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长喜英语

# 大学英语 ⑥ 级考试 标准阅读

挑战高分

Standard Reading

160<sup>篇</sup>

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# 标准阅读

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160 篇

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# 教你如何做阅读

## 你会做阅读吗

今年，六级考试结束后，我们对北京、西安、上海、武汉一些考生做了访谈，说起阅读，他们异口同声：

文章难。平时做了那么多阅读，上场还是感觉那么难，陌生词汇、长难句子，处处牵绊，读来步步维艰。

时间紧。文章感觉难，处处遭牵绊，阅读速度自然上不去，时间一下格外紧张，到后面，几乎没时间读完。

手脚乱。文章难、时间紧，做题一下子变得手忙脚乱、全无章法，而手脚乱、没章法更加剧了时间紧张。

考场阅读如此艰涩、如此忙乱，皆因平时阅读不会读、不会练——80%以上的考生不知如何练阅读：

读而不精——一篇篇测试自己，而不是提高自己。阅读做的不少，可每一篇，都仅仅是在做题，答案对完，也就完了。陌生词汇没有好好掌握，长句难句没有好好分析，这次卡壳，下次还是卡壳。

做而不思——只追求得出答案，不梳理做题思路。题目做完后，不想着总结一下这个题目设题环节在哪、如何定位原文、如何整合信息、如何得出答案，不能形成自己一套稳定清晰的做题思路。

读而不精、提高不快，才会做了很多阅读，上场还是感觉文章难；做而不思、思路不稳，才会做了很多题目，上场还是出现手脚乱。

要想场上行云流水，场下就应多做精读——做一篇提高一篇。要想场上从容不迫，场下就应稳定思路——理清思路，有章有法。

## 看我来做示范

下面，我们选几篇最近的典型真题做例，详细给你演示四种阅读题型的做题思路，教你学会如何做阅读。

### 一、快速阅读

快速阅读，旨在考查考生从大篇文字中快速获取有价值信息的能力，具体包括敏锐发现线索、快速文中定位、简单信息推理、准确形成判断各项能力，其中，敏锐发现线索、快速文中定位最为关键。

做题思路：快速浏览全文，了解每段主题——仔细审视题干，找出定位线

索——定位题目出处，限定细读范围——细读设题信息，清晰分析推理——对照题目要求，准确得出答案。思路清，做题快。

07年12月开始，快速阅读有了多项选择+句子填空、是非判断+句子填空两种可能的出题形式，我们这里均做出演示。

【例1】

(07-12)

### Seven Ways to Save the World

Forget the old idea that conserving energy is a form of self-denial — riding bicycles, dimming the lights, and taking fewer showers. These days conservation is all about efficiency: getting the same — or better — results from just a fraction of the energy. When a slump in business travel forced Ulrich Romer to cut costs at his family-owned hotel in Germany, he replaced hundreds of the hotel's wasteful light bulbs, getting the same light for 80 percent less power. He bought a new water boiler with a digitally controlled pump, and wrapped insulation around the pipes. Spending about € 100,000 on these and other improvements, he slashed his € 90,000 fuel and power bill by € 60,000. As a bonus, the hotel's lower energy needs have reduced its annual carbon emissions by more than 200 metric tons. "For us, saving energy has been very, very profitable," he says. "And most importantly, we're not giving up a single comfort for our guests."

Efficiency is also a great way to lower carbon emissions and help slow global warming. But the best argument for efficiency is its cost — or, more precisely, its profitability. That's because quickly growing energy demand requires immense investment in new supply, not to mention the drain of rising energy prices.

No wonder efficiency has moved to the top of the political agenda. On Jan. 10, the European Union unveiled a plan to cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020. Last March, China imposed a 20 percent increase in energy efficiency by 2020. Even George W. Bush, the Texas oilman, is expected to talk about energy conversation in his State of the Union speech this week.

The good news is that the world is full of proven, cheap ways to save energy. Here are the seven that could have the biggest impact:

#### Insulate

Space heating and cooling eats up 36 percent of all the world's energy. There's virtually no limit to how much of that can be saved, as prototype "zero-energy homes" in Switzerland and Germany have shown. There's been a surge in new ways of keeping heat in and cold out (or vice versa). The most advanced insulation follows the law of increasing returns: if you add enough, you can scale down or even eliminate heating and air-conditioning equipment, lowering costs even before you start saving on utility bills. Studies have shown that green workplaces (ones that don't constantly need to have the heat or air-conditioner running) have higher worker productivity

and lower sick rates.

