

TOPWAY

淘金式巧攻

● 上海交通大学

潘晓燕 主编

非题海战术，

阅读要从最薄弱处下手！

淘金式解决方案：

能力校准——寻找薄弱环节

考点突破——针对薄弱有的放矢

难点突破——拉开水平的关键

临考强化——技巧与实力共进！

大学英语

六级阅读160篇

160

真正的四两拨千斤！



首创

一题七问式强化训练

前五问按照六级考试大纲出题，
第六、七问强化训练各类难点、考点！

中山大学出版社



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6 级



TOPWAY
六级阅读160篇

淘金式巧攻大学英语

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前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试自 1989 年设立以来,日益成为衡量大学毕业生英语水平的一个主要标准。提高英语阅读能力则是通过四、六级考试并提高综合英语水平的突破口。

设在上海交通大学的全国大学英语四、六级考试中心历年来在推动全国高校英语教学、普遍提高高校学生英语水平方面作出了巨大贡献。上海交通大学同时又是全国大学英语四、六级阅卷中心之一。

《淘金式巧攻大学英语六级阅读 160 篇》的编者不仅工作在上海交通大学外国语学院教学第一线,而且具有多年阅卷经验,对于命题思想、考生误区等有较深入的了解。《淘金式巧攻大学英语六级阅读 160 篇》旨在帮助读者在尽可能短的时间内掌握最核心的阅读技巧,迅速提高阅读能力,轻松通过大学英语六级考试。

本书结构科学地分为能力校准、标准难度、提高难度、极限难度四个阶梯式递进的大板块。

其中第一篇《能力校准测试 20 篇》选用了近年来典型全真阅读试题 20 篇,按体裁分为记叙文、说明文和议论文三种类型,并配有能力测试校准表(体裁与考点的答对率),供使用者自测初始水平。

第二篇《标准阅读 60 篇与考点突破》及第三篇《提高难度阅读 40 篇与难点突破》,首创一题 7 问式强化解决方案,在前 5 题严格按照六级考试各类考点与难点比例出题的前提下,以第 6、7 问作为专项训练,帮助读者达到大方向正确、薄弱环节一一攻破的目的。

第四篇《考前强化 40 篇》(5 问)包含了另外 20 篇近年的全真阅读

题以及极限难度阅读 20 篇,使读者在临考前再一次测试并提高自己的水平,做到胸有成竹地参加考试。

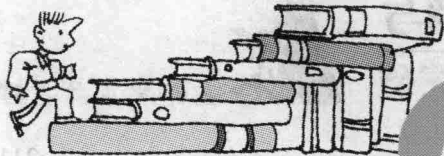
本书选材新颖、内容广泛、体裁多样,具有极强的可读性,并且每篇文章后都附有(1)词汇注释、(2)难句解析(原文、译文、解析)和(3)答案解析等内容,既可作为强化训练教材,又可供备考者自学自测使用。

我们真切地希望本书能成为同学们攻克英语阅读难关的指路明灯;在广大读者的成功之路上,我们愿作一块坚实的铺路石。书中若有不周之处,欢迎指正。

编者

2003 年 4 月

于上海交通大学



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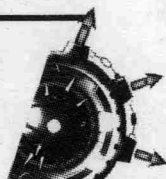
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技巧与实力并进!

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能力校准测试 20 篇



第一章 能力校准表

第一章 20 篇全真题(记叙文 2 篇、说明文 8 篇、议论文 10 篇)中每篇阅读的答案解析部分均已给出了每道题的类型,本章的能力校准表目的是让学生在做完每一篇阅读文章的题目后校对答案并即时纪录各类题型的正误数(可以划“正”字计数),从而统计各类题型的正确率/失误率,找出应改进的阅读能力和努力方向。

本表使用说明:校对答案时根据解析中所说明的题目类型在相应的题目类型下面作记号。如该题做对划在“正”字下,该题做错则划在“误”字下。题目全部做完后分别统计做对和做错的总数,以正确数/错误数除以两者之和,就可以得出该题型的正确率/失误率。失误率高说明该方面的能力尚待提高。

