突破阅读掌握词汇系列

颂,到英笔大

阅读词汇

Reading Vocabulary

段春红 主 编 王 娜 副主编



多维用效果器与汇系的

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阅读词汇

Freeding Vocabulary

100



突破阅读掌握词汇系列

大学英语六级阅读词汇

段春红 主 编 王 娜 副主编

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内容简介

本书详细解读了六级阅读的难点以及备战的基本策略,并结合历年真题讲解了应试技巧和猜词技巧。

本书精选了 20 篇六级阅读词汇精读文章和 30 篇六级阅读词汇泛读文章, 部分选自历年真题, 题材涉及范围广, 词汇量和题型难度符合大纲要求, 每篇文章后列出了常考词汇和联想词汇。另外, 本书还精选了 50 篇六级阅读词汇背诵文章, 不仅能通过文章深入记忆词汇, 同时还可以根据词汇联想有技巧地记单词, 扩大词汇量。

本书不仅有助于考生更好地掌握大学英语六级考试大纲词汇,而且有助于考生扩大词汇量,提高阅读理解的能力,为通过考试和全面提高英语水平打下坚实的基础。

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前言

众所周知,阅读理解题在我国英语考试中一直处于举足轻重的地位,所占分值最大,六级考试也不例外。它的阅读理解题无论从阅读文章的题材、内容、厂度以及深度,还是词汇量的大小、出题的难易,较之四级考试都有一个很大的飞跃。因此,许多顺利通过四级考试的考生在面对六级考试时还是绞尺脑汁,倍感困难,几番努力才得以通过。那六级阅读的难点又在哪呢?又有什么应试策略呢?

首先,必须明确的是,英语阅读理解不仅要求考生拥有很大的词汇量,具有坚实的语言功底、广泛的知识和较强的理解能力,而且需要掌握并能灵活运用一系列必不可少的阅读技巧。本书第一部分介绍了六级阅读的难点及备战的基本策略,接着结合历年真题详细地讲解了应试技巧和猜词技巧。这些技巧需要考生深入理解和熟练运用。

本书第二部分给出了 20 篇六级阅读词汇精读文章,部分选自历年真题, 题材涉及范围广,词汇量和题型难度符合大纲要求。答案详析对文章以及选项做了详细的解析,有助于考生深入地理解文章大意,提高阅读理解能力。

六级考试对阅读速度有着较高的要求,每分钟大约70词。本书第三部分给出了30篇六级阅读词汇泛读文章以及参考答案,文章学术性较强,难度与六级真题相当,其目的是让考生练习阅读速度的同时,锻炼独自推理和解答题目的能力,每篇文章后列出的联想词可以使考生扩大词汇量。

本书第四部分给出了50篇六级阅读词汇背诵文章,其最大目的是给考生提供更多的阅读文章,不仅能通过文章深入记忆词汇,同时还可以根据词汇联想记忆单词,扩大词汇量。

本书编写目的明确,内容针对性强,不仅有助于考生更好地掌握大学英语 六级考试大纲词汇,而且有助于考生扩大词汇量,提高阅读理解的能力,从而 为通过考试提供了保证,也为全面提高英语水平打下坚实的基础。

我们相信只要考生认真研读本书,掌握答题思路与解题技巧,严格完成全部练习题,并融会贯通,一定会取得优良成绩。

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第一部分 阅读词汇技巧篇

在英语考试和学习中,阅读理解部分的地位一直是举足轻重的,分值比重最大,可达40%~50%。六级考试中阅读理解部分由四篇文章组成,每篇短文有五个问题,考生必须在35分钟内读完,并回答20个跟短文有关的选择题。每篇文章长度为350词~380词,共计1400词左右的阅读量,阅读速度达到每分钟70词左右。

从近几年的考试来看,文章篇幅长短不齐的情况普遍减少,篇幅略呈加长趋势,文章体裁以议论文和说明文为主,题材均属于学术英语性质(Academic English),其中人文管理类、科学技术类和生物医学类较多。

六级考试无论是从阅读文章的题材、内容、广度和深度,还是词汇量的大小、出题的难易,较四级考试都有一个很大的飞跃。许多顺利通过四级考试的考生在面对六级考试时还是绞尽脑汁,倍感困难,几番努力才顺利通过。而提高阅读理解水平是英语考试中很重要的一环,那六级阅读的难点又在哪呢?

