



大学英语四六级应试点津系列丛书

上海交通大学 廖怀宝 总主编

A One-stop Reading-attacking
Tutorial Handbook of CET-6

大学英语六级阅读点津 仔细阅读与 快速阅读

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上海交通大学外国语学院培训中心
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指定教材

2008年6月四六级学员成绩喜报:

四级保过班平均通过率高达80%，六级高分班平均
达标率高达75%

上海交通大学出版社

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大学英语六级阅读点津

——仔细阅读与快速阅读

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内 容 提 要

本书提供了六级阅读讲解的全新方式,将历年真题进行整理,按照话题归出八大类:环保类、教育类、科技类、人文类、商务类、社会类、健康类和隐私类。在“知识篇”阐述了每类话题的考察重点,预测了未来考试的趋势,列举了该类话题的常考典型观点,并列出了常考的词汇;在“技巧篇”详细分析快速阅读、简短问答和多项选择三种题型的解题技巧;在“强化篇”补充了相应的该话题的练习,对于广大六级考生来说,这本书真正做到了帮助考出在有限的时间内掌握阅读常考词汇,把握文章脉络并答对题目的目的,顺利通过考试。

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前 言

本丛书的编写与出版主要基于以下几个原因：

一是因为本人自 1997 年以来一直从事大学英语教学和四六级培训研究，在实践教学中，积累了大量提高大学英语教学效率的方法和技巧，以及如何做好四六级备考的丰富经验和宝贵资料。我很乐意将所有这些经验与有志于提高英语学习效率的人和全国广大的四六级考生们分享。

二是因为本人通过多年的工作积累，身边聚集了一大批一直从事四六级辅导培训的优秀教师，他们不但英语专业功底扎实，教学经验极其丰富，而且也乐于通过编写四六级丛书与大家分享自己的教学经验，更好地帮助广大考生顺利通过考试。

三是因为通过大量的问卷调查，我们发现很多考生都抱怨说很难买到真正能够手把手帮助自己切实有效地备考四六级的学习参考书。他们既需要针对真题的详细解析和点津，又需要针对每种语言技能的提高方法和技巧指点。

本系列丛书是按阶段编写和出版的，目前主要的书目有：

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 《大学英语四级真题解析》(第二版) | 《大学英语六级真题解析》(第二版) |
| 《大学英语四级全真预测试卷》 | 《大学英语六级全真预测试卷》 |
| 《大学英语四级阅读点津》 | 《大学英语六级阅读点津》 |
| 《大学英语四级综合点津》 | 《大学英语六级综合点津》 |
| 《大学英语四级听力点津》 | 《大学英语六级听力点津》 |
| 《大学英语四级考生常见错误点津》 | 《2000 词搞定大学英语四六级》 |

本书在编排上充分考虑到考生平常学习的特点和答题时的做题习惯，将历年真题进行归类整理，以话题为主线，详细分析了每种话题文章的语言特点、出题规律以及应试技巧。这样既能够让学生在不知不觉中培养良好的阅读习惯，同时又扩大了自身的知识面，掌握了更加高效的应试技巧。

本书既可用于大学英语学习，也可用于六级备考；它既可以用作一本极具针对性的阅读技巧参考书，也可以用作一本极具挑战性的阅读解题练习册。

总而言之,本丛书的每一本书都有其各自的目标读者,其自身的宝贵价值相信读者使用之后便会深有体会。欢迎广大读者在使用之后,提出批评意见,我们将按照大家的建议及时地对不足之处予以改善,从而使更多的读者可以受益。邮件请发至:shangraocity@hotmail.com。

丛书总主编 廖怀宝

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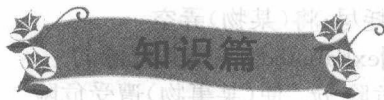
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环保类



一、话题简介

环境问题目前已经发展成全球性的问题了。在各类英语考试的阅读部分,环保都是热点话题,六级考试也不例外。环境的破坏对农业生产会造成直接的影响,因此环保话题又往往离不开农业。

