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挑战高分

160 篇

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教你如何做阅读

你会做阅读吗

今年, 六级考试结束后, 我们对北京、西安、上海、武汉一些考生做了访谈, 说起阅读, 他们异口同声:

文章难。平时做了那么多阅读, 上场还是感觉那么难, 陌生词汇、长难句子, 处处牵绊, 读来步步维艰。

时间紧。文章感觉难, 处处遭牵绊, 阅读速度自然上不去, 时间一下格外紧张, 到后面, 几乎没时间读完。

手脚乱。文章难、时间紧, 做题一下子变得手忙脚乱、全无章法, 而手脚乱、没章法更加剧了时间紧张。

考场阅读如此艰涩、如此忙乱, 皆因平时阅读不会读、不会练——80% 以上的考生不知如何练阅读:

读而不精——一篇篇测试自己, 而不是提高自己。阅读做得不少, 可每一篇, 都仅仅是在做题, 答案对完, 也就完了。陌生词汇没有好好掌握, 长句难句没有好好分析, 这次卡壳, 下次还是卡壳。

做而不思——只追求得出答案, 不梳理做题思路。题目做完后, 不想着总结一下这个题目设题环节在哪、如何定位原文、如何整合信息、如何得出答案, 不能形成自己一套稳定清晰的做题思路。

读而不精、提高不快, 才会做了很多阅读, 上场还是感觉文章难; 做而不思、思路不稳, 才会做了很多题目, 上场还是出现手脚乱。

要想场上行云流水, 场下就应多做精读——做一篇提高一篇。要想场上从容不迫, 场下就应稳定思路——理清思路, 有章有法。

看我来做示范

下面, 我们选几篇最近的典型真题做例, 详细给你演示四种阅读题型的做题思路, 教你学会如何做阅读。

一、快速阅读

快速阅读, 旨在考查考生从大篇文字中快速获取有价值信息的能力, 具体包括敏锐发现线索、快速文中定位、简单信息推理、准确形成判断各项能力, 其中, 敏锐发现线索、快速文中定位最为关键。

做题思路: 快速浏览全文, 了解每段主题——仔细审视题干, 找出定位线

索——定位题目出处，限定细读范围——细读设题信息，清晰分析推理——对照题目要求，准确得出答案。思路清，做题快。

快速阅读有多项选择 + 句子填空、是非判断 + 句子填空两种可能的出题形式，但最近几年的真题中只出现前一种题型，本着为考生减轻负担的原则，我们这里仅演示“多项选择 + 句子填空”这种题型。

【例】

(09-12)

Bosses Say 'Yes' to Home Work

Rising costs of office space, time lost to stressful commuting, and a slow recognition that workers have lives beyond the office — all are strong arguments for letting staff work from home.

For the small business, there are additional benefits too — staff are more productive, and happier, enabling firms to keep their *headcounts* (员工数) and their recruitment costs to a minimum. It can also provide a competitive advantage, especially when small businesses want to attract new staff but don't have the budget to offer huge salaries.

While company managers have known about the benefits for a long time, many have done little about it, sceptical of whether they could trust their employees to work to full capacity without supervision, or concerned about the additional expenses teleworking policies might incur as staff start charging their home phone bills to the business.

Yet this is now changing. When communications provider Inter-Tel researched the use of remote working solutions among small- and medium-sized UK businesses in April this year, it found that 28% more companies claimed to have introduced flexible working practices than a year ago.

The UK network of Business Links confirms that it too has seen a growing interest in remote working solutions from small businesses seeking its advice, and claims that as many as 60-70% of the businesses that come through its doors now offer some form of remote working support to their workforces.

Technology advances, including the widespread availability of broadband, are making the introduction of remote working a piece of cake.

"If systems are set up properly, staff can have access to all the resources they have in the office wherever they have an internet connection," says Andy Poulton, e-business advisor at Business Link for Berkshire and Wiltshire. "There are some very exciting developments which have enabled this."

One is the availability of broadband everywhere, which now covers almost all of the country (BT claims that, by July, 99.8% of its exchanges will be broadband enabled, with alternative plans in place for even the most remote exchanges). "This is the enabler," Poulton says.

Yet while broadband has come down in price too, those service providers

targeting the business market warn against consumer services *masquerading* (伪装) as business-friendly broadband.

