

TOPWAY



淘金英语6级阅读

15天120篇

上海交通大学

钦寅 主审 叶常青 主编
本书编写组 编



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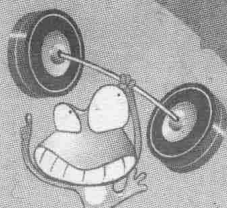
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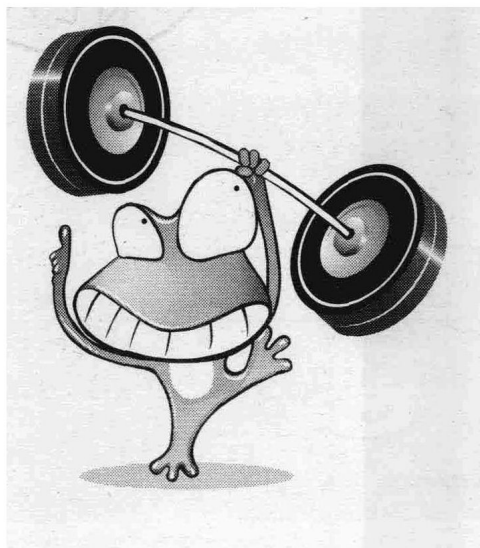
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Believe in Yourself

Believe in your dreams.
Believe that you are loved.
Believe that you make a difference.
Believe we can build a better world.
Believe there's light at the end of the tunnel.
Believe that
you may be that light for someone else.
Believe that the best is yet to be.
Believe in yourself.

要相信自己

要相信你的梦想。
要相信有人爱你。
要相信你能有所改变。
要相信我们可以建设一个更美好的世界。
要相信在隧道的尽头会有曙光。
要相信
你就是他人的希望之光。
要相信你还没做到最好。
要相信自己。



前言

《英语6级阅读15天120篇》是一本适合“快速提高”的阅读训练书,旨在帮助考生在短短半月内攻克阅读难关。

本书具有以下特色:

1 15天计划,科学安排

有计划的复习成效最快!本书为考生安排了15天的阅读复习计划:第1-5天熟悉六级阅读的高频、常考和次常考语法点;第6-9天学习六级阅读的解题技巧;第10-15天针对真题主题词汇进行强化记忆。

本书每天提供2套训练题:精练题——提供优美的全文翻译和详尽的解析,让考生钻研细究;自测题——提供了正确答案,供考生自测每天的复习成果。

2 15个讲座,名师解惑

系统化的复习进步最大!本书每一天的复习计划中都含有一个名师小讲座,分三大阶段来帮助考生提高阅读水平。

第一阶段——语法与难句归纳篇,通过对高频、常考和次常考语法点的讲述和分析,帮助考生解决阅读长难句的问题。

第二阶段——答题技巧强化篇,传授答题技巧、常考点说明以及选项设置规律,让考生大大提高答题命中率。

第三阶段——分类词汇记忆篇,把历年真题阅读中出现过的高频词汇按主题分类,方便考生有针对性地进行记忆,解决阅读词汇难题。

3 10个语法,读懂出题句

解决长难句,阅读事半功倍!阅读文章中,结构复杂的长难句往往是考试的出题之处,要读懂这些难句,就需要运用语法知识对句子进行结构分析。本书总结了10个高频、常考和次常考语法点,并对近年的真题难句进行了归纳分析,使考生逐渐提高分解复杂句式的能力,在考试中更加得心应手。



4 16招诀窍,赢取高分

别忘了,出题人是很“狡猾”的!考生常说,文章看懂了,题目却没答对。原因很简单,就是这些考生缺乏必要的答题技巧,经常落入命题人设计的陷阱里。本书讲解了阅读理解的12个答题技巧和4个考点,帮助考生练就一双善于识别命题陷阱的“火眼金睛”。

5 700个阅读词汇,分类轻松记忆

词汇要过关,阅读才轻松!说到记单词,很多考生都认为需要长时间辛苦、反复的记忆才能掌握。其实,记单词并不是机械地重复。只要找到正确的方法,就能化乏味的重复为轻松的享受。本书从历年真题中挑选出700个高频词汇,按照主题分成了19类。单词建立了相互联系,同一类别单词被紧密地“捆绑”在一起。考生记单词不用一个个孤立地死记硬背,而是可以根据主题做到“记一而背百”,从而提高记单词的效率。