这类文章在历年的六级考试中已经多次出现。从2002年至今,仅六级考试中就出现过7次相关话题的文章。最近一次则是2008年12月的仔细阅读部分,考到了农业的可持续发展问题。

以下是以往考试中所涉及的话题:

2002年1月	the world's environment	世界环境问题
2002年6月	global warming	全球变暖
2005年1月	electronic waste and recycling	电子垃圾与回收利用
2005年6月	slash-and-burn farming and rainforest	刀耕火种式农业与热带雨林
2005年6月	genetically modified (GM) bacterium	转基因细菌的危害
2007年12月	seven ways to save the world	拯救世界的七种方法
2008年12月	sustainable development of agriculture	农业的可持续发展

通过回顾以往考题不难发现,环保话题的文章考查的都是平时较为热点的一些主题:(1)环境污染日趋严重,包括电子污染、工业污染、室内污染等各个方面;(2)环境变化对农业的影响,如森林砍伐焚烧对土壤以及农业生产的危害,转基因食物的争议等;(3)全球变暖,包括气温上升的原因,以及各方对全球变暖的不同态度等。

二、趋势预测

这类话题在今后相当长时间内还将是常考的热点话题。不过由于前面已经考到这类题材的多个方面,今后再出现相关文章一定有其特色之处,而不是人云亦云、毫无新意的文章。未来可能考查的有:新型材料造成的污染,发达国家与发展中国家在应对污染方面的合作,噪音污染、广告污染、网络污染等日益突出的危害身体健康和精神健康的新的污染,生物工程技术对农业发展的推动等。

三、核心词汇

genetic	<i>a.</i> 基因的,遗传学的 【派】genetically <i>ad.</i> 与遗传有关的;geneticist <i>n.</i> 遗传学家
sustainable	<i>a.</i> 可持续的 【派】sustainably <i>ad.</i> 可持续地;sustainability <i>n.</i> 可持续性
carbon	<i>n.</i> 碳 【派】carbonize <i>vt.</i> 碳化;carbonization <i>n.</i> 碳化
exhaust	<i>vt.</i> 耗尽;将(某物)弄空 【派】exhausted <i>a.</i> 极其疲倦的
hazard	<i>n.</i> 危险 <i>vt.</i> 使(某事物)遭受危险 【派】hazardous <i>a.</i> 危险的
landfill	<i>n.</i> 垃圾填埋场,垃圾堆
trash	<i>n.</i> 垃圾 【派】trashy <i>a.</i> 拙劣的
contaminate	<i>vt.</i> 使某事物受污染 【派】contaminant <i>n.</i> 污染源;contamination <i>n.</i> 污染
conserve	<i>vt.</i> 保护,保存 【派】conservation <i>n.</i> 保存,保护
eliminate	<i>vt.</i> 消除,清除,根除 【派】elimination <i>n.</i> 消除,根除
conventional	<i>a.</i> 传统的,常规的;习惯的 【派】conventionality <i>n.</i> 传统性;conventionalize <i>vt.</i> 使符合惯例
environmentalist	<i>n.</i> 环保主义者 【派】environmentalism <i>n.</i> 环保主义
emission	<i>n.</i> 排放;排泄物
organic	<i>a.</i> 生物的;有机物的 【派】organically <i>ad.</i> 有机地;organism <i>n.</i> 生物体,有机体
bacteria	<i>n.</i> 细菌 【派】bacterial <i>a.</i> 细菌的;bacteriology <i>n.</i> 细菌学
exaggerate	<i>vt.</i> 夸大 【派】exaggerated <i>a.</i> 夸大的;exaggeration <i>n.</i> 夸大,言过其实
pesticide	<i>n.</i> 杀虫剂
harass	<i>vt.</i> 烦扰,骚扰 【派】harassment <i>n.</i> 烦扰,骚扰
testify	<i>vt.</i> 证实
collaborate	<i>vi.</i> 合作,协作 【派】collaborative <i>a.</i> 协作的;collaboration <i>n.</i> 合作
habitat	<i>n.</i> 栖息地,自然环境 【派】habitable <i>a.</i> 可栖息的,适于居住的;habitation <i>n.</i> 居住
available	<i>a.</i> 可用的或可得到的 【派】availability <i>n.</i> 可得性

