

2003全新试题

**详解大纲所有考点
分析六级全部题型**

CET-6

大学英语六级考试

**六级
通**

阅读理解80篇

大学英语六级考试命题研究组

丛书主编 万之



中国英语教学网授课教材

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西北大学出版社

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前言

“六级过了吗?”

当今中国的大学校园里,同学们之间相互问候、表达关爱,使用频率最高的,或许非此话莫属。

能不叫人如此关注吗? 21 世纪的中国,改革开放的洪流势不可挡,中国加入 WTO,正以前所未有的态势融入世界经济一体化的进程。开放的经济呼唤着有良好英语基础的新型人才。当今中国的各条经济战线,当今中国的各类人才市场,谁不把大学英语六级考试证书作为选人、用人的一条重要标准? 我们这个时代对英语的要求有目共睹!

然而,六级通过率并不那么令人满意,每次六级考试过后,仍有那么多同学无法如愿以偿。作为多年从事大学英语教学的师长,我们感到有责任帮助我们的后学。为了使之尽早通过六级考试,我们大学英语六级考试命题研究组组织武汉大学、华中科技大学、武汉理工大学、解放军通讯指挥学院、空军雷达学院等十余所大学的英语教学骨干,在总结了十余年——尤其是最近几年全国大学英语六级考试经验的基础上,编写了这套考试丛书。本丛书充分体现以人为本、以学生为中心的思想,一切从实战的要求出发,从学生的实际情况出发,充分考虑同学们英语学习过程中的各种困难,尽量为同学们节省宝贵的时间,提高学习效率。

我们希望同学们最好以如下方式使用此书:先阅读本书对六级考试的介绍、对大纲的分析,对各种题型的讲解,然后严格按照正规考试的时间和要求做模拟题,最好不要边做题,边翻看后面的答案。按正规考试的时间完成模拟题后,再核对后面的答案,为自己评分。最后参阅后面的详细解答。

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欢迎同学们提出宝贵意见。

万之
2002.8

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一、大学英语六级考试

阅读理解基本要求

大学英语四、六级考试(College English Test, 简称 CET)是由国家教育部高等教育司主持的全国性教学考试;考试的主要对象是根据教学大纲修完大学英语四级或六级的大学本科生或研究生。大学英语四、六级标准化考试自1986 年末开始筹备,1987 年正式实施。

国家教育部委托“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”(1993 年前名为“大学英语四、六级标准化考试设计组”)负责设计、组织、管理与实施大学英语四、六级考试。

大学英语四、六级考试的目的是推动大学英语教学大纲的贯彻执行,对大学生的英语能力进行客观、准确的测量,为提高我国大学英语课程的教学质量服务。

第一部分:六级考试(CET-6)阅读简介

1. 大学英语六级考试(CET-6)阅读部分考试时间为 35 分钟,共 20 题,每题 2 分,共计 40 分。阅读理解主要有四篇短文,短文的长度平均为 350 词左右,总阅读量为 1400 词左右,阅读速度平均为 70wpm(word per minute)。

2. 全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对六级阅读理解部分的命题要求

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。包括掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系,理解文章的深层含义。阅读理解不但要求准确,而且要有一定的速度。

3. 阅读材料的选材原则

(1) 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;

(2) 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等,应体现学术英语(English for Academic Purposes)的特点;

(3) 语言难度及词汇量符合教学大纲规定的范围。

4. 阅读理解能力包括三个层次:句子层次、语篇层次、以及推理判断层次,命题时应考虑到各个层次的阅读能力要有一定的比例。

第二部分:大学英语六级考试(CET-6)阅读解题对策

六级阅读测试一般包括4篇文章的阅读,每篇后有5道选择题。这些题的类型多种多样,但归纳起来大致可分为两大类,即全域型问题(Global Question)和局域型问题(Local Question)。Local Question一般涉及三方面内容:Subject Matter, Attitude/Tone; Local Question涉及:Supporting Details, Inference, Vocabulary。以下,我们将针对六级考试的特点、出题范畴、出题方式等,根据这些问题在考试出题中的大致排列顺序,进行有步骤、有计划的分项应试技能训练。

1. 回答阅读理解中的词汇问题

词汇(Vocabulary)是六级阅读理解测试中非常重要的一项。词汇类其实也是就细节进行提问,所不同的是这是唯一关于词或词组的练习项目,词汇题往往要求对文章中的某个单词、短语甚至句子等找出近义词或最合适的解释。解答这类题需要学生拥有较大的词汇量。可是,单词记忆似乎已成为学生普遍反映最头痛的难题。阅读理解中词汇类问题的常见提问方式有下列几种:

- (1) According to the author, the word "... " means _____.
- (2) Which of the following is nearest in meaning to "... " ?
- (3) The term "... " in paragraph... can be best replaced by
- (4) What's the meaning of "... " in line ... of paragraph... ?
- (5) As used in the line ..., the word "... " refers to _____.

