

新题型

大学英语六级 阅读特训

- ✓ 精选最新时文，全面涵盖最新题型
- ✓ 按照题材分类，逐级攻克阅读文章
- ✓ 收录核心词汇，边读边记提高效率
- ✓ 长难句子点津，深度阅读扫除障碍

CET-6

据2013年8月
六级题型改革
全新改版



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

新东方考试研究中心 编著

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2013年8月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会正式公布,自2013年12月考试起,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会将对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。调整后,四级和六级的试卷结构和测试题型相同。四级和六级的试卷结构、测试内容、测试题型、分值比例和考试时间如下表所示:

试卷结构	测试内容		测试题型	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作		短文写作	15%	30 分钟
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%	30 分钟
		长对话	多项选择	7%	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	10%	
		短文听写	单词及词组 听写	10%	
阅读理解	词汇理解		选词填空	5%	40 分钟
	长篇阅读		匹配	10%	
	仔细阅读		多项选择	20%	
翻译	汉译英		段落翻译	15%	30 分钟
总计				100%	130 分钟

为了帮助考生全面了解并从容应对改革后的六级考试,新东方考试研究中心特根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对题型的局部调整对“特训”系列丛书进行了全面修订。改版后本丛书紧扣四、六级考试改革要求,深入剖析四、六级考试新题型,集指导、练习于一体,是不可多得的四、六级备考辅导丛书。

《大学英语六级阅读特训》为本丛书中的六级阅读专项图书,准确把握六级阅读的出题脉络,选材新颖,能迅速帮助广大考生提高阅读水平。本书特点归纳如下:

最新题型，涵盖全面

本书依照最新六级改革方案，囊括所有阅读题型——词汇理解、长篇阅读和仔细阅读。题型涵盖全面，为考生备战六级阅读提供切实有效的练习。

需要特别指出的是，本书以四六级试卷结构调整后样卷中的长篇阅读新题型为例，详细讲解了这种阅读新题型的出题点、解题技巧，使考生对这种新题型有更深刻的了解。

题材分类，步步进阶

本书仔细阅读部分将所选文章按历年阅读真题题材分为人文、科技、经济和环境四类，并按这四类题材在六级真题中的分布比例进行选材，让考生将各个题材的文章逐一攻破。本书还依据题材，把文章按其难易度分为“预备篇”（略低于真题难度）、“标准篇”（与真题难度相当）和“提高篇”（略高于真题难度）三个级别。所选文章及题目难度逐步增加，让考生在练习时产生不断进阶的成就感，增强考试信心。

核心词汇，边读边记

大纲中的六级核心词汇是六级阅读考查的重点之一，也是令考生感到头疼的难点之一。本书精选的80篇仔细阅读文章涵盖了六级考试中经常出现的核心词汇及短语，在文中重点标出，并在每一篇文章后面的“阅读小帮手”中列出其在文章中的词义。既增强考生对文章的理解，又帮助考生在阅读中牢记核心词汇，可谓一举两得。更在每章最后以“词汇大本营”的形式汇总本章出现的核心词汇，方便考生回顾复习。

难句点津，排除障碍

长难句是考生面临的又一个难点，句子读不懂既影响做题又影响情绪。本书充分考虑到考生的需求，在“阅读小帮手”中特设“难句译文”，给出文章中长难句的精准译文，并对这些句子中出现的词或短语的特殊用法进行点津。这样做的目

的是为了帮助考生更好地理解文章，并加深对有特殊用法的词或短语的记忆，使考生真正感受到无障碍阅读的乐趣。

以人为本，试在必得

阅读理解不仅考查考生的英语水平，同时也考查考生的知识面和知识结构，所以本书在某些文章后提供了实用的背景知识，既能增强考生对短文的理解，又有助于拓展考生的知识面。

另外，本书仔细阅读后的“答案解析”前都附有“答案速查”，方便考生在做完题后迅速核对答案。在“答案速查”表内还有专门的区域，供考生总结自己的错误类型或错题原因，方便日后进行针对性复习。

本书得以顺利完成，要特别感谢世纪友好工作室的金利、蒋志华、何静、张继龙、李岩岩、白敏、杨金宝等老师。他们对英语教学和研究的热爱和投入才使得本书能在第一时间与考生见面。

