



2014
精于研究 专于考试

大学英语六级考试

标准 阅读

新题型

CET-6

王长喜 主编

100篇

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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中国的教育家，有课堂上教书育人者，有潜心学术研究者，有著作等身的出版者，而耕耘大学英语教育数十年的王长喜老师，则三者兼有。

——人民教育家研究院常务副院长 徐启建

外研社进军教辅领域，有着得天独厚的优势，与长喜英语品牌的强强联手，更是如虎添翼。有了编辑出版的专业保障，再加上长喜英语的品牌影响，相信这一系列图书的出版，会成为中国教辅图书市场的一剂强心剂。

——《中国出版传媒商报》社长、总编辑 孙月沐

每年的四六级考试前后，都是沪江英语论坛最活跃的时候，求真题、押考题、晒考经。如果要统计讨论的“热词”，王长喜和他的“长喜英语”绝对胜出。在英语学习辅导用书层出不穷的当下，能让大学生们熟悉、信赖、喜欢，还对“长喜英语”不离不弃，长喜老师实在是“高”！

——沪江网总编 王晓苏

第一次参加四级就赶上新题型改革，多亏看了长喜英语的视频课，做了长喜大叔的新题型试题，写作、翻译一点儿也不难，听力、阅读也超给力。六级，我会再接再厉！

——天津外国语学院大学学生 李秋菊



长喜教授的书既畅销又常销。作为英语教辅品牌，长喜英语既有学术价值又长于考试实操。2013年“外研社长喜英语”工作室成立，系列新书又将与广大学子见面。20余年，长喜英语不仅品牌长青，还又生新枝，可谓“长喜”。

——《京华时报》教育周刊主编 辛欣

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前言

改革后的六级新题型阅读部分包括三个题型：长篇阅读、篇章词汇理解和篇章阅读，本书紧扣改革新动向，按照这三个题型分别成篇，并且在第4篇给出5套综合阅读试题，满足大家专项专练、综合提高的需求。

本书从文章选材到试题设置以及答案解析都进行了精心而科学的策划和编写。本书主要包括以下特色：

一、标准文章 全新选材

本书所选的100篇文章内容新颖、时代感强，紧扣六级历年常考话题，与现实情况和热点问题联系紧密，社会化、知识普及性高。每篇文章选自不同的英美外版材料，为保持原汁原味，其原有英式或美式拼写不变。

二、设题标准 尺度严格

设题点是否合理、设题思路是否严谨、干扰选项是否有效，这是判断六级阅读设题是否标准的几大尺度。本书在保持“题材、体裁吻合，长度、难度适合，题干、选项符合”六级考试等基本特点的基础上，进一步深入研究、探索六级最新真题的命题规律，总结出细节设题标准，并将这些标准渗透到本书命题的每一个环节，真正做到了与真题无异的程度。现将该书命题的参考标准呈现给大家：

1) 六级篇章词汇

由于六级英语篇章词汇今年12月是第一次考试，现就样题为标准。本篇分三段，共271个单词，其中小学词汇164个词，初中词汇43个词，高中词汇28个词，四级词汇16个词，六级词汇7个词，合成派生词8个词，超纲词4个（均有汉语注释），专有名词1个。

2) 六级长篇阅读

六级的长篇阅读平均单词数为1147词，其中最长的一篇词汇总数为1344，最短的一篇为1045个单词。因此，六级长篇阅读的词汇总数在1200词上下浮动较为正常。

由于改革后的新题型尚无历年真题可以参照，但我们认为历年的快速阅读的数据对于它的命题应该还是有一定的参考标准的，比如文章的总长度以及试题在文章段落中的分布等等。

3) 六级篇章阅读

篇章阅读每篇文章的平均长度是440个单词,比四级多94个单词;其中最短的一篇有383个单词,最长的一篇有467个单词。六级篇章阅读每篇的平均段落数为7段;其中段落数最少的是3段,最多的是15段。

本书所选文章及所设试题均严格参照上述标准。

三、语境词汇 快速积累

该书在单元后面将文章中出现的重要的或者考生不是很熟悉的六级词汇和短语列出,并强调以搭配或短语形式给出,有利于考生对这部分我们精心选取的词汇和短语灵活理解、快速记忆。

