

六级快递 阅读

全国大学英语六级考试命题研究组

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【内容简介】 本书以培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的翻译能力为主要目标,精编了 60 篇优秀短文,体裁多样,语言规范。书中每篇文章之后的阅读理解测试题是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,按照标准化样题的模式编制而成,具有较强的适用性与针对性。参考译文有助于读者利用英汉对比分析的方法学习英语。

本书可帮助读者提高英语阅读水平和应试能力,适用于大学生阅读自测,也是各类自学者有益的阅读参考书。

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近年来,全国大多数高校对大学英语四、六级考试越来越重视,社会用人单位也将是否获取四、六级证书作为选拔人才的最重要标准之一,因此,对于大学生来说,能通过四、六级考试便具有非常重要的意义。为了帮助广大考生迅速提高应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们根据最新的四、六级教学大纲和考试大纲,组织了几所高校具有多年四、六级考试辅导经验的教师编写了《四级快递》、《六级快递》丛书。丛书改变了过去那种偏重阅读的做法,要求学生全面掌握英语的听、说、读、写、译五种技能,使学生为培养自己成为面向 21 世纪的、具有较高综合素质的人才做准备。该系列丛书具有以下特点:

1. 本系列丛书是目前国内市场上最新版的大学英语四、六级考试辅导丛书,书中全面地反映了大学英语四、六级考试的最新动态。

2. 本系列丛书有 11 个分册(详细书名请见封底),每个分册都从该部分的基础知识和答题方法、技巧入手,并针对这些基础知识和方法、技巧配有适量的专项训练,同时提供答案及详解。通过这些训练,相信考生能迅速提高考试成绩,顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。

3. 本系列丛书选材广泛,内容新颖,每个题目都经过精心设计,围绕考试大纲,力求做到有的放矢。

4. 本系列丛书采用 16 开本的编排方式,与四、六级考试的试卷形式一致,使考生在练习时,能真正达到模拟的目的,获得实战的效果。

我们相信本系列丛书的出版将为广大四、六级考生提供很大的帮助。

西北工业大学出版社是一个以出版教材、教辅、外语和计算机类图书为特色的出版社,是全国惟一荣获中国图书奖“五连冠”的大学出版社,近年来为广大读者出版了许多优秀畅销的外语类图书,在广大读者中享有盛誉。本次《四级快递》、《六级快递》丛书的推出将为广大考生通过大学英语四、六级考试提供很大的帮助,为广大英语学习者奉献优秀的精神食粮。可以说,本丛书的出版是各位作者辛勤劳动的成果,也是出版社领导和编辑努力的结果。我们衷心地祝愿各位读者在考试中取得好的成绩。

丛书编委会

2003 年 7 月

前言

本书是依据高等学校文理工科《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语六级考试大纲》对阅读理解和翻译的要求精神,并结合大学英语教学的特点编写而成的。目的在于使读者通过大量的快速阅读和翻译实践,培养较强的阅读能力、一定的翻译能力和语言的实际运用能力,从而顺利通过全国大学英语六级考试。

本书的特点:紧扣大纲,选材广泛,题材多样,融知识性、实用性、趣味性与语言教学的科学性于一体。准确的译文使考生与原文有种零距离的接触,从而领悟到大学英语阅读的真谛。

全书共 14 单元,每单元 4 篇短文,每篇短文后 5 个阅读理解题,并配有难点过关、解题思路和全文翻译,可帮助读者从整体上把握原文并吃透每篇文章。如:猜测作者的意图、观点和态度,理解字里行间的意义,了解上下文的逻辑关系等,从而结束考生对阅读理解“雾里看花、水中望月”的尴尬现状。书后附有 4 篇阅读欣赏文章。

本书由西安理工大学外语系李井岗副教授主编、统稿。李井岗副教授从教多年,经验丰富,著作甚多,并在国内各种期刊发表论文、译文 20 多篇。李井岗副教授曾在国外工作两年,带回许多最新英语资料并融于本书之中。

本书在编写过程中,得到西北工业大学出版社多位编辑的指导和帮助,在此对他们同时对原文作者及其译者一并深表谢意。由于编者的水平所限,不足之处在所难免,恳请同行专家及读者批评指正。

最后真诚地希望本书能为广大读者尤其是准备参加大学英语六级考试的考生的英语学习和应试助一臂之力。

编 者

2003 年 5 月于西安

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使用 说明

为了让读者在本书的使用过程中获得最大收益，现在就本书的使用方法做出如下建议：

1. 认真阅读理解文章，完成文章后的问题，正确答案参阅参考译文中的斜体字部分，由此可检测自己的阅读质量，实现从量变到质变的飞跃。

2. 分析“难点过关”部分，对照原文思考复杂句型的分析。这样才能打下词汇与结构知识的坚实基础，构筑语篇学习的大厦。

3. 根据“解题思路”，认真推敲六级阅读命题的出题思路，分析答案选择和解题方法。尤其培养“一双慧眼”，辨别那些最具干扰性的选项。总结自己存在的问题，提高解题技能。

