主编 姜忠全 孙秀丽主审 栾述文

大级阅读 100篇

石油大学出版社



四六级考试

典型例题精编与解疑

六级阅读 100 篇

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一 六级阅读 100 篇

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出版说明

《四六级考试典型例題精編与解疑》这套丛书,是在总结前几年我社出版的英语辅导读物的基础上,根据同学们学习中遇到的实际问题和反馈的信息,在英语教师和策划编辑不断交流、共同探讨下编辑出版的。共分五个分册,即《英语语法 1000 題》、《四级词汇 1000 題》、《六级词汇 1000 题》、《四级阅读 100 篇》和《六级阅读 100 篇》。

本套丛书的目的主要有两个:一是通过例题练习,使同学们检测出自己的实际水平,以便找出薄弱环节,为以后的英语学习提供方向;二是通过例题讲解,使同学们抓住英语学习中的重点、难点以及容易失分的地方,以铲除英语学习中的绊脚石,并掌握一定的做题技巧,从而做到在考试中少丢分甚至不丢分。

本套丛书在内容上,尽量涉及面广、知识点多,基本覆盖了历届英语考试中同学们容易失分的方面和英语学习中感到不易把握的部分;同时特别注意例题的典型性和代表性,尽量避免不必要的重复和无谓的浪费。在解疑上,既注意具体问题的针对性,同时又注意知识的联系性,尽量让同学们能够举一反三,触类旁通。在逻辑编排上,尽量按照由易到难、循序渐进的原则,同时注意重点、难点的重复再现,既脉络清晰又注意知识的强化,既注重知识的牢固掌握又防止枯燥乏味、挫伤兴趣。

学无止境,追求无限!尽管本套丛书的编写和出版,作者、编辑和校对人员付出了大量心血,但不足和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请英语界专家和大学生朋友提出宝贵意见,以利我们修正错误,不断提高,为同学们提供更好的英语学习辅导读物。

本丛书策划组2000年8月

前 言

阅读是打好语言基础、获取信息的重要途径,也是学生在今后的工作中所需要的主要语言技能,大量的阅读是提高语用能力的基础。因此,刚刚审定通过的《大学英语教学大纲》明确要求,在大学英语教学中要始终注重阅读能力的培养。新大纲还要求,在六级阶段,学生应该掌握较高的阅读技能,即"能顺利阅读语言难度较高的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点和态度"。

然而,在实际的教学过程中,阅读并没有引起人们足够的重 視。教师授课重在语言点,学生则醉心于背单词。结果可想而知: 学生虽然学了很长时间的英语,也积累了大量的语言材料,但是阅读水平并不高,考场上只是疲于应付而已。

为了帮助考生全面、系统地了解并掌握六级考试中阅读理解、 简答、翻译等各个部分的真谛,我们精心策划、编写了此书,旨在通过归纳、分析和总结六级试题,向考生揭示六级阅读的规律,点拨一些应试的技巧及答题的思路,从而使广大考生对六级阅读有一个理性的认识。在此基础上,我们精心设计了 25 套模拟测试题(共计 100 篇文章),真正做到讲、练结合,使考生通过做这些模拟测试题,来巩固和加强自己的理解能力。

本书的编写思路新颖独特,符合英语教学的规律,具有以下特点:

- 1. 内容新颖,典型规范:本书能够充分体现《教学大纲》和《考试大纲》的精神。内容新颖,典型规范。选材的语言难度、题型设计、选项设置等都较为准确、全面,充分地反应了大纲规定的内容。
 - 2. 解析详尽,利于能力培养:每套试题的后面都配有大量的

解析材料,并注重对难点、重点题进行详尽的剖析,以便帮助学生掌握阅读技巧,从而提高阅读理解的能力。

3. 经验之谈,易于接受:本书的编者都是从事大学英语教学的一线教师,对大纲的要求耳熟能详,且了解学生学习中的薄弱环节,因此书中内容对学生的学习或考试具有很强的针对性和指导性。

本书承蒙石油大学外语系栾述文教授审阅,并对本书提出了 许多宝贵的意见。在本书的编写过程中还得到了各方面的帮助和 支持。在此,谨向关心和支持我们的专家、教授及其他同志深表谢 意。