体裁及篇章序号	事实细节题		判断推理题		语义题		主旨大意题		观点态度题		正确率
	题数	正 误	题数	正 误	题数	正 误	题数	正 误	题数	正 误	
记叙文											
Passage1	3		2								
Passage2	3		2								
说明文											
Passage3	3		2								
Passage4	5										
Passage5	2		1		1		1				
Passage6	3				1		1				
Passage7	3		1				1				
Passage8	2		3								
Passage9	2		3								
Passage10	1		4								
议论文											
Passage11	1		4								
Passage12	2		2						1		
Passage13	3		2								
Passage14			4						1		
Passage15	1		3		1						
Passage16	1		4								
Passage17	1		4								
Passage18	3		1						1		
Passage19	2		1		1		1				
Passage20	4						1				
总计											
失误率											

第二章 阅读基本技能

一、六级对阅读技能的要求

《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本,1999年9月)中关于大学英语的教学目的的规定指出,大学英语教学要“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息”。由此可见在阅读与听、说、写、译这两个层面的语言技能的关系中,阅读能力仍是第一位的。因为在目前的语言环境下,阅读仍是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道。大量阅读也就是在进行大量的语言输入,在此基础上,语言应用能力才能得以提高。

大学一、二年级是大学英语教学的基础阶段,该阶段的教学要求分基本要求和较高要求:达到四级的为基本要求;达到六级的为较高要求。较高要求对阅读能力的规定为:“能顺利阅读语言难度较高的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟70词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数3%的材料时,阅读速度能达到每分钟120词。”这一要求也就是CET-6对考生阅读能力的要求。

为了更感性地了解该要求的含义,有必要将它与基本要求,即CET-4对考生阅读能力的要求作一一对比。两者阅读速度均要求是每分钟70词,但四级的阅读文章难度为中等,阅读技能方面比六级少了综合概括这一较高技能,而在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低文章时四级要求的阅读速度是每分钟100词。因此,六级在阅读难度上和阅读技能上对考生提出了更高要求。

二、如何提高阅读能力

从以上阐述可以看出,在有限的时间里,考生不仅要阅读篇章获取必要的事实细节等信息,还要对它们进行分析、判断、推理和综合概括。也就是说,考生要理解词句暗含的意义,把握句与句、段与段之间的逻辑联系,对所涉及的问题做出判断,归纳一段文字或整个篇章的主旨大意,领会作者对某一事实或问题的观点、态度、意图。要想成功地进行如此复杂的认知活动,金科玉律只有一条:打好良好的语言文化基础,掌握一定的阅读技巧。

语言文化基础不仅包括词汇、语法、语篇等方面的基础知识,它还包括操英语语言的国家的文化背景,以及与所阅读材料相关的背景知识。这些都只能平时在课堂内外进行积累。这里提出一些改进阅读技巧方面的注意事项,仅供参考。

1. 正确运用速读技巧

速读技巧包括两种:略读法(skimming)、查读法(scanning)。略读法目的是为了获取文章大意,读者可以跳过不重要的事实细节,只要能把握住作者的行文脉络、主旨大意即可,不需纠缠于某些事实、描述、举例等。这种方法适用于做主旨大意和观点态度题;查读法目的则是获取特定信息,读者针对要回答的问题快速找到相关文字,进行理解判断,找出答案。这一方法适用于事实细节辨题和判断推理题。

2. 以意群为单位阅读,抓住关键词

阅读时不必逐字逐词阅读,每次注目若干个词所组成的意群,以意群为单位阅读。注意力要放在句中的关键词上,即动词、名词、形容词等实词上,尤其是题干中所提到的关键词或它们的近义词。

3. 利用信号词把握文章脉络

英语属形合文字,注重行文逻辑,因此必须关注文章中的表示时空顺序、递进、添加、因果、例证、类比、转折及总结概括的过渡词。它们往往指示出句与句、段与段之间的逻辑联系,由此可以推断出作者的行文脉络和意图。

4. 通过上下文线索猜测生词词义

对影响阅读理解的生词可以根据构词法、定义、重述、举例、比较或对照关系等对其进行大致猜测,切忌死抠词义,影响阅读速度。

5. 不要反复重读

遇到不理解的语句再次阅读仍不知其所以然的干脆放弃。很多情况下个别句子不会对全文理解构成大碍,反复重读只会延误时间。

6. 纠正不良阅读习惯

不良阅读习惯包括发声阅读或默读、指示文字、身体活动等。这些都极大地降低了阅读速度,因此应尽早纠正。



第三章 典型真题20篇

记叙文



Passage 1

(2001.1)

