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在线课堂 e讲e练

决胜六级

最新六级考试

简答 翻译 改错详解

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中国致公出版社

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前言

《决胜六级》丛书(2002 **年最新修订本**)是为即将参加六级考试的同学们准备的。我们希望,本套丛书能够尽量满足各种层次,尤其是基础差一些的同学们的需要,帮助他们尽量节省宝贵的时间,尽快熟悉六级考试的形式和内容,争取一举通过六级考试。

本书具有以下四大特点:

一、**"全"**,模拟形式全。根据国家教委公布的《大学英语考试大纲》、《样题》和大学英语六级考试题型,本书设计了六级考试可能使用到的各种模拟题型,全面反映了《教学大纲》和《考纲》的宗旨和要求。听力部分增加了 Compound Dictation。为了提高考生的动手能力,还设计了英汉互译的题型。写作部分给出了有关目前社会热点问题的作文题和参考样文。

二、**"真"**。本书以选择"真题"为出发点,力求使每道试题的容量和难易度都和实际考试题一致,而且,材料大多选自最新英、美书刊,语言规范,表达生动准确,集文学、历史、文化、风土人情、传记、科技为一体,兼顾趣味性与科学性,把大学英语六级考试五大部分的特点展现在考生面前,使他们能把握住特点,轻松逾越考试大关。

三、**"细"**。本书对考题进行了精心细致的研究与分析,并给出尽可能详尽、准确的解答,使考生对考题不仅知其然,而且知其所以然;不仅学到了知识,而且学会了分析问题、解决问题的方法。

四、**"准"**。本书的指导方向准。无论从选材、题型的编排,还是从问题的解答上看,本书都是以培养和提高考生的语言综合运用能力、实

践能力为出发点的。我们相信，只要考生能按照《大纲》和《考纲》的要求，认真模拟训练本书的试题，一定会取得成功！

由于水平有限，书中失误疏漏之处在所难免，恳请同仁及广大读者批评指正。

武汉现代外国语言文学研究所

2002 年 2 月

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一、简短回答问题

模拟测试试题

Short Answer Questions(简短回答问题)

Directions: *Read the following passages carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).*

Test 1

Culture shock is so named because of the effect it has on people when they enter a new culture. Experts have been interested in these effects and have agreed on five basic stages of culture shock. These stages are general and should only be used as a reference. Not every individual will go through each stage, and one stage may last longer that another for different individuals.

The hardest thing for most travelers to deal with is the emotional "roller coaster" they seem to be riding. One moment they feel very positive toward the new culture, and the next moment very negative. It seems common that international visitors and immigrants vacillate between loving and hating a new country. Feelings of separation and alienation can be intensified if they do not have a sense of fitting in or belonging.

Fatigue is another problem people face when entering a new culture. There can be a sense of a greater need for sleep. This is due not only to physical tiredness, but also to mental fatigue. This mental fatigue comes from straining to comprehend the language, and coping with new situations.

The impact of culture shock can vary from person to person. There can be significant differences because some people may be better prepared to enter a new culture. Four factors which play into these are personality, language ability, length of stay, and the emotional support received.

It is logical to think that when people are deprived of their familiar sur-

roundings they will feel disoriented. One solution some have found is to bring a few small reminders of home. Pictures, wall hangings, favorite utensils, and keepsakes are all good candidates to make things feel more familiar. Another helpful activity is to establish little routines that become familiar over time. Even better is fitting things that were part of the regular routine back in the home country into the routine established in the new culture. This will make people feel more at home.

Questions:

1. According to Para. one, experts have interests in ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________.

2. Emotional "roller coaster" refers ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________.

3. When entering a new culture, the problems people face are ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________.

4. Copying with new situation may result in ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________.

5. According to the author, the more effective way to solve "cultural shock" is ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________.

Test 2

Personality is to a large extent inherent—A-type parents usually bring about A-type offspring. But the environment must also have a profound effect, since if competition is important to the parents, it is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children.

One place where children soak up A characteristics is school, which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution. Too many schools adopt the win at all costs moral standard and measure their success by sporting achievements. The current passion for making children compete against their classmates or against the clock produces a two-layer system, in which competitive A types seem in some way better than their B type fellows. Being too keen to win can have dangerous consequences: remember that Pheidippides, the first marathon runner, dropped dead seconds after saying: "Rejoice, we conquer!"

By far the worst form of competition in schools is the disproportionate emphasis on examinations. It is a rare school that allows pupils to concentrate on those things they do well. The merits of competition by examination are somewhat questionable, but competition in the certain knowledge of failure is positively harmful.