由于编者学识与水平有限,书中难免有疏漏和不妥之处,诚望 广大读者和同仁不吝赐教。

> 编 者 2000年12月

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第一部分 概 述

I. 阅读理解题型透析与应试技巧

一、概述

国家教育部(1999)新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》对教学目标作了明确的阐述:培养学生具有较高的阅读能力,一定的听、说写、译能力,使他们用英语交流信息。这使新大纲对学生的语言应用能力的要求从原来的理工大纲和文理大纲的三个层次变为两个层次。阅读是第一层次的要求。根据调查发现,尽管对听、说的要求非常强烈,但是阅读仍然被认为是一项十分重要的技能。这是因为在目前情况下,阅读能力仍然是大部分学生今后工作所需要的主要技能。阅读是掌握语言知识,获取信息,提高听、说、写、译能力的基础。因此,在大学英语教学中始终都应该注重阅读能力的培养。

自 1987 年 9 月、1989 年 1 月分别设立四、六级统考以来,在试卷的构成中,阅读部分所占的比例和分值一直高居其它各部分之首。由此可以看出阅读能力的培养在大学英语教学过程中的地位和作用。我们之所以说阅读理解部分的测试如此重要,是整个考试的重点,这主要体现在以下三个方面:

- 1) 阅读理解部分的量:共有 4 篇短文构成,每篇约 350 词,再加上每篇后面 5 个问题的量,总阅读量大约有 2500 词左右:
- 2) 阅读理解部分所占分数的比重:本部分共有 20 道题构成,每题 2 分, 共计 40 分;
 - 3) 阅读理解部分所占用的时间:要求考生在35分钟内完成。

阅读部分的测试内容主要包括阅读理解和阅读速度两个方面。根据新大纲的要求,在阅读理解方面,要求考生能顺利阅读并能正确理解语言难度较高、题材广泛的一般性文章,掌握中心大意,理解说明有关的事实和细节,并能够根据所读的材料进行一定的分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点和态度。在阅读速度方面,要求考生的六级阅读速度一般为每分钟70个英

语单词,但在阅读篇幅较长,难度略低,生词不超过3%的材料时,其速度能达到每分钟120个单词。如果考生达不到这一速度,则无法在规定的时间内完成阅读理解部分,势必会影响这一部分的得分。

综上所述,阅读理解部分的测试目的是了解考生通过阅读获取信息的能力。既要求准确性,又要求有一定的速度。因此,考生必须掌握一定的阅读技能。这里所说的阅读技能包括阅读技巧和理解文章两个方面,其中,理解是阅读的基础、目的和首要条件,二者相辅相成,不可分割。在阅读过程中,考生要不断地思考、判断、归纳、评价,才能把文章的内容融会贯通,形成概念,以求最终达到理解。也只有在理解的基础上,才能帮助考生进行有效地阅读。总之,阅读是从书面语言材料中获取信息的过程,而掌握有效的阅读技能,并以最快的阅读速度获取有效的理解才是阅读的目的和核心。由此可见,考生要在英语考试中取得理想的成绩,不仅要在平时进行大量的阅读训练,而且还必须掌握一定的应试技巧。

二、题型透析

阅读理解部分测试的范围很广,主要包括天文、地理、政治、经济、风土人情、名人轶事、历史掌故、人口理论、心理卫生、环境保护、交通运输、勘探开发、宇宙探险、新兴科学等等。

阅读理解部分的文章主要以说明文、议论文、记叙文为主。其选择题的题型设置大致可分为以下几种:主旨题、细节题、是非题、语义题、推断题等。因此,在做理解题时,要求考生首先要弄清题目的类型,才能做到有的放矢,以提高做题的速度和准确塞。

自 1996 年 1 月至 2000 年 6 月,全国大学英语六级统考十套试题的题型分布情况如下。

| 试题 | 96年 | | 97年 | | 98年 | | 99年 2000年 | | | 0年 | 总数 | FOT I LIL AND |
|-----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|---|-----------|----|---|----|----|---------------|
| 题型 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 总级 | 所占比例 |
| 主旨题 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 12% |
| 细节题 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 82 | 41% |
| 推断题 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 68 | 34% |
| 语义题 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 9% |
| 是非题 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 4% |

1. 主旨题

主旨题主要测试考生是否能够通过理解、分析全文,区别主要信息和次要信息,总结归纳文章的中心思想或者主要内容,从而达到对整篇文章理解的能力。它涉及的范围包括短文的标题、主题思想、主要内容、作者的态度、目的以及短文的基调等等。主旨题常见的表达形式有以下几种:

- 1) What is the passage mainly about? 或 What is the main idea of the passage?
- 2) What is the best title of this passage? 或 The best title of this passage may be _____.
 - 3) Which of the following statements best summarizes the passage?
- 4) What is the main purpose of this passage? 或 The main purpose of this passage is _____.
- 5) What is the topic of this passage? 或 With what topic is this passage mainly concerned?
 - 6) What is the main theme of the passage?

