

中国顶尖的六级老师——考天下名师团 编

格林 主编

# 大学英语 100篇 六级考试

100 Reading Passages from  
American and British Newspapers for CET-6

## 报刊题源阅读(下)

一线名师担纲主编，报刊和真题完美双拼



 NO.1

中国石化出版社  
[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

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# 八大报刊题源与六级真题的关系

六级真题的阅读部分,往往节选自英语语言国家的主流报刊。分析最新 10 套真题的阅读文章的出处,多集中于以下八大题源:

| 真 题     | 主 题    |                    | 题 材  | 节选来源                           |
|---------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------------------|
| 2011.6  | 快速阅读   | 少数民族报告             | 学生学习 | Newsweek<br>《新闻周刊》             |
|         | 短句回答   | 学会说“不”             | 日常生活 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 1 | 非法移民               | 社会热点 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 2 | 多样性                | 社会生活 |                                |
| 2010.12 | 快速阅读   | 通向世界               | 社会热点 | Time<br>《时代周刊》                 |
|         | 短句回答   | 情感与性别差异            | 社会生活 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 1 | 美国教育               | 文化学习 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 2 | 爱因斯坦的成功            | 社会生活 |                                |
| 2010.6  | 快速阅读   | 奥巴马的成功对美国黑人并不一定是好事 | 社会生活 | The New York Times<br>《纽约时报》   |
|         | 短句回答   | 老师给学生的评分系统         | 文化教育 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 1 | 美国对抚养孩子的支持不够       | 社会生活 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 2 | 美国年轻人参与政治的热情提高     | 社会生活 |                                |
| 2009.12 | 快速阅读   | 职员在家远程办公的好处        | 社会生活 | The Washington Post<br>《华盛顿邮报》 |
|         | 短句回答   | 开车打电话对司机的干扰        | 科普知识 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 1 | 美国初级医疗资源过少         | 社会生活 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 2 | 各方对《今日美国》一篇报道的反应   | 社会生活 |                                |
| 2009.6  | 快速阅读   | 孩子的自由放养问题          | 文化教育 | USA Today<br>《今日美国》            |
|         | 短句回答   | 某组织倡导女孩子保持自然体型     | 社会生活 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 1 | 保护海龟               | 自然环境 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 2 | 上大学不再是投资,而是消费      | 文化教育 |                                |
| 2008.12 | 快速阅读   | 当前孩子的教育与培养         | 文化教育 | New Scientist<br>《新科学家》        |
|         | 短句回答   | 导致肥胖的七大因素          | 科普知识 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 1 | 农业的可持续发展           | 自然环境 |                                |
|         | 短文理解 2 | 美国不同种族的移民          | 社会生活 |                                |

续表

| 真 题            | 主 题    |                | 题 材  | 节选来源 |
|----------------|--------|----------------|------|------|
| 2008.6         | 快速阅读   | 2056 年的世界      | 科普知识 |      |
|                | 短句回答   | 有关《93 号航班》的预告片 | 文化教育 |      |
|                | 短文理解 1 | 美元贬值和走弱        | 商业经济 |      |
|                | 短文理解 2 | 家长爱名校          | 文化教育 |      |
| 2007.12        | 快速阅读   | 七种节约能源的方法      | 自然环境 |      |
|                | 短句回答   | 男人履行父亲职责时的难题   | 社会生活 |      |
|                | 短文理解 1 | 职业与社会地位        | 社会生活 |      |
|                | 短文理解 2 | 收入不均与中产阶级的命运   | 社会生活 |      |
| 2007.6         | 快速阅读   | 七步引领您通向满意工作    | 社会生活 |      |
|                | 短句回答   | 谷歌的发展史         | 商业经济 |      |
|                | 短文理解 1 | 财富与幸福感的关系      | 社会生活 |      |
|                | 短文理解 2 | 敬语的使用          | 社会生活 |      |
| 2006.12<br>(新) | 快速阅读   | 太空旅游业的发展       | 科普知识 |      |
|                | 短句回答   | 让生活变得更简单       | 社会生活 |      |
|                | 短文理解 1 | 动物和人类的恐惧       | 科普知识 |      |
|                | 短文理解 2 | 商学院的课程设置       | 商业经济 |      |