一般来说,在文章的阅读中解决释义的最好办法是猜测词义。猜测词义

也需要一定的技巧,可以通过1)上下文间意义的联系;2)同义关系,反义关系;3)词的定义;4)对词的解释和举例;5)构词法知识猜测词义。

Example

In the 1950s, the pioneers of artificial intelligence (AI) predicted that, by the end of this century, computers would be conversing with us at work and robots would be performing our housework. But as useful as computers are, they're nowhere close to achieving anything remotely resembling these early aspirations for humanlike behavior. Never mind something as complex as conversation: the most powerful computers struggle to reliably recognize the shape of an object, the most elementary of tasks for a ten-month-old kid.

A growing group of AI researchers think they know where the field went wrong. The problem, the scientists say, is that AI has been trying to separate the highest, most abstract levels of thought, like language and mathematics, and to duplicate them with logical, step-by-step programs. A new movement in AI, on the other hand, takes a closer look at the more roundabout way in which nature came up with intelligence. Many of these researchers study evolution and natural adaptation instead of formal logic and conventional computer programs. Rather than digital computers and transistors, some want to work with brain cells and proteins. The results of these early efforts are as promising as they are peculiar, and the new nature-based AI movement is slowly but surely moving to the forefront of the field.

Imitating the brain's neural (神经的) network is a huge step in the right direction, says computer scientist and biophysicist Michael Conrad, but it still misses an important aspect of natural intelligence. "People end to treat the brain as if it were made up of color-coded transistors", he explains, "but it's not simply a clever network of switches. There are lots of important things going on inside the brain cells themselves." Specifically, Conrad believes that many of the brain's capabilities stem from the pattern-recognition proficiency of the individual molecules that make up each brain cell. The best way to build an artificially intelligent device, he claims, would be to build it around the same sort of molecular skills.

Right now, the option that conventional computers and software are fundamentally incapable of matching the processes that take place in the brain remains controversial. But if it proves true, then the efforts of Conrad and his fellow AI



rebels could turn out to be the only game in town.

Question: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "the only game in town" (Para. 4)?

- A) The only approach to building an artificially intelligent computer
- B) The only way for them to win a prize in artificial intelligence research
- C) The only area worth studying in computer science
- D) The only game they would like to play in town

这是一道词义猜测题。阅读中词语的理解也不能脱离短文主题: game 一词有游戏、竞赛方法规则、策略、计谋、方针及行动步骤等多种释义, D 是短语的简单改写, 不可能作为答案, B 重点在获奖也与短文内容相去甚远, 也应排除。容易混淆的是选项 C, C 只是侧重研究领域, 即范围, 而本文主题讨论研究方法即途径。因此, 根据上下文判断词义也非常重要。

2. 回答阅读理解中的态度类问题

阅读理解的最后一题常常提问作者对文章中某一问题的态度 (Attitude)、全文的基调 (Tone)、文章的出处 (Source) 及对文章前后接续内容的判断等。

关于态度或基调 (Attitude/Tone) 类题的回答应从篇章的体裁着手, 一般来说, 在说明文中作者的态度是客观的 (objective) 或中立的 (neutral); 而在议论文中, 作者的观点才会显得多种多样, 常见的选项有:

- (1) positive(积极的)
- (2) negative(消极的)
- (3) neutral(中立的)
- (4) approval(赞成的)
- (5) disapproval(不赞成的)
- (6) indifferent(漠不关心的)
- (7) sarcastic(讽刺的)
- (8) critical(批评的)
- (9) optimistic(乐观的)
- (10) pessimistic(悲观的)

问题的几种提问方式:

- (1) What's the writer's attitude to ... ?
- (2) What's the tone of the passage?

(3) The author's view is _____.

(4) The writer's attitude of this passage is apparently _____.

(5) The author suggests that _____.

(6) According to author _____.

有文章中,作者观点明确,文章基调清楚,而有的文章中,作者仅仅暗示对某一问题的态度和观点,需要阅读时仔细琢磨。解答这类问题时,首先应注意篇章中起连接作用的那些词语;其次应注意有些表明作者观点的词汇,如形容词、动词等。

对文章的出处及文章前后接续内容判断等可从全篇着手,从个别句子或词汇找线索进行判断。

Example:

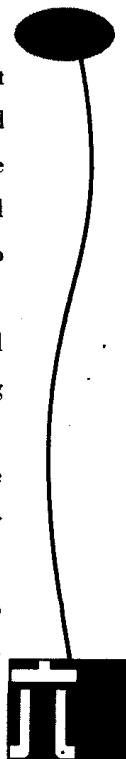
Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not - too - distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution - free than present types. Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion (拥挤). One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable (可伸缩的) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically.

Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer (蜂鸣器) that will warn him of his coming exit. It is



estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

Question: What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?

- A) Enthusiastic.
- B) Pessimistic.
- C) Optimistic.
- D) Cautious.