famine	<i>n.</i> 饥荒
petroleum	<i>n.</i> 石油
cropland	<i>n.</i> 农田
coordinate	<i>vt.</i> 协调,调整一致 <i>a.</i> 同等的,并列的 【派】coordination <i>n.</i> 协调; coordinator <i>n.</i> 协调者
maximize	<i>vt.</i> 最大化 【派】maximum <i>n.</i> 最大值; maximal <i>a.</i> 最大的
pollutant	<i>n.</i> 污染源 【派】pollution <i>n.</i> 污染
accumulate	<i>vi.</i> 累积 【派】accumulation <i>n.</i> 累积
gasoline	<i>n.</i> 汽油 【派】gasolinic <i>a.</i> 汽油的
contribute	<i>vi.</i> 贡献; 导致 【派】contribution <i>n.</i> 贡献
concentration	<i>n.</i> 人或事物的聚集,集中
distribute	<i>vt.</i> 分布; 分散 【派】distribution <i>n.</i> 分布
atmospheric	<i>a.</i> 大气层的 【派】atmosphere <i>n.</i> 大气; atmospherics <i>n.</i> 大气学
greenhouse	<i>n.</i> 温室
deforest	<i>vt.</i> 毁坏森林 【派】deforestation <i>n.</i> 森林毁坏
biotechnology	<i>n.</i> 生物技术 【派】biotechnological <i>a.</i> 生物技术的
tissue	<i>n.</i> (动植物的)组织
blanket	<i>n.</i> (大气)层
hurricane	<i>n.</i> 飓风

四、典型观点

(一) 环境、气候在恶化

点津: 环境在不断恶化,气温在不断上升,这似乎已经成了不争的事实。环境污染会给生态系统造成直接的破坏和影响,如土壤腐蚀、森林破坏,也会给生态系统和人类社会造成间接的危害。这类文章一般会先提供一些数据进行对比以证明环境恶化的现状,然后分析环境、气候等恶化的原因,最后往往会给出一些解决办法,如寻找新的替代能源。关于此类话题的文章在六级考试中层出不穷。如2005年1月的一篇文章就是关于电子垃圾与环境污染,2007年12月快速阅读提到的“拯救世界的七种方法”中,大部分也与保护环境、使用绿色资源相关。

【例句】

1. The world we live in is becoming more and more intolerable because of environment destruction. 我们生活的这个世界因环境的破坏变得越来越让人难以忍受了。
2. With rapid industrialization and urbanization, more waste-bearing water is discharged into

rivers, lakes and oceans. The dispersed pollutants, both organic and inorganic, degrade the quality of water. 随着工业化和城市化的迅速发展,越来越多的废水排放到河流、湖泊和海洋之中。日益扩散的有机、无机污染源使水质下降。

3. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and are already banned from California landfills. 这些机器中含有大量的铅以及其他一些有毒物质,加利福尼亚的垃圾填埋场已经禁止对这些设备进行填埋。
4. Progress is being made in minimizing the environmental impact of energy production and consumption. A motor car today puts out perhaps 5 per cent of the pollution a new car did in 1970. 在减少能源生产和消耗对环境的影响方面已取得进展。现在一辆小轿车排放的污染物仅是1970年的5%。
5. Environmental considerations mean there is seriousness too about alternative energy sources that weren't there ten years ago. Right now the fuel cell is at the top of the list of alternative technologies. 出于对环境的考虑,人们对替代性能源的态度也变得认真起来,而十年前人们根本不拿它当回事。燃料电池是目前最重要的可替代能源。