总结四六级真题数据信息,我们可以得出以下统计数据,供大家直观感受真题阅读题源的集中性和重要性。

| 报刊                                    | 真题取材  | 报刊                             | 真题取材 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|------|
| <i>Newsweek</i><br>《新闻周刊》             | >10 篇 | <i>New Scientist</i><br>《新科学家》 | <5 篇 |
| <i>The Guardian</i><br>《卫报》           | <5 篇  | <i>Time</i><br>《时代周刊》          | >5 篇 |
| <i>The New York Times</i><br>《纽约时报》   | >5 篇  | <i>The Economist</i><br>《经济学人》 | <5 篇 |
| <i>The Washington Post</i><br>《华盛顿邮报》 | <5 篇  | <i>USA Today</i><br>《今日美国》     | <5 篇 |

# 了解八大英美报刊

## 1. *Newsweek* 《新闻周刊》

《新闻周刊》创刊于 1933 年,属于新闻类周刊。在美国,它是仅次于《时代周刊》的周刊,并偶尔在广告收益上超过对方。

《新闻周刊》的编辑语言较《时代周刊》易懂。除了重点报导国内外大事以外,还设有其他栏目,如紧密结合国际形势对各国政治外交人士的采访等。

## 2. *Time* 《时代周刊》

《时代周刊》创刊于 1923 年,是美国影响最大的新闻类周刊,有世界“史库”之称。该刊的宗旨是要使“忙人”充分了解世界大事,辟有经济、教育、法律、批评、宗教、医药、艺术、人物、书评和读者来信等多个栏目。

《时代周刊》是美国第一份用叙述体报道时事,打破报纸、广播垄断新闻的大众性期刊,覆盖面遍布全世界。该刊每年推出的《时代词汇》,在某种意义上已成为美国语言变迁的记录。语言学专家甚至指出:“要学好美语,读《时代周刊》乃是一条捷径。”其影响力可见一斑。

## 3. *The New York Times* 《纽约时报》

《纽约时报》是一份在美国纽约出版的报纸,在全世界发行,有相当的影响力。它有时也被戏称为“灰色女士”(The Gray Lady),或简称为“时报”(The Times)。

在新闻报道方面,《纽约时报》将自己看作是一份“报纸记录”。因此经常被世界上其他报纸和新闻社直接作为新闻来源。美国大多数公共图书馆都提供一份《纽约时报》索引,其内容是《纽约时报》对时事的报道文章。

## 4. *The Washington Post* 《华盛顿邮报》

《华盛顿邮报》创刊于 1877 年,是美国华盛顿最大、最老的报纸。由于位于美国首都,该报尤其擅长于报道美国国内政治动态。许多人认为它是继《纽约时报》后美国最有声望的报纸。该品牌在世界品牌实验室(World Brand Lab)编制的 2006 年度《世界品牌 500 强》排行榜中名列第 50 位。《华盛顿邮报》因为多次获得普利策奖而在新闻界赢得瞩目。

## 5. *USA Today* 《今日美国》

《今日美国》是美国唯一的彩色版全国性日报,1982 年创刊,属全美最大的甘尼特报团。该报团创办这份报纸的初衷是:打破美国报纸的报道重点都是地区性的特点。随着美国社会、经济的发展,没有一张地方报纸能满足人们全面了解有关整个美国的新闻、市场、金融、气象、娱乐、体育等方面内容的需求。甘尼特报团的老板们及时发现了这一巨大的潜在读者市场,并开始筹办这份全国性的综合日报。

