

大学英语等级考试

典型题 精讲精练

六级阅读·翻译·简答

大学英语教学与考试命题研究室 组编

殷晓芳 张艳敏◎主编



大连理工大学出版社 Dalian University of Technology Press

H311-9
Y53(3)



► 精讲精练 ◀

六级阅读·翻译·简答

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 主 编 | 殷晓芳 | 张艳敏 |
| 副主编 | 廖世敬 | 冷晓萍 |
| 编 委 | 林英玉 | 丁 蔓 |
| | 冷 雪 | 李亚莉 |

◆ 大连理工大学出版社

大
学
英
语
等
级
考
试
典
型
题

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

六级阅读·翻译·简答/殷晓芳,张艳敏主编.—3版.—大连:大连理工大学出版社,2000.11

(大学英语等级考试典型题精讲精练)

ISBN 7-5611-1122-3

I. 六… II. ①殷… ②张… III. ①英语阅读-高等学校-水平考试-教学参考资料 ②英语翻译-高等学校-水平考试-教学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 55449 号

大连理工大学出版社出版发行
大连市凌水河 邮政编码 116024
电话:0411-4708842 传真:0411-4708898
E-mail:dutp@mail.dlptt.ln.cn
URL:<http://www.dutp.com.cn>
大连理工大学印刷厂印刷

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------|
| 开本:850×1168 毫米 | 1/32 | 字数:245 千字 | 印张:9.75 |
| | 印数:1—10000 册 | | |
| 2000 年 11 月第 3 版 | | 2000 年 11 月第 1 次印刷 | |

责任编辑:琴 声

责任校对:习 文

封面设计:孙宝福

定价:11.00 元



◇~~~~~◇ 前 言 ◇~~~~~◇

在大学英语四、六级考试中,阅读成绩的高低左右整体成绩的比重最大。因此,每个考生心里无不期盼阅读高分。尽管提高阅读能力绝非朝夕之功,但不等于说短期内解决考试问题无望。

本书专为考试而写,却不同于以往的应试指南。在“实考前瞻”中,我们总结了四、六级考试的阅读文章体裁、设题套路、以及简答和翻译技巧。在操作时,避免了空泛俗套的理论,而配以简明实用的例证。需要指出的是,此部分绝非形同虚设,仔细研读定有收益。实考过关划分为“真题回放”和“学以致用”两个板块。写作特色体现在“思辨与解题”上。由于阅读设题套路分布在篇章、段落、句子、词语等四个层次上,所以我们的对策是:(1)介入“文脉意脉”这个概念(“文脉”系文章结构;“意脉”指信息分布),这部分对解答篇章和语段层次的考题极为重要。(2)另列文章难句并配翻译,原因系难句通常为理解和翻译重点。“解题注释”针对每个题目都单列出正确答案、设题套路、解题思路、错解剖析、和技巧提示



等五个条目,一改往日解题注释囿圄庞杂的格局。

最后进考生一言:无论准备什么层次的考试,研究真题都是上策,其间怎么费时都不为过;受知识以致用乃学习之根本,两者若不偏废,高分一定可期。

编 者

2000年11月



目 录

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 第一部分 序论·实考前瞻 | 1 |
| 一、阅读理解题型概述 | 1 |
| 二、阅读理解文章体裁与题材 | 2 |
| 三、阅读考试设题套路与解题对策 | 6 |
| 四、简短回答题 | 37 |
| 五、英译汉 | 39 |
| 第二部分 正文·实考过关 | 46 |
| Unit One | 46 |
| 一、真题回放 | 46 |
| 思辨与解题 | 59 |
| 二、学以致用 | 74 |
| 思辨与解题 | 87 |
| Unit Two | 99 |
| 一、真题回放 | 99 |
| 思辨与解题 | 113 |



| | |
|------------------|-----|
| 二、学以致用 | 126 |
| 思辨与解题 | 138 |
| Unit Three | 148 |
| 一、真题回放 | 148 |
| 思辨与解题 | 161 |
| 二、学以致用 | 175 |
| 思辨与解题 | 188 |
| Unit Four | 198 |
| 一、真题回放 | 198 |
| 思辨与解题 | 210 |
| 二、学以致用 | 226 |
| 思辨与解题 | 238 |
| Unit Five | 249 |
| 一、真题回放 | 249 |
| 思辨与解题 | 262 |
| 二、学以致用 | 276 |
| 思辨与解题 | 289 |



