



大学英语新六级本领丛书

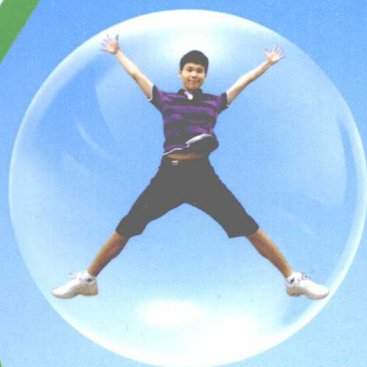
710分

第2版

# 高分攻略 ——六级阅读

总主编 李鲁平

本册主编 刘海英



突破450分瓶颈，  
攀登600分高峰！



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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# 710分高分攻略 ——六级阅读

第2版

总 主 编	李鲁平			
本 册 主 编	刘海英			
本册副主编	韩 莉	崔志云		
参 编	陈玉萍	刘静红	柳 得	马碧英
(按拼音排序)	沈彩艺	宋彦英	唐 莹	王智杰
	夏 霁	许 峰	杨敬丛	叶 燕
	赵劲鹰			



机械工业出版社

本书详尽地介绍了六级考试中阅读专项的变化及其相应的解题方法,旨在帮助考生迅速掌握六级考试阅读题的特点和规律,顺利闯过六级考试中阅读这一难关。本书共分5章;第一章简单介绍阅读新题型;第二章探寻迅速提高阅读理解力的途径;第三章按照阅读考试项目(快速阅读理解、简短回答、选词填空和篇章阅读理解)进行单项辅导;第四章回顾六级真题;第五章是仿真模拟训练。

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# 前言

本书为“大学英语新六级本领丛书”的《710分高分攻略——六级阅读》，是专门为广大六级考生编写的复习参考用书。编者在《大学英语课程教学要求》（试行）的指导下，严格依据六级考试改革方案、试点样题和近年真题精心设计了一系列模拟练习，并详略得当地进行了解题策略指导。具体说来，本书具有以下几个特点：

1. 重点突出：本书重点在于训练学生的六级阅读应试能力。从分析教学要求和考试改革方案入手，使考生明确在阅读方面应该达到的目标，然后配以一系列阅读练习，由浅入深地进行备战，从而帮助考生强化和提高阅读能力。

2. 思路独特：本书由指导学生的阅读方法入手，先进行阅读分题型单项突破训练，然后提供最新的5套真题，再配备10套模拟练习题，最后收录六级词汇和常用词缀表，全面而得体的设计思路能帮助考生扎扎实实地做好六级阅读应试准备。

3. 选材新颖：编者广泛阅读了大量国内外英文期刊杂志，仔细筛选材料，最终选定的习题资料既能体现六级教学要求，又尽量做到广泛、新颖、有趣、有益，使读者既能提高应试能力，又可同时品味英语国家文化大餐，一举多得。

4. 题量充分：本书共收入8套六级阅读真题，自行设计10套六级阅读模拟题，加上第二章的词汇和阅读方法练习题，以及附录的词汇表，总计阅读文章近70篇，阅读例句近2000个，如此大量的资料定能确保考生突破阅读难关，在六级考试中取得优异成绩。

本书在编写小组的共同努力下得以及时完成，在此对所有付出辛勤劳动的老师表示感谢。由于参考资料来源广泛，无法一一指明出处，也一并对所有为我们提供帮助的人员表示衷心感谢！尽管我们竭尽所能，书中仍难免有疏漏之处，恳请广大读者批评指正，以便我们再版时不断改进和完善。

编者



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# 第一章 阅读题型介绍及 相关能力要求

2004年教育部高教司组织制定并在全中国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》（以下简称《教学要求》）。2005年教育部公布了《全国大学英语四、六级考试（试行）》（以下简称《改革方案》），该方案经过部分院校试点后，全国大学英语四级和六级新题型考试已经分别于2006年12月23日和2007年6月23日在全国推行。那么新的阅读考试题型有哪些特点？那么针对《教学要求》的规定以及新型考试的特点，考生应在阅读能力方面达到怎样的学习目标呢？

