

淘金高阶6级考试

巅峰阅读

破译命题规律, 传授解题技巧!

上海交通大学

钦寅主审 叶常青主编

技巧+词汇



免查词典

- 一般阅读书只列超纲词, 默认考生已经全部掌握纲内词汇。
- 本书除了超纲词, 还列出文章中的6级词汇, 1-4级熟词生义和陌生搭配, 而且提供全文翻译, 让考生免查词典, 专注于阅读理解。



TOPWAY

淘金高阶6级考试

巅峰阅读

CET-6

主编:叶常青

编者:叶常青



世界图书出版公司

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

淘金高阶6级考试巅峰阅读/叶常青主编. —广州:广东世界图书出版公司,2008.9

ISBN 978-7-5062-8784-5

I. 淘... II. 叶... III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第072117号

淘金高阶6级考试巅峰阅读

策 划:华研外语

责任编辑:程 静 许 玲

封面设计:郭 炜 韩瑞玲

责任技编:刘上锦

出版发行:广东世界图书出版公司

(广州市新港西路大江冲25号 邮编:510300)

电 话:020-84451969 84459539

经 销:各地新华书店

印 刷:湛江南华印务公司

版 次:2008年9月第1版

2008年9月第1次印刷

开 本:880mm×1230mm 32开本

印 张:14

ISBN 978-7-5062-8784-5/H·0487

定 价:16.80元

版权所有 翻印必究

前言

怎样才能用最短的时间大幅提高英语阅读水平?答案就是熟、能、生、巧!熟,就是通过练习达到熟练的程度;能,就是能力的提高;生,就是对生词的学习;巧,就是对技巧的运用。

熟

① 专项训练,对症下药

6级考试的阅读题型有4种之多,考生不一定每一种都擅长。本书给每一种题型设置了专项训练,帮助考生针对自己的弱项进行强化训练,消除“软肋”,进考场时更加信心百倍。

② 套题训练,强化题感

本书有15单元套题训练,每个单元的阅读量、题量、题型和难度都相当于一套标准的6级考试阅读题。考生通过大量标准的套题训练,不但可以练习阅读理解、强化题感,而且可以根据每篇文章的“建议答题时间”调整自己的阅读速度、以达到在考场上合理分配考试时间的要求。

能

① 难句分析,读懂出题句

阅读文章中,结构复杂的长难句往往是考试的出题之处。本书设置“难句分析”,用加粗句子主干、括号标示复杂的修饰成分和从句的方法,帮助考生理清句式结构。通过深入的学习,考生会逐渐提高分解复杂句式的能力,在考试中更加得心应手。

② 全文翻译,读懂出题人

出题者是很“狡猾”的!他们会利用文章中出现过的无关信息,设计出似是而非的干扰选项来误导考生。他们还针对能读懂出题句、但是对文章的逻辑层次把握不准的考生,专门设计考查逻辑的题目。本书为每一篇阅读文章提供准确、流畅的全文翻译。考生通过对照原文和译文进行深入学习,理解文中的每个信息,把握整个逻辑层次,通过剖析答错的原因,就能了解出题者的意图。

● 查词助手,免查词典

生词、熟词生义和陌生的短语搭配,是影响英语阅读的最大障碍。一般阅读书只列超纲词,默认考生已经全部掌握纲内词汇。事实上很多考生在重读文章的时候,不得不在书上密密麻麻地标上自己查词典找到的释义,才能完全读懂。本书的阅读文章设有“查词助手”,罗列文章中出现的所有6级词汇、1-4级熟词生义、超纲词汇和重要的短语搭配,并提供它们在文章中的词性和释义。考生在阅读或重读的时候,不必再花时间一一查词典。

① 没有技巧,题海无边

英语阅读理解题,一半是考阅读(英语水平),另一半是考理解(逻辑能力)。很多英语水平较高的考生阅读理解拿不到高分,就是因为他们的逻辑分析能力比较低。因此,如果忽略技巧盲目地进行训练,动辄上百篇的狂读也难有大收获!