四、长句难句 译文剖析

除了在单元后列出单词之外,本书在单元后面还会列出文章中出现的部分长难句,并辅以详细的语法点拨和译文剖析。分析中使用的一些标记符号如下:主语加黑,谓语加黑加斜,宾语和表语加波浪线,定语用小括号,状语用方括号,补语用下划双横线,同位语用大括号,需特殊说明的用下划虚线。如: [Located in the checkroom in Union Station as I am], **I see everybody** (that comes up the stairs). 符号的使用根据句子的实际情况,并以必要为原则。

五、结构主旨 简明提示

文章结构和主旨分析对于阅读题有着重要作用。因此,我们在撰写解析的过程中会对文章的结构主旨和文章大意进行简练的表述,供考生快速掌握全文的大意。

对于篇章词汇选项中出现的选项,我们进行了简洁的词性及释义标注,供考生在做题时参考用。

六、解题思路 渗透方法

每个单元题目的解析都是按照学生实际做题过程中注意力集中点的转移路线而给出,解析的同时还渗透了做题方法的讲解,因此,考生看解析的过程其实也是学习做题的过程。全书解析模式统一、行文清晰,有助于学习者培养稳定的做题思路,从而在考场上做到从容不迫。

《大学英语六级考试标准阅读100篇》将继续以新颖原创的文章选材、严格标准的题目设计、全面独到的难点剖析、细致详尽的词汇注解、准确地道的全文翻译、高效实用的技巧点拨,陪您一路走向阅读高分。

鉴于一些学生可能对四六级改革后的新题型的具体答题方式还不太了解,本书正文中长篇阅读、篇章词汇理解和仔细理解部分又没有相关的做题导语进行提示,

因此，特在本处将这三种题型的导语附注出来。

1. 六级长篇阅读导语：

In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

2. 六级篇章词汇导语：

In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter.

3. 六级仔细阅读导语：

There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D), you should decide on the best choice.

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第一篇 长篇阅读

Passage 1

[社会:社会生活 1269 词 建议做题时间:14 分钟]

Digital Doomsday: the End of Knowledge

[A] Let's suppose that something less destructive occurs, that many buildings remain intact and enough people survive to rebuild civilization after a few decades or centuries. Suppose, for instance, that the global financial system collapses, or a new virus kills most of the world's population, or a solar storm destroys the power grid in North America. Or suppose there is a slow decline as soaring energy costs and worsening environmental disasters take their toll.

[B] The increasing complexity and interdependency of society is making civilization ever more vulnerable to such events. Whatever the cause, if the power was cut off to the computers that now store much of humanity's knowledge, and factories ceased to churn out new chips and drives, how long would all our knowledge survive? How much would the survivors of such a disaster be able to retrieve decades or centuries hence?

[C] Even in the absence of any disaster, the loss of knowledge is already a problem. We are generating more information than ever before, and storing it in ever more transient media. Much of what it is being lost is hardly essential, but some is. In 2008, for instance, it emerged that the US had "forgotten" how to make a secret ingredient of some nuclear warheads, dubbed Fogbank. Adequate records had not been kept and all the key personnel had retired or left the agency responsible. The fiasco ended up adding \$ 69 million to the cost of a warhead refurbishment programme.

[D] In the event of the power going off for an extended period, humanity's legacy will depend largely on the hard drive, the technology that functions as our society's working memory. Everything from the latest genome scans to government and bank records to our personal information reside on hard drives, most of them found inside rooms full of servers known as data centers. Hard drives were never intended for long-term storage, so they have not been subjected to the kind of tests used to estimate the lifetimes of formats like CDs. No one can be sure how long they will last.

[E] Modern drives might not fare so well, though. The storage density

on hard drives is now over 200 gigabits per square inch and still climbing fast. While today's drives have sophisticated systems for compensating for the failure of small sectors, in general the more bits of data you cram into a material, the more you lose if part of it becomes degraded or damaged.

[F] Most important data is backed up on formats such as magnetic tape or optical discs. Unfortunately, many of those formats cannot be trusted to last even five years, says Joe Iraci, who studies the reliability of digital media at the Canadian Conservation Institute in Ottawa, Ontario.

[G] Iraci's "accelerated ageing" tests, which typically involve exposing media to high heat and humidity, show that the most stable optical discs are recordable CDs with a reflective layer of gold. "If you go with that disc and record it well, I think it could very well last for 100 years," he says. "If you go with something else you could be looking at a 5-to-10-year window."

[H] The flash-memory drives that are increasingly commonplace are even less *resilient* (能迅速恢复原状的) than hard drives. How long they will preserve data is not clear, as no independent tests have been performed, but one maker warns users not to trust them for more than 10 years. And while some new memory technologies might be inherently more stable than flash, the more focus is on boosting speed and capacity rather than stability.