A nine-year-old schoolgirl single-handedly cooks up a science-fair experiment that ends up debunking(揭穿……的真相) a widely practiced medical treatment. Emily Rosa's target was a practice known as therapeutic (治疗的) touch (TT for short), whose advocates manipulate patients' "energy field" to make them feel better and even, say some, to cure them of various ills. Yet Emily's test shows that these energy fields can't be detected, even by trained TT practitioners (行医者). Obviously mindful of the publicity value of the situation, Journal editor George Lundberg appeared on TV to declare, "Age doesn't matter. It's good science that matters, and this is good science."

Emily's mother Linda Rosa, a registered nurse, has been campaigning against TT for nearly a decade. Linda first thought about TT in the late '80s, when she learned it was on the approved list for continuing nursing education in Colorado. Its 100,000 trained practitioners (48,000 in the U. S.) don't even touch their patients. Instead, they waved their hands a few inches from the patient's body, pushing energy fields around until they're in "balance". TT advocates say these manipulations can help heal wounds, relieve pain and reduce fever. The claims are taken seriously enough that TT therapists are frequently hired by leading hospitals, at up to \$70 an hour, to smooth patients' energy, sometimes during surgery.

Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for independent testing—something they haven't been eager to do, even though James Randi has offered more than \$1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (He's had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth-grader? Emily says, "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid."

The experiment was straightforward: 21 TT therapists stuck their hands, palms up, through a screen. Emily held her own hand over one of theirs—left or right—and the practitioners had to say which hand it was. When the results were recorded, they'd done no better than they would have by simply guessing. If there was an energy field, they couldn't feel it.

1. Which of the following is evidence that TT is widely practiced?

- A. TT has been in existence for decades.
- B. Many patients were cured by therapeutic touch.
- C. TT therapists are often employed by leading hospitals.

- D. More than 100,000 people are undergoing TT treatment.
2. Very few TT practitioners responded to the \$1 million offer because
- they didn't take the offer seriously
 - they didn't want to risk their career
 - they were unwilling to reveal their secret
 - they thought it was not in line with their practice
3. The purpose of Emily Rosa's experiment was
- to see why TT could work the way it did
 - to find out how TT cured patients' illnesses
 - to test whether she could sense the human energy field
 - to test whether a human energy field really existed
4. Why did some TT practitioners agree to be the subjects of Emil's experiment?
- It involved nothing more than mere guessing.
 - They thought it was going to be a lot of fun.
 - It was more straightforward than other experiments.
 - They sensed no harm in a little girl's experiment.
5. What can we learn from the passage?
- Some widely accepted beliefs can be deceiving.
 - Solid evidence weighs more than pure theories.
 - Little children can be as clever as trained TT practitioners.
 - The principle of TT is too profound to understand.

这是一篇叙述性的文章。一个9岁的小女孩利用一个简单的实验就揭穿了触摸疗法的真相。其实所谓的触摸疗法就是行医者在距患者几英寸的地方发功以平衡其“能量场”的骗人的把戏。本文第一部分(第1自然段)概述了一个9岁小女孩揭穿了触摸疗法的真相的事实;第二部分(第2自然段)披露了触摸疗法的工作原理及行医者所鼓吹的疗效;第三部分(第3~4自然段)简单介绍了揭穿触摸疗法的真相的实验。

