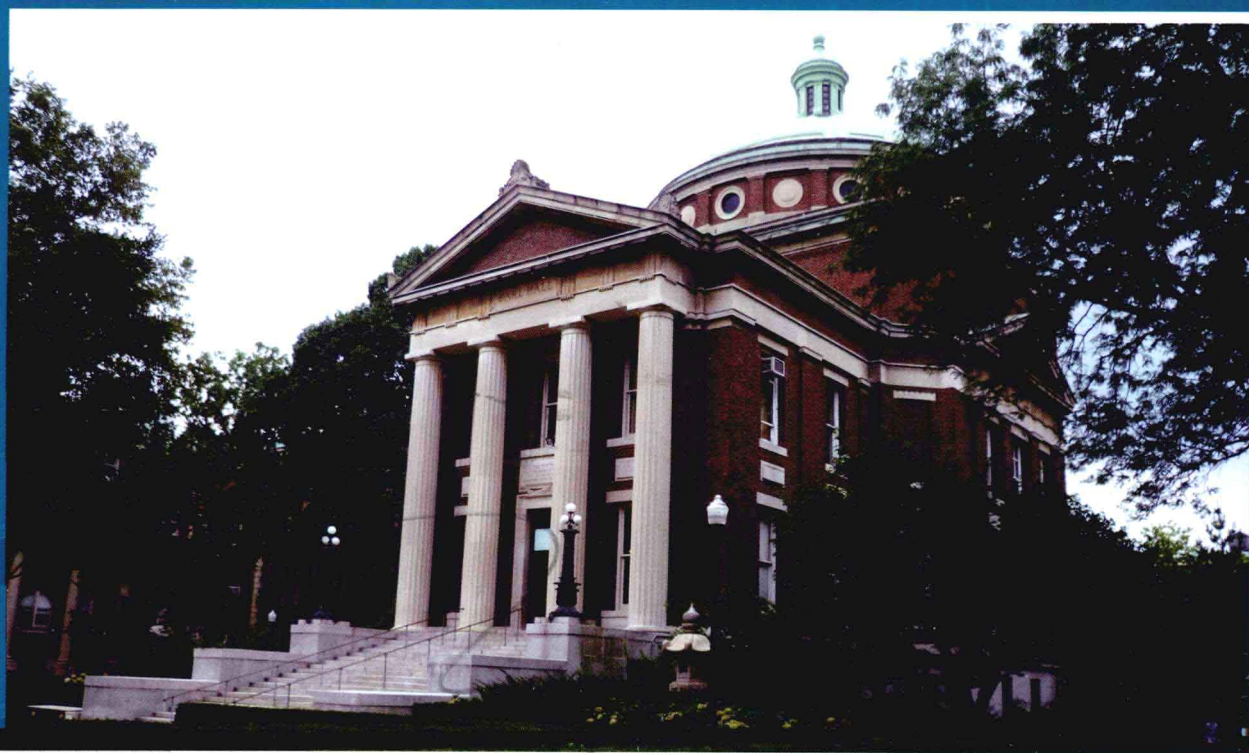


# Real Origin! CET-6 Reading

# 题源! 一本书读懂 六级阅读

金利 主编



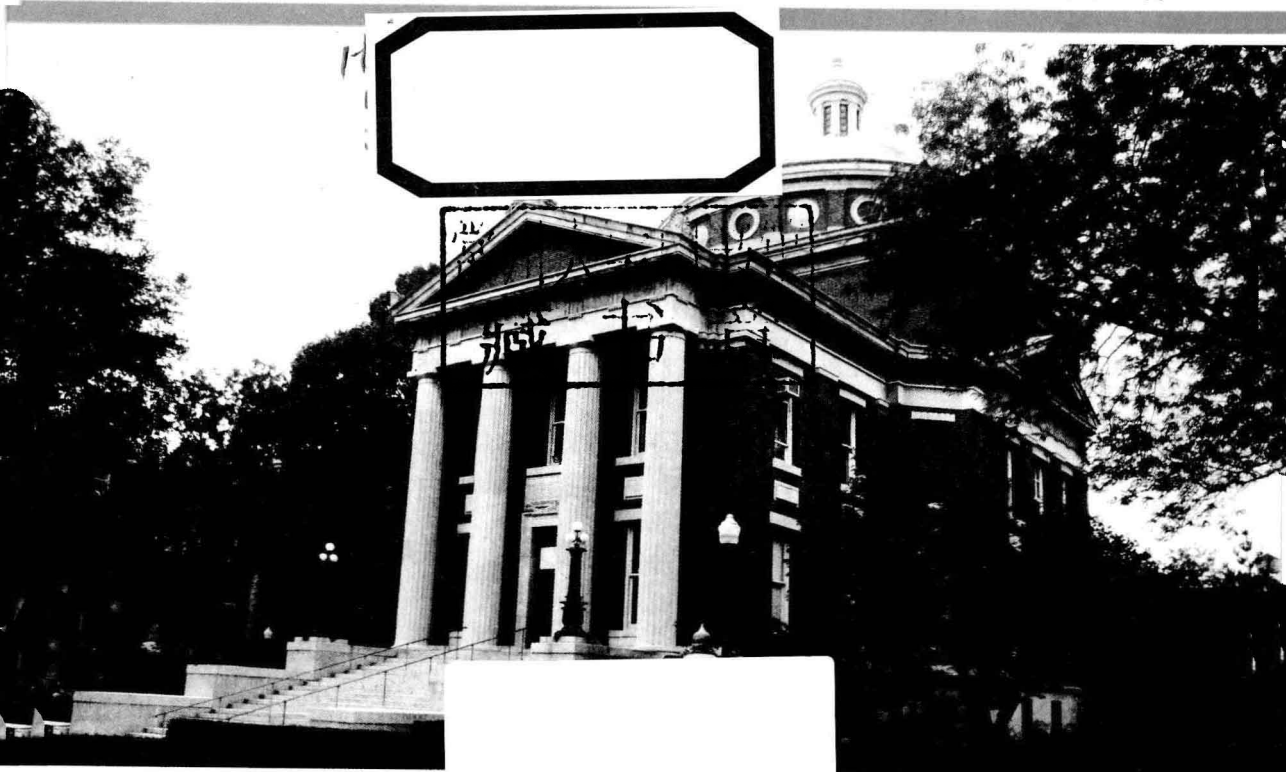
重点词汇完全归纳，阅读词汇**双重提高**!

★★★★★ “问渠哪得清如许，为有源头活水来”，这本书为你找到四六级阅读的“源头”，作者多年致力于研究四六级考试，抽丝剥茧，找出四六级阅读题源所在，帮助读者从根源上提高四六级阅读的能力。

石油工业出版社

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金利 主编

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## 六级文章这样读最给力

