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最新大学英语6级考试

阅读理解20天249分

每天40分钟 20天轻松满分

考拉进阶英语教育研究院·六级命题研究组 编 马庆凯◎ 主编



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最新大学英语6级考试

阅读理解20天249分

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前言

Preface

问 1 我的阅读能力能否在短时间内有一个质的飞跃？阅读成绩达到满分 249 分是否有可能？

答 1 只要方法科学，短时间内冲击阅读满分 249 分是完全有可能的。

问 2 科学的方法是什么？

答 2 熟练的做题技巧+合理的时间安排。

问 3 本书有什么特色能帮助我达到学习目标？

答 3 基于对历年考试真题的分析以及对考生学习特点的研究，为了帮助考生能在较短时间内大幅度提高阅读技能，本书特安排以下特色：

一 20 天突破六级阅读

大学日益繁重的课时安排和丰富的课余活动，使得考生备考六级的时间越来越少，用来练习阅读的时间更是少之又少。为了帮助考生顺利通过六级考试，考拉进阶教育研究院·六级命题研究组结合最新的《全国大学英语六级考试大纲》，设计安排了 20 天的科学备考计划，循序渐进，实用性强，避免考生因为长期的“拉锯战”而丧失了学习的动力和耐心。

二 成功只需每天 40 分钟

六级考试中阅读部分用时为 40 分钟（快速阅读 15 分钟，仔细阅读 25 分钟），根据这一特点，本书将每天的练习时间和题量设置成与考试完全一致，考生每天只需安排 40 分钟，像考试一样全神贯注，一天一练坚持 20 天，阅读成绩和能力就会有大幅提高。

每天用考试的标准做练习，也有助于将做题节奏和大脑兴奋点调节到与考试同步，最大程度适应考试的压力。

三 精选真题同源文章

书中文章全部选自历年真题出处，并按照真题选材特点对真题出处的范围进行了扩展，力求做到与真题同源、同质。这些题源主要包括：*Newsweek*《新闻周刊》、*Time*《时代周刊》、*The New York Times*《纽约时报》、*The Washington Post*《华盛顿邮报》、*USA Today*《今日美国》等美国报刊；*New Scientist*《新科学家》、

The Guardian《卫报》、*The Economist*《经济学人》等英国报刊。

四 科学的版块设计

文章大意:概括快速阅读的文章大意,方便考生从整体上把握文章;

核心词汇:将篇章阅读文章中的高频词汇、较难词汇挑选出来,使考生顺利读懂原文,同时增加词汇量;

难句精析:剖析篇章阅读中的长句、难句,帮助考生排除阅读中的解题障碍;

答案详解:根据每个题型的自身特点设置答案解析,如快速阅读的答案详解将正确的做题步骤融合在内,即线索(找出题干中的定位信息)、定位(题目在原文中的出处)、详解(正确选项与原文的关系)。

五 快速计算正确率的方法

在综合训练部分,每一套题都有记录做题时间以及快速计算正确率的公式,考生可以在每套题做完后,清楚地了解自己阅读能力的逐步提高。

六 赠送 10 篇完形填空

完形填空向来也是考生容易失分的题型,但由于所占分值不大,很容易被大家忽视。本书最后赠送 10 篇完形填空,方便考生在提高阅读分数的同时,一举消灭最后这个陷阱。

使用方法

为方便考生更好地利用本书,建议采用以下使用方法:

第 1~6 天 阅读专项突破

第 1~2 天 快速阅读多项选择题和句子补全题做题技巧

第 3~4 天 短句问答设题规律和做题技巧

第 5~6 天 篇章阅读 5 大题型特征和做题技巧

第 7~20 天 阅读综合特训

在接下来的 14 天中,每天只需 40 分钟做一套阅读综合练习,将前 6 天学到的各题型做题技巧运用进来,为日后真正的考试奠定牢固的基础。

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Day 1 - Day 6

阅读专项突破



40分钟

快速阅读做题技巧

25 分钟 技巧突破

大学英语六级考试中,快速阅读部分要求考生在 15 分钟内迅速读完一篇约 1200 词的文章。因快速阅读包含的信息较广,考生要想在较短时间内出色地完成一篇快速阅读,须掌握一定的做题技巧。一般而言,快速阅读正确的做题顺序应是:略读文章→根据题干信息定位原文→对比选项与原文找出答案。下面,我们将会对每一步分别进行说明。

第一步:略读

在面对一篇快速阅读文章时,先快速浏览全文,掌握每段的主要内容。重点读每一段的开头和结尾,因为这两处常是主题句或主题词的出处。略读不仅便于考生理解文章大意,而且利于定位时迅速找到题目的出处。

