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英语周计划系列丛书
ENGLISH WEEKLY PLAN SERIES

大学英语

新六级 阅读 周计划

大学英语四六级考试命题研究组 © 编著

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2016
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第8版

“英语周计划系列丛书”是针对我国读者的英语学习特点开发的、以“周”为谋篇布局单位、以“日”为具体实施单元的极具特色的英语辅导用书，具有思维创新、规划科学、目标明确、讲练结合、直击实战等特点。《大学英语新六级阅读周计划》是本系列针对 CET6 的一个分册。

编者从阅读的题型特点和设题规律出发，针对考生复习中经常遇到的问题，为考生提供了一个完整的 CET6 阅读 4 周复习方案。每周学习 5 天，共 20 天。第一周词汇理解，第二周长篇阅读，第三周仔细阅读。周一至周五每天一项任务，带你夯实基础、掌握技巧、逐个击破。第四周精心设计了 8 套模拟自测题，带你在实战中检验自我、巩固提高。4 周的安排，目标明确，科学合理，帮助考生厘清复习思路，快速提升阅读能力。

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丛书序

“英语周计划系列丛书”的大学英语四级和六级两个系列共有 12 种书，自出版以来，以其科学的时间安排、精练的考点讲解、实用的技巧点拨、充足的针对性练习、细致的名师点评和贴心的版式编排，赢得了广大读者的好评。同时，各种真诚的建议和中肯的意见也纷至沓来。读者提出的建议都非常实用和贴心，让我们真切地体会到了广大读者对本丛书的厚爱，但也加深了心中的那份不安，因为我们深知，我们肩负着广大读者对我们的期望。

我们深知肩上的这份期望的分量，因此结合出版以来使用本书的考生的反馈意见，根据四、六级考试委员会 2016 年 6 月的最新考试题型，本着精益求精的宗旨，我们对丛书进行了精心的改版，目的是最大限度地满足读者的使用需求，让读者最终能够自信、从容地走进四、六级考场。

新版四、六级周计划系列主要有以下几个特点：

1. 紧跟变化、更具专业性

自 2016 年 6 月考试起，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对四、六级考试中的听力题型做出了局部调整。这是考试委员会继 2013 年 12 月考试之后对试卷结构做出的又一次局部调整。编者对样题及近几次的真题进行了全面分析，针对各题型所做的调整，对丛书内容进行了及时的补充和更改，使得考生在短时间内充分了解新题型的特点和考查方式，从容应对一切变化。

2. 例题更新、更具实用性

各分册中的例题均紧跟考试，各题型均删去了陈旧的例题，换之以最新真题，让考生了解最新的试题形式和难度，也能更深入地领会书中所讲的知识和技巧。《大学英语新四级听力周计划》和《大学英语新六级听力周计划》两本书的真题录音部分也更新为最新真题录音，这样，考生不仅能边看讲解边听录音，还能通过最新录制的真题音频感受考场气氛。

3. 讲解更精、更突出重点

针对考生的弱点和考试的重点，本次改版对部分考点进行了更加细致的讲解，并对部分知识的讲解进行了重新编排。根据新题型的命题规律，《四级听力周计划》和《六级听力周计划》中均删除了不考的题型短对话和短文听写，并按照题型变化对长对话和短文理解两个题型进行了优化调整；

《四级听力周计划》中增加了新题型新闻，《六级听力周计划》中增加了新题型讲座，全书由原来的五周缩减为四周。这样的安排方便考生在有限的时间里更彻底地掌握重点知识和技巧，更高效地备战考试。可以说，考生只要跟着周计划走过3~5周，在阅读中理解，在练习中体会，那么听力、阅读、翻译、写作各个环节的重点和难点自然便可迎刃而解。

4. 练习更强、更具针对性

对于练习材料中比较陈旧的题目和过时的设题进行了替换，按照最新真题的标准重新选材、设题，以期让考生在有限的时间里最大限度地熟悉考试的题型和答题的技巧，时刻和考试动态保持同步。

5. 解析更细、更加标准化

不管是书中的例题还是练习，改版后的解析都更加细致入微。同时，统一了解析模式，使考生使用起来更方便、更容易理解并掌握所学知识和技巧。

6. 录音更全、更便于备考

《大学英语新四级听力周计划》的录音时长达到420分钟，《大学英语新六级听力周计划》的录音时长更是达到了460分钟。超长的听力训练时间，不仅便于考生对讲解的知识点更深入地了解，而且也能让考生在备考中一直保持足够的量的积累，最终产生质的飞跃。

本丛书在出版前已经多个辅导班学生使用，结果证明，考生如按照本丛书的规划认真复习备考，定能有效提高复习效率，取得更加理想的考试成绩！本丛书是一线辅导教师的倾力之作，凝结了我们的大量心血，辅导精华尽现书中，可谓辅导和图书出版的完美结合。编者衷心希望本丛书能让更多考生受益，如是，将深感欣慰！