[I] Of course, the conditions in which media are stored can be far more important than their inherent stability. Drives that stay dry and cool will last much longer than those exposed to heat and damp. Few data centers are designed to maintain such conditions for long if the power goes off, though. A lot are located in ordinary buildings, some in areas vulnerable to earthquakes or flooding. And if civilization did collapse, who knows what uses the resource-starved survivors might find for old hard drives?

[J] What's more, what is likely to survive the longest from today's digital age is not necessarily the most important. The more copies — backups — there are of any piece of data, the greater the chances of its survival, discovery and retrieval. Some data is much copied because it is so useful, like operating systems, but mostly it is down to popularity. That means digital versions of popular music and even some movies might survive many decades: ABBA might just top the pop charts again in the 22nd century. However, there are far fewer copies of the textbooks and manuals

and blueprints containing the kind of distillation of specialized knowledge that might matter most to those trying to rebuild civilization, such as how to smelt iron or make antibiotics.

[K] Perhaps the most crucial loss will occur after half a century or so, as any surviving engineers, scientists and doctors start to succumb to old age. Their skills and know-how would make a huge difference when it comes to finding important information and getting key machinery working again. The NASA tape drives, for instance, were restored with the help of a retired engineer who had worked on similar systems. Without expert help like this, retrieving data from the tapes would have taken a lot longer, Cowing says. A century or so after a major catastrophe, little of the digital age will remain beyond what's written on paper.

[L] It is not what survives but the choices of those who come after that ultimately decide a civilization's legacy, however. And those doing the choosing are more likely to pick the useful than the trivial. A culture of rational, empirical enquiry that developed in one tiny pocket of the ancient Greek empire in the 6th century BC has survived ever since, says classicist Paul Cartledge of the University of Cambridge, despite not being at all representative of the period's mainstream culture.

[M] The current strategy for preserving important data is to store several copies in different places, sometimes in different digital formats. This can protect against localized disasters such as hurricanes or earthquakes, but it will not work in the long run. "There really is no digital standard that could be counted on in the very long term, in the scenario that we drop the ball," says Alexander Rose, head of The Long Now Foundation, a California-based organization dedicated to long-term thinking.

[N] Part of the trouble is that there is no market in eternity. Proposals to make a paper format that could store digital data for centuries using symbols similar to bar codes have set aside due to a lack of commercial interest and the challenge of packing the data densely enough to be useful.

[O] Perhaps the only data format that comes close to rivalling paper for stability and digital media for data density is the Rosetta Disk. The first disc, made in what its creators call 02008, holds descriptions and texts of 1,000 languages. The nickel discs are etched with text that starts at a normal size

and rapidly shrinks to microscopic. At a size readable at 1,000 times magnification, each disc can hold 30,000 pages of text or images. The institute is considering creating a digital version using a form of bar code. If we did have a way to store digital data long-term, the next question would be what to preserve, and how to keep it safe but easily discoverable.

1. Digital discs with a large quantity of backups may have the greatest chance to survive.
2. The temporariness of information storage contributes to the loss of knowledge nowadays.
3. A paper format which uses symbols resembling bar codes could store digital data for centuries.
4. Storing copies in different places is not good for the preservation of important data in the long term.
5. The imperfection of modern drives is reflected in the aspect that the high storage density adds the risk of more data loss.
6. Joe Iraci's "accelerated ageing" tests show us that optical discs' durability is relevant to their material.
7. The service time of hard drives has never been tested.
8. Compared with flash-memory drives, some new memory technologies pay less attention to memory stability.
9. The disaster described in the first two paragraphs is to warn people of the risk of depending on media to store knowledge.
10. A civilization's legacy is finally determined by the choices of those who come after.



解题思路

1. [J]。题目意为：具有大量备份的数字光盘最有可能被保存下来。
由题干中的线索词 Digital discs, backups, survive 将本题出处定位至 [J] 段。该段第 2 句指出，有些数据的复制（备份）数量越多，这些数据的保存、被发现和恢复的机会就会越大。通过第 4 句我们发现，这些备份的数据都是数字化版本的数据。由此可知，具有大量备份的数字光盘最有可能被保存下来。
2. [C]。题目意为：现在，信息储存的临时性导致了信息的丢失。

由题干中的线索词 the loss of knowledge 将本题出处定位至[C]段。该段第1句说知识流失已经成为问题了;第2句揭示了知识流失的原因:人类将更多的信息储存在使用时间更加短暂的媒介中,即信息存储时间短。本题是对这两句的综合概述。