本书的解析方式为定位-解析-点睛。【定位】配合译文中的划线点评,教考生快速找到解题关键句;【解析】阐述正确选项的推导过程;【点睛】剖析错误选项、命题陷阱,甚至在特定条件下传授灵机一动猜答案的奇招。这样,考生每练一题都有收获,做较少的练习就能大幅提高阅读水平。

② 没有技巧,时间不够用

不能按时交卷,就算做对也没用!不论是面对哪一种阅读题型,快速定位答案所在的关键句,是考生在规定时间内完成答卷的保证。本书概括的“定位技巧”教考生借助“题眼”或题目相关信息快速找到解题关键句,无须在大量文章信息中盲目搜索,节省阅读时间。

③ 没有技巧,答案模棱两可

阅读理解的选择题充满了命题陷阱,考生一不小心就会被“似是而非”的干扰选项所迷惑,在模棱两可的选项之间拿不定主意。本书破译出题者的命题规律,总结出“正确选项的设置规律”和“干扰项的设置规律”。考生通过学习练就一双善于排除干扰项的“火眼金睛”,试题上的正确答案可以说呼之欲出!

Contents

使用指南

查词助手

列出了本单元出现的6级词汇(单词+短语),4级词汇(标“★”)及超纲词汇(标“▲”),读者不必查词典。

第一篇 快速阅读理解	1
第一章 定位技巧	2
第二章 是非判断题技巧	4
第三章 句子填空技巧	8
第四章 选择题技巧	10
第五章 灵机一动找答案技巧	12
第六章 专项训练	15
解题思路	30
第二篇 短句问答	47
第一章 命题规律及解题技巧	48
第二章 答案输出技巧	52
第三章 专项训练	54
解题思路	57
第三篇 篇章词汇理解	64
第一章 根据语法知识确定词性及词形	65
第二章 利用词汇关系确定词义范围和色彩	67
第三章 利用篇章逻辑关系确定词义范围和色彩	69
第四章 灵机一动找答案技巧	72
第五章 专项训练	73
解题思路	75

套题训练

4篇 passage, 一套完整的高仿真阅读训练题。

答案速查

帮助快速核对答案,不必每道题都深究。

难句分析

对解题关键长、难句进行分析,帮您突破长、难句障碍。

符号说明:①粗体字表示句子的主干;②括号用于分隔句子中分界不清的成分,如主谓宾、多个并列成分、多个从句的分隔。小括号内为一级成分,中括号内为细分的二级成分,大括号内为再细分的三级成分。

第四篇 篇章阅读理解	80
第一章 正确选项的设置规律	81
第二章 干扰项的设置规律	84
第三章 理解特殊句式	87
第四章 辨别逻辑关系	92
第五章 专项训练	95
解题思路	108

第五篇 巅峰训练

Unit 1	129
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	129
● 答案速查	138
● 难句分析	139
● 解题思路	139
Unit 2	149
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	149
● 答案速查	158
● 难句分析	158
● 解题思路	160
Unit 3	169
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	169
● 答案速查	178
● 难句分析	179
● 解题思路	179
Unit 4	189
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	189
● 答案速查	199
● 难句分析	199
● 解题思路	200
Unit 5	210
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	210
● 答案速查	220