一、六级阅读词汇的难点

(一) 题材学术性强

大纲规定四、六级考试阅读理解部分文章应该体裁多样化,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;且题材广泛,内容丰富,包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等。但从实际情况来看,六级阅读文章的题材、体裁远比四级的复杂多变,且学术性更强。

从历年真题来看,题材多与当今各种社会新现象、科技新发展紧密相连,围绕学校教育、大学生活、社会心理、健康、社会学方面所占比例较多,音乐、文化、历史、生物学、交通安全、经济、金融、海洋学、体育、人物传记方面也出现过。在近10年的全部80篇文章中,科学技术类占45%,人文管理类占35%,其他的占20%;而常见的文章体裁为载有一定信息量的说明文和包含着作者观点的议论文。文章的信息量大而且比较复杂,逻辑性强,主要以抽象思维,如概括、判断、推理等形式组织。

说明文的题材多为科普文章,难度适中,那些无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如果超出大纲词汇表,都会给出其汉语释义。由于美国的经济实力在世界占有首要地位,因此有关美国的文化背景及语言特点在试题中有较多的反映。

(二) 文章长,难句多

考生普遍反映六级阅读文章长、难句较多,即使句中的每一个单词都能看懂,还是无法把握整个句子的含义。文章学术性强是一方面的原因,科技管理方面的内容对考生来说本来就新颖难懂,文章中的句子还变换句型结构,那肯定就更难读懂了。另一方面,原

因还在于考生英文阅读能力的欠缺:缺乏对英文语言表达与思维习惯的适应;不能抓住长、难句的句子主干。

英文的语言表达与思维习惯同中文有较大的区别。中文习惯主、谓、宾的句子结构; 英文中却存在大量的倒装结构、从句,再加上繁杂的插入语等。首先,对于习惯将英文翻译成中文后理解英文的中国考生来说,自然无法理解句子的含义。其次,无法从复杂的从句嵌套语法结构中判断出句子主干,同样会导致考生无法把握句子含义。

(三) 生僻词偏多

许多考生感觉六级阅读中生僻词多,阅读文章时不得不花费大量的时间和精力去理解文章中出现的生词。其实,谁都不可能认识所有的英语词汇,正确合理地对待生词才是 关键。

从考试大纲对词汇量的要求来看,六级词汇量相对于四级增加了 1500 多个。如果考牛能充分掌握四级词汇,文章中出现的所谓"生词"是不应该成为阅读的拦路虎的。同时我们知道,不只是单词对阅读理解提供信息和帮助,任何文章段落与段落或句子与句子之间都会有逻辑联系,这些内在关系对阅读理解有着更重要的帮助。句子中单词的作用(尤其是形容词、副词或连词)就在于体现某种逻辑关系。考生完全可以通过体会句子之间的逻辑关系猜出或体会出某种生词的指向范围或大致含义,这就涉及预测、判断、归纳、推理的技巧。

六级考试阅读文章并不要求考生对"生词"释义的精确掌握,要求的是了解文章或句子大意,所以,只要能达到这个目的就可使用上述技巧,掌握文章或句子的大致内容,完全符分考试大纲的要求。

(四) 隐含意思难捉摸

六级阅读要求考生对原文的信息进行推断。换言之,就是从文章的原话中无法得到 考生需要知道的信息,而需要推理和揣测。考生在平时训练时往往忽略对文章推理方法 的练习而导致答题困难。任何隐含信息的推出都是基于原文提供的信息进行相应的逻辑 推理而得出的。考生如果不能进行有效的逻辑推理,要么无法得出隐含信息,要么就会选 错答案而落入命题者的陷阱中。

(五) 答题时间紧张

六级大纲要求在 35 分钟内读完四篇文章并且做 20 道题目,考生感觉时间不够的原因通常有以下几点:①花在文章阅读上的时间太长;②无法快速地在文章中定位选项,从而不得不重新阅读、重新浏览全文或某个文章段落;③无法快速准确地从四个选项中判断出正确选项,犹豫不决,浪费时间。