“Broadband is available for as little as £15 a month, but many businesses fail to appreciate the hidden costs of such a service,” say Neil Stephenson, sales and marketing director at Onyx Internet, an internet service provider based in the north-east of England. “Providers offering broadband for rock-bottom prices are notorious for poor service, with regular breakdowns and heavily *congested* (拥堵的) networks. It is always advisable for businesses to look beyond the price tag and look for a business-only provider that can offer more reliability, with good support.” Such services don’t cost too much — quality services can be found for upwards of £30 a month.

The benefits of broadband to the occasional home worker are that they can access email in real time, and take full advantage of services such as internet-based backup or even internet-based phone services.

Internet-based telecoms, or VoIP (Voice over IP) to give it its technical title, is an interesting tool to any business supporting remote working, not necessarily because of the promise of free or reduced price phone calls (which experts point out is misleading for the average business), but because of the sophisticated voice services that can be exploited by the remote worker — facilities such as voicemail and call forwarding, which provide a continuity of the company image for customers and business partners.

By law, companies must “consider seriously” requests to work flexibly made by a parent with a child under the age of six, or a disabled child under 18. It was the need to accommodate employees with young children that motivated accountancy firm Wright Vigar to begin promoting teleworking recently. The company, which needed to upgrade its IT *infrastructure* (基础设施) to provide connectivity with a new, second office, decided to introduce support for remote working at the same time.

Marketing director Jack O’Hern explains that the company has a relatively young workforce, many of whom are parents: “One of the triggers was when one of our tax managers returned from maternity leave. She was intending to work part time, but could only manage one day a week in the office due to childcare. By offering her the ability to work from home, we have doubled her capacity — now she works a day a week from home and a day in the office. This is great for her, and for us as we retain someone highly qualified.”

For Wright Vigar, which has now equipped all of its fee-earners to be able to work at maximum productivity when away from the offices (whether that’s from home, or while on the road), this strategy is not just about saving on commute time or cutting them loose from the office, but enabling them to work more flexible hours

that fit around their home life.

O'Hern says: "Although most of our work is client-based and must fit around this, we can't see any reason why a parent can't be on hand to deal with something important at home, if they have the ability to complete a project late in the day."

Supporting this new way of working came with a price, though. Although the firm was updating its systems anyway, the company spent 10-15% more per user to equip them with a laptop rather than a PC, and about the same to upgrade to a server that would enable remote staff to connect to the company networks and access all their usual resources.

Although Wright Vigar hasn't yet quantified the business benefits, it claims that, in addition to being able to retain key staff with young families, it is able to save fee-earners a substantial amount of "dead" time in their working days.

That staff can do this without needing a fixed telephone line provides even more efficiency savings. "With Wi-Fi (fast, wireless internet connections) popping up all over the place, even on trains, our fee-earners can be productive as they travel, and between meetings, instead of having to kill time at the shops," he adds.

The company will also be able to avoid the expense of having to relocate staff to temporary offices for several weeks when it begins disruptive office *renovations* (翻新) soon.

Financial recruitment specialist Lynne Hargreaves knows exactly how much her firm has saved by adopting a teleworking strategy, which has involved handing her company's data management over to a remote hosting company, Datanet, so it can be accessible by all the company's consultants over broadband internet connections.

It has enabled the company to dispense with its business premises altogether, following the realisation that it just didn't need them any more. "The main motivation behind adopting home working was to increase my own productivity, as a single mum to an 11-year-old," says Hargreaves. "But I soon realised that, as most of our business is done on the phone, email and at off-site meetings, we didn't need our offices at all. We're now saving £16,000 a year on rent, plus the cost of utilities, not to mention what would have been spent on commuting."

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

[A] How business managers view hi-tech.

[B] Benefits of the practice of teleworking.

[C] How to cut down the costs of small businesses.

[D] Relations between employers and employees.