(二) 全球变暖不可怕

点津:全球变暖早已成为现代社会的热点话题,关于此类话题的文章频频见诸于各种报纸杂志。一些国外组织、团体和传媒等纷纷将全球气候变化与温室气体排放直接联系起来。然而,也有不少科学家认为,在地球诞生至今的46亿年漫长岁月中,地球冷热本来就起伏不定,按照不同尺度观察,会有不同的结果。地球变暖也并非有百害而无一利。2002年1月的一篇文章认为世界环境其实很健康,当年6月六级考试中一篇文章同样对全球变暖持比较理性的观点,而不是盲目跟风。2008年6月四级考试中一篇文章与这篇文章也有异曲同工之妙,认为人类面对气候变化所能做的实在有限。相信以后考试中再碰到此类话题的文章,将会一改以往千篇一律的批判态度,因此在阅读时要仔细体会作者的观点,切不可自以为是。

【例句】

1. The human history has not been merely touched by global climate change, some scientists argue, it has in some instances been driven by it. 有些科学家说,人类历史不仅仅是受全球气候变化的影响,甚至有时候正是气候的变化推动了历史的发展。
2. The findings demonstrate that dramatic climate change is nothing new for planet Earth. The earth has been much warmer than it is now several times in the past. 研究结果还表明:对地球这颗行星来说,剧烈的气候变化并不是什么新鲜事。过去有很多次地球气温比现在还要高。
3. In fact, the pattern of climate change in the past reveals that Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future—even without the influence of human activity. 实际上,过去的气候变化模式表明,即使不受人类活动的影响,未来地球气候也几乎肯定会经历极大的变化。
4. Overall, there is no comprehensive evidence that extreme weather events, or climate variability, have increased in a global sense through the 20th century. 总的来说,并没有全面的数据能表明在整个20世纪,极端的气候或气候变化在全球范围内都在增长。
5. We should remember that climate change is natural. Mostly, we shouldn't panic. 我们要记住,气候变化是正常的,大部分情况下,我们无需害怕。

(三) 农业发展可持续

点津:由于环境污染日益严重,工业废水废气无节制的排放不仅影响了环境,而且也破坏了生态,威胁着农业的发展。近年来,农业可持续发展受到越来越多的关注。六级阅读中也出现了相关的文章,这类文章一般认为,过量使用农药、化肥等会造成环境污染和土壤侵蚀,不利于农业的可持续发展。在农业生产中要不使用或尽量少使用农药、化肥,以此谋求人与大自然的亲和及农业的可持续发展。2005年6月考到的一篇文章认为,刀耕火种不仅不会损害雨林,反而会帮助农户,改善森林土壤质量,有利于农业的可持续发展。2008年12月的一篇文章专门谈到人们对可持续发展问题需要重新思考,认为目前对可持续发展的认识不够全面,作者的观点颇有新意。

【例句】

1. Sustainable agriculture refers to the ability of a farm to produce food indefinitely, without causing severe or irreversible damage to ecosystem health. 可持续发展的农业是指农场能持续不断地生产食物,同时又不会对生态健康造成严重或无法挽回的损害。
2. Slash-and-burn farming can be good for soils provided it doesn't completely burn all the vegetation, and leaves behind charred wood. It can be better than *manure*. 刀耕火种式农业对土壤非常有益,前提是并不焚烧所有的草木,并且留下草木灰,这些会比粪肥更好。
3. Sustainable agriculture is more a way of life than a law or regulation. Each step you take benefits both you and your family, and helps preserve and protect the planet for future generations. 可持续农业不仅仅是法律条规,更是一种生活方式。你采取的每一步会让你自己和家庭都受益,并能为我们的后代保护地球。
4. The key is to abandon the rather simple and static measures of sustainability, which centre on the need to maintain production without increasing damage. 过去对可持续发展的衡量集中在要保持产量但是不能增加环境破坏上,现在的关键是要抛弃这种对可持续发展相当简单、静态的衡量方法。

