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英语周计划系列丛书
ENGLISH WEEKLY PLAN SERIES

大学英语

新六级 阅读 周计划

大学英语四六级考试命题研究组 © 编著

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WEEKLY
PLAN FOR **READING**
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“英语周计划系列丛书”是针对我国读者的英语学习特点开发的、以“周”为谋篇布局单位、以“日”为具体实施单元的极具特色的英语辅导用书，具有思维创新、规划科学、目标明确、讲练结合、直击实战等特点。《大学英语新六级阅读周计划》是本系列针对 CET6 的一个分册。

编者从阅读的题型特点和设题规律出发，针对考生复习中经常遇到的问题，为考生提供了一个完整的 CET6 阅读 4 周复习方案。每周学习 5 天，共 20 天。第一周快速阅读，第二周简答，第三周篇章阅读。周一至周五每天一项任务，带你夯实基础、掌握技巧、逐个击破。第四周精心设计了 7 套模拟自测题，带你实战中检验自我、巩固提高。4 周的安排，目标明确，科学合理，帮助考生理清复习思路，快速提升阅读能力。

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丛书序

“英语周计划系列丛书”的大学英语四级和六级两个系列共8本书自出版以来，以其科学的时间安排、精炼的考点讲解、实用的技巧点拨、充足的针对性练习、细致的名师点评和贴心的版式编排，赢得了广大读者的好评。同时，各种真诚的建议和中肯的意见也陆续进入作者的脑海。读者提出的建议都非常实用和贴心，让我们真切地体会到了广大读者对本丛书的厚爱，但也加深了心中的那份不安，因为我们知道，我们肩负着广大读者对我们的期望。

编者深知肩上这份期望的分量，因此结合出版以来使用本书的考生的反馈意见，根据前3版面世以后四、六级考试出现的各种细微变化，本着精益求精的宗旨，编者对丛书进行了精心的改版，目的是最大限度地满足读者的使用需求，让读者最终能够自信、从容地走进四、六级考场。

相比前一版，第4版主要有以下几个特点：

1. 例题更新、更具实用性

删去了陈旧的例题，换之以最新真题，让考生了解最新的试题形式和难度。《大学英语新四级听力周计划》和《大学英语新六级听力周计划》两本书的例题，充分听取了考生的建议，在第3版的基础上再次增加了真题录音，这样，考生就能边看讲解边听录音，更深入地领会书中所讲的知识 and 技巧。

2. 讲解更精、更突出重点

针对考生的弱点和考试的重点，本次改版对部分考点进行了更加细致的讲解，并对部分知识的讲解进行了重新编排，听力周计划和阅读周计划由原来的每周6天缩减至每周5天，写作周计划由原来的每周7天缩减至每周6天，讲解更精练，重点更突出。根据新题型的命题规律，阅读周计划中我们删去了不考题型——快速阅读中的是非判断题、四级中的简答题和六级中的选词填空。这样的安排方便考生在有限的时间内更彻底地掌握重点知识和技巧，更高效地备战考试。可以说，考生只要跟着周计划走过3~5周，在阅读中理解，在练习中体会，那么听力、阅读、综合测试、写作各个环节的重点和难点自然便可迎刃而解。

3. 练习更强、更具针对性

对于练习材料中比较陈旧的题目和过时的设题进行了替换,按照最新真题的标准重新选材、设题,并将听力周计划第五周的模拟测试由6套增至8套,将阅读周计划第四周的模拟测试由5套增至7套,以期让考生在有限的时间里最大限度地熟悉考试的题型和答题的技巧,时刻与考试动态保持同步。

4. 解析更细、更加标准化

不管是书中的例题还是练习,第4版的解析更加细致入微。同时,统一了解析模式,使考生使用起来更方便、更容易理解并掌握所学知识和技巧。

5. 录音更全、更便于备考

《大学英语新四级听力周计划》的录音时长达到420分钟,《大学英语新六级听力周计划》的录音时长更是达到了460分钟。超长的听力训练时间,不仅便于考生对讲解的知识点更深入地理解,而且也能让考生在备考中一直保持足够的量的积累,最终产生质的飞跃。

本丛书在出版前已经多个辅导班学生使用,结果证明,考生如按照本丛书规划认真复习备考,定能有效提高复习效率,取得更加理想的考试成绩!本丛书是一线辅导教师的倾力之作,凝结了我们的大量心血,辅导精华尽现书中,可谓辅导和图书出版的完美结合。编者衷心希望本丛书能让更多考生受益,如是,将深感欣慰!