【线索】this passage。

【定位】全文。

【分析】经浏览全文，并结合前两段的strong arguments for letting staff work

from home和additional benefits等可知, 本文主要探讨的是远程办公的好处, 故答案为[B]。

【答案】[B]。

【后记】本题是一道主旨大意题。按正常逻辑需要通读全文后才能做出正确判断, 但快速阅读的时间有限。故考生多留意标题及前几段即可找出正确答案, 一般这种快速阅读文章都有开门见山的总结性语言来提供线索。首先备选出一个, 然后再根据后面的9道题来验证即可。

2. From the research conducted by the communications provider Inter-Tel, we learn that _____.

- [A] attitudes toward IT technology have changed
[B] more employees work to full capacity at home
[C] more businesses have adopted remote working solutions
[D] employees show a growing interest in small businesses

【线索】the research, communications provider Inter-Tel。

【定位】第4段第二句。

【分析】该句it found that后是Inter-Tel的研究结果, 其中的flexible working practices即前面提到的remote working solutions。[C]是对该结果的同义转述, adopted对应原文的introduced, 故答案为[C]。

【答案】[C]。

【后记】本题有明显的专有名词来定位, 定位后考生需注意理解比较的对象, 是与一年前比又增加了28%, 由此可以推断出采用远程办公的公司越来越多..., 选项中的more与原文中的more并不同。

3. What development has made flexible working practices possible according to Andy Poulton?

- [A] Reduced cost of telecommunications.
[B] Improved reliability of internet service.
[C] Access to broadband everywhere.
[D] Availability of the VoIP service.

【线索】development, Andy Poulton。

【定位】第7段和第8段。

【分析】第7段提到Andy Poulton对弹性工作成为可能的条件的看法。第8段举出条件One is the availability of broadband everywhere, 结合两段, 不难得出答案为[C]。

【答案】[C]。

【后记】本题的题干线索词比较明显, 定位比较容易, 但在阅读线索词所有内容后并没有找到答案, 这时考生就需就线索词的上文和下文分别多浏览几行内容, 这样才能找到答案。

4. What is Neil Stephenson's advice to firms contracting internet services?

[A] They contract the cheapest provider.

[B] They look for reliable business-only providers.

[C] They contact providers located nearest to them.

[D] They carefully examine the contract.

【线索】Neil Stephenson's advice.

【定位】第10段第三句。

【分析】由It is always advisable for...可知此句是Neil Stephenson对公司选网络服务商的建议。[B]是对look for...reliability的同义转述，故答案为[B]。

【答案】[B]。

【后记】本题根据人名直接定位答案出处，能识别出选项中的reliable是对原文reliability的同根转述，本题便可迎刃而解。

5. Internet-based telecoms facilitates remote working by _____.

[A] offering sophisticated voice services

[B] providing calls completely free of charge

[C] helping clients discuss business at home

[D] giving access to emailing in real time

【线索】Internet-based telecoms.

【定位】第12段。

【分析】该段虽为一个长句，但抓住其基本结构Internet-based telecoms...is an interesting tool to...not because of...but because of...便不难发现，该段是在解释为什么Internet-based telecoms是任何一个支持远程办公的公司都感兴趣的工具（即解释了它如何有利于远程办公）。[A]是对真正的原因即but because of后的sophisticated...remote worker的同义转述，故答案为[A]。

【答案】[A]。

【后记】本题的定位比较容易，但解题的关键需理解线索词所在的长难句。考生应该明确的是，一般表转折关系的but, however后的内容是说话人想重点强调的。如果考生知道这一点，便能很快略过but前的内容，节约阅读时间。

6. The accountancy firm Wright Vigar promoted teleworking initially in order to _____.

[A] attract young people with IT expertise to work for it

[B] present a positive image to prospective customers

[C] reduce operational expenses of a second office

[D] support its employees with children to take care of

【线索】Wright Vigar.

【定位】第13段第二句。

【分析】该句为强调句It was...that...，由此可看出促使Wright Vigar推广远程办公的是the need to accommodate...children。题干的in order to对应原文的the need to，[D]是对accommodate...children的同义转述，故答案为[D]。

【答案】[D]。

【后记】本题涉及到强调句与陈述句的转换，原文中用强调句，而题干则用陈述句表达，此处需要考生识别出来，同时考生还需掌握同义转述词，这样解起题来才能得心应手。

7. According to marketing director Jack O'Hern, teleworking enabled the company to _____.

[A] minimise its office space [B] keep highly qualified staff
[C] enhance its market image [D] reduce recruitment costs

【线索】marketing director Jack O'Hern。

【定位】第14段。

【分析】该段为Jack O'Hern对其公司采用远程办公的原因的解释（triggers指引发某件事情的东西），其中末句小结了远程办公对员工和公司的好处。[B]则是对该句中的retain someone highly qualified的同义转述，故答案为[B]。

【答案】[B]。

【后记】本题定位词比较容易识别，但定位后考生需耐心多读定位词前后的内容，该答案恰恰位于该人所说话的最后表总结性的语言中。故考生切不可看到定位词后稍一阅读后马上就给出答案。

8. Wright Vigar's practice of allowing for more flexible working hours not only benefits the company but helps improve employees' _____.

