



清华大学  
Tsinghua University

名师指导

大学英语



级考试

例析

阅读理解

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND 6

150篇

清华大学

蒋隆国 主编  
李相崇 主审



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清华大学名师指导

## 大学英语六级考试

# 例析阅读理解 150 篇

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# 前言

英语是目前中国高校最热门的课程,英语等级考试因此而成为广大学生以及社会上英语爱好者们最为关注的焦点。对大学生们来说,四、六级考试至关重要,通过考试既达到了学校的课程要求,也对自己的英语水平有一个较为准确的判断。

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《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》,由清华大学蒋隆国教授组织多所高等学校具有多年四、六级考试辅导经验的教师,编写了大学英语四、六级考试《无障碍听力理解》、《阅读理解例析 150 篇》、《完型填空、简答、翻译》、《构思四级写作》和《历年实考题集》等专项突破类丛书。本系列丛书围绕考试大纲,选材广泛,内容新颖,每个题目都经过精心设计,每篇短文都由名师把关点评,力求做到有的放矢,并从中提炼出四、六级考试之设题手段与命题规律,进而针对各种题型提出最为简便、最为实用的解题方法与应试技巧。

众所周知,阅读理解在四、六级英语考试中的比重是非常大的,分值高达四十分,如果我们把完型填空或者简短回答问题也归之于阅读理解之中,则分值达到五十分,占四、六级卷面分数的一半,因此我们编写本书,主要针对大学英语六级考试中的一种题型——阅读理解(分值占 40%)。本书是一种专项题型突破类图书,通过 150 篇模拟练习题讲解了如何更加准确的理解考试阅读中的细节、内涵等,并从这些练习中总结出一些考试技巧和答题方法,使考生在做此类型题时更加得心应手。

与同类书相比,本书有如下几个特点:

## 一、紧扣考纲、难易适中

本书编者多年讲授大学英语,谙熟《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》,因此本书文章的选材、试题难度、体裁、题材、题型、题量及文章长短等各方面都紧扣六级考纲,与六级考试阅读达到了高度一致,十分有利于备考学生的考前训练。



## 二、讲解透彻、分析精辟

本书对难点、重点的分析准确而精辟,把考点锁定到位。每单元设有答案速查表和试题解析,制定答案速查表的目的是方便学生查看,达到自我检测的目的;而试题解析的目的则是更方便学生理解,使学生不仅知其然,还知其所以然。每篇文章还设有生词短语和疑难杂句,主要是从每篇文章中挑出生僻的词、短语、句子,加以具体详细的讲解,使学生突破知识的难点。

## 三、结构清晰、层次分明

本书根据六级考试大纲所要求的文章题材把文章按题材分类,分为:(1)时事新闻篇、(2)科普知识篇、(3)政治经济篇、(4)历史地理篇、(5)人物传记篇,每篇有五个单元,每个单元有六篇精选文章,共150篇。通过对这150篇文章系统、深入、透彻的剖析,可以把阅读的知识从点到面的结合起来。

## 四、内容新颖、覆盖面广

本丛书在编写过程中参考了国内外最新的相关资料,包括报纸、杂志、书刊等,选材广泛,内容新颖,而且还把当今社会上的一些热门话题、时事政治等相关事件收罗其中,这无疑对提高考生的英语水平大有裨益。

本书在编写的过程中,由于时间仓促,再者囿于编者水平有限,书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免,敬请广大考生和英语界同仁不吝批评指正。同时,我们在编写过程中参阅了大量国内外相关资料,借鉴了一些很有价值的文章,在此我们向有关机构、作者和资料提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

2004年8月

编委会

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# 第一篇

## 阅读理解全面介绍



### 阅读理解介绍

阅读的目的是获取知识信息,了解他人对有关问题的态度和看法,所以阅读时我们应培养对新知识信息的自觉敏锐感,对作者的观点和态度进行批判性的分析;跟上作者的写作思路,从已读的部分可以预知作者下面要讲的内容;辨别文章中哪些是作者的论点,哪些是事实和论据。只要我们平时能养成这样的阅读习惯,就不会迷失在作者所呈现的各种事实和材料中,考试时就能应付各种类型的问题,也就能更加有意识地略过那些自己不甚明了但不影响基本阅读任务的部分。

## 第一章 阅读理解考纲透析



我国教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》中,对达到六级水平的学生在阅读方面要求如下:能顺利阅读语言难度较高的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意,以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟约70词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数3%的材料时,能正确理解中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟约120词。