编 者

2016年6月于中国人民大学

前言

阅读一直在六级考试中占据相当大的比例，且题型也在不断趋向多样化，最初是单一的仔细阅读，后来变更为快速阅读、简答和仔细阅读三种题型并存；而从2013年12月考次起，四、六级考试委员会再次对六级阅读题型进行了调整，将原来的包含7道选择题和3道填空题的快速阅读更改为包含10道信息匹配题的长篇阅读，取消简答，调整为和四级一样的题型，即词汇理解。新题型的出现使得阅读理解更加成为广大六级考生通关道路上的拦路虎。因此，如何科学地安排复习，快速熟悉新题型，切实提高阅读水平，是所有考生必须思考和面对的迫切问题。

考生的问题

总结多年的一线教学经验和对广大考生的问卷调查统计，我们发现，考生阅读能力低下和阅读分数不高主要由以下几个问题所致：

一、复习欠缺规划

阅读能力的提高不是一蹴而就的，它需要科学的计划和安排。但是很多考生的阅读复习都是三天打鱼、两天晒网，没有系统、没有计划，导致复习效率低下。

二、基础掌握不牢

词汇量不够、语法知识不牢、长句难句理解不了，一直是阻碍很多考生提高阅读水平的瓶颈，而没有基本的词汇和语法基础，再多的阅读技巧也发挥不了作用。

三、做题方法不当

针对不同的阅读题型应采用不同的阅读方法，而很多考生的阅读方法千篇一律。对于词汇理解、长篇阅读等其他阅读题型，仍然采取和传统的仔细阅读同样的阅读方法，这必然导致阅读效率低下，做题准确率不高。

四、练习做得不精

很多考生可能都有过这样的感受：阅读练习做了一篇又一篇，成绩就是提不上去，一上场还是觉得文章难、时间紧、手忙脚乱。这归根到底还是因为考生平时的训练方法不当，读而不精、读而不思，做完题核对完答案就算

了事，而对自己的错误原因没有好好分析，对文章中出现的重点词汇和长句难句没有好好掌握，对于各类题型的解题技巧没有好好总结，从而导致这次犯过的错误下次还会再犯，根本达不到练习的效果。

我们的对策

我们从阅读的题型特点和设题规律出发，针对考生复习中经常遇到的问题，精心编写了本书。本书内容安排在4周内进行，每周5天，共20天。第一至三周分题型训练，各个击破；第4周模拟测试，实战演练，全面提升。

本书具有以下特色：

一、4周时间，科学规划

第一至三周每周一个题型：第一周词汇理解，第二周长篇阅读，第三周仔细阅读；周一至周五每天一项任务，带你夯实基础、掌握技巧、各个击破。第四周精心设计了8套阅读模拟测试题，带你实战中检验自我、巩固提高。4周的安排，目标明确，科学合理，帮助考生厘清复习思路，快速提升阅读能力。

二、典型自测，自我诊断

在进入各题型的具体讲解之前，先给出一套典型的阅读试题，并对题目的解题技巧、错误原因给出详尽的点评分析，随后给考生提出合理的复习建议，让考生通过模拟自测找出自己的弱点，明确努力的方向。

三、考点精炼，讲解到位

针对各种阅读题型，透析考查重点，提炼必备知识，点拨解题技巧，将每个阅读题型涉及的考点、知识、技巧分成若干个模块，安排在每一天里进行透彻讲解，实现各个击破。

四、充分练习，练透练精

每天的讲解都配有专题演练，每周复习结束时都配有各类阅读题型的模拟题，检验一周的复习效果，让考生学完一个，练透一个，彻底吃透所学知识。最后还配有7套阅读模拟测试题，让考生真正地练透、练精。

五、词句提炼，重点突出

每天学习的最后都将阅读练习中出现的重点词句提炼出来，让考生在做练习的同时掌握文章中重点词汇和句式，充分地利用练习达到巩固基础、拓展知识的目的。

编者

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阅读导学 >>>

一、阅读命题方向

阅读理解能力一直是六级考试测试的重点,自2006年实施710分新题型以来,其所占分值比例一直为35%,考试时间为40分钟。

2013年8月,四、六级考试委员会公布决定,自2013年12月考试起,将原来的快速阅读理解更改为长篇阅读理解,篇章长度和难度不变;原来的简答取消,调整为与四级同样的题型:词汇理解。

调整后的四、六级阅读部分的题型结构如下表所示:

测试题型	考查形式	题目数量	分值比例	考试时间
词汇理解	选词填空	1篇文章,10道题	5%	40分钟
长篇阅读	匹配	1篇文章,10道题	10%	
仔细阅读	多项选择	2篇文章,10道题	20%	

