

大学英语 六级进阶

魏俊轩 雷丽敏 涂阳敦 编

西南交通大学出版社

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前 言

《大学英语六级进阶》是根据大学英语教学大纲和六级考试大纲编写的六级教材。旨在使已过四级者进一步提高英语水平,掌握大纲规定的六级内容,顺利通过六级考试。

全书共分 20 个单元,有两个模拟试题。每单元分 PartA, PartB 两部分。PartA 为阅读部分,材料全部选用最近的原版文章,内容涉及科技、社会、文化等。语言地道、规范,能反映现代英语的特点。练习打破了其它教材中多而杂的编排,紧扣六级考试,让使用者在练习的同时掌握课文内容,熟悉六级考试的问题形式。PartB 包括词汇、语法结构、改错和写作。词汇、语法和改错练习基本包含了大纲要求的内容,形式上与考试一致。写作部分对六级考试大纲所规定的四种写作形式(看图表作文;给出关键词写短文;写出所给文章的摘要或大意;给出题目或要点作文)都一一作了介绍,并根据目前大学生写作情况,编入了开头、结尾的写法和句子写作练习。

词汇表中,标有△的词是大纲规定应在五、六级掌握的,个别标有*的词是难度较大的四级词汇,一起列出以便复习巩固。另外,有些生词有意未列出,要求使用者通过练习锻炼猜词理解能力。

西南交通大学外语系顾焕珩教授、金桂林副教授对全书的设计和安排提出了宝贵的意见,并担任了主审工作。牟扬讲师也对本书给予了热情支持,在此谨表感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中一定有不少错误和不足之处,欢迎批评指正。

编者

1992 年 11 月

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Unit 1

part A

THE SHADOWLAND OF DREAMS

1 Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people. but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

2 The reality is that writing is a lonely and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never requited. Even those who succeed often know long periods of neglect and poverty. I did.

3 When I left a 20-year career in the Coast Guard to become a freelance writer, I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend in NEW YORK City, George Sims, with whom I'd grown up in Henning, Tenn. George found me my home, a cleaned-out storage room in the Greenwich village apartment building where he worked as superintendent. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

4 After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that I barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering. What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test—even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

5 Then one day I got a call that changed my life. It wasn't an agent or editor offering a big contract. It was the opposite—a kind of siren call tempting me to give up my dream. On the phone was an old acquaintance from the Coast Guard, now, stationed in San Francisco. He had once lent me a few bucks and liked to egg me about it. "When am I going to get that \$15, Alex?" he teased. "Next time I make a sale." "I had a better idea," he said. "We need a new public-information assistant here, and we're paying \$6000 a year. If you want it you can have it."

6 Six thousand a year! That was real money in 1960. I could get a nice apartment, a used car, pay off debts and maybe save a little something. What's more, I could write on the side.

7 As the dollars were dancing in my head, something cleared my senses. From deep inside a bullheaded resolution welled up. I had dreamed of being a writer—full time. And that's what

I was going to be. "Thanks, but no," I heard myself saying. "I'm going to stick it out and write."

8 Afterward, as I paced round my little room, I started to feel like a fool. Reaching into my cupboard—an orange crate nailed to the wall—I pulled out all that was there: two cans of sardines. Plunging my hands in my pockets, I came up with 18 cents. I took the cans and coins and jammed them into a crumpled paper bag. "There, Alex," I said to myself. "There's everything you have made of yourself so far. I'm not sure I've ever felt so low."

9 I wish I could say things started getting better right away. But they didn't. Thank goodness I had George to help me over the rough spots.

10 Through him I met other struggling artists like Joe Delaney, a veteran painter from Knoxville, Tenn. Often Joe lacked food money, so he'd visit a neighbourhood butcher who would give him big bones with morsels of meat and a grocer who would hand him some wilted vegetables. That's all Joe needed to make down—home soup.

11 Another village neighbour was a handsome young singer who ran a struggling restaurant. Rumour had it that if a customer ordered steak the singer would dash to a supermarket across the street to buy one. His name was Harry Belafonte.

12 People like Delaney and Belafonte became role models for me. I learned that you have to make sacrifice and live creatively to keep working at your dreams. That's what living in the Shadowland is all about.