做主旨题最有效的办法就是先找出文章每一段的主题句,尤其在没有主题句或者主题句不太明显的情况下,要考虑到 what, which, who, where, when, how 等几个方面的因素,并加以综合研究和分析,才能作出正确的选择。主题句的设置一般有以下几种:

- 1) 大多数情况下,主题句就是文章的起首句,如果文章是由几段构成,每段的首句往往就是其主题句。
- 2) 有些文章的主题句有时也会出现在文章的结尾,这类文章一般是采用总结归纳法写的。即:文章以列举事例、依据开头,通过大量的论证,最后得出结论或阐明自己的观点。
- 3)也有一些文章,其作者以调侃的笔调开始,或讲一个故事,或开一个玩笑,以引起读者的兴趣,然后再话锋一转,书归正传,提出自己的观点或主张。
- 4)还有一些文章,其主题思想不明显,通过一两句话很难表达清楚。如果遇到这类文章,就必须通读全文,抓住其中的关键词语和主要论点来归纳出主题。

阅读下列短文,然后做主旨选择题:

Passage 1:

During the American War of Independence, women were involved in the active fighting in three ways. First, as members of a distinct branch of the Continental Army, referred to as "Women of the Army", women staffed field hospitals and acted as military support in such roles as water carriers. In an emergency, women water carriers, who had plenty of opportunity to observe the firing of cannons, could replace a wounded comrade. The second way that women were involved in active fighting was as regular troop members who wore men's uniforms and fought side by side with their male counterparts. Theoretically, women were not supposed to be recruited into the Continental Army, but if a women was a good soldier, no one made as issue of sex at a time when the army was so short of soldiers that boys not yet in their teens were also being recruited in violation of rules. Third, women were occasional fighters affiliated with local militia companies or committees of safety formed to protect the local community.

Question: What is the main idea expressed in the passage?

- A) Women played an important role in military hospitals during the Revolutionary War.
- B) The Continental Army was successful in teaching women to fire cannons.
- C) The services of women on committees of safety were crucial in winning the war.
 - D) Women were active in combat during the Revolutionary War.

解析:本文的第一句话"During the American War of Independence, women were involved in the active fighting in three ways."即是文章的主题,叙述了在美国独立战争期间,妇女以三种方式积极地投入了战斗,与选择项 D) 相符,因此,D) 是正确答案;而 A)、B)、C)三项仅仅是其中的一个方面。

Passage 2:

A sea otter swims along on its back as it uses a rock to crack the shell-fish on which it feeds. Then tucking the rock into a pocket——like fold of skin under its arm in which it also often keeps a supply of extra food. It will

turn and dive to the bottom for more shellfish. Otters have been seen playing with rocks and shells, throwing them from one paw to another for hours at a time.

Mother otters usually shelter their young on their chests. If they have to leave the pups for any length of time, mother otters may wrap them in the strand of a kelp plant to keep them from drifting away.

Although an otter is large at birth five to six pounds it receives maternal care until it is three or four years old, by which time, like its parents, it can dive to depths of 100 feet or more.

Question: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A) Why the sea otter lives in the water?
- B) How the sea otter cares for its young?
- C) Habits of the sea otter.
- D) Feeding behavior of the sea otter.

解析:本文两段的起首句"A sea otter swims along on its back as it uses a rock to crack the shellfish on which it feeds."和"Mother otters usually shelter their young on their chests."主要叙述了海中水獭的生活习性,与选择项C)相符,因此,C)是正确答案;而A)项在文中根本没有提到;B)、D)二项仅仅是短文中的部分内容,不能概括全文的意思,因此不能用做主题。

Passage 3:

In 1955 Martin Luther King • Jr., gained national recognition for his nonviolent methods used in a bus boycott in Montgomery. This peaceful boycott, under Dr. King's guidance, changed the law which required Black people to ride in the backs of buses. After this success, Dr. King used his nonviolent tactics in efforts to change other discriminatory laws.

