

大学英语考试6级

分频阅读

阅读理解分频分类突破

TOP-20 TOPICS FOR CET-6 READING

乔爱玲 主 编

- 分频分类 科学高效
- 真题同源 联结特训



710
新题型

东北师范大学出版社
NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS





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TOP-20 TOPICS FOR CET-6 READING

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你是否也有这样的困惑:背了厚厚的单词书、记住了大量的 6 级单词后,却依然在做阅读理解的解题时茫然无措;文章的每一个单词都认识,却依然不知文章所云;做了大量的阅读题,错误率却反而升高了!

其实,你不懂大学英语新六级考试的阅读理解!

阅读理解部分的文章不是简单的单词堆砌,命题人在其中加了许多陷阱!阅读理解部分的文章不是简单的文章组合,命题人的思路在历年的真题中露出了马脚!

我们一起看一下命题人精心设下的陷阱和我们应该采取的策略:

命题陷阱一:阅读理解没有规律性!

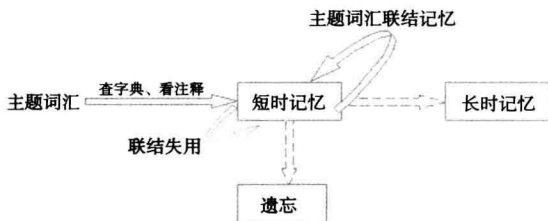
考生误区一:所以多练就提高成绩,题海战术嘛!

不可否认,多练习阅读理解题型,对于阅读理解会有一定的帮助。我们不妨看一下这个案例:在某大学巡讲结束的时候,有一位女生非常急切的走到我的面前问:老师,我有一个困惑。我对阅读理解部分进行了大量的练习;做第一篇练习的时候,我错了两道题,做到第 100 篇的时候,我反而错了三道题。这是为什么?经过仔细的询问后,我给出了下面的解答。

考拉进阶对策一:分频分类,专项突破。

阅读理解看似文章来源多样化,摸不着头绪,其实不然。通过对历年真题的数据统计,阅读理解部分的题材不外乎这么几种:文化教育类、人文生活类、经济社会类、科技科普类、环境卫生类。而且这五类题材在历年真题中出现的比率不同,显然命题人对某些题材有所偏爱。所以,我们要依照高低频率,有针对性的专项练习,减少浪费在低频率、甚至是零频率的阅读题材的练习时间,用最少的时间,取得最佳的效果。

分类练习又有什么好处呢?根据美国心理学家桑代克的学习心理学理论中的练习律,联结的应用会增强学习的效果,联结的失用会减弱学习的效果。此处的联结是指反复的对大脑意识的刺激强化。试想,经常在经济社会类文章中出现的单词 depositor(储户),在第一篇文章中碰到这个单词,作为生词,查字典、看注释认识了单个单词。根据艾宾浩斯曲线,如果你三个之内看不到这个单词,这个单词基本上会把你 fail 掉。假如,可以在第二篇文章中再次看到 depositor,你认出了它,并通过回忆记起了该词的意思,这种成就感会跟随你一辈子。



所以,本书通过软件筛选同类主题的文章进行高度仿真命题,确保主题词汇的重复率,并设立【词汇集装箱】栏目,让你短时间练习阅读,记住主题词汇。这样在考场上就可以高屋建瓴、顺流而下了。

命题陷阱二:句子是单词的堆砌!

考生误区二:从第一个单词到最后一个单词都看懂就行了!

不可否认,句子中的每一个单词都搞懂了意思,句子的意思也就基本展现在你眼前了。我们再看一个案例:在六级阅读培训课上,发现有一位同学非常认真,将阅读练习中的每一个单词都查字典做了标记。但是在课堂测试中,本来考试时间为35分钟,花了50分钟后,他才满头大汗地将试卷交上来。本以为花费了这么长的时间,正确率应该很高。但真正的结果令我非常震惊:正确率不到60%。跟这位同学长谈后,发现了问题所在,并针对性的提出了对策。

考拉进阶对策二:划线式突破长难句

无数考生感慨:兵败长难句=兵败阅读理解=兵败四级考试。通过对历届四六级考试成绩的数据分析,76.3%的同学阅读分数低是因为读不懂长难句。所以,本书推出主干划线式长难句分析法,通过对句子主干(主语和谓语成分)进行划线,让你一眼便能洞穿长难句的结构;通过对that等引导词的划线,让你迅速分清句子的层次,立体解决长难句;并且在【透析】中,全方位讲解长难句的疑难点。这样,突破了长难句,阅读理解也就迎刃而解了!