4. 每套阅读文章在原文中有 4 个句子带下划线，作为翻译练习，答案参见参考译文的相应划线句。这一安排实现了本书一书多用的设想，为更高层次的学习奠定扎实的基础。

5. 在阅读理解过程中，如果出现自己无法理解的表达或生词，可以参考分析汉语译文，从而体会、记忆和同化英语单词在具体上下文中的用法，真正理解“词本无意，义随文生”这一说法的含义。

6. 利用本书的特殊排版格式，可以对比分析英语和汉语两种语言在篇章层次上的差异。建议逐字逐句双向琢磨文章的含义，使用篇章分析的手段分析英汉两种语言之间的差异，培养和提高自己用英语思考的能力。认真按照以上的建议去做，一定能受益匪浅！

Unit 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Without regular supplies of some hormones our capacity to behave would be seriously impaired; without others we would soon die. Tiny amounts of some hormones can modify our moods and our actions, our inclination to eat or drink, our aggressiveness or submissiveness, and our reproductive and parental behavior. (1) And hormones do more than influence adult behavior, early in life they help to determine the development of bodily form and may even determine an individual's behavioral capacities. Later in life the changing outputs of some endocrine glands and the body's changing sensitivity to some hormones are essential aspects of the phenomena of aging.

Communication within the body and the consequent integration of behavior were considered the exclusive province of the nervous system up to the beginning of the present century. The emergence of endocrinology as a separate discipline can probably be traced to the experiments of Bayliss and Starling on the hormone secretion. This substance is secreted from cells in the intestinal walls when food enters the stomach; it travels through the bloodstream and stimulates the pancreas to liberate pancreatic juice, which aids in digestion. By showing that special cells secrete chemical agents that are conveyed by the bloodstream and regulate distant target organs of tissues, Bayliss and Starling demonstrated that chemical integration can occur without participation of the nervous system.

The term "hormone" was first used with reference to secretion. Starling derived the term from the Greek *hormon*, meaning "to excite or set in motion". The term "endocrine" was introduced shortly thereafter. "Endocrine" is used to refer to glands that secrete products into the bloodstream. The term "endocrine" contrasts with "exocrine" which is applied to glands that secrete their products through ducts to the site of action. Examples of exocrine glands are the tear glands, the sweat glands, and the pancreas, which secretes pancreatic juice through a duct into the intestine. Exocrine glands, are also called duct glands, while endocrine glands are called ductless.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
 - A. To explain the specific functions of various hormones.
 - B. To provide general information about hormones.
 - C. To explain how the term "hormone" evolved.
 - D. To report on experiments in endocrinology.
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of hormones?
 - A. Modification of behavior.
 - B. Sensitivity to hunger and thirst.
 - C. Aggressive feelings.
 - D. Maintenance of blood pressure.
3. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
 - A. The human body requires large amounts of most hormones.
 - B. Synthetic hormones can replace a person's natural supply of hormones if necessary.
 - C. The quantity of hormones produced and their effects on the body are related to a person's age.
 - D. The short child of tall parents very likely had a hormone deficiency early in life.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that, before the Bayliss and Starling experiments, most people believed that chemical integration occurred only _____.
 - A. during sleep
 - B. in the endocrine glands
 - C. under control of the nervous system
 - D. during strenuous exercise
5. In line 5, para. 2, the word "liberate" could be best replaced by which of the following?
 - A. Emancipate.
 - B. Discharge.
 - C. Surrender.
 - D. Save.

参考译文

缺乏定期的荷尔蒙的供给,我们的行为能力将严重受损,而缺少某些荷尔蒙,我们很快会死掉。极少量的荷尔蒙就能改变我们的心情、行为、饮食爱好、进取心、生育以及为人父母的行为。(1) 荷尔蒙不仅影响成年人的行为,而且还决定早期身体发育甚至个体的行为能力。衰老现象的基本表现在于晚年内分泌腺分泌量的减少及人体对荷尔蒙敏感度的下降。

直到 20 世纪初,人们一直认为惟一控制人体信息传递及随之产生的行为统一的系统是神经系统。内分泌学作为一门单独的学科的出现可以追溯到 Bayliss 和 Starling 关于荷尔蒙分泌的实验:当食物进入肠胃,这种物质就从肠壁室分泌出来,它通过血液传送,刺激胰腺分泌有助于消化的胰液。通过展示特殊细胞分泌化学媒介,经过血液的传送,调节远距离的器官组织。Bayliss 和 Starling 的实验证明,没有神经系统的参与一样可以产生化学行为的统一。

荷尔蒙一词原指“分泌”的意思,起源于希腊语。意思为“刺激或是运动”。接着,就有了“内分泌腺”一词。“内分泌腺”是指分泌物质进入血液的腺体。与内分泌腺相对应的是外分泌腺,外分泌腺是分泌物质通过输送管,产生行为的腺体。泪腺、汗腺、胰腺都是外分泌腺。胰腺分泌胰液并通过一个管道进入肠。外分泌腺也称作管腺,而内分泌腺则称为无管腺。

