Area officials going to take regarding e-waste disposal?

- A) Exert pressure on manufacturers of electronic devices.
- B) Lay down relevant local regulations themselves.
- C) Lobby the lawmakers of the California Assembly.
- D) Really support to pass the stalled bills.

7. The two bills stalled in the California Assembly both concern _____.

- A) regulations on dumping hazardous substances into landfills
- B) the sale of used electronic devices to foreign countries
- C) the funding of local initiatives to reuse electronic trash
- D) the reprocessing of the huge amounts of electronic waste in the state

8. Consumers are not supposed to throw used computers in the trash because _____.

- A) they contain large amounts of harmful substances
- B) this is banned by the California government
- C) some parts may be recycled for use elsewhere
- D) unscrupulous dealers will retrieve them for profit

9. High-tech groups believe that if an extra \$ 30 is charged on every TV or computer purchased in California, consumers will _____.

- A) abandon online shopping
- B) buy them from other states
- C) strongly protest against such a charge
- D) hesitate to upgrade their computers

10. We learn from the passage that much of California's electronic waste has been _____.

- A) collected by non-profit agencies
- B) dumped into local landfills
- C) exported to foreign countries
- D) recycled by computer manufacturers

Passage 3

Throughout the nation's more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity, a new international analysis suggests that this variability has instead contributed to *lackluster* (平淡的) achievement scores by U. S. children relative to¹ their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, "no single intellectually coherent² vision dominates U. S. educational practice in math or science." "The reason," he said, "is because the system is deeply and fundamentally flawed."

The new analysis, released this week by the National Science Foundation in Arlington, Va., is based on data collected from about 50 nations as part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study.

Not only do approaches to teaching science and math vary among individual U. S. communities, the report finds, but there appears to be little strategic³ focus within a school district's curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers' activities. This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries.

On average, U. S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that "is a mile wide and an inch deep," Schmidt notes.

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U. S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems "share our pattern of *splintered* (支离破碎的) visions" but which are not economic leaders.

The new report "couldn't come at a better time," says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teachers Association in Arlington. "The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision," including the call "to do less, but in greater depth."

Implementing⁴ the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized⁵ responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored⁶ and instituted⁷ one community at a time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards "face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble (嘈杂声)."

11. According to the passage, the teaching of science and math in America is _____.

- A) focused on tapping students' potential
- B) characterized by its diversity
- C) losing its vitality gradually
- D) going downhill in recent years

12. The fundamental flaw of American school education is that _____.

- A) it lacks a coordinated national program

- B) it sets a very low academic standard for students
 C) it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers
 D) it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects
13. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is "a mile wide and an inch deep" (Lines 2-3, Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice _____.
- A) lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity
 B) offers an environment for comprehensive education
 C) encourages learning both in depth and in scope
 D) scratches the surface of a wide range of topics
14. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will _____.
- A) provide depth to school science education
 B) solve most of the problems in school teaching
 C) be able to meet the demands of the community
 D) quickly dominate U.S. educational practice
15. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because _____.
- A) there is always controversy in educational circles
 B) not enough educators have realized the necessity for doing so
 C) school districts are responsible for making their own decisions
 D) many schoolteachers challenge the acceptability of these standards

Passage 4

"I've never met a human worth cloning," says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from his lab at Texas A&M University. "It's a stupid endeavor." That's an interesting choice of adjective, coming from a man who has spent millions of dollars trying to clone a 13-year-old dog named Missy. So far, he and his team have not succeeded, though they have cloned two cows and expect to clone a cat soon. They just might succeed in cloning Missy this spring—or perhaps not for another 5 years. It seems the reproductive system of man's best friend is one of the mysteries of modern science.

Westhusin's experience with cloning animals leaves him upset by all this talk of human cloning. In three years of work on the Missy project, using hundreds upon hundreds of dog's eggs, the A&M team has produced only a dozen or so *embryos* (胚胎) carrying Missy's DNA. None have survived the transfer to a *surrogate* (代孕的) mother. The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously¹ aborted² *fetuses* (胎) may be acceptable when you're dealing with cats or bulls, he argues, but not with humans. "Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous," he says.

Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff³. Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, Westhusin's phone has been ringing with people calling in hopes of duplicating their cats and dogs, cattle and horses. "A lot of people want to clone pets, especially if the price is right," says Westhusin. Cost is no obstacle⁴ for Missy's mysterious billionaire owner; he's put up \$3.7 million so far to fund A&M's research.

Contrary to some media reports, Missy is not dead. The owner wants a twin to carry on Missy's fine qualities after she does die. The prototype⁵ is, by all accounts⁶, athletic, good-natured and supersmart. Missy's master does not expect an exact copy of her. He knows her clone may not have her temperament. In a statement of purpose, Missy's owner and the A&M team say they are "both looking forward to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy."

Besides cloning a great dog, the project may contribute insight into the old question of nature vs. nurture⁷. It could also lead to the cloning of special rescue⁸ dogs and many endangered animals.

However, Westhusin is cautious about his work. He knows that even if he gets a dog pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other cloned animals: abnormalities⁹ like immature¹⁰ lungs and heart and weight problems—"Why would you ever want to clone humans," Westhusin asks, "when we're not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?"

16. By "stupid endeavor" (Line 2, Para. 1), Westhusin means to say that _____.

- A) animal cloning is not worth the effort at all
- B) animal cloning is absolutely impractical
- C) human cloning should be done selectively
- D) human cloning is a foolish undertaking

17. What does the first paragraph tell us about Westhusin's dog cloning project?

- A) Its success is already in sight.
- B) Its outcome remains uncertain.
- C) It is doomed to utter failure.
- D) It is progressing smoothly.

18. By cloning Missy, Mark Westhusin hopes to _____.

- A) study the possibility of cloning humans
- B) search for ways to modify its temperament
- C) examine the reproductive system of the dog species
- D) find out the differences between Missy and its clones

19. We learn from the passage that animal clones are likely to have _____.

- A) a bad temper
- B) immune deficiency
- C) defective organs
- D) an abnormal shape

20. It can be seen that present cloning techniques _____.

- A) still have a long way to go before reaching maturity
- B) have been widely used in saving endangered species
- C) provide insight into the question of nature vs. nurture
- D) have proved quite adequate for the cloning of humans

参考答案

Passage 1 A D B C D

Passage 2 B D A B C

Passage 3 B A D A C

Passage 4 D B D C A

Passage 1

词汇点津

1. officiate

vi. 行使职权 ▲ I had to *officiate* at two funerals on successive days... ▲ *officiate* as host 做东道主 ▲ *officiate* at a marriage 主持婚礼

2. yield to

v. 屈服, 让步 ▲ ...both *yielded to* the normal wearing... ▲ She *yields to* no one in her condemnation of violence. 她即使因暴力而受非难, 也不肯向任何人屈服。

3. abrupt

adj. 突然的 ▲ That long airplane ride, the *abrupt* change of climate...

adj. (1) 陡峭的 ▲ an *abrupt* descent 陡峭的斜坡 (2) 粗鲁无礼的; 唐突的; 生硬的, 不连贯的 ▲ *abrupt* entrance 闯进

4. tempting

adj. 诱惑人的 ▲ ...it is very *tempting* to assume that...

5. infantile

adj. 婴儿的, 初期的 ▲ Psychologists speak of the *infantile* myth...

adj. 幼稚的 ▲ *infantile* behavior 幼稚的行为

6. summon

vt. 召集, 召唤 ▲ He wakes up in the morning and *summons* the rest of the world...

vt. (1) (法) 传唤 ▲ *summon* the witness 传唤证人 (2) 鼓起 (常与 up 连用) ▲ *summon* (up) one's courage for a task / to do sth. 鼓起勇气干工作/做某事

7. attend to

v. 关心, 照顾, 护理 ▲ ...and someone comes to *attend to* him.

v. 专心, 注意 ▲ The child is *attending* to the computer game. 这个孩子在专心玩游戏。

篇章大意

本文可分为两部分:

(1) 第一、二段举例说明了人们的内疚使事情变得更糟。

(2) 第三段至第五段解释了人们产生这种情绪的原因。

难句突破

1. When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. (Line 1, Para.3)

[结构分析] “as we would like them to” 作 “don't turn out” 的方式状语从句。“had we done things differently” 是省略了 if 的虚拟条件句, 相当于 “if we had done things differently”, 所以 “the story would have had a happier ending” 不是事实。

