

大学英语  
6 级考试

# 巧攻阅读理解

# 120篇

**恩波四六级**

六级考试命题研究组 组编

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## 前言

诸多考生在面对六级考试阅读理解部分的考题时，都有“难，难，难”之叹。其原因不外乎以下两种。其一，我们平时所用的教材大多由记叙文构成，故事性较强，好不容易遇到的议论文又大都经过了编者的精心处理，从而降低了阅读理解的难度。而六级阅读部分基本上直接摘引原文，不作改写处理；故事性较差，阅读难度骤然加大。其二，由于文化背景的差异，我们不熟悉外国人的思维模式和思辨论证方式。

纵观历届六级考试阅读理解部分的文章，题材内容涵盖人文、法律、自然科学等诸领域；而体裁基本上都采用了议论文的形式。文章的长度一般在380~420字之间。须在35分钟内完成四篇文章的阅读并解答附属的20道试题。

本书旨在通过大量的阅读和做题训练使考生对以议论文为主的体裁形式有一个感性认识，并在此基础上培养和总结出一套切合自身的阅读和做题方式。

题方式。

一篇文章的阅读，关键在于把握它的主题或中心思想。我们在做历届六级全真题时发现：20个选题中，除了极个别的词汇题，几乎所有的细节题、推论题、作者观点题都与文章的主旨有密不可分的联系。因此，牢牢把握住文章的主题或中心思想，是解开难点的钥匙。

如何才能以最短的时间、最高效的方式确立文章的要旨？

本书推荐的方式是精心研读第一句。

第一句按类型可分为：开门见山型、标靶型和导入型三类。

所谓开门见山型，即指文章直接推出论点，表达文章的中心思想或主题走向。开门见山型的特征往往为定义型句子。一般都较为简短有力，富有哲理性，不超过两行。文章如属开门见山型，则主题的确立自不待言。

**所谓标靶型**，即作者在起笔处先推出某个错误的论点或看法，然后加以批驳，给出作者所持的相反或相对立的观点。“标靶型”语句的特征往往为：“人们常常以为……”“一般说来……”“据称……”。遇到“标靶型”语句时，只要对第一句作相反理解，即可确知文章的主旨。

**所谓导入型**，即作者先隐下主题思想不说，从别的细碎的地方谈起，渐渐接入正题。导入型的语句一般较为琐碎具体，甚至具体到某年某月。有时也纯为挑起读者的好奇心而设。如“American firms have a problem.”什么问题呢？作者只字未提。“导入型”语句尽管隐藏了主题思想，但文章的脉络、所涉及的范围依然清晰可见。如上句的举例，讨论的关键肯定在problem，范围局限在美国公司。

分类并不是绝对的，有时我们也可看到几种类型缠绕在一起的句子。关键在于：读完第一句后，应能确立文章的中心思想，即或不能，也应尽可能地把握文章的讨论走向。完成了这一点，也就完成了初步阅读。剩下的就是在中心思想或文章的主题走向的指导下去做选择项了。

本书第一章选用了25篇经典真题，切实培养考生把握主旨的能力；第二章选用了近年来各种媒体上出现的80篇文章，内容涉及人文、法律、自然科学等领域，按热身阅读、实践阅读、强化阅读的顺序编排，由易到难，便于考生自测。

“好风凭借力，送我上青云。”祝考生一帆风顺。

编者

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# 第一章

## 全真题剖析

### 阅读方略与选项策略

- 一篇文章的阅读,关键在于把握主题或中心思想。
- 迅速扫读文章中出现的汉字。
- 精心研读第一句。
- 在所有表示因果、转折关系的词下划线。



## Passage 1

### 阅读方略



■ **迅速扫读文章中出现的汉字。** 在六级阅读文章中,如果某个单词不足以影响对文章主题的理解,那么即便是一个超纲词汇,文中也不会给出该词的汉译。因此,所给出的汉译往往暗含甚或能提示出文章的主题走向。以“铀”为例,本文可能与核能、核工业有关。

■ **研读第一句。** 本文的起首句属于“标靶型”。所谓“标靶型”,即作者先推出某个错误的观点或别人的看法,然后加以批驳,给出作者所持的相反或相对立的看法。“标靶型”语句的特征往往为:“一般说来……”“人们常常以为……”“据说……”……

本文第一句说:据称核能是我们不可或缺的东西。据此可以推断出本文的主题思想:缺了核能,未尝不行。

在做选择项的时候,考生们应牢记一篇文章的主题思想。因为选择项往往与主题有密不可分的关系(除了词汇题)。

在一篇长达四百多字的议论文中,仅凭所读的一、两个句子就能判断或推断出该文的主题思想,这种能力,考生们应十分注重培养。因为本书鉴于阅读考试的标准给定时间有限(35分钟),不推崇全文阅读的做法。