第二步:定位

查读,顾名思义,就是利用题干中的关键信息,快速找到原文出处,从而确定答案的过程。一般来讲,快速阅读文章包含的信息很广,但留给考生的答题时间却相对不多。为了降低难度,出题人通常会在题干中给出比较明显的定位的信息,判断这些信息的技巧有:

1. 看题干中是否有人名、组织机构名、地名、书名、杂志名或缩略词等专有名词。

英语文章中,这些名称通常都是以大写字母的形式呈现的,它们在文章中比较明显,可以帮助考生迅速找到题目的出处。(但考生也要注意,如果整篇文章都是在讲某个人、组织机构或地名,那么这些信息是不能成为很好的定位信息的,这时要看题目中是否有其他比较明显的定位信息。)

They had titles like *Young vs. Old*, *Gray Dawn* and *The Coming Generational Storm*, and their message was blunt: health-care systems were heading for the rocks, pensioners were taking young people to the cleaners, and

1 What message is conveyed in books like *Young vs. Old*?

- A) The generation gap is bound to narrow.
B) Intergenerational conflicts will intensify.

soon there would be intergenerational warfare.

C) The younger generation will beat the old.

D) Old people should give way to the young.

分析 题干中出现书名 *Young vs. Old*, 考生可迅速找到原文出处。

2. 看题干或选项中是否含有表示时间、数量或年代等的数字信息。

数字信息通常会以阿拉伯数字的形式呈现出来, 在一篇英语文章中显得十分突出, 考生利用该信息可迅速找到题目出处。

Similarly, the US Nurses' Health Study, which tracked 68,000 women for 16 years, found that those who slept an average of 5 hours a night gained more weight during the study period than women who slept 6 hours, who in turn gained more than those who slept 7.

2 In the US Nurses' Health Study, women who slept an average of 7 hours a night _____.

A) gained the least weight

B) were inclined to eat less

C) found their vigor enhanced

D) were less susceptible to illness

分析 题干中出现机构名称 the US Nurses' Health Study 和数字信息 7 hours, 考生可迅速找到原文出处。

3. 看题干中的主要信息是什么。

如果题干中没有专有名词或数字信息, 那么考生可以结合之前的略读, 根据题干的主要信息来定位。主要信息是指题干句子的主干成分, 即主语、谓语或宾语(有时需要其中两者或三者的结合才可定位)。另外, 题干句子中的解释说明处或各类状语处也可成为很好的定位信息。

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.

3 The author believes the most effective method to solve the pension crisis is to _____.

A) allow people to work longer

B) increase tax revenues

C) cut back on health care provisions

D) start reforms right away

分析 分析题干可知, 本句中最核心的信息为 the most effective method to solve the pension crisis, 由此可迅速找到原文出处。

第三步:对比选项与原文的关系

通常来讲,正确选项与原文的关系有以下几种:

1. 正确选项是对原文的同义转述。

同义转述的变化形式和层次包括词汇和短语的替换、语态和施动关系的变化、句式和句法结构的变化等。绝大多数的阅读理解中的考查细节的题目都是进行信息转换的过程。

<p>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.</p>	<p>5 The reason why employers are unwilling to keep older workers is that _____.</p> <p>A) they are generally difficult to manage</p> <p>B) the longer they work, the higher their pension</p> <p>C) their pay is higher than that of younger ones</p> <p>D) younger workers are readily available</p>
<p>分析 原文中指出,雇佣者仍然要被说服才相信年老的工人值得留下来用。这可能是因为他们可以从大量的年轻人中选择工人。D)是对原文的同义转述,故为答案。</p>	

2. 正确选项是原文的归纳概括。

归纳概括主要是指用简洁、准确的语言对原文中两句或两句以上的话语进行精要的“再表达”,文章的主旨或段落大意题的正确选项与原文就是属于这类关系。

<p>Earlier this year a review paper by 20 obesity experts set out the 7 most plausible alternative explanations for the epidemic. Here they are.</p> <p>1. Not enough sleep ...</p> <p>2. Climate control ...</p>	<p>7 What is the passage mainly about?</p> <p>A) Effects of obesity on people's health.</p> <p>B) The link between lifestyle and obesity.</p> <p>C) New explanations for the obesity epidemic.</p> <p>D) Possible ways to combat the obesity epidemic.</p>
<p>分析 文章首先提到减肥专家不满意关于肥胖原因的传统解释,然后在第二段提到20位专家给出了7个似乎合理的、标新立异的解释,文章接下来分别阐述了这7种解释。alternative意为“内容新颖的,标新立异的”,选项C)中的new与此对应。</p>	



15 分钟 技能提升特训

题源出处: USA Today 字数: 1268 词 建议做题时间: 15 分钟 实际用时:

More Bosses Getting into the Telecommuting Biz

Forget about the coveted corner office. As telecommuting grows in popularity, more executives are turning down the sought-after perk and instead are working from home.