1. 本文作者的主要目的是什么?
 - A. 解释各种各样荷尔蒙的具体作用。
 - B. **提供有关荷尔蒙的一般信息。**
 - C. 解释“荷尔蒙”这一术语是如何形成的。
 - D. 报告有关内分泌学的实验。
2. 下面哪一项未提到荷尔蒙对人体的影响?
 - A. 改变人的行为。
 - B. 对饿与渴的敏感。
 - C. 进取心。
 - D. **保持血压稳定。**
3. 从本文可以得出以下哪项结论?
 - A. 人体本身需要大量的多种荷尔蒙。
 - B. 如果需要,合成的荷尔蒙可以代替人类自身的荷尔蒙。
 - C. **荷尔蒙的分泌量及其对人体的影响与人的年龄有关。**
 - D. 父母个子高而孩子矮很可能是因为孩子小时候缺乏荷尔蒙。
4. 从本文可以推出,在 Bayliss 与 Starling 的实验以前,大多数人相信化学行为的统一仅是_____发生的。
 - A. 在睡眠时
 - B. 在内分泌腺
 - C. **在神经系统的控制下**
 - D. 在神经兴奋时
5. 第二段第五行的“liberate”最好可以由下面哪一个替换?
 - A. 解放。
 - B. **流出。**
 - C. 投降。
 - D. 挽救。

难点过关

Communication within the body and ... up to the beginning of the present century. (Lines 1 ~ 2, Para. 2): consequent 为形容词“随之而来”; integration 意思是“是完整;合而为一”; province 此处为“范围”的意思。

be trace to (Line 3, Para. 2): 可追溯到.....

derive ... from (Line 1, Para. 3): 自 ... 得到;起源于.....

解题思路

1. 主旨题。纵观全文,作者在第 1 段主要讲述荷尔蒙的重要性,接着追述到该领域研究的起源,然后解释了该术语的形成及来源。由此可见,全文主要向读者提供有关荷尔蒙的一般信息。故选 B。
2. 辨认事实题。考点为第 1 段的第 2 句。
3. 推论题,考点为第 1 段的最后一句。
4. 推论题。考点为第 2 段的第一句和最后一句。
5. 要求考生根据上下文确定词义。liberate 一词的含义有“解放;使.....自由”等,在本文中,其后紧跟的词为 pancreatic juice (胰液),所以可译为“分泌”,相当于原文中的 secrete。选项只有 B 项 discharge 含有“放出;流出”的意思。

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the U.S. is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. There are, of course, exceptions. Small-minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the U.S. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations, which specialize in helping the weary traveler. (2) Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the U.S. especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner — amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the U.S. are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word "friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

6. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, _____.
A. rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the U.S. B. small-minded officials deserve a serious comment
C. Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors D. most Americans are ready to offer help
7. The word "harsh" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
A. rough B. severe C. cruel D. hard
8. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
A. culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
B. courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
C. various virtues manifest themselves exclusively by among friends
D. social interrelationship equal the complex set of cultural conventions
9. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers _____.
A. to improve their hard life B. in view of their long-distance travel
C. to add some flavor to their own daily life D. out of a charitable impulse
10. The tradition of hospitality to strangers _____.
A. tends to be superficial and artificial B. is generally well kept up in the United states
C. is always understood properly D. was something to do with the busy tourist trails

参考译文

到美国旅游过的游客经常提起绝大多数美国人对他们是多么的友善、有礼貌和乐于助人。当然也有例外。在美国，那些心胸狭窄的政府官员，粗鲁无礼的侍者和不讲礼貌的出租车司机也并非不为人知。然而人们如此频繁地作出评价，那就值得探究一番了。

长期以来在很多地方，旅游是打破枯燥生活的一种受人欢迎的形式。枯燥和寂寞是那些彼此离得很远的家庭的普遍问题。陌生人和游客是受人欢迎的多样化之源，并且他们也带来了外界的消息。

居住偏僻的严酷现实也有助于形成这种好客的传统。独自旅行的人，如果饿了，受伤了，或生病了，经常只能求助于最近的小屋或村庄。这由不得旅行者任意选择，也不是当地居民一时大发善心的问题。这件事反映了生活条件的分散性：如果你不接纳陌生人并照顾他，那么就没有第二个人能这样做了。要记住，某一天你也许会处在相同的情形下。

现在，有许多专门帮助那些疲倦的旅行者的慈善机构。（2）然而在美国，对陌生人好客的古老传统仍十分牢固，尤其是在那些远离繁忙旅行路线的小城市和城镇里。“我只是旅行路过，与这个美国人搭上了话，很快他就请我到他家吃饭——太令人惊讶了。”在上面游客的叙述中，类似这样的感受并不少见，但却并不总能被正确地理解。许多美国人的这种轻易给予的友谊既不应被解释成是肤浅的，也不应被看作是做作的，而是历史形成的文化传统的结果。