这是一道态度题。此篇文章中,作者对待这一问题的态度并不十分明确,但是在字里行间表现出了作者的观点。如文章的第一句话“一些悲观的专家认为汽车最终肯定会被禁止。”另外从文章的第二段也可以判断出作者对未来的汽车抱乐观的态度。

3. 准确找出文章的中心思想

Subject Matter(SM 中心思想)是作者在文章中要表达的主要内容,是贯穿全文的核心。作者在文章中努力通过各种 Supporting Details 来阐明中心议题。因此,把握主要思想对于全文内容理解具有重要意义。熟悉六级测试的人都知道,这类问题常被列为5题之首。然而,如何找出主题常使考生倍感棘手。因为他们总希望通过某个词或某句话就能找到答案,而找主题往往需要通读全文后才能作出判断。

针对 SM 问题,应采用快速阅读法(Skimming)浏览全文,理解文章主旨大意,阅读时要注意反映中心思想的句子在文章中的位置也不同,但阅读时,文章的开头、结尾及段落的段首句和段尾句特别重要,因为他们往往名包含文章的中心议题(SM)。

这类题常见的命题方式有:

- (1) What is the main idea (subject) of this passage ?
- (2) What does this passage mainly (primarily) concerned ?
- (3) The main theme of this passage is _____.
- (4) The main point of the passage is _____.
- (5) Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?
- (6) The title that best expresses the theme of the passage is _____.
- (7) On which of the following subject would the passage most likely be found in a textbook ?

(8) The purpose of the writer in writing this passage _____.

(9) Which of the following best describes the passage as a whole ?

Example 1 :

Many of us believe that person's mind becomes less active as he grows older. But this is not true, according to Dr. Lissy F. Jarvik, professor of psychiatry at the University of California, Los Angeles, and a board member of the New Center for Aging at the Veterans hospital. She has studied the mental functioning of aging persons for several years. For example, one of her studies concerns 136 pairs of identical twins, who were first examined when they were already 60 years old. As Dr. Jarvik continued the study of the twins into their 70s and 80s, their minds did not generally decline as was expected.

However, there was some decline in their psycho - motor speed. This means that it took them longer to accomplish mental tasks than it used to. But when speed was not a factor, they lost very little intellectual ability over the years. In general, Dr. Jarvik's studies have shown that there is no decline in knowledge or reasoning ability. This is true not only into the 30s and 40s, but also into the 60s and 70s as well. As for learning new things, and ability to remember, studies by Dr. Jarvik and others show that the old are equal to the young. It is true that older people themselves often complain that their memory is not as good as it once was. However, much of what we call "loss of memory " is not that at all. There usually was incomplete learning in the first place. For example, the older person perhaps had trouble hearing, or poor vision, or inattention, or was trying to learn the new thing at too fast a pace.

In the cases where the older person's mind really seems to decay, it is not necessarily a sign of decay due to old age or "senility". Often it is simply a sign of a depressed emotional state. This depression usually can be counteracted by counseling, therapy with a psychologist, or medications which fight depression. In American society, when an older person loses something, we tend to call him or her "senile". But notice that when a younger person loses something, he does not blame it on senility or loss of memory. He finds some other excuse!

Question: What is the best title for the passage?

A) Research Reveals Old Myths About Mind's Decline



- B) Old Age Accelerates Mind's Decline
- C) A New Psychiatric Theory Saves Older Persons
- D) How To Keep Mentally Active

本题问及全篇的中心思想。通过快读 (Skimming) 我们知道这是一篇叙述“老年人思维”的文章。第一段谈的是关于许多人的观点, 以及 Lissy F. Jarvik 博士在这方面的研究结果; 随后 Jarvik 博士继续对他们 70 多岁和 80 多岁的时候进行研究, 他们的思想并没有象通常预期的那样下降。可见全篇主要是讲 Jarvik 博士如何推翻以前的错误观点。

4. 回答阅读理解中的细节性问题

细节性问题是关于 Supporting Details 类的问题, 通过 Skimming 找出主题后, 应进一步掌握阐述和发展主题的主要事实, 或按要求找出特定细节。在回答此类问题时, 应采用查读法 (Scanning), 因为这些具体内容 (Details) 是用来说明、论证或分析文章中心的。这类题目常以“WH-”形式来提问, 如 who, what, when, where, why 及 how 等形式。这些问题的表达常不采用文章中的原话提问, 而是使用同义词语等, 因此, 在选择答案前应首先看准题干, 看清问题所问; 然后, 在查读时注意寻找与题目相关的关键词语; 最后, 在充分理解原文、原题的基础上确定正确答案。

当然, 这类细节性问题所涉及的面是很广的。有的涉及数字计算, 如时间、距离、次数、数量等, 认真计算后方可选定正确答案; 有的涉及正误判断, 要先看选项, 根据选项提供的线索, 寻视文中相应部分, 最后在题中选出肯定答案; 还有的寻问事实、原因、结果、目的等。总之, 做细节题切忌通过自己对某类知识的主观了解和认识做出想像判断, 一定要紧扣文章内容, 不可随心所欲。

细节类问题的命题方式有以下几种:

- (1) Which of the following is NOT true according to the information in the passage?
- (2) Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
- (3) What is the example of ... as described in the passage?
- (4) The author mentions all of the following except ...
- (5) The reason for ... is ...
- (6) The author states that ...
- (7) According to the passage, when (where, why, how, who, etc.) ...