另外,快乐学习是提高学习效率、增强兴趣的重要途径。因此,本书在单元组合练习后设置了【知识长廊】和【醍醐灌顶】栏目。【知识长廊】栏目用汉语提供主题的最新社会背景知识,快速理解主题;【醍醐灌顶】栏目配备一则幽默小故事和发人深省的哲理句,让你在紧张的学习之余,开心一笑,缓解复习压力,从中领悟生活中的点滴哲理,放松心态,放飞心情,为下一个单元的继续学习做好积极的心理准备。

最后,谨祝各位考生:学业有成,考试成功!

编者

2009年8月

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快速阅读、选词填空、短句回答、短文理解四种题型的命题潜规则、答题时间账、特定解题法及其示范,让你赢在起跑线!

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对历年真题阅读部分的统计发现,文化教育类、人文生活类、经济社会类、科技科普类、环境卫生类等五大类主题基本上涵盖了该部分的全部主题。在这五类主题中,命题人也是所偏爱,下面我们依此频率为基础,分频分类、真题同源,精心研发了符合桑代克联结练习律的高仿真组合试题。

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Part I 新题型解读



新题型解读

为了进一步推进大学英语教学改革,提高大学英语六级考生的语言综合运用能力,教育部于2006年颁布了新的《大学英语六级考试大纲》,大学英语六级考试模式也随之发生了巨大的变化:由原来单一的语言能力测试改为综合性的语言能力测试,大刀阔斧地调整了题型的出题比例,确定阅读理解部分占总题量的35%,其中,新增加的快速阅读理解部分占总题量的10%,旨在考查考生在阅读文章过程中快速寻找信息、解决问题的能力;深度阅读部分占总题量的25%。该部分除了保留了传统的篇章阅读这一题型外,还将原来的词汇测试纳入到篇章阅读题中来,考查考生在篇章语境中对词义的推测与理解能力等。

新六级阅读理解部分的各题型分布见下表。

新六级阅读理解各题型分布表

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	占总分比例
阅读理解	深度阅读理解 (Reading in Depth)	篇章阅读理解 (Section A)	多项选择	20%
		选词填空理解 或简答题 (Section B)	选词填空或简答题	5%
	快速阅读理解 (Skimming and Scanning)		是非判断+句子填空或其他	10%

新考试题型从不同的角度和层面对大学英语考生进行全面的阅读能力考查。同时,对考生的语言综合运用能力提出了更高的要求:要求考生在规定的时间内完成四篇文章的阅读,并对提供的多项选择、选词填空、简答题、句子填空、是非判断等多种题型做出快速而准确的判断与选择。由此可以看出,考生在平时的阅读学习与训练过程中,仅仅掌握大量的词汇,熟悉某些语法结构,积累一定的文化知识背景等,还远远不够,掌握一些科学合理的阅读方法与技巧,进行一定的专项技能训练是必需的。

备考建议

六级考试中,阅读理解占了半壁江山,可谓“得阅读者得天下”。阅读部分的备考不同于写作,写作部分考前突击背诵几个模板便可以通关,而阅读则是深层次考查语言能力,因此,需要科学、细致的准备。

单词是根本。通过任何语言考试,单词首当其冲。满目生词的情况下读懂文章无异于上青天。六级规定的5500多个词汇中,包括了很4500多个初高中和四级词汇,因此,六级词汇并非洪水猛兽,坚不可摧。记单词的过程中,注意结合艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线,并辅以科学有效的记忆方法(词根、谐音、对比等),必有成效。