与任何社会一样，在美国，一个由文化信号、共同意识和习俗组成的复杂体构成了所有社会关系的基础。当然，会讲一种语言并不一定代表他理解社会和文化模式。没有正确“翻译”文化含义的那些游客经常会得出错误结论。例如，当一个美国人使用“朋友”这个词时，该词的文化含义可能会与游客本国语言和文化中的含义很不相同。并不是公共汽车上一次简单的相遇就能把礼貌习俗和个人爱好区分开来的。然而，友好待人是许多美国人很看重的美德，而且他们也期盼从邻人和陌生人那里得到回报。

6. 在从外面世界来的游客眼里_____。
- A. 在美国很少见到粗鲁的出租车司机
B. 心胸狭窄的政府官员应受到严厉批评
C. 加拿大人不如他们的邻国人友好
D. **绝大多数美国人乐于提供帮助**
7. 第三段第一行“harsh”的意思是_____。
- A. 粗糙的 B. 严重的 C. **严酷的** D. 苛刻的
8. 从最后一段可推出_____。
- A. **文化对社会关系产生影响**
B. 谦恭习俗和个人爱好是相互关联的
C. 各种各样的美德在与朋友的交往中更能体现出来
D. 社会关系与文化习俗的复杂性几乎相同
9. 在边界居住区的家庭过去常招待陌生人_____。
- A. 以改善他们的艰苦生活 B. 是看在他们长途旅行的份上
C. **为他们自己日常生活添点儿趣味** D. 出于一时的善心发现
10. 对陌生人好客的这种传统_____。
- A. 是肤浅做作的 B. **在美国普遍被很好地保持着**
C. 总能被恰当理解 D. 与繁忙的旅行路线有关

难点过关

reflect (Line 3, Para. 3): 反映, 表现。

Does the literature of a nation reflect it's manners and morals? 一个民族的文字能反映出它的道德和风尚吗?

interpret...as (Line 5, Para. 4): 把.....理解成。He interpreted the silence as contempt. 他把这种沉默看作轻蔑的表示。

解题思路

6. 细节题。考点为第1段的首句。

7. 对上下文理解的考察，根据文中句子的意思，harsh 的意思为严酷的。

8. 主旨题。本题考查的是对整个语篇内涵的理解。分析最后一段前两句话的含义。

9. 考点在第2段，注意第3段对上文的补充。

10. 细节题。考点为第4段第2句。

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

The process of perceiving other people is rarely translated (to ourselves or others) into cold, objective term. “She is 5 feet 8 inches tall, has fair hair, and wears a colored skirt.” More often, we try to get inside the other person to pinpoint his or her attitudes, emotions, motivations, abilities, ideas and characters. Furthermore, we sometimes behave as if we can accomplish this difficult job very quickly — perhaps with a two-second glance.

We try to obtain information about others in many ways. Berger suggests several methods for reducing uncertainties about others: watching, without being noticed, a person interacting with others, particularly with others who are known to you so you can compare the observed person’s behavior with the known others’ behavior; observing a person in situation where social behavior is relatively unrestrained or where a wide variety of behavior responses are called for; deliberately structuring the physical or social environment so as to observe the person’s responses to specific stimuli; asking people who have had or have frequent contact with the person about him or her; and using various strategies in face-to-face interaction to uncover information about another person — questions *self-disclosures* (自我表露), and so on. Getting to know someone is a never-ending task, largely because people are constantly changing and the methods we use to obtain information are often imprecise. (3) You may have known someone for ten years and still know very little about him. If we accept the idea that we won’t ever fully known another person, it enables us to deal more easily with those things that get in the way of accurate knowledge such as secrets and deceptions. It will also keep us from being too surprised or shocked by seemingly inconsistent behavior. *Ironically* (讽刺性地), those things that keep us from knowing another person too well (e.g., secrets and deceptions) may be just as important to the development of a satisfying relationship as those things that enable us to obtain accurate knowledge about a person(e.g., disclosures and truthful statements).

11. The word “pinpoint” (Para.1) basically means _____.
A. appreciate B. obtain C. interpret D. identify
12. What do we learn from the first paragraph?
A. People are better described in cold, objective terms.
B. The difficulty of getting to know a person is usually underestimated.
C. One should not judge people by their appearances.
D. One is usually subjective when assessing other people’s personality.
13. It can be inferred from Berger’s suggestions that _____.
A. people do not reveal their true self on every occasion
B. in most cases we should avoid contacting the observed person directly
C. the best way to know a person is by making comparisons
D. face-to-face interaction is the best strategy to uncover information about a person
14. In developing personal relationships, secrets and deceptions, in the author’s opinion, are _____.
A. personal matters that should be seriously dealt with B. barriers that should be done away with
C. as significant as disclosures and truthful statements D. things people should guard against
15. The author’s purpose in writing the passage is _____.
A. to give advice on appropriate conduct for social occasions
B. to provide ways of how to obtain information about people
C. to call the reader’s attention to the negative side of people’s characters
D. to discuss the various aspects of getting to know people