These executives are managing entire departments from home offices in a sign that telecommuting, while still controversial, is increasingly going mainstream. Employers are offering telecommuting as a way to recruit top executives reluctant to relocate, and research shows more of these high-ranking professionals want the same work-at-home benefit enjoyed by their employees.

The downside? Telecommuting executives have to learn to manage from afar, and many leadership jobs require the type of regular, face-to-face contact that simply can't be found via long-distance. But those drawbacks haven't been enough to keep the benefit from moving up the corporate ladder.

Nearly 20% of executives looking for jobs paying at least six figures ranked working from home as a very important priority, according to a July survey of 1,078 managers by TheLadders.com, a New York-based executive job service. Nearly 40% said they would take advantage of telecommuting if it was offered, and 34% said such flexibility was important but not a deal breaker. Only 10% weren't interested at all.

略读

第一至二段指出远程办公越来越受到欢迎。

本段指出了远程办公的一个不足之处。

That demand is coming as telecommuting gains more of a following: The number of employees who performed any kind of work from home grew from 41.3 million in 2003 to 44.4 million in 2004, according to a September study by the International Telework Association & Council.

Enabling more family time

It was on the wish list of Ernie Sampera, who was hired about three months ago to fill the position of chief marketing officer with Switch and Data, which operates an Internet exchange service. The job appealed to him in part because he would be able to work from his home in Manhattan, N. Y., rather than relocating to company headquarters in Tampa.

“It’s a recruitment edge for executives,” says Sampera, who runs a department with 15 employees, including three who report directly to him. “I also used it to hire an ‘A’ player who didn’t want to relocate.”

The other major benefit: He can be at home with his children, Ernie, 3, and Cecilia, 4 months. His wife stays home and cares for them, but instead of lunch breaks in an office, Sampera can squeeze in time for family.

Many telecommuting executives like Sampera are frequent fliers who also spend regular or significant time at company headquarters. They say they are able to work from home because their CEOs embrace telecommuting, promoting a top-down acceptance. And they say such work arrangements are taking off now as new technology—including

第四至第五段通过调查显示远程办公的应用情况。

本小标题下主要是讲远程办公的好处:使远程办公人员有更多的时间待在家里。

原因状语处应重点留意。

此处是讲 Ernie Sampera 接受工作的另一个原因。

high-speed Internet access, BlackBerrys for remote e-mail, wireless computers, instant messaging, handheld PDAs and other breakthroughs—make it possible to lead from afar.

Many companies provide such equipment at no charge, and some will even give their telecommuting executives an allowance to buy home office furniture. Others pay for travel between home and corporate offices. The costs are worth the trade-off in retention, some experts say.

“You have a confident, more demanding workforce. They’re willing to make a job change, and telecommuting is one way employers are responding,” says Robert Morgan, president of employment solutions at Fort Lauderdale-based Spherion, a staffing provider. “I see it at all levels now.”

Despite *anemic* (无活力的) job growth, employers are engaged in a high-stakes tug of war for top executive talent. And many of these high-level players are eager for better work-life balance. Employers who can offer that balance, often through some ability to work at home, are more likely to land the executives of their choice, recruiters say. About 85% of employees say work-life balance is their No.1 priority, according to a July 2003 survey by Spherion. That compares with just 35% who say moving up the career ladder is their top goal.

Jack Kramer, sales vice president at Pathlore Software, a provider of online learning systems, works from home in Chester Springs, Pa., rather than corporate headquarters in Columbus,

专家们对远程办公的态度是_____。

通过百分数对比可知,雇员们更多地注重_____。

Ohio. Family was a key reason for his *reticence* (缄默) to move: After relocating previously for work, he'd promised his children, Jake, 11, and Julie, 8, that they wouldn't have to move again.

Technology also enables the setup. Through virtual technology, his employees can view a desktop at the same time he does, despite the distance: Before a recent national kickoff event, he was able to show them all a PowerPoint presentation even though he was nearly 400 miles away. "Telecommuting is going more mainstream. You don't have to move every time you change jobs," Kramer says. "People are getting more used to it, and we as a company can find the best people. The biggest challenge is 'face time'. We have to schedule in cups of coffee remotely."