摒弃语法无用论。丰富的语法知识可以帮助理解句子。据统计,80%的同学因为看不懂长难句而对文章产生误解,之所以产生这样的现象,语法知识的不到位是根本原因。长难句突破应该成为同学们提升阅读能力的重中之重。本书针对长难句的理解进行专项训练,帮助同学们养成主干式破解长难句的阅读习惯。

保证考前阅读量。阅读速度和效率的提高与阅读量成正比。没有一定量的英语阅读基础,通过阅读考试的可能性不大。因此,考前的两个月中要保证每天至少4篇文章的阅读量。

第一章 快速阅读

一、题型揭秘

快速阅读理解(Skimming and Scanning)总分为10分,要求考生在15分钟内阅读一篇1200词左右的文章,并完成后面的10道题。该类题要求考生或根据文章的内容对所给出句子的句意做出准确判断,或结合原文针对所给出的选项做出正确选择,或者完成所给出的不完整的句子,旨在测试考生在短时间内有效地浏览阅读材料,查读所需要的信息,具体问题具体解决的能力。

该类题共有三种题型:是非判断(Statement Judgment)和多项选择(Multiple Choice)或完成句子(Sentence Completion),这三种题型通过组合,构成快速阅读理解题,每次一般只出现两种题型。常见的组合有两种:

第一种:7道是非判断题 + 3道完成句子题

第二种:7道多项选择题 + 3道完成句子题

✓ 命题潜规则

- ✦是非判断题的出题特点是从不同角度、不同层面概括归纳文中的内容大意或某一信息点,题干中所使用的语句往往有别于原文的表达语句,但关键词大多会保留原文的“本色”;多项选择题与句子填空题的出题特点是将考点放在文中所提到的某些具体的信息点上,要求考生在规定的时间内找到相关信息,并针对所给出的句子进行正确的选择与补充。
- ✦快速阅读的篇幅往往比较长。总长度约为1200词,长度大约是深度阅读理解部分文章的3倍。文中含有若干个小标题,引起或概括部分段落,对于考生而言,这些小标题对于他们把握全文内容十分有利。
- ✦由于该类题的考查目的是检验考生查读信息、检索资料的能力,所以,考点多放在相关信息的查找上,而不是放在对内容的推理上。此外,题干的设定会给出许多可供锁定信息的提示点。切记,该类题不要求考生细读或通读全文,而是要求考生根据做题需要去定位相关语句和段落。
- ✦快速阅读的出题顺序大多是按照文章信息点出现的先后顺序安排设定。

二、阅读时间与效率的博弈之一

在紧张的考场上,一分一秒意味着分数上的得失。很多同学抱怨阅读题的答题时间太紧,没有做完便收卷了;也有很多同学抱怨阅读题很快做完了,感觉也很不错,但考试结果却不是很理想。如何才能有效地节省答题时间、提高做题效率呢?

一篇快速阅读的答题时间一般为13~15分钟,在短短的13~15分钟内要快速浏览文章,回答10道题,每道题的平均答题时间不到90秒。在这90秒的时间里要从1200词的文章中定位信息,做出答案,需要一目十行的阅读速度。通常情况下,许多同学会因为心情紧张、缺乏做题技巧等原因而超出答题时间。

快速阅读考查的是信息的快速查询和核对能力,因为题目顺序一般按照文章的先后顺序设定,所以解题时可用正向定位法,节省时间,提高效率。

✓ 正向定位法实战解题步骤

第一步:浏览文章的标题和副标题(如果有的话),以了解文章的概况。

第二步:细读题干,迅速锁定关键词或具有特征意义的词语。

第三步:根据题干中的关键词回到原文中定位相关信息,求证题干表述是否正确或找到正确答案。

第四步:第二题的原文依据定位一定是在第一题的原文定位之后,依此类推。如果第十题考查文章主旨,那答案可能在结尾处,也可能需要通盘考虑。

✓ 如何迅速地从题干中找出定位关键词?