(一) 词汇理解命题方向

六级词汇理解的测试题型是选词填空,考查方式是在一篇长度约为280词左右的文章中删去10个词,要求考生从所提供的15个词中选出最合适的词填入空格处,使短文恢复完整。备选单词中每个单词最多只能选择一次。

选词填空所考查的词汇范围不包括冠词、介词等虚词,而只针对名词、动词、形容词和副词这几类实词进行考查。从表面上看来是对词汇的考查,其实重点是在测试考生对篇章语境中词汇的理解和运用能力。

尽管该题型没有直接考查语法,但备选项中各单词的词性和形式不尽相同,需要考生在空格处填入符合句子语法要求的词,这就要求考生能够正确分析句子语法结构并准确判断空格处的词性及形式。

(二) 长篇阅读命题方向

长篇阅读是2013年12月六级考试新增的题型,文章长度与原来的快速阅读一样,一般在1200词左右。考查方式是在篇章后附有10个句子,每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落,要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。这个题型对考生的综合能力要求很高,需要考生综合运用快速阅读和信息匹配的技能。

长篇阅读的难点在于，与原来快速阅读的“题目顺序基本与文章行文顺序一致”的出题规律不同，信息匹配题中 10 个信息点无序地分布在全篇各段，这就增加了难度和迷惑性；而且题目与段落数量不对称，有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题，这又增加了干扰性。

实际上，段落信息匹配题是雅思考试的一种经典题型，考研中目前也有类似题型，这一更改使四、六级考试更加向国际考试靠拢。段落信息匹配题与原来快速阅读中的多项选择和填空题相比，尽管在难度上谈不上有大幅度的增加，但该题型对于大部分考生来说是十分陌生的，这就要求考生在短期内要熟悉该题型并适应新的解题思路和技巧。

(三) 仔细阅读命题方向

仔细阅读是考生最为熟悉的一种题型，考查形式是四选一的多项选择题。目前的测试篇数是 2 篇，每篇文章的长度约为 400 ~ 450 词，每篇后设 5 道题，共 10 题。它测试考生多个层面的阅读理解能力，具体题目类型主要包括：主旨题、语义题、观点题、细节题和推理题。

仔细阅读题材内容比较广泛，涉及科技、文化、生活等方方面面，体裁也一直以说明文和议论文为主。近年来除了在篇数上由原来的 4 篇缩减为 2 篇，在文章难度和试题难度方面都没有大的变化。仔细阅读对考生的理解能力要求较高，需要考生深刻理解文章内容，因此，尽管考生对该题型比较熟悉，仍不可掉以轻心，同样要确保足够的阅读量和练习量。

二、典型试题自测

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

To understand why we should be concerned about how young people read, it helps to know something about the way the ability to read evolved. Unlike the ability to understand and produce spoken language, the ability to read must be painstakingly

36 by each individual. The “reading circuits” we construct in the brain can be 37 or they can be robust, depending on how often and how 38 we use them.

The deep reader enters a state of *hypnotic trance* (心醉神迷的状态). When readers are enjoying the experience the most, the pace of their reading 39 slows. The combination of fast, fluent decoding of words and slow, unhurried progress on the page gives deep readers time to enrich their reading with reflection and analysis. It gives them time to establish an 40 relationship with the author, the two of them 41 in a long and warm conversation like people falling in love.

This is not reading as many young people know it. Their reading is instrumental: the difference between what literary critic Frank Kermode calls “*carnal* (肉体的) reading” and “spiritual reading”. If we allow our offspring to believe carnal reading is all there is — if we don’t open the door to spiritual reading, through an early 42 on discipline and practice—we will have 43 them of an enjoyable experience they would not otherwise encounter. Observing young people’s 44 to digital devices, some progressive educators talk about “meeting kids where they are”, molding instruction around their onscreen habits. This is mistaken. We need, 45, to show them someplace they’ve never been, a place only deep reading can take them.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| A) acquired | B) actually | C) attachment | D) cheated |
| E) engaged | F) feeble | G) illicit | H) insistence |
| I) intimate | J) notwithstanding | K) petition | L) rather |
| M) scarcely | N) swayed | O) vigorously | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

Into the Unknown

The world has never seen population ageing before. Can it cope?

- A) Until the early 1990s nobody much thought about whole populations getting older. The UN had the foresight to convene a “world assembly on ageing” back in 1982, but that came and went. By 1994 the World Bank had noticed that something big was happening. In a report entitled “Averting the Old Age Crisis”,

it argued that pension arrangements in most countries were unsustainable.