[参考译文] 当事情不像我们希望的那样, 我们会非常容易地认为如果我们以不同的方式做这些事情的话, 事情就会有一个较好的结局。

2. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. (Line 2, Para.3)

[结构分析] “any time” 引导一个时间状语从句。

[参考译文] 牧师知道每当有人死去, 活着的人就会感到内疚。

►► 试题解析

- 1.A 细节题。第一段第三句明确指出两位老人是享年而死,所以选项 A)正确;选项 B)和 C)是死者家属认为的可能死因;选项 D)的内容,在文中未有提及。
- 2.D 推理题。根据第一段第二句的提示“to officiate at two funerals”以及第三段第二句“Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty.”可以判断出他是一个 priest。A)中的“console”与第一段的“condolence”意思相近,具有一定的干扰性。但细读第一段就会注意到,“I”是在葬礼之后,才去吊唁死者家属的,所以 A)不正确;B)也试图利用词汇“official”和“officiate”的形似混淆视听,如果我们在这里“以貌取人”就会上当了。事实上,除了这仅有的一点相似,文章没有任何关于“official”的信息,所以在考试中,遇有这样的情况不要轻做结论,将四个选项比较分析之后,才下定论。文中没有选项 C)的提示信息。
- 3.B 推理题。文章第一段指出:人们在发生了不幸或不好的事件时,都会自责。然后作者列举了两个享年而死的老人的故事。根据第二段两位死者家属对“I”所说的话,可以看出死者的家属认为老人的过世是自己的过错。所以,选项 B)是对第二段内容的合理概述。
- 4.C 语义题。如果能够清楚地分析出“...the world makes sense”与后面的“that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens”是同位语,后者说明了此短语的意义,就可以正确选择 C)。如果把后者当作是“believe”的第二个宾语,就难做出选择了。我们要清楚的一个语法点是:两个并列结构间要用“and”连接,否则就是错误的。B)利用题干中的“interpret”与“make sense”的相关性制造干扰。
- 5.D 细节题。根据第五段的“Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.”可知,我们从婴儿时起就以为是我们的愿望导致了事件的发生,这与 D)内容一致。注意“outgrow”在本句中表示“因长大而摆脱(某种习惯、兴趣等)”。

Passage 2

►► 词汇点津

1. regulate

vt. 管制, 控制 ▲... take matters into their own hands to *regulate* the region's...

vt. 调整; 校准 ▲The speed of the machine may be automatically *regulated* to pace the packing operation by an inner microcomputer. 机器的速度可通过内部的微型电脑自动调节得同包装速度一致。

2. initiative

n. (C)主动 ▲... would propose local *initiatives* aimed at...

n. (1)(C)主动权(与 the 连用) ▲take the *initiative* 采取主动 (2)(U)主动 ▲do sth. on one's own initiative 主动地做某事

3. act on

v. 按……行动 ▲... law-making body failed to *act on* two bills...

v. 对……起作用, 作用于 ▲The drug will *act on* our nervous system.

4. stall

v. (使)停转, (使)停止; 迟延 ▲... to act on two bills *stalled* in the Assembly.

n. (C)(1)(仅能容一人的)小隔间; (仅能容一只动物的)小隔栏 ▲a shower *stall* 淋浴分隔间 (2)售货摊, 售货台 ▲a fruit *stall* 水果摊

5. toxic

adj. 有毒的, 中毒的 ▲... concerned about

the *toxic hazard*...

6. hazard

n. 对健康有危害/危险的事 ▲... concerned about the *toxic hazard*...

7. forefront

n. (C)最前线,活动的中心 ▲... would put California at the *forefront* of national efforts to...

8. residential

adj. 与居住有关的 ▲... and part of *residential waste collection programs*...

adj. 适于居住的;住宅区的 ▲a *residential suburb* 近郊住宅区

9. push for

v. 奋力争取 ▲... is *pushing for* an amendment to Sher's bill...

10. amendment

n. (C)改良,修改 ▲... is *pushing for* an amendment to Sher's bill...

n. (U)改善,改良 ▲Your plan need some amendment.