二、如何备战六级阅读

(一) 扩充并积累词汇量

词汇量的大小与英语成绩密切相关,它不仅与阅读理解有关,而且与口语、听力、写作

也有着密不可分的关系。在考试中,若碰到大量不熟悉的单词,会明显影响考生的情绪,降低阅读速度。虽然采取一定的技巧能猜测出文章中词汇(特别是生词)的意思,但仍不能忽视平时词汇量的积累。仅仅背单词书,对那些毅力不强的考生来说效果极差,过后又容易忘。

在阅读中背单词是公认的最佳学习方法。首先扩充自己的阅读量——多找一些与六级历年阅读试题难度相当的文章,在文章中发现生词不要急于查找字典,而应体会生词在文章中的作用,达到熟悉在出现生词状态下如何去了解文章;然后再利用字典掌握生词的准确释义,并通过其在文章句子中的作用去记忆生词的意思。当然,这是一个不断循环往复的阅读过程。

每次阅读中遇到的生词最好能记录下来,时常翻阅和反复记忆,词汇量可以达到一个新的水平。

(二)加强理解六级阅读文章的内在逻辑关系

在做六级阅读理解题时,考生应该注意训练和提高自己的逻辑分析与判断能力,学会通过文章的结构和英文的逻辑关联词判断出文章的潜在意思。每篇文章各段落之间以及各句子之间都存在着一定的逻辑关系,正确理解这种逻辑关系有助于快速而准确地选择,提高做题的正确率。

考生应该综合运用各方面的知识,如语法、词汇、语感、逻辑结构、标点符号等进行分析判断。只理解个别句子的含义是远远不够的,还必须把上下文的意思联系起来,弄清前后句之间、各段落之间的逻辑关系,从语篇的角度上对文章进行整体性的理解、分析、判断。

如一些连接词和过渡词就能表征上下文内在逻辑关系,如: in other words, that is to say, namely, this means, likewise 表示前后意思一致; and , besides, another 表示并列平行; in addition to, moreover, furthermore 表示递进; differ from, on the other hand, on the contrary, conversely 表示强对比; however, in fact, practically, virtually, indeed 表示强转折; although, despite, in spite of, while 表示让步; due to, owing to, thus, by, since, consequence 表示因果。

(三) 理解六级阅读的语法句型

准备参加六级考试的同学一定要将六级历年真题认真做完,阅读时还需要体会和熟悉英文的表达习惯,并建立一种对各类语法现象、句型结构的条件反射,培养语感。对于长、难句,要仔细分析句子的结构和语法,弄明白句子的意思,若时间充裕,最好多读一些说理性较强的英文文章,如考研文章、英语杂志、英语报纸,同时也为日后参加更高等级英语考试做准备,全面提高英语理解能力。

(四) 熟悉六级阅读的不同题型

不同题型的考察目的是不同的,对考生思维方向的要求也是不同的。例如,主旨题就是考查考生的归纳推理能力,细节题则更多的是考查考生的英语阅读能力。有些题目只需在原文中找到相关定位即可,有的题目则要求考生对全文或者某一段落的内容全面

掌握。

建议考生平时练习时可以独自归纳总结或体会不同题型的不同解法。一般分为主观性题型和客观性题型。前者主要包括主旨题、推理题、作者语气、态度题、结论题等;后者主要包括事实题、推测词义题、指代关系题、常识题、是非题等。不同题型的解答有着相应的技巧,后续章节会详细分析。

总之,备考过程中考生应掌握大纲要求的词汇量——5000 个单词和短语,进行有计划的阅读实践,把精读和泛读的内容区分开,定期进行词汇、语法、阅读效果总结。同时,考生还应有意识地扩大阅读面,多看一些有关英、美等国社会文化背景的材料和科普读物,这对于提高阅读理解能力是大有裨益的。

三、阅读题型及应试技巧

阅读理解部分的题型有很多种类,各个题型又有着各自的答题技巧。六级阅读题型与四级题型又有什么区别呢?本质上讲,它们是一样的,但是难易程度以及侧重点是不同的。从历年真题来看,六级阅读理解主要有五种题型:主旨题,细节题,态度题,判断题和语义题。其中,细节题所占比重最大,题目都比四级考试的深,干扰项更灵活;语义题也有自己的特点,因为六级阅读文章学术性较强,文章中许多生僻词和长、难句导致考生很难正确把握语义题,以至于只能靠运气来做出选择等。下面将详细地阐述阅读题型特点和应试技巧。

(一) 主旨题

主旨题主要考查考生对文章的中心思想是否能准确把握。在做这种题时应运用快读的方法,重点寻找文章的主题句。命题形式主要有以下几种类型。

(1) Main idea 类型。其典型问题形式为

What is the main idea/point of this passage?