阅读理解在大学英语六级考试中一直处于非常重要的地位,所占比例高达35%,其中仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth)占25%,快速阅读部分(Skimming and Scanning)占10%。仔细阅读部分除测试篇章阅读理解外,还包括对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试;而快速阅读部分则测试各种快速阅读技能。

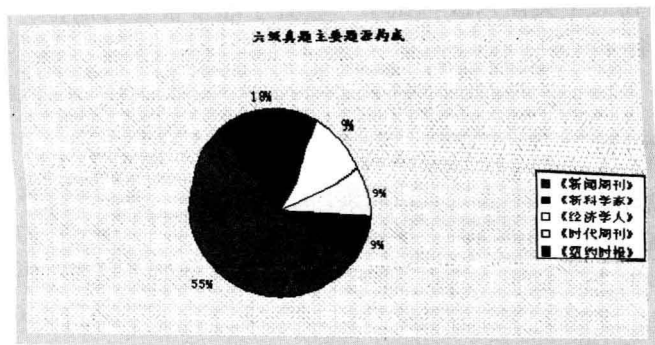
很多同学都知道,应付英语六级阅读,除了背单词、做真题以外,扩大阅读量是个很好的办法。通过阅读英语文章来复习,除了可以提高阅读能力外,还可以更高效地记忆单词、培养语感、提高写作能力,从而从整体上提高英语水平,轻松应对六级考试。与其将大把时间浪费在其他类型的阅读上,不如直接从六级阅读的题源中进行发掘。无论是难度、篇幅还是文章的风格、选材,没有什么阅读材料比考题的题源更接近考题本身的了。