编者

2012年6月于中国人民大学

前言

阅读一直在四六级考试中占据相当大的比例，也一直是四六级考试的难点。很多考生考试不能顺利过关、不能取得高分的原因就是阅读能力差，尤其是在新题型中又增加了快速阅读、简答和选词填空以后，阅读更是成为广大考生四六级通关道路上的一只拦路虎。因此，如何科学地安排复习、切实提高阅读水平，是所有考生必须面对和思考的迫切问题。

考生的问题

总结多年的一线教学经验和对广大考生的问卷调查统计，我们发现，考生阅读能力低下、阅读分数不高主要由以下几个问题所致：

一、复习欠缺规划

阅读能力的提高不是一蹴而就的，它需要科学的计划和安排。但是很多考生的阅读复习都是三天打鱼、两天晒网，没有系统、没有计划，导致复习效率低下。

二、基础掌握不牢

词汇量不够、语法知识不牢、长句难句理解不了，一直是很多考生提高阅读水平的瓶颈。而没有基本的词汇和语法基础，其他什么都无从谈起。

三、做题方法不当

针对不同的阅读题型应采用不同的阅读方法，而很多考生的阅读方法千篇一律。对于新增的快速阅读、简答、选词填空题型，仍然采取和篇章阅读同样的阅读方法，这必然导致阅读效率低下，做题准确率不高。

四、练习做得不精

很多考生可能都有过这样的感受：阅读练习做了一篇又一篇，成绩就是提不上去，一上场还是觉得文章难、时间紧、手忙脚乱。这归根到底还是因为考生平时的训练方法不当，读而不精、读而不思，做完题对完答案就算了事，而对自己的错误原因没有好好分析，对文章中出现的重点词汇和长句难句没有好好掌握，对于各类题型的解题技巧没有好好总结，从而导致这次犯过的错误下次还会再犯。

我们的对策

我们从阅读的题型特点和设题规律出发,针对考生复习中经常遇到的问题,精心编写了本书。本书内容安排在4周内进行,每周5天,共20天。第一至三周分题型训练,各个击破;第4周模拟测试,实战演练,全面提升。

本书具有以下特色:

一、4周时间,科学规划

第一至三周分题型复习:第一周快速阅读,第二周简答,第三周篇章阅读;周一至周五每天一项任务,带你夯实基础,掌握技巧,各个击破;第四周精心设计了7套阅读模拟测试题,带你实战中检验自我,巩固提高。4周的安排,目标明确,科学合理,帮助考生理清复习思路,快速提升阅读能力。

二、典型自测,自我诊断

在进入各题型的具体讲解之前,先给出一套典型的阅读试题,并对题目的解题技巧、错误原因给出详尽的点评分析,随后给考生提出合理的复习建议,让考生通过模拟自测找出自己的弱点,明确努力的方向。

三、考点精炼,讲解到位

针对各种题型,透析考查重点,提炼必备知识,点拨解题技巧,将每个题型涉及的考点、知识、技巧分成若干个模块,安排在每一天里进行透彻讲解,实现各个击破。

四、充分练习,练透练精

每天的讲解都配有专题演练,每周复习结束时都配有各题型的模拟题,检验一周的复习效果,让考生学完一个,练透一个,彻底吃透所学知识。最后还配有7套阅读模拟测试题,让考生真正地练透、练精。

五、词句提炼,重点突出

每天学习的最后都将练习中出现的重点词句提炼出来,让考生在做练习的同时掌握阅读重点词汇和句式,充分地利用练习达到巩固知识、拓展知识的目的。

编者

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阅读导学 >>>

一、阅读命题方向

六级阅读部分包括快速阅读 (Skimming and Scanning) 和仔细阅读 (Reading in Depth)。快速阅读一般只有 1 篇, 仔细阅读一般包括 2 篇传统的篇章阅读和 1 篇简答。阅读部分考试时间为 40 分钟; 所占分值比例为 35%, 其中快速阅读占 10%, 仔细阅读占 25%。

(一) 快速阅读

1. 测试重点

快速阅读要求考生运用略读和查读两种技能从篇章中获取信息。略读主要考核考生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力; 查读主要考核学生利用各种提示, 如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等快速查找特定信息的能力。

六级快速阅读的长度一般在 1200 词左右, 考试时间为 15 分钟, 要求考生的阅读速度每分钟至少要达到 120 词。

2. 命题方向

快速阅读部分的题型有 3 种: 是非判断、多项选择和句子填空。从 2006 年 12 月六级新题型考试开始以来, 除了 2006 年 12 月和 2007 年 6 月两次考试的题型是“4 道是非判断 + 6 道句子填空”以外, 从 2007 年 12 月到目前为止, 快速阅读都是采用“7 道多项选择 + 3 道句子填空”的题型。

