

>>> 创新设计 个性考案

spark 星火英语
ENGLISH

各个击破 大学英语六级考试

阅读翻译与简答

总主编 马德高 主编 马茂祥

6 级

- ◎ 连线解读 典型真题 100 讲
- ◎ 一题多问 延伸练习 400 例
- ◎ 个性分析 难点疑点 400 个
- ◎ 权威设计 高效练习 200 题

各个
击破

中国 社会 出版 社

» 创新设计 个性考案

 星火英语
ENGLISH

各个击破 大学英语六级考试

阅读翻译与简答

总主编 马德高
主 编 马茂祥
副主编 姜晓丽 刘 娟
曹 琳 韦学品

中国 社会 出版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试阅读翻译与简答/马茂祥主编.

—北京:中国社会出版社,2005.2

(各个击破大学英语四六级考试)

ISBN 7-5087-0445-2

I. 大... II. 马... III. 英语—高等学
校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 009514 号

书 名:大学英语六级考试阅读翻译与简答
主 编:马茂祥
责任编辑:王秀梅

出版发行:中国社会出版社 邮政编码:100032

通联发行:北京市西城区二龙路甲33号新龙大厦

电话:66078622

传真:66078622

欢迎读者拨打免费热线 8008108114 或登录 [www. bj114. com. cn](http://www.bj114.com.cn) 查询相关信息

经 销:各地新华书店

印刷装订:莱芜市凤城印务有限公司

开 本:850×1168 毫米 1/32

印 张:66.5 印张

字 数:2 200 千字

版 次:2005 年 2 月第 1 版

印 次:2005 年 2 月第 1 次

书 号:ISBN 7-5087-0445-2/H·100

定 价:全套七册 75.60 元;本册 12.80 元

(凡中国社会版图书有缺漏页、残破等质量问题,本社负责调换)

Preface

前言

*

大学英语六级考试是目前国内大学阶段针对非英语专业学生的高水平英语等级考试,通过六级考试就意味着具备了较高的英语能力,可以在求职、深造中获得有利优势。

为了帮助广大考生顺利通过六级考试,我们邀请了全国十余所知名高校的六级考试辅导专家和阅卷专家,群策群力,创新设计,为广大考生推出了这套以“轻松过六级三部曲”为总体编写思路,专门针对六级考试各种题型的“星火英语各个击破大学英语六级考试”系列丛书,涵盖六级考试的各个题型,让您“丛书在手,备考无忧”。

“轻松过六级三部曲”是指针对六级考试的每个题型,丛书均按照测一测(最新真题实测)、讲一讲(知识方法精讲)和练一练(权威试题演练)这三个版块进行有逻辑、有条理的合理安排,使考生首先通过最新真题测试自己的真实水平,达到知己知彼;再通过历年典型真题掌握方法思路,梳理知识清单;最后通过权威高效的精选试题实际演练,在解题过程中巩固知识基础,运用方法技巧,提高自身能力,最终获得实质性的能力提升。

本书是这套丛书的《六级阅读翻译与简答》。阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、翻译题(Translation)和简短回答题(Short Answer Questions)是六级考试中占卷面分值最多的三大重要题型,其中阅读理解题目在试卷中占40分,翻译题和简答题均作为考试中Part IV部分的备选题型,占10分的分值。

阅读翻译篇:阅读理解是大学英语六级考试中的重头戏,而由于翻译题基本上是来源于阅读文章的,而且目前在六级考试中的出现比率较小,故我们将其归为一类,统称阅读翻译篇,考生可利用同样的文章训练不同的题目,从而有利于对文章和题目的透彻理解。本篇里,我们首先利用2005年1月刚刚考过的六级阅读试题让考生“亲密接触”最新和最权威的六级阅读材料,从而测试自己现在的阅读水平,消除神秘感;接着通过对历年典型六级阅读真题的精准归类分析和直观连线解读,使阅读题的测试方式明晰化,解答思路形象化,从而让考生清晰地认识

到现在的阅读测试特点,并将其命题规律熟记于心。

另外,我们针对每个阅读题目均给出了最全面的选项分析和避错指导,针对每个长难句子也给出了详细的语法和翻译技巧的分析,使考生不但知其然,而且知其所以然。最后,我们精心选择了 20 篇典型测试题,可供考生在明确自己目前的水平、学习阅读翻译题型应试技巧之后进行综合练习,从而最大限度地提高解答阅读理解和翻译题的能力。同时,考虑到简答题与阅读理解题的相似性,我们本篇里也针对每篇阅读文章编写了部分简答题供考生练习。此外,针对每篇阅读文章,我们还给出了准确的译文,以帮助读者理解原文。

简答题:简答题全称简短回答题,是一种主观性很强的测试题型。简答题在六级考试中出现比率也比较小,然而因六级考试有降低客观题分值、增加主观题分值的趋向,考生绝对不能对简答题稍有忽视。本篇里,我们首先让考生通过对 1999 年 1 月测试过的最近一套简答题让考生对其有一个直观的印象;接着对六级考试实际考过的其他 4 篇简答题进行题型归类、分析和讲评,使考生利用最权威和最真实的材料对简答题进行实际学习;最后利用 10 篇精选的模拟题让考生实战模拟,提高解题能力,积累解题经验。同时,我们为每篇简答题文章提供了参考译文。

希望本书,以及这套丛书,能够为广大考生的六级备考提供最全面、最权威、最准确、最实用的备考方案,在最大程度上帮助更多的考生通过六级考试!

来信请寄:(250014)济南市历山路 138 号凯旋商务中心 5 楼 F 区

星火记忆研究所

来电请拨:(0531)2947458

网 址:www.sparkenglish.com

电子信箱:service@sparkenglish.com

目录 Contents

*

阅读翻译篇

第一章 感受实战 1

第一节 最新试题实测 1

第二节 大纲要求及命题分析 14

第二章 谙熟技巧 16

第一节 总 述 16

第二节 主旨大意题 31

第三节 观点态度题 53

第四节 事实细节题 74

第五节 推理判断题 116

第六节 语义理解题 158

第三章 能力突破 179

Test 1 179

Test 2 200

Test 3 222

Test 4 241

Test 5 261

简 答 篇

第一章 感受实战 281

第一节 最近试题实测 281

第二节 大纲要求与测评标准 285

第二章 谙熟技巧	286
第一节 总述	287
第二节 真题例解	300
 第三章 能力突破	 316
Passage 1	316
Passage 2	319
Passage 3	323
Passage 4	327
Passage 5	332
Passage 6	336
Passage 7	339
Passage 8	343
Passage 9	346
Passage 10	350

第一章 感受实战

第 节 最新试题实测

首先,请大家做一下 2005 年 1 月六级全真阅读试题的阅读部分,测一测自己现在的真实水平,找一找自己的差距,以便在后面的复习中做到有的放矢。记住:知己知彼,方能百战不殆!

/// 最新试题

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 officiate 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 to 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 abrupt 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 tempting 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 believe 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 guilt. 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 infantile 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 summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to 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.

21. **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.
22. **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
23. **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
24. **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
25. **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 Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region's growing pile of electronic trash.

A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body fails to act on two bills stalled 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 toxic hazard 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 everyday. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and are already 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 forefront 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 residential waste collection programs, she added.

Recycling electronic waste is a dangerous and specialized matter, and environ-

mentalists 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 for an amendment to Sher's bill that would prevent the export of e-waste.

26. 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 law-makers of the California Assembly.

[D] Rally support to pass the stalled bills.

27. 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

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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 ap-

proaches 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 to their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, "no single intellectually coherent 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 strategic 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 created 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."

Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education on the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted 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)."

31. 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
32. **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
33. **By saying that the U. S. educational environment is "a mile wide and an inch deep" (Line 2, 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
34. **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
35. **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 spontaneously aborted 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 payoff. 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 obstacle 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 prototype is, by all accounts, 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. nurture. It could also lead to the cloning of special rescue 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: abnormalities like immature 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?"

36. 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

stupid

37. 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.
38. **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
39. **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
40. **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

答案解析

Passage 1

21. [A] 事实细节题。本文首段第三句给出了本题答案: Both had died “full of years,” as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. 这里关键是理解句中 full of years 的含义。作者指出: 两个人都是因上了年纪去世的。在度过了漫长、充实的人生之后, 两个人的灵魂都脱离了躯壳。因此可知两位老妇人都是寿终正寝, 故选项[A]“她们度过了正常的一生”正确。**避错指导** 选项[B]“她们是由于长时间坐飞机劳累而死”及选项[C]“她们对气候的改变不适应”属于张冠李戴。文中第二段提及第二个老妇人的儿子在自责时说“她无法忍受漫长的飞机旅行、气候的突然改变。她去世是我的过错”, 这只是他自己的想法, 并不是实际原因。选项[D]“她们去世是由于家人疏于照顾”在文中没有提及, 故应该排除。
22. [D] 推理判断题。文章有许多线索可以帮助解答本题。文章第一段首先提到: 那是一月份, 我不得不连续为社区里的两个老妇人主持葬礼。正像圣经上说的, 两个人都是因上了年纪去世的。在度过了漫长、充实的人生之后, 两个人的灵魂都脱离了躯壳。这里作者用了 had to (不得不), 表明客观情况要求他这

样做,接下来又提到了圣经上的内容,这很容易让人们联想到做司仪是作者的职责所在,可能是社区教堂的神父。在第三段第二句作者提到:神父们知道,任何时候只要某个人去世了,活着的人都会有负罪感。这进一步验证了我们的推测,故选项[D]正确。【避错指导】选项[A]“他想吊唁两个家庭”不符合文章逻辑,文中第一段虽然提到作者吊唁了两个家庭,但却无法推出这是他去做司仪的原因,故排除[A]。选项[B]“他是社区的官员”和选项[C]“他对去世的人有深切的同情”在文中都未有暗示,故应该排除。