## 第一节 阅读题型介绍

六级新题型考试中阅读部分增加了3种题型，即在保留传统题型（阅读一篇文章并完成5道阅读理解选择题）的基础上，增加了快速阅读、简短回答和选词填空题型，其中快速阅读题必考，简短回答题和选词填空题每次只考一个题型。与此同时，阅读文章的字数相应地由原来的1500字左右增加至3880字左右，所需考试时间由原来的35分钟加长至40分钟。所以，虽然表面看来，阅读部分分值由占全部试卷的40%降至35%，似乎对考生在阅读方面的要求有所下降，但实际上却对学生的阅读能力提出了更为严格的要求，没作好充分准备的考生是无法顺利通过新题型六级考试的。

根据改革后的历年六级新题型试题，现将阅读部分各个题型列表展示如下：

试卷构成	测试内容	测试题型	分值比例	阅读文章	词数答题时间（分钟）
第二部分	快速阅读	4个是非判断+ 6个句子填空；7个 单项选择题+3个句 子填空	10%	一篇文章， 1200~1400词	15
第四部分	仔细阅读	5个简短回答题	5%	一篇文章，400 词左右	7
		10个多项选择题	20%	两篇文章， 共800~900词	18

虽然从这几份试卷来看，仔细阅读部分并没有采用篇章词汇理解题型，但是因为《改革方案》中明确指出短句问答题和篇章词汇理解为互换题型，其分值、阅读量一致，所以考生对两种题型均要精心准备，不能忽略。

## 第二节 阅读能力要求

《教学要求》将基础阶段的英语教学要求分为基本要求和较高要求两种，达到四级为基本要求，达到六级为较高要求。较高要求对六级阅读水平的要求是：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120词。

细读这部分教学要求，我们可以从以下几个方面对学生应该达到的阅读能力进行解析：

1. 阅读文章的语言难度：主要是指词汇的难度。同样按照《教学要求》，考生应领会式掌握5500词（其中复用式掌握的单词为3000），以及由这些词构成的常用词组（包括中学所学的单词和词组），并具有按照构词法识别生词的能力。

2. 阅读文章的题材：因为该《教学要求》是真对非英语专业大学生（non-English majors）而设定的，学生学习英语的普遍目的是能运用它进行与自己专业领域相关内容的口头或笔头交流，所以要求学生能广泛阅读各种题材的文章，诸如军事、科技、历史、地理、文化、心理等。

3. 阅读文章的目的：分为两个层次。首先要掌握中心大意以及与中心大意相关的事实和细节，然后要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。第一个层次属于对文章内容的理解，第二个层次属于较深理解。

4. 阅读文章的速度：速度与阅读目的相匹配，如果阅读目的是基本理解文章内容，要求每分钟读120词，属于快速阅读范畴；如果阅读目的属于较深入理解文章并加以分析综合其观点，则要求每分钟完成70词，属于仔细阅读范畴。

可以看出，新题型阅读题既考查学生的阅读速度，也考查其阅读质量。学生若想在六级考试中获得成功，就需要有一套行之有效的方法，并付出艰辛的努力，以确保一分耕耘，一分收获。

## 第二章 提高阅读理解能力的途径

本章从词汇和阅读方法两个方面展示提高阅读理解能力的途径。考生如能将理论学习与实践练习相结合，在掌握学习方法的基础上，勤学苦练，通过第三、四、五章的练习，整体提高自己的阅读水平，必能在六级阅读考试中取得好的成绩。

### 第一节 苦攻词汇难关

#### 一、理论篇

##### （一）明确词汇学习的重要性

虽然新题型六级考试取消了词汇与结构的多项选择题，但如前所述，新六级考试对考生的词汇要求并没有降低，反而更加注重考查学生实际运用语言的能力，尤其在阅读考试中，词汇量的大小几乎决定了考生通过阅读获取信息的能力的高低。原因是：一方面，阅读文章的过程中陌生单词会成为考生的拦路虎，另一方面，几乎所有题目（包括判断题、短句问答题和选择题等）中的关键词都能从所读文章中找到同义词。俗话说，巧妇难为无米之炊，如果你不在词汇上狠下功夫，不咬紧牙关攻克词汇难关，是无法保证顺利通过六级考试的。