1. [C]事实细节题。题目询问下面哪一个陈述是触摸疗法行医者大行其道的证据。根据文章第2段:大医院常常高薪(高至1小时70美元)聘请一些TT行医者疏通患者的能量,有时在动手术时也如此。A项选择与句意不符;B项选择与文章所陈述的意思相背;C项选择与文中所陈述的事实相符;D项选择与文中意思不符,文中只提到有100,000人接受过触摸疗法培训。
2. [B]事实细节题。题目询问几乎没有TT行医者响应这100万美元的原因。根据文章第3段:即使有100万美元,TT行医者也不愿意坐下来接受单独的测试,因为他们害怕这会危及到他们的信念。A项选择并不是该问题的主要原因;B项选择他们不愿以职业来冒险与文中所给的意思相符;C项选择TT行医者不愿意公开他们的秘密。因为如果接受测试,谎话必然被揭穿,他们无法继续“工作”下去;D项选择与文章所给的意思不符。
3. [D]推理判断题。题目询问Emily Rosa做此实验的目的是。根据文章第1段:然而Emily的实验表明根本测不出这些能量场的存在,即使是训练有素的TT行医者也是如此。文章的第4段又指出:TT行医者在Emily的实验中只能凭猜测行事。即使有能量场,他们也感受不到。因此,D项选择,测试人体的能量场是否真的存在,与文章所陈述的内容相符;A项选择和B项选择并非Emily做实验的真正目的,与题意不符;C项选择的信息在文章中并没有提及。



4. [D]事实细节题。题目询问一些TT行医者愿意做Emily实验的对象的原因。根据文章第3段最后一句:但谁会拒绝一个天真的四年级小女孩呢?Emily说:“因为我是小孩,所以我想他们并不会把我当回事”。因此,在四个选项中,只有D项选择,在小女孩的实验中,他们察觉不到危险,与文章所给的内容相符。
5. [A]主旨大意题。题目询问从文中我们可学到什么。这是道主旨大意题。在文章的第一句作者就提到:一名9岁的小女孩独自进行了一项科学实验,揭穿了广为流行的触摸疗法的骗人真相。阅读此文,亦可得知:触摸疗法极为盛行,许多大医院高薪聘请TT行医者治病,但其实这只不过是一场骗局。因此,A项选择,一些广为流传的信念也可能是骗人的,与文章所陈述的意思相符;B项选择,确切的事实比纯理论更重要,在文章中并没有提及;C项选择和D项选择均与文章所陈述的事实相背。



Passage 2

(2000.6)

Reebok executives do not like to hear their stylish athletic shoes called “footwear for yuppies (雅皮士, 少壮高薪职业人士)”. They contend that Reebok shoes appeal to diverse market segments, especially now that the company offers basketball and children’s shoes for the under-18 set and walking shoes for older customers who are not interested in aerobics (健身操) or running. The executives also point out that through recent acquisitions they have added hiking boots, dress and casual shoes, and high-performance athletic footwear to their product lines, all of which should attract new and varied groups of customers.

Still, despite its emphasis on new markets, Reebok plans few changes in the up-market (高档消费人群的) retailing network that helps push sales to \$1 billion annually, ahead of all other sports shoe marketers. Reebok shoes, which are priced from \$27 to \$85, will continue to be sold only in better specialty, sporting goods and department stores, in accordance with the company’s view that consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution.

In the past few years, the Massachusetts-based company has imposed limits on the number of its distributors (and the number of shoes supplied to stores), partly out of necessity. At times the unexpected demand for Reeboks exceeded supply, and the company could barely keep up with orders from the dealers it have already had. These fulfillment problems seem to be under control now, but the company is still selective about its distributors. At present, Reebok shoes are available in about five thousand retail stores in the United States.

Reebok has already anticipated that walking shoes will be the next fitness-related craze, replacing aerobics shoes the same way its brightly colored, soft leather exercise footwear replaced conventional running shoes. Through product diversification and careful market research, Reebok hopes to avoid the distribution problems Nike came across several years ago, when Nike misjudged the strength of the aerobics shoe craze and was forced to unload huge inventories of running shoes through discount stores.

6. One reason why Reebok's managerial personnel don't like their shoes to be called "footwear for yuppies" is that ____.
- they believe that their shoes are popular with people of different age groups
 - new production lines have been added to produce inexpensive shoes
 - "yuppies" usually evokes a negative image
 - the term makes people think of prohibitive prices
7. Reebok's view that "consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution" (Line 4~5, Para. 2) implies that ____.
- the quality of a brand is measured by the service quality of the store selling it
 - the quality of a product determines the quality of its distributors
 - the popularity of a brand is determined by the stores that sell it
 - consumers believe that first-rate products are only sold by high-quality stores
8. Reebok once had to limit the number of its distributors because ____.
- its supply of products fell short of demand
 - too many distributors would cut into its profits
 - the reduction of distributors could increase its share of the market
 - it wanted to enhance consumer confidence in its products
9. Although the Reebok Company has solved the problem of fulfilling its orders, it ____.
- does not want to further expand its retailing network
 - still limits the number of shoes supplied to stores
 - is still particular about who sells its products
 - still carefully chooses the manufacturers of its products
10. What lesson has Reebok learned from Nike's distribution problems?
- A company should not sell its high-quality shoes in discount stores.
 - A company should not limit its distribution network.
 - A company should do follow-up surveys of its products.
 - A company should correctly evaluate the impact of a new craze on the market.