大学英语六级考试中阅读理解占总分的40%,要求考生必须在35分钟内阅读四篇短文并完成20个与文章内容有关的选择题。每篇文章阅读量为400~500词左右,每篇5题,共计20个选择题,要求考生读懂短文后从每道题的四个被选项中选择一个唯一正确的答案。短文的体裁以叙述文、议论文和说明文为主。叙述文描述人或事的发生和发展过程,或者描述人或事及相关情景。说明文是对事物现象的说明或解释。议论文论证某一观点是否正确,由论点、论据与结论构成。短文的题材广泛,包括:社会生活、科普知识、历史、地理、政治、经济、文学等。

阅读理解主要考察考生的以下能力:

1. 正确理解英文原文;
2. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
3. 了解用于阐述主旨和大意的事实和有关细节;
4. 根据上下文判断词汇和短语的具体含义;
5. 既能理解单句的意思,也能理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
6. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推理;
7. 领会作者的观点和态度。

2



### 二、考查范围

历年来,阅读理解试题始终是四、六级考试中最重要内容,所占分数比重最大,是英语试题的主体。阅读理解既是英语学习 and 英语测试的重要手段,又是英语学习最终目的的体现,是英语的直接使用。现代外语教学理论认为:阅读不是被动的、机械的接受型语言活动,而是一种智力活动,是一种创造性的思维劳动。它不仅涉及语音、语法、词语这些最基本的语言要素,而且还包括许多非语言因素,诸如文化背景知识,思维的习惯等。

1. 阅读材料的选取遵循三个原则:

- ① 每套篇数为4篇;
- ② 题材尽量多样化,包括社会生活、科普知识、历史、地理、政治、经济、文学等;
- ③ 体裁避免单一化,包括记叙文、说明文、应用文、议论文等。

2. 阅读理解能力测试的重点:

- ① 掌握所读材料的主旨大意,以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
- ② 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;
- ③ 既理解字面意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等;
- ④ 能理解某句、某段的意义,并能把握全篇的脉络,即句与句、段与段之间的关系,并能据此进行推理和判断;
- ⑤ 能根据材料所提供的信息、结合大学应有的常识正确判断生词和短语的含义。

3. 阅读理解题的命题依据及趋势

阅读理解题主要是考查考生获取准确信息的能力。考查包括两类:一类为客观理解题,即理解文章中叙述的具体事实和抽象的概念;另一类为主观理解题,即通过阅读文章,对文章的主旨和深一层的意义、作者的意图、态度以及整篇文章的逻辑关系有更深入的理解,并据此进行推理和判断。

阅读理解考试中,需要考生:

A 辨别和理解中心思想和重要细节

1. 理解明确表达的概念或细节;
2. 理解隐含表达的概念或细节(如:下结论、作判断、进行推论等),通过判断句子的交际功能(如:请求、拒绝、命令)来理解文章;
3. 辨别文章的中心思想(如:找出能归纳文章中心思想的要点);
4. 理解作者的观点和态度。

## B 运用有助于理解的语言技能来理解文章

1. 猜测词和短语的意思；
2. 句子层次的理解(如:理解句子所表达的原因、结果、目的、比较等)；
3. 篇章层次的理解(如:运用词汇的、语法的承接手段来理解文章各部分的关系)。

## C 运用专门的阅读技能理解文章

1. 通过略读了解文章大意；
2. 通过查阅寻找某一信息。

根据近几年阅读理解试卷分析,推测未来阅读题型仍会保持其命题基本原则,在选择文章方面会更多涉及交际功能强、实用性强的应用文、说明文等,包括人文、社会、历史、地理、科学、政经、科普知识等多领域的文化题材。阅读材料为4篇,题干设计会进一步向较深层次发展,需要考生有足够的词汇储备量和丰富的相关知识积累,利用所获信息解决问题,培养综合归纳、推理判断以及细节转换等能力。

## 第二章 阅读理解题型介绍

六级考试对学生的能力要求反映在单项选择题中,可具体分为:认定事实、理解主题、辨析细节、综合概括、推理判断、联想猜测、辨别语气、理解人物性格、识别图形等等。如果把这些试题的考察内容概括起来,基本上可分为六类题型:

- ①主旨概括题型;
- ②是非判断题型;
- ③逻辑推理题型;
- ④单句释义题型;
- ⑤单词释义题型;
- ⑥事实细节题型。

在本章中我们将根据历年的六级考试真题分别对上述题型加以分析。



任何一篇文章都有主旨(中心思想),是通过文章中各部分内容及其内在联系体现出来的。主旨型问题主要考查考生能否通过理解、分析全文,区分主要信息和次要信息,进而总结归纳出文章或某一段的大意、主题、主要内容或观点。主旨是作者在文章中要表达的主要内容,是贯穿全文的核心。把握文章的主旨往往需要通读全文后才能做出判断。