✧大写的专有名词,如:Silicon Valley, America, Michael Jackson。

✧数字,如年代日期、数目、比率等。

✧长词,如:absolutist。

✧实义词合成的词组,如:automatic machine。

✧特殊字体的单词,如:斜体单词(作品名),带引号、破折号、连字符的单词等,如:“Miss. Right”, present-day 等。

✧跟各小标题相符的单词。文章中若有小标题,可以从题干中找到跟小标题相符的内容,迅速确定题干内容该定位到哪个标题,然后进行细致寻找。

三、正序定位解题法示范

The Principle of Population

1. By the laws of nature man cannot live without food. Whatever may be the rate at which population would increase if unchecked, it never can actually increase in any country beyond the food necessary to support it. But, by the laws of nature in respect to the powers of a limited territory, the additions which can be made in equal periods to the food which it produces must, after a short time, either be constantly decreasing, which is what would really take place, or, at the very most, must remain stationary, so as to increase the means of subsistence only in an arithmetical progression. Consequently, it follows necessarily that the average rate of the actual increase of population over the greatest part of the globe, obeying the same laws as the increase of food, must be totally of a different character from the rate at which it would increase if unchecked.

2. The great question, then, which remains to be considered, is the manner in which this constant and necessary check upon population practically operates. Yet there is no reason whatever to suppose that anything besides the difficulty of procuring in adequate plenty the necessities of life should either indispose this greater number of persons to marry early, or disable them from rearing in health the largest families. But this difficulty would of necessity occur, and its effect would be either to discourage early marriages, which would check the rate of increase by preventing the same proportion of births, or to render the children unhealthy from bad and insufficient nourishment, which would check the rate of increase by occasioning a greater proportion of deaths; or the rate of increase would be checked, partly by the diminution of births, and partly by the increase of mortality.

3. Taking a single farm into consideration, no man would have the hardihood to assert that its produce could be made permanently to keep pace with a population increasing at such a rate as it is observed to do for twenty or thirty years together at particular times and in particular countries. He would be compelled to acknowledge that if it has been supposed that the additions made to the necessities produced by the soil in given times might remain constant.

4. It may be expected that in civilized and improved countries the accumulation of capital, the

division of labor, and the invention of machinery, will extend the bounds of production; but we know from experience, that the effect of these causes are very much less efficient in producing an increase of food; and although the saving of labor and an improved system of husbandry may be the means of pushing cultivation upon much poorer lands than could otherwise be worked.

5. If in any country the yearly earnings of the commonest laborers are determined by the state of the demand and the supply of necessities instead of labor, be not sufficient to bring up in health the largest families, one of the three things before stated must happen; either the prospect of this difficulty will prevent some, and delay other, marriages; or the diseases arising from bad nourishment will be introduced, and the mortality be increased; or the progress of population will be retarded, partly by one cause, and partly by the other.

6. According to all past experience, and the best observations which can be made on the motives which operate upon the human mind, there can be no well-founded hope of obtaining a large produce from the soil but under a system of private property. It seems perfectly visionary to suppose that any stimulus should operate on the mass of society with sufficient force and constancy to overcome the natural indolence of mankind. All the attempts which have been made since have either been so insignificant that no inference can be drawn from them, or have been marked by the most signal failures; and the changes which have been effected in modern times by education do not seem to advance a single step towards making such a state of things more probable in future. We may, therefore safely conclude, that while man *retains* (保持, 维持) the same physical and moral constitution which he is observed to possess at present, none other than a system of private property stands the least chance of providing for such a large and increasing population as that.

7. But though there is scarcely any conclusion which seems more completely established by experience than this, yet it is unquestionably true, that the laws of private property, which are the grand stimulants to production, do themselves so limit it as always to make the actual produce of the earth fall very considerably short of the power of production. On a system of private property no adequate motive to the extension of cultivation can exist, unless the returns are sufficient not only to pay the wages necessary to keep up the population but also afford a profit on the capital which has been employed.