总结近几年的命题规律, 加上对几种题型的特点分析, 可以预测, 未来快速阅读的题型可能会一直采取“多项选择 + 句子填空”的组合。

(二) 简答

1. 测试重点

六级简答题的文章长度为 400 ~ 450 词。文章后设有若干个问题, 老题型中有时是 8 道题, 有时是 5 道题, 目前的题型比较倾向于 5 道题。

简答题要求考生根据对文章的理解用最简短的表达 (少于 10 个词) 回答问题或补全句子。它和篇章阅读一样, 主要测试考生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力, 包括理解主旨大意和重要细节以及综合的分析和推理判断能力。



2. 命题方向

尽管六级新题型大纲中规定简答题与选词填空作为二选一题型出现，但实施新题型迄今为止，每次六级考试考的都是简答题，而选词填空一次都没有出现过。因此，将来六级考试很可能会一直采用简答题。

(三) 篇章阅读

1. 测试重点

相比较而言，篇章阅读理解是考生最为熟悉的一种题型，新题型中的篇章阅读在内容和难度方面并没有什么变化，体裁仍旧是以说明文和议论文为主，出题形式也是四选一的多项选择题。

六级篇章阅读每篇长度约为 400 ~ 450 词，每篇后设 5 道题目，共 10 题。它测试考生多个层面的阅读理解能力，题型主要包括主旨题、语义题、观点题、细节题和推理题。

2. 命题方向

尽管篇章阅读已经由原来的 4 篇缩减为 2 篇，但它仍然是六级阅读部分测试的重点题型，也应该是考生复习的重点。

二、典型试题自测

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*.

For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

What will the world be like in fifty years?

This week some top scientists, including Nobel Prize winners, gave their vision of how the world will look in 2056, from gas-powered cars to extraordinary health advances. John Ingham reports on what the world's finest minds believe our futures will be.

For those of us lucky enough to live that long, 2056 will be a world of almost perpetual youth, where obesity is a remote memory and robots become our companions.

We will be rubbing shoulders with aliens and colonising outer space. Better still, our descendants might at last live in a world at peace with itself.

The prediction is that we will have found a source of inexhaustible, safe, green energy, and that science will have killed off religion. If they are right we will have removed two of the main causes of war — our dependence on oil and religious prejudice.

Will we really, as today's scientists' claim, be able to live for ever or at least cheat the ageing process so that the average person lives to 150?

Of course, all these predictions come with a scientific health warning. Harvard professor Steven Pinker says: "This is an invitation to look foolish, as with the predictions of domed cities and nuclear-powered vacuum cleaners that were made 50 years ago."

Living longer

Anthony Atala, director of the Wake Forest Institute in North Carolina, believes failing organs will be repaired by injecting cells into the body. They will naturally go straight to the injury and help heal it. A system of injections without needles could also slow the ageing process by using the same process to "tune" cells.

Bruce Lahn, professor of human genetics at the University of Chicago, anticipates the ability to produce "unlimited supplies" of transplantable human organs without the need for human donors. These organs would be grown in animals such as pigs. When a patient needed a new organ, such as a kidney, the surgeon would contact a commercial organ producer, give him the patient's immunological profile and would then be sent a kidney with the correct tissue type.

These organs would be entirely composed of human cells, grown by introducing them into animal hosts, and allowing them to develop into an organ in place of the animal's own. But Prof. Lahn believes that farmed brains would be "off limits". He says: "Very few people would want to have their brains replaced by someone else's and we probably don't want to put a human brain in an animal body."

Richard Miller, a professor at the University of Michigan, thinks scientists could develop "authentic anti-ageing drugs" by working out how cells in larger animals such as whales and humans resist many forms of injuries. He says: "It is now a routine, in laboratory mammals, to extend lifespan by about 40%. Turning on the same protective systems in people should, by 2056, create the first class of 100-year-olds who are as vigorous and productive as today's people in their 60s."

Aliens

Colin Pillinger, professor of planetary sciences at the Open University, says: "I fancy that at least we will be able to show that life did start to evolve on Mars as well



as Earth." Within 50 years he hopes scientists will prove that alien life came here in Martian *meteorites* (陨石).

Chris Mckay, a planetary scientist at NASA's Ames Research Center, believes that in 50 years we may find evidence of alien life in the ancient permanent frost of Mars or on other planets.

He adds: "There is even a chance we will find alien life forms here on Earth. It might be as different as English is to Chinese."

