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Standard Reading

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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。感觉文章难，处处遭牵绊，阅读速度自然上不去，时间显得格外紧张，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。阅读做的不少，可每一篇，都仅仅是在做题，答案核对完也就完了。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的设题思路、如何定位原文、如何整合信息、如何得出答案，不能形成一套自己的稳定清晰的做题思路。

读而不精、提高不快，才会做了很多练习，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为例，详细为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、准确形成判断等各项能力，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。

目前，快速阅读有了多项选择 + 句子填空、是非判断 + 句子填空两种可能的出题形式，我们这里均做出演示。

【例 1】

(09-06)

Helicopter Moms vs. Free-Range Kids

Would you let your fourth-grader ride public transportation without an adult? Probably not. Still, when Lenore Skenazy, a columnist for the *New York Sun*, wrote about letting her son take the subway alone to get back to her Manhattan home from a department store on the Upper East Side, she didn't expect to get hit with a wave of criticism from readers.

"Long story short: My son got home, overjoyed with independence," Skenazy wrote on April 4 in the *New York Sun*. "Long story longer: Half the people I've told this episode to now want to turn me in for child abuse. As if keeping kids under lock and key and cell phone and careful watch is the right way to rear kids. It's not. It's *debilitating* (使虚弱) — for us and for them."

Online message boards were soon full of people both applauding and condemning Skenazy's decision to let her son go it alone. She wound up defending herself on CNN (accompanied by her son) and on popular blogs like the *Huffington Post*, where her follow-up piece was ironically headlined "More From America's Worst Mom."

The episode has ignited another one of those debates that divides parents into vocal opposing camps. Are modern parents needlessly overprotective, or is the world a more complicated and dangerous place than it was when previous generations were allowed to wander about unsupervised?

From the "she's an irresponsible mother" camp came: "Shame on you for being so careless about his safety," in comments on the *Huffington Post*. And there was this from a mother of four: "How would you have felt if he didn't come home?" But Skenazy got a lot of support, too, with women and men writing in with stories about how they were allowed to take trips all by themselves at seven or eight. She also got heaps of praise for bucking the "helicopter parent" trend: "Good for this Mom," one commenter wrote on the *Huffington Post*. "This is a much-needed reality check."

Last week, encouraged by all the attention, Skenazy started her own blog — Free Range Kids — promoting the idea that modern children need some of the same independence that her generation had. In the good old days nine-year-old baby boomers rode their bikes to school, walked to the store, took buses — and even subways — all by themselves. Her blog, she says, is dedicated to sensible parenting. "At Free Range Kids, we believe in safe kids. We believe in car seats and safety belts. We do NOT believe that every time school-age children go outside, they need a security guard."

So why are some parents so nervous about letting their children out of their sight? Are cities and towns less safe and kids more vulnerable to crimes like child kidnap and sexual abuse than they were in previous generations?

Not exactly. New York City, for instance, is safer than it's ever been; it's ranked 136th in crime among all American cities. Nationwide, stranger kidnaps are extremely rare; there's a one-in-a-million chance a child will be taken by a stranger, according to the Justice Department. And 90 percent of sexual abuse cases are committed by someone the child knows. Mortality rates from all causes, including disease and accidents, for American children are lower now than they were 25 years ago. According to Child Trends, a nonprofit research group, between 1980 and 2003 death rates dropped by 44 percent for children aged 5 to 14 and 32 percent for teens aged 15 to 19.

Then there's the whole question of whether modern parents are more watchful and nervous about safety than previous generations. Yes, some are. Part of the problem is that with wall-to-wall Internet and cable news, every missing child case gets so much airtime that it's not surprising even normal parental anxiety can be amplified. And many middle-class parents have gotten used to managing their children's time and shuttling them to various enriching activities, so the idea of letting them out on their own can seem like a risk. Back in 1972, when many of today's parents were kids, 87 percent of children who lived within a mile of school walked or biked every day. But today, the Centers for Disease Control report that only 13 percent of children bike, walk or otherwise get themselves to school.

The extra supervision is both a city and a suburban phenomenon. Parents are worried about crime, and they're worried about kids getting caught in traffic in a city that's not used to pedestrians. On the other hand, there are still plenty of kids whose parents give them a lot of independence, by choice or by necessity. The After School Alliance finds that more than 14 million kids aged 5 to 17 are responsible for taking care of themselves after school. Only 6.5 million kids participate in organized programs. "Many children who have working parents have to take the subway or bus to get to school. Many do this by themselves because they have no other way to get to their schools," says Dr. Richard Gallagher, director of the Parenting Institute at the New York University Child Study Center.