### ◎ 命题方式

- a. The main point of the passage/paragraph is \_\_\_\_.
- b. The passage/paragraph deals mainly with \_\_\_\_.
- c. The title that best expresses the idea of the passage/paragraph is \_\_\_\_.
- d. The main idea of the passage/paragraph may be best expressed as \_\_\_\_.
- e. The passage is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_.
- f. The passage/paragraph illustrates \_\_\_\_.
- g. The passage/paragraph makes clear that \_\_\_\_.
- h. The main subject of the passage/paragraph is that \_\_\_\_.
- i. What's the main idea/subject/purpose/topic of the passage/paragraph?
- j. The passage/paragraph is about \_\_\_\_.
- k. The most accurate of the following statements, on the basis of the above paragraph, is that \_\_\_\_.
- l. The author's purpose in writing this passage/paragraph is \_\_\_\_.
- m. The passage/article could be entitled \_\_\_\_.
- n. The passage could be best summarized by \_\_\_\_.
- o. Which of the following statements can best summarize the author's view in the passage?

当然,真正的六级考试中的关于主旨的提问方式可能各种各样,并不限于此处所列的提问方式。

针对主旨型的问题,应首先快速阅读全文,理解文章大意。阅读时要注意文章的开头、结尾及段落的段首句和段尾句,因为它们往往包含文章的中心议题。在具体解题的过程中,可以首先找出主题句。主题句大多数情况下出现在比较重要的位置,如文章的开头或结尾,如果一篇文章包括多个段落,一般而言,每个自然段的首句也是主题句。文章主题句之外的其他内容一般都是对主题句加以解释、补充说明或列举事实、理由等。而有的文章是没有主题句的,这是由于体裁,或是由于短文是节选的原因。这时就要靠考生自己进行概括或归纳隐含的主题思想了。概括主题可以从归纳每段的要点开始,最后将各段要点集中概括并归纳出全文的主题思想。下面以两篇六级考试中的阅读真题为例,来具体说明一下主旨题的解题方法。



◎ 例题1 (CET-6, 2002 年 12 月阅读部分第一篇)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration). 1

The MBA, a 20th century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and greed (贪婪) on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature. But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the widespread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day. "If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, Should I attempt to get an MBA? the answer a lot more is: It depends." 2

The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc. has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught. 3

The Harvard Business Review printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize complaints about business degree holders. The article called MBA hires "extremely disappointing" and said "MBAs want to move up too fast, they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to function as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs." The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an aura (光环) of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness. 4

Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who pursued a business career could do without one. The growth was fueled by a backlash (反冲) against the anti-business values of the 1960s and by the women's movement. 5

Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees often know how to analyze systems but are not so skillful at motivating people. "They don't get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business," said James Shaffer, vice-president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm. 6

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25. What is the passage mainly about? (主旨题)

- A) A debate held recently on university campuses.
- B) Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.
- C) Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.
- D) The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.

◎ 解题说明

这是一道标准的主旨题。问的是:文章讨论的是什么的呢?作者事实上在文章的第一段就由比尔盖茨的例子向读者明确地指出了本文的中心议题:Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA, 其中的中心词就是 raising new doubts about the worth of MBA。接下来作者在第二段中借用专家的话, "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, Should I attempt to get an MBA? the answer a lot more is: It depends." 继续说明人们现在不再盲目宠爱 MBA。在第三段中进一步指出校园中存在的对 MBA 的价值的一些质疑, The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs ... has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught. 在随后的几段中用 MBA 在工作中不尽如人意之处来说明人们的质疑是有一定的理由的。全篇内容都是围绕 doubts 展开的, 所以答案是选项 B。其余三个选项中选项 A 只在第三段中提及了辩论, 所以不是本文的主要论点; 而 MBA 报名人数近年增加的原因文中并未涉及, 所以选项 C 不对; 而至于改革 MBA 教学文中也未提及, 所以选项 D 不对。

◎ 例题2 (CET-6, 2003 年 12 月阅读部分第二篇)

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Some futurologists have assumed that the vast upsurge (剧增) of women in the workforce may portend a rejection of marriage. Many women, according to this hypothesis, would rather work than marry. The converse (反面) of this concern is that the prospects of becoming a multi-paycheck household could encourage marriages. In the past, only the earnings and financial prospects of the man counted in the marriage decision. Now, however, the earning ability of a woman can make her more attractive as a marriage partner. Data show that economic downturns tend to postpone marriage because the parties cannot afford to establish a family or are concerned about rainy days ahead. As the economy rebounds, the number of marriages also rises. 1

Coincident with the increase in women working outside the home is the increase in divorce rates. Yet, it may be wrong to jump to any simple cause-and-effect conclusions. The impact of a wife's work on divorce is no less cloudy than its impact on marriage decisions. The realization that she can be a good provider may increase the chances that a working wife will choose divorce over an unsatisfactory marriage. But the reverse is equally plausible. Tensions grounded in financial problems often play a key role in ending a mar-

riage. Given high unemployment, inflationary problems, and slow growth in real earnings, a working wife can increase household income and relieve some of these pressing financial burdens. By raising a family's standard of living, a working wife may strengthen her family's financial and emotional stability. 2