【线索】Wright Vigar, more flexible working hours。

【定位】第15段。

【分析】该段提到灵活办公时间不仅对Wright Vigar有好处，对其员工也有好处。题干中的practice of...hours对应原文的this strategy, not only benefits the company对应not just...office (fee-earners...at maximum productivity也对公司有利)，but helps improve employees'对应but enabling...fit around their，显然，答案为their后的home life。

【答案】home life。

【后记】本题主要考查考生把握句际关系、辨认细节的能力。原文中的复合句转换成了题干中的简单句。考生只要理解句意后即可抽取答案所需词。

9. With fast, wireless internet connections, employees can still be _____ while traveling.

【线索】fast, wireless internet connections。

【定位】19段第二句。

【分析】题干中的With fast, wireless internet connections是原文信息的再现（原文括号内的内容是对Wi-Fi的解释），employees对应fee-earners, can still be对应can be, while traveling对应as they travel，显然，答案为原文can be后的productive。

【答案】productive。

【后记】本题的题干线索词很容易识别，且正确选项与原文只进行了简单的同义转述，原文中是as引导的时间状语从句，而在题干中转述成了由while引导的从句。

10. Single mother Lynne Hargreaves decided to work at home mainly to _____.

【线索】Lynne Hargreaves.

【定位】末段第二句。

【分析】题干中的decided to work at home mainly to是对原文的The main motivation behind adopting home working was to的同义转述。空内本应填入原文to后的increase my own productivity，但因题干将原文的直接引语改为间接引语，且Hargreaves是位母亲为第三人称，故将my改为了her。

【答案】increase her own productivity.

【后记】本题也是答案离定位词有一定距离，考生需多读定位词后的内容才能找到答案出处。找到后还涉及到直接引语向间接引语的转换。

画外音

快速阅读的答题技巧总结：

■ 多数题目，题干中有较为明显的线索词，考生只要善于发现，可以依据线索词快速确定题目在文中的出处。

■ 大部分题目出处都在一段内的一句话中，有少部分题目答案的确定、得出需要整合两处信息的情况，不太复杂。

■ 句子填空题的答案，一般为文中原词；有些需要进行简单转换或调整，但不复杂。

二、短句问答

短句问答，旨在考查考生准确理解文章、精简重新表述的能力，具体包括细节理解文章、识别题目出处、整合分析信息、简短做出表达各项能力，其中，细节理解文章、识别题目出处最为关键。

短句问答，问题与原文之间常常会做一些巧妙转换，识别这些转换，对于定位原文、清晰解题至关重要。

【例】

(09-12)

Many countries have made it illegal to chat into a hand-held mobile phone while driving. But the latest research further confirms that the danger lies less in what a motorist's hands do when he takes a call than in what the conversation does to his brain. Even using a "hands-free" device can divert a driver's attention to an alarming extent.

Melina Kunar of the University of Warwick, and Todd Horowitz of Harvard Medical School ran a series of experiments in which two groups of volunteers had to pay attention and respond to a series of moving tasks on a computer screen that were reckoned equivalent in difficulty to driving. One group was left undistracted

while the other had to engage in a conversation using a speakerphone. As Kunar and Horowitz report, those who were making the equivalent of a hands-free call had an average reaction time 212 milliseconds slower than those who were not. That, they calculate, would add 5.7 metres to the braking distance of a car travelling at 100kph. They also found the group using the hands-free kit made 83% more errors in their tasks than those who were not talking.

To try to understand more about why this was, they tried two further tests. In one, members of a group were asked simply to repeat words spoken by the caller. In the other, they had to think of a word that began with the last letter of the word they had just heard. Those only repeating words performed the same as those with no distraction, but those with the more complicated task showed even worse reaction times — an average of 480 milliseconds extra delay. This shows that when people have to consider the information they hear carefully, it can impair their driving ability significantly.

Punishing people for using hand-held gadgets while driving is difficult enough, even though they can be seen from outside the car. Persuading people to switch their phones off altogether when they get behind the wheel might be the only answer. Who knows, they might even come to enjoy not having to take calls.