For those parents who wonder how and when they should start allowing their kids more freedom, there's no clear-cut answer. Child experts discourage a one-size-fits-all approach to parenting. What's right for Skenazy's nine-year-old could be inappropriate for another one. It all depends on developmental issues, maturity, and the psychological and emotional makeup of that child. Several factors must be taken into account, says Gallagher. "The ability to follow parent guidelines, the child's

level of comfort in handling such situations, and a child's general judgment should be weighed."

Gallagher agrees with Skenazy that many nine-year-olds are ready for independence like taking public transportation alone. "At certain times of the day, on certain routes, the subways are generally safe for these children, especially if they have grown up in the city and have been taught how to be safe, how to obtain help if they are concerned for their safety, and how to avoid unsafe situations by being watchful and on their toes."

But even with more traffic and fewer sidewalks, modern parents do have one advantage their parents didn't: the cell phone. Being able to check in with a child anytime goes a long way toward relieving parental anxiety and may help parents loosen their control a little sooner. Skenazy got a lot of criticism because she didn't give her kid her cell phone because she thought he'd lose it and wanted him to learn to go it alone without depending on mom — a major principle of free-range parenting. But most parents are more than happy to use cell phones to keep tracks on their kids.

And for those who like the idea of free-range kids but still struggle with their inner helicopter parent, there may be a middle way. A new generation of GPS cell phones with tracking software make it easier than ever to follow a child's every movement via the Internet — without seeming to interfere or hover. Of course, when they go to college, they might start objecting to being monitored as if they're on parole (假释).

1. When Lenore Skenazy's son was allowed to take the subway alone, he _____.

[A] was afraid that he might get lost
[B] enjoyed having the independence
[C] was only too pleased to take the risk
[D] thought he was an exceptional child

【线索】Lenore Skenazy, son.

【定位】首段第三句和第二段首句。

【分析】这两句提到, Lenore Skenazy 在报纸上写了她让儿子独自乘坐地铁回家的事情。儿子回到家, 因为自己的独立而万分高兴。题干中的 was allowed 对应文中的 letting。选项 [B] enjoyed having the independence 对应文中的 overjoyed with independence, 故为答案。

【答案】[B]。

【后记】本题难度不大, 主要考查考生同义转述的能力。在同义转述的基础上将原文中的伴随状语转化成为题目的谓语部分, 即为本题的答案。

2. Lenore Skenazy believes that keeping kids under careful watch _____.

[A] hinders their healthy growth [B] adds too much to parents' expenses

[C] shows traditional parental caution [D] bucks the latest parenting trend

【线索】 keeping kids under careful watch。

【定位】 第二段倒数三句。

【分析】 这三句为 Lenore Skenazy 原话：好像只有严密地监管孩子，把他们时刻置于我们的电话和看护之下才是养育孩子的正确方法。其实不是。这是在耗费我们的精力，不利于孩子的健康成长。文中 It's 中的 It 指代的是 keeping kids under...watch。[A] 中的 hinders...healthy growth（阻碍...的健康成长）是对文中 debilitating 的同义转述，their 对应 them，故答案为 [A]。

【答案】 [A]。

【后记】 本题主要考查两个方面：一是代词指代的对象；二是对 debilitating 的同义转述。很容易分析出代词 it 指代的是前面一句的主语，而生词 debilitating 在文中也给出了释义，因此本题难度不大。

3. Skenazy's decision to let her son take the subway alone has met with _____.

[A] opposition from her own family [B] official charges of child abuse

[C] approval from psychologists [D] somewhat mixed responses

【线索】 Skenazy's decision to let her son.

【定位】 第三段首句。

【分析】 该句提到，在线留言板上全是有有关支持和批判 Skenazy 让孩子独自回家的留言。mixed responses 对应文中的 both applauding and condemning，故答案为 [D]。

【答案】 [D]。

【后记】 本题同样是考查同义转述的，只是转述的幅度稍大一些，需要正确理解 both applauding and condemning 的意思才能将其转述为 mixed responses。

4. Skenazy started her own blog to _____.

[A] promote sensible parenting [B] share parenting experience

[C] fight against child abuse [D] protect children's right

【线索】 Skenazy started her own blog.