6 30套题120篇,强化题感

题感是练出来的!本书有30套题120篇阅读训练,每套题的阅读量、题型和难度都跟六级考试真题相当。考生通过大量的标准套题训练,可以练习阅读理解、强化题感。

编者

Contents 目录

语法与难句归纳篇

● Day 1

小讲座 高频语法:名词性从句	1
一、名词性从句的概念及分类	1
二、名词性从句的 3 类引导词	1
三、名词性从句的 4 种类型	1
四、真题难句归纳	2
一天精练一套题 Test 1	5
一天自测一套题 Test 2	21

● Day 2

小讲座 高频语法:定语从句	30
一、如何辨别定语从句	30
二、捕捉先行词	30
三、关系词在定语从句中所充当的成分	30
四、定语从句与同位语从句的区别	31
五、真题难句归纳	31
一天精练一套题 Test 3	33
一天自测一套题 Test 4	50

● Day 3

小讲座 高频语法:状语从句	59
一、状语从句的概念	59
二、状语从句的 9 种常见类型	59
三、真题难句归纳	60
一天精练一套题 Test 5	64
一天自测一套题 Test 6	81

● Day 4

小讲座 常考语法	90
----------------	----



一、非谓语动词	90
二、并列平行结构	91
三、同位成分和插入语	92
四、复杂修饰语	93
五、真题难句归纳	94
一天精练一套题 Test 7	99
一天自测一套题 Test 8	115

● Day 5

小讲座 次常考语法	124
一、比较结构	124
二、倒装	125
三、虚拟语气	126
四、真题难句归纳	128
一天精练一套题 Test 9	129
一天自测一套题 Test 10	145

答题技巧强化篇

● Day 6

小讲座 快速阅读定位与解题技巧	156
一、6个定位技巧	156
二、3个解题技巧	159
一天精练一套题 Test 11	161
一天自测一套题 Test 12	177

● Day 7

小讲座 短句问答 3个答题技巧	187
技巧 1: 巧辨题目对原文信息的转换	187
技巧 2: 尽量利用原文关键词作答	188
技巧 3: 回答和提问形式应一致	189
一天精练一套题 Test 13	190
一天自测一套题 Test 14	206

● Day 8

小讲座 篇章阅读逻辑关系 4 个常考点	216
一、因果关系	216
二、对比关系	217
三、转折关系	217
四、方式-目的关系	218
一天精练一套题 Test 15	219
一天自测一套题 Test 16	235

● Day 9

小讲座 篇章阅读 6 个选项设置规律	244
一、正确选项的 3 个设置规律	244
二、干扰项的 3 个设置规律	246
一天精练一套题 Test 17	249
一天自测一套题 Test 18	265

分类词汇记忆篇

● Day 10

小讲座 生态环境类词汇记忆	274
天文地理	274
生态物种	275
环境资源	275
自然灾害	276
一天精练一套题 Test 19	276
一天自测一套题 Test 20	292

● Day 11

小讲座 政法宗教类词汇记忆	301
政治	301
法律	302
宗教	302
一天精练一套题 Test 21	303
一天自测一套题 Test 22	319

● Day 12

小讲座 信息科技类词汇记忆	329
网络通信	329
媒体传播	329
科学技术	330
一天精练一套题 Test 23	331
一天自测一套题 Test 24	347

● Day 13

小讲座 社会生活类词汇记忆	356
教育人文	356
旅游休闲	358
交通运输	359
一天精练一套题 Test 25	360
一天自测一套题 Test 26	374

● Day 14

小讲座 医疗健康类词汇记忆	384
医疗	384
生理	385
心理	385
一天精练一套题 Test 27	386
一天自测一套题 Test 28	402

● Day 15

小讲座 商贸经济类词汇记忆	411
生产消费	411
贸易	411
金融	412
一天精练一套题 Test 29	413
一天自测一套题 Test 30	430

Day 1

小讲座 高频语法：名词性从句

一、名词性从句的概念及分类

- ① 名词性从句就是指在句子中起名词作用的句子,功能相当于名词词组。
- ② 根据其在句中不同的语法功能,名词性从句可以分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

二、名词性从句的3类引导词

- ① 连接词,包括that, whether和if。that用来引导陈述句,whether和if引导一般疑问句(从句中的一般疑问句要用陈述句语序,而if引导的从句不能作主语)。
- ② wh-关系代词,如who, whom, whose, whatever, which等,这类词由于在句中作相应的句子成分,因此一般不能省略。
- ③ wh-关系副词,如when, why, where等,该类词一般也作相应的句子成分。