它注重使用简洁明快的报道文体,偏爱使用短句、短词来浓缩文章,有时,一两句话就构成了一条新闻,这样就充分节省了篇幅,便于登载尽可能多的信息,以突出其综合性大报的特点。

## **6. *New Scientist* 《新科学家》**

《新科学家》创刊于 1956 年,是由 Reed Business Information Ltd. 出版发行的国际性科学杂志,每周发刊一次,并于 1996 年设立网络版,每日发布科学新闻。它不是同行评审的科学期刊,不过仍广为科学和非科学领域的人士阅读,以跟进非专门或感兴趣领域的最新发展。

它的报道简明扼要、真实权威,以平易近人和通俗易懂的方式解释读者最为关注的科学问题。

## **7. *The Guardian* 《卫报》**

《卫报》是英国的全国性综合日报,创刊时因总部设于曼彻斯特而称为《曼彻斯特卫报》。总部于 1964 年迁至首都伦敦。一般公众视《卫报》的政治观点为中间偏左。

该报一直以来标榜为不列颠唯一的全彩色印刷日报(不包括北爱尔兰)。

## **8. *The Economist* 《经济学人》**

《经济学人》创刊于 1843 年,是一份包含新闻、政治经济观点和深度分析的周刊。该杂志所有的文章都不署名,皆由集体创作,就像它的主编们认为的那样:写出了什么东西,比出自谁的手笔更重要。

一个多世纪以来《经济学人》始终恪守的办刊思想是:“在文章中提出的任何争论和主张必须要经得起事实的考验。”

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## /// Passage 51

### On Mars Whether There Is Life ?

### 火星上是否有生命？

美国是世界上对太空探索投入最大的国家,其探究方法在很大程度上会影响到其他国家太空的探索。科技的发展意味着即使人类不必亲自前往外星球,也可以更加深入地探索外太空。

As long as people have looked up at the night sky, they have wondered whether humanity is alone in the universe. Of places close enough for people to visit, Mars is the only one that anybody seriously thinks might support life. The recent confirmation of a five-year-old finding that there is methane (a colorless gas with no smell) in the Martian atmosphere has therefore excited the hopes of those scientists who study the outer space. These sources are probably geological but they might, just, prove to be biological.

The possibility of life on Mars is too thrilling for mankind to ignore. But how should we explore such questions with men, or machines? George Bush's administration strongly supported manned exploration, but the new administration is likely to have different priorities—and so it should.

Michael Griffin, the boss of NASA, a physicist and aerospace engineer who supported Mr. Bush's plan to return to the moon and then push on to Mars, has gone. Mr. Obama's **transition**<sup>①</sup> team had already been asking difficult questions of NASA, in particular about the cost of scrapping parts of the successor to the ageing and old-fashioned space shuttles that now form America's man-

每当人们抬头仰望夜空之时,总会产生这样的疑问:在茫茫宇宙中我们人类是唯一的吗?在人类可能到达的星球中,火星是唯一人们认真思考过可能支持生命存活的星球。一项历时五年的研究最近确认火星大气中存在甲烷(一种无色无味的气体),这激起了那些研究外太空的科学家们的希望。虽然这些气体有可能是由于地质运动产生,但也可能经证明是生物体产生的。

火星上可能有生命体存在,这着实令人兴奋,令人无法忽视。然而我们该如何去探寻这些问题呢?是通过人还是机器?乔治·布什政府曾大力支持载人航天探索,但新一届政府似乎倾向于新的选择——而且也应当如此。

美国国家航空航天局的前任掌门人迈克尔·格里芬现已离职,这位物理学家、航空航天工程师在职期间相当支持上届政府的探索计划,即先回到对月球的探索上去,然后再向火星推进。而奥巴马总统的交接团队却始终对国家航空航天局有所质疑,尤其是在目前美国载人航天项目的那些老化过时的宇宙飞船的部分更换的成本问题上。该项目预计在2020年之前使人类重返月

① transition /træn'siʃən/ n. 过渡,转变

ned space program. That successor system is also designed to return humans to the moon by 2020, as a stepping stone to visiting Mars. Meanwhile, Mr. Obama's administration is wondering about spending more money on lots of new satellites designed to look down at the Earth, rather than outward into space.