The passage is mainly about...

选项形式为陈述句。要求考生选择表达作者思想、观点的句子。

(2) Main topic 类型。其典型问题形式为

What is the main topic of this passage?

选项形式为名词或名词词组。要求考生指出文章的 topic(论题), subject(主题),或 title(标题)等。

(3) Purpose 类型。其典型问题形式为

What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

选项形式多为动宾结构。要求考生找到主要的写作目的。

1. 解题技巧

在六级阅读理解中,解这类题型就是要找出文章的中心思想,也就是找主题句,其他的句子均围绕其展开说明或议论。它通常以判断句的形式出现,句子结构简单明了,一般不会是长句或结构复杂的句子,在文章中通常为第一段首句、第一段末句和全文末句等。 考生需要注意下述几种情况:

(1) 段落中出现转折时,该句很可能是主题句。

- (2) 作者有意识地反复重复的观点通常是主旨。
- (3) 首段出现疑问句时,对该问题的解答就是文章主旨。
- (4) 提出文章主旨时常伴有的文字提示,如 therefore, thus, however, in short 等。
- (5) 若文章中出现诸如 a popular belief, frequently assumed, universally accepted 等词句,也是在提示考生作者将要在下文提出一个标新立异的新观点,那么新观点就是主题大意,而作者对老观点的态度则是批判的。

六级阅读文章的主题句比四级考试的隐蔽且复杂,需要考生仔细阅读文章,对其进行综合归纳,得出文章大意。同时选项中3个干扰项的欺骗性也比四级考试中的强,不仅从生僻词方面干扰考生,还选用复杂的句型来考验考生。所以,考生在平时练习过程中一定要多加体会各个选项的意思。

2. 真顯解析

例 1. [2003 6 第 25 题]

Multivitamins are no substitute for exercise and a balanced diet, of course. As long as you understand that any potential benefit is modest and subject to further refinement, taking a daily multivitamin makes a lot of sense.

The author concludes the passage with the advice that _____.

- [A] the benefit of daily multivitamin intake outweighs that of exercise and a balanced diet
 - [B] it's risky to take multivitamins without knowing their specific function
 - [C] the potential benefit of multivitamins can never be overestimated
 - [D] it's reasonable to take a rational dose of multivitamins daily

解析 文章最后一句话中的 sense 有"感觉,判断力,见识,意义,理性"的意思,说明要理性地、合理地每日食用多种维生素剂,与选项 D中的 reasonable 相呼应,所以 D正确。

例 2. [2004.12 第 30 题]

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] Needs of the readers all over the world.
- [B] Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.
- [C] Origins of the declining newspaper industry.
- [D] Aims of a journalism credibility project.

解析 首段主题句用的是疑问句,变为肯定句就是"很多美国人不相信报纸上所读到的东西的原因。"所以 B 正确。

例 3. [2000.1 第 25 题]

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing

their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity is small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

This passage mainly deals with _____.

- [A] the differences of children in their learning capabilities
- [B] the definition of exceptional children in modern society
- [C] the special educational programs for exceptional children
- [D] the necessity of adapting education to exceptional children

解析 首先判断本题目属于中心思想题。然后翻译阅读文章首、末段的首、末句四句话,看是否能知道文章的论点。

A 的意思是"孩子在学习能力上的不同",但是文章的四句话并没有讲到学习能力的问题,因此是无关选项;B 的意思是"例外的孩子(弱智儿童)在现代社会的定义",文章第四句虽然讲到了 exceptional children,但是并没有给它下定义,因此也是无关选项;C 的意思是"针对 exceptional children 的特别教育项目",文章在最后一段讲到了这个问题;D 的意思是"调整教育以适应那些 exceptional children 的必要性",文章也讲到了。因此答案必然在 C 和 D 中产生,那就比较它们的不同,发现一个强调项目,一个强调必要性,而文章第四句话是强调必要性多一点,因此应该选 D。