参考译文

理解一个人（对我们自己或他人）的过程应少用冷冰冰的、客观的字眼儿来描述。“她 5 英尺 8 英寸高、浅色的头发、穿着彩色裙子。”通常，为了认清他人的观点、情感、动机、能力、思想及性格，我们设法探知他人的内心。而且，有时我们表现得就好像只需 2 秒钟就可以很快地完成这个复杂的工作。

我们试图通过许多方式获取有关他人的信息。博格就如何降低对他人评价的不准确性提出几种方法：不被察觉地观察其与别人的交往，尤其是观察与你认识的人，以便将其行为与你认识的其他人的行为相比较；在社会行为相对不受约束或需要不同行为反应的情况下观察一个人；细心刻画出自然或社会环境，以观察此人对某些特殊刺激的反应；询问那些经常和此人交往的人，了解他或她的情况。并且在面对面的交往中，采取各种策略使其回答有关他人问题如询问、自我表露等。了解一个人是无止境的工作，主要因为人总是在不断变化的，而且我们获取信息的方法通常也不够准确。（3）你可能认识一个人已经十年了，可对他还知之甚少，如果我们接受不能完全了解一个人这个事实，那我们就会更容易处理妨碍准确了解一个人的事情例如秘密、欺骗。这也会使我们不因其表里不一的行为而感到吃惊或震惊。有讽刺意味的是，那些妨碍我们更好地了解另一个人的因素（比如秘密和欺骗）也许正像是我们能更准确地了解一个人的因素（比如坦诚相见和真实的描述）一样，对发展令人满意的人际关系来讲都是很重要的。

11. 第一段中的“pinpoint”基本意思是_____。
A. 欣赏 B. 获取 C. 解释 D. **辨认**
12. 我们从第一段中可以知道什么？
A. 用冷冰冰的、客观的字眼儿可以更好地描述人。
B. **了解一个人的困难程度经常被低估。**
C. 人们不应该通过外表来判断一个人。
D. 当评价其他人的品质时，人们经常带有主观性。
13. 从博格的建议中可推知_____。
A. 人们不是在各种场合下都会表露自我
B. **在大多数情况下，我们应避免与被观察者直接接触**
C. 了解一个人的最佳方式是进行对比
D. 面对面的交流是了解一个人的最佳策略
14. 作者看来，在发展个人关系中，秘密和欺骗是_____。
A. 个人问题，应得到认真的对待
B. 应该被消除的障碍
C. **与坦诚相见和真实的描述同等重要**
D. 人们应防止的事情
15. 作者写此文的目的是_____。
A. 对那些公共场合下合理的行为提出建议
B. 提供如何获得有关他人的信息的方式
C. 引起读者对人性特点负面作用的注意
D. **讨论了解他人的各种方法**

难点过关

pinpoint (Line 3, Para.1): 作动词时，意为“精确地找到(目标)”；作名词时，意为“(针尖般)极小之物”。

observing a person in a situation ... are called for (Lines 4~5, Para.2): 本句中 in a situation (在……情况下)后面有两个 where 引导的定语从句修饰它。call for 意为“需要，要求”。

get in the way of (Line 11, Para.2): be in the way of 意为“妨碍，阻碍”。

解题思路

11. pinpoint 据字面可知为“针尖大小的东西”。根据所在上下文确定其为不定式短语中的动词，有“辨认”之意，故选 D。
12. 本题文第 1 段的大意，有关主旨大意的选择应注意不能过细或过泛。第 1 段作者主要讲述评判他人的难度，通过“rarely”，“try to”，“difficulty”及“quickly”等可知作者认为人们通常低估了其难度。
13. 推论题。考点为博格的 5 点建议。
14. 细节题。考点为文章的最后一句话。
15. 主旨题。主要应考虑博格的建议。

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

We sometimes think humans are uniquely vulnerable to anxiety, but stress seems to affect the immune defenses of lower animals too. In one experiment, for example, behavioral *immunologist* (免疫学家) Mark Laudenslager, at the University of Denver, gave mild electric shocks to 24 rats. Half the animals could switch off the current by turning a wheel in their enclosure, while the other half could not. (4) The rats in the two groups were paired so that each time one rat turned the wheel it protected both itself and its helpless partner from the shock. Laudenslager found that the immune response was depressed below normal in the helpless rats but not in those that could turn off the electricity. What he has demonstrated, he believes, is that lack of control over an event, not the experience itself, is what weakens the immune system.

Other researchers agree. Jay Welss, a psychologist at Duke University School of Medicine has shown that animals who are allowed to control unpleasant stimuli don't develop sleep disturbances or changes in brain chemistry typical of stressed rats. But if the animals are confronted with situations they have no control over, they later behave passively when faced with experiences they can control. Such findings reinforce psychologists' suspicions that the experience or perception of helplessness is one of the most harmful factors in depression.

One of the most startling examples of how the mind can alter the immune response was discovered by chance. In 1975 psychologist Robert Ader at the University of Rochester School of Medicine *conditioned* (使形成条件反射) mice to avoid *saccharin* (糖精) by simultaneously feeding them the sweetener and infecting them with a drug that while suppressing their immune systems caused stomach upsets. Associating the saccharin with the stomach pains, the mice quickly learned to avoid the sweetener. In order to extinguish this dislike for the sweetener, Ader reexposed the animals to saccharin, this time without the drug, and was astonished to find that those mice that had received the highest amounts of sweetener during their earlier conditioning died. He could only speculate that he had so successfully conditioned the rats that saccharin alone now served to weaken their immune systems enough to kill them. (1996 年 6 月六级考试试题)

16. Laudenslager's experiment showed that the immune system of those rats who could turn off the electricity _____.
- A. was strengthened B. was not affected C. was altered D. was weakened
17. According to the passage, the experience of helplessness causes rats to _____.
- A. try to control unpleasant stimuli B. turn off the electricity
C. behave passively in controllable situations D. become abnormally suspicious
18. The reason why the mice in Ader's experiment avoided saccharin was that _____.
- A. they disliked its taste B. it led stomach pains
C. it affected their immune systems D. they associated it with stomachaches
19. The passage tells us that the most probable reason for the death of the mice in Ader's experiment was that _____.
- A. They had been weakened psychologically by the saccharin
B. the sweetener was poisonous to them
C. their immune systems had been altered by the mind
D. they had taken too much sweetener during earlier conditioning
20. It can be concluded from the passage that the immune systems of animals _____.
- A. can be weakened by conditioning B. can be suppressed by drug injections
C. can be affected by frequent doses of saccharin D. can be affected by electric shocks

参考译文

有时候我们认为只有人类才会受到焦虑感的影响,但是动物的免疫防御功能似乎也会受到压力的影响。比如,丹佛大学免疫学家 Mark Laudenslager 进行了一项实验,用弱电电击 24 只老鼠。半数的老鼠可以通过转动笼子里一个轮子来切断电流,而另外一半则不能。(4) 两组老鼠被搭配成对,这样一来,能够转动轮子切断电流的老鼠就可以保护自己和另一只不能转动轮子的老鼠不受电流的冲击。Laudenslager 发现,不能切断电流的老鼠的免疫功能被削弱,低于正常情况,而能切断电流的老鼠却安然无恙。他相信自己证明,是无法控制事态,而非实验本身,削弱了老鼠的免疫防御功能。

其他学者也同意这种说法。Jay Welss 是 Duke 大学医学院的一位心理学家,他也得出结论:如果动物能控制令其厌恶的外部刺激,就不会表现出那些处于压力之中老鼠的典型症状,如睡眠失调、大脑化学物质变化等。但是如果动物面临无法控制的局面,那么在以后面临可以控制的局面时,也会作出消极反应。这样的研究进一步证实了心理学家们提出的假设,即孤助无援的经历和感觉是造成沮丧情绪的最有害的因素之一。

关于心理变化对免疫系统的改变方式,最早的案例是偶然发现的。1975 年,Rochester 大学医学院的心理学家 Robert Ader 在使老鼠对排斥糖精形成条件反射的实验中,喂食老鼠糖精的同时,给它们注射一种药剂,这种药剂在破坏老鼠的免疫系统的同时还会引起腹痛。老鼠把糖精和胃痛联系到了一起,很快就不再吃甜食。为了消除老鼠对甜食的厌恶感,Ader 重新给老鼠喂糖精,这次不注射药剂。他惊奇地发现,那些在条件反射实验早期吃下最多甜食的老鼠们全部死掉了。他只能推测,他成功地使老鼠们形成条件反射,哪怕糖精就足以削弱老鼠的免疫系统,导致它们死亡。

16. Laudenslager 的实验表明,有些老鼠能够关闭电流。他们的免疫系统_____。

- A. 得以加强了 B. **没有受到影响** C. 被改变了 D. 被削弱了

17. 根据本文,孤立无助的经历会使得老鼠_____。

- A. 试图控制使其讨厌的刺激 B. 切断电流
C. **在可控制的情况下行为消极** D. 变得反常的疑惑

18. 在 Ader 的实验中,老鼠排斥糖精的原因是_____。

- A. 讨厌糖精的味道 B. 糖精导致了腹痛
C. 糖精影响它们的免疫系统 D. **老鼠将糖精与腹痛联系到一起**

19. 我们从文中获知,Ader 的实验中老鼠死亡最可能的原因是_____。

- A. 糖精使老鼠的心理变得脆弱
B. 甜食对老鼠是毒药
C. **心理变化改变了老鼠的免疫系统**
D. 在条件反射实验早期老鼠食用了太多的甜食

20. 我们从文章中得到的结论是,动物的免疫系统_____。

- A. **会由于条件反射的作用而受到削弱**
B. 会受到药剂的抑制
C. 会受到频繁食用糖精的影响
D. 会由于电击而改变

难点过关

vulnerable (Line 1, Para. 1): 易受伤的,易受影响的,难防御的。

In 1975, ... stomach upsets. (Lines 2~4, Para. 3): 句子主干: ... psychologist (主语) ... conditioned (谓语) ... by (伴随状语) ... feeding ... and infecting ... drug that (定语从句)

speculate (Line 7, Para. 3): 推测,推断: The doctor speculated that a virus causes the disease. 医生推测是某种病毒引起了这种疾病。