解题思路

【全文翻译】:所有阅读文章均配全文翻译。

【划线点评】:在译文中的答题关键处加题号及下划线。

【题眼】:快速阅读部分,对提问中有助于读者在文章中找到出题句的关键词加下划线。

【定位】:学会快速地在原文中定位答题关键句。

【解析】:教您正确选项的推导过程。

【点睛】:帮助排除干扰选项,揭示命题规律,甚至于特定条件下猜答案的技巧。

● 难句分析	220
● 解题思路	221
Unit 6	231
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	231
● 答案速查	241
● 难句分析	241
● 解题思路	242
Unit 7	252
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	252
● 答案速查	261
● 难句分析	262
● 解题思路	262
Unit 8	273
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	273
● 答案速查	283
● 难句分析	283
● 解题思路	284
Unit 9	294
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	294
● 答案速查	303
● 难句分析	304
● 解题思路	304
Unit 10	314
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	314
● 答案速查	323
● 难句分析	323
● 解题思路	324
Unit 11	336
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	336
● 答案速查	346
● 难句分析	346
● 解题思路	347

Unit 12	357
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	357
● 答案速查	366
● 难句分析	366
● 解题思路	367
Unit 13	378
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	378
● 答案速查	388
● 难句分析	388
● 解题思路	389
Unit 14	399
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	399
● 答案速查	408
● 难句分析	409
● 解题思路	409
Unit 15	419
● 模拟试题 (查词助手)	419
● 答案速查	428
● 难句分析	428
● 解题思路	429

Part 1

快速阅读理解

总的解题思路

1. 在题目中找出题眼。题眼可以在其他题目中没有提到过的新信息,特别注意人物、时间、地点、数字等。
2. 将题眼内容与文章各部分标题的内容对比,大概定位该题在哪个部分提及。
3. 准确定位有关信息,对照原文与题目,特别注意原文与题目中句式的变化,最后确定答案。
4. 各种定位技巧不是互相独立的,在阅读寻找相关信息的时候,要综合使用多种技巧。

第一章

定位技巧

① 借助题目中的数字定位信息源

数字在文章中通常以阿拉伯数字的形式书写,显得比较突出,因此如果考题中含有数字,数字往往可以成为本题题眼,并可根据数字定位相关信息。

【例 1】

[2006.12/T9]

In 1998, a joint report from NASA and the Space Transportation Association stated that improvements in technology could push fares for space travel as low as \$50,000, and possibly down to \$20,000 or \$10,000 a decade later. The report concluded that at a ticket price of \$50,000, there could be 500,000 passengers flying into space each year. While still leaving out many people, these prices would open up space to a tremendous amount of traffic.

Q: Each year 500,000 space tourists could be flying into space if ticket prices could be lowered to _____.

【解析】题目最显眼的是 500,000 这个数字,可成为题眼,帮助定位信息源。将信息源定位在以上段落后,对照题眼前后的词语结构和内容,就能确定答案应为 \$50,000。

② 借助题目中的人名或地名等专有名词定位信息源

专有名词以大写字母开头,因此在文章中显得比较突出,容易寻找。若题目中含有人名、地名、产品名称等专有名词,则可成为题眼,先根据题眼定位信息源,再对比题目与原文的内容,最终确定答案。

【例 2】

[2006.12/T5]

The Mir crash did cancel plans for a new reality-based game show from NBC, which was going to be called Destination Mir. The *Survivor*-like TV show was scheduled to air in fall 2001. Participants on the show were to go through training at Russia's *cosmonaut* (宇航员) training center, Star City. Each week, one of the participants would be eliminated from the show, with the winner receiving a trip to the Mir space station. The Mir crash has ruled out NBC's space plans for now. NASA is against beginning space tourism until the International Space Station is completed in 2006.

Q: The prize for the winner in the fall 2001 NBC TV game show would have been _____.

【解析】题目中大写的 NBC TV 是专有名词,在文中比较显眼,因此可成为题眼。在

找到该名词所在的段落,要继续查找 prize 或 winner 或与此相关的同义词,即可在上文第4句末找到本题答案 a trip to the Mir space station.

③ 借助形容词、副词或其比较级、最高级定位信息源

如果题目要求确定某个事物的范围、程度或对比关系,形容词、副词或其比较级、最高级就可成为该题题眼。根据题眼先在原文定位信息源,再对比原文与题目对比较对象的陈述,并最终确定答案。

【例3】 [2007.6/T10]

Some teachers of philosophy describe action in this way, "If one wants to get to the top of a mountain, just sitting at the foot thinking about it will not bring one there. It is by making the effort of climbing up the mountain, step by step, that eventually the summit is reached." All too often, it is the lack of action that ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals. Creating a plan and taking it one step at a time can lead to new and different job opportunities. Job-hunting tasks gain added meaning as you sense their importance in your quest for a more meaningful work life. The plan can include researching industries and occupations, talking to people who are in your desired area of work, taking classes, or accepting volunteer work in your targeted field.

Q: What ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals is _____.

【解析】题目中除了 ultimately 一词外,其他都是比较简单的词。副词 ultimately 比较显眼,而且表明需要查找的信息是有限定范围的,因此本题可以 ultimately 为题眼,只要根据该题眼定位于上文的第3句,答案就非常容易确定,即 the lack of action.

④ 借助与文章主题有关的新信息定位信息源

每个题目都含有与上一个题目不一样的新信息,如果多个题目使用同一个专有名词或时间等比较显眼的词,这些本可充当题眼的词变得作用不大,这时,表示新信息的实词(如名词、动词、形容词等)可作为题眼,帮助定位信息源。

【例4】 [2007.6/T2, T3]

Q1: Mary Lyn Miller's job is to advise people on their life and career.

Q2: Mary Lyn Miller herself was once quite dissatisfied with her own work.

【解析】原文通篇都是 Mary Lyn Miller 的个人意见和建议,除了上述两题外,另外还有两道填空题也含有这个人名,因此 Mary Lyn Miller 虽然是专有名词,在文中会比较显眼,但是它在题目中只能算是旧信息,所以第1题的题眼应选择 advise, life, career 等词,而第2题应选择 dissatisfied 为题眼,这些都是题目要求查证的与别题不同的新信息。两题答案分别为 Y 和 NG。

⑤ 借助特殊印刷体定位信息源

特殊印刷体除了包括大写字母外,还包括特殊标点符号如括号、双引号等,它们在文章中特别显眼,容易定位。

【例 5】

[2007.6/T8]

Step 5: Vision.

Miller suggests that job seekers develop a vision that embraces the answer to "What do I really want to do?" One should create a solid statement in a dozen or so sentences that describe in detail how they see their life related to work. For instance, the secretary who longs to be an actress describes a life that allows her to express her love of Shakespeare on stage. A real estate agent, attracted to his current job because he loves fixing up old homes, describes buying properties that need a little tender loving care to make them more saleable.

Q: Mary Lyn Miller suggests that a job seeker develop a vision that answers the question "_____".

【解析】题目中的 question 和双引号表明需要查找的内容具有两个印刷上的特征:双引号、问号。根据这两个特点,而且顺着上一题的答案往下查找,几乎不需要借助题目中的其他关键词,答案就可以立刻找到,即 What do I really want to do?

第二章

是非判断题技巧

① Yes 题技巧

(1) 对原文语句同义反复。一般来说,题目很少照搬原文语句,多数是对其进行同义词或近义词改写,或改写句子结构,如把主动结构改成被动结构,以达到同义替换的目的。

【例 6】

[2007.6/T2]

Mary Lyn Miller, veteran career consultant and founder of the Life and Career Clinic, says that when most people are unhappy about their work, their first thought is to get a different job. Instead, Miller suggests looking at the possibility of a different life. Through her book, *8 Myths of Making a Living*, as

well as workshops, seminars and personal coaching and consulting, she has helped thousands of dissatisfied workers reassess life and work.

Q: Mary Lyn Miller's job is to advise people on their life and career.