(二)细节题

细节题是六级阅读理解题的亮点和难点,分值比重偏大。许多考生在理解文章大意都较困难的情况下,细节题对他们来说则更是难上加难,所以要多花功夫揣摩文章的意思,仔细地注意细节题。所谓细节,就是说明文章主题,特别是说明论证段落大意时作者

使用的具体信息。它最主要的特征是针对文章中的一句或两句的局部提问,主要考查考生围绕文章主旨的细节和事实的能力。它包括用来支持主旨的例子、数据、证据等,出题没有固定形式。

1. 解题技巧

主旨与细节是相辅相成的,确定了主题,才能深刻理解材料的作用。同样,对具体细节有较为全面的理解,才能更好地判明主题。细节题有难有易,较容易的可以根据题干或 选项的线索回原文定位,然后由相关句子得到正确答案。做这种题时考生应该以查读为主,细设为辅

同时,文章的事实细节内容不会孤立地出现,它与前后的内容密切相关,考生要善于利用因果、类比、时间、空间的关系将零碎的细节组成一个有机整体。看细节内容要"跳出来"看,首先要对文章的组织结构有很清楚的认识,然后判断这个细节为什么主题服务;坚决遵循"本本主义",文章里有什么就用什么,不可凭感觉发挥做题。考生还可以根据以下几种情况对细节题进行解答。

- (1) 若针对举例子、名人言论、特殊符号后的内容出题,考生只读例子、名人言论、特殊符号前后句内容,即可选出正确答案。
- (2) 如果只是针对某一段的内容提出问题,考生只看该段内容即可答题,而不必看完全文才做答。
- (3) 选项中同义词替换的一般是答案,而与原文相同或极其相似的选项一般不是答案项。
- (4) 仔细读题,确定问题的关键词/词组;根据题干中的中心词定位原文段落,如选项中有内容超出此段落的可首先排除。
 - (5) 选项中未含文章或该段落中心词的,首先排除。
 - (6) 如果是"有无"题或是非题,则依题目的中心词定位原文。

2. 真题解析

例 1. [2000.1 第 15 题]

Studies of birds may offer unique insights into sleep. Jerome M. Siegel of the UCLA says he wonders if birds' half brain sleep"is just the tip of the iceberg(冰山)". He speculates that more examples may turn up when we take a closer look at other species.

By"just the tip of the iceberg" (Line 2, Para. 8), Siegel suggests that _____.

- [A] half brain sleep has something to do with icy weather
- [B] the mystery of half-brain sleep is close to being solved
- [C] most birds living in cold regions tend to be half sleepers
- [D] half brain sleep is a phenomenon that could exist among! other species

解析 根据引号内容很快找到原文相关部分,其后的内容必是对该问的解释。第二句中说"加利福尼亚大学洛杉矶分校的 Ferome M. Siegel 推测鸟类的半脑睡眠现象只是冰山露出来的一角",第三句说"如果我们对其他物种作进一步认真仔细的观察,可能会发现更多的例证",所以 D 正确。因此考生只要理解第二句、第三句的意思即可选出正确答案。

例 2. [2002.12 第 29 题]

In fact, the average compensation benefit in America has climbed from 55 percent of the

states; average weekly wages in 1972 to 97 percent today. But, as most studies show, every 10 percent increase in compensation benefits results in a 5 percent increase in the numbers of workers who file for claims. And with so much more money floating in the workers' compensation system, it's not surprising that doctors and lawyers have helped themselves to a large slice of the growing pie.

After 1972 workers' compensation insurance in the US became more favorable to workers so that

- [A] the poverty level for a family of four went up drastically
- [B] more money was allocated to their compensation system
- [C] there were fewer legal barriers when they filed for claims
- [D] the number of workers suing for damages increased

解析 根据题干中的 after 1972 可马上判断出线索在最后一段。这一段的大意是说"自 1972 年后,越来越多的人因工伤索赔而获益,所以就有越来越多的人进行索赔,那么也就 有了医生和律师来分一杯羹的现象"。尤其第二句话提到:索赔获益每增加 10%,进行索赔的工人人数就增加 5%,与 D一致。

例 3.「2002.6 第 26 题]

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess (公爵夫人) of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

In the eyes of the author, an odd phenomenon nowadays is that _____.