第一部分

序论·实考前瞻

一、阅读理解题型概述

学习重点

- ※了解考试大纲的要求
- ※应具备的各项阅读能力

阅读理解部分考试时间为 35 分钟。由 4 篇文章组成,每篇文章之后有 5 个问题或未完成的句子,要求考生根据文章内容,针对每个问题从所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳答案。

阅读理解文章的长度一般在 320~380 词之间。篇章的词汇基本上均在六级考试大纲词汇表的范围内。超纲词均给出汉语释义。

大学英语四、六级考试中阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实与细节;
3. 既理解字面意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;



4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

二、阅读理解文章体裁与题材

学习重点

※文章常涉及的背景知识

※议论文的结构特点

※说明文的结构特点

1. 概述

纵观历届大学英语六级考试真题,我们可以发现,文章体裁多样,以议论文为主,说明文和叙述文为辅。文章的题材广泛,既包括人物传记、社会、文化等方面,也包括日常知识、科普常识等,但所涉及的背景知识不超出考生的理解能力。

六级考试试卷阅读理解部分短文分析(近 10 次)

| 题材 体裁 | 人文管理 | 科学技术 | 生物医学 | 总计 |
|----------|------|------|------|----|
| 议论文 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 32 |
| 说明文 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 21 |
| 叙述文 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| 合 计 | 36 | 23 | 1 | 60 |



2. 议论文结构特点

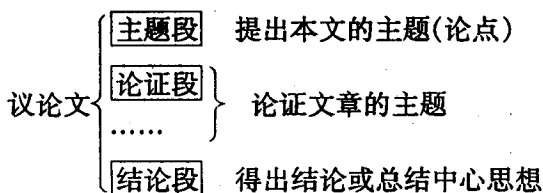
议论文是一种剖析事物、论述事理、发表意见、提出主张的文体。议论文以议论说明为主,即作者不仅提出观点,而且要充分论证自己观点的正确性。

议论文主要包括论点和论据两大要素。

论点是作者提出讨论的问题。文章的论点往往以破题句的形式出现,因此认真阅读文章每一段中的第一句十分必要。阅读理解中有关主题思想的问题在议论文中就是针对论点而设的题。

论据是用来说明论点的理由和根据,通常包括事实论据和理论论据两个方面。在阅读理解中,围绕论据所设的题往往是事实和细节类的问题。

由此我们可以把议论文的结构特点归纳如下:



例:('99.1)

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects. Consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement.

- For example, some advertisers have appealed to people's desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

Sometimes advertising is intentionally misleading. A few years ago a brand of bread was offered to *dieters* (节食者) with the message that there were fewer *calories* (热量单位,大卡) in every slice.



It turned out that the bread was not *dietetic* (适合于节食的), but just regular bread. There were fewer calories because it was sliced very thin, but there were the same number of calories in every loaf.

On the positive side, emotional appeals may respond to a consumer's real concerns. Consider fire insurance. Fire insurance may be sold by appealing to fear of loss. But fear of loss is the real reason for fire insurance. The security of knowing that property is protected by insurance makes the purchase of fire insurance a worthwhile investment for most people. If consumers consider the quality of the insurance plans as well as the message in the ads, they will benefit from the advertising.

Each consumer must evaluate her or his own situation. Are the benefits of the product important enough to justify buying it? Advertising is intended to appeal to consumers, but it does not force them to buy the product. Consumers still control the final buying decision.

作者在本文第一段中提出了本文的论点——广告具有正、反两方面的影响。接着在第二段中以某种品牌面包为例论述了广告的负面影响;在第三段中以投保火灾险为例论述了广告的正面的影响。在最后一段中得出结论——消费者必须充分考虑自己的情况再决定是否购买。

3. 说明文的结构特点

说明文是用说明的表达方式来解释事物、阐明事理的文章。其目的是通过介绍事物的形状、构造、用途或情况,说明事物的性质、特征、成因、结构等,客观地向读者提供知识传授技能。

