



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

160篇

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



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H319.4  
2759

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北航

C1697683

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试新题型标准阅读160篇 / 王长喜主编. —  
北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2013.12  
ISBN 978-7-5135-3904-3

I. ①大… II. ①王… III. ①大学英语水平考试—阅读教  
学—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第304566号

出版人 蔡剑峰  
责任编辑 李双王晶  
封面设计 孙莉明  
出版发行 外语教学与研究出版社  
社址 北京市西三环北路19号(100089)  
网址 <http://www.fltrp.com>  
印刷 保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司  
开本 880×1230 1/32  
印张 18  
版次 2013年12月第1版 2013年12月第1次印刷  
书号 ISBN 978-7-5135-3904-3  
定价 29.80元

外研社教辅出版分社:

咨询电话: 010-88819751(编辑部)

010-88819436/9050(市场部)

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物料号: 239040001

# 前言

## 一、全新选材 涵盖热点

160 篇文章涵盖六级阅读 4 个常考题材的全部 20 个小题材, 让考生通过 160 篇文章全面熟悉六级阅读所有常考题材, 考场之上不感陌生。160 篇文章全部精选自最新英美报刊时文, 让考生通过 160 篇文章尽览最新热点信息, 考场之上信心十足。

## 二、标准设题 尺度严格

设题题点是否合理、设题思路是否严谨、干扰选项是否有效, 这是六级阅读设题是否标准的尺度。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、探讨六级最新真题, 总结设题标准, 并严格控制到每一个环节, 真正做到了与真题无异的程度。

## 三、套题模拟 瞄准实战

160 篇文章按照六级阅读题型结构, 科学地组合成 40 个单元, 每个单元由 1 篇长篇阅读、1 篇篇章词汇、2 篇篇章阅读组成。一单元内整体难度、做题时间、题材分布均与真题一致。40 个单元, 40 次模拟, 给考生最扎实、最有效的实战演练。

## 四、分级冲刺 挑战高分

40 个单元分为标准篇、提高篇和冲刺篇三部分。标准篇中有 25 个单元, 阅读难度同于真题, 让考生在标准难度下扎实演练, 适应实战; 提高篇中有 10 个单元, 难度略高于真题, 让考生提高要求, 瞄准高分; 冲刺篇中有 5 个单元, 难度高于真题, 让考生居高临下, 完美冲刺。步步为营的演练方案, 让考生对六级阅读游刃有余。

## 五、语境词汇 快速积累

每单元后将该单元文章中出现的重要的、或者考生不是非常熟悉的六级词汇和短语列出, 并强调以搭配和短语形式给出, 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。

## 六、长句难句 译文剖析

每单元后将该单元文章中出现的长难句挑出，加以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。

## 七、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。在每个单元后面我们都对篇章词汇和篇章阅读两种题型的文章给出结构和主旨分析，供考生参考使用。

## 八、解题思路 渗透方法

每单元题目的解析都按照考生实际做题过程中注意力集中点的转移路线给出，解析的同时渗透了做题方法的讲解，考生解题的过程同时也是学习做题的过程。全书解析模式统一、清晰，利于考生培养稳定的做题思路，上场从容不迫。

《大学英语六级考试标准阅读 160 篇》自上市那天起，就一直受到全国考生的广泛好评，是“长喜英语”阅读系列中的经典名品，至今仍保持着同类产品全国销量第一的良好记录。相信经过此次优化改版，它将给考生带来更大的帮助。

注：

### 一、导语

#### 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. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

#### 3. 六级篇章阅读导语：

*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.*

二、每篇文章选自不同的英美外版材料，为保持原汁原味，保持其原有英式或美式拼写。

三、“全文翻译”部分序号说明：

[ ] 加大写英文字母代表与文章对应的段落序号，[ ] 加阿拉伯数字对应练习题的序号，圆圈加阿拉伯数字对应该练习题答案讲解的不同信息点。

# 目 录

本目录以表格形式给出，方便您记录每单元每一篇的做题效果和总体的做题效果。

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上面25个单元，难度同于真题，让您标准演练。

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上面10个单元，难度略超真题，让您游刃有余。

## 第三篇 冲刺篇

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Unit 38						523
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Unit 40						549