### Change Bulbs

Lighting eats up 20 percent of the world's electricity, or the equivalent of roughly 600,000 tons of coal a day. Forty percent of that powers old-fashioned incandescent light bulbs — a 19th-century technology that wastes most of the power it consumes on unwanted heat.

Compact fluorescent lamps, or CFLs, not only use 75 to 80 percent less electricity than incandescent bulbs to generate the same amount of light, but they also last 10 times longer. Phasing old bulbs out by 2030 would save the output of 650 power plants and avoid the release of 700 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere each year.

### Comfort Zone

Water boilers, space heaters and air conditioners have been notoriously inefficient. The heat pump has altered that equation. It removes heat from the air outside or the ground below and uses it to supply heat to a building or its water supply. In the summer, the system can be reversed to cool buildings as well.

Most new residential buildings in Sweden are already heated with ground-source heat pumps. Such systems consume almost no conventional fuel at all. Several countries have used subsidies to jump-start the market, including Japan, where almost 1 million heat pumps have been installed in the past two years to heat water for showers and hot tubs.

### Remake Factories

From steel mills to paper factories, industry eats up about a third of the world's energy. The opportunities to save are vast. In Ludwigshafen, German chemicals giant BASF runs an interconnected complex of more than 200 chemical factories, where heat produced by one chemical process is used to power the next. At the Ludwigshafen site alone, such recycling of heat and energy saves the company € 200 million a year and almost half its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Now BASF is doing the same for new plants in China. "Optimizing (优化) energy efficiency is a decisive competitive advantage," says BASF CEO Jürgen Hambrecht.

### Green Driving

A quarter of the world's energy — including two thirds of the annual production of oil — is used for transportation. Some savings come free of charge: you can boost fuel efficiency by 6 percent simply by keeping your car's tires properly inflated (充气). Gasoline-electric hybrid (混合型) models like the Toyota Prius improve mileage by a further 20 percent over conventional models.

### A Better Fridge

More than half of all residential power goes into running household appliances,

producing a fifth of the world's carbon emissions. And that's true even though manufacturers have already hiked the efficiency of refrigerators and other white goods by as much as 70 percent since the 1980s. According to an International Energy Agency study, if consumers chose those models that would save them the most money over the life of the appliance, they'd cut global residential power consumption ( and their utility bills ) by 43 percent.

### Flexible Payment

Who says you have to pay for all your conservation investment? "Energy service contractors" will pay for *retrofitting* (翻新改造) in return for a share of the client's annual utility-bill savings. In Beijing, Shenwu Thermal Energy Technology Co. specializes in retrofitting China's steel furnaces. Shenwu puts up the initial investment to install a heat exchanger that preheats the air going into the furnace, slashing the client's fuel costs. Shenwu pockets a cut of those savings, so both Shenwu and the client profit.

If saving energy is so easy and profitable, why isn't everyone doing it? It has to do with psychology and a lack of information. Most of us tend to look at today's price tag more than tomorrow's potential savings. That holds double for the landlord or developer, who won't actually see a penny of the savings his investment in better insulation or a better heating system might generate. In many people's minds, conservation is still associated with self-denial. Many environmentalists still push that view.

Smart governments can help push the market in the right direction. The EU's 1994 law on labeling was such a success that it extended the same idea to entire buildings last year. To boost the market value of efficiency, all new buildings are required to have an "energy pass" detailing power and heating consumption. Countries like Japan and Germany have successively tightened building codes, requiring an increase in insulation levels but leaving it up to builders to decide how to meet them.

The most powerful incentives, of course, will come from the market itself. Over the past year, sky-high fuel prices have focused minds on efficiency like never before. Ever-increasing pressure to cut costs has finally forced more companies to do some math on their energy use.

Will it be enough? With global demand and emissions rising so fast, we may not have any choice but to try. Efficient technology is here now, proven and cheap. Compared with all other options, it's the biggest, easiest and most profitable bang for the buck.

1. What is said to be the best way to conserve energy nowadays?

[A] Raising efficiently. [B] Cutting unnecessary costs.



[C] Finding alternative resources. [D] Sacrificing some personal comforts.

【线索】the best way, conserve energy, nowadays.