Princeton professor Freeman Dyson thinks it "likely" that life from outer space will be discovered before 2056 because the tools for finding it, such as optical and radio detection and data processing are improving.

He says: "As soon as the first evidence is found, we will know what to look for and additional discoveries are likely to follow quickly. Such discoveries are likely to have revolutionary consequences for biology, astronomy and philosophy. They may also change the way we look at ourselves and our place in the universe."

Colonies in space

Richard Gott, professor of astrophysics at Princeton, hopes man will set up a self-sufficient colony on Mars, which would be a "life insurance policy against whatever catastrophes, natural or otherwise, might occur on Earth."

"The real space race is whether we will colonise off Earth on to other worlds before money for the space programme runs out."

Spinal injuries

Ellen Heber-Katz, a professor at the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, foresees cures for injuries causing paralysis such as the one that afflicted Superman star Christopher Reeve.

She says: "I believe that the day is not far off when we will be able to prescribe drugs that cause *severed* (断裂的) spinal cords to heal, hearts to regenerate and lost limbs to regrow."

"People will come to expect that injured diseased organs are meant to be repaired from within, in much the same way that we fix an appliance or automobile: by replacing the damaged part with a manufacturer-certified new part." She predicts that within 5 to 10 years fingers and toes will be regrown and limbs will start to be regrown a few years later. Repairs to the nervous system will start with optic nerves and, in time, the spinal cord. "Within 50 years whole body replacement will be routine," Prof. Heber-Katz adds.

Obesity

Sydney Brenner, senior distinguished fellow of the Crick-Jacobs Center in

California, won the 2002 Nobel Prize for Medicine and says that if there is a global disaster some humans will survive and evolution will favour small people with bodies large enough to support the required amount of brain power. "Obesity," he says, "will have been solved."

Robots

Rodney Brooks, professor of robotics at MIT, says the problems of developing artificial intelligence for robots will be at least partly overcome. As a result, "the possibilities for robots working with people will open up immensely".

Energy

Bill Joy, green technology expert in California, says: "The most significant breakthrough would be to have an inexhaustible source of safe, green energy that is substantially cheaper than any existing energy source."

Ideally, such a source would be safe in that it could not be made into weapons and would not make hazardous or toxic waste or carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas blamed for global warming.

Society

Geoffrey Miller, evolutionary psychologist at the University of New Mexico, says: "The US will follow the UK in realizing that religion is not a *prerequisite* (前提) for ordinary human decency."

"Thus, science will kill religion, not by reason challenging faith but by offering a more practical universal and rewarding moral framework for human interaction."

He also predicts that "absurdly wasteful" displays of wealth will become unfashionable while the importance of close-knit communities families will become clearer.

These three changes, he says, will help make us all "brighter, wiser, happier and kinder".

1. What is John Ingham's report about?
 - A) A solution to the global energy crisis.
 - B) Extraordinary advances in technology.
 - C) The latest developments of medical science.
 - D) Scientists' vision of the world in half a century.
2. According to Harvard professor Steven Pinker, predictions about the future _____.
 - A) may invite trouble
 - B) may not come true
 - C) will fool the public
 - D) do more harm than good
3. Professor Bruce Lahn of the University of Chicago predicts that _____.
 - A) humans won't have to donate organs for transplantation
 - B) more people will donate their organs for transplantation

- C) animal organs could be transplanted into human bodies
D) organ transplantation won't be as scary as it is today
4. According to the Professor Richard Miller of the University of Michigan, people will _____.
A) live for as long as they wish
B) be relieved from all sufferings
C) live to 100 and more with vitality
D) be able to live longer than whales
5. Princeton professor Freeman Dyson thinks that _____.
A) scientists will find alien life similar to ours
B) humans will be able to settle on Mars
C) alien life will likely be discovered
D) life will start to evolve on Mars
6. According to Princeton professor Richard Gott, by setting up a self-sufficient colony on Mars, humans _____.
A) might survive all catastrophes on earth
B) might acquire ample natural resources
C) will be able to travel to Mars freely
D) will move there to live a better life
7. Ellen Heber-Katz, professor at the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, predicts that _____.
A) human organs can be manufactured like appliances
B) people will be as strong and dynamic as supermen
C) human nerves can be replaced by optic fibers
D) lost fingers and limbs will be able to regrow
8. Rodney Books says that it will be possible for robots to work with humans as a result of the development of _____.
9. The most significant breakthrough predicted by Bill Joy will be an inexhaustible green energy source that can't be used to make _____.
10. According to Geoffrey Miller, science will offer a more practical, universal and rewarding moral framework in place of _____.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the