主题结构

说明文。本文采用G(General)—S(Specific)的结构模式，主要讲了由一系列实验得出的实验结果，即表明开车时打电话对司机的干扰更多地在于谈话内容对大脑的影响，而不在于打电话用不用手。

47. Carrying on a mobile phone conversation while one is driving is considered dangerous because it seriously distracts _____.

【分析】本题要求填入驾车时打电话被认为很危险的原因。由题干中空前distracts一词与原文首段末句的divert相对应，seriously与to an alarming extent相对应可知divert后的宾语即为答案来源；但题干前后涉及的是同一个人，故应将原文a driver's attention中不定冠词改为定冠词。

【答案】the driver's attention.

【后记】本题就篇首处设题。首先题干是对原文三句话的整合，考生需要此种句际把握能力。其次，还需准确识别同义转述词distract和divert即可正确解出该题。

48. In the experiments, the two groups of volunteers were asked to handle a series of moving tasks which were considered _____.

【分析】空前的considered表明本题要求填入的内容是实验中a series of moving tasks被认为有何特点。原文第二段谈到了题干中的experiments，其中a series of moving tasks后跟了一个定语从句来说明其性质，其中reckoned与题干中的

considered相对应，故其后equivalent in difficulty to driving即为答案。

【答案】equivalent in difficulty to driving。

【后记】该题的难度不大，只要识别出reckoned与considered属于同义转述词，该题便可迎刃而解。注意定语从句的引导词由原文中的that转换成了题干中的which。

49. Results of the experiments show that those who were making the equivalent of a hands-free call took _____ to react than those who were not.

【分析】空前的took（花费）及空后的than表明本题要求填入一个由比较级修饰的表示时间多少的名词。原文提到那些受到相当于使用免提电话这种干扰的人的反应时间比那些不受干扰的人慢212 milliseconds，但该词组填入空中与句子前后不搭配，故取其大意，将表示时间快慢的212 milliseconds转为表示多少的more time作为答案。

【答案】more time。

【后记】该题考查考生的综合概括能力。因为原文中只提到实验的具体时间比较，而所填词要求考生根据实验过程总结出实验的结果来。没有这种概括能力是得不出该题答案的。

50. Further experiments reveal that participants tend to respond with extra delay if they are required to do _____.

【分析】空前的do表明本题要求填入一名词短语。原文倒数第二段倒数第二句中第二个以with短语修饰的该句中的第三个those，表明这些人所做的任务，而破折号后显示这个those指代的就是表现出extra delay的人，由此可知with后的短语便是本题答案出处，但题干有泛指意义，故将the改成a，答案为a more complicated task。

【答案】a more complicated task。

【后记】题干对原文进行了一定的转换，一是句型之间的转换，即原文中的简单句转换成复合句，简单句中的主语成分（该主语由代词those后加with短语作定语来修饰）转换成题干中的条件状语从句。二是还需判断出原文中的members of a group，在题干中却同义转述成participants，如果识别出这两点文题转换，答案便可得出。

51. The author believes persuasion, rather than _____, might be the only way to stop people from using mobile phones while driving.

【分析】本题需要填入与persuasion相对应名词，是被否定的处理问题方法，原文末段首句指出punishing开车打电话的人是difficult enough，接着下句提到对这些人进行persuading也许是the only answer，由此可知punishing应为本空所填词的来源，为与persuasion对应，将其转为punishment作为答案。

【答案】punishment。

【后记】题干是对原文两句话的概括，考生需要此种句际把握能力。同时还考查同一意思的不同词形的表达方式。

词汇积累

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. confirm <i>vt.</i> 确认, 批准 | 5. reaction <i>n.</i> 反应; 反作用 |
| 2. divert <i>vt.</i> 转向, 转移; 娱乐 | 6. undistracted <i>a.</i> 注意力集中的 |
| 3. reckon <i>v.</i> 认为; 猜想; 计算 | 7. impair <i>vt.</i> 损害; 削弱 |
| 4. equivalent <i>a.</i> 相等的 <i>n.</i> 等价物 | 8. gadget <i>n.</i> 小配件, 小机械 |

难句分析

1. **Melina Kunar** (of the University of Warwick), and **Todd Horowitz** (of Harvard Medical School) ran a series of experiments (in which two groups of volunteers had to pay attention and respond to a series of moving tasks on a computer screen (that were reckoned equivalent in difficulty to driving)).