【定位】 第六段第一和第三句。

【分析】 这两句提到，Skenazy 建立了自己的博客，她的博客致力于为父母提供切实可行的教育方法，综合起来可知本题的答案为 [A]。

【答案】 [A]。

【后记】 本题可以说毫无难度，根据线索词 Skenazy started her own blog 快速定位后，很容易发现选项 [A] 基本就是原文的内容。考生不应该在这样的题目上丢分。

5. According to the author, New York City _____.

[A] ranks high in road accidents [B] is much safer than before

[C] ranks low in child mortality rates [D] is less dangerous than small cities

【线索】 New York City.

【定位】第八段第二句。

【分析】该句提到，纽约市比以往更安全了。much safer than before 是对文中 safer than it's ever been 的同义转述，故答案为 [B]。

【答案】[B]。

【后记】本题也很容易，选项与原文之间进行了简单的同义转述。需要考生能根据地点线索词 New York City 快速定位。

6. Parents today are more nervous about their kids' safety than previous generations because _____.

[A] there are now fewer children in the family

[B] the number of traffic accidents has been increasing

[C] their fear is amplified by media exposure of crime

[D] crime rates have been on the rise over the years

【线索】Parents, more nervous, than previous generations.

【定位】第九段前三句。

【分析】这三句提到，现在有些家长比以前的家长对孩子监管更严厉，更担心孩子的安全。部分原因是，有了无处不在的网络和有线新闻，每一条关于孩子失踪案件的新闻都被充分报道，如此一来，甚至一种正常的、父母的担心都可能会加剧，便不足为奇了。题干中的 because 对应文中的 so... that... [C] 中的 their fear 对应文中的 parental anxiety, is amplified 对应 be amplified, by media 对应 with...news, exposure of crime 对应 every missing...airtime, 故答案为 [C]。

【答案】[C]。

【后记】本题有一定的难度，考生需要整合三句话的信息，才能得出正确答案。答案主要在第三句，然而这个句子很长，考生需要先理清句子结构才能明白句子所要表达的意思。

7. According to child experts, how and when kids may be allowed more freedom depends on _____.

[A] the traditions and customs of the community

[B] the safety conditions of their neighborhood

[C] their parents' psychological makeup

[D] their maturity and personal qualities

【线索】how and when kids, depends on.

【定位】倒数第四段第一、二、四句。

【分析】题干中的 how and when...freedom 对应第一句中的 how and...freedom, 即第四句中的 It. [D] 中的 their 对应文中的 of that child, maturity 为原词复现, personal qualities 对应文中的 psychological and emotional makeup, 故答案为 [D]。

【答案】[D]。

【后记】本题难度稍大，同样需要考生整合几句话的信息，而且同义转述的内容的幅度也颇大。但是只要考生能读懂文中的 psychological and emotional 所表达的意思就不难选出正确答案。

8. According to Gallagher and Skenazy, children who are watchful will be better able to stay away from _____.

【线索】Gallagher, Skenazy.

【定位】倒数第三段。

【分析】空前的 stay away from 表明，本空应填一个名词、名词短语或是相当于名词的词或短语。题干中的 According to Gallagher and Skenazy 对应文中的 Gallagher agrees with Skenazy that, who are watchful 对应 being watchful, to stay away from 对应 to avoid, 故答案为 avoid 后的 unsafe situations。

【答案】unsafe situations.

【后记】本题主要是找准题干信息在原文中所对应的内容，找准定位后可直接获得答案。

9. Being able to find out where a child is anytime helps lessen parents' _____.

【线索】Being able to, anytime.

【定位】倒数第二段第二句。

【分析】空前的 parents' 表明，本空应填一个名词或名词短语。题干中的 find out where a child is 对应文中的 check in with a child, helps 对应 goes a long way toward, lessen 对应 relieving, parents' 对应 parental, 故答案为 parental 后的 anxiety。题干中的 helps 与文中的 may help 并不对应，故答案中不应包含 may help 所在部分的 control。

【答案】anxiety.

【后记】本题难度非常大，因为根据线索定位的句子是一个包含并列谓语的句子，有的考生可能会将 anxiety 和 control 都填为答案。前一个谓语结构正好对应本题，后一个看似也对应，但是因为谓语多了一个 may，表示推测，因此与题干不符，这就说明需要考生细心地阅读关键信息。而且考生还要从词汇搭配角度来看本题，lessen 与 control 其实并不搭配。

10. Nowadays with the help of GPS cell phones, parents can, from a distance, track their children's _____.

【线索】GPS cell phones.