■ **在所有表示因果、转折关系的词下划线。** 这类句子往往与选择项有关,但可以暂时不必去读。如本文中出现的 *therefore*, *however*, *thus* 等。划线时,切勿逐词、逐行阅读;应学会快速扫描、甚至竖看。

It is often claimed that nuclear energy is something we cannot do without. We live in a consumer society where there is an enormous demand for commercial products of all kinds. Moreover, an increase in industrial production is considered to be one solution to the problem of mass unemployment. Such an increase presumes an abundant and cheap energy supply. Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential for an industrially developing society. There are a number of other advantages in the use of nuclear energy. Firstly, nuclear power, except for accidents, is clean. A further advantage is that a nuclear power station can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff. The nuclear reactor represents an enormous step in our scientific evolution and, whatever the anti-nuclear group says, it is wrong to expect a return to more primitive sources of fuel. However, opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power

stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties.

Furthermore, it is questionable whether ultimately nuclear power is a cheap source of energy. There have, for example, been very costly accidents in America, in Britain and, of course, in Russia. The possibility of increases in the cost of uranium (铀) in addition to the cost of greater safety provisions could price nuclear power out of the market. In the long run, environmentalists argue, nuclear energy wastes valuable resources and disturbs the ecology to an extent which could bring about the destruction of the human race. Thus, if we wish to survive, we cannot afford nuclear energy. In spite of the case against nuclear energy outlined above, nuclear energy programmes are expanding. Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue. Having weighed up the arguments on both sides, it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power.

## 选项策略

11 The writer's attitude toward nuclear energy is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. indifferent      B. favorable      C. tolerant      D. negative

【定位】 本题与文章的主题思想相关。在阅读第一句时,我们已经了解到在“据说”、“人们常常以为”后的观点正是作者竭力要批驳的对象。据此,D项选择为正确答案已确凿无疑。

【陷阱提示】 B项与主题思想相悖,明显错误。C项“宽容的”也与主题不符。值得注意的是A项,其词义“冷漠的”似乎与D项“否定的”意思相近。但是细心体会提问项,如果选A的话,似乎作者对“利用”或“不利用”核能持有一种既不赞同也不否定的无所谓的心态,这仍与本文的主题思想相矛盾。

12 According to the opponents of nuclear energy, which of the following is TRUE of nuclear energy?

- A. Primitive.      B. Exhaustible.      C. Cheap.      D. Unsafe.

【定位】 依提问项中的关键词 *opponents*, 可迅速查找到第一段最后一句。本句既有线索词 *opponents*, 又有下划线的转折词 *however*, 符合这一特征, 正确答案必在该句之内。



### TIPS 小贴士

转折句所在即选项答案所在。本句中的 *direct threat*, 只有D项才能与之对应。

**【陷阱提示】** 选择 A 项“原始的”是考生词汇量贫乏造成的。选择 B 项和 C 项的考生可能忽略了 *opponents* 一词,找到第一段第五句中去了。

- 3 Some people claim that nuclear energy is essential because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it provides a perfect solution to mass unemployment
  - B. it represents an enormous step forward in our scientific evolution
  - C. it can meet the growing demand of an industrially developing society
  - D. nuclear power stations can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff

**【定位】** 本题是就某些人赞同核能的原因进行提问。做第 2 题时,我们读到了“然而,核能的反对者们……”。可见,赞同核能的人的观点应在该句的上方;又依据线索词 *essential*,可以将该选项的答案锁定在第一段第五句。本句也有表示因果关系的标示词 *therefore*。将该句与选项比较,C 项为正确答案。

**【陷阱提示】** A 项转抄自第一段第三句,并且还在 *solution* 之前添加了一个表示绝对意义的形容词 *perfect*。且不论该选项定位有误,胡乱添加词语的结果也使该句绝对化了。

D 项转抄自第一段第八句。其主语 *A further advantage* 与提问句中的 *essential* (本质的,根本性的)相悖。*further* 一词强调的是 *essential* 之外的好处。

B 项转抄自第一段第九句。

#### TIPS 小贴士

- 出题人往往喜欢采用省略、偷换或添加词语的方式来故布疑阵。务请考生谨防此招。
- 从 A、B、D 三个选项来看,出题人往往采用东拼西抄的方法来设置陷阱。对付此招的方式是:提问问什么就去查什么,别的一概不理。



- 4 Which of the following statements does the writer support?
- A. The demand for commercial products will not necessarily keep increasing.
  - B. Nuclear energy is something we cannot do without.
  - C. Uranium is a good source of energy for economic and ecological reasons.
  - D. Greater safety provisions can bring about the expansion of nuclear energy programmes.