这篇叙述文介绍了美国锐步鞋业公司扩大生产品种的情况以及它所采取的营销策略。本文第1段介绍了锐步公司不满足于现有的成绩,积极开发新产品的情况;第2段简单介绍了锐步鞋业的销售网点;第3段讲述了锐步公司严格挑选和控制分销商数量的情况;第4段讲述了锐步公司正确对待流行热点的态度。

6. [A]事实细节题。题目询问锐步公司的经理人员不喜欢人们把他们的鞋叫做“雅皮士鞋”的原因。根据文章第1段:他们认为锐步鞋对各种各样的消费市场都有吸引力,尤其是现在,公司生产出了篮球鞋,适合18岁以下青少年穿的孩子鞋,以及对健身操或跑步不感兴趣的老年人所穿的散步鞋。因此,A项选择,他们认为各种年龄的人都喜欢他们的鞋,与文中所表达的意思一致;B项选择并不是该问题的直接原因,因而并非最佳选择;C项选择,“雅皮士”常使人想起负面形象,及D项选择,这一术语使人联想起过高的价格,均与文中所陈述的意思相背。
7. [D]推理判断题。题目询问锐步认为“消费者通过分销商的实力来判断某品牌的质量”的意思。根据文章第2段:尽管锐步注重开发新市场,但它却不打算改变其

高档的零售网点。锐步的产品只在档次高的专卖店、体育用品商店和百货公司出售,这与它们的“消费者通过分销商的档次判断某品牌的质量”的思想符合。因此,D项选择,高质量的产品在高档的商店出售,与此观点相符;A项选择,品牌的质量可根据商店的服务质量判断,但文中的quality并不指服务质量;B项选择的因果关系倒置;C项选择明显与文中所陈述的观点相背。

8. [A]事实细节题。题目询问锐步一度不得不限定其经销商数量的原因。根据文章第3段:在过去几年中,马萨诸塞公司限制其分销商及其商店中鞋子的数量,部分原因是他们必须这样做。有时对锐步鞋的需求出人意料,公司难以满足现有分销商的订单。因此,A项选择与文中所陈述的意思相符;B项选择,太多的分销商会分享它的利益;C项选择,分销商减少会增加它对市场的占有率和D项选择均与文中所提及的内容相背。
9. [C]事实细节题。题目询问尽管锐步公司已解决了供应订单的问题,但它继续怎么做。根据文章第3段:供不应求的问题似乎已得到控制,但公司仍然严格挑选分销商。因此,C项选择与文中所陈述的观点一致故而正确。
10. [D]推理判断题。题目询问锐步公司从耐克的分销问题上所得到的教训。根据文章最后1段:通过产品多样化和详细的市场调查,锐步希望避免耐克几年前所遇到的分销问题。当时耐克公司错误地判断了健身操鞋的销售热,最后不得不通过打折售出其数量庞大的存货。因此,在四个选项中,只有D项,公司应正确估计每一轮新的狂热对市场造成的影响,与文中的观点一致;其余A、B、C三项选择均与题意不符。

说明文



Passage 3

(1997.1)

It is often claimed that nuclear energy is something we cannot do without. We live in a consumer society where there is an enormous demand for commercial products of all kinds. Moreover, an increase in industrial production is considered to be one solution to the problem of mass unemployment. Such an increase presumes an abundant and cheap energy supply. Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential for an industrially developing society. There are a number of other advantages in the use of nuclear energy. Firstly, nuclear power, except for accidents, is clean. A further advantage is that a nuclear power station can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff. The nuclear reactor represents an enormous step in our scientific evolution, and whatever the anti-nuclear group says, "it is wrong to expect a return to more primitive sources of fuel". However, opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties.