【解析】题目与原文首句用词相似,为同义替换。(career consultant—advise... on... career; the Life and Career Clinic—on... life and career)。

(2) 概括性语句。对原文的某个段落或几句话表达的基本观点进行推断、归纳或总结而得出。

【例7】 [样卷/T2]

These forests receive between 160 and 400 inches of rain per year. The total annual rainfall is spread pretty evenly throughout the year, and the temperature rarely dips below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

This steady climate is due to the position of rainforests on the globe. Because of the orientation of the Earth's axis, the Northern and Southern hemispheres each spend part of the year tilted away from the sun. Since rainforests are at the middle of the globe, located near the equator, they are not especially affected by this change. They receive nearly the same amount of sunlight, and therefore heat, all year. Consequently, the weather in these regions remains fairly constant.

Q: There is not much change in the weather in the tropical rainforests all the year round.

【解析】对比原文与题目可以发现,题目不是对原文某句话的同义改写,而是概括了两段的主要内容。虽然第2段末句与题目前半句同义,但必须通读这两段文字才能确定题目中的信息点 tropical rainforests 和 all the year round 在原文提及过。

② No 题技巧

(1) 与原文相反。题目的用词或结构与原文的用词或结构意义相反,如反义词、反义结构等。

【例8】 [样卷/T4]

Trees have the resources to grow to tremendous heights, and they live for hundreds, even thousands, of years. These giants, which reach 60 to 150 ft in the air, form the basic structure of the rainforest. Their top branches spread wide in order to capture maximum sunlight. This creates a thick canopy level at the top of the forest, with thinner greenery levels underneath.

Q: Below the canopy level of a tropical rainforest grows an overabundance of plants.

【解析】原文末句中是 with thinner greenery levels underneath,而题目是 Below...

grows an overabundance of plants, thinner 和 overabundance 为反义词。
(2) 题目改动了原文的从句或副词、形容词、数词等,使题目表示的因果、条件、目的、时间、方式、频率、程度、范围或可能性等与原文不相同。

【例 9】 [2006.12/T1]

Lance Bass of 'N Sync was supposed to be the third to make the \$20 million trip, but he did not join the three-man crew as they blasted off on October 30, 2002, due to lack of payment.

Q: Lance Bass wasn't able to go on a tour of space because of health problems.

【解析】原文句末 due to 和题目句末的 because of 都表原因,但题目以 health problems 代替了原文中的 lack of payment,通过改动原文名词词组使两者表示的原因不相同,因此判断为 N。

【例 10】 [2007.6/T1]

In fact, one in four workers is dissatisfied with their current job, according to the recent "Plans for 2004" survey.

Q: According to the recent "Plans for 2004" survey, most people are unhappy with their current jobs.

【解析】首先将题目中的 Plans for 2004 作为题眼定位信息源,对照题目和原文即可发现,题目改变了原文数字的范围,即将原文中的一 in four workers 扩大为 most people,可见本题应判断为 N。

③ Not Given 题技巧

(1) 题目的部分或全部信息点在原文未提及,或题目中的信息点之间的关系在原文未提及。6 级考试的 NG 题多属于这一类。

【例 11】 [2007.6/T3]

Mary Lyn Miller, veteran career consultant and founder of the Life and Career Clinic, says that when most people are unhappy about their work, their first thought is to get a different job. Instead, Miller suggests looking at the possibility of a different life. Through her book, *8 Myths of Making a Living*, as well as workshops, seminars and personal coaching and consulting, she has helped thousands of dissatisfied workers reassess life and work.

Q: Mary Lyn Miller herself was once quite dissatisfied with her own work.

【解析】题目中的信息点 Mary Lyn Miller, dissatisfied 及 work 等在原文都有提及,但是它们连成一句表达的关系却没在原文提及。

(2) 题目将原文所举例子的特殊现象或一次性现象推广为普遍现象。

【例 12】 [雅思真题]

Blind a shoaling fish such as a herring and it can still follow its mates.

Cut its lateral lines and it rapidly gets lost.

Q: Like any other shoaling fish, a small blind salmon can still follow its mates without losing its way in water.