【定位】第一段第二句。

【分析】题干问的是目前节能的最好的办法。根据线索词定位到文中第一段第二句。文中第二句提到，现在节约能源意味着提高能效。nowadays 对应文中的 these days; conserve energy 对应该文中的 conservation; the best way 对应文中的 be all about; efficiency 对应选项 [A] 中的 raising efficiently.

【答案】[A]。

【后记】本题的定位比较模糊，需要做一定的推断才能解出此题。即考查同义转述能力，对不同意思的词性之间的同义表达，如题中的副词与介词短语、动词与名词之间的转化。

2. What does the European Union plan to do?

[A] Diversify energy supply.

[B] Cut energy consumption.

[C] Reduce carbon emissions.

[D] Raise production efficiency.

【线索】European Union.

【定位】第三段第二句。

【分析】本题涉及到欧盟的节能计划。第三段第二句提到，1月10日，欧盟公布一项计划：到2020年全欧减少能源用量两成，故答案为[B]。

【答案】[B]。

【后记】本题的题干线索词明显，只进行了简单的同义转述即把文中的 use 转化成选项[B]的 consumption。本题的出题点中涉及到一个生词：“unveil (使公诸于众)”，但不会影响到考生的做题。

3. If you add enough insulation to your house, you may be able to \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] improve your work environment

[B] cut your utility bills by half

[C] get rid of air-conditioners

[D] enjoy much better health

【线索】add enough insulation.

【定位】第一小标题下第一段。

【分析】本题涉及到房屋保暖。第一小标题主要论述此点。该段中提到，最先进的保温措施应遵循回报率这一经济法则：如果你采取足够的保温措施，你就可以减少或取消暖气和空调设备，从而降低成本，故答案为[C]。文中的 eliminate 同义转述为选项中的 get rid of。

【答案】[C]。

【后记】本题的定位比较明确，根据 insulation 可直接定位到第一小标题下，接下来需要对细节的辨论即可解此题，同时也考查动词与动词短语之间的同义转述。

4. How much of the power consumed by incandescent bulbs is converted into light?

[A] A small portion.

[B] Some 40 percent.

[C] Almost half.

[D] 75 to 80 percent.



【线索】incandescent bulbs。

【定位】第二小标题下第一段。

【分析】第一段末句提到白炽灯这种 19 世纪的产品所消耗的电力的大部分 (most of the power) 都浪费在了发热上。所以只有很少被转换成光了。答案是 [A]。原文说照明所耗费的总电量中的 40% 是白炽灯耗费的, [B] 文不对题。

【答案】[A]。

【后记】本题的定位比较明确。难点在于原文中的两个 that, 前一个指代前文中的 20 percent of electricity, 后一个引导定语从句, 修饰 incandescent light bulbs。题干中存在一个计算问题 (与 most 相对的 a small portion)。

5. Some countries have tried to jump-start the market of heat pumps by \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] upgrading the equipment

[B] encouraging investments

[C] implementing high-tech

[D] providing subsidies

【线索】jump-start the market, heat pumps。

【定位】第三小标题下第二段。

【分析】本题涉及到一些国家使用热泵系统的情况。第三小标题下第二段的末句提到, 一些国家采取补贴的办法来启动市场, 比如日本, 两年来已经安装了约 100 万台地热泵, 用来加热洗澡水和暖气片, 故答案为 [D]。

【答案】[D]。

【后记】本题的定位词比较明确, 且对应设题点也比较容易理解, 只做了一个句式的转换。即把原文中的宾语转化为题干中的状语。

6. German chemicals giant BASF saves € 200 million a year by \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] recycling heat and energy

[B] setting up factories in China

[C] using the newest technology

[D] reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of its plants

【线索】BASF, € 200 million。

【定位】第四小标题下。

【分析】本题涉及到巴斯夫公司节能的方法。该段举例提到巴斯夫公司的热能循环利用的节能技术。倒数第三句提到, 仅仅在路德维希港的一个厂址, 这种热能循环系统每年为公司节省两亿欧元, 故答案为 [A]。

【答案】[A]。

【后记】根据数字可直接定位, 但需要综合前后两句的信息才能得出正确答案。其他干扰项虽然也出自原文, 但有张冠李戴之嫌。

7. Global residential power consumption can be cut by 43 percent if \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] we increase the insulation of walls and water pipes