那么,六级阅读文章都是从何而来呢?下面编者对历年六级真题阅读理解文章的来源进行了分析:

六级阅读文章的来源

题型 年份	快速阅读	仔细阅读		
		简答	Passage 1	Passage 2
2010.12	《经济学家》		《新闻周刊》	《今日美国》
2010.6	《新科学家》	《纽约时报》	《新闻周刊》	《新闻周刊》
2009.12	《卫报》	《经济学家》	《纽约时报》	www.redorbit.com
2009.6	《新闻周刊》	《时代周刊》	《新闻周刊》	《新闻周刊》
2008.12	《新科学家》	图书	《新科学家》	《新闻周刊》
2008.6	《新科学家》	《新闻周刊》	www.slate.com	《新闻周刊》
2007.12	《新闻周刊》	《新闻周刊》	《新闻周刊》	www.slate.com
2007.6	雅虎网	《时代周刊》	《华盛顿邮报》	图书
2006.12	http://howstuffworks.com	www.livinglifefully.com		www.mylot.com

由上表可以看出,有些题源,比如USA Today《今日美国》、The Guardian《卫报》、The Washington Post《华盛顿邮报》以及一些原版英文网站和图书的阅读文章偶尔出现一次,而其他一些题源则出现频率较高。我们把近几年选文次数大于两次的都归为主要题源。由此我们可以得出英语六级阅读文章已知主要题源构成图如下:



从上图我们能清晰地发现,英语六级阅读真题文章来源比较集中的几个出处是:Newsweek《新闻周刊》、New Scientists《新科学家》、The Economist《经济学家》、TIME《时代周刊》以及New York Times《纽约时报》。值得注意的是,来源于Newsweek《新闻周刊》的比例最多,而且所有文章都是考试当年或前一年发表的,具有极强的时效性。在2007年12月和2009年6月这两次考试中,4篇阅读文章有3篇均选自《新闻周刊》,足见命题者对该报刊的亲睐程度之高。

基于以上分析的六级阅读文章的题源特点,编者选取了五大最热门题源:Newsweek《新闻周刊》、New Scientists《新科学家》、The Economist《经济学家》、TIME《时代周刊》以及New York Times《纽约时报》作为本书的整体结构,力求从以下几个方面帮助考生突破六级考试阅读关:

### 1. 选材以真题为本,题材新颖,五大必考主题一网打尽。

本书的所有文章分别选自Newsweek《新闻周刊》、New Scientists《新科学家》、The Economist《经济学家》、TIME《时代周刊》以及New York Times《纽约时报》这五大必考题源,在词数和难易度上,选文与真题仔细阅读文章保持一致,在题材上,选文紧紧抓住时效性、新颖性的标准,确保选文与真题的高仿真度,真正从考生的实际需要出发,让考生在轻松阅读中对真题文章了然于心。

### 2. 教你看懂阅读文章是怎样炼成的。

本书第一章对最新六级真题的快速阅读理解和仔细阅读理解的题源进行了详细



剖析,从真题的选材、对原文的删减和修改、出题等几个方面,手把手地教会读者真正看懂六级阅读文章的来龙去脉。另外,在每个章节的前面,[报刊简介]介绍了该报刊杂志的风格、特点,让考生充分了解题源;另外,[真题命中文章揭秘]为读者总结归纳了来源于该题源的真题文章。

### 3. 教你读懂出题关键句。

本书每篇文章都精心挑选出最容易出题的句子,详细讲解该处为何容易成为出题点,并对该句进行了详细的结构分析,既帮助读者提高对设题处的敏感度,又帮助读者更深一步理解文章的长难句,全方位地提高读者的解题速度和正确率。

### 4. 重点词汇完全归纳,阅读词汇双赢。

本书对每篇文章进行了深加工,挑选出文中的六级高频词、重点词以及超纲词,并给出了高频词和重点词的相关用法,包括[语境强化]、[词汇拓展]和[短语搭配],对超纲词给出了词义和音标,既帮助读者提高阅读能力,又帮助读者在阅读中增加词汇量,达到双丰收的效果。

### 5. 提供译文和背景,轻松理解全文。

本书每篇文章均配有相关背景知识以及参考译文,既可帮助考生真正读懂全文,从而提高阅读兴趣,又可为翻译爱好者提供实践的机会。

最后预祝即将参加六级考试的各位考生马到成功!