【解析】从原文的 such as 可以知道并非所有 shoaling fish 都有跟随同伴的能力, herring 具有这种能力只是个别现象,题目将这种能力推广到 salmon 的身上,但从原文来看, salmon 是否也具有这种能力,是难以证实的。

(3) 题目提及的对比关系无从考证,这通常因为:①题目对比的两个事物在原文均有提及,但原文并未对比两者。②题目对比的两个事物只有一个在原文提及。

【例 13】 [雅思真题]

Another recent study on the power of social influence indicates that sales could, indeed, be boosted in this way. Matthew Salganik of Columbia University in New York and his colleagues have described creating an artificial music market in which some 14,000 people downloaded previously unknown songs. The researchers found that when people could see the songs ranked by how many times they had been downloaded, they followed the crowd. When the songs were not ordered by rank, but the number of times they had been downloaded was displayed, the effect of social influence was still there but was less pronounced. People thus follow the herd when it is easy for them to do so.

Q: People tend to download more unknown songs than songs they are familiar with.

【解析】题目对比的两个对象为 unknown songs 和 songs they are familiar with,原文只提到前者,后者并无提及,因此题目提出的对比关系无从考证。

(4) 原文里作者或某个人物的目标、目的、愿望、誓言等的内容,在题目被作为客观事实陈述。

【例 14】 [雅思真题]

The Supreme Court may give a mixed ruling, decreeing that carbon dioxide is indeed a pollutant, but one the EPA is free to ignore or regulate as it pleases. Or it might dismiss the complaint on the grounds that the plaintiffs did not have the right to lodge it in the first place. In theory, they must prove that the EPA's foot-dragging has caused them some specific harm that regulation might remedy—a tall order in a field as fraught with uncertainty as climatology. Even if the court found in the plaintiffs' favor, rapid change is unlikely. By the time the EPA had implemented such a ruling, Congress would probably have superseded it with a new law.

Q: The plaintiffs can prove that the EPA's foot-dragging has caused them harm that the regulation might remedy.

【解析】原文第 3 句中的 In theory, they must prove...表明理论上原告要去证明 that

从句的内容,也就是说,原文只是某种目标或某个人的想法,而题目中的 can prove...则表明原告已经证明那些事情,即题目将原文中的某种想法当作客观事实来陈述,这种情况下,可确定答案为 NG。

第三章 句子填空技巧

答题步骤及技巧

(1) 仔细阅读所给出的不完整的句子,理解其含义。

(2) 将所给出部分在语法上进行分析 and 判断,确定未给出部分的语法功能和词性,是主语、谓语、宾语还是状语,是名词、动名词、代词、形容词、动词(不定式还是分词)、副词、介词还是连词等。

(3) 找出所给出部分的关键词语,以确定该题所需信息在原文中的准确位置。如果题目中有特殊的关键词,如人名、地名、时间、数字等,则更方便定位。

(4) 在原文中的相关部分,选取缺失内容,即答案。个别时候可能原文中的单词或结构需做出部分改动,或用自己的语言表述。另外需注意语态、时态、名词的单复数问题。

① 明确考点

仔细对照题目和原文,在原文中消除题干中已有的信息,初步确定题目中所需填入的信息。当然,我们也可以利用一些信号词来进行判断:

at, in, on 等后面的空白处需填入的是时间或地点等;

before, after, during 等后面需填入表时间的词或短语;

by 后需填入动作的施动者,或者方法、手段或方式;

by means of, through 后需填入方法、手段或方式;

to 后需填入表示目的、对象或程度的内容;

for 后需填入表示原因、对象、目的的内容;

because (of), due to, owing to 等后需填入表示原因的内容。

【例 15】 [2007.12/T10]

The most powerful incentives, of course, will come from the market itself. Over the past year, sky-high fuel prices have focused minds on efficiency like never before. Ever-increasing pressure to cut costs has finally forced more companies to do some math on their energy use.