Psychological factors also should be considered. For example, a wife blocked from a career outside the home may feel caged in the house. She may view her only choice as seeking a divorce. On the other hand, if she can find fulfillment through work outside the home, work and marriage can go together to create a stronger and more stable union. 3

Also, a major part of women's inequality in marriage has been due to the fact that, in most cases, men have remained the main breadwinners. With higher earning capacity and status occupations outside of the home comes the capacity to exercise power within the family. A working wife may rob a husband of being the master of the house. Depending upon how the couple reacts to these new conditions, it could create a stronger equal partnership or it could create new insecurities. 4

30. Which of the following statements can best summarize the author's view in the passage? (主旨型)

- A) The stability of marriage and the divorce rate may reflect the economic situation of the country.
- B) Even when economically independent, most women have to struggle for real equality in marriage.
- C) In order to secure their marriage women should work outside the home and remain independent.
- D) The impact of the growing female workforce on marriage varies from case to case.

### ◎ 解题说明

主旨题。本题要求考生找出对本文作者观点的最佳表述,这需要考生全面了解文章的内容。文章第一段就指出一些未来学家认为女性工作者的增加会导致很多女性抗拒结婚,她们宁愿工作,而不愿结婚。但也有人认为女性的经济能力会鼓励婚姻,因为这可以使女性更具吸引力。第二段中指出女性工作虽然对离婚有很大的影响,但同时对结婚和婚姻的稳定也具有同样的影响。第三段从心理学的角度指出整天呆在家里,会让妻子感到禁锢,从而想要离婚。有工作的妻子可以在家庭之外的工作中找到成就感,从而增加家庭的稳定。最后一段指出家庭内妻子和丈夫的不平等过去主要源于经济地位的不平等。随着妻子经济地位的提高,可能会剥夺丈夫的统治者地位,这可能会使婚姻更稳定,也可能导致新的婚姻威胁。究竟怎样,要由夫妻对此事的不同反应而决定。从整篇文章来看,作者一直试图列举出各种不同的情况,以说明女性工作对婚姻带来的影响是各不相同的。所以答案选择 D 项。

## 二、推理题

阅读的目的不仅在于只读懂原文,还要求考生在理解原文所直接陈述的观点的基础上,领悟作者的言外之意。这种题的答案一般不能直接在短文中找到。阅读时要理解字里行间的含义,分析文章的大意和细节,注意作者的措辞。根据提问中的关键字眼和短文内的相应内容进行分析、归纳和逻辑推理,从而得出作者未说明却已在字里行间所暗示的意思和观点。

### ◎ 命题方式

- a. The author implies that \_\_\_\_.
- b. It can be easily guessed that \_\_\_\_.
- c. The author seems to be in favor of (against) \_\_\_\_.
- d. We can infer (assume) that \_\_\_\_.
- e. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- f. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- g. Which of the following can (not) be inferred from the passage?
- h. What does the article (passage) say about?
- i. The passage suggests that \_\_\_\_.
- j. The author of the passage would mostly imply \_\_\_\_.
- k. The author may probably agree with (support) \_\_\_\_.
- l. An inference that may (not) be made from the passage is \_\_\_\_.
- m. From the last sentence we guess that \_\_\_\_.
- n. It can be concluded that \_\_\_\_.

推理型问题主要包括以下几大类:对作者态度、语气、风格、倾向的推理;对作者意图、主题思想的推理;对数字的推断;对文中细节的推断等。

#### 1. 对作者态度、语气、风格、倾向的推理。

作者写文章时,经常持有某种态度或倾向。作者的语气和态度往往并不直接在文章中写出来。有时通过全文的叙述,考生可以从中领悟作者的观点;有时可以通过对作者使用的词汇(多为形容词和副词)的分析,来推断出作者的态度和语气,如作者对某一观点是赞成还是反对,是批评还是客观陈述。考生应熟悉的有关态度的特征词有: optimistic(乐观的), pessimistic(悲观的), cautious(审慎的), enthusiastic(热情的), objective(客观的), subjective(主观的), biased(偏见的), arbitrary(武断的), neutral(中立的), positive(肯定的), critical(批评的), compromising(折衷的), indifferent(漠不关心的), realistic(实事求是的)。

是的), historical(历史的), etc.

◎ 例题1 (CET-6, 2003年6月阅读部分第一篇)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In the villages of the English countryside there are still people who remember the good old days when no one bothered to lock their doors. There simply wasn't any crime to worry about. 1

Amazingly, these happy times appear still to be with us in the world's biggest community. A new study by Dan Farmer, a gifted programmer, using an automated investigative program of his own called SATAN, shows that the owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up home without fitting locks to their doors. 2

SATAN can try out a variety of well-known hacking (黑客的) tricks on an Internet site without actually breaking in. Farmer has made the program publicly available, amid much criticism. A person with evil intent could use it to hunt down sites that are easy to burgle (闯入……行窃). 3

But Farmer is very concerned about the need to alert the public to poor security and, so far, events have proved him right. SATAN has done more to alert people to the risks than cause new disorder. 4

So is the Net becoming more secure? Far from it. In the early days, when you visited a Web site your browser simply looked at the content. Now the Web is full of tiny programs that automatically download when you look at a Web page, and run on your own machine. These programs could, if their authors wished, do all kinds of nasty things to your computer. 5

At the same time, the Net is increasingly populated with spiders, worms, agents and other types of automated beasts designed to penetrate the sites and seek out and classify information. All these make wonderful tools for antisocial people who want to invade weak sites and cause damage. 6

But let's look on the bright side. Given the lack of locks, the Internet is surely the world's biggest (almost) crime-free society. Maybe that is because hackers are fundamentally honest. Or that there currently isn't much to steal. Or because vandalism (恶意破坏) isn't much fun unless you have a peculiar dislike for someone. 7

Whatever the reason, let's enjoy it while we can. But expect it all to change, and security to become the number one issue, when the most influential inhabitants of the Net are selling services they want to be paid for. 8

6

24. The author's attitude toward SATAN is \_\_\_\_.

A) enthusiastic

B) critical

C) positive

D) indifferent

◎ 解题说明

态度推理题。作者在第二段中说 SATAN 是由一个天才的程序设计师设计的。由 gifted 一词我们可以感到作者的肯定态度。随后在第三段中作者指出对社会对 SATAN 公开使用的批评意见, 因为 SATAN 可以帮助不怀好意的人找到目标。但在第四段中作者明确表示迄今为止事实证明其发明者的做法是正确的, SATAN 为人们提供的警告要大大超过它可能带来的混乱。"events have proved him right. SATAN has done more to alert people to the risks than cause new disorder", 我们可以推断出作者对 SATAN 持肯定积极的态度, 所以答案是选项 C。

◎ 例题2 (CET-6, 2002年6月阅读部分第二篇)

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess (公爵夫人) of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue. 1

The problem with such a view is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better or worse—part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land leaving me millions of dollars. 2

Where did we go off the track? When did eating butter become a sin and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing if not repellent? All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins. However until quite recently most people had a problem getting enough to eat. In some religious groups wealth was a symbol of probable salvation and high morals, and fatness a sign of wealth and well-being. 3

Today the opposite is true. We have shifted to thinness as our new mark of virtue. The result is that being fat—or even only somewhat overweight—is bad because it implies a lack of moral strength. 4

Our obsession (迷恋) with thinness is also fuelled by health concerns. It is true that in this country we have more overweight people than ever before and that in many cases being overweight correlates with an increased risk of heart and blood vessel diseases. These diseases, however, may have as much to do with our way of life and our high-fat diets as with excess weight. And the associated risk of cancer in the digestive system may be more of a dietary problem—too much fat and a lack of fiber—than a weight problem. 5

The real concern then is not that we weigh too much but that we neither exercise enough nor eat well. Exercise is necessary for strong bones and both heart and lung health. A balance diet without a lot of fat can also help the body avoid many diseases. We should surely stop paying so much attention to weight. Simply being thin is not enough. It is actually hazardous if those who get or already are thin think they are

automatically healthy and thus free from paying attention to their overall life - style. Thinness can be pure vainglory (虚荣). 6

29. The author criticizes women's obsession with thinness \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) from an economic and educational perspective
- B) from sociological and medical points of view
- C) from a historical and religious standpoint
- D) in the light of moral principles

● 答案解析

对本题的解答需要我们的综合推理。文章的第三、四段从宗教和人们的看法的角度讨论了追求瘦身的现象可以划归社会意识角度;第五段后两句从健康的角度批驳了人们认为瘦身就是健康,胖就会引起很多疾病的观点,因而答案应该是选项 B。

2. 对作者意图、主题思想的推理。

考生可以利用确定中心思想(主旨)的方法先确定短文的主题和大意,然后分析句子之间的关系,在全面理解原文的基础上推测出作者的写作意图和目的。

● 例题 1 (CET-6, 2003 年 12 月阅读部分第二篇)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

When global warming finally came, it stuck with a vengeance(异乎寻常地). In some regions temperatures rose several degrees in less than a century. Sea levels shot up nearly 400 feet, flooding coastal settlements and forcing people to migrate inland. Deserts spread throughout the world as vegetation shifted drastically in North America, Europe and Asia. After driving many of the animals around them to near extinction, people were forced to abandon their old way of life for a radically new survival strategy that resulted in widespread starvation and disease. The adaptation was farming; the global-warming crisis that gave rise to it happened more than 10,000 years ago.

As environmentalists convene in Rio de Janeiro this week to ponder the global climate of the future, earth scientists are in the midst of a revolution in understanding how climate has changed in the past — and how those changes have transformed human existence. Researchers have begun to piece together an illuminating picture of the powerful geological and astronomical forces that have combined to change the planet's environment from hot to cold, wet to dry and back again over a time period stretching back hundreds of millions of years.

Most important scientists are beginning to realize that the climatic changes have had a major impact on the evolution of the human species. New research now suggests that climate shifts have played a key role in nearly every significant turning point in human evolution: from the dawn of primates(灵长目动物) some 65 million years ago to human ancestors rising up to walk on two legs, from the huge expansion of the human brain to the rise of agriculture. Indeed the human history has not been merely touched by global climate change, some scientists argue it has in some instances been driven by it.

The new research has profound implications for the environmental summit in Rio. Among other things the findings demonstrate that dramatic climate changes is nothing new for planet Earth. The benign(宜人的) global environment that has existed over the past 10,000 years — during which agriculture, writing, cities and most other features of civilization appeared — is a mere bright spot in a much larger pattern of widely varying climate over the ages. In fact, the pattern of climate change in the past reveals that Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future — even without the influence of human activity.

25. The message the author wishes to convey in the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) human civilization remains glorious though it is affected by climatic changes
- B) mankind is virtually helpless in the face of the dramatic changes of climate
- C) man has to limit his activities to slow down the global warming process
- D) human civilization will continue to develop in spite of the changes of nature

● 答案解析

主题思想推理题。题意考察的是考生能否在理解原文的基础上发现作者所要传达的信息。在文中,作者谈到气候的变化对人类的进化有着主要的影响,又指出气候条件对人类的制约,同时也推动着历史的不断发展:从狩猎活动发展到农业生产,又发展到城市,出现了许多的文明特征。由此我们可以推断,作者想要表达的是无论自然界如何变化,人类发展的脚步是永远不会停止的。所以正确答案是选项 D。

3. 对数字的推断。

考生首先在短文中找出问题所涉及到的数字和文字,然后根据题目要求对各数字进行推算。考生应注意有的题目只要求找出相关的数字,有的题目则要做简单的计算。

● 例题 1 (CET-6, 1999 年 6 月阅读部分第一篇)

Questions 21 - 25 are based on the following passage.

British universities, groaning under the burden of a huge increase in student numbers, are warning that the tradition of a free education is at risk. The universities have threatened to impose an admission fee on students to plug a gap in revenue if the government does

not act to improve their finances and scrap some public spending cutbacks. 1

The government responded to the universities' threat by setting up the most fundamental review of higher education for a generation, under a non-party trouble shooter (调停人), Sir Ron Dearing. One in three school-leavers enters higher education, five times the number when the last review took place thirty years ago. 2

Everyone agrees a system that is feeling the strain after rapid expansion needs a lot more money but there is little hope of getting it from the taxpayer and not much scope for attracting more finance from business. 3

Most colleges believe students should contribute to tuition costs, something that is common elsewhere in the world but would mark a revolutionary change in Britain. Universities want the government to introduce a loan scheme for tuition fees and have suspended their own threatened actions for now. They await Dearing's advice, hoping it will not be too late—some are already reported to be in financial difficulty. 4

As the century nears its end, the whole concept of what a university should be is under the microscope. Experts ponder how much they can use computers instead of classrooms, talk of the need for lifelong learning and refer to students as "consumers." 5

The Confederation (联盟) of British Industry, the key employers' organization, wants even more expansion in higher education to help fight competition on a world market from booming Asian economies. But the government has doubts about more expansion. The Times newspaper agrees, complaining that quality has suffered as students' numbers soared, with close tutorial supervision giving way to "mass production methods more typical of European universities." 6

23. What was the percentage of high school graduates admitted to universities in Britain thirty years ago?

- A) 20% or so      B) Above 30%      C) About 15%      D) Below 10%

◎ 解题说明

数字推断题。计算的依据在文章的第二段。现在英国高中毕业生的大学升学率是学生人数的三分之一,是30年前的五倍。由此可以推断出三十年前的升学率应是十五分之一,所以答案是选项D。

4. 对文中细节的推断。

作者为了说明一个主题或观点,肯定会作出一系列论述或解释,采用方式可能是举例、论证、摆事实或讲道理、提出问题或者指出事件的原因等。这种题型常常集中对文章的某一点或几点、某一方面或几方面、某一部分或几部分提出问题。这类题在题目中一般含有 indicate, infer, refer to, imply, suggest, mean, agree with 等特征词。回答这类问题时,考生应首先仔细阅读原文以确定推理依据的范围,然后按题意进行推断。请见例文。

◎ 例题2 (CET-6, 2002年1月阅读部分第一篇)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Navigation computers, now sold by most car-makers, cost \$2,000 and up. No surprise, then, that they are most often found in luxury cars, like Lexus, BMW and Audi. But it is a developing technology—meaning prices should eventually drop—and the market does seem to be growing. 1

Even at current prices, a navigation computer is impressive. It can guide you from point to point in most major cities with precise turn-by-turn directions—spoken by a clear human-sounding voice, and written on a screen in front of the driver. 2

The computer works with an antenna (天线) that takes signals from no fewer than three of the 24 global positioning system (GPS) satellites. By measuring the time required for a signal to travel between the satellites and the antenna, the car's location can be pinned down within 100 meters. 3

The satellite signals, along with inputs on speed from a wheel-speed sensor and direction from a meter, determine the car's position even as it moves. This information is combined with a map database. Streets, landmarks and points of interest are included. 4

Most systems are basically identical. The differences come in hardware—the way the computer accepts the driver's request for directions and the way it presents the driving instructions. On most systems, a driver enters a desired address, motorway junction or point of interest via a touch screen or disc. But the Lexus screen goes a step further: you can point to any spot on the map screen and get directions to it. 5

BMW's system offers a set of cross hairs (瞄准器上的十字纹) that can be moved across the map (you have several choices of map scale) to pick a point you'd like to get to. Audi's screen can be switched to TV reception. 6

Even the voices that recite the directions can differ, with better systems like BMW's and Lexus's having a wider vocabulary. The instructions are available in French, German, Spanish, Dutch and Italian, as well as English. The driver can also choose parameters for determining the route: fastest, shortest or no freeways (高速公路), for example. 7

21. We learn from the passage that navigation computers\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) will greatly promote sales of automobiles      B) may help solve potential traffic problems  
C) are likely to be accepted by more drivers      D) will soon be viewed as a symbol of luxury

◎ 解题说明

细节推理题。文章第一段指出,现在导航电脑主要用于豪华汽车上,但它是一种正在发展的技术,这意味着其价格最终



会下降,其市场也在不断扩大中。由此可推断,价格的下降很可能会使越来越多的司机接受导航电脑,所以答案是选项 C。选项 A 是说导航电脑会大大增加汽车的销量,文中并未阐述二者之间的关系,所以不选。选项 B 说导航电脑可能会有助于解决潜在的交通问题,文章只说导航电脑可以帮助司机找到方向和最佳路线,但这并非解决了诸如拥堵等交通问题。选项 D 说导航电脑很快会成为豪华的标志,这与事实刚好相反,现在导航电脑主要用于豪华车,但其趋势是被越来越多的司机接受,即越来越大众化。

◎ 例题3 (CET-6, 2002 年 1 月阅读部分第四篇)

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin (亲戚) and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the "obvious" is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident of a smaller community. But, for the most part, this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else. 1

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ between more and less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than are big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendships with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and this leads them to a distrust of strangers. 2

These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young trouble makers. Moreover, as Wirth suggested, there may be a link between a community's population size and its social heterogeneity (多样性). For instance, sociologists have found much evidence that the size of a community is associated with bad behavior including gambling, drugs, etc. Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a cosmopolitan (见多识广者的) outlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to be tolerant of nontraditional religious groups, unpopular political groups, and so-called undesirables. Everything considered, heterogeneity and unusual behavior seem to be outcomes of large population size. 3

39. It can be inferred from the passage that the bigger a community is, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the better its quality of life
- B) the more similar its interests
- C) the more tolerant and open-minded it is
- D) the likelier it is to display psychological symptoms of stress

◎ 解题说明

细节推理题。根据在第三段最后两句指出:大城市的居民比小城镇的居民见多识广,他们会为左翼候选人投票,会容忍非传统的宗教组织和政治组织等。总的来说,多样性和不寻常的行为似乎是大城市的产物。由此可以推断,选项 C 正确,即大城市的人更有容忍性和更为开放。选项 A 和 B 文章并未提及,选项 D 的内容与第三段倒数第二句矛盾,所以也是不对的。



### 三、是非题

这类题型主要测试考生对文章内容是否真正看懂,并且理解的非常精确和全面。四个选项中肯定有一个与原文不符,或者在文章中根本没有提到,即是错误的选项。

◎ 命题方式

- a. Which of the following is mentioned/NOT mentioned in the passage?
- b. Which of the following aspects of \_\_\_\_\_ is mentioned/NOT mentioned in the passage?
- c. Which of the following statements is true/NOT true?
- d. Which of the following is answered/NOT answered by \_\_\_\_\_?
- e. Which of the following is accurate/NOT accurate?
- f. Which of the following does the author express/NOT express?
- g. Which of the following is NOT considered as \_\_\_\_\_?
- h. Which of the following is NOT included in the passage?
- i. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?
- j. Which of the following does the author NOT express?

是非题的一个特点是四个选项中往往有一个或几个选项显得太绝对,有的甚至明显错误。选项中带有绝对语气的一般



不是正确选项。这些语气词包括: must, always, never, the most, completely, none, hardly, etc.

请看下面的例文:

◎ 例题1 (CET-6, 2003年9月阅读部分第一篇)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In 1985 when a Japan Air Lines (JAL) jet crashed, its president, Yasumoto Takagi, called each victim's family to apologize, and then promptly resigned. And in 1987, when a subsidiary of Toshiba sold sensitive military technology to the former Soviet Union, the chairman of Toshiba gave up his post. 1

These executive actions, which Toshiba calls "the highest form of apology," may seem bizarre to US managers. No one at Boeing resigned after the JAL crash, which may have been caused by a faulty Boeing repair. 2

The difference between the two business cultures centers around different definitions of delegation. While US executives give both responsibility and authority to their employees, Japanese executives delegate only authority - the responsibility is still theirs. Although the subsidiary that sold the sensitive technology to the Soviets had its own management, the Toshiba top executives said they "must take personal responsibility for not creating an atmosphere throughout the Toshiba group that would make such activity unthinkable, even in an independently run subsidiary." 3

Such acceptance of community responsibility is not unique to businesses in Japan. School principals in Japan have resigned when their students committed major crimes after school hours. Even if they do not quit, Japanese executives will often accept primary responsibility in other ways, such as taking the first pay cut when a company gets into financial trouble. Such personal sacrifices, even if they are largely symbolic, help to create the sense of community and employee loyalty that is crucial to the Japanese way of doing business. 4

Harvard Business School professor George Lodge calls the ritual acceptance of blame "almost a feudal (封建的) way of purging (清除) the community of dishonor," and to some in the United States, such resignations look cowardly. However, in an era in which both business and governmental leaders seem particularly good at evading responsibility, many US managers would probably welcome an infusion (灌输) of the Japanese sense of responsibility. If, for instance, US automobile company executives offered to reduce their own salaries before they asked their workers to take pay cuts, negotiations would probably take on a very different character. 5

24. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Boeing had nothing to do with the JAL air crash in 1985.
- B) American executives consider authority and responsibility inseparable.
- C) School principals bear legal responsibility for students' crimes.
- D) Persuading employees to take pay cuts doesn't help solve corporate crises.

◎ 解题说明

本题考察的是对文章细节的掌握。选项A与第二段中的内容矛盾, JAL失事是由波音公司修理失误导致的;选项C根据第四段中 School principals in Japan have resigned when their students committed major crimes after school hour 可以得知学校校长是自愿引咎辞职, 但并不需承担法律责任;选项D, 在文章中并未提及公司的危机解决问题, 所以选项A、C、D都是错误的。只有选项B可由第三段中找到依据: ...US executives give both responsibility and authority to their employees..., 由此可以推断美国的管理者认为权利与责任是不可分割的, 所以选项B是正确答案。



#### 四、词汇题

阅读理解中对词汇的测试, 主要是为了测试考生利用上下文判断单词或词组在特定语言环境中确切含义的能力。

◎ 命题方式

- a. In line \_\_\_\_ the word "\_\_\_\_" means \_\_\_\_.
- b. The word "\_\_\_\_" in the passage means \_\_\_\_.
- c. The word "\_\_\_\_" (line \_\_\_\_) could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_.
- d. According to the passage, the word "\_\_\_\_" is known as \_\_\_\_.
- e. From the passage, we can infer that the word "\_\_\_\_" means \_\_\_\_.
- f. Which of the following pairs are synonyms?
- g. As used in the passage, the phrase "\_\_\_\_" suggests \_\_\_\_.
- h. The word "\_\_\_\_" roughly refers to \_\_\_\_.
- i. The word "\_\_\_\_" nearly means \_\_\_\_.
- j. The expression "\_\_\_\_" is closest to \_\_\_\_.
- k. The definition "\_\_\_\_" applies to what key word in the passage?
- l. The writer used the word "\_\_\_\_" to indicate that \_\_\_\_.
- m. The word "\_\_\_\_" in the context means \_\_\_\_.
- n. The passage used the word "\_\_\_\_" to refer to \_\_\_\_.