[B] we choose simpler models of electrical appliances

[C] we cut down on the use of refrigerators and other white goods

[D] we choose the most efficient models of refrigerators and other white goods

【线索】43 percent。

【定位】第六小标题下。

【分析】本题涉及到全球居民用电量减少的办法。第六小标题末句提到，一份国际能源署的研究表明，如果消费者选择节省一辈子使用电器费用的一多半的节能冰箱，他们将节省 43% 的全球居民用电量，本句中的 *those* 指代上句提到的节能冰箱和其他大型家用电器 (*the efficiency of refrigerators and other white goods*)，故答案为 [D]。

【答案】[D]。

【后记】题干中的 43% 可直接定位到答案出处的句子。但定位后的句子中有一关键词 *those*，解此题需根据上文来推断出 *those* 指代的对象。本题综合上下两句来设题。

8. Energy service contractors profit by taking a part of clients' annual utility-bill savings.

【线索】Energy service contractors.

【定位】第七小标题下第一段。

【分析】本题涉及到能源服务公司。第七小标题下第一段中第二句提到，能源服务公司 (Energy service contractors) 将支付所需的设备改造费用，然后每年从客户节约的费用 (*annual utility-bill savings*) 中抵扣。然后举例说明，最后提到这样做的话公司和客户都能获益。

【答案】annual utility-bill savings。

【后记】本题的信息定位词明确，但在该段的最后一句才提到 *profit*，所以考生需要综合该段的信息才能解出此题。

9. Many environmentalists maintain the view that conservation has much to do with self-denial.

【线索】environmentalists.

【定位】倒数第四段。

【分析】本题涉及到环境学家所持的观点。该段最后两句提到：在许多人看来，节能就意味着节俭 (*self-denial*)，许多环保学家的观点也是这样。

【答案】self-denial。

【后记】该题需综合文中的前后两句才能得出答案。且考到了短语之间的同义转述，即题干中的 *have much to do with* 对应于文章中的 *be associated with*。

10. The strongest incentives for energy conservation will drive from the market itself.

【线索】strongest incentive.

【定位】倒数第二段。

【分析】本题涉及到推动能源节约的最有力的因素。该段首句就提到，市场本身 (*the market itself*) 的刺激作用是最有力的。

【答案】the market itself。

【后记】本题的答案比较明确，句中答案所在句与题干只进行了简单的同义替换，即 *strongest* 对应原文的 *most powerful*，*drive from* 对应原文中的 *come*。

from。句子简化后就可以识别题干，看出答案了。

### 画外音

本篇为多项选择 + 句子填空形式，与下面要演示的是非判断 + 句子填空形式都有着快速阅读的一些共性：

1. 多数题目，题干中有较为明显的线索词，考生只要善于发现，可以依据线索词快速确定题目在文中的出处。
2. 大部分题目出处都在一段内的一句话中，有少部分题目答案的确定、得出需要整合两处信息的情况，不太复杂。
3. 句子填空题的答案，一般为文中原词，且多为名词或名词短语；有些需要进行简单转换或调整，但不复杂。

### 【例2】

(07-06)

#### Seven Steps to a More Fulfilling Job

Many people today find themselves in unfulfilling work situations. In fact, one in four workers is dissatisfied with their current job, according to the recent “Plans for 2004” survey. Their career path may be financially rewarding, but it doesn’t meet their emotional, social or creative needs. They’re stuck, unhappy, and have no idea what to do about it, except move to another job.

Mary Lyn Miller, veteran career consultant and founder of the Life and Career Clinic, says that when most people are unhappy about their work, their first thought is to get a different job. Instead, Miller suggests looking at the possibility of a different life. Through her book, *8 Myths of Making a Living*, as well as workshops, seminars and personal coaching and consulting, she has helped thousands of dissatisfied workers reassess life and work.

Like the way of Zen, which includes understanding of oneself as one really is, Miller encourages job seekers and those dissatisfied with work or life to examine their beliefs about work and recognize that “in many cases your beliefs are what brought you to where you are today.” You may have been raised to think that women were best at nurturing and caring and, therefore, should be teachers and nurses. So that’s what you did. Or, perhaps you were brought up to believe that you should do what your father did, so you have taken over the family business, or become a dentist “just like dad.” If this sounds familiar, it’s probably time to look at the new possibilities for your future.

Miller developed a 7-step process to help potential job seekers assess their current situation and beliefs, identify their real passion, and start on a journey that allows them to pursue their passion through work.