Many employers still resistant

That's hardly the only challenge, however. Many employers are still *leery* (怀疑的) of telecommuting. It is seen as a perk to be earned, rather than a new mode of work. And some cost-conscious companies have been cutting work-family benefits, including some telecommuting programs, in a weak job market. Even if the benefit is offered, some managers don't want to telecommute because they fear that being out of sight will also mean they're seen as more expendable.

CEOs or department heads who must approve the arrangements may be skeptical that remote executives can be as successful as their office counterparts. More than a quarter of supervisors polled say telecommuting arrangements

远程办公有很多优点,但其最大的障碍是_____。

本小标题下主要是讲远程办公遭到许多雇佣者反对。

一些经理人抵制远程办公是因为_____。

can compromise job performance, according to a February 2001 study by Menlo Park, Calif.-based staffing services firm OfficeTeam. Just 21% thought they were more productive.

“There are many things you can do remotely,” says Bill Tait, CEO of Mercantec, a Naperville, Ill.-based software-development firm that provides Internet commerce services. “But (motivating and leading people) is generally hard.”

Tait should know. As head of a company with 14 full-time employees, he divides his time between the corporate office and his home in Germantown, Wis. When he's at the company, he stays overnight in a nearby hotel. Telecommuting gives him more time to be with his six children, he says. “At my office at home, I want for nothing. And it gives me a long weekend,” he says. “And I'm kind of known for having an intense personality, so people probably don't mind my being away for a few days each week.”

Many companies with telecommuting executives tend to be high-tech firms or employers highly comfortable with technology. At Sun Microsystems, for example, all workers have the opportunity to telecommute—including managers.

Telecommuting executives such as Tait also challenge the image of at-home workers as lower-wage earners only marginally attached to the labor force. A new study found home-based workers are more likely to out-earn office or factory-located workers, according to research

有人认为远程办公对_____不利。

从本段开始至最后一段为本文的结尾部分,重申了文章的主题:远程办公的好处很多。

允许远程办公的公司通常都是_____。

新研究表明,远程办公的人的赚钱能力_____。

conducted through the Terry College of Business at the University of Georgia. The vast majority were white collar, older and better educated, and they also worked more hours each week and were paid more per hour than their office counterparts.

And more are executives like Paul Dickerson. He considered working for Exceed, a provider of human resource solutions based in Chicago, but hadn't telecommuted before. They offered him the chance to take the job and work remotely. So he joined the company in September as an account consultant and now works from a basement home office. The company sent him a laptop and reimbursed him for setting up a wireless network. "I can sit and focus on what I'm working on," says Dickerson, a father of two, Lauren, 12, and Sean, 9. "I don't miss the time spent commuting. And my family thinks it's great. My son asked, 'Will you be at soccer practice earlier?' I could say, 'Yes.'"

1. What does the phenomenon that many executives are managing their entire departments from home offices indicate?
A) Their behavior is still controversial.
 B) Telecommuting is becoming dominant.
C) Employers don't need to work from offices.
D) Making calls has become a trend.
2. What is one disadvantage of telecommuting for executives?
A) The distance of telecommuting is rather long.

Paul Dickerson 选择这份工作的原因是_____。

定位

1. **线索** many executives... from home offices
2. **线索** disadvantage

- B) It cannot be accepted by many companies.
 C) The company will see a decrease in profit.
~~D) They lack the face-to-face contact.~~
3. According to a July survey of 1,078 managers by TheLadders.com, how many executives regarded working from home as the most preferred choice?
~~A) One fifth of them.~~
~~B) Forty percent of them.~~
 C) Thirty-four percent.
 D) Only ten percent.
4. What partly fascinated Ernie Sampera in the position of chief marketing officer with Switch and Data?
~~A) He would be able to work from his home.~~
 B) He doesn't need to work for the company headquarters.
 C) He can decide when to work and when to have a rest.
 D) His employees can report directly to him.
5. What will some companies provide for their telecommuting executives?
 A) The rent for their flat.
 B) The electricity bill.
 C) The phone bill.
~~D) Telecommuting equipment.~~
6. What kind of employers can gain executives of their choice more easily?
 A) Those high-level players.
~~B) Those who provide work-life balance.~~
 C) Those who provide high salary.
 D) Those who value moving up the career ladder.

3. **线索** 1,078 managers, TheLadders.com

4. **线索** Ernie Sampera, Switch and Data

5. **线索** some companies provide

6. **线索** executives of their choice