Obviously, it is neither practical nor desirable that all A youngsters change into B's. The world needs types, and schools have an important duty to try to fit a child's personality to his possible future employment. It is top management.

If the preoccupation of schools with academic work was lessened, more time might be spent teaching children surer values. Perhaps selection for the caring professions, especially medicine, could be made less by good grades in chemistry and more by such considerations as sensitivity and sympathy. It is surely a mistake to choose our doctors exclusively from A type stock. B's are important and should be encouraged.

Questions:

1. Beside inherence, personality is also deeply effected by ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______.

2. Person who has A characteristics is ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______.

3. What was disagreed to in schools by the author?

______ ______ ______ ______ ______

______ ______ ______ ______ ______.

4. Why is top management of school to fit a child's personality?

______ ______ ______ ______ ______

______ ______ ______ ______ ______.

5. According to the 5th Para., B's characteristic is suggested to be ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

______ ______ ______ ______ ______.

Test 3

When Gutenberg printed his first books he had no intention that they should be portable. They were made, after all, to compete with very weighty (and often chained) illuminated manuscripts. The idea that you could walk around with a book did not come until 1500 when Aldus Manutius stumbled upon this revolutionary-and liberating-notion. The first paper-light newspaper (Johann Carolus's

The Relation in Strasbourg) did not follow until 1609. In the computer world the same revolution-from heavy main frame to near weightlessness-is well under way.

Today's portables seem miracles of design and power. But, even as far as they have come, compare them with the ultra-light, ultra-cheap, ultra high quality information-bearing attributes of paper, the only problem is that the information on paper cannot be updated. Imagine a piece of electronic paper which could typeset itself by means of remotely fed data. The key elements of such an entity are already a reality at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT) Media Laboratory, enabling the prospect of portable infonnation devices which are essentially weightless and omnipresent. The key breakthrough, which will start to be seen widely in 1998, is a new type of ink: electronic ink. This magical stuff can be coated on to any surface, but, unlike normal ink, it can be electronically set. It is instantly changeable, erasable and resettable. The ink itself, a polymer material, is not expensive and requires no electronic power to maintain its image.

This spells the beginning of the end of the published book. The conventional publishing industry is already dying. Books, magazines and newspapers have reached a plateau of sales in America of about $ 100 billion a year. Sales of flat-panel displays, the basis of all notebook computers and the super-thin screens which are beginning to populate our desktops, are growing rapidly with sales approaching $ 30 billion, but such screens are still heavy, very expensive and power-hungry. Electronic ink enables the two worlds, conventional publishing on paper and electronic information displays, to be merged.

This radical change coincides happily with another: the exponential growth of our ability to store information electronically at a rapidly dwindling cost. The arrival, that is, of compact data storage. Consider this. One book consumes about 1 Mb of data in a conventional, uncompressed form. But squeeze the data into a compact form, and a disk drive the size of a credit card holds 350 books.

Questions:

1. Who is the first person noted that books could be protable?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

2. Electronic paper can solve the problem that _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____.

3. "Prospect of portable information devices" refers to _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____.

4. What results in the ending of the published book?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

5. According to the 3rd Para, it is inferred that the coventional publishing industry will disappear _____ _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
_____.

Test 4

That experiences influence subsequent behaviour is evidence of an obvious but nevertheless remarkable activity called remembering. Learning could not occur without the function popularly named memory. Constant practice has such an effect on memory as to lead to skillful performance on the piano, to recitation of a poem, and even to reading and understanding these words. So-called intelligent behaviour demands memory, remembering being a primary requirement for reasoning. The ability to solve any problem or even to recognize that a problem exists depends on memory. Typically, the decision to cross a street is based on remembering many earlier experiences.

Practice (or review) tends to build and maintain memory for a task or for any learned material. Over a period of no practice what has been learned tends to be forgotten; and the adaptive consequences may not seem obvious. Yet, dramatic instances of sudden forgetting can be seen to be adaptive. In this sense, the ability to forget can be interpreted to have survived through a process of natural selection in animals. Indeed, when one's memory of an emotionally painful experience leads to serious anxiety, forgetting may produce relief. Nevertheless, an evolutionary interpretation might make it difficult to understand how the commonly gradual process of forgetting survived natural selection.

In thinking about the evolution of memory together with all its possible aspects, it is helpful to consider what would happen if memories failed to fade. Forgetting clearly aids orientation in time, since old memories weaken and the new tend to stand out, providing clues for inferring duration. Without forgetting, adaptive ability would suffer; for example, learned behaviour that might have been correct a decade ago may no longer be. Cases are recorded of people who (by ordinary standards) forgot so little that their everyday activities were full of confusion. Thus forgetting seems to serve the survival of the individual and the species.