##### （二）打破唯学习方法重要论的神话

在树立了务必要增加词汇量的信心和坚定了刻苦学习词汇的决心之后，大家最关心的就是学习方法。然而学习有法，却无定法。浩如烟海的学习方法本身也许会对学习者造成心理障碍，让他们无从下手，而且误以为没有好的学习方法便注定会失败。其实未必如此。简单说来，学习效果=学习时间×学习方法。换句话说，学习效果与学习时间和学习方法都成正比，掌握了正确的学习方法，但如果没有足够的时间，则依旧不会产生良好的学习效果。



### (三) 熟悉两大类学习方法的特点

具体就词汇学习而言,可将学习方法归纳为两大类:一类是通过听说读写译等语言活动间接学习并掌握词汇;另一类是通过读、记、背生词表等机械记忆和理解记忆的方法直接学习词汇。前一类方法是英语教师所推荐学生经常使用的,诸多学习成绩优异学生的学习实践也证明了间接学习方法是牢固掌握词汇的必须方法;而直接学习法不利于学生将瞬时记忆转化为长时记忆,学生遗忘单词的速度有时候大于记忆速度,从而导致学生的学习信心不足,半途而废。

### (四) 有效运用两类方法加强词汇学习

对于准备六级考试的学生来说,要在有限的时间里扩充词汇量以达到大纲要求,必须两种方法并用,并且要从直接方法开始着手备考。亦即,一方面,采用直接法迅速识别单词,了解其词义、词性、基本用法;另一方面,通过适量的听说读写译练习巩固词汇,以便达到真正掌握单词的目的。本书随后几章内容将有助于学生对词汇进行间接学习,而本书附录二(六级词汇表和常用前缀、后缀)则为学生进行直接词汇学习提供了必要材料,希望同学们结合实际情况,切实有效地加强学习。

## 二、实践与练习篇<sup>1</sup>

**Exercise I.** Use the suffixes -er, -or, -ee, -ant, -ent, or -ist to give the names of the following.

*Example:* The person who writes articles for newspaper. journalist

1. The person who observes and directs the execution of a task, project or activity. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The person who meets and examines an applicant for a job. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The person who is an expert in economics. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The person to whom a letter is addressed. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The thing with which one can easily open the bottle. \_\_\_\_\_
6. An apparatus on which food is cooked. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A person who gives specialist professional advice to others. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A person who buys and uses goods and services. \_\_\_\_\_
9. A person who lives in or is staying in a place, not a visitor. \_\_\_\_\_
10. A person who gives or donates. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise II.** Rewrite each sentence by replacing the underlined words with a proper word.

*Example:* Most of his crimes can be forgiven.

1 请同学们做此节习题时,参照附录二和附录三,以便于加强词汇学习效果。

Most of his crimes are forgivable.

1. The club refuses to admit anyone not wearing a tie.

The club refuses \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone not wearing a tie.

2. I found the book very easy and pleasant to read.

I found the book very \_\_\_\_\_.

3. This playwright has produced a lot in recent years.

This playwright has been very \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years.

4. He dedicated all his energy to finding a cure for the disease.

He worked with great \_\_\_\_\_ to find a cure for the disease.

5. His foolish behavior is not mature for a man of 30.

His foolish behavior is \_\_\_\_\_ for a man of 30.

6. The little boy's story shows plenty of imagination.

The story shows this little boy is really \_\_\_\_\_.

7. This salt has become pure for use in medicine.

This salt has been \_\_\_\_\_ for use in medicine.

8. I dread to think what Russell will say.

I feel \_\_\_\_\_ when I think what Russell will say.

9. Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are minor.

Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a \_\_\_\_\_.

10. In Scotland, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, compulsory schooling begins at age 5 and ends at age 16.

In Scotland, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, children from age 5 to age 16 are \_\_\_\_\_ to attend school.

**Exercise III.** Fill in the blanks with the words given in the word list. You have to change the form where necessary.

*Word list: frequent, finance, encourage, majority, suspect, base, organize, emergent, realize, tempt*

Although credit cards are becoming a more acceptable part of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ scene, they are still regarded with (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by many as being a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ part of the "live now pay later" syndrome. Along with hire-purchase, rental and leasing schemes, they provide (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to spend more money. Of course, it is only the foolhardy who yield to the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to live, temporarily at least, beyond their means, and such people would no doubt manage to do so even without credit cards.