【定位】末段第二句。

【分析】空前的 their children's 表明，本空应填一个名词或名词短语。题干中的 with the help of GPS cell phones 对应文中的 GPS cell phones...make it easier...to, track their children's 对应 follow a child's, 故 child's 后的 every movement via the Internet 为答案。

【答案】every movement via the Internet.

【后记】本题难度不大，但要注意答案的完整性。有的考生可能会漏写答案

中的方式状语。通过仔细分析本题可得知，如果不加上这个方式状语，句
子表达的意思就不够清晰。

画 外 音

本篇文章出题形式为多项选择 + 句子填空，与下面要演示的是非判断 + 句子填空形式都有着快速阅读的一些共性：

- 多数题目的题干中都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、得出需要整合几处的信息，但都不太复杂。
- 句子填空题的答案，一般为文中原词，且多为名词或名词短语；有些需要进行简单转换或调整，但不复杂。

【例 2】

(07-06)

Seven Steps to a More Fulfilling Job

Many people today find themselves in unfulfilling work situations. In fact, one in four workers is dissatisfied with their current job, according to the recent “Plans for 2004” survey. Their career path may be financially rewarding, but it doesn’t meet their emotional, social or creative needs. They’re stuck, unhappy, and have no idea what to do about it, except move to another job.

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

Like the way of Zen, which includes understanding of oneself as one really is, Miller encourages job seekers and those dissatisfied with work or life to examine their beliefs about work and recognize that “in many cases your beliefs are what brought you to where you are today.” You may have been raised to think that women were best at nurturing and caring and, therefore, should be teachers and nurses. So that’s what you did. Or, perhaps you were brought up to believe that you should do what your father did, so you have taken over the family business, or become a dentist “just like dad.” If this sounds familiar, it’s probably time to look at the new possibilities for your future.

Miller developed a 7-step process to help potential job seekers assess their current situation and beliefs, identify their real passion, and start on a journey that allows them to pursue their passion through work.

Step 1: Willingness to do something different.

Breaking the cycle of doing what you have always done is one of the most difficult tasks for job seekers. Many find it difficult to steer away from a career path or make a change, even if it doesn't feel right. Miller urges job seekers to open their minds to other possibilities beyond what they are currently doing.

Step 2: Commitment to being who you are, not who or what someone wants you to be.

Look at the gifts and talents you have and make a commitment to pursue those things that you love most. If you love the social aspects of your job, but are stuck inside an office or "chained to your desk" most of the time, vow to follow your instinct and investigate alternative careers and work that allow you more time to interact with others. Dawn worked as a manager for a large retail clothing store for several years. Though she had advanced within the company, she felt frustrated and longed to be involved with nature and the outdoors. She decided to go to school nights and weekends to pursue her true passion by earning her master's degree in forestry. She now works in the biotech forestry division of a major paper company.

Step 3: Self-definition.

Miller suggests that once job seekers know who they are, they need to know how to sell themselves. "In the job market, you are a product. And just like a product, you must know the features and benefits that you have to offer a potential client, or employer." Examine the skills and knowledge that you have and identify how they can apply to your desired occupation. Your qualities will exhibit to employers why they should hire you over other candidates.

Step 4: Attain a level of self-honoring.

Self-honoring or self-love may seem like an odd step for job hunters, but being able to accept yourself, without judgment, helps eliminate insecurities and will make you more self-assured. By accepting who you are — all your emotions, hopes and dreams, your personality, and your unique way of being — you'll project more confidence when networking and talking with potential employers. The power of self-honoring can help to break all the falsehoods you were programmed to believe— those that made you feel that you were not good enough, or strong enough, or intelligent enough to do what you truly desire.

Step 5: Vision.

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

loving care to make them more saleable.

Step 6: Appropriate risk.

Some philosophers believe that the way to enlightenment comes through facing obstacles and difficulties. Once people discover their passion, many are too scared to do anything about it. Instead, they do nothing. With this step, job seekers should assess what they are willing to give up, or risk, in pursuit of their dream. For one working mom, that meant taking night classes to learn new computer-aided design skills, while still earning a salary and keeping her day job. For someone else, it may mean quitting his or her job, taking out a loan and going back to school full time. You'll move one step closer to your ideal work life if you identify how much risk you are willing to take and the sacrifices you are willing to make.

Step 7: Action.

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

Each of these steps will lead you on a journey to a happier and more rewarding work life. After all, it is the journey, not the destination, that is most important.