相信考生们在深入了解了六级阅读题型且掌握了重要考点及有效的技巧后，定能从容应对六级考试！最后祝所有备战六级的考生征途顺利，马到成功！

新东方考试研究中心

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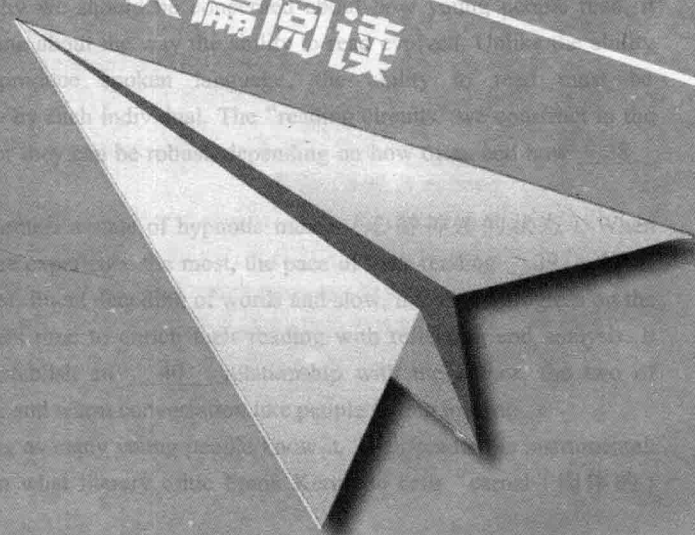
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第一部分 词汇理解
与长篇阅读



第一章 技巧大点兵

第一节 词汇理解

词汇理解的考查方式为从一篇词数范围在250~300词之间的文章中，留出10个空格，要求考生从给出的15个备选单词中选出10个，填入文章相应的空格处，使文章意思通顺，表达正确。这部分主要考查考生对词汇的认知和对语法的掌握以及还原篇章语境的能力。

下面我们对样题进行细致分析，从中学习解答这种题型的技巧。

一、样题

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

To understand why we should be concerned about how young people read, it helps to know something about the way the ability to read evolved. Unlike the ability to understand and produce spoken language, the ability to read must be painstakingly 36 by each individual. The “reading circuits” we construct in the brain can be 37 or they can be robust, depending on how often and how 38 we use them.

The deep reader enters a state of hypnotic trance (心醉神迷的状态). When readers are enjoying the experience the most, the pace of their reading 39 slows. The combination of fast, fluent decoding of words and slow, unhurried progress on the page gives deep readers time to enrich their reading with reflection and analysis. It gives them time to establish an 40 relationship with the author, the two of them 41 in a long and warm conversation like people falling in love.

This is not reading as many young people know it. Their reading is instrumental: the difference between what literary critic Frank Kermode calls “carnal (肉体的)

reading” and “spiritual reading.” If we allow our offspring to believe carnal reading is all there is — if we don’t open the door to spiritual reading, through an early 42 on discipline and practice — we will have 43 them of an enjoyable experience they would not otherwise encounter. Observing young people’s 44 to digital devices, some progressive educators talk about “meeting kids where they are,” molding instruction around their onscreen habits. This is mistaken. We need, 45, to show them someplace they’ve never been, a place only deep reading can take them.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A) acquired | I) intimate |
| B) actually | J) notwithstanding |
| C) attachment | K) petition |
| D) cheated | L) rather |
| E) engaged | M) scarcely |
| F) feeble | N) swayed |
| G) illicit | O) vigorously |
| H) insistence | |

答案速查：36. A 37. F 38. O 39. B 40. I 41. E 42. H 43. D 44. C 45. L



答题技巧

解答词汇理解题的步骤应该是，首先跳读全文，抓住文章的中心，然后根据词性词义对选项进行归类，最后逐一判断空处所缺单词的词性及词义，做出选择。

1. 抓中心

一般文章的第一段即点明主旨，本文围绕着reading展开论述。

2. 词性词义归类

名词： attachment 喜爱，爱慕；依附；insistence 坚持，坚决的主张；petition 请愿书，请愿

形容词： acquired 已获得的；engaged 忙碌的；feeble 微弱的，无力的；illicit 违法的，不正当的；intimate 亲密的

动词： acquired 获得；cheated 欺骗；engaged 从事；swayed 影响；摇摆

副词： actually 实际上；notwithstanding 尽管如此，仍然；rather 更确切地说；相反；相当；宁可；scarcely 几乎不，简直不；vigorously 精力旺盛地