Advertising campaigns have, however, promoted a growing (6) \_\_\_\_\_

of the advantages of these small pieces of plastic. They avoid the need to carry large amounts of cash and are always useful in (7) \_\_\_\_\_. All the credit card (8) \_\_\_\_\_ charge interest on a monthly (9) \_\_\_\_\_ which may work out as high as 25 percent a year, yet wise purchasing using a card can mean that you obtain up to seven weeks interest-free credit. Using the card abroad, where items (10) \_\_\_\_\_ take a long time to be included on your account, can extend this period even further.

**Exercise IV.** Complete the words in the following sentences. The Chinese hints and part of the words are given to help you. Pay attention to the word formation process involved.

1. I'm sorry, but I mis \_\_\_\_\_ her words completely. (误解)
2. We un \_\_\_\_\_ the door as soon as we arrived at the hotel, and then had a shower before we had a rest. (打开)
3. He over \_\_\_\_\_ last night so as to sit up very late. (加班)
4. Spitting and littering in public places are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ social behaviour. (反社会的, 有害公众利益的)
5. One third of the Chinese in the United States live in California, pre \_\_\_\_\_ in San Francisco. (主要地)
6. It is announced that a wallet has been found and can be re \_\_\_\_\_ at the manager's office. (认领)
7. The failure is due to a mul \_\_\_\_\_ of reasons. (多种)
8. Whether you live to eat or eat to live, food is a major ex \_\_\_\_\_ in every family's budget. (花费)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ biography is a book written by oneself about one's own life. (自传)
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ estimated the cost of the journey and now had no money left. (低估)

**Exercise V.** Guess the meaning of each of the following underlined compound adjectives or nouns.

1. Last year saw a dramatic shake-up in personnel.
2. The takeover of one of our leading restaurant chains has just been announced.
3. Unluckily, our plans soon underwent a setback.
4. I was late because there was a terrible hold-up on my way here.
5. The lecturer gave out handouts before she started speaking.
6. No doubt you feel distressed for it is really a time-consuming job.
7. My father used to be an ill-tempered old man in my mind.
8. In Hong Kong there stand many duty-free shops so you can shop more cheaply than in other cities.

9. Jim is so proud of his water-proof watch that he wears it day and night.  
10. We are aiming to build up a well-off society now.

**Exercise VI.** Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blanks in the following sentences. Pay attention to the words similar in spelling.

- Children below average intelligence can sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ high standards in tasks which interest them.  
A) retain                  B) attain                  C) maintain                  D) sustain
- Some seats on the bus were \_\_\_\_\_ reserved for the white in the United States just dozens of years ago.  
A) excessively          B) exclusively          C) extensively          D) extraordinarily
- In most cases politicians are \_\_\_\_\_ as they seldom tell the truth.  
A) credible                  B) credulous                  C) incredulous                  D) incredible
- The bride and groom promised to \_\_\_\_\_ each other through sickness and health.  
A) nourish                  B) cherish                  C) flourish                  D) flush
- The kitchen was small and \_\_\_\_\_ so that the disabled could reach everything without difficulty.  
A) contact                  B) compact                  C) compatible                  D) impact
- A logical argument is an argument which does not \_\_\_\_\_ itself.  
A) contradict                  B) contrast                  C) contact                  D) contrive
- If you go to the palace in tennis shoes, they will think you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) acentric                  B) anthropocentric          C) patriotic                  D) eccentric
- This diploma \_\_\_\_\_ that you have completed high school.  
A) modifies                  B) simplifies                  C) certifies                  D) fortifies
- They seldom paid us high \_\_\_\_\_, even if we did our best to do the job.  
A) complement          B) compliment          C) complication          D) comprehension
- The student prepared an \_\_\_\_\_ on a familiar essay theme.  
A) expedition                  B) exposure                  C) exposition                  D) opposition
- His life was finally by \_\_\_\_\_ the onset of pneumonia.  
A) distinguished          B) extinguished          C) extinct                  D) external
- I wish he wouldn't keep \_\_\_\_\_ his views on me!  
A) affiliating                  B) conflicting                  C) afflicting                  D) inflicting
- The salesman at the door was so \_\_\_\_\_ that Father finally bought something from him.  
A) persevering          B) persistent                  C) insistent                  D) assistant
- The lawyer based his argument on the \_\_\_\_\_ that people are innocent until they are proved to be guilty.