上面5个单元，难度高于真题，让您挑战高分。







## 第一篇

# 标准篇

难度同于真题——让您标准难度，标准演练

# Unit

# 1

标准篇

## Passage 1

[1317 词 经济:食品经营 建议做题时间:14 分钟]

### Good and Hungry

[A] Fast-food firms have to be a thick-skinned bunch. Health experts regularly *lambast* (抨击) them for *peddling* (售卖) food that makes people fat. Critics even complain that McDonald's, whose golden arches symbolize calorie excess, should not have been allowed to sponsor the World Cup. These are things fast-food firms have learnt to cope with and to deflect. The burger business faces more pressure from regulators at a time when it is already adapting strategies in response to shifts in the global economy.

[B] Fast food was once thought to be recession-proof. When consumers need to cut spending, cheap meals like Big Macs and Whoppers become even more attractive. Such "trading down" proved true for much of the latest recession, when fast-food companies picked up customers who could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants. Traffic was boosted in America, the home of fast food, with discounts and promotions, such as \$1 menus and cheap combination meals.

[C] As a result, fast-food chains have weathered the recession better than their pricier competitors. In 2009 sales at full-service restaurants in America fell by more than 6%, but total sales remained about the same at fast-food chains. In some markets, such as Japan, France and Britain, total spending on fast food increased. Same-store sales in America at McDonald's, the world's largest fast-food company, did not decline throughout the downturn. Panera Bread, an American fast food chain known for its fresh ingredients, performed well, too: its boss, Ron Shaich, claims this is because it offers higher quality food at lower prices than restaurants.

[D] But not all fast-food companies have been as fortunate. Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fail. In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others eat at home more frequently to save money. David Palmer, an analyst at UBS, a bank, says smaller fast-food chains in America, such as Jack in the Box and Carl's Jr, have been hit particularly hard in this downturn because at the same time they are "slugging it out with a global powerhouse" in the form of McDonald's, which ramped up spending on advertising by more than 7% last year as others cut back.

[E] Some fast food companies also cannibalized their own profits by trying to give customers better value. During the recession companies set prices low, hoping that once they had tempted customers through the door they would be persuaded to order more expensive items. But in many cases that strategy backfired. Last year Burger King franchisees (特许经营人) sued the company over its double-cheeseburger promotion, claiming it was unfair for them to be required to sell these for \$1 when they cost \$1.10 to make. In May a judge ruled in favor of Burger King. Nevertheless, the company may still be cursing its decision to promote cheap choices over more expensive ones because items on its "value menu" now account for around 20% of all sales, up from 12% last October.

[F] Analysts expect the fast-food industry to grow modestly this year. But the downturn is making them rethink their strategies. Many companies are now introducing higher-priced items to entice (诱使) consumers away from \$1 specials. KFC, a division of Yum! Brands, which also owns Taco Bell and Pizza Hut, has launched a chicken sandwich that costs around \$5. And in May Burger King introduced barbecue pork ribs at a hefty \$7 for eight.

[G] Companies are also trying to get customers to buy new and more items, including drinks. McDonald's started selling better coffee as a challenge to Starbucks. Its "McCafe" line now accounts for an estimated 6% of sales in America. Others are testing a similar strategy. Starbucks has sold rights to its Seattle's Best coffee brand to Burger King, which will start selling it later this year. McDonald's is now rolling out frappé coffees and smoothies.

[H] As fast-food companies shift from “super size” to “more buys” they need to keep customer traffic high throughout the day. Many see breakfast as a big opportunity, and not just for fatty food. McDonald’s will start selling porridge in America next year. Breakfast has the potential to be very *lucrative* (利润丰厚的), says Sara Senatore of Bernstein, a research firm, because the margins can be high. Fast-food companies are also adding midday and late-night snacks, such as blended drinks and wraps. The idea is that by having a greater range of things on the menu, “we can sell to consumers products they want all day,” says Rick Carucci, the chief financial officer of Yum! Brands.

[I] Yet growth opportunities in America are limited because the market is considered to be “saturated”, not so much in fats but outlets. China is the place where most fast-food chains, like so many industries, see big expansion. Mr. Carucci, for one, thinks China will be “the biggest growth opportunity for the industry this century”. If so, then Yum!, which has the greatest presence in China of any Western fast-food company, will be celebrating. Already around 30% of the company’s profits come from China, and in the next five years this is expected to grow to 40%. India also looks like a succulent opportunity. Others plan to serve up more business in Russia and elsewhere in Europe. Given that around 75% of fast-food companies’ revenue in Europe comes from people eating in the restaurants, older European outlets are being done up to make them more attractive places.