#### Step 1: Willingness to do something different.

Breaking the cycle of doing what you have always done is one of the most

difficult tasks for job seekers. Many find it difficult to steer away from a career path or make a change, even if it doesn't feel right. Miller urges job seekers to open their minds to other possibilities beyond what they are currently doing.

### **Step 2: Commitment to being who you are, not who or what someone wants you to be.**

Look at the gifts and talents you have and make a commitment to pursue those things that you love most. If you love the social aspects of your job, but are stuck inside an office or "chained to your desk" most of the time, vow to follow your instinct and investigate alternative careers and work that allow you more time to interact with others. Dawn worked as a manager for a large retail clothing store for several years. Though she had advanced within the company, she felt frustrated and longed to be involved with nature and the outdoors. She decided to go to school nights and weekends to pursue her true passion by earning her master's degree in forestry. She now works in the biotech forestry division of a major paper company.

### **Step 3: Self-definition.**

Miller suggests that once job seekers know who they are, they need to know how to sell themselves. "In the job market, you are a product. And just like a product, you must know the features and benefits that you have to offer a potential client, or employer." Examine the skills and knowledge that you have and identify how they can apply to your desired occupation. Your qualities will exhibit to employers why they should hire you over other candidates.

### **Step 4: Attain a level of self-honoring.**

Self-honoring or self-love may seem like an odd step for job hunters, but being able to accept yourself, without judgment, helps eliminate insecurities and will make you more self-assured. By accepting who you are— all your emotions, hopes and dreams, your personality, and your unique way of being — you'll project more confidence when networking and talking with potential employers. The power of self-honoring can help to break all the falsehoods you were programmed to believe — those that made you feel that you were not good enough, or strong enough, or intelligent enough to do what you truly desire.

### **Step 5: Vision.**

Miller suggests that job seekers develop a vision that embraces the answer to "What do I really want to do?" One should create a solid statement in a dozen or so sentences that describe in detail how they see their life related to work. For instance, the secretary who longs to be an actress describes a life that allows her to express her love of Shakespeare on stage. A real estate agent, attracted to his current job because he loves fixing up old homes, describes buying properties that need a little tender loving care to make them more saleable.

**Step 6: Appropriate risk.**

Some philosophers believe that the way to enlightenment comes through facing obstacles and difficulties. Once people discover their passion, many are too scared to do anything about it. Instead, they do nothing. With this step, job seekers should assess what they are willing to give up, or risk, in pursuit of their dream. For one working mom, that meant taking night classes to learn new computer-aided design skills, while still earning a salary and keeping her day job. For someone else, it may mean quitting his or her job, taking out a loan and going back to school full time. You'll move one step closer to your ideal work life if you identify how much risk you are willing to take and the sacrifices you are willing to make.

**Step 7: Action.**

Some teachers of philosophy describe action in this way, "If one wants to get to the top of a mountain, just sitting at the foot thinking about it will not bring one there. It is by making the effort of climbing up the mountain, step by step, that eventually the summit is reached." All too often, it is the lack of action that ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals. Creating a plan and taking it one step at a time can lead to new and different job opportunities. Job-hunting tasks gain added meaning as you sense their importance in your quest for a more meaningful work life. The plan can include researching industries and occupations, talking to people who are in your desired area of work, taking classes, or accepting volunteer work in your targeted field.

Each of these steps will lead you on a journey to a happier and more rewarding work life. After all, it is the journey, not the destination, that is most important.

1. According to the recent "Plans for 2004" survey, most people are unhappy with their current jobs.

【线索】the recent "Plans for 2004" survey。

【定位】第一段第二句。

【分析】原文说四人中有一人对他们目前职业不满意。题干中的 most people are unhappy with their current jobs 指的是大部分人感觉不满意，与原文意思不符，故题干表述错误。