解题思路

16. 考点在第 1 段。注意命题询问的是可以切断电流的老鼠的情况。

17. 考点在第 1 段第 4 句。尤其注意第 6 行中 But 一词导出的对比逻辑。

18. 考点在第 3 段第 4 行。注意分词结构表达了原因。

19. 注意因果的逻辑推导。老鼠死亡的原因是免疫系统的破坏,而系统破坏的原因是心理改变,心理改变的原因是食用了太多的甜食。

20. 三个段落的关键词都是 conditioning。

Unit 2

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Giant televisions one inch thick are promised by a new laser-manipulation system. The same technology is also being investigated for handheld video phones and for storing thousands of movies on data cards no bigger than an envelope.

A *prototype* (样机) of the first flat screen, called Thinline, is 4.5 in thick for a 13in diagonal computer display. Now work is under way to squeeze the components into a quarter of the space, without affecting the quality of the image.

The new technology does away with the conventional TV cathode-ray tube and the liquid-crystal-display (LCD) screens found on portable computers.

The patented system bounces a moving laser beam off a multifaceted spinning mirror, similar to the “glitter-domes” used in dance hall. The mirror rotates at 60 times a second and the reflected beam illuminates a transparent plastic screen, creating the illusion of moving images.

(1) The picture quality is currently the equivalent of the VGA standard for computer displays, but the production model will be better, meeting SVGA standards.

Bigger conventional televisions need bigger tubes but the laser projection system can stay flat.

Thinline displays can receive normal television and computer signals. Even bigger images can be created simply by removing the plastic screen and turning the system into a projector. This design can turn a handheld video phone into a conference device — the picture can be thrown onto the office wall so that many people can view it.

At the heart of the Thinline system is the beam actuator, which moves the laser beam up and down and from side to side rapidly and accurately. Patented in 1992, it is only now nearing commercial-exploitation. The first products will be on sale by the end of next year.

The actuator will also be used for a new system that may replace videotapes and CD-ROMs. While Manak refuses to comment on the development of this data-storage and retrieval system, it is known that Advanced Laser had plans for a 5-in-square non-rotating card that can hold 100 gigabytes - room for several thousand full-length movies.

1. According to the passage, a new laser-manipulation system has used for _____.
A. handled video phones
B. storing thousands of movies on very small data cards
C. handheld computers
D. giant televisions
2. How big is the prototype of the first flat screen?
A. 4.5 in. B. 1 in. C. 13 in. D. 5 in.
3. According to the passage, the following statements are all true except _____.
A. the picture quality of the production model is the equivalent of the SVGA standard for computer display
B. the components are being squeezed into one-fourth of the space without affecting the quality of the image
C. the system that applied in the computer displays is given a patent
D. the bigger conventional televisions are, the bigger tubes are
4. How can bigger images be got according to the passage?
A. To change the television into bigger one. B. To enlarge computer signals.
C. To turn the plastic screen into a projector. D. It is hard to do so.
5. The key part of the THINLINE system is _____.
A. the system that bounces a moving laser beam B. the beam actuator
C. a card that can hold a large information D. not mentioned in the passage

参考译文

一种新的激光控制系统使 1 英寸厚的超大型电视机成为可能。这种新的激光系统在手持可视电话机中的运用和将其用在能把成千上万部的电影存到非常小的数据卡上的工作目前正处于研究阶段。

第一个平面屏幕样机，称为 Thinline，是一台 4.5 英寸厚的 13 英寸计算机显示器。现在的工作是把组件压缩至四分之一大小，而又不影响图像质量。

新技术替代了传统的电视机阴极射线显像管，而且，液晶显示屏已应用于手提式电脑。

这种获得专利的系统将移动的激光束发射到旋转的多面镜上，类似于舞厅的“发光球体”。这个镜子每秒旋转 60 圈，反射光束可以照亮一个透明的塑料屏幕，就产生移动图像的幻觉。

(1) 这种图像质量现在已经相当于 VGA 显示器的标准，但是正式产品的质量一定会更好，能符合 SVGA 标准。

普通电视越大，就需要更大的显像管，但激光投射系统可以保持平面。

Thinline 显示器能够接收普通电视和计算机信号。要获得更大的图像，只要取下塑料屏幕，把它变为投影仪即可。这项设计可以使手持可视电话充当会议装置——图像可以投射到办公室的墙上，这样很多人就可以看见。