编者

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## 第一章

# 最新阅读真题是如何生成的

纵观历年真题，六级阅读文章的来源主要有《新闻周刊》、《新科学家》、《经济学家》、《时代周刊》、《纽约时报》等五大题源。

编者通过对历年真题的分析发现，命题者一般会就以下几个方面对题源文章进行修改：

### 1. 删除、改写超纲词、生僻表达

真题文章选自国外报刊、杂志，有生僻词汇是难免的，这时候命题者就会对影响理解文章内容的词汇和表达进行改写。如：2010年12月快速阅读中的stark、proliferated、crunch、clout、ameliorated、momentous、succinctly等词汇，属于较难的超纲词汇，命题者在改写文章时将这些词汇改成了大纲词汇blunt、multiply、shortage、power、alleviated、grave、briefly and clearly，以方便考生理解。

原文中的生僻表达In the aftermath of也被改写为考生熟悉的after。

### 2. 删除不必要的、过于详细的细节

删除细节信息主要是出于缩减词数、降低文章难度的考虑，且所删除的细节信息都不会影响到文意的表达。如：2010年12月的深度阅读文章，命题者首先删除了文章中不影响文意的时间修饰语the heady progressive years of及并列语massive immigration, and chaotic urban growth, and to resist tyranny和and should be teaching scientific literacy to everyone else，最后删除了两段介绍人文主义重要性的细节内容，以确保文章的词数。

### 3. 为切合主题而添加或改写部分内容

删减的内容一般不影响对文章的理解，那么，添加的内容就是为了帮助考生更好地理解文章。

### 4. 加入中文释义

加入中文释义是帮助考生理解不认识的词汇，更流畅地阅读文章。如：2010年12月快速阅读中，命题者对fiscal (财政的)、rejuvenate (使年轻)、geopolitically (地缘政治上)加入了中文释义，帮助考生更好、更快地阅读文章。

## 2010年12月CET-6真题阅读

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

## 文源分析

本篇快速阅读文章节选自2009年6月25日 *The Economist*《经济学家》上的一篇文章，本文主副标题都沿用了原文的标题，并未对原文细节进行删减和增加，只是将原文中的超纲词进行了替换或给出英文释义。

## Into the unknown

*The world has never seen population ageing before. Can it cope?*

UNTIL the early 1990s nobody much thought about whole populations getting older. The UN had the foresight to convene a “world assembly on ageing” back in 1982, but that came and went.<sup>[1]</sup> *By 1994 the World Bank had noticed that something big was happening. In a report entitled “Averting the Old Age Crisis”, it argued that pension arrangements in most countries were unsustainable.*

For the next ten years a succession of books, mainly by Americans, sounded the alarm.<sup>[2]</sup> *They had titles like “Young vs Old”, “Gray Dawn” and “The Coming Generational Storm”, and their message was stark<sup>①</sup>: health-care systems were heading for the rocks, pensioners were taking young people to the cleaners, and soon there would be intergenerational warfare.*

Since then the debate has become less emotional, not least because a lot more is known about the subject. Books, conferences and research papers have **proliferated**<sup>②</sup>. International organisations such as the OECD and the EU issue regular reports. Population ageing is on every agenda, from G8 economic conferences to NATO summits. The World

## 题1

In its 1994 report, the World Bank argued that the current pension system in most countries could \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) not be sustained in the long term
- B) further accelerate the ageing process
- C) hardly halt the growth of population
- D) help tide over the current ageing crisis

出题点在数字时间和专有名词处。

① blunt

将超纲词改为六级词。

## 题2

What message is conveyed in books like *Young vs Old*?

- A) The generation gap is bound to narrow.
- B) Intergenerational conflicts will intensify.

Economic Forum plans to consider the future of pensions and health care at its prestigious Davos conference early next year. The media, including this newspaper, are giving the subject extensive coverage.