▶▶ 篇章大意

本文可分为两部分:

(1)第一段至第六段陈述了美国加州圣克里门的电子垃圾问题引起了人们的关注。

(2)第七段至第十一段说明了高科技人员,包括硅谷的科技人员反对上述议案。他们认为真正需要做的是对消费者进行教育,电子垃圾的回收应由专业人士处理以及防止不法商人将电子垃圾运至海外。

▶▶ 难句突破

The fees would go toward setting up recycling programs, providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes and rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling. (Line 3, Para.4)

[结构分析] “setting up recycling programs”、“providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes”和“rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling”是三个动名词短语,做介词“toward”的宾语。“that reuse the tubes”是定语从句,修饰“non-profit agencies”;定语从句“that encourage recycling”修饰“manufacturers”。

[参考译文] 这些费用将用于建立回收项目、给重新使用这些管子的非赢利机构提供资金以及奖励那些鼓励回收的生产者。

▶▶ 试题解析

- 6.B 细节题。根据题干的“Bay Area official”和“regarding e-waste disposal”确定相关信息在第一、二段。由题干的将来时态,在详细阅读这两段后,确定第二段第一句为关键句。该句指出:如果加州立法机构不执行这两项法案的话,他们就将提出当地自己解决电子垃圾的办法;B)符合这一意思。C)和D)都是对第二段最后一句的错误理解。最后一句是说:他们和加州其他市、县一样都是这种想法(第二段第一句的内容)。
- 7.D 推理题。首先,根据题干找到“The two bills stalled in the California Assembly”所在的唯一的一个句子:第二段第一句。该句指出:如果加州立法机构不执行这两项法案的话,他们就将提出当地自己解决电子垃圾的办法。所以,我们可以推断出“two bills stalled in the Assembly”应该是针对解决电子垃圾问题的。这样,可以肯定选项D)正确。
- 8.A 推理题。第三段最后一句明确指出:电视、电脑之类的电器含有大量铅和其他有害物质,所以被严令禁止丢弃到垃圾场。所以选项A)是正确答案。题干中的“are not to sup-

posed to throw”与句中的“have a ready been”同义。注意最后句中的“and”表示一个结果。当“and”连接两个句子,表示结果时,第一个句子表原因或条件。所以选项 B)、C)和 D)都不是禁止将电脑丢弃到垃圾场的原因。

- 9.B 细节题。第七段说明了“high-tech groups”认为对每台电视或电脑增收 \$ 30 会“drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers.”。这里,“out-of-state retailers”与“online”是同位语,说明了“online”的具体含义,所以选择 B)。A)与第七段的意思相反,文章没有 C)和 D)的内容。
- 10.C 细节题。第十段的“...and ensure that the job isn't contracted to unscrupulous junk dealers who send the toxic parts overseas”指出“the state”应确保电子垃圾的回收不是将垃圾处理给那些将有毒部件运送到国外的没有道德的商人。这也就是说,商人们将电子垃圾处理到了国外。第十一段的第一句更是明确指出高科技垃圾场就在中国偏远地区。所以,加州的电子垃圾被转运到了国外。选项 C)与此同义。B)与此内容相反。虽然,文章谈到了电子垃圾的回收和再利用,但没有具体说明由谁来做这些工作。所以, A) 和 D)不正确。

Passage 3

词汇点津

1. relative to

adj. 相对于 ▲...by U.S. children relative to their peers in other developed countries.

adj. 关于,涉及 ▲questions relative to the deficit 关于赤字的问题

2. coherent

adj. 一致的,连贯的 ▲...no single intellectually coherent vision...

3. strategic

adj. 关键性的 ▲...appears to be little strategic focus within a school district's curricula...

adj. 战略的,战略上的 ▲strategic bombing 战略性轰炸

4. implement

vt. 贯彻,实施 ▲Implementing the new science standards and their...

n. (C)工具,器具 ▲farming implements

农具

5. decentralize

vt. 分散(亦作:decentralise) ▲...because the decentralized responsibility for education in the...

vt. 分散(行政权);分散经营 ▲a decentralized state 实施地方分权的国家

6. tailor

vt. 配合 ▲...any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

vt. 剪裁,缝制(衣服)

n. (C)(缝男装的)裁缝

7. institute

vt. 设立,制定,创立;开始(调查),提起(诉讼) ▲...any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

▲institute an action at law 提起法律诉讼

n. (C)学会,学院,协会

篇章大意

本文可分为四部分:

(1)第一段指出美国多样化的教学虽有一定优点,但却使美国儿童的成绩比其他国家儿童