说明文可按说明对象分为事物说明文和事理说明文两大类。

事物说明文又分为实体事物说明文和抽象事物说明文。抽象事物说明文的说明对象是没有具体形体的东西,它们或是器物的



生产制作过程,或是某一专门科学知识,或是事物之间的关系。

事理说明文重点是向读者讲述抽象的道理,或介绍事物的本质属性,或说明某些规律,或讲述事情原因,等等。

说明文常用的说明方法有:定义说明,分类说明,举例说明,对比说明和数字说明等。定义说明就是用下定义的方式,对概念进行详细说明的方法。分类说明是指将事物按照一定的标准和范围,分成几点或几个方面来进行说明的方法。举例说明就是用举例的方法展开文章,说明主题。对比说明就是把同类事物中的两个事物进行比较和对照,找出它们之间的相同处和相异点,从而达到某种写作目的。数字说明是指从数量上说明事物和现象。

由此我们可以将说明文的结构特点归纳如下:

| | | |
|-----|-------|-----------------|
| 说明文 | 开篇段 | 提出本文将要说明的事物 |
| | 展开段 | 就事物某一方面进行阐述(说明) |
| | 展开段 | 就事物另一方面进行阐述(说明) |
| | | |

【例】

Violin *prodigies* (神童), I learned, have come in distinct waves from distinct regions. Most of the great performers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were born and brought up in Russia and Eastern Europe. I asked Isaac Stern, one of the world's greatest violinists, the reason for this phenomenon. "It is very clear," he told me. "They were all *Jews* (犹太人) and Jews at the time were severely oppressed and ill-treated in that part of the world. They were not allowed into the professional fields, but they were allowed to achieve excellence on a concert stage." As a result, every Jewish parent's dream was to have a child in the music school because it was a passport to the West.



Another element in the emergence of prodigies, I found, is a society that values excellence in a certain field and is able to *nurture* (培育) talent. Nowadays, the most nurturing societies seem to be in the Far East. "In Japan, a most competitive society with stronger discipline than ours," says Isaac Stern, "children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music. When Western music came to Japan after World War II, that music not only became part of their daily lives, but it became a discipline as well." The Koreans and Chinese, as we know, are just as highly motivated as the Japanese.

That's a good thing, because even prodigies must work hard. Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. J. S. Bach, for example, was the top of several generations of musicians, and four of his sons had significant careers in music.

本文作者以演奏小提琴神童为何在 19 世纪末和 20 世纪初在俄国和东欧出现的最多为例,说明神童产生的原因。作者在第 1 段中说明神童产生的第一个原因——社会处境;在第 2 段中说明了第二个原因——整个社会对天赋的重视和培养;在最后一段中说明了最后两个原因——刻苦训练和生物遗传。

三、六级阅读考试设题思路与解题对策

学习重点

※了解设题思路

※掌握解题对策



尽管阅读考试所选文章的内容各有不同,但对考生理解能力的考查难度却有明确的指向。任何文章的建构都必须基于文脉和意脉的和谐交融,这就说明理解文章应该有规律可循。因此,在本节中,我们将对六级考试设立以来所有阅读文章的设题套路做出归纳整理,并以“顺文脉、理意脉”为主要剖析手段,提出相应的解题策略。



1. 识别文章的主旨

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may be the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

For example, a certain *keypunch* (键盘打孔) operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for dishonest transactions. In another case, dissatisfied employees of



the thief *tipped off* (向……透露) the company that was being robbed.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he *juggled* (耍弄) the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
- B) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
- C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendation from their former employer
- D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

解题对策

识别文章主旨的前提是理清文章的意脉,而确定文章主题句是关键。文章主题句一般出现于首段并在尾段中有与之呼应的句子。如本文首段末句即为主题句,指出有许多为自己牟利而修改计算机内存信息的人竟然能逃之夭夭,尔后对此主题做细节展开,



分析了出现此状况的原因。本题所给的四个选项中, B 项为答案, 因为 computer criminals 是对上述那种人的定性描述, 而 escape punishment 是 manage to get away with punishment 的另一种说法。注意所选项应概括全文意思, 不能以某一段的段意替代全文主题。

设题
套路

2. 判断文章写作目的

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive *defendants* (被告). But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more *feminine* (女性的) and an attractive



man more *masculine* (男性的) than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the “masculine” qualities required.

This is true even in politics. “When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently,” says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduates to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

The author writes this passage to _____.

- A) discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
- B) give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
- C) demand equal rights for women
- D) emphasize the importance of appearance

解题对策

解答有关作者写作目的的题目也属于语篇理解的范畴,因此,仍然需要确定篇章主题。一般说来,作者在引出自己对某话题的观点前都会大概陈述一些人们对相关话题的常规看法,然后用转折词 *but*, *however* 等作过渡而亮出自己的观点,这种引出主题的