Notice: 因为考试时间紧张，考生可以借鉴以下两种节省时间的办法：

1) 只在单词旁边用n., adj., v., adv. 标出词性即可。

- 2) 选项词汇都是大纲词汇,且考查的大都是基本词义,只标注单词的常用词性词义即可。如: intimate常常考其形容词词义“亲密的”,而很少考其动词词义“暗示”,标注时只标其形容词词义即可。

3. 分析空处词性,结合词义和逻辑关系做出选择

前后结合,寻找线索。考生要以整篇文章为基准,从上下文中寻找线索。与答题相关的线索一般有以下几种情况:

- 1) 寻找同义转述。空格处的词汇可能是对前后文内容或特定词汇的同义转述,考生应通过上下文进行判断。如:

Weather maps contain a _____ amount of information about weather conditions existing at the time of observation over a large geographical area...

备选项: ... E)big... H)small...

分析:由后文的over a large geographical area可知,空格处填入的词应与amount of information构成一个词组,表示“大量信息”,以使前后语义相呼应,E项中big正是对large的同义转述,而small则与之相反,可以排除。

- 2) 判断逻辑关系。考生可以通过判断空格处与上下文的逻辑关系来确定答案,具体的逻辑关系包括指代、列举、因果、比较、对比、让步、并列、补充、递进等。

阅读中常见的表示各种逻辑关系的关联词或词组列举如下:

- * 表示转折关系: but, on the contrary, otherwise, yet(表示前后两个部分表达的意思相反,相互对立,一般后面的内容是考查重点)
- * 表示顺承关系: and, also, first, second, third (通常暗示前后两个部分的内容相辅相成)
- * 表示递进关系: furthermore, moreover
- * 表示因果关系: consequently, thus, therefore, as a result, so
- * 表示比较关系: similarly, equally, like, in the same way
- * 表示总结: in conclusion, finally, in short, in summary, to sum up, in a word, my point is that, that is to say, briefly(frankly, generally)speaking

- 3) 识别固定搭配。考生若能在平时多积累一些固定搭配,在考试中就会达到事半功倍的效果。如:表示“利用……”之意的就有take advantage of sth., make use of sth.等不同的搭配。如:

...Until the 19th century, the _____ of equal rights to women met with only occasional protest and drew little attention from most people...

备选项: ... B)objection... E)denial...

分析:此处要表达的意思是对妇女平等权的否认,选项中的objection和denial都有“否决,反对”之意,但objection常与介词to搭配,denial常与介词of搭配,根据空格后的介词of可知E项正确。

- 4) 词义(词性)的关联和平衡。如:

...Weather Bureau issues information about approaching storms, floods, _____,

droughts, and all climatic conditions in general...

备选项: ... C) frosts... F) forests...

分析: 结合空格前后的 storms、floods、droughts 和 and all climatic conditions in general 可知, 空格处应填入表示天气的词, 所以 C 选项 frosts (严寒, 霜冻) 正确。另外, 应注意区分 frosts 的形近词 forests (森林)。

4. 查漏补缺, 核实答案

完成选择后, 考生须将所选单词代入原文进行复读, 确认上下文的衔接是否通顺并核实答案。值得一提的是, 如果考生觉得某些题目需要调整选择, 只能谨慎微调, 切忌将已经做出的选择全部推翻, 而进行重选, 这样不但浪费时间, 答题效果也不一定好。

二、答案解析

下面我们用上方的答题技巧来分析这篇样题:

36. A 空前为 be 动词和副词, 空后是 by sb., 显然此处为被动语态形式, 需填入过去分词, 选项中有四个单词是过去分词形式。再根据上下文语义“阅读能力一定是每个人辛苦_____的”, 只有“获得”符合句意, 故选 acquired。
37. F 空前为系动词 be, 空后为并列连词 or 和并列成分 they can be robust, 判断空处填形容词。根据句意“我们大脑中形成的‘阅读回路’可能是_____, 或者是强健的”, or 连接的并列分句前后应存在对照关系, robust 的反义词正是选项中的 feeble, 两者形成了反义对照关系, 故 feeble 为答案。
38. O 空前为 how, 空后出现了动词 use, 判断空处要填副词。根据句意“……取决于我们使用它们的频率和我们多_____使用它们”, 副词选项中只有 vigorously 符合句意。
39. B 空处所在句的结构完整, 显然空处要填副词。本句意为“当读者最大限度地享受阅读时, 他们阅读的速度_____会降低。”将 actually 代入句中, 符合句意。
40. I 空前为冠词 an, 空后为名词 relationship, 显然空处要填以元音发音开头的形容词, 备选项有 engaged “忙碌的”; illicit “违法的, 不正当的”; intimate “亲密的”。我们一般用 intimate “亲密的”来修饰 relationship。
41. E 空前为 the two of them, 空后为介词 in, 显然空处要填与 in 搭配的分词。剩下的分词选项有 cheated “欺骗”; engaged “从事”; swayed “影响; 摇摆”, 其中只有 engaged 可与 in 搭配, 意为“从事于”。
42. H 空前为不定冠词 an 和形容词 early, 空后为介词 on, 显然空处要填与 on 搭配的单数名词。名词选项有 attachment “喜爱; 爱慕; 依附”; insistence “坚持, 坚决的主张”; petition “请愿书, 请愿”, 其中可与 on 搭配的是 insistence。
43. D 空前为助动词 have, 空后为 them, 空处要填动词的过去分词, 且该动词要与后面的 of 搭配。剩下的动词选项有 cheated “欺骗”; swayed “影响, 摇摆”。

cheat sb. of sth.意为“阻止某人得到某物”，符合句意。

44. C 空前为young people's, 空后为介词to, 故空处要填和to搭配的名词。剩下的名词中attachment可以和to搭配, 符合句意。

45. L 空处所在句不缺任何主干成分, 且空前和空后都有逗号, 判断此处要填入副词。此处是对前一句This is mistaken.的确切陈述, 故用rather。

第二节 长篇阅读

2013年12月六级考试部分题型调整之后, 原来的快速阅读改为段落信息匹配的长篇阅读。新题型要求考生阅读一篇长度在1,200词左右的文章(阅读速度要求每分钟约120词), 并完成后面的10道题目。阅读时间较原来的15分钟更短, 答题时间更加紧迫, 而题目难度又相对增加, 原来的选择加填空形式调整为信息匹配题, 不但要求考生理解整篇文章的大意, 还要求考生快速把握文章的一些细节。也就是说改革后的新题型要求考生不仅能读懂文章, 还要根据题干内容对原文进行匹配。在备考过程中, 考生务必要有意识地训练自己的快速阅读及定位、解题能力, 以便有效地应对该部分的测试。

下面这篇新六级考试样题中的长篇阅读是一篇长度为1,201词的文章, 主要讨论了人口老龄化的问题。

编者研究发现, 这篇长篇阅读文章选编自国外网站(<http://www.economist.com>)上一篇主题为人口老龄化的社会类文章。其原文如下(命题者没有删减或者增加原文内容, 只是改写了原文中难度较高的单词和个别文字的格式, 括号内标底纹的部分是命题者添加或改编的内容, 蓝色字体为设题点):

Into the Unknown

The world has never seen population ageing before. Can it cope?

- A) Until the early 1990s nobody much thought about whole populations getting older. The UN had the foresight to convene a “world assembly on ageing” back in 1982, but that came and went. By 1994 the World Bank had noticed that something big was happening. In a report entitled “Averting the Old Age Crisis”, it argued that pension arrangements in most countries were unsustainable.
- B) For the next ten years a succession of books, mainly by Americans, sounded the alarm. They had titles like “Young vs Old”, “Gray Dawn” and “The Coming Generational Storm”, and their message was stark (blunt): health-care systems were heading for the rocks, pensioners were taking young people to the cleaners, and soon there would be intergenerational warfare.
- C) Since then the debate has become less emotional, not least because a lot more is known about the subject. Books, conferences and research papers have proliferated

(multiplied). International organisations such as the OECD and the EU issue regular reports. Population ageing is on every agenda, from G8 economic conferences to NATO summits. The World Economic Forum plans to consider the future of pensions and health care at its prestigious Davos conference early next year. The media, including this newspaper, are giving the subject extensive coverage.