**【定位】** 本题仍与文章主题相关。简单采用排除法即可将正确答案 A 选出。其支撑句在本文第二段倒数第二句,并有标示词 *however*。A 项中的 *not necessarily* 宜译为:未必。

【陷阱提示】 B、C、D 都是站在赞同的立场上,正是作者要批驳的观点,做第 1 题时我们已确认了主题并据此否定了第 1 题的 B 选项。

C 项中的“uranium”和“good source”也与本文主题背道而驰。

D 项意为:安全措施得力的话,就可以扩大核能计划。该句仍是表明了赞同核能的态度,依然与主题不符。



# TIPS 小贴士

● 本题提问中没有出现线索词或关键词。在此情况下,应特别注意文中出现的表示因果、转折等词语。

● 在牢牢把握主题思想的情况下,采用排除法即可轻松做对选題。

11 The function of the last sentence is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. advance the final argument
- B. reflect the writer's attitude
- C. reverse previously expressed thoughts
- D. show the disadvantages of nuclear power

【定位】 本题直接说明与本文最后一句有关。该句意为:在掂量了双方论点之后,采用别的能源似乎要比采用核能更为妥当。

如果说作者在一开始采用了隐隐约约的“标靶型”写作手法,那么到结尾时作者已是在直抒胸臆了。B 项为正确答案。

【陷阱提示】 A 项错误在于作者并未舍弃“反对派”而走第三条道路。

C 项意为:将前面表达的观点全盘颠倒。本题可能是意在测试考生能否读懂最后一句中的 other than。

D 项要求句子中有多个例子表明核能的种种不足之处。本文最后一句与此两不相干。

## 例 Passage 2



## 阅读方略

- **扫读文章中出现的汉字注解。**从给定的汉字来看,本文与衣饰有关。
- **研读第一句。**本句属于议论文中常常采用的开门见山型,直接表达本文的主题思想和文章走向。开门见山型的特征往往为定义型句子,即先推出一个论点,然后从各个角度来论证这个论点。
- **快速浏览文中出现的表达因果和转折意义的标志词并划线以作醒目的提示。**

Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. They tell us a good deal about the wearer's background, personality, status, mood, and social outlook.

Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle-class man or woman may be *alienated* (疏远……) by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests.

People tend to agree on what certain types of clothes mean. Adolescent girls can easily agree on the life styles of girls who wear certain *oufits* (套装), including the number of boyfriends they likely have had and whether they smoke or drink. Newscasters, or the announcers who read the news on TV, are considered to be more convincing, honest, and competent when they are dressed conservatively. And college students who view themselves as taking an active role in their interpersonal relationships say they are concerned about the costumes they must wear to play these roles successfully. Moreover, many of us can relate instances in which the clothing we wore changed the way we felt about ourselves and how we acted. Perhaps you have used clothing to gain confidence when you anticipated a stressful situation, such as a job interview, or a court appearance.

In the workplace, men have long had well-defined precedents and role models for achieving success. It has been otherwise for women. A good many women in the business world are uncertain about the appropriate mixture of "masculine" and "feminine" attributes they should convey by their professional clothing. The variety of clothing alternatives to women has also been greater than that available for men. Male administrators tend to



judge women more favorably for managerial positions when the women display less “feminine” *grooming* (打扮)—shorter hair, moderate use of make-up, and plain tailored clothing. As one male administrator confessed, “An attractive woman is definitely going to get a longer interview, but she won’t get a job.”

## ❶ 选项策略


1 According to the passage, the way we dress \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. provides clues for people who are critical of us
- B. indicates our likes and dislikes in choosing a career
- C. has a direct influence on the way people regard us
- D. is of particular importance when we get on in age

【定位】 本句提问与文章主题相关。所谓 the way we dress 即 (the) clothes (we wear)。与本文第一句相比较, C 项为正确答案。

【陷阱提示】 A 选项中的 critical 与第一句中的 critical 属一词多义, 考生们应具备这种识别力。文中所用的 play a critical part 与 C 项中的 direct influence 和 D 项中的 particular importance 在内涵意义上都极为相近。只是 D 项中的 when 引导的从句与原文相距甚远, 所以

只有 C 才能作为正确答案。B 项一则与原句无关, 再则没有强调出 play a critical part 这一意思。

	<b>TIPS</b> 小贴士
	出题人往往采用换一个称谓或换一种说法的方式以掩饰其意图或以此迷惑考生。如果一味在文中查找 the way we dress, 恐怕永远也找不着。

2 From the third paragraph of the passage, we can conclude that young adults tend to believe that certain types of clothing can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. change people’s conservative attitudes toward their life styles
- B. help young people make friends with the opposite sex
- C. make them competitive in the job market
- D. help them achieve success in their interpersonal relationships