13 As I absorbed the lesson, I gradually began to sell my articles. I was writing about what many people were talking about then: civil rights, black Americans and Africa. Soon, like birds flying south, my thoughts were drawn back to my childhood. In the silence of my room, I heard the voices of Grandma, Cousin Georgia, Aunt Plus, Aunt Liz and Aunt Till as they told stories about our family and slavery.

14 These were stories that black Americans had tended to avoid before, and so I mostly kept them to myself. But one day at lunch with editors of Reader's Digest I told these stories of my grandmother and aunts and cousins; and I said that I had a dream to trace my family's history to the first African brought to these shores in chains. I left that lunch with a contract that would help support my research and writing for nine years.

15 It was a long, slow climb out of the shadows. Yet in 1976, 17 years after I left the Coast Guard, ROOTS was published. Instantly I had the kind of fame and success that few writers ever experience. The shadow had turned into dazzling limelight.

16 For the first time I had money and open doors everywhere. The phone rang all the time with new friends and new deals. I packed up and moved to Los Angeles, where I could help in the making of the ROOTS TV mini-series. It was a confusing, exhilarating time, and in a sense I was blinded by the light of my success.

17 Then one day, while unpacking, I came across a box filled with things I had owned years before in the village. Inside was a brown paper bag.

18 I opened it, and there were two corroded sardine cans, a nickel, a dime and three pennies.

Suddenly the past came flooding in like a riptide. I could picture myself once again huddled over the typewriter in that cold, bleak, one-room apartment. And I said to myself, "The things in this bag are part of my roots too. I can't ever forget that."

- 19 I sent them out to be framed in Lucite. I keep that clear plastic case where I can see it every day. I can see it now above my office desk in Knoxville, along with the Pulitzer Prize; a portrait of nine Emmys awarded the TV production of ROOTS; and the Spingarn medal—the NAACP's highest honor. I'd be hard pressed to say which means the most to me. But only one reminds me of the courage and persistence it takes to stay the course in the Shadowland.
- 20 It's a lesson anyone with a dream should learn.

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

1. shadowland ['ʃædəʊlənd] n. 虚幻境界
2. Δ longing [lɒŋɪŋ] n. 渴望
3. freelance ['fri:ləns] n. 自由作家或演员
4. Δ prospect ['prɒspekt] n. 景色, 前景, 前途
5. superintendent [ˌsju:pərɪn'tendənt] n. 监督人, 主管人
6. siren ['saɪərɪn] n. 警报器
7. Δ acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] n. 相识, 熟人 *acquaintance acquaintance*
8. buck [bʌk] n. (美俚) 元
9. tease [ti:z] vt. 取笑, 戏弄 *tease tease tease tease tease*
10. bullheaded ['bʊlhedɪd] a. 顽固的 *bullheaded bullheaded bullheaded*
11. well [wel] vt. vi. 涌出 *well well well well*
12. crate [kreɪt] n. 板条箱, 柳条箱
13. * plunge [plʌndʒ] vi. vt. (使) 投入, 插入, 陷入 *plunge plunge plunge*
14. crumple ['krʌmpl] vi. vt. (把)... 弄皱; 起皱 *crumple crumple crumple*
15. morsel ['mɔ:səl] n. (食物) 一小份, 一口, 少量, 一点点
16. wilt [wɪlt] vi. vt. (使) 枯萎, 衰弱
17. * contract ['kɒntrækt] n. 契约, 合同
18. dazzling ['dæzliŋ] a. 令人眼花缭乱的
19. limelight ['læm'laɪt] n. 灯光可照部分, 众人瞩目的中心
20. exhilarate [ɪg'zɪləreɪt] vt. 使高兴, 使振奋
exhilarating a. 令人高兴的, 令人振奋的
21. Δ corrode [kə'roud] vt. 腐蚀, 侵蚀
corrosion [kə'rouʒən] n. 腐蚀, 侵蚀
22. Δ nickle ['nɪkl] n. (美, 加) 五分镍币
23. dime [daɪm] n. (美, 加) 一角镍币
24. riptide ['riptaɪd] n. 激流, 岸边巨澜的回流
25. bleak [bli:k] a. 惨淡的, 凄凉的

26. Δ award [ə'wɔ:d] n. 奖, 奖品 vt. 给予, 授予
 27. Δ persistence [pə'sistəns] n. 坚持, 持续
 28. on the side 作为兼职, 另外
 29. help sb. over 帮助某人越过, 帮某人度过
 30. stay the course 坚持到底, 不中途放弃