Another line of thought assumes a memory storage system of limited capacity

that provides adaptive flexibility specifically through forgetting. In this view, continual adjustments are made between learning or memory storage (imput) and forgetting (output). Indeed, there is evidence that the rate at which individuals forget is directly related to how much they have learned. Such data offer gross support of contemporary models of memory that assume an input-ouput balance.

Questions:

1. According to Para. 1, memory plays an important role in ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________.

2. We can obviously notice that over a period of no practice what has been learned tends to be forgotten from ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________.

3. It seems that the author disagree to explain ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________.

4. If memories failed to fade, ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________.

5. According to the assumption given in! last para., we don't exactly know ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________.

Test 5

Scientists often portray coral reefs as "rainforests of the oceans" for the reason that rainforests and coral reefs are habitats of most species on land and in seas respectively. However, rainforests grow in nutrient-rich tropics, while coral reefs lie in nutrient-poor waters. Therefore, how coral reefs manage to thrive in the marine equivalent of a desert is a subject scientists have been studying.

Over the past decade, some scientists have worked out a theory that coral reefs maintain high rates of biological activity by efficiently recycling scarce nutrients. But two U. S. scientists in California are questioning this theory. Robert Carpenter of State University in Northridge and Susan Williams of State University in San Diego put forward the idea that long-spined black sea urchins may play a key role in enabling coral reefs to thrive.

The urchins specially feed on the algae which live on the coral. By doing so, they may greatly enhance the flow of dissolved nutrients, enabling the algae

to maintain high rates of photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation. Carpenter and Williams have gathered a large quantity of data over the past ten years in laboratory studies and field surveys at St Croix in Virgin Islands. However, they are reluctant to challenge the recycling theory headon.

Their findings are interesting enough to have attracted funding for them to continue their work at a research station in Kaneohe Bay on the island of Oahu in Hawaii. They will try to discover to what extent the movement of water, rather than biological activity, controls the growth rates of the algae. Williams says that the algae are the main players in the coral reef ecosystem, with the coral itself playing a subsidiary role. The real powerhouse of organic production is the algae living on the coral, she adds.

Williams and Carpenter are begining a 3-year research programme to find out how the algae maintain great productivity in waters where the concentrations of nitrogen and carbon dioxide are so low as to be barely detectable. They hold that the indirect effects of long-spined black sea urchins may play a key role. The urchins have a feeding range of a metre or so, and keep the algae trimmed to a height of between 1 and 4 millimetres. These trimmed algae enhance the flow of water over the coral reef and this may help to deliver a generous supply of dissolved nutrients to the algae.

Questions:

1. What does the passage mainly talk about?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

2. According to the past theory, what may play a key role in enabling coral reefs to thrive?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

3. William and Carpenter's studies and surveys is _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____.

4. According to William and Carpenter's research programme, it is uncertain

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

5. In the 4th para., it is inferred that _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____.

Test 6

Put the pedal to the metal, if you're driving in Montana. That state is about to abandon the little-loved 65mph speed limit-and, indeed, any limit at all. The state's regulators have been wanting to do this for years, but until now were prevented by a federal law passed 22 years ago.

The end came on November 28th, when a new federal highway bill was signed into law by President Clinton. The president admitted misgivings, perhaps because his own father had been killed in a road accident, but it was clear that a veto would have been most unpopular. The old speed limit was "about the most disregarded law in America", notes Csaba Csere. editor of *Car Driver* magazine. A recent study, he said, found that the average speed on *interstate* highways in Michigan was 74mph. Until this week, the official limit was 55 on urban freeways and 65 on rural expressways.

Out west, where a motorist may travel 100 miles without seeing another car, nine states will immediately jump to at least 70mph, and *Nevada*, *Wyoming and Kansas* will go to 75; in Montana it is any speed you like in the daytime (though lorries must still keep to 65). Farther east, where traffic is denser and the weather less reliable, some states are likely to keep to 55-65mph.

The national speed limit was passed in 1973 when the first oil crisis had almost trebled fuel prices. In 1974, Congress ordered a 50mph limit, raised to 55 when the oil crisis had passed. But by then safety enthusiasts were arguing that lower speed limits would sharply reduce road deaths, and they continued to argue their case even as Mr Cliton signed the bill this week. The change is "equivalent to a death sentence to thousands of Americans", says Joan Claybrook, a former head of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Questions:

1. The passage was probably written in _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

2. It seems that Clinton's signing the new federal highway bill partly due to _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

3. According to Csaba. Csere, a recent study suggested _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

4. After the new limit was signed into the law, the actual speed limit of each