【定位】 本题要求从第三段内找出 young adults。从第三段内来看, 一共提到了四种人: ① adolescent girls ② newscasters ③ college students ④ many of us。最接近 young adults 的当属③和④两种。将选项与③和④比较, 可锁定在 college students, 即 D 为正确答案。


【陷阱提示】 A 项中的 conservative 与新闻播音员有关。B 项属于青春少女型；提问中的 young adults 至少还应涵盖少男。C 项来自于第三段最后一句，即 many of us 中的 you，但该句强调的是服装能给人以自信，并不能得出 C 项中服装可以使人竞争力更强的结论。

3 The word “precedents” (Line 1, Para. 4) probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. early acts for men to follow as examples
- B. particular places for men to occupy especially because of their importance
- C. things that men should agree upon
- D. men's beliefs that everything in the world has already been decided

【定位】 本题为词汇题。以本题为例：and 表示 role models (角色榜样) 与 precedents 存在并列关系。可见 A 项为正确答案。

【陷阱提示】 依据前缀 pre (先、前) 可迅速排除 B 和 C。D 项中的 has already been decided 似更接近 precedents 前面的定性词 well defined，而不是对 precedents 一词的诠释。precedents 一词意为“先例”。

	<b>TIPS 小贴士</b>
	一般来说，如果出现一个生词而且该生词还十分重要的话，那么该词周围肯定有某些词语与该词有种种的相关联系。

4 According to the passage, many career women find themselves in difficult situations because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the variety of professional clothing is too wide for them to choose
- B. women are generally thought to be only good at being fashion models
- C. men are more favorably judged for managerial positions
- D. they are not sure to what extent they should display their feminine qualities through clothing

【定位】 做第 3 题时，我们已读到：男人要想获得成功是有先例和榜样可循的，而妇女则不然。otherwise 一词起了否定和转折的作用。第三句对此作了解释。句中的 are uncertain about the appropriate mixture 与 D 项中的 not sure to what extent... 相吻合。D 为正确答案。

【陷阱提示】 本文的主题是围绕衣着所起的作用来展开的，C 项在另外的场合可能是一个正确答案，但是 C 项因没有强调服装的重要性而与本文主题无关。

A、B 两项话都说得过于绝对，失之偏颇。

31 What is the passage mainly about?

A. Dressing for effect.

B. How to dress appropriately.

C. Managerial positions and clothing.

D. Dressing for the occasion.

【定位】 本题实质上是要求为文章取一标题,即对主题思想作高度浓缩。从第1题到第4题这几个选项来看,A为最佳答案。

【陷阱提示】 B项中的 how 强调文章应采用首先如何、其次怎样的写作手法,与本文实际情况不一致。

C项中的 managerial positions 只在本文最后一段中出现,前三段并未提及,不可能是本文讨论的中心。

D项中的 the occasion 定义含糊,而且做第4题时,我们也已读到:妇女们不知在何种程度上用衣服展示自己的女性特质,这样一来,在什么样的场合穿什么样的衣服恐怕也是不能成立的。

## 例 Passage 3

### 阅读方略



■ 浏览文中所出现的汉字。

■ 研读本文第一句。本文第一句属于“导入型”。所谓“导入型”，即作者先隐下主题思想不说，从旁的地方谈起，渐渐切入正题。常见的导入型有“the more...the more...”，“not only...but also...”等等。甚或纯粹为了挑起读者的好奇心而设。如：American firms have a problem. 什么问题呢？作者只字不提。这类文章尽管文章的主题被隐藏了起来，但文章所涉及的范围依然清晰可见。如本文第一句中的 women and minorities, 说明本文是围绕妇女和少数民族这类弱势群体来谈的。

■ 标示出表达因果和转折意义的单词。

The more women and minorities make their way into the ranks of management, the more they seem to want to talk about things formerly judged to be best left unsaid. The newcomers also tend to see office matters with a fresh eye, in the process sometimes coming up with critical analyses of the forces that shape everyone's experience in the organization.

Consider the novel views of Harvey Coleman of Atlanta on the subject of getting ahead. Coleman is black. He spent 11 years with IBM, half of them working in management development, and now serves as a consultant to the likes of AT&T, Coca-Cola, Prudential, and Merch. Coleman says that based on what he's seen at big companies, he weighs the different elements that make for long-term career success as follows: performance counts a mere 10%; image, 30%; and exposure, a full 60%. Coleman concludes that excellent job performance is so common these days that while doing your work well may win you pay increases, it won't secure you the big promotion. He finds that advancement more often depends on how many people know you and your work, and how high up they are.

Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the *scales* (障眼物) have dropped from their eyes. “Women and blacks in organizations work under false beliefs,” says Kaleel Jamison, a New York-based management consultant who helps corporations deal with these issues. “They think that if you work hard, you'll get ahead—that someone in authority will reach down and give you a promotion.” She adds, “Most women and blacks are so