【答案】N。

【后记】本题定位非常清楚，不必夸大事实。原文只说一部分人 (one in four ...) 的感觉，并不代表大部分人的观点，本题注意从原文提供的数字入手。

2. Mary Lyn Miller's job is to advise people on their life and career.

【线索】Mary Lyn Miller。

【定位】第二段。

【分析】第二段介绍了 Mary Lyn Miller 的情况，表明了她的职业是职场顾问，该段最后一句表明，她通过各种方式帮助人们解决生活和工作中的问题；题

干与原文意思一致。

【答案】Y。

【后记】依据题干中的 Mary Lyn Miller 可以直接定位在第二段，然后浏览整段，可精确定位在第一句和最后一句。题干是对原文内容的正确综述。

3. Mary Lyn Miller herself was once quite dissatisfied with her own work.

【线索】Mary Lyn Miller。

【定位】第二段。

【分析】第二段介绍了 Mary Lyn Miller 的观点和她的职业。至于她对自己的工作是否满意，文中并没有提到。

【答案】NG。

【后记】本题定位清晰，通过对第二段原文内容的整体把握，可知并未提及题干所说的曾经对自己的工作不满意。

4. Many people find it difficult to make up their minds whether to change their career path.

【线索】career path。

【定位】第一个小标题下第二句。

【分析】原文说人们很难改变职场轨道。题干中的 change their career path 是对文中 steer away from a career path or make a change 的同义转述。

【答案】Y。

【后记】依顺序原则定位在第一个小标题下，然后以 career path 精确到第二句。

5. According to Mary Lyn Miller, people considering changing their careers should commit themselves to the pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_.

【线索】commit, pursuit。

【定位】第二个小标题下第一句。

【分析】第一句说建议依照天赋和才能决定去追寻那些你最喜欢做的事。题干中的 commit 对应文中的 commitment, pursuit 对应 pursue, 其后所填的内容应相同，故 those things that they love most 为答案。

【答案】those things that they love most。

【后记】根据题干中的定位词可精准定位。题干只是对原文进行了词汇层面的转换。

6. In the job market, job seekers need to know how to sell themselves like \_\_\_\_\_.

【线索】In the job market, need to know how to sell themselves。

【定位】第三个小标题下。

【分析】由第一句可知，职场中找工作的人需要了解如何推销自己，第二句就解释了如何推销自己——just like a product, 根据题干要求，应填 product 的复数形式。

【答案】products。

【后记】用关键词直接定位后就能得到答案。

7. During an interview with potential employers, self-honoring or self-love may help a job seeker to show \_\_\_\_\_.

【线索】self-honoring or self-love。

【定位】第四个小标题下。

【分析】原文说自我优越感和自恋让自己接受自己并让自己显示出更多的自信。题干中的 show 和 project 是同义，意为“显示出，散发出”，故其后内容 more confidence 为答案。

【答案】more confidence。

【后记】根据定位词可精确定位。从原文内容可知本段主要介绍自我优越感和自恋在面试中的作用。题干只对原文的词汇进行了同义转换。

8. Mary Lyn Miller suggests that a job seeker develop a vision that answers the question “\_\_\_\_\_”.

【线索】Miller suggests that a job seeker develop a vision that answers。

【定位】第五个小标题下第一句。

【分析】题干与原文表述相同，引号中间句为 question 的同位语。因此可在第一句末尾处直接得出答案。

【答案】What do I really want to do?

【后记】本题着重突出“question”一词，从原文找到与其对应的问句即可，答案很容易得出。

9. Many people are too scared to pursue their dreams because they are unwilling to \_\_\_\_\_.

【线索】too scared to pursue。

【定位】第六个小标题下第一、二句。

【分析】原文说许多人因为害怕而不敢做任何事，即使他们对一件事满怀热情。而由上句可知只有通过克服困难才能达到成功。题干正是对这两句的概括；由所填空前的 to 可知，所填应为原形动词，故将 facing 改为 face。

【答案】face obstacles and difficulties。

【后记】本题根据题干并不能直接从文中找出答案，需要对原文一、二句有整体的把握，题干是对开头两句的综述。

10. What ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals is \_\_\_\_\_.

【线索】ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals。

【定位】第七个小标题下第三句。

【分析】原文指出，由于缺乏行动最终阻碍了人们实现理想。题干为原文的信息重现，故所填内容为 the lack of action。

【答案】the lack of action。

【后记】根据定位词可迅速精准定位，原文内容在题干中再现，答案可得。



## 画外音

- 是非判断三原则：题干是原文的同义转述或正确概述的，选Y；题干与原文相反，或改变了原文的范围、可能性等的，选N；题干中的部分信息在原文找不到依据，选NG。
- 区别 N 和 NG 题：题干内容与原文内容明显矛盾时，选 N；题干内容有可能发生也有可能不发生，而原文中没有明确的依据来证明是哪种可能性时，选 NG。