- A) premise      B) premonition      C) procedure      D) premier
15. When he realized he had been \_\_\_\_\_ to sign the contract by intrigue, he threatened to start legal proceedings to cancel the agreement.  
A) elicited      B) induced      C) deduced      D) excited
16. We young men should learn to see things in their right \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid making foolish mistakes.  
A) prospective      B) prosperity      C) perspective      D) permissive
17. Nylon is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ material widely used in our daily lives.  
A) emphatic      B) systematic      C) symbolic      D) synthetic
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ from childhood to adulthood is always a critical time for each person.  
A) transmission      B) transformation      C) transition      D) transfer
19. It is better if we draw a \_\_\_\_\_ over the whole sorrowful affair.  
A) vehicle      B) veil      C) vein      D) velocity
20. All the guests were invited to attend the wedding \_\_\_\_\_ and had a very good time together.  
A) feast      B) festival      C) feat      D) fate

**Keys:****Exercise I**

1. supervisor    2. interviewer    3. economist    4. addressee    5. bottle-opener  
6. cooker    7. consultant    8. consumer    9. resident    10. donor

**Exercise II**

1. admission    2. readable    3. productive    4. dedication    5. immature  
6. imaginative    7. purified    8. dreadful    9. minority    10. compelled

**Exercise III**

1. financial    2. suspicion    3. major    4. encouragement  
5. temptation    6. realization    7. emergencies    8. organizations  
9. basis    10. frequently

**Exercise IV**

1. misunderstood    2. unlocked    3. overworked    4. antisocial  
5. predominantly    6. reclaimed    7. multitude    8. expenditure  
9. autobiography    10. underestimated

**Exercise V**

1. change    2. purchase    3. a reversal in progress  
4. delay of traffic    5. sheets of paper with information printed  
6. taking too much time    7. with bad temper



8. without paying the duty or tax

9. protecting against water

10. fairly rich

### Exercise VI

1. B    2. B    3. D    4. B    5. B    6. A    7. D    8. C    9. B    10. C    11. B

12. C    13. B    14. A    15. B    16. C    17. D    18. C    19. B    20. A

## 第二节 巧练阅读方法

### 一、理论篇

#### (一) 意群阅读法 (Reading in Sense Groups)

意群阅读法即不是逐字阅读,而是按照文字间的逻辑关系成组地阅读。该方法可以使读者抓住句子的重点内容,忽略次要信息,从而提高阅读速度。

#### (二) 略读法 (Skimming)

略读法是以获取阅读材料的中心思想和主要内容为目的的快速阅读方法,要求读者有选择地进行阅读,可跳过某些细节,以求抓住文章的梗概,从而加快阅读速度。

略读的步骤:

1. 浏览文章的标题和副标题。如果有任何图片或图形,浏览一下,这样可以了解整篇文章主要内容。
2. 浏览每个章节标题或副标题,以把握文章的整体结构,做到心中有数。
3. 浏览每个章节标题第一段的第一句话,通常会得知整段讨论的主题。
4. 读结论段的最后一句话,这往往是全文的结论所在。

略读时的两点注意事项:

1. 阅读文章开头的一、二段时不可太快,应力求抓住文章大意、背景情况、作者的文章风格、口吻或语气等信息;
2. 注意文章前两段中的转折词或对比词,如however、in contrast等,这些词后面的内容是文章的重点,而之前的文字可以略去不读。

#### (三) 寻读/查读法 (Scanning)

寻读又称查读,是一种从大量的资料中迅速查找某一项具体事实或某一项特定信息,而对其他无关部分则略去不读的快速阅读方法。运用这种方法时,读者带有明确的目的性进行阅读,就能在最短的时间内找到所需要的信息,有针对性地选择问题的答