- [A] the Duchess of Windor is regarded as a woman of virtue
- [B] looking slim is a symbol of having a large fortune
- [C] being thin is viewed as a much desired quality
- [D] religious people are not necessarily virtuous

解析 本题属于事实细节题。本段第二句话中的 odd spirit 指的就是下面的一句话: Being thin is deemed as such a virtue. 选项 C 中的 viewed 与句中的 deemed 均指 thought 之意; desired quality 恰恰就是 virtue 的解释。

例 4. [2005.12 第 21 题~第 23 题]

Too many vulnerable child-free adults are being ruthlessly (无情的) manipulated into parent-hood by their parents, who think that happiness among older people depends on having a grand-child to spoil. We need an organization to help beat down the persistent campaigns of grandchildless parents. It's time to establish Planned Grandparenthood, which would have many global and local benefits.

Part of its mission would be to promote the risks and realities associated with being a grandparent. The staff would include depressed grandparents who would explain how grand-kids break lamps, bite, scream and kick. Others would detail how an hour of baby-sitting often turns into a crying marathon. More grandparents would testify that they had to pay for their grandchild's expensive college education

Planned grandparenthood's carefully written literature would detail all the joys of life

grand-child-free a calm living room, extra money for luxuries during the golden years, etc. Potential grandparents would be reminded that, without grandchildren around, it's possible to have a conversation with your kids, who—incidentally—would have more time for their own parents.

Meanwhile, most children are vulnerable to the enormous influence exerted by grand-childless parents aiming to persuade their kilds to produce children. They will take a call from a persistent parent, even if they're loaded with works. In addition, some parents make handsome money offers payable upon the grandchild's birth. Sometimes these gifts not only cover expenses associated with the infant's birth, but extras, too, like a vacation. In any case, cash gifts can weaken the resolve of even the noblest person.

At Planned Grandparenthood, children targeted by their parents to reproduce could obtain non-biased information about the insanity of having their own kids. The catastrophic psychological and economic costs of childbearing would be emphasized. The symptoms of morning sickness would be listed and horrors of childbirth pictured.

A monthly newsletter would contain stories about overwhelmed parents and offer guidance on how childless adults can respond to the different lobbying tactics that would-be grandparents employ

When I think about all the problems of our overpopulated world and look at our boy grabbing at the lamp by the sofa, I wish I could have turned to Planned Grandparenthood when my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me.

If I could have, I might not be in this parenthood predicament(窘境). But here's the crazy irony, I don't want my child-free life back. Dylan's too much fun.

- 21. What's the purpose of the proposed organization Planned Grandparenthood?
 - [A] To encourage childless couples to have children
 - [B] To provide facilities and services for grandchildless parents.
 - [C] To offer counseling to people on how to raise grandchildren.
 - [D] To discourage people from insisting on having grandchildren.
- 22. Planned Grandparenthood would include depressed grandparents on its staff in order to
 - [A] show them the joys of life grandparents may have in raising grandchildren
 - [B] draw attention to the troubles and difficulties grandchildren may cause
 - [C] share their experience in raising grandchildren in a more scientific way
 - [D] help raise funds to cover the high expense of education for grandchildren
- 23 According to the passage, some couples may eventually choose to have children because
 - [A] they find it hard to resist the carrot-and-stick approach of their parents
 - [B] they have learn from other parents about the joys of having children
 - [C] they feel more and more lonely ad they grow older
 - [D] they have found it irrational to remain childless

解析 题目 21 问的是作者所提出的"精心准备的祖辈"这个组织的目的是什么 根据关键词 Planned Grandparenthood 在第 1 段中有如下描述: We need an organization to help beat down the persistent campaigns of grandchildless parents. It's time to establish Planticd Grandparenthood, which would have many global and local benefits. 可见目的就是 beat down the persistent campaigns of grandchildless parents(为了打击没有孙辈的祖父母的坚持不解的努力和斗争)。答案为 D。