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

【线索】the recent "Plans for 2004" survey.

【定位】第一段第二句。

【分析】原文说四人中有一人对他们目前的职业不满意。题干中的 most people are unhappy with their current jobs 指的是大部分人感觉不满意，与原文意思不符，故题干表述错误。

【答案】N。

【后记】本题定位非常清楚，题干的错误在于夸大了事实。原文只说一部分人 (one in four...) 的感觉，并不代表大部分人的观点，本题应从原文提供的数字入手。

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

【线索】Mary Lyn Miller.

【定位】第二段。

【分析】第二段介绍了 Mary Lyn Miller 的情况，提到了她是一位职场顾问，该段最后一句表明，她通过各种方式帮助人们解决生活和工作中的问题，题干与原文意思一致。

【答案】Y。

【后记】依据题干中的 Mary Lyn Miller 可以直接定位在第二段，然后浏览整段，可精确定位在第一句和最后一句。题干是对原文内容的正确综述。

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

【线索】Mary Lyn Miller。

【定位】第二段。

【分析】第二段介绍了 Mary Lyn Miller 的观点和她的职业。至于她对自己的工作是否满意，文中并没有提到。

【答案】NG。

【后记】本题定位清晰，通过对原文第二段内容的整体把握，可知文中并未提及题干所说的曾经对自己的工作不满意。

4. Many people find it difficult to make up their minds whether to change their career path.

【线索】career path。

【定位】第一个小标题下第二句。

【分析】原文说人们很难改变职场轨道。题干中的 change their career path 是对文中 steer away from a career path or make a change 的同义转述。

【答案】Y。

【后记】依顺序原则定位在第一个小标题下，然后以 career path 精确到第二句。

5. According to Mary Lyn Miller, people considering changing their careers should commit themselves to the pursuit of _____.

【线索】commit, pursuit。

【定位】第二个小标题下第一句。

【分析】第一句说建议依照天赋和才能决定去追寻那些你最喜欢做的事。题干中的 commit 对应文中的 make a commitment, pursuit 对应 pursue, 其后所填的内容应相同，故 those things that they love most 为答案。

【答案】those things that they love most。

【后记】根据题干中的线索词可精准定位。题干只是对原文进行了词汇层面的转换。

6. In the job market, job seekers need to know how to sell themselves like _____.

【线索】In the job market, how to sell themselves。

【定位】第三个小标题下。

【分析】由第一句可知，职场中找工作的人需要了解如何推销自己，第二句就解释了如何推销自己——just like a product, 根据题干要求，应填 product 的复数形式。

【答案】products。

【后记】用关键词直接定位后就能得到答案。

7. During an interview with potential employers, self-honoring or self-love may help a job seeker to show _____.

【线索】self-honoring or self-love。

【定位】第四个小标题下。

【分析】原文说自我优越感和自恋让自己接受自己并让自己显示出更多的自信。题干中的 show 和文中的 project 是同义，意为“显示出；散发出”，故其后内容 more confidence 为答案。

【答案】more confidence。

【后记】根据线索词可精确定位。从原文内容可知本段主要介绍自我优越感和自恋在面试中的作用。题干只对原文的词汇进行了同义转换。

8. Mary Lyn Miller suggests that a job seeker develop a vision that answers the question “_____”.

【线索】Miller suggests that a job seeker develop a vision。

【定位】第五个小标题下第一句。

【分析】题干与原文表述相同，引号中问句为 question 的同位语。因此可在第一句末尾处直接得出答案。

【答案】What do I really want to do?

【后记】本题着重突出“question”一词，从原文找到与其对应的问句即可，答案很容易得出。

9. Many people are too scared to pursue their dreams because they are unwilling to _____.

【线索】too scared to pursue。

【定位】第六个小标题下第一、二句。

【分析】原文说许多人因为害怕而不敢做任何事，即使他们对一件事满怀热情。而由上句可知只有通过克服困难才能达到成功。题干正是对这两句的概括；由空格前的 to 可知，所填词应为原形动词，故将 facing 改为 face。