Thinline 的中心系统是一个传动光束的装置，它可以随意移动激光束，快速而且准确地上下左右摆动。1992 年获得专利，但现在仅仅是接近于商业开发，第一批真正的产品将在明年年底上市。

传动装置也将用于一个新的系统，这将会代替录像带和光盘。虽然 Manak 拒绝对数据储存和恢复系统的发展发表评论，但众所周知，Advanced Laser 公司计划生产不转动的 5 英寸平方的卡，可以存储 100 吉字节——可以存储几千部大型电影。

1. 根据文章，新的激光控制系统已经用于_____。
A. 手持可视电话机
B. 把成千上万部的电影储存在非常小的数据卡上
C. 手提电脑
D. **超大型电视机**
2. 第一个平面屏幕样机多大？
A. 4.5 英寸。 B. 1 英寸。 C. **13 英寸。** D. 5 英寸。
3. 根据文章，下面的陈述均正确，除了_____。
A. **正式产品的图像质量相当于 SVGA 显示器的标准**
B. 组件正被压缩到只有原先的四分之一大小而不影响图像质量
C. 运用在计算机显示器中的系统获得专利
D. 普通电视越大，显像管越大
4. 根据文章如何获得更大图像？
A. 将电视机换成大一点的。
B. 放大计算机信号。
C. **将塑料屏幕更换成投影机。**
D. 很难做到。
5. Thinline 的关键部分是_____。
A. 一个可以投射移动激光束的系统
B. **控制光束的传动装置**
C. 一个可以存储大量信息的卡
D. 本文未提及

难点过关

do away with
(Line 1, Para.3): 废除, 去掉, 替换。That's a practice that should be done away with. 那是个应该被废除的习惯。

equivalent (Line 1, Para. 5): 相等的, 相同的, 相当的。(可与 to 连用): Two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative. 两个否定相当于一个肯定。

解题思路

1. 主题题型。关键在于发现主体句所包含的中心思想同文中细节之间的对应关系。
2. 细节题。考点为第 2 段的第 1 句。
3. 现象归纳题。要选出与文章内容不符的选项，B、C、D 三项可分别在第 2、4、6 段找到依据，A 选项与第 5 段内容相悖，故选 A。
4. 细节关系题。考点为第 7 段。
5. 细节关系题。考点为第 8 段第 1 句。

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age. One of these is undue absorption in the past. It does not do to live in memories, in regrets for the old days, or in sadness about friends who are dead. One's thoughts must be directed to the future, and to things about which there is something to be done. This is not always easy; one's own past is a gradually increasing weight. It is easy to think to oneself that one's emotions used to be more active than they are, and one's mind more keen. If this is true it should be forgotten, and if it is forgotten it will probably be not true.

The other thing to be avoided is clinging tightly to youth in the hope of sucking vigour from its vitality. When your children are grown up they want to live their own lives, and if you continue to be as interested in them as you were when they were young, you are likely to become a burden to them. I do not mean that one should be without interest in them, but one's interest should be thoughtful and, if possible, kindly but not unduly emotional.

(2) Animals become indifferent to their young as soon as their young can look after themselves, but human beings, owing to the length of early childhood, find this difficult.

I think that a successful old age is easiest for those who have strong impersonal interest involving appropriate activities. It is in this sphere that long experience is really fruitful, and it is in this sphere that the wisdom born of experience can be exercised without being oppressive. It is no use telling grown-up children not to make mistakes, both because they will not believe you, and because mistakes are an essential part of education. But if you are one of those who are incapable of impersonal interest, you may find that your life will be empty unless you concern yourself with your children and grandchildren. In that case you must realize that while you can still render them material services, such as making them an allowance or knitting them sweaters, you must not expect that they will enjoy your company.

6. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. how to deal with old age
 - B. how to cultivate impersonal interests
 - C. how to get along with your children
 - D. how to deal with old people
7. The first paragraph of the passage suggests _____.
 - A. modern society has made old people more fragile
 - B. there is still much one can do in his old age
 - C. in old age one should forget his past as capably as he can
 - D. in old age one should switch his thoughts to the future
8. The second paragraph of the passage suggests _____.
 - A. one should leave his grown-up children to live on their own as early as possible
 - B. too much concern for grown-up children may likely make you a burden to them
 - C. nowadays grown-up children are usually indifferent to their parents and grandparents
 - D. modern grown-up children want to live a different life because time has changed
9. According to the passage, what attitude should be adopted towards your grown-up children?
 - A. Leave them to live their own life and learn their own lessons.
 - B. Give them some material help if you can, but not too much.
 - C. Help them with your wisdom born of experience.
 - D. Live separately, if you can afford.
10. According to the passage, which of the following would the author advise old people to do?
 - A. Try to mix with the young.
 - B. Avoid strong personal emotions.
 - C. Try to remain as active as you were young.
 - D. Find out your own interests and try to be actively engaged in them.