题目 22 问是在"精心准备的祖辈"这个组织中,邀请那些沮丧的祖父母的原因何在。在第 2 段中,作者提到了: The staff would include depressed grandparents who would explain how grandkids break lamps, bite, scream and kick. Others would detail how an hour of baby-sitting often turns into a crying marathon. 可见孩子们一直不断在制造麻烦。答案为 B。

题目 23 问的是为什么一些夫妇最终还是有了孩子的原因。第四段表达得非常清楚: most children are vulnerable to the enormous influence exerted by grandchildless parents aiming to persuade their kids to produce children…In addition, some parents make handsome money offers payable upon the grandchild's birth.可见有两个原因:一个是大妇对自己求孙心切的父母所施加的影响无可奈何;另一个是他们的父母常常会用金钱来诱惑。答案为 A。

(三) 态度题

态度题是任何考试阅读理解必考题型,它用来考查考生是否能正确地掌握文章的隐含信息和作者的观点、态度、意图。它要求考生根据文章的表面信息,客观而合理地进行推理。对于六级考试,这种题要求考生具有很强的阅读理解能力,此类题的好坏决定着考生能否在考试中取得高分,所以考生一定要重视。出题的形式主要有;

This passage implies that
It can be inferred from the passage that
The author suggests that
What are the author's attitudes towards

1. 解题技巧

在解答此类题时必须用细读的方法, 对相关的段落、句子和单词进行反复推敲, 从而找出隐含的信息和作者的态度。

首先考生一定要熟悉表示态度的词汇,如:

- (1) 积极类:objective(客观的)、confident(有信心的)、optimistic(乐观的)、positive(小面的)。
 - (2) 中立/折中类: impartial(公正的)、neutral(中立的)、factual(根据事实的)。
 - (3) 否定类:doubtful(不相信的)、critical(批判的)、suspicious(可疑的)。
 - (4) 消极类: negative(消极的)、indifferent(漠不关心的)、pessimistic(悲观的)等。

其次,再看选项,先排除选项中的必然不会成为正确答案的中性词、褒义词和贬义词; 再排除选项中的相近选项。例如一个题目中的选项如下: A identical (一致的); B similar(相似的); C complementary(相互补充的); D opposite(相反的)。 A、B、C 三项 的意思相近,因此这个题目选择 D。

最后,考生还需要注意以下几点:

- (1) 作者观点一般与文章主旨相关联。
- (2) 作者对某一事物的看法,要么支持,要么反对,带中立色彩的词最不可能是正确答案。
 - (3) 不要把自己的态度揉入其中, 也要区分开作者的态度和作者引用别人的态度。
- (4) 当作者的态度没有明确提出时,要学会根据作者使用词语的褒贬性去判断作者的态度。
- (5) 一般带有绝对化或过于强烈的表示必错,如 strong, complete, entire, enthusiastic 等;持有保留态度的比较客观,常常是正确选项,如 reserved, qualified, tempered, guarded, consent 等。

2. 真题解析

例 1 [2004.12 第 28 题]

For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and cawing at their masks," he says.

The author's attitude	towards euthanasia	seems to be that of	
THE author's attitude	towards cumanasia	seems to be that of	

[A] opposition [B] suspicion [C] approval [D] indifference 解析 主要通过文章中的感情色彩词 without the haunting fear of his suffering 可以看出,作者对安乐死的态度是(同意的)C。

例 2 「2005 12 第 25 题]

When I think about all the problems of our overpopulated world and look at our boy grabbing at the lamp by the sofa, I wish I could have turned to Planned Grandparenthood when my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me.

If I could have, I might not be in this parenthood predicament(窘境). But here's the crazy irony, I don't want my child-free life back. Dylan's too much fun.

What does the author really think of the idea of having children?

- [A] It does more harm than good.
- [B] It contributes to overpopulation.
- [C] It is troublesome but rewarding.
- [D] It is a psychological catastrophe.

解析 题目问的是"作者对有孩子的真实想法"。整篇文章都提到了有孩子的麻烦,但是作者在最后一段提到了他并不希望自己的孩子没有孩子,而且孩子的确带来了很多乐趣。 所以应该是苦乐参半。答案为 C。

例 3. [2002.12 第 25 题]

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly