

最新六级考试“学·练·测”丛书

6级阅读 新解

余双全 编 著

六大典型模式分类透析

巅峰训练160篇与详解



大连理工大学出版社

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六

级

阅读

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六大典型语篇
模式透析

余双全 / 编著

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前 言

许多备考英语六级考试的学生感叹六级考试难。难在哪里？难在阅读。阅读占整个卷面分数的40%，要想通过考试，关键在于突破阅读。而实际情况是，许多学生文章也读了不少，但却一直徘徊于较低的得分率。问他们读懂了吗？他们说基本读懂了，但一做题还是经常出错。原因在哪里？笔者认为关键在于这些学生宏观把握文章内容的能力弱，具体来说就是缺乏识别和把握文章思路的能力，使得文章的信息在阅读后显得很零乱、模糊。在这样的情况下解题，往往会被试题的干扰项所迷惑而陷入误区。有鉴于此，笔者对六级考试的阅读进行了深入的研究，并通过十多年的辅导经验总结归纳出六级考试阅读文章的典型语篇模式，以帮助考生能够用一种新的方法在较短的时间内使阅读水平上一个台阶。记住，抓住了文章的思维模式也就是抓住了根本！相信经过对六级典型的阅读思维模式的反复熟悉和强化之后，您会发现在阅读时站在了一个更高的位置，有一种一览众山小的感觉。尝试一下吧，相信您一定有收获！

本书共分两大部分。第一部分：六大典型语篇模式透析。本部分主要是对六级考试阅读文章典型模式的归纳、分析以及命题思路的解析。第二部分：巅峰训练与评析。本部分主要是精编的模拟阅读文章与详解。这些文章的选材注重反映六级考试经常涉及的热点题材，如教育、能源、环保、人工智能、社会学、营销、最新



科技等,其目的是扩大和加深有关背景知识的了解,使您在考试中读到类似题材的文章时游刃有余。这些文章和试题设计都贴近考试题的难度和出题思路,是备考阅读的理想材料。另外,这一部分的一个最新特点是把作文和阅读结合起来。该部分从文章里挑出一些对作文考试非常有用的句型,并演示如何灵活套用这些句型进行写作。这些句型的选择针对考试的常见题材和体裁,突出适用性、实用性和可操作性。掌握这些句型会有助于您在作文中写出地道的高质量的句子。

总之,本书的两大特点试图以全新的思路来解决六级阅读的问题。这种方法已在本人的辅导实践中得到验证,而且十分有效。希望本书的出版能使更多的考生受益,也欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。

作者

2004年7月



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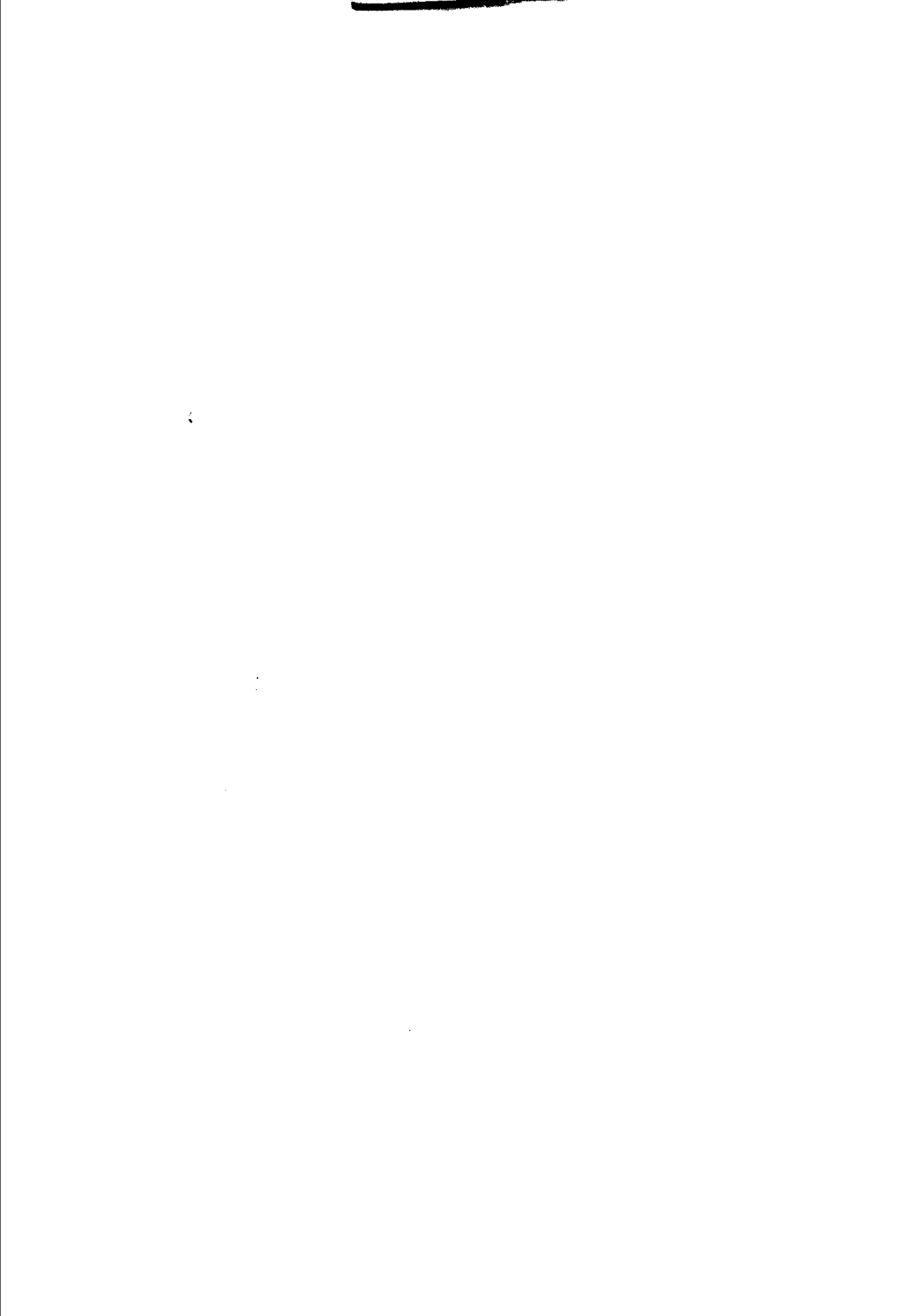


第一部分

六级阅读法宝：

六大典型语篇模式透析

人们常说“文无定法”，意思是说文章的写法多种多样，不完全拘泥与某种固定的格式。然而文章又有法，某类文章的组织结构有一定的规律可循。通过对历年六级考试阅读理解文章选材的研究我们发现存在一些典型的文章模式。每一种模式在组织结构，或曰思维模式上具有明显的共性。让我们通过集中地阅读各类模式的文章，感受和熟悉其特点和规律，使阅读的应试能力跃上一个新的台阶！



典型语篇模式一：

错误观点 + 异议 + 证明/议论

阅读指导：这类文章在六级考试阅读中出现频率很高，属于议论文中的驳论。作者通常在文章一开始就介绍一种对某一问题的流行观点，然后表示异议或直接表明不同的观点。接着用事实论证流行观点的错误所在或通过议论驳斥流行观点，支持自己的论点。在阅读这种类型的文章时我们要注意以下几点：(1)所引述的流行观点或他人的观点是什么？(2)作者的观点或态度是什么？是赞成还是反对？要注意区分作者的观点和他人的观点。一般来说，一些转折词语之后往往是作者的观点和流行的观点的分界线，如：However/ But/ Nevertheless/As a matter of fact等。(3)作者用了哪些论据来反驳流行的观点或证明自己的观点？

Passage 1

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess(公爵夫人) of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

The problem with such a view is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better—or worse—part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions



of dollars.

Where did we go off the track? When did eating butter become a sin, and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing, if not repellent? All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating, and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins. However, until quite recently, most people had a problem getting enough to eat. In some religious groups, wealth was a symbol of probable salvation and high morals, and fatness a sign of wealth and well-being.

Today the opposite is true. We have shifted to thinness as our new mark of virtue. The result is that being fat—or even only somewhat overweight—is bad because it implies a lack of moral strength.

Our obsession (迷恋) with thinness is also fueled by health concerns. It is true that in this country we have more overweight people than ever before, and that, in many cases, being overweight correlates with an increased risk of heart and blood vessel disease. These diseases, however, may have as much to do with our way of life and our high-fat diets as with excess weight. And the associated risk of cancer in the digestive system may be more of a dietary problem—too much fat and a lack of fiber—than a weight problem.

The real concern, then, is not that we weigh too much, but that we neither exercise enough nor eat well. Exercise is necessary for strong bones and both heart and lung health. A balanced diet without a lot of fat can also help the body avoid many diseases. We should surely stop paying so much attention to weight. Simply being thin is not enough. It is actually hazardous if those who get (or already are) thin think they are automatically healthy and thus free from paying attention to their overall lifestyle. Thinness can be pure vainglory (虚荣).

1. In the eyes of the author, an odd phenomenon nowadays is that _____.

- A) the Duchess of Windsor is regarded as a woman of virtue
- B) looking slim is a symbol of having a large fortune
- C) being thin is viewed as a much desired quality
- D) religious people are not necessarily virtuous



2. Swept by the prevailing trend, the author _____ .
- A) had to go on a diet for the greater part of her life
 B) could still prevent herself from going off the track
 C) had to seek help from rich distant relatives
 D) had to wear highly fashionable clothes
3. In human history, people's views on body weight _____ .
- A) were closely related to their religious beliefs
 B) changed from time to time
 C) varied between the poor and the rich
 D) led to different moral standards
4. The author criticizes women's obsession with thinness _____ .
- A) from an economic and educational perspective
 B) from sociological and medical points of view
 C) from a historical and religious standpoint
 D) in the light of moral principles
5. What's the author's advice to women who are absorbed in the idea of thinness?
- A) They should be more concerned with their overall lifestyle.
 B) They should be more watchful for fatal diseases.
 C) They should gain weight to look healthy.
 D) They should rid themselves of fantasies about designer clothes.



典型模式分析

本文对“瘦即美”这一说法提出了质疑。其基本语篇模式为：引述流行的观点——提出异议——展开议论。第一段：引出瘦即美这一奇怪说法。第二段：指出这一说法对人的误导。也就是表示异议。第三、第四段议论了对胖与瘦这一问题的看法的变迁。最后两段通过分析迷恋瘦这一认识的误区所在来证明过度关注体重的不合理性。

答案详解

1. C) 细节题。根据文章第一段：“女人越富越好，越瘦越好。这种据称是温莎公爵夫人所说的话体现了我们这个时代的怪异精神。瘦被认为是一种美德。”由此可知，如今奇怪的现象就是以瘦为美。
2. A) 细节题。根据第二段：“我自己也幻想着穿窄小的衣服。因此，我这辈

子大部分时间都在节食减肥。”D)项不对,作者只是幻想着穿,而实际并未穿。

3. A) 细节归纳题。根据第三段我们知道在人类历史上人们对体重的看法曾经和宗教联系在一起。B)项说得太过,我们不能得出对体重的看法时常变化的结论。
4. B) 概括题。文章第四段说瘦如今被看成是新的美德的标志。结果肥胖被认为是不好的,因为它意味着缺乏道德力量。整个社会以瘦为美,作者认为人们迷恋瘦是因为社会风气使然,这是从社会角度而言。第五段作者从健康的角度说疾病不一定和体重有关,而更多的是一个饮食方面的问题。所以综合看来应选B)。
5. A) 细节题。根据最后一段后面的几句:“仅仅瘦是不够的。如果他们以为瘦自然就健康了而不注意整个生活方式的话,那是危险的。”由此可以看出作者的建议是不要太关注体重,而应注重生活方式。A)项正确。

Passage 2



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Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myths. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measured by your ability to solve complex problems; to read, write and compute at certain levels, and to resolve abstract equations quickly. This vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellence as the true measures of self-fulfillment. It encourages a kind of intellectual prejudice that has brought with it some discouraging results. We have come to believe that someone who has more educational merit badges, who is very good at some form of school discipline is “intelligent”. Yet mental hospitals are filled with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates. A truer indicator of intelligence is an effective, happy life lived each day and each present moment of every day.

If you are happy, if you live each moment for everything it's worth, then you are an intelligent person. Problem solving is a useful help to your happiness, but if you know that given your inability to resolve a particular concern you can still choose happiness for yourself, or at a minimum refuse to choose unhappiness, then you are intelligent. You are in-

telligent because you have the ultimate weapon against the big N. B. D. — Nervous Break Down.

“Intelligent” people do not have N. B. D. s because they are in charge of themselves. They know how to choose happiness over depression, because they know how to deal with the problems of their lives.

You can begin to think of yourself as truly intelligent on the basis of how you choose to feel in the face of trying circumstances. The life struggles are pretty much the same for each of us. Everyone who is involved with other human beings in any social context has similar difficulties. Disagreements, conflicts and compromises are a part of what it means to be human. Similarly, money, growing old, sickness, deaths, natural disasters and accidents are all events which present problems to virtually all human beings. But some people are able to make it, to avoid immobilizing depression and unhappiness despite such occurrences, while others collapse or have an N. B. D. Those who recognize problems as a human condition and don't measure happiness by an absence of problems are the most intelligent kind of humans we know; also, the most rare.