These are **sensible**<sup>②</sup> priorities. In space travel, as in politics, domestic policy should usually by far outweigh foreign adventures. Moreover, cash is short and space travel costly. Yet it would be a shame if man were to give up exploring celestial bodies, especially if there is a possibility of meeting life forms even ones as lowly as microbes as a result.

Luckily, technology means that man can explore both the moon and Mars more fully without going there himself. Robots are better and cheaper than they have ever been. They can work tirelessly for years, **beaming**<sup>③</sup> back data and images, and returning samples to Earth. They can also be made germless, which germ-infected humans, who risk spreading disease around the solar system, cannot.

Humanity, some will argue, is driven by a yearning to boldly go to places far beyond its crowded corner of the universe. If so, private efforts will surely carry people into space. In the meantime, Mr. Obama's promise in his inauguration speech to "restore science to its rightful place" sounds like good news for the sort of curiosity-driven research that will allow us to find out whether those columns of methane are signs of life.

球,以此作为探访火星的一个垫脚石。与此同时,奥巴马政府正犹豫是否投入更多资金建造大量用于俯瞰地球而不是远眺太空的新卫星。

这样的优先排序是明智的。因为在太空探索领域,就如同政治领域一样,国内政策通常要先于国外的巨大冒险。此外,也因为政府资金短缺并且太空探索成本相当高。但如果火星有能满足生命形成的条件,即使可能存在的生命只有微生物这样小的数量级,人类却因为以上种种原因放弃探索天体,那结果将非常可惜。

幸运的是,科技的发展意味着即使人类不必亲自前往外星球,也可更加深入地探索月球和火星。机器人比以前更加先进且便宜。它们可以不知疲倦地工作好几年,传回所需的数据和图像并且将样本带回地球。它们还能无菌地工作,而携带细菌的人类不能做到完全无菌,有可能会在太阳系传播疾病。

在有些人看来,人类总是被这样一种强烈的愿望驱使,他们渴望突破宇宙中拥挤狭小的角落勇敢地奔向更远处。如果确实是这样的话,那么即使是个人的努力也一定能够将人类送上太空(虽然我们仍需慎重考虑人类是否允许这样做,因为有可能会污染遥远的生态系统)。与此同时,奥巴马总统在就职演说中提到的“将科学重置于它原有的位置”对于这项由好奇心推动的研究而言似乎是个好消息,它将使我们探究出那些缕缕气体是否是生命的迹象。

② **sensible** /'sensəbl/ a. 明智的

③ **beam** /bi:m/ v. 播送

长难句

In the meantime, Mr. Obama's promise in his inauguration speech to "restore science to its rightful place" sounds like good news for the sort of curiosity-driven research that will allow us to find out whether those plumes of gas are signs of life.

【解析】主语后的不定式作后置定语修饰 promise, 表语后由 for 引导的介宾短语作状语, 后边的 that 引导定语从句, 修饰 research, 定语从句中又包含一个 whether 引导的宾语从句。

试题

- According to the first paragraph, what is true about Mars?
  - It is the only one star close enough for people to visit.
  - Seriously-thinking men doubt about its existence.
  - There might be signs of life on this faraway planet.
  - It is believed that it can support human living on it.
- According to the passage, the former administration's plan \_\_\_\_\_.
  - gives its priority to the exploration of the moon
  - aims at transporting people from the moon to Mars
  - has gone with the wind because of lack of money
  - has to be adjusted because of the new administration
- By saying "These are sensible priorities." (Line 1, Para. 4), the author means it is wise for people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - to become fully aware of the difficulty of space travel
  - to make exploration of the Earth, not the outer space
  - to save money from adventurous and costly space travel
  - to spend more money on new satellites for the Earth
- According to the passage, which of the following is an advantage that robots have over men while exploring the space?
  - They will never catch and spread disease as men.
  - They are more advanced and can work better.
  - It costs less money to run robots in the space.
  - They can work all the year around ceaselessly.
- We can learn from the passage that the new administration encourages people to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - question about and test on the former science results
  - carry out justified and deserved scientific researches
  - probe into a brand-new field to start scientific study
  - do more to make the present science more comprehensive