## 二、短句问答

短句问答，旨在考查考生准确理解文章、精简重新表述的能力，具体包括细节理解文章、识别题目出处、整合分析信息、简短做出表达各项能力，其中，细节理解文章、识别题目出处最为关键。

短句问答，问题与原文之间常常会做一些巧妙转换，识别这些转换，对于定位原文、清晰解题至关重要。

【例】

(07-12)

Men, these days, are embracing fatherhood with the round-the-clock involvement their partners have always dreamed of — handling night feedings, packing lunches and bandaging knees. But unlike women, many find they're negotiating their new roles with little support or information. "Men in my generation (aged 25-40) have a fear of becoming dads because we have no role models," says Jon Smith, a writer. They often find themselves excluded from mothers' support networks, and are eyed warily (警觉地) on the playground.

The challenge is particularly evident in the work-place. There, men are still expected to be breadwinners climbing the corporate ladder: traditionally-minded bosses are often unsympathetic to family needs. In Denmark most new fathers only take two weeks of paternity leave (父亲的陪产假) — even though they are allowed 34 days. As much as if not more so than women, fathers struggle to be taken seriously when they request flexible arrangements.

Though Wilfried-Fritz Maring, 54, a data-bank and Internet specialist with German firm FIZ Karlsruhe, feels that the time he spends with his daughter outweighs any disadvantages, he admits, "With my decision to work from home I dismissed any opportunity for promotion."

Mind-sets (思维定势) are changing gradually. When Maring had a daughter, the company equipped him with a home office and allowed him to choose a job that could be performed from there. Danish telecom company TDC initiated an internal campaign last year to encourage dads to take paternity leave: 97 percent now do. "When an employee goes on paternity leave and is with his kids, he gets a new kind of training: in how to keep cool," says spokesperson Christine Elberg Holm. For a

new generation of dads, kids may come before the company – but it's a shift that benefits both.

### 主题结构

本文主题是“父亲陪产假”问题。第一段介绍现代男性对父亲陪产假问题的困惑。后两段通过具体事例分析造成这种思维定势的原因。最后一段表明主题：人们对这一问题的观点正有所改观。

47. Unlike women, men often get little support or information from \_\_\_\_\_.

【分析】题干内容对应原文首段第二句和末句，原文说他们在适应新角色时通常得不到太多的支持，题干中的 from 对应末句的 from，其后的 mothers' support networks 即为答案。

【答案】mother's support networks.

【后记】根据本题的关键词可将答案定位在第一段。末句 excluded from 与第二句的内容相整合，答案是对两句内容的综述。

48. Besides supporting the family, men were also expected to \_\_\_\_\_.

【分析】第二段第二句提到许多男人努力工作的原因是他们要供养家庭。题干中的 supporting the family 是对此句中 breadwinners 的同义转述，答案应为 climb the corporate ladder。

【答案】climb the corporate ladder.

【后记】本题中，由于关键信息点 supporting the family 并没有明确指出，阅读文章时学习者非常容易漏掉这一内容。如果能将这一信息同文中的 breadwinners 迅速对应，就不难找出答案。另外要注意题干要求的动词不定式形式，空白处内容也应做相应的转换。

49. Like women, men hope that their desire for a flexible schedule will be \_\_\_\_\_.

【分析】由第二段末句可知，父亲们希望当他们要求灵活的工作安排时能够得到认真的对待。题干所述内容与原文意思一致，可知答案。

【答案】taken seriously.

【后记】题干的叙述角度与原文略有不同，这是定位题目时的难点之一。题干对原文中的 struggle to be 和 request 都做了相应的同义转述。

50. When Maring was on paternity leave, he was allowed by his company to \_\_\_\_\_.

【分析】文章末段第二句说公司给 Maring 配备了一间家用办公室，并且允许他在家办公。由此不难得出答案。

【答案】work in a home office.

【后记】题干对原文的转换仍然采用了“一个事实两个叙述角度”的方式。但内容却是一致的，要注意题干对所填内容的语法要求。

51. Christine Holm believes paternity leave provides a new kind of training for men in that it can help them cope with \_\_\_\_\_.

【分析】末段倒数第二句提到 Christine Holm 认为陪产假给男性提供的新的培训是：帮助他们应对压力。题干中 cope with 对应原文中的 keep cool。