Dr. King urged Blacks to use nonviolent sit-in, marches, demonstrations, and freedom rides in their efforts to gain full freedom and equality. Arrested for breaking discriminatory laws, Dr. King went to jail dozens of times. He became a symbol around the world for people to protest peacefully against unjust laws. In recognition of his work for peaceful change, Dr. King received the 1964 Nobel Prize.

Question: What is the best title for the passage?

- A) The Effectiveness of Nonviolent Methods
- B) Martin Luther King Jr., Nobel Prize Winner
- C) The Need to Change Discriminatory Laws
- D) Martin Luther King Jr. , Advocate of Nonviolence

解析:由于本文的主题句不太明显,要在这四个选择项中选出一个最佳标题来表达全文的主题思想,我们就必须对这四个选项进行认真的剖析。A)项中强调非暴力手段的有效性。在文章的第二段中虽然叙述了马丁路德·金如何采用非暴力的手段以取得自由、平等,但是,这些句子只能是主题的发展,而不是主题句。B)项中提到马丁路德·金一诺贝尔奖获得者。文章的最后一句话谈到了他于1964年获得了诺贝尔和平奖,但这仅是作者所列举的一个例子,也不是文章的主题。C)项提到了改变种族歧视法律的必要性。文章第一段的最后一句话谈到了这一点。然而,这只是一个过渡句,起承上启下的作用,引出第二段文章,至多可做第二段的逻辑上的主题句,但仍然不能做全文的主题句。最后再来看D)项。一般情况下,文章的主题句应在开头。但因主题不明,就要从 who、what、which、where、when、how 等因素人手考虑。本文主要是谈人物的,应着重考虑"who"这一因素,由此可以排除 A)、C)两项。综合全文的信息可以得出:马丁路德·金使用非暴力手段领导了一场非暴力的革命而得到了全国的承认,自然,他是这一革命的倡导者(advocate of nonviolence)。由此可见,D)项符合题意,因此,D)项是最佳标题。

2. 细节题

细节题在阅读理解测试中占有相当大的比例。一般情况下,细节题是根据短文的内容进行提问的。细节题大致可分为两种:一种较为简明,其正确答案几乎可以直接从短文中找到;而另一种则比较复杂,在原文中几乎找不到正确的答案,其正确答案可能是原文中某一事实的前提,原因、结果等等。

做细节题时,较好的做法是在浏览(skim)全文时,将表示主要事实或细节的语言标志做记号,看完问题后扫描所需要的细节时,首先扫描标有记号的地方,这样就可以大大地节省时间。同时,在做题时,一定要根据原文中所提供的信息,在短文中找到相关的词、句,甚至是整个段落,而绝不能凭自己的主观想象或假设来选择。

综观六级考题,表示主要事实或细节的语言标志,有以下几种形式:

1) 与主旨大意有关的重要事实和细节,如举例、引用、试验、调查研究、

重要数据等。其语言形式有: for example, a case in point, the most important, it is important/necessary/essential 等。

- 2) 表示因果关系的词语,如;because, since, as, so, therefore, hence, as a result of, consequently, in that, …;以及冒号、破折号、分号; with 结构;现在分词短语等。
- 3) 表示转折、对立关系的词语,如: while, whereas, however, but, although, yet, still, in fact, conversely, on the contrary 等。
- 4) 并列陈述的事实或列举的事项,很容易构成如"Which of the following is Not true?"之类的是非题。

阅读下列短文,然后做细节选择题:

Passage 1:

The news of the escape first got around on Sunday night. It threw the oldest son into anxiety, almost panic, possibly because he was old enough to know what it meant. The youngest didn't seem to care: he was too young. Mrs. Birnam—an unimaginative mother, easy-going, busy with family matters—seemed to take the attitude that if danger was involved, it was danger to somebody else besides themselves. Don't react, the middle son, was romantic: what a pity that it had happened forty miles away, and thus the consequent exciting danger or threat would never reach as far as their town of Arcadia. He was twelve at the time.