3. [N]。题目意为:使用类似条形码的符号的纸质形式能够将电子数据存储长达几个世纪。

由题干中的线索词 A paper format, bar codes, for centuries 将本题出处定位至[N]段。该段第2句指出,有人提议使用类似条形码的符号制作可以将电子数据储存几个世纪的纸质形式。本题是对该句的同义转述,原句中 that could store digital data for centuries using symbols similar to bar codes 作为定语成分修饰 paper format。

4. [M]。题目意为:从长远来看,将各种备份数据存储在不同的地方不利于保留重要的数据。

由题干中的线索词 storing copies in different places, important data 将本题出处定位至[M]段。该段第1句指出,目前保存重要数据所采取的方法是将它的复件保留在不同的地方。第2句指出了这一方法的结果:能够保护重要数据不受地区性灾难的影响,但是从长远来看,却起不了保护作用。本题是对这两句的综合概述。

5. [E]。题目意为:现代的硬盘的不完美性表现在高存储密度加大了丢失数据的风险。

由题干中的线索词 modern drives, more data loss 将本题出处定位至[E]段。该段中说现代的硬盘发展得还不是很好。尽管如今的硬盘具有复杂的系统可以弥补小部分扇区发生故障的缺陷。总的来说,往硬盘里存储的数据越多,如果有部分扇区损坏或老化的话,那么丢失的数据也就越多。

6. [G]。题目意为:乔·伊拉奇进行的“加速老化”测试显示,光盘的稳定性与制造它们的材料有关。

由题干中的线索词 Joe Iraci, “accelerated ageing” tests, optical discs 将本题出处定位至[G]段。该段指出伊拉奇进行的“加速老化”测试表明,最为稳定的光盘是具有金制反射层的可记录 CD 光盘,它能使用 100 年,而其他材质的光盘则只能使用 5 到 10 年,由此可推断,光盘的耐用性与其材质有关。

7. [D]。题目意为:硬盘驱动器的使用寿命从未被测试过。

由题干中的线索词 hard drives, tested 将本题出处定位至[D]段。该段倒数第2句是由 so 连接的并列句,其前后两个分句间存在因果关系,即因

为硬盘本来就不是为了长期储存数据而设计的,所以这一工具从未像CD光盘这类的磁盘一样接受过使用寿命测试。最后一句指出,没人能确定硬盘的储存时间。由此可见,硬盘驱动器的使用寿命从未被测试过。

8. [H]。题目意为:与闪存驱动器相比,一些新的存储技术不太关注存储的稳定性。

由题干中的线索词 flash-memory drives, some new memory technologies 将本题出处定位至[H]段。该段最后一句说虽然有些新出现的存储技术或许本身就比较闪存稳定,但它们更注重提升其速度和容量,而不是稳定性。本题是对该句的同义转述。

9. [B]。题目意为:作者在开头前两段描述灾难的目的是警告人们依靠媒介储存知识存在风险。

由题干中的线索词 disaster, store knowledge 将本题出处定位至[B]段。该段指出,社会的复杂性和互相依赖性使文明十分容易受到 such events (指上一段假设的各种灾难)的影响。第2句又指出,不论原因是什么,如果储存了大量人类知识的电脑的电源被切断或工厂不再大量生产新的芯片或驱动器,那么我们的知识又能保存多久?经过一场如此惨烈的灾难,人类的知识还有多少能保存下来?由此可知,作者主要强调的是人类过于依赖外界物质储存知识,如果外界物质出现问题,人类会因为自己没有真正掌握知识,而将其丢失。

10. [L]。题目意为:文化遗产最终是由后来人的选择决定的。

由题干中的线索词 A civilization's legacy, come after 将本题出处定位至[L]段。该段第1句用强调句指出,最终决定着文化的遗产的是后来人的选择,而不是什么有幸保存下来了。因此文化遗产的最终决定因素是后来人的选择,本题是对该句的同义转述。

全文翻译

数字化的末日:知识的终结

[A] 让我们来假设一下,如果地球发生了较为轻微的灾难,在灾难过后人类的众多建筑物都完整地保存了下来,并且有足够多的人生存了下来可以在几十年或几个世纪后重建人类文明。例如说,假设全球金融系统崩溃,或者一种新的病毒杀死了世界上的大部分人口,或者太阳风暴摧毁了北美洲的电网。或假设不断上升的能源成本和恶化的环境灾难让人类付出了惨重代价。