NOTES

1. Emmy 美国一年一度的电视奖品, 一种小雕像
 2. NAACP—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 全国有色人种协进会 (美国)

EXERCISES

I. Understanding of ideas and relationships:

1. What does the author's reply to the people who want to be a writer mean?
 - a. You should not dream of becoming a writer.
 - b. You should have the desire to write.
 - c. You should have the dream all the time.
 - d. You shouldn't dream of wealth and fame.
2. George Sims _____
 - a. found a room for the author
 - b. discovered the author's home
 - c. let the author share his room
 - d. set up his room
3. From paragraph 4, we learn that those people, who die wondering, What if ? _____
 - a. never have dreams
 - b. have some doubt in life
 - c. doubt their dreams
 - d. never keep working at their dreams
4. \$ 6000 a year in 1960 was _____
 - a. tempting to the author
 - b. nothing to him
 - c. a bad thing to him
 - d. something that cleared his senses
5. What can be inferred from paragraph 8?
 - a. He was very poor.
 - b. He regretted refusing the offer.

- c. He was once depressed.
 - d. He acted like a fool.
6. Why does the author especially mention Joe Delaney, the painter and Harry Belafonte, the singer?
- a. He wrote about them in his novels.
 - b. He learned something important from them.
 - c. They were struggling artists as he.
 - d. They were interesting people.
7. It's clear that the author _____.
- a. came from Africa
 - b. is a reporter of Reader's Digest
 - c. once lived in Africa
 - d. is a black American
8. The TV production of Roots was _____.
- a. confusing
 - b. blinding
 - c. a great success
 - d. all of the above
9. It is implied in the passage that _____ is/are the most precious to the author.
- a. the things in the clear plastic case
 - b. the Spingarn medal
 - c. the portrait of nine Emmys
 - d. none
10. What may be the main idea of the passage?
- a. How the author became a successful writer.
 - b. If you want to be successful, you must have courage and persistence.
 - c. Any dream can come true.
 - d. Writing is a difficult job.

I. Determine the meaning of the underlined words and phrases:

1. Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people. (Para. 1)
- a. A young person
 - b. Once a young person
 - c. Many young persons
 - d. Many times a young person
2. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never requited. (Para. 2)
- a. rewarded
 - b. required
 - c. respected
 - d. regained
3. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer. (Para. 3)
- a. typewriter which is made by hands
 - b. typewriter which is rather good
 - c. typewriter which is convenient
 - d. typewriter which is worked by hands
4. On the phone was an old acquaintance from the Coast Guard, now, stationed in San

d. appointed

8. There are bright _____ for you if you accept the position.
9. The child was _____ to have a little more soup.
10. Lu Xun was one of China's most _____ writers.

Part B

I. Vocabulary and Structure:

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked a, b, c, d. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a circle around it.

1. We will answer _____ it that all the products will be up to the mark.
a. to b. up to c. for d. back
2. The floor _____ the weight of the machine.
a. gave in on b. gave in under
c. gave in with d. gave in of
3. He is _____ himself in English.
a. absorbing b. soaking
c. sinking d. putting
4. I don't know whether what you've said is true, but I'll go and _____ it.
a. confine b. confess c. confirm d. conform
5. The writer _____ to the question of environmental pollution in his article.
a. insulated b. kept c. thanked d. hindered
6. One by one, she struggled with the other three victims, managing to _____ them aboard, too.
a. haul b. clutch c. drown d. debate
7. Don't have him for a friend: he is _____ a criminal.
a. anything but b. nothing but
c. no more d. so
8. Many critics consider Browning _____ Tennyson as a poet.
a. superior of b. superior to
c. superior than d. superior over
9. We tried hard to _____ the old heart-broken man but in vain.
a. immerse b. convince c. console d. defend
10. The teacher, giving his brief accounts of scientific discovery, is apt to forget the long periods of misunderstanding of false hypotheses and general uncertainty, which almost invariably _____ the clear statement of scientific truth.
a. illuminate b. bear c. precede d. impose
11. Don't forget, it will be the first time I _____ in public.