【分析】多重复合句。which引导的定语从句修饰experiments; 该从句中又嵌套一个that引导的定语从句, 注意该从句并不是修饰离它最近的screen, 反而修饰的是tasks。先行词tasks与定语从句被分隔开。

2. [As Kunar and Horowitz report], **those** (who were making the equivalent of a hands-free call) had an average reaction time 212 milliseconds slower than those who were not.

【分析】多重复合句。句首的as引导方式状语从句; 第一个who引导的定语从句修饰those; than引导比较状语从句, 该从句省略了谓语; 比较状语从句中又嵌套一个who引导的定语从句修饰those。

画外音

- 短句问答题目与原文出处之间的转换关系, 存在词汇和句子两个层面。比较难以把握的是词汇与短语/句子之间的转换、明否定与暗否定之间(如, not agree与deny)的转换、明比较与暗比较之间(如, lengthen与make... longer)的转换、明逻辑与暗逻辑之间的转换、其他语气向陈述语气(如, 问号与doubt)的转换。
- 短句问答题的答案也有要求, 就是不能超过8个单词; 而且常常需要进行一定转换后才能得到正确的形式。

三、篇章词汇

篇章词汇, 旨在考查考生在语篇中准确理解词汇、运用词汇的能力, 即理解、驾驭词汇语义在语篇、语段、句间、句子层次上的连贯性、一致性、逻辑性, 以及词汇在实际语境中的切合性的能力。

做题思路: 浏览全文, 了解主题和结构——分析句子, 理清逻辑和语法——推测空处, 框定词性和词义——梳理备选, 选出合适的选项——通读检查, 确保通篇顺畅。这些都会在演示中体现。

篇章词汇, 是短句问答的替换题型, 六级真题中还没出现过, 我们选择四级中典型的一篇进行思路演示。

In families with two working parents, fathers may have more impact on a child's language development than mothers, a new study suggests.

Researchers 47 92 families from 11 child care centers before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, level of education and child care arrangements. Overall, it was a group of well-educated middle-class families, with married parents both living in the home.

When the children were 2, researchers videotaped them at home in free-play sessions with both parents, 48 all of their speech. The study will appear in the November issue of *The Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*.

The scientists measured the 49 number of *utterances* (话语) of the parents, the number of different words they used, the complexity of their sentences and other 50 of their speech. On average, fathers spoke less than mothers did, but they did not differ in the length of utterances or proportion of questions asked.

Finally, the researchers 51 the children's speech at age 3, using a standardized language test. The only predictors of high scores on the test were the mother's level of education, the 52 of child care and the number of different words the father used.

The researchers are 53 why the father's speech, and not the mother's, had an effect.

"It's well 54 that the mother's language does have an impact," said Nadya Pancsofar, the lead author of the study. It could be that the high-functioning mothers in the study had 55 had a strong influence on their children's speech development, Ms. Pancsofar said, "or it may be that mothers are 56 in a way we didn't measure in the study."

[A] already	[B] analyzed	[C] aspects	[D] characters
[E] contributing	[F] describing	[G] established	[H] quality
[I] quoted	[J] recording	[K] recruited	[L] total
[M] unconscious	[N] unsure	[O] yet	

词性分析

名词	aspects方面; 模样characters特性; 字符; 人物quality质量, 品质 recording录音带total总数
动词	analyzed分析characters写; 刻contributing捐献; 投稿describing描述 established确定; 证实quoted引用; 报价recording记录recruited招募, 吸收total总数达
形容词	contributing起作用的established确定的; 建成的recording记录用的 total总的, 全部的unconscious不省人事的; 未察觉的unsure不肯定的; 不确定的
副词	already已经yet仍然, 还; 已经

47. 【分析】分析句子结构可知，所填词是该句的谓语动词。由空前的 Researchers 及空后的 families, interviewing 等信息推测，本句所讲的意思与“采访，研究，分析”等行为有关，故[B] analyzed（分析）和[K] recruited（招募，吸纳）入选。但[B] analyzed（分析）所表示的行为暗含“一次性”的意义，而文章后面谈到在这群孩子2岁时和3岁时的多次研究行为表明，本文所谈的研究是长期的，而研究对象也是固定的，故只有[K] recruited（招募，吸纳）最符合文意。

【答案】[K] recruited。

【后记】此题难度比较大。在分析词性及词义之后，重点是要辨认两个词的差异及在文中的意思。可以根据研究的一般步骤来判断，研究人员最初找的这些孩子只是作为研究对象，文章随后还有跟踪研究，故由此判断出 recruited 更合适。