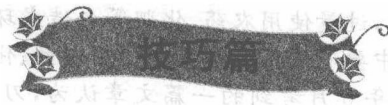
(四) 转基因技术需慎重

点津:所谓转基因(genetically modified)食品,就是利用生物技术,将某些生物的基因转移到其他物种中去,改造生物的遗传物质,使其在性状、营养品质、消费品质等方面向人类所需要的目标转变,以转基因生物为直接食品或为原料加工生产的食品就是转基因食品。转基因食品带来的安全性问题是人们所关心的,目前对此仍有争议。这类文章在2005年6月考过一次,文中主要介绍支持与反对转基因技术的双方各执一词,激烈辩论。

【例句】

1. Supporters of the biotech industry have accused an American scientist of misconduct after she testified to the New Zealand government that a genetically modified (GM) bacterium could cause serious damage if released. 生物技术的支持者们对一位美国科学家的错误行为进行指责,这位科学家向新西兰政府证实一种转基因细菌一旦释放可能会引起严重危害。
2. The new genetically altered food is a target for critics of biotechnology, who believe that the controls over genetic engineering should be especially tight for anything that people ingest. 这种新的转基因食物成了生物技术批评家抨击的目标,他们认为应该加强对与食物相关的基因工程研究的监控。

3. Scientists concede that modern genetic engineering techniques have less risk of undesirable traits than conventional breeding, so the GM food could even be safer than the conventionally bred food. 科学家们说,现代转基因技术比传统的培植更能降低食物不良特征的风险,因此转基因食物甚至可能比传统方法种植的食物更安全。



一、快速阅读

Seven Ways to Save the World

Forget the old idea that conserving energy is a form of self-denial—riding bicycles, dimming the lights, and taking fewer showers. These days conservation is all about efficiency: getting the same or better results from just a fraction of the energy. When a slump in business travel forced Ulrich Romer to cut costs at his family-owned hotel in Germany, he replaced hundreds of the hotel's wasteful light bulbs, getting the same light for 80 percent less power. He bought a new water boiler with a digitally controlled pump, and wrapped insulation around the pipes. Spending about \$100,000 on these and other improvements, he slashed his \$90,000 fuel and power bill by \$60,000. As a bonus, the hotel's lower energy needs have reduced its annual carbon emissions by more than 200 metric tons. "For us, saving energy has been very, very profitable," he says. "And most importantly, we're not giving up a single comfort for our guests."

Efficiency is also a great way to lower carbon emissions and help slow global warming. But the best argument for efficiency is its cost—or, more precisely, its profitability. That's because quickly growing energy demand requires immense investment in new supply, not to mention the drain of rising energy prices.

No wonder efficiency has moved to the top of the political agenda. On Jan. 10, the European Union unveiled a plan to cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020. Last March, China imposed a 20 percent increase in energy efficiency by 2020. Even George W. Bush, the Texas oilman, is expected to talk about energy conservation in his State of the Union speech this week.

The good news is that the world is full of proven, cheap ways to save energy. Here are the seven that could have the biggest impact:

Insulate

Space heating and cooling eats up 36 percent of all the world's energy. There's virtually no limit to how much of that can be saved, as prototype "zero-energy homes" in Switzerland and Germany have shown. There's been a surge in new ways of keeping heat in and cold out (or vice versa). The most advanced insulation follows the law of increasing returns: if you add enough, you can scale down or even eliminate heating and air-conditioning equipment, lowering costs even before you start saving on utility bills. Studies have shown that green workplaces (ones that don't constantly need to have the heat or air-conditioner running) have higher worker productivity and lower sick rates.

Change Bulbs

Lighting eats up 20 percent of the world's electricity, or the equivalent of roughly 600,000 tons of coal a day. Forty percent of that powers old-fashioned incandescent light bulbs—a 19th-century technology that wastes most of the power it consumes on unwanted heat.

Compact fluorescent lamps, or CFLs, not only use 75 to 80 percent less electricity than incandescent bulbs to generate the same amount of light, but they also last 10 times longer. Phasing old bulbs out by 2030 would save the output of 650 power plants and avoid the release of 700 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere each year.