试题解析

- [C] 根据题干提示定位到原文第一段。由于第二句 Of places close enough for people to visit, Mars is the only one that anybody seriously thinks might support life. 可知, 在所有人类可能到达的星球中, 只有火星被人们慎重地认为可能会有生命的存在, 因此选[C]项。  
设题: 段落主题处。

避错:[A]项混淆了前半句和后半句的关系;[B]项与原文不符;[D]项错在后半句“support human living on it”。

2. [D] 根据题干关键词 the former administration's plan 定位到原文第二段最后一句: The former administration strongly supported manned exploration, but the new administration is likely to have different priorities—and so it should. 可知, 上一届政府对载人航天探索提供了强有力的支持, 但新一届政府好像并不这么看重——其实也应该如此, 因此选[D]项。

设题:例证处。

避错:[A]项“看重对月球的探索”, [B]项“目的是把人从月球送到火星”和[C]项“因资金短缺已经不复存在”均与原文不符。

3. [C] 根据题干提示定位到原文第四段第二句和第三句: In space travel, as in politics, domestic policy should usually by far outweigh foreign adventures. Moreover, cash is short and space travel costly. 可知, 在太空探索领域就如同政治领域一样, 国内政策更重要。此外, 也因为资金短缺并且太空探索成本相当高, 因此选[C]项。

设题:作者观点处。

避错:[A]项“充分意识到太空探索的困难”, [B]项“探索地球, 而非外太空”和[D]项“为地球新卫星投资更多”均错。

4. [A] 根据题干关键词 advantage 和 robots have over men 定位到原文倒数第二段最后一句: They can also be made sterile, which germ-infested humans, who risk spreading disease around the solar system, cannot. 可知, 机器人还能无菌地工作, 而人类不能做到完全无菌, 有可能会在太阳系传播疾病, 因此选[A]项。

设题:列举处。

避错:[B]项“他们更先进、能更好地工作”, [C]项“太空中机器人花费更少”和[D]项“可以一年到头不停地工作”均不正确。

5. [B] 根据题干关键词 new administration 和 encourage 定位到原文最后一段最后一句: In the meantime, Mr Obama's promise in his inauguration speech to “restore science to its rightful place” sounds like good news for the sort of curiosity-driven research that will allow U. S. to find out whether those plumes of gas are signs of life. 可知, 奥巴马总统在就职演说中提到的“将科学重置于它原有的位置”对这项由好奇心驱使的研究而言似乎是个好消息, 它我们将探究出那些甲烷气柱是否是生命的表征。因此选[B]项。

设题:主旨处。

避错:[A]项“质疑并验证以前的科学结果”, [C]项“在崭新的领域进行探索、开展研究”和[D]项“多做贡献, 来充实现有的科学”都与原文意义不符。rightful 一词在此处应理解为“理应享有的”。

### 文化冲浪

外太空指的是地球稠密大气层之外的空间区域, 并没有明确的界线分野。一般定义为大约距离地球表面 1000 千米之外的空间。人类对外太空的好奇和探索从未停止过, 中国“神五”、“神六”的成功发射标志着中国对外太空的探索步入了世界的先进行列。外太空简称太空, 又称为宇宙空间, 指的是相对于地球天空中大气层之外的虚空区域, 外太空通常用来和领空(领土)划区别; 虽然称为空, 却也并非虚无缥缈。太空和地球大气层并没有明确的边界, 因为大气随着海拔增加而逐渐变薄。假设大气层温度固定, 大气压强会由海平面的 1000 毫帕, 随着高度增加而呈指数化减少至零为止。

## /// Passage 52

### The On-line Autocar Rents Traffic

### 在线汽车租赁业务

WhipCar 和 RelayRides 这两家公司的经营目的都是当车主不用车时,可以把车出租。这两家公司的商品实质上都是在线交易,他们允许车主自行定价并且赚取 15% 的佣金。这似乎预示着资产联合正在风靡全球。

When eBay, now the world's biggest auction<sup>①</sup> website, went online in 1995, many expected it to fail. Why would anyone buy used items from perfect strangers? Two new services WhipCar, which was launched in London on April 21st, and RelayRides, which will start up in Boston, Massachusetts, early this summer will face similar skepticism. Both aim to get car-owners to rent their vehicles to strangers when not using them themselves.

At heart, both offerings are online exchanges. Car-owners and drivers register, contact one another through the site and agree to a rental contract. To ensure that both parties are trustworthy, WhipCar asks, among other things, for details of both the rented car's registration and the renter's license, and checks them against official data. It also provides insurance for the duration of the rental and a replacement car if there is an accident. In addition to these measures, RelayRides only accepts cars that have gone through a safety check and installs a device that allows them to be unlocked with a special card. This way, owners and renters do not have to meet, as they do with WhipCar.

Both firms allow owners to set the price,

现今全球最大的拍卖网站 eBay 在 1995 年开始进行网上交易时,许多人曾预测它会失败。怎么会有人愿从完全陌生的人手中购买已用过的物品呢? 4 月 21 日于伦敦成立的 WhipCar 以及今年初夏将于美国马萨诸塞州的波士顿创建的 RelayRides 这两家新的服务公司将面临类似质疑。二者的经营目的是,当车主们不用车时,可将他们的车租给他人使用。

这两家企业的商品实质上都是在线交易。车主和租车登记者在網上商谈,双方同意后签署租赁合同。除此之外,为确保双方都值得信赖,WhipCar 还要求提供出租汽车的注册详情和租借人的驾驶执照,并将其信息与官方数据进行核对。在出租期间该公司还为汽车提供一份保险,如果发生意外,公司还会为承租方换一辆车。除了这些措施外,RelayRides 只认可那些已通过安全检查的汽车,并且给这些租借汽车安装了一个用专用卡才能开启的装置。RelayRides 与 WhipCar 的运作一样,车主和租借人无需见面。

两家公司允许车主自行定价并从中赚

① auction /'ɔ:kʃən/ n. 拍卖

taking a 15% cut. Even with the insurance premium<sup>②</sup> and other fees added in, the firms expect the rental price to be lower than using a conventional car-rental firm or an urban car-sharing club. WhipCar provides suggestions for the prices different cars might fetch in various neighborhoods. Shortly after the site went live an Audi A4 in central London cost £ 10 (\$ 15) an hour or £ 41 a day.

Will the idea take off<sup>③</sup>? The main hurdle will be car-owners' reluctance to share so personal a possession and the requirement to keep it clean. The firms must also overcome a problem all exchanges face: attracting enough members to make the service useful.

Yet cars are expensive, underused assets. On average, a British car is driven for less than an hour a day but costs about £ 5,500 a year to own a sum many would love to reduce in these straitened<sup>④</sup> times. Drivers, for their part, are ever more willing to share a car. By 2016 some 4.4 million Americans will be members of a car-sharing club, nearly ten times as many as today, projects<sup>⑤</sup> Frost & Sullivan, a consultancy. On April 21st two big clubs, Britain's Streetcar and America's Zipcar, announced that they would join forces. Pooling assets, it seems, is all the rage<sup>⑥</sup>.