[J] The recession also proved the importance of size in competing for customers, which means that more consolidation is likely. Wendy’s and Arby’s, two American fast-food chains, merged in 2008. On June 11th their shares surged following news that a buyer was interested in the company. Smaller chains may catch the eye of private-equity firms, just as CKE Restaurants did earlier this year when Apollo Management, a buy-out firm, purchased it.

[K] But what about those growing waistlines? So far, fast-food firms have *nimblely* (机敏地) avoided government regulation. By providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches, they have at least given the impression of doing something about helping to fight obesity. These offerings

are not necessarily loss leaders, as they broaden the appeal of outlets to groups of diners that include some people who don't want to eat a burger. But customers cannot be forced to order salads instead of fries.

[L] In the future, simply offering a healthy option may not be good enough. "Every packaged-food and restaurant company I know is concerned about regulation right now," says Mr. Palmer of UBS.

[M] America's health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year, requires restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets to put the calorie-count of items they serve on the menu. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which tracked the effects on Starbucks of a similar calorie-posting law in New York City in 2007, found that the average calorie count per transaction fell 6% and revenue increased 3% at Starbucks stores where a Dunkin Donuts outlet was nearby — a sign, it is said, that menu-labeling could favor chains that have more nutritious offerings.

[N] In order to avoid other legislation in America and elsewhere, fast-food companies will have to continue innovating. Walt Riker of McDonald's claims the makeover it has given to its menu means it offers more healthy items than it did a few years ago. "We probably sell more lettuce, more milk, more salads, more apples than any restaurant business in the world," he says.

[O] But the recent proposal by a county in California to ban the golden arches from including toys in its high-calorie "Happy Meals", because legislators believe it attracts children to unhealthy food, suggests there is a lot more left to do.

1. The merger of Wendy's and Arby's after the recession indicates that they have realized the importance of size in competing for customers.
2. McDonald's is not allowed to include toys in its high-calorie "Happy Meals" because such action may attract children to unhealthy food.
3. Smaller fast-food chains suffered much from the downturn because they had to spend more money on advertising to compete with other companies.
4. McDonald's will start introducing porridge in its menu because breakfast is very profitable.
5. It is true that the fast food tends to make people overweight and some



- critics think McDonald's should be forbidden to sponsor the World Cup.
6. The new strategy that many fast-food companies are taking after the recession is to provide more expensive items to distract consumers from specials.
  7. During the recession some companies sell burgers at a lower price in order to attract customers to their shops to buy some more expensive items.
  8. According to Ron Shaich, Panera Bread earns great profit even in the recession because it sells high-quality food at lower prices.
  9. When the recession hit most other industries, fast-food companies became more popular than usual.
  10. Fast food firms have escaped government regulation by means of providing healthy options.

## Passage 2

[290 词 科普:科学研究 建议做题时间:8 分钟]

IQ, or Intelligence Quotient, has long been considered a fairly stable measurement of a person's intellectual abilities. The results of these standardized, aged-adjusted tests have been used to 11 a child's chances of succeeding in school and future job prospects.

But a new study suggests that IQ levels may actually change over time — rising in some and falling in others.

British researchers tested 33 healthy adolescents in 2004 when they were between 12 and 16 years of age. The teens repeated the test about four year later. On both 12, MRI scans were used to collect precise measurements of their brains.

The results revealed that some subjects performed 13 better on the second test, while others did considerably worst. What's more, the scores seem to 14 up with observed changes in the brain scans. For instance, an increase in verbal IQ corresponded to an increase in the density of grey matter in a region of the brain 15 with speech.

The researchers can't yet explain their surprising findings, which were published this week in the journal *Nature*. It's possible the 16 in scores is due to some kids being early or late bloomers, said the lead researcher, Cathy Price of the Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging at

University College London. But it is also 17 that education played a role in altering IQ, she speculated.