- B) For the next ten years a succession of books, mainly by Americans, sounded the alarm. 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 soon there would be intergenerational warfare.
- C) Since then the debate has become less emotional, not least because a lot more is known about the subject. Books, conferences and research papers have multiplied. International organisations such as the OECD and the EU issue regular reports. Population ageing is on every agenda, from G8 economic conferences to NATO summits. The World Economic Forum plans to consider the future of pensions and health care at its prestigious Davos conference early next year. The media, including this newspaper, are giving the subject extensive coverage.
- D) Whether all that attention has translated into sufficient action is another question. Governments in rich countries now accept that their pension and health-care promises will soon become unaffordable, and many of them have embarked on reforms, but so far only timidly. That is not surprising: politicians with an eye on the next election will hardly rush to introduce unpopular measures that may not bear fruit for years, perhaps decades.
- E) The outline of the changes needed is clear. To avoid *fiscal* (财政的) meltdown, public pensions and health-care provision will have to be reined back severely and taxes may have to go up. 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. It may even keep them alive longer. John Rother, the AARP's head of policy and strategy, points to studies showing that other things being equal, people who remain at work have lower death rates than their retired peers.
- F) Younger people today mostly accept that they will have to work for longer and that their pensions will be less generous. 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. But the reservoir of women able and willing to take up paid work is running low, and the baby-boomers are going grey.
- G) In many countries immigrants have been filling such gaps in the labour force as have already emerged (and remember that the real shortage is still around ten

years off). Immigration in the developed world is the highest it has ever been, and it is making a useful difference. In still-fertile America it currently accounts for about 40% of total population growth, and in fast-ageing western Europe for about 90%.

- H) On the face of it, it seems the perfect solution. Many developing countries have lots of young people in need of jobs; many rich countries need helping hands that will boost tax revenues and keep up economic growth. But over the next few decades labour forces in rich countries are set to shrink so much that inflows of immigrants would have to increase enormously to compensate: to at least twice their current size in western Europe's most youthful countries, and three times in the older ones. Japan would need a large multiple of the few immigrants it has at present. Public opinion polls show that people in most rich countries already think that immigration is too high. Further big increases would be politically unfeasible.
- I) To tackle the problem of ageing populations at its root, "old" countries would have to *rejuvenate* (使年轻) themselves by having more of their own children. A number of them have tried, some more successfully than others. But it is not a simple matter of offering financial incentives or providing more child care. Modern urban life in rich countries is not well adapted to large families. Women find it hard to combine family and career. They often compromise by having just one child.
- J) And if fertility in ageing countries does not pick up? It will not be the end of the world, at least not for quite a while yet, but the world will slowly become a different place. Older societies may be less innovative and more strongly disinclined to take risks than younger ones. By 2025 at the latest, about half the voters in America and most of those in western European countries will be over 50 — and older people turn out to vote in much greater numbers than younger ones. Academic studies have found no evidence so far that older voters have used their power at the ballot box to push for policies that specifically benefit them, though if in future there are many more of them they might start doing so.
- K) Nor is there any sign of the intergenerational warfare predicted in the 1990s. After all, older people themselves mostly have families. In a recent study of parents and grown-up children in 11 European countries, Karsten Hank of Mannheim University found that 85% of them lived within 25km of each other and the majority of them were in touch at least once a week.
- L) Even so, the shift in the centre of gravity to older age groups is bound to have a profound effect on societies, not just economically and politically but in all sorts of other ways too. Richard Jackson and Neil Howe of America's CSIS, in a

thoughtful book called *The Graying of the Great Powers*, argue that, among other things, the ageing of the developed countries will have a number of serious security implications.

- M) For example, the shortage of young adults is likely to make countries more reluctant to commit the few they have to military service. In the decades to 2050, America will find itself playing an ever-increasing role in the developed world's defence effort. Because America's population will still be growing when that of most other developed countries is shrinking, America will be the only developed country that still matters *geopolitically* (地缘政治上).

Ask me in 2020

- N) There is little that can be done to stop population ageing, so the world will have to live with it. But some of the consequences can be alleviated. Many experts now believe that given the right policies, the effects, though grave, need not be catastrophic. Most countries have recognised the need to do something and are beginning to act.
- O) But even then there is no guarantee that their efforts will work. What is happening now is historically unprecedented. Ronald Lee, director of the Centre on the Economics and Demography of Ageing at the University of California, Berkeley, puts it briefly and clearly: "We don't really know what population ageing will be like, because nobody has done it yet."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Employers should realise it is important to keep older workers in the workforce.
47. A recent study found that most old people in some European countries had regular weekly contact with their adult children.
48. Few governments in rich countries have launched bold reforms to tackle the problem of population aging.
49. In a report published some 20 years ago, the sustainability of old-age pension systems in most countries was called into doubt.
50. Countries that have a shortage of young adults will be less willing to send them to war.
51. One-child families are more common in aging societies due to the stress of urban life and the difficulties of balancing family and career.
52. A series of books, mostly authored by Americans, warned of conflicts between the older and younger generations.
53. Compared with younger ones, older societies tend to be less innovative and take fewer risks.