48. 【分析】分析句子结构可知，48 all of their speech 作该句的伴随状语，其主语为 researchers，故所填词应为动词的现在分词，其宾语为 speech，结合前面的 videotaped（录制录像）一词不难确定答案应为[J] recording（记录）。

【答案】[J] recording。

【后记】此题难度不大，分析句子结构可知该处的词作为伴随状语，与前面的动词 videotaped 在语境上是呼应的，很容易判断出答案。

49. 【分析】由空前的 the 及空后的名词 number 可知，所填词应为形容词。由空后 number of utterances 及 the number of different words 的关系推测，本句逻辑可能是先说 utterances 总数，然后是 different words（不同单词）各自的数目，故答案为[L] total（全体的，总的）。

【答案】[L] total。

【后记】此题容易判断，根据空格前后的词判断出所填词的词性，然后根据提示 utterances 与 words 的关系，判断出最佳的答案。

50. 【分析】空前的 other 及空后的介词 of 提示所填词应为名词。前面的 number of utterances, the number of different words, the complexity of their sentences 和空前的 other，以及空后表示所属关系的 of 提示，这一连串名词短语都是关于空后 their speech 的不同方面的列举，由此不难得知本空答案应为[C] aspects（方面）。

【答案】[C] aspects。

【后记】此题需要仔细分析。由 and 可知此空与前面提到的几个短语是并列的成分。根据词性判断出 aspects 和 characters 都符合要求。考生在时间紧张的状态下，可能会忽略 other 的修饰限定，单纯地看 and 前面的修饰 sentences 的名词 complexity 就很容易选成 characters。故此题关键是要搞明白前面 other 的修饰，由 other 可知空格处的词应该是对前面各种修饰成分的总结，且 of 后的 speech 也可以看成是对 utterances, words, sentences 的综合，故可以排除表示一种特性的 characters，选择具有综合性的词 aspects。

51. 【分析】分析句子结构可知，所填词为本句谓语动词。动词组里符合句意的只有[B] analyzed（分析）。本题也进一步验证了第47题答案应为[K] recruited（招募，吸纳）。

【答案】[B] analyzed。

【后记】此题简单，根据句子成分及文意就可以迅速判断，得出答案，同时还可以与47相互验证。

52. 【分析】本空显然应填一名词。本句是说the mother's level of education, the 52 of child care和the number of different words the father used三者是决定孩子在测试中取得高分的predictor（潜在决定因素），备选项名词组里只有[H] quality（质量，品质）最符合语境，构成level, quality和number三者的并列，故为答案。

【答案】[H] quality。

【后记】此题难度不大，根据一系列并列的修饰成分就可以直接获取答案。

53. 【分析】由空前的系动词are及空后的疑问句可知，所填词应为形容词或动词的过去分词，接why引导的问句，表达了researchers的疑虑，备选项里只有[N] unsure（不肯定的，不确定的）符合要求。

【答案】[N] unsure。

【后记】此题根据语法结构判断后再进行进一步的语义分析。该词能接why引导的宾语从句，表达一种疑问。答案很容易判断。

54. 【分析】分析句子结构可知，所填词应为形容词或动词的分词形式；本句中It为形式主语，真正主语为空后的句子the mother's language does have an impact。通观末段，由本句中表示肯定和强调的does及下文的the high-functioning mothers... had a strong influence及mothers... in a way we didn't measure等关键信息不难发现，说话者Nadya Pancsofar对于母亲在孩子语言发展中的作用是很肯定的，备选项中只有[G] established（确定的，建成的）在语义和用法上都符合要求，故为答案。

【答案】[G] established。

【后记】此题有一定难度。需要分析句子的语法结构，然后根据文意判断that后的真正主语所述的内容与文章所提的主要观点的关系，如果考生没有纵观全文考虑，不能判断作者对母亲在孩子语言发展中的作用是很肯定的话，容易错选。

55. 【分析】分析句子结构，由空前的had及空后的had a strong influence...可知，本句不缺少主要成分，故所填词应为副词，放于助动词had和实义动词had之间；由于全段话语表明Nadya Pancsofar肯定母亲在孩子语言发展中的作用，故副词中[A] already（已经）符合要求。[O] yet（还，尚，仍然）常用于否定句或疑问句中。

【答案】[A] already。

【后记】此题与上题有一定的关联，表达同一语义，都是说明母亲对孩子语