There had been a break at the state prison in Auburn. Six dangerous criminals had shot their way out and were even now—so everybody said—terrorizing the countryside, though no one had seen them since their rush to freedom after a wounded guard, at gun point, had raised the outer gate for their escape. They might equally have vanished off the face of the earth or hidden in somebody's abandoned barn, too frightened to stir from their hiding places for weeks to come.

The news came to the Birnams inevitably from one of their neighbors over the telephone. There was no radio in those days but Mrs. Kirtle was just as good. By some mysterious gift she always managed to hear things before anybody else and immediately got on the phone or rushed across the back yards, ducking under clotheslines and knocking at kitchen door.

"Pauline Revere," the boys called her, and their mother suppressed a smile and scolded them for disrespect.

Question 1: How far was the prison from Arcadia?

A) Forty miles.

B) Six miles.

C) Twelve miles.

D) The selection doesn't tell us.

Question 2: Mrs. Birnam's family learned of the news of the escape.

A) over the radio

B) through Mrs. Kirtle

C) from the wounded guard

D) by some mysterious gift

解析:短文中的两个问题都是细节题。第一题的正确答案是 A)。这可从短文的第一段倒数第二句话中得出 (what a pity that it had happened forty miles away, and thus the consequent exciting danger or threat would never reach as far as their town of Arcadia.)。第二题的正确答案是 B)。这可从短文的第三段第一、二句话中得知 (The news came to the Birnams inevitably from one of their neighbors over the telephone. There was no radio in those days but Mrs. Kirtle was just as good.)。这里作者暗示,Mrs. Kirtle 将这一消息告诉了 Mrs. Birnam;而 A)、C)、D)三项都与本题不符。因为那时根本没有无线电 (A项);Mrs. Birnam 一家和 wounded guard 也毫无关系 (C项);Mrs. Birnam 一家更没有神秘的天赋 (D项)。

Passage 2:

According to the best historical and archaeological evidence, it is estimated that it took about 8000 thousand to 1 million years for the earth's population to reach the 250 million total which existed at the end of the first century after Christ. For some time after that, disease, famine, and war kept the population down to a fraction of 1 percent a year so that more than 15 centuries passed before the population reached 500 million. But in the next 250 years, up to the 1 billion mark, and today it has reached 3 billion. It is predicted by United Nations that in the next 85 years the population of the world will double, reaching almost 7 billion by the year 2000.

Question 1:Our information about the population of the earth before the first century after Christ comes mainly from .

As estimates based on current population growth

B) references in literature and mythology

- C) estimates based on previous population growth
- D) written records and cultural remains

Question 2: It is estimated that in the year A. D. 100 the population of the earth was about .

A) 800 thousand B) 1 million C) 250 million D) 500 million Question 3: Population growth was most restricted in the period from

A) 100 B. C. to A. D. 1600

B) A. D. 100 to A. D. 1600

解析:短文中的三个问题都是细节题。第二、三题的答案都比较容易找到。第二题的正确答案是 C),可从短文的第一句话中的 which 从句中得知;第三题的正确答案是 B),可从短文的第二句话中得出。然而第一个问题则比较复杂一些,其正确答案是 D)。但这要从整篇短文,特别是从短文的第一、二句话中才能找出来。从文章中可以看出,作者认为地球人口在公元一世纪末上升到二亿五千万,用了八十万到一百万年的时间,这是从历史和文物中得知的。公元一世纪以前当然也包括在这八十万到一百万年中。这一段时间有关地球人口的信息也只能从书面记录和文化遗址中获得,也就是从历史和文物中获得。而 A)、B)、C)三项均不符合题意。其意思分别为"根据当前人口增长计算出来的"、"文物和童话"、"根据过去人口增长的速度估算出来的"。

3. 是非题

是非題也是阅读理解测试部分常见的题型之一。这类题型主要是问什么是真的(true)或什么不是真的(Not true);什么是正确的、对的(correct)或什么是不正确的、不对的(Not correct)。常见的句型有:

- 1) Which of the following is (Not) true/correct?
- 2) Which of the following statements is (Not) mentioned?
- 3) Which of the following is not used to support…?
- 4) The author mentioned all of the following Except .
- 5) According to the author/writer/passage, which of the following is (Not) correct?

做是非题时,大多数情况下要使用排除法。首先要明确是非判断的出发点。不同的着眼点其正确答案的选择必定有所不同,特别是同句中包含有

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