【答案】face obstacles and difficulties。

【后记】本题根据题干并不能直接从文中找出答案，需要对原文一、二句有整体的把握，题干是对开头两句的综述。

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

【线索】ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals。

【定位】第七个小标题下第三句。

【分析】原文指出，由于缺乏行动最终阻碍了人们实现理想。题干为原文信息的重现，故所填内容为 the lack of action。

【答案】the lack of action。

【后记】根据线索词可迅速精准定位，原文内容在题干中再现，答案可得。

画外音

- 是非判断三原则：题干是原文的同义转述或正确概述时，选 Y；题干与原文相反，或改变了原文的范围、可能性等时，选 N；题干中的部分信息在原文找不到依据时，选 NG。
- 区别 N 和 NG 题：题干内容与原文内容明显矛盾时，选 N；题干内容有可能发生也有可能不发生，而原文中没有明确的依据来证明是哪种可能性时，选 NG。

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】 (09-06)

There is nothing new about TV and fashion magazines giving girls unhealthy ideas about how thin they need to be in order to be considered beautiful. What is surprising is the method psychologists at the University of Texas have come up with to keep girls from developing eating disorders. Their main weapon against superskinny (role) models: a brand of civil disobedience dubbed “body activism”.

Since 2001, more than 1,000 high school and college students in the U.S. have participated in the Body Project, which works by getting girls to understand how they have been buying into the notion that you have to be thin to be happy or successful. After *critiquing* (评论) the so-called thin ideal by writing essays and role-playing with their peers, participants are directed to come up with and execute small, nonviolent acts. They include slipping notes saying “Love your body the way it is” into dieting books at stores like Borders and writing letters to Mattel, makers of the impossibly proportioned Barbie doll.

According to a study in the latest issue of the *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, the risk of developing eating disorders was reduced 61% among Body Project participants. And they continued to exhibit positive body-image attitudes as long as three years after completing the program, which consists of four one-hour sessions. Such lasting effects may be due to girls’ realizing not only how they were being influenced but also who was benefiting from the societal pressure to be thin. “These people who promote the perfect body really don’t care about you at all,” says Kelsey Hertel, a high school junior and Body Project veteran in Eugene, Oregon. “They purposefully make you feel like less of a person so you’ll buy their stuff and they’ll make money.”

主题结构

说明文。首段指出,针对女孩子“以瘦为美”而导致的饮食失衡现象,美国德克萨斯大学的心理学家们发起了一场名为“身体行动主义”的运动;第二段介绍具体实施过程;第三段指出运动收到了积极效果。

47. Where do girls get the notion that they need to be thin in order to be considered beautiful?

【分析】问题询问女孩子们从哪里知道“她们需要使自己变瘦,以此让别人认为自己漂亮”这样的观念的。问题中的 get 对应首段首句中 giving, notion 对应 ideas, notion 后的同位语从句内容与文中 ideas about 后的宾语从句相同,故 giving 前的动作发出者即为这种观念的来源了。由于问题是整句且疑问词为 Where, 所以答案也应为整句,句首最好加介词 from。

【答案】From TV and fashion magazines.

【后记】根据线索词准确定位很重要。根据 notion 后的同位语从句准确定位第一段首句,找到那个连接“观点”的动词 giving 就能得出本题的答案。

48. By promoting “body activism”, University of Texas psychologists aim to prevent girls from _____.

【分析】空前的 prevent...from 表明,本空应填入阻止的内容。由首段末句可知“body activism”是 psychologists 的武器,是他们推崇的东西,那么他们阻止的东西应该在前面一句话里。问题中的 to prevent girls from 对应首段第二句话中的 to keep girls from, 由此可知 from 后的 developing eating disorders 为本题答案。

【答案】developing eating disorders.

【后记】本题同上题一样需要先准确定位。然后再理解前后句之间的逻辑关系,就可以总结出答案。

49. According to the author, Mattel's Barbie dolls are _____.

【分析】由第二段末句 Mattel 后的同位语 makers of...doll 可知 Mattel 是 Barbie doll 的制造商, Barbie doll 之前的修饰性成分 impossibly proportioned 为本题答案。

【答案】impossibly proportioned.

【后记】本题主要考查对同位语的理解,将原文中的定语变为表语即为本题的答案。

50. The positive effects of the Body Project may last up to _____.

【分析】空前的 last up to 表明,本空应填入时间。由题干中的 positive 将答案锁定在末段前三句。第三句中的 Such lasting effects 指第二句中的 positive body-image attitudes, 即题干中的 positive effects。第二句中的 they 指首句中的 Body Project 的参加者, Body Project 的积极效果应体现在 they 的身上。由 they continued to...attitudes as long as three years 可知,时间为 three years。题干中的 last up to 对应 as long as, 故答案为 three years。