案。

寻读与略读的区别：

1. 略读时，读者事先对材料一无所知，而寻读则是在读者对材料有所了解的情况下进行的。例如，寻读电话号码簿，读者知道受话人的姓名，还知道电话号码簿是按姓氏的字母顺序排列的。这样，在寻找Jackson的电话时，就可以利用书页上方的标识词，再按姓的字母顺序很快翻到以J开头的书页，从而找到Jackson名下的电话页码。

2. 略读的顺序一般是从文章到问题，而寻读则从问题入手，带着问题去读文章。

寻读的步骤：

1. 认真阅读题干，抓住关键信息词。

2. 利用材料的编排形式、章节标题和说明等，确定文章哪一部分包含所需材料，然后直接翻到那个部分，寻找答案。

3. 留心与具体信息有关的提示词。例如，在报纸体育运动版上寻找某田径运动员的某项运动成绩，他的国名是提示词。在百科全书上寻找纽约市的人名，翻到New York City那一章后，population、census、inhabitants 等词就是提示词。找到提示词，就可以采用一般阅读速度，获得所需要的信息。

#### (四) 猜测词义法 (Word-guessing)

无论怎样扩大词汇量，也无论使用怎样高效的阅读方法，我们在阅读的过程中总会遇到陌生的单词，而且往往这些生词恰好是解题时需要用到的，所以学会猜测词义至关重要。

两类猜词方法：

1. 利用构词法知识进行猜测，即通过前缀、后缀、词根知识，将生词拆分成几个部分，再综合理解其含义。一般来说，前缀改变词义，如mis-意为“错误地”，un-意为“不”；后缀改变词性，如-ment和-tion为名词词尾，而-ate和-ize为动词词尾等。英语中某些音节在构词过程中的含义基本固定，学习者可以根据拼写相近的原则大致了解一个新词的含义，如-scribe(写)音节可构成transcribe、subscribe、prescribe等词，我们可以根据音节的含义猜测整个词义。

2. 依据上下文猜测词义。文中如出现or、and等词，表明其前后两个词的含义近似；若出现however、nevertheless等词，则说明文中可能用到了一对反义词；还可以根据抽象与具体词义的关系和同义替换原则判断新词含义；另外，破折号、冒号常引出表示补充说明、解释或下定义的句子等，括号里面常常也是补充信息，这些标点都有助于猜测词义。

注意：需要注意的是，有时候猜测词义未必准确，比如indifferent不是different的反义词，所以只有依据字典才能确切理解词义，而猜词只是一种提高阅读速度的手段。

## 二、实践与练习篇

**Exercise I.** Practice reading the following sentences or paragraphs in sense groups instead of reading only one word at a time. There are some italicized lines to help you speed up.

1. (1) Literacy specialists admit that children who read below the level of their fellow pupils are often afraid of reading aloud in a group, often have lower self-respect, and regard reading as a headache.  
 (2) Literacy specialists admit //that children who read// below the level of their fellow pupils// are often afraid of// reading aloud in a group, //often have lower self-respect, // and regard reading as a headache.  
 (3) Literacy specialists admit //that children who read below the level of their fellow pupils// are often afraid of reading aloud in a group, //often have lower self-respect, //and regard reading as a headache.
2. (1) Perhaps the best sign of how computer and Internet use pushes up demand for paper comes from the high-tech industry itself, which sees printing as one of its most promising new markets.  
 (2) Perhaps the best sign of// how computer and Internet use// pushes up demand for paper// comes from the high-tech industry itself, // which sees printing// as one of its most promising new markets.  
 (3) Perhaps the best sign of how computer and Internet use pushes up demand for paper// comes from the high-tech industry itself, //which sees printing as one of its most promising new markets.
3. (1) What other country in the world has its daily newspapers delivered at the door before breakfast? Paperboys and girls push the papers through letterboxes before going to school. It is a luxury of the British, and for the paperboy or girl it is a way of earning extra pocket money.  
 (2) What other country in the world//has its daily newspapers delivered// at the door before breakfast? //Paperboys and girls// push the papers through letterboxes// before going to school. //It is a luxury of the British, //and for the paperboy or girl// it is a way of earning extra pocket money.//  
 (3) What other country in the world has its daily newspapers delivered at the door before breakfast? // Paperboys and girls push the papers through letterboxes before going to school.// It is a luxury of the British, // and for the paperboy or girl it is a way of earning extra pocket money.