1. According to the author, the conventional notion of intelligence measured in terms of one's ability to read, write and compute _____ .

- ✓ A) is a widely held but wrong concept
- B) will help eliminate intellectual prejudice -
- C) is the root of all mental distress
- D) will contribute to one's self-fulfillment

2. It is implied in the passage that holding a university degree _____ .

- A) may result in one's inability to solve complex real-life problems
- B) does not indicate one's ability to write properly worded documents
- C) may make one mentally sick and physically weak
- ✓ D) does not mean that one is highly intelligent

3. The author thinks that an intelligent person knows _____ .

- A) how to put up with some very prevalent myths
- ✓ B) how to find the best way to achieve success in life
- ✓ C) how to avoid depression and make his life worthwhile

D) how to persuade others to compromise

4. In the last paragraph, the author tells us that _____.

- A) difficulties are a part of everyone's life
- B) depression and unhappiness are unavoidable in life
- C) everybody should learn to avoid trying circumstances
- D) good feelings can contribute to eventual academic excellence

5. According to the passage, what kind of people are rare?

- A) Those who don't emphasize bookish excellence in their pursuit of happiness.
- B) Those who are aware of difficulties in life but know how to avoid unhappiness.
- C) Those who measure happiness by an absence of problems but seldom suffer from N. B. D. s.
- D) Those who are able to secure happiness though having to struggle against trying circumstances.

典型模式分析

本篇是谈论智力衡量标准的议论文。基本语篇模式为：指出流行的观点——提出自己的观点——论证。第一段：开门见山地列举衡量智力标准的流行的错误观念，并表明作者不同的观点。其余三段具体阐述了作者的智力观。

答案详解

1. A) 细节题。根据第一段我们知道以解决复杂问题等的的能力来衡量智力的观点是许多流行的、荒诞的说法之一。选项 A) 正确。
2. D) 暗指题。根据第一段倒数第二、第三句可以看出拥有各种各样的证书并不等于聪明，故 D) 正确。
3. C) 细节题。第二段第一句话对“聪明的人”做了界定：“如果你快乐，你会让每一刻都过得有价值。”第三段第二句说：“聪明的人知道如何选择幸福而不是沮丧。”因此应选 C)。
4. A) 细节题。最后一段告诉我们：在任何社会背景中的任何人都有类似的困难。分歧、冲突和妥协是做人的一部分。A) 项与此吻合。
5. B) 细节题。根据最后一句话：那些把问题看成是人类生存的状况，不没有问题来衡量幸福的人才是最智慧的人，也是最少的。选项 B) 与原文意思相符。



2. Professor Charles R. Schwenk's research shows _____.

- A) the advantages and disadvantages of conflict
- B) the real value of conflict
- C) the difficulty in determining the optimal level of conflict
- D) the complexity of defining the roles of conflict

3. We can learn from Schwenk's research that _____.

- A) a person's view of conflict is influenced by the purpose of his organization
- B) conflict is necessary for managers of for-profit organizations
- C) different people resolve conflicts in different ways
- D) it is impossible for people to avoid conflict

4. The passage suggests that in for-profit organizations _____.

- A) there is no end of conflict
- B) expression of different opinions is encouraged
- C) decisions must be justifiable
- D) success lies in general agreement

5. People working in a not-for-profit organization _____.

- A) seem to be difficult to satisfy
- B) are free to express diverse opinions
- C) are less effective in making decisions
- D) find it easier to reach agreement

典型模式分析

本文是一篇讨论“意见分歧”究竟是多一些好，还是少一些好的议论文。其基本语篇模式为：传统观点——异议——证明。第一段：传统观点对分歧的认识。第二段：对传统观点表示异议，认为最佳程度的分歧远非传统观点认为的那么简单。第三至第五段：以对比的手法表明了分歧在赢利机构和非赢利机构中对决策效果产生的不同影响。

答案详解

1. B) 细节题。文章第一段阐述了传统观点对分歧作用的认识。第二段告诉我们研究表明最佳程度的分歧远比传统观点的简单概括复杂得多。所以应选 B)。
2. C) 细节题。参见上一题解释。正是由于最佳程度的分歧确定起来很复杂，所以也就是困难的，故 C) 正确。
3. A) 细节题。根据第三段第一句话：“有点令人吃惊的是，Schwenk 发现对