Comfort Zone

Water boilers, space heaters and air conditioners have been notoriously inefficient. The heat pump has altered that equation. It removes heat from the air outside or the ground below and uses it to supply heat to a building or its water supply. In the summer, the system can be reversed to cool buildings as well.

Most new residential buildings in Sweden are already heated with ground-source heat pumps. Such systems consume almost no conventional fuel at all. Several countries have used subsidies to jump-start the market, including Japan, where almost 1 million heat pumps have been installed in the past two years to heat water for showers and hot tubs.

Remake Factories

From steel mills to paper factories, industry eats up about a third of the world's energy. The opportunities to save are vast. In Ludwigshafen, German chemicals giant BASF runs an interconnected complex of more than 200 chemical factories, where heat produced by one chemical process is used to power the next. At the Ludwigshafen site alone, such recycling of heat and energy saves the company 200 million a year and almost half its CO₂ emissions. Now BASF is doing the same for new plants in China. "*Optimizing* (优化) energy efficiency is a decisive competitive advantage," says BASF CEO Jurgen Hambrecht.

Green Driving

A quarter of the world's energy—including two thirds of the annual production of oil—is used for transportation. Some savings come free of charge: you can boost fuel efficiency by 6 percent simply by keeping your car's tires properly *inflated* (充气). Gasoline-electric *hybrid* (混合型的) models like the Toyota Prius improve mileage by a further 20 percent over conventional models.

A Better Fridge

More than half of all residential power goes into running household appliances, producing a fifth of the world's carbon emissions. And that's true even though manufacturers have already hiked the efficiency of refrigerators and other white goods by as much as 70 percent since the 1980s. According to an International Energy Agency study, if consumers chose those models that would save them the most money over the life of the appliance, they'd cut global residential power consumption (and their utility bills) by 43 percent.

Flexible Payment

Who says you have to pay for all your conservation investments? "Energy service contractors" will pay for *retrofitting* (翻新改造) in return for a share of the client's annual

utility-bill savings. In Beijing, Shenwu Thermal Energy Technology Co. specializes in retrofitting China's steel furnaces. Shenwu puts up the initial investment to install a heat exchanger that preheats the air going into the furnace, slashing the client's fuel costs. Shenwu pockets a cut of those savings, so both Shenwu and the client profit.

If saving energy is so easy and profitable, why isn't everyone doing it? It has to do with psychology and a lack of information. Most of us tend to look at today's price tag more than tomorrow's potential savings. That holds double for the landlord or developer, who won't actually see a penny of the savings his investment in better insulation or a better heating system might generate. In many people's minds, conservation is still associated with self-denial. Many environmentalists still push that view.

Smart governments can help push the market in the right direction. The EU's 1994 law on labeling was such a success that it extended the same idea to entire buildings last year. To boost the market value of efficiency, all new buildings are required to have an "energy pass" detailing power and heating consumption. Countries like Japan and Germany have successively tightened building codes, requiring an increase in insulation levels but leaving it up to builders to decide how to meet them.

The most powerful incentives, of course, will come from the market itself. Over the past year, sky-high fuel prices have focused minds on efficiency like never before. Ever-increasing pressure to cut costs has finally forced more companies to do some math on their energy use.

Will it be enough? With global demand and emissions rising so fast, we may not have any choice but to try. Efficient technology is here now, proven and cheap. Compared with all other options, it's the biggest, easiest and most profitable bang for the buck.