Whether all that attention has translated into sufficient action is another question. Governments in rich countries now accept that their pension and health-care promises will soon become unaffordable, <sup>[3]</sup> *and many of them have embarked on reforms, but so far only timidly.* That is not surprising: *politicians with an eye on the next election will hardly rush to introduce unpopular measures that may not bear fruit for years, perhaps decades.*

The outline of the changes needed is clear. To avoid fiscal meltdown, public pensions and health-care provision will have to be reined back severely and taxes may have to go up. <sup>[4]</sup> *By far the most effective method to restrain pension spending is to give people the opportunity to work longer,* because it increases tax revenues and reduces spending on pensions at the same time. It may even keep them alive longer. John Rother, the AARP's head of policy and strategy, points to studies showing that other things being equal, people who remain at work have lower death rates than their retired peers.

Younger people today mostly accept that they will have to work for longer and that their pensions will be less generous. <sup>[5]</sup> *Employers still need to be persuaded that older workers are worth holding on to. That may be because they have had plenty of younger ones to choose from,* partly thanks to the post-war baby-boom and partly because over the past few decades many more women have entered the labour force, increasing employers' choice. But the reservoir of women able and willing to take up paid work is running low and the baby-boomers

C) The younger generation will beat the old.

D) Old people should give way to the young.

出题点在专有名词处。

② multiply

将超纲词改为六级词。

### 题 3

One reason why pension and health care reforms are slow in coming is that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) nobody is willing to sacrifice their own interests to tackle the problem

B) most people are against measures that will not bear fruit immediately

C) the proposed reforms will affect too many people's interests

D) politicians are afraid of losing votes in the next election

出题点在否定句式处。

### 题 4

The author believes the most effective method to solve the pension crisis is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) allow people to work longer

B) increase tax revenues

C) cut back on health care provisions

D) start reforms right away

出题点在形容词最高级处。

### 题 5

The reason why employers are unwilling to keep older workers is that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) they are generally difficult to manage

B) the longer they work, the higher their pension

C) their pay is higher than that of younger ones.

D) younger workers are readily



are going grey.

In many countries immigrants have been filling such gaps in the labour force as have already emerged (and remember that the real **crunch**<sup>③</sup> is still around ten years off). Immigration in the developed world is the highest it has ever been, and it is making a useful difference. In still-fertile America it currently accounts for about 40% of total population growth, and in fast-ageing western Europe for about 90%.

On the face of it, it seems the perfect solution. Many developing countries have lots of young people in need of jobs; many rich countries need helping hands that will boost tax revenues and keep up economic growth. But over the next few decades labour forces in rich countries are set to shrink so much that inflows of immigrants would have to increase enormously to compensate: to at least twice their current size in western Europe's most youthful countries, and three times in the older ones.<sup>[6]</sup> *Japan would need a large multiple of the few immigrants it has at present.* Public opinion polls show that people in most rich countries already think that immigration is too high. Further big increases would be politically unfeasible.

To tackle the problem of ageing populations at its root, "old" countries would have to rejuvenate themselves by having more of their own children. A number of them have tried, some more successfully than others. But it is not a simple matter of offering financial incentives or providing more child care. Modern urban life in rich countries is not well adapted to large families.<sup>[7]</sup> *Women find it hard to combine family and career. They often compromise by having just one child.*

And if fertility in ageing countries does not pick up? It will not be the end of the world, at least not for quite a while

available

出题点在因果关系处。

### ③ shortage

crunch作动词, 意为“嘎吱作响”时是六级词汇, 但此处crunch作名词, 意为“短缺, 缺乏”, 属熟词僻意, 编者将其改为考生比较熟悉的单词。

### 题6

To compensate for the fast-shrinking labour force, Japan would need \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to revise its current population control policy
  - B) large numbers of immigrants from overseas
  - C) to automate its manufacturing and service industries
  - D) a politically feasible policy concerning population
- 出题点在专有名词处。

### 题7

Why do many women in rich countries compromise by having only one child?