“We have a 18 to assess children and determine their course of education relatively early in life, but here we have shown that their intelligence is likely still developing,” Dr. Price said. “We have to be 19 not to *write off* (看不起) poorer performers at an early stage when, in fact, their IQ may 20 significantly given a few more years.”

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) obvious    | I) careful  |
| B) possible   | J) compared |
| C) improve    | K) tendency |
| D) predict    | L) change   |
| E) basically  | M) markedly |
| F) match      | N) catch    |
| G) associated | O) concerns |
| H) occasions  |             |

### Passage 3

[495 词 文教:学校教育类 建议做题时间:9 分钟]

A survey of more than 1,000 teachers of Advanced Placement courses in American high schools has found that more than half are concerned that the program's effectiveness is being threatened as districts loosen restrictions on who can take such rigorous courses and as students flock to them to polish their resumes.

The study, by the Thomas B. Fordham Institute, an educational research and advocacy organization, noted the sharp growth in the AP program's popularity. The number of high school students who took at least one college-level AP course increased by 45 percent, to 1.6 million from 1.1 million, from the school year ended 2004 to that ended 2009.

The study found that the teachers were generally satisfied with the program's quality. But when they were asked to explain the growing allure of AP classes and tests, 90 percent attributed it largely to “more students who want their college applications to look better”.



“Only 32 percent attribute AP growth to more students who want to be challenged at a higher academic level,” the researchers wrote.

And according to the study, it is not just the students who are motivated in that way. The researchers also noted teachers’ concerns about high schools’ seeking “to burnish their reputation by showcasing AP”. For example, the study found that 75 percent of teachers believed that school administrators were expanding AP courses “to improve their school’s ranking and reputation in the community”.

That the democratization of the AP curriculum has sometimes come at a price was evident in the response of teachers when they were asked if their students were ready and able to handle the work in such courses. More than half, 56 percent, said they believed that “too many students overestimate their abilities”.

Michael J. Petrilli, a vice president at the Fordham Institute, said he detected a tension within the results, given teachers’ hopes that a generally good program would not be weakened by making it too accessible. In that respect, the findings support Fordham’s general position that the nation’s current focus on raising basic skills sometimes neglects a need for the continued growth and challenging of high-achieving students.

Trevor Packer, a vice president of the College Board, which administers the Advanced Placement program, said he welcomed the report as a means of further illuminating the push-pull between “equity and excellence”.

“We certainly see situations in which AP is provided in classrooms where students haven’t received adequate preparation, and the test scores catch that: all of the students getting 1s,” Mr. Packer said, a reference to the lowest score on the exams, which are graded 1 to 5. “In other situations, though, we see schools providing double the number of seats in AP classrooms they did several years ago, and the mean exam scores have increased.”

“We’re really excited about the questions the report asks,” he added, “and the answers it’s found to date, but more important, the way this situates the discourse for future conversations.”

21. What were many teachers of AP courses worried about according to the study by Thomas B. Fordham Institute?

- [A] The efficacy of the courses.  
 [B] The authenticity of students' resume.  
 [C] The reputation of the schools.  
 [D] The quality of the courses.
22. A majority of teachers attributed the popularity of the AP courses to students' being willing to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] challenge themselves  
 [B] improve their academic levels  
 [C] perfect their college applications  
 [D] gain extra college credit
23. More than half of the surveyed teachers agreed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] high schools showcased AP courses to attract more outstanding students  
 [B] many students were pushed by their parents to attend the courses  
 [C] many of the students were not capable enough to handle such courses  
 [D] high schools expanded AP courses to get rich profit
24. What was Trevor Packer's attitude towards the report?  
 [A] Positive. [B] Negative. [C] Indifferent. [D] Critical.
25. From the two situations mentioned by Trevor Packer, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] the expansion of AP courses is not a total failure  
 [B] only excellent students should be allowed to AP courses  
 [C] students should have been fully prepared for exams  
 [D] there is no connection between the students' test scores and the expansion of AP courses

### Passage 4

[479 词 文教:家庭教育类 建议做题时间:8 分钟]

As we head back to the beginning of a new school year, parents once again have to help their kids balance the obligations and joys that come with school, classes, homework, and extracurricular activities. While most of these tasks are familiar to parents, technology has added a new dimension — thanks to everything from the iPod to videogames and Internet surfing. Much as kids might complain when parents monitor their activities, research shows