- D) Whether all that attention has translated into sufficient action is another question. Governments in rich countries now accept that their pension and health-care promises will soon become unaffordable, and many of them have embarked on reforms, but so far only timidly. That is not surprising: politicians with an eye on the next election will hardly rush to introduce unpopular measures that may not bear fruit for years, perhaps decades.
- E) The outline of the changes needed is clear. To avoid fiscal (财政的) meltdown, public pensions and health-care provision will have to be reined back severely and taxes may have to go up. By far the most effective method to restrain pension spending is to give people the opportunity to work longer, because it increases tax revenues and reduces spending on pensions at the same time. It may even keep them alive longer. John Rother, the AARP's head of policy and strategy, points to studies showing that other things being equal, people who remain at work have lower death rates than their retired peers.
- F) Younger people today mostly accept that they will have to work for longer and that their pensions will be less generous. Employers still need to be persuaded that older workers are worth holding on to. That may be because they have had plenty of younger ones to choose from, partly thanks to the post-war baby-boom and partly because over the past few decades many more women have entered the labour force, increasing employers' choice. But the reservoir of women able and willing to take up paid work is running low and the baby-boomers are going grey.
- G) In many countries immigrants have been filling such gaps in the labour force as have already emerged [and remember that the real crunch (shortage) is still around ten years off]. Immigration in the developed world is the highest it has ever been, and it is making a useful difference. In still-fertile America it currently accounts for about 40% of total population growth, and in fast-ageing western Europe for about 90%.
- H) On the face of it, it seems the perfect solution. Many developing countries have lots of young people in need of jobs; many rich countries need helping hands that will boost tax revenues and keep up economic growth. But over the next few decades labour forces in rich countries are set to shrink so much that inflows of immigrants would have to increase enormously to compensate: to at least twice their current size in western Europe's most youthful countries, and three times in the older ones.

Japan would need a large multiple of the few immigrants it has at present. Public opinion polls show that people in most rich countries already think that immigration is too high. Further big increases would be politically unfeasible.

- I) To tackle the problem of ageing populations at its root, “old” countries would have to rejuvenate (使年轻) themselves by having more of their own children. A number of them have tried, some more successfully than others. But it is not a simple matter of offering financial incentives or providing more child care. Modern urban life in rich countries is not well adapted to large families. Women find it hard to combine family and career. They often compromise by having just one child.
- J) And if fertility in ageing countries does not pick up? It will not be the end of the world, at least not for quite a while yet, but the world will slowly become a different place. Older societies may be less innovative and more risk-averse (strongly disinclined to take risks) than younger ones. By 2025 at the latest, about half the voters in America and most of those in western European countries will be over 50—and older people turn out to vote in much greater numbers than younger ones. Academic studies have found no evidence so far that older voters have used their clout (power) at the ballot box to push for policies that specifically benefit them, though if in future there are many more of them they might start doing so.
- K) Nor is there any sign of the intergenerational warfare predicted in the 1990s. After all, older people themselves mostly have families. In a recent study of parents and grown-up children in 11 European countries, Karsten Hank of Mannheim University found that 85% of them lived within 25km of each other and the majority of them were in touch at least once a week.
- L) Even so, the shift in the centre of gravity to older age groups is bound to have a profound effect on societies, not just economically and politically but in all sorts of other ways too. Richard Jackson and Neil Howe of America’s CSIS, in a thoughtful book called “The Graying of the Great Powers”, argue that, among other things, the ageing of the developed countries will have a number of serious security implications.
- M) For example, the shortage of young adults is likely to make countries more reluctant to commit the few they have to military service. In the decades to 2050, America will find itself playing an ever-increasing role in the developed world’s defence effort. Because America’s population will still be growing when that of most other developed countries is shrinking, America will be the only developed country that still matters geopolitically (地缘政治上).

Ask me in 2020

- N) There is little that can be done to stop population ageing, so the world will have to live with it. But some of the consequences can be ameliorated (alleviated). Many experts now believe that given the right policies, the effects, though momentous