23. [B] 推理判断题。题干内容出现在文章第三段第二句:神父们知道,任何时候只要某个人去世了,活着的人都会有负罪感。接下来,第三句作者解释了这个现象的原因,即因为他们采取的行动得到坏结果,他们相信如果采取了相反的行动——让妈妈呆在家里,推迟手术——结果就会变好。毕竟,结果总不会比现在更糟糕吧。因此可以他们感到负疚的原因是他们认为自己应该对亲人的去世负责,故选项[B]正确。【避错指导】选项[A]“他们找不到能够表达悲伤更好的途径”在文中没有提及,属于无中生有,故应该排除。选项[C]“他们忽视了事件的自然规律”与文章内容不符。第三段第一句:当事情的结果与我们设想的不一样时,人们倾向于认为如果我们采用另一种方法,结果就会变好了。而从最后两段的解释来看,忽视了事件的自然规律不是产生负罪感的直接原因。选项[D]“他们不知道事情的结果往往是相反的”与选项[C]同理,具有较强的干扰性,但都不是去世者家人产生负疚感的直接原因。
24. [C] 语义理解题。第四段第二、三句解释了人们产生负罪感的第一个原因,从第二句后面的“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.”每个结果都有原因,发生的任何事情都有原因。这会让我们发现现实中存在的及只存在于我们脑海中的方式和关联。这里谈论的是事物间的因果关系,此外,从 make sense 的原意“合乎情理”也可以推出 the world makes sense 表示的含义为“任何事件都有因果关系”,即对一切事情都可以做出解释。故选项[C]正确。【避错指导】选项[A]“一切事情都是预先确定了的”,这是先决论的观点,认为事情必然会发生,无法改变,这与死者家属认为如果采取相反的做法,事情结果就会不一样相矛盾,故不正确。选项[B]“可以用不同的方式对世界进行解释”与文章主旨及第四段内容无关。选项[D]“为了理解这个世界,我们应该理智”是对 the world makes sense 的字面解释,过于肤浅,不是正确答案。
25. [D] 事实细节题。本文最后一句:Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen. 很多时候,我们都不会完全舍弃那个婴儿的观念,即我们的意愿导致事情的发生。因此可知选项

[A]“从婴儿时期起,人们就形成了这样的想法,即他们的意愿是任何事情发生的原因”是文章原文的同义转述,故为本题答案。**避错指导** 选项[A]“每个人都受他自己的支配”具有很强的干扰性,但与[A]相比,与文中作者表述的含义有一定距离,不是原文内容表述,故排除。选项[B]“生与死是无法解决的谜”在文中没有提及,无法得出。选项[C]“每个事情都应该有一个好的结局”是针对第三段第一句设计的干扰项,该句为:当事情的结果与我们设想的不一样时,人们倾向于认为如果我们采用另一种方法,结果就会变好了。这是人们在遇到具体事情时的想法。选项[C]属于断章取义,意思不完整,故排除。

Passage 2

26. [D] 事实细节题。本题答案在文章第二段第一句:一位圣何塞的女议员和一位旧金山的市长说如果加利福尼亚州的立法团体不能够实施被大会阻碍的两个议案,为了控制电子废品,他们将提出地方立法权。这是一个较长的复合句,首先考生需要通过分析句子结构来正确理解其字面含义。此外,文章从第四段开始一直在介绍两个由议员提出的法案,由此可知选项[D]“争取支持通过被停滞的法案”为本题答案。**避错指导** 文中在讲议员 Senator Gloria Romero 的议案时提到,要求高科技制造商开发项目回收所谓的电子垃圾。但这只是其中一个法案的内容,并不是美国海湾地区官员采取措施的全部内容,故选项[A]“对电子设备制造商施加压力”属于以偏概全,不是正确答案。选项[B]“自己设定相关的地方性法规”及选项[C]“游说加州议会的立法团体”在文中没有提及。
27. [D] 事实细节题。本文第四段介绍了议员 Byron Sher 的法案:消费者在购买一台含有阴极射线管的新机器时需支付高达 30 美元的回收费。收费是为了设立回收利用项目…。第五段提到了洛杉矶地区议员 Senator Gloria Romero 的议案:要求高科技制造商开发项目回收所谓的电子垃圾。因此可以看出两项法案的关注点都是回收美国堆积的电子垃圾,故选项[D]正确。**避错指导** 选项[A]“将有害物质倒进垃圾填埋场的规定”;选项[B]“对其他国家旧电子设备的销售”;选项[C]“回收电子垃圾地方性法案的资金问题”都与两个法案无关。
28. [A] 推理判断题。本题题干内容出现在倒数第四段:美国电子协会政府关系副主席 Roxanne Gould 说:“真正需要做的是对消费者进行教育。大多数消费者没有意识到自己不该将电脑扔到垃圾堆里。”但本题答案并不在该段。第三段最后一句:这些机械中含有高比例的铅及其他有害物质,加利福尼亚的垃圾填埋场已经禁止填埋这些设备。以及倒数第二段第一句:回收电子垃圾是一项危险的、专业性很强的工作。这样我们可以推出消费者不应该把旧电脑扔到垃圾堆中的原因是电脑中含有大量的有毒物质,故选项[A]正确。**避错指导** 选项[B]