8. If it were possible to suppose that man might be adequately stimulated to labor under a system of common property, such land might be cultivated, and the production of food and the increase of population might go on till the soil absolutely refused to grow a single additional quarter, and the whole of the society was exclusively engaged in procuring the necessities of life. But it is quite obvious that such a state of things would inevitably lead to the greatest degree of distress and degradation. And, if a system of private property secures mankind from such evils in a great degree, by securing to a portion of the society the leisure necessary for the progress of the arts and sciences, it must be allowed that such a check to the increase of cultivation confers on society a most signal benefit.

9. But it must perhaps also be allowed, that, under a system of private property, cultivation is sometimes checked in a degree, and at a period, not required by the interest of society. And this is particularly liable to happen when the original divisions of land have been extremely unequal, and the laws have not given sufficient facility to a better distribution of them. Under a system of private property, the only effectual demand for produce come from the owners of property; and though it be

true that the effectual demand of the society is best supplied under the most perfect system of liberty, yet it is not true that the tastes and wants of the effective demanders are always, and necessarily, the most favorable to the progress of national wealth. A taste for hunting and the preservation of game among the owners of the soil will be supplied, if things be allowed to take their natural course; but such a supply, from the manner in which it must be effected, would inevitably be most unfavorable to the increase of produce and population. In the same manner, the want of an adequate taste for the consumption of manufactured commodities among the possessors of surplus produce would infallibly occasion a premature slackness in the demand for labor and produce, a premature fall of profits, and a premature check to cultivation.

10. It makes little difference in the actual rate of the increase of population, or the necessary existence of checks to it, whether that state of demand and supply which occasions an insufficiency of wages to the whole of the laboring classes be produced prematurely by a bad structure of society, and an unfavorable distribution of wealth, or necessarily by the comparative exhaustion of the soil. The laborer feels the difficulty nearly in the same degree, and it must have nearly the same results, from whatever cause it arises.

11. Consequently, in every country where the yearly earnings of the laboring classes are not sufficient to bring up in health the largest families, the population is actually checked by the difficulty of procuring the means of subsistence. And ample wages are extremely rare, and scarcely ever occur except for a certain time when the knowledge and industry of an old country is applied under favorable circumstances to a new one, it follows, that the pressure arising from the difficulty of procuring subsistence is not to be considered as a remote one, which will be felt only when the earth refuses to produce any more, but as one which not only actually exists at present over the greatest part of the globe has been almost constantly acting upon all the countries of which we have any account.

1. The variation of population is completely affected by the food necessary to support it.
2. It is not a good idea to regulate the population in non-natural ways.
3. Farms can never produce enough food to support the ever growing population at a certain period of time.
4. The accumulation of capital, the division of labor, etc. may be expected to broaden the bounds of food production but in fact it is not true.
5. Either delaying or preventing the happening of marriages would possibly be affected by the _____.
6. The same physical and moral constitution, a system of private property stands the least chance of providing for _____ as that.
7. Under a private system, people have the motive to extend production with the condition that they can earn enough to _____ to keep up the population and afford a profit on _____.
8. Under the system of private property the _____ are the only effectual _____.
9. It is of little importance in the actual rate of the increase of _____, or the necessary _____ to it.
10. In the countries where people can't earn enough to support in health their largest families, the population there is in fact _____.

示范解析

1. 【答案】 N

【精析】根据题干中的关键词 **population** 定位至第1段的第2、3句: Whatever may be the rate at which population would increase if unchecked, it never can actually increase in any country beyond the food necessary to support it. But, by the laws of nature in respect to the powers of a limited territory, the additions which can be made in equal periods to the food which it produces must, after a short time, either be constantly decreasing, which is what would really take place, or, at the very most, must remain stationary, so as to increase the means of subsistence only in an arithmetical progression., 这两句话的意思是说:在不实行控制的前提下,任何一个国家的人口增长率无论如何都超不过该国所能提供的满足需要所需要的食物量。随后,下文中作者又强调了大自然对人口的调节作用。由此可见,题干所说的人口变化只受满足它需要的食物的影响是错误的。

2. 【答案】 Y

【精析】根据题干中的关键词 **not a good idea to regulate the population** 定位至第2段的第2句: Yet there is no reason whatever to suppose that anything besides the difficulty of procuring in adequate plenty the necessities of life should either indispose this greater number of persons to marry early, or disable them from rearing in health the largest families., 该句把 **indispose this greater number of persons to marry early** 或者 **disable them from rearing in health the largest families** 统统视作 **there is no reason whatever**(没有道理)。由此可以判断题干所表达的意思与此相吻合,因此,题干正确。

3. 【答案】 NG

【精析】文中没有提及该题干所陈述的观点。

4. 【答案】 Y

【精析】根据题干中的关键词 **the accumulation of capital, the division of labor** 定位至第4段的首句: It may be expected that in civilized and improved countries the accumulation of capital, the division of labor, and the invention of machinery, will extend the bounds of production; but we know from experience, that the effect of these causes are very much less efficient in producing an increase of food.... 这句话是:资金的积累,劳动力的分配,机器的发明将可能扩大生产限度,但这些影响原因在增加食物的产量上却是无效的。由此可见,该题表达的意思与原文意思相符,正确。

5. 【答案】 demand and supply of necessities

【精析】根据题干中的关键词 **delaying or preventing the happening of marriages** 定位至原文的第5段。段中首先假设了一种可能性:国家普通劳动者的年收入是由供需关系所决定的,而不是由劳动力的多寡所决定。如果没有能力养活健康的大家族,那么前文所提到的几种情况必然会有一种情况发生:不结婚,推迟结婚,或因营养不良而导致疾病,或致使死亡率上升等。由此逆向推理可知,不结婚或推迟结婚受生活必需品供需关系的影响,因为婚姻也是其中的一种假设情况。

6. 【答案】 such a large and increasing population

【精析】根据题干中的关键词 **The same physical and moral constitution** 定位至原文第6段的末句: We may, therefore safely conclude, that while man retains the same physical and moral

constitution which he is observed to possess at present, none other than a system of private property stands the least chance of providing for such a large and increasing population as that., 该句的意思是:因此,我们完全可以得出一个结论:当人类一如既往地保持着同样的行为道德规范时,私有财产制最不可能为如此庞大,而且还在不断增长的人口提供供养。由此可见,在该判断句中填入 such a large and increasing population 恰好与此句相吻合。

7. 【答案】 **pay the wages necessary the capital to have been used**

【精析】根据题干中的关键词 a private system 和 extend production 定位至第 7 段的第 2 句:On a system of private property no adequate motive to the extension of cultivation can exist, unless the returns are sufficient not only to pay the wages necessary to keep up the population but also afford a profit on the capital which has been employed., 该题答案就在此句的后半部分。

8. 【答案】 **owners of property demand for produce**

【精析】根据题干中的关键词 Under the system of private property 定位至第 9 段的第 3 句:Under a system of private property, the only effectual demand for produce come from the owners of property; and though it be true that the effectual demand of the society is best supplied under the most perfect system of liberty, yet it is not true that the tastes and wants of the effective demanders are always, and necessarily, the most favorable to the progress of national wealth., 答案就在此句中。

9. 【答案】 **population existence of checks**

【精析】根据题干中的关键词 the actual rate of the increase 定位至第 10 段的首句:It makes little difference in the actual rate of the increase of population, or the necessary existence of checks to it, whether that state of demand and supply which occasions an insufficiency of wages to the whole of the laboring classes be produced prematurely by a bad structure of society, and an unfavorable distribution of wealth, or necessarily by the comparative exhaustion of the soil., 答案就在此句中。

10. 【答案】 **checked by the difficulties they face**

【精析】根据题干中的关键词 earn enough to support in health their largest families 定位至第 11 段的首句:Consequently, in every country where the yearly earnings of the laboring classes are not sufficient to bring up in health the largest families, the population is actually checked by the difficulty of procuring the means of subsistence., 答案不难得出。

第二章 选词填空

一、题型揭秘

选词填空是深度阅读理解의 必考题之一,属于篇章语境中的词汇理解测试题,旨在考查考生在篇章理解的层面上对词汇的理解和运用能力,分值占试卷总分的10%,考试内容涉及到语言运用的各个方面,其选材通常是考生们所熟悉的、难度适中的短文,篇幅大约为250—300词,要求考生在全面理解短文内容的基础上选择最佳词汇,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。

该类题的出题特点:一,词库(Word Bank)里给出的选词多于实际需要,即给出15个英语单词,要求考生从中选取10个词分别填入短文中的10个空格里,使文章语句通顺,表达准确,逻辑通顺。二,把选词填空建立在特定语言环境的基础上,即考生必须在充分理解原文的基础上,才能准确地做出正确的选择。该类题的考查重点主要集中在语句结构、短语搭配、时态语态以及上下文的逻辑关系上。

✓ 命题潜规则

✧ 文章首句不设空。

✧ 词库中15个备选词全部为实词,分为名词、动词、形容词、副词四类。

✧ 词库中的单词往往具有多个词性。如:escape既可以作名词,也可以作动词;narrow既可以作形容词,也可以作动词。

二、阅读时间与效率的博弈之三

选词填空要求在10分钟内至少浏览原文一遍,答完10道题,平均每道题的答题时间不到60秒。在短短60秒内要从15个备选单词中选出正确答案,平均在每个备选单词上的思维停留不到4秒。在这样的情况下,完成答题简直就是天方夜谭!这样,我们就必须寻找一种快速的答题方法,减少时间的浪费,获得高分。

鉴于选词填空的出题特点,在解题时可采用分类排除法,来节省时间,提高效率。其精髓是正向确定词性,逆向排除干扰。分类是指将词库中的单词按词性进行分类,以便在答题时快速找到词性符合要求的单词;排除是指将符合空格处词性要求的几个单词分别带入空格,根据其用法和意思进行验证,以找出最合适的选项。

✓ 分类排除法实战解题步骤

第一步:浏览选项,界分词类。首先标出词汇库里的单词词性。

第二步:通读全文,掌握大意。了解短文大意,为选词填空作铺垫。

第三步:分析结构,确定词性。参照文章整体风格和空格所处的语境,根据上下文语境、逻辑关系、情节发展等确定空格处待填词的词性,选择正确选项。

第四步:根据句意,逆向排除。如无法直接根据句意确定正确选项,则将符合词性要求的所有单词带入空格进行试验,逆向推导正确选项。这是排除干扰的第一层意义。

第五步:划掉连词,缩小范围。通过不断划掉已选用过的词语来逐渐缩小选词范围,为后面的选词填空排除障碍,提高做题的效率。这是干扰排除的第二层含义。

第六步:复读全文,检查答案。顺读文章,查找疏落,疏通逻辑,提高做题的正确率。

三、分类排除解题法示范

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic

management in which man becomes a small well-oiled *cog* (齿轮) in the machinery. The 1 is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and “human relations” experts; 2 all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue-and the white-collar 3 have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are 4 also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction of interest in life. They live and 5 without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than 6 of their subordinates. They are even more 7 in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a 8 of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are 9 again and again—by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the pre-industrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century “free enterprise” capitalism? Certainly not, 10 are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities—those of all love and of reason—are the aims of social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| A) yet | E) anxious | I) oiling | M) production |
| B) solved | F) machines | J) insecure | N) tested |
| C) those | G) workers | K) die | O) confronted |
| D) problems | H) managed | L) matter | |

示范解析

1. 【答案】 I) oiling

【精析】oiling 在句中作主语。文章在开始时,讲到人已成为社会机器中的一个上足了油的齿轮。紧接着,进一步指出这台机器运转的过程是通过给人们发高工资,让人们在通风条件良好,伴有优美管弦乐的厂房内工作进行的,由此可以推出:这一过程实际上就好比是使机器顺畅运转的一个“上油”过程,因此,此空填入该词符合题意。

2. 【答案】 A) yet

【精析】yet 在句中起着转折的作用。根据上下文逻辑关系可知,该句的下半部分是一个转折句,因为...all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he is bored with