- a. will have spoken b. will speak
c. have spoken d. spoke
12. When he was a student, his father gave him a monthly _____ towards his expenses.
a. salary b. wage c. money d. allowance
13. We entered a room adjacent _____ the target, found the door into the high — concentration plant open, went in, and took the guard completely by surprise.
a. near b. by c. to d. under
14. When there's a heavy snow fall, it's difficult to keep the railway lines _____.
a. tidy b. clear c. straight d. open
15. She's fainted. Throw some water on her face and she may _____.
a. come round b. come through
c. come again d. come out
16. Only about one of twelve of the young men and women of this country _____ a college education now.
a. receives b. receive c. receiving d. received
17. It's because she is too inexperienced _____ she does not know how to deal with the situation.
a. therefore b. so that c. that d. that is why
18. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet environment.
a. before all b. after all
c. first of all d. above all
19. Science is more than a collection of unrelated facts; to be meaningful and valuable, _____ must be arranged to show generalized concepts.
a. which b. it c. those d. they
20. My idea is that we _____ another session to discuss the problem.
a. held b. hold c. will hold d. must hold

I. Error Correction:

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete (删除) a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (Λ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is becoming the literature of our periods. Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for Λ study of television.

- 217
1. time _____
 2. / _____
 3. the _____

China has one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Picture script was at a fairly high stage of developing in this country as early as the 14th century B. C. . The ancient Chinese had used to write characters on tortoise shells and ox bone. Latter, with the development of the productive forces, they wrote them on bronze and stoneware, or wrote them on strips of bamboo or wood or on various kinds of woven material. These were the predecessor of the book. The invention of paper followed. In A. D. 600 printing from engraved blocks was discovered and in B. C. 1041 a printer called Bi Sheng invented moving type. These two inventions, paper — making and printing, are important contributions to the development of culture not only in China but throughout the world.

The invention, use and gradual perfection of papermaking and printing led an early development of publishing industry in China. In the 10th century, not only had large numbers of individual writings appeared in print, but whole collections of serial publications, classified reference work and encyclopédias were being published on a large scale. Among the latter were some giant multivolume publications as the four great works compiled at the end of the century, Wenxuan Yinghua, Taiping Yulan, Taiping Kuangchi and Tsefu Yuankuei, each containing about 1,000 volumes.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Part A

WHO GETS CANCER

- 1 Who are more at risk from cancer——men or women? Overall the difference is very slight; about a third of men and women get the disease. Some 83,000 men die of it each year, compared to 75,000 women.
- 2 The bigger risk for men is lung cancer, affecting 26 percent of male cancer sufferers compared to 9 percent of women. Women are most susceptible to breast cancer. One in 14 get it and it claims 15,000 lives a year in the UK——about 20 percent of cancer deaths in women.
- 3 The disease can strike at any time, although incidence increases with age. The most frequent type, lung cancer, is closely linked to the habit of smoking and has a long induction period. The postwar rise of smoking in women has only recently been reflected in increased lung cancer rates in the over—60s.
- 4 Possibly the most baffling question is why children get cancer. Four or five hundreds a year die of some form, making it, after accidents, the biggest killer of children aged one to 14.
- 5 Early age breast cancer is more common in some families than others, but research has not proved a genetic link for this, or for cancer of the colon which also seems to crop up in some families. Research is investigating the effects of diet on both these diseases, as well as looking for genetic links.
- 6 Nine out of ten cases of lung cancer are due to smoking, resulting in 40,000 deaths a year, almost a third of all cancer deaths in Britain. Smoking is involved in other cancers, too, among them trachea, mouth, pharynx, larynx, bladder, pancreas and kidney.
- 7 "Passive smokers," non—smokers who live or work with smokers, stand an increased risk of getting smoking—related cancers; the non—smoking wife of a man who smokes 20 cigarettes a day may increase by a third her chances of getting lung cancer.
- 8 Certain parts of Britain have much higher rates of many cancers. Specific cancers, such as those connected with asbestos, concentrate in the docks where asbestos used to be used. But other area—linked cancers may be tied to people's habits, rather than to a characteristic of their environment.
- 9 A recent World Health Organization report named Glasgow lung cancer capital of the world. One man in 500 develops the disease each year not because they live in a city, but because they smoke more. In general, smokers living in cities slightly more prone to cancer than those living in the country, so a combined effect of tobacco and atmospheric pollutants may be