三、名词性从句的4种类型

① 宾语从句

a. 在许多情况下,作为真正宾语的that从句后置,而用it作形式宾语,此时,that不可省略。例如:

You may rely on it that I shall help you.(it作为形式宾语接在rely on后,真正的宾语是that引导的宾语从句。

b. 宾语从句分为三类:动词宾语从句、介词宾语从句和形容词宾语从句。动词宾语从句指的是跟在动词之后且充当其宾语的从句;介词宾语从句指的是跟在一个介词之后充当其宾语的从句;同样,形容词宾语从句指的是跟在某些形容词后面,可理解为该形容词宾语的从句。例如:

I doubt whether he will come.(动词宾语从句)

I'm curious as to what he will do.(介词宾语从句)

I'm convinced that she is an honest girl.(形容词宾语从句)

② 同位语从句

a. 同位语从句跟在名词后面,表达具体内容、起解释说明作用。that是其最常见的引导词,不能省略。

b. 注意下列名词后面可接同位语从句:hope(希望), fact(事实), news(消息), problem(问题), conclusion(结论), rumor(流言), agreement(同意,协议), belief(信仰), concept(观念,概念), idea(想法), question(问题), suggestion(提议), thought(想法), conviction(确信,定罪), doubt(怀疑), decision(决定,决心), assumption(假定,设想), evidence(迹象,证据),等。例如:

The news that I have passed the exam is true.

c. 在少数情况下,可用连接代词或连接副词引导同位语从句。例如:

I have no idea why she cries.

3 主语从句

许多情况下,为了平衡句子结构,常用it代替主语从句,将主语从句后置,it只是形式主语。例如:

It is not known yet whether they will come today.(It作为形式主语置于句首,而真正的主语——由whether引导的主语从句——则置于句末。)

4 表语从句

表语从句一般接在系动词之后,在句中充当表语,常见的结构是“主语+系动词+表语从句”。例如:

The problem is that smokers can't go without smoking.(在该句中,系动词is后接一个that引导的表语从句。)

四、真题难句归纳

1. Rather than just another weird episode in the town that brought you protesting environmentalists, this latest drama is a trial for how today's parents perceive risk, how we try to keep our kids safe—whether it's possible to keep them safe—in what feels like an increasingly threatening world. (09.12 Passage 1)

分析 主干:... this (latest) drama is a trial (for...)

①rather than...“而不是”,后接名词或动名词。episode有多个修饰语:another, weird, in the town和that从句。protesting是现在分词作定语,修饰environmentalists。

②a trial for...之后有两个并列的how引导的名词性从句作介词for的宾语。破折号之间的插入语,是让步状语,破折号之后的in+what引导的名词从句,作地点状语,都修饰try to keep our kids safe。

译文 最近的这场戏与其说只是城市里上演的又一段带来环境保护主义抗议者的怪异的插曲,还不如说是一场测试,考验今天的父母们如何察觉危险、如何在这样一个感觉越来越充满风险的世界努力保护孩子的安全——不过,我们不

知道是否还能保护孩子们的安全。

2. But as arguments about immigration heat up the campaign trail, we also ought to ask some broader questions about assimilation, about how to ensure that people, once outsiders, don't forever remain marginalized within these shores. (08.12 Passage 2)

分析 主干: ... we also ought to ask some... questions (about...)

①as引导时间状语从句;heat up“加剧,激化”,the campaign trail“竞选活动”。

②主句中的两个about 短语是同位成分,都作questions的后置定语;后一个about的宾语是带疑问词how的不定式;不定式to ensure的宾语是that 引导的从句。

译文 在总统竞选活动中,移民问题又再次升温,我们应该问些更广泛的有关“同化”的问题,即如何保证这些过去的局外人不会在这个国度永远处于边缘地位。

3. One study found that, other things being equal, graduates of highly selective schools experienced more job dissatisfaction. (08.6 Passage 2)

分析 主干: One study found that (graduates... experienced more job dissatisfaction).

found的宾语是that引导的从句。从句中,other things being equal是独立主格结构;现在分词短语being equal作伴随状语,但该分词的逻辑主语(other things)与所在从句的主语(graduates)不一致,必须列出来放在该分词之前。

译文 一项研究发现,在其他因素相同的情况下,精英学校的毕业生在工作中更容易感到失望。他们已经习惯于高高在上,因此稍不如意就怨天尤人。

4. It's no secret that there's a lot to put up with when waiting tables, and fortunately, much of it can be easily forgotten when you pocket the tips. (07.12 Passage 1)

分析 主干: It's no secret that... and... much... can be (easily) forgotten...

①本句由两个and并列连接的分句构成。

②前一个分句的it是形式主语,真正的主语是that引导的从句;该主语从句是there be 句型,用了a lot 作主语,不定式to put up with (忍受,忍耐)作定语,修饰a lot,带疑问词when的现在分词短语waiting tables作put up的状语。

③后一个分句用了被动语态,带有一个when引导的时间状语从句,pocket在句中作动词,表示“把……放入袋中”。

译文 做餐馆招待得忍耐许多事情,这不是什么秘密。好在有小费入账的时候,你会很容易忘掉许多不愉快的事情。

5. That's why I've rid my cupboard of microwave food packed in bags coated with a potential cancer-causing substance, but although I've lived blocks from a major fault line for more than 12 years, I still haven't bolted our bookcases to the living room wall. (09.12 Passage 1)

分析 主干: That's why...

① why引导的表语从句中, 含两个表示转折的由but 连接的分句。

② 前一个分句的主干是I've rid my cupboard of..., 用了rid... of...的结构, of的宾语是个带复杂修饰语的名词词组, 中心词是food, packed in... 修饰food, coated with... 修饰bags。

③ 后一个分句是个主从复合句, although引导让步状语从句。

译文 正是这个原因, 我才把橱柜里那些微波食品清除掉了, 这些食品的包装袋上涂有一种可能致癌的物质; 但是尽管我在一个大型地质断层带上生活了12年多, 我却仍然没有把书架固定到客厅的墙上。

6. No, what they fear was that the political challenges of sustaining support for global economic integration will be more difficult in the United States because of what has happened to the distribution of income and economic insecurity. (07.12 Passage 2)

分析 主干: ... what they fear... was that...

① 句中有3个名词性从句: 句首what引导主语从句; was后的that引导表语从句(直至句末), 句末处what引导的从句作because of 的宾语。

② that从句的主语是个以challenges为中心词的名词词组, 含有复杂的修饰成分: of sustaining作challenges的后置定语; for... integration则修饰support。

译文 他们担心的是, 由于收入分配不均、经济不稳定, 继续支持全球经济一体化的政治挑战将会在美国变得更加处境艰难。

7. Many Europeans now apparently view the U.S. the way many Americans view Mexico—as a cheap place to vacation, shop and party, all while ignoring the fact that the poorer locals can't afford to join the merrymaking. (08.6 Passage 1)

分析 主干: Many Europeans... view the U.S.... (the way...)

① 本句带两个状语。

② 一个是the way...后面带定语从句, 表示view的方式; 破折号后的内容as... and party是介词短语, 作view的宾语补足语, 一起表示“把……看做……”。

③ 另一个状语是all while ignoring..., 表示欧洲人在看待(view)美国时所伴随的动作; ignoring的宾语是fact, 后面带有一个that引导的同位语从句。

译文 现在许多欧洲人明显把美国看成——正如许多美国人对墨西哥的看法——一个便宜的度假、购物和开派对的地方。不过所有这些人都没有注意到, 比较贫穷的当地人参与不起这些狂欢。

8. In some instances, it may be a sign that girls are making the same claim to authority as boys and men, but that is very different from saying that

they are trying to be “masculine.” (07.6 Passage 2)

分析 主干: ... it may be a sign (that...) but that is very different (from...)

①sign后的that从句是sign的同位语,说明sign具体内容。

②but后面的分句和前一个分句有转折关系;后面分句中的that从句是saying的宾语。

译文 有时候,它或许意味着女性想获得和男孩、男人一样的权威,不过这和说她们想“男性化”还是有很大差别的。

精练 Test 1

Passage 1

题材: 饮食健康 字数: 1070

The Health Benefits of Drinking Water—Is Bottled Drinking Water Healthier Than Filtered Tap Water?

Water is a key ingredient in a healthy diet and lifestyle. There are many health benefits of drinking water. It helps flush impurities and toxins out of our systems. It aids in the delivery of oxygen and nutrients. In fact, nearly every system in our bodies relies on water for proper functioning. But what will happen if the water you drink every day is unhealthy?

In past decades, concerns about tap water and its impact on overall health led some people to turn to bottled drinking water instead. However, in those days, there were few choices of bottled waters. You could pay to have a company deliver large bulky plastic bottles of water for the water cooler. Or you could purchase gallon jugs of distilled or “drinking water” at the grocery store.

In recent years, there has been an explosion in the number of different bottled waters available, with big distributors such as Coke and Pepsi jumping on the bandwagon. But are bottled drinking waters like Coke’s Dasani brand, Pepsi’s Aquafina, or Wal-Mart’s store brand really any healthier than your tap water? Or would you be better off with a drinking water filtration system?

As we have learned more about the water we drink, the technology behind drinking water filters and purification systems has improved dramatically. There are filters to remove impurities, chemicals, heavy metals, bacteria and most every contaminant you can think of. With the right size and filter combination for your specific home, your tap water can be exceptionally pure and healthy.

Cost Comparison

Drinking water filtration systems have also become more affordable and easy to use. Although the initial cost of a whole house system usually amounts to several hundred dollars, that cost is often less than \$100 each year if spread out over the life of the system.

There may be additional expenses to replace carbon filters, membranes in reverse osmosis drinking water filtration system, or lamps in an ultraviolet light water treatment device. These expenses can add another \$100 or so to the annual costs of operating drinking water filters and purification systems.

While some people may hesitate to spend so much each year for clean, safe drinking water, they are probably paying more for bottled drinking water. Calculations show that at a price of \$1 to \$4 per gallon, bottled or delivered water costs an average of \$400 each year, especially if you purchase individual bottles. And that doesn't take into consideration the gas needed to drive to the store or the environmental impact of all the empty plastic bottles.

Health Aspects

Many people who choose bottled drinking water understand that it is more expensive, but they are still willing to pay the extra money because bottled water is thought to be safer and healthier than filtered drinking water. After all, bottled water is often marketed as "natural spring water" or "pure glacier water."

In reality, few bottled waters come from natural springs, and most of them use municipal tap water. The companies are able to get away with this false marketing because the regulations and standards for bottled drinking water are less stringent than those for residential drinking sources.

The quality of bottled water is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), while drinking water systems are typically regulated by State regulations or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This doesn't mean that the FDA isn't doing their job. It's just that the rules for bottled water only require it to be as good as tap water, not better.

In addition, the FDA regulations only apply to bottled drinking water that is transported across state lines. If a company sells their bottled drinking water in the same state where it was bottled, the federal regulations don't apply. The result is that many bottled waters are not any healthier than filtered water, and in fact some are less pure.

This was demonstrated in a study which was conducted in 1999 by the Natural Resources Defense Council. They tested over 100 brands of bottled

drinking water and found that about one third of the waters contained contamination in the form of chemicals, bacteria, and arsenic. The study also found that up to forty percent of bottled drinking waters come from a city water system.

How to Tell If Your Water Is Healthy

So how do you tell if the water you are drinking is healthy? With tap water, it is relatively easy. If your water comes from a municipal source, the suppliers are required by law to provide annual water quality reports. If you have a well, you can have an authorized lab test your water. It may cost \$100 or more, but it's a small price to pay for peace of mind. Or you can purchase a kit and test it yourself, but naturally the results may not be as conclusive or reliable as those produced by authorized labs.

When it comes to bottled drinking water, it can be more difficult to know what you are getting. Start by checking the label or the bottle cap. Some may tell you that the water comes from a municipal source or "community water system," which means tap water.

If the label doesn't give any information, you can call the bottler and ask. But don't be surprised if you get the run around and are transferred to several different departments. Some states have a bottled water program that tracks bottled drinking water and can tell you the origin of the source water as well as other information.

Safe and healthy drinking water has become big business. Thousands of companies are vying for your hard earned cash, and some are not always honest about what their products offer. The initial investment for a home drinking water filtration system can seem expensive at first, but over time, it is usually less expensive than bottled drinking water. And with a water filter, you at least know where the water you drink came from and how it was treated.

Before going out and spending your hard earned money for bottled drinking water that may be no better than your own tap water, it is obviously a good idea to do some research. You are likely to decide that a drinking water filtration system and/or purifier is the healthier choice and provides the best value as well.

1. In past decades, bottled drinking water was _____.
A) more popular than tap water B) believed to be too expensive
C) inconveniently provided D) restricted to few choices
2. Now, tap water can also become exceptionally pure and healthy if _____.