Furthermore, it is questionable whether ultimately nuclear power is a cheap source of energy. There have, for example, been very costly accidents in America, in Britain and, of course, in Russia. The possibility of increases in the cost

of uranium (铀) in addition to the cost of greater safety provisions could price nuclear power out of the market. In the long run, environmentalists argue, nuclear energy wastes valuable resources and disturbs the ecology to an extent which could bring about the destruction of the human race. Thus, if we wish to survive, we cannot afford nuclear energy. In spite of the case against nuclear energy outlined above, nuclear energy programs are expanding. Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful that this growth will or can continue. Having weighed up the arguments on both sides, it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power.

11. The writer's attitude toward nuclear energy is indifferent.
 - A. indifferent
 - B. tolerant
 - C. favorable
 - D. negative
12. According to the opponents of nuclear energy, which of the following is true of nuclear energy?
 - A. Primitive.
 - B. Cheap.
 - C. Exhaustible.
 - D. Unsafe.
13. Some people claim that nuclear energy is essential because it provides a perfect solution to mass unemployment.
 - A. it provides a perfect solution to mass unemployment
 - B. it represents an enormous step forward in our scientific evolution
 - C. it can meet the growing demand of an industrially developing society
 - D. nuclear power stations can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff
14. Which of the following statements does the writer support?
 - A. The demand for commercial products will not necessarily keep increasing.
 - B. Nuclear energy is something we cannot do without.
 - C. Uranium is a good source of energy for economic and ecological reasons.
 - D. Greater safety provisions can bring about the expansion of nuclear energy programmes.
15. The function of the last sentence is to reflect the writer's attitude.
 - A. advance the final argument
 - B. reflect the writer's attitude
 - C. reverse previously expressed thoughts
 - D. show the disadvantages of nuclear power

本篇文章讨论了核能益处和害处。

11. [D]事实推理题。本题询问作者对于核能的态度。A项的意思是“漠不关心的”；B项的意思是“赞成的”；C项的意思是“容忍的”；D项的意思是“反对的”。文章最后一句提到，“it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power”，可见作者对于核能的态度是反对的，D项为正确答案。
12. [D]事实细节题。本题询问根据核能反对者的观点，下面的有关核能的说法哪一个是正确的。A项的意思是“原始的”；[B]项的意思是“能消耗掉的”；C项的意思是“廉价的”；D项的意思是“不安全的”。文章第13~14行提到，“opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties”，可见他们认为核能是不安



全的,D项为正确答案。

13. [C]事实细节题。本题询问有些人声称核能是必要的原因。A项的意思是“它提供了解决大众失业的很好的解决办法”;B项的意思是“它在我们的科学进化中代表着向前的巨大一步”;C项的意思是“它能满足工业高度发展的社会的不断需求”;D项的意思是“核电站可以由相对较少的技术和管理人员来运行和维护”。文章第4行提到,“Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is essential for an industrially developing society”,可见C项为正确答案。
14. [A]事实推理题。本题询问作者支持下面的哪一种说法。A项的意思是“对商业产品的需求没有必要一直增长下去”;B项的意思是“核能是我们所不能缺少的”;C项的意思是“从经济学和生态学的原因来看,铀是一种非常好的能源资源”;D项的意思是“更强大的安全规定将带来核能项目的拓展”。文章倒数第2句提到,“it is doubtful whether this growth (in industrial production and consumer demands) will or can continue”,可见A项为正确答案。
15. [B]事实推理题。本题询问文章最后一句话的用途。A的意思是“提出最后的论点”;B项的意思是“反映作者的态度”;C项的意思是“颠倒前面所表达的思想”;D项的意思是“表明核能源的缺点”。在文章最后一句中,作者在比较了核能反对者和核能拥护者这两派不同的观点后,提出了自己的观点,因此它反映了作者的态度,B项为正确答案。



Passage 4

(1997.6)

Whether the eyes are “the windows of the soul” is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby's life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real; a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother's back, infants do not acquire so much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode(把……编码) or decode(理解) meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that “the proper place to focus one's gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one's conversation partner.”

That the role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined: speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only