取 15% 的佣金。即便需支付保险金和其它额外费用,这两家公司仍希望汽车租金能低于传统的汽车租赁公司或市内的汽车共享俱乐部的索价。WhipCar 还会为顾客就不同区域的汽车的租金提供建议。不久后该公司网站开放,伦敦市中心奥迪 A4 的租金为每小时 10 英镑(即 15 美元),或每天 41 英镑。

这种理念将会盛行吗?其主要障碍是车主们不愿共用这种私人财产,且常常被要求保持汽车清洁。同时,这些公司还必须克服所有交易中都要面临的一个问题,即吸引足够的会员参与以确保服务能运作起来。

汽车仍是昂贵且未被充分利用的资产。英国的一辆汽车通常每天的使用时间少于一个小时,但每年却要车主为其所有支付约 5500 英镑,在这个经济萧条的时期,许多车主都希望能缩减这项开支。对需要驾车的人而言,他们更加期望能共用一辆汽车。Frost & Sullivan 顾问公司预计,截至 2016 年约 440 万美国人将成为汽车共享俱乐部的会员,其人数几乎是今天的 10 倍。两家大型俱乐部英国 Streetcar 和美国 Zipcar 在 4 月 21 日宣布在未来将鼎力合作。资产联合之势似乎正风靡全球。

长难句

In addition to these measures, RelayRides only accepts cars that have gone through a safety check and installs a device that allows them to be unlocked with a special card.

【解析】in addition to 放句首作状语,表示补充说明;cars 后的 that 引导定语从句修饰 cars, device 后的 that 引导定语从句修饰 device。

② premium /'pri:miəm/ n. 保险费

③ take off 起飞,发展

④ straitened /'streitnd/ a. 贫困的

⑤ project /'prɒdʒekt/ v. 预计

⑥ rage /reɪdʒ/ n. 狂怒



试题

- Which of the following is NOT the common feature of eBay and the two new services, WhipCar and RelayRides?
  - The feasibility of their service is/was doubted of.
  - All of them serve as an intermediary.
  - All of them offer auction services.
  - All of them are operated online.
- In the service of WhipCar, in order to guarantee the reliability of both parties the most indispensable step is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ensure the authenticity of the identification of both parties
  - make both parties sign a contract made by car-sharing firms
  - ask for the detailed information of both parties in rental
  - make sure that both parties are satisfied with each other
- Compared with WhipCar, RelayRides \_\_\_\_\_.
  - lets owners to decide renters
  - is stricter with cars' security
  - offers lower rental prices
  - provides more services
- The main barrier for the quick development of car-sharing is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the high cost of rental and duration
  - the reliability of car-sharing firms
  - the reliability of car renters
  - the attitude of car-owners
- What does the author intend to say by the last paragraph?
  - To tell us why car renting is so popular now.
  - To tell us the promising future of car-sharing.
  - To tell us the huge cost of keeping a private car.
  - To tell us the current situation of U. S. car market.

试题解析

- [C] 根据题干关键词, eBay, WhipCar, RelayRides 定位到原文首段和第二段: 第一段第一句提到 eBay 是网上拍卖交易: When eBay, now the world's biggest auction website... 第二段提到 WhipCar 和 RelayRides 提供租赁服务: At heart, both offerings are online exchanges. 故选[C]项。  
 设题: 对比处。  
 避错: [A]项“它们服务的可行性都受到质疑”, [B]项“三者都是中介性质”和[D]项“三者都通过网络进行”均是其共同点。
- [A] 根据题干关键词 WhipCar, guarantee, reliability 定位到第二段第三句: To ensure that both parties are trustworthy, WhipCar asks, among other things, for details of both the rented car's registration and the renter's license, and checks them against official data.  
 为确保双方都值得信赖, WhipCar 还要求提供出租汽车的注册详情和租借人的驾驶执照, 并将其信息与官方数据进行核对。由此可知, 确保双方身份的真实性是最必不可少的一步, 故选[A]项。