- A) Small families are becoming more fashionable.
  - B) They find it hard to balance career and family.
  - C) It is too expensive to support a large family.
  - D) Child care is too big a problem for them.
- 出题点在段尾处。

### ④ strongly disinclined to take risks

risk-averse意为“规避风险”, 属于超纲词。此处strongly disinclined to take risks是risk-averse的

yet, but the world will slowly become a different place.<sup>[8]</sup> *Older societies may be less innovative and more risk-averse<sup>④</sup> than younger ones.* By 2025 at the latest, about half the voters in America and most of those in western European countries will be over 50—and older people turn out to vote in much greater number than younger ones. Academic studies have found no evidence so far that older voters have used their **clout**<sup>⑤</sup> at the ballot box to push for policies that specifically benefit them, though if in future there are many more of them they might start doing so.

<sup>[9]</sup> *Nor is there any sign of the intergenerational warfare predicted in the 1990s. After all, older people themselves mostly have families.* In a recent study of parents and grown-up children in 11 European countries, Karsten Hank of Mannheim University found that 85% of them lived within 25km of each other and the majority of them were in touch at least once a week.

Even so, the shift in the centre of gravity to older age groups is bound to have a profound effect on societies, not just economically and politically but in all sorts of other ways too. Richard Jackson and Neil Howe of America's CSIS, in a thoughtful book called "The Graying of the Great Powers", argue that, among other things, the ageing of the developed countries will have a number of serious security implications.

<sup>[10]</sup> *For example, the shortage of young adults is likely to make countries more reluctant to commit the few they have to military service.* In the decades to 2050, America will find itself playing an ever-increasing role in the developed world's defence effort. Because America's population will still be growing when that of most other developed countries is shrinking, America will be the only developed country that still matters geopolitically.

Ask me in 2020

英文释义。

⑤ power

将超纲词改为考生熟悉的词。

题8

Compared with younger ones, older societies are less inclined to \_\_\_\_\_.

be innovative and take risks

出题点在比较级处。

题9

The predicted intergenerational warfare is unlikely because most of the older people themselves \_\_\_\_\_.

have families

出题点在倒装句式处。

题10

Countries that have a shortage of young adults will be less willing to commit them to \_\_\_\_\_.

military service

出题点在举例处。

⑥ alleviated

将超纲词改为六级词。

⑦ grave

将超纲词改为考生熟悉的词。

⑧ briefly and clearly

briefly and clearly是超纲词succinctly的英文释义。

There is little that can be done to stop population ageing, so the world will have to live with it. But some of the consequences can be **ameliorated**<sup>⑥</sup>. Many experts now believe that given the right policies, the effects, though **momentous**<sup>⑦</sup>, need not be catastrophic. Most countries have recognised the need to do something and are beginning to act.

But even then there is no guarantee that their efforts will work. What is happening now is historically unprecedented. Ronald Lee, director of the Centre on the Economics and Demography of Ageing at the University of California, Berkeley, puts it **succinctly**<sup>⑧</sup>: “We don’t really know what population ageing will be like, because nobody has done it yet.”

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

### Section B

#### Passage One

#### 文源分析

本篇仔细阅读文章节选自2009年12月14日Newsweek《新闻周刊》上的一篇文章，真题文章对原文细节进行了适当地删减和修改。

### Half a Mind Is a Terrible Thing to Waste *The idea that we must choose between science and humanities is false.*

<sup>[52]</sup> ~~In the heady progressive years of the early 20th century, few things were more alluring<sup>⑨</sup> than the promise of scientific knowledge. In a world struggling with rapid industrialization, massive immigration, and chaotic urban growth, science and technology seemed to offer solutions to almost every problem. Newly created state colleges and universities devoted themselves almost entirely to scientific, technological, and engineering fields. Many Americans came to believe that scientific certainty could solve not only scientific problems, but could also reform politics, government, and business.~~ <sup>[53]</sup> *Two world wars and*

此处删除了对时间的修饰成分，不影响考生对文章的理解。

此处删除了现代社会的一些问题，不影响考生对文章的理解。

⑨ appealing  
alluring为超纲词，此处将其改为考生比较熟悉的词。

**题52**  
In the early 20th century Americans believed science and technology could \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) solve virtually all existing problems