1. What is said to be the best way to conserve energy nowadays?
 - A) Raising efficiency.
 - B) Cutting unnecessary costs.
 - C) Finding alternative resources.
 - D) Sacrificing some personal comforts.
2. What does the European Union plan to do?
 - A) Diversify energy supply.
 - B) Cut energy consumption.
 - C) Reduce carbon emissions.
 - D) Raise production efficiency.
3. If you add enough insulation to your house, you may be able to _____.
 - A) improve your work environment
 - B) cut your utility bills by half
 - C) get rid of air-conditioners
 - D) enjoy much better health
4. How much of the power consumed by incandescent bulbs is converted into light?
 - A) A small portion.
 - B) Some 40 percent.
 - C) Almost half.
 - D) 75 to 80 percent.
5. Some countries have tried to jump-start the market of heat pumps by _____.
 - A) upgrading the equipment
 - B) encouraging investments
 - C) implementing high-tech
 - D) providing subsidies
6. German chemicals giant BASF saves 200 million a year by _____.
 - A) recycling heat and energy
 - B) setting up factories in China
 - C) using the newest technology
 - D) reducing the CO₂ emissions of its plants
7. Global residential power consumption can be cut by 43 percent if _____.

- A) we increase the insulation of walls and water pipes
 B) we choose simpler models of electrical appliances
 C) we cut down on the use of refrigerators and other white goods
 D) we choose the most efficient models of refrigerators and other white goods
8. Energy service contractors profit by taking a part of clients' _____.
9. Many environmentalists maintain the view that conservation has much to do with _____.
10. The strongest incentives for energy conservation will derive from _____.

【文章概要】 文章主要介绍了当今节约能源的新观念,即提高能效。与以往人们认为节约能源即为自我克制的传统观念相比,提高能效不仅不会降低生活质量,还能更有效地节约能源并增加利润。

【题目解析】

1. 由题干中的 conserve energy 定位到文章第 1 段的第 2 句话,原文为“*These days conservation is all about efficiency: getting the same or better results from just a fraction of the energy*(如今,能源的话题都和效率有关:从一小部分能源中获得同样或者更好的结果)”,文章的主题是节约能源,而提到如何节约能源,原文中说现在节约能源指的全都是提高能效。these days 与题干中的 nowadays 相对应,所以答案为 A)。
2. 由题干中的 European Union 定位到文章第 3 段第 2 句,原文为“*On Jan. 10, the European Union unveiled a plan to cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020*”,B) cut energy consumption 对应原文的 cut energy use,故为正确答案。
3. 由题干中的 insulation 定位到文章的第 1 个小标题下,再由 add enough 定位到该部分第 4 句,原文为“*The most advanced insulation follows the law of increasing returns: if you add enough, you can scale down or even eliminate heating and air-conditioning equipment, lowering costs even before you start saving on utility bills*”,该句中的 scale down 和 eliminate 意思与 C) 中的 get rid of... 相近,因此 C) 为正确答案。
4. 由题干中的 incandescent bulbs 定位到文章的第 2 个小标题第 1 段第 2 句,原文为“*Forty percent of that powers old-fashioned incandescent light bulbs—a 19th-century technology that wastes most of the power it consumes on unwanted heat*”,由此可见用于光能的只有一小部分能量,故选 A)。
5. 由题干的 jump-start 定位到文章第 3 个小标题部分的第 2 段第 3 句话,原文为“*Several countries have used subsidies to jump-start the market, including Japan, where almost 1 million heat pumps have been installed in the past two years to heat water for showers and hot tubs*”,很明显可以看出一些国家通过提供补贴来开发相关市场,所以答案为 D)。
6. 由题干中的 BASF 定位到文章第 4 个小标题,而数字 200 million 帮我们定位到该部分的第 4 句,原文为“*At the Ludwigshafen site alone, such recycling of heat and energy saves the company 200 million a year and almost half its CO₂ emissions*”,可见 A) 就是正确选项。
7. 由题干部分 Global residential power consumption 定位到文章第 6 个小标题,而数字 43 percent 又迅速帮我们定位到该部分最后一句,原文为“*According to an International Energy Agency study, if consumers chose those models that would save them the most money over the life of the appliance, they'd cut global residential power consumption (and their utility bills) by 43 percent*”,根据原文意思,“如果消费者选择那些在使用过程中最能帮助他们省钱的节能电器,他们就可以把全球居民用电量(和电费)减少 43%”,可