

# 大学英语 六级考试阅读在缀

张 晴 主编

根据新大纲精心挑选 名师名家的悉心点拨 典型题解析解题技巧 强化训练与备考测试

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英语考试阅读在线系列 Comprehension On Line

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# 前言

鉴于大学英语六级考试中阅读理解部分一向是复习的重点和难点,我们严格依据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》中关于阅读理解部分的要求,根据同学们准备阅读理解部分经常遇到的困惑和不解,以精益求精、严肃认真的态度编写了本书。

本书共分三部分:第一部分,应试技巧;第二部分,全真模拟题;第三部分,答案及详解。

其中第一部分详细介绍了大学英语六级考试中阅读理解部分的应试技巧。第二部分,编排了 30 套全真阅读理解模拟试题。试题完全按照大纲中阅读理解部分的样题文章的长度与难易程度设计,文章内容广泛,题材多样,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。对其中超出教学大纲词汇表范围的关键词,文中用汉字加以注明。第三部分,对第二部分的阅读理解模拟题注以答案及详解。其中,对有助于理解的关键字、句加以翻译,以帮助读者更加深刻地理解文章。

该书是《英语考试阅读在线》系列丛书中的一册,该套丛书的共同特点是:

时效性强:书中所选取的内容均为最新的文章,并随时进行更新。我们期望该套丛书能够与读者之间建立起真正的桥梁,与读者的成长同步,为读者对知识的需求而时时在线,随时准备与读者进行有益的探讨和交流!

**针对性好:**所选的文章和题目的难度至少等于或略高于相应 英语考试阅读理解部分的文章和试题的难度。

题材广泛:涉及科普、经济、社会生活、教育、人文等各个方面。 注释详尽:对文章的阅读理解做了详尽的注释。注释中不仅

指出了试题的类型,而且阐明了解题思路。

**难句分析:**对原文中的部分难句进行了句法分析并给出了汉语译文。

本书适用于参加六级考试的人员复习之用,也可作为英语阅读教材,供具有大学英语水平的读者使用。

全书由张晴主编,丁妍、张伟、乔旭、高永、王华、刘建斌、赵伟明、杜涛、吴淇、周静静、宁强、吕风萍等同志参与了本书的编写和审读工作,由于作者水平有限,时间仓促,书中难免有疏忽和错误之处,敬请广大读者指正。

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### 内容简介

本书主要介绍了大学英语六级阅读理解的应试技巧,并附有30套阅读模拟试题及其详细解答。全书共分三部分:第一部分,应试技巧;第二部分,阅读全真模拟题(30套);第三部分,阅读全真模拟题答案及详解。全书讲解精炼、透彻,阅读方法独具特色,阅读模拟完全符合六级阅读要求,答案部分分析明晰。

本书的主要读者对象是大学英语六级考生,同时也适用于所有大学英语学习者和爱好者,以及参加其他各类外语考试(如 EPT、TOEFL、研究生人学考试等)的考生。

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# 第一部分 应试技巧

在大学学习中,英语一直占着非常重要的地位,而其中阅读理解就占了英语试卷分值的40%,英语能否过关,阅读至关重要。英语词汇及语法的掌握和运用,翻译及写作的起步和提高,都得通过阅读这座桥梁。

阅读能力的提高,不是一朝一夕的事,更不是随意翻阅就能解决问题的。如果要提高速度(这正是六级阅读的关键所在)、扩大视野,显然需要大量的泛读。但掌握和应用英语,突破语言关以实力获得考试成功,必须进行从难从严的精读。笔者希望考生能切实抓住阅读能力这个六级英语复习的核心环节,使复习所得真正是考试所需。

下面就从几个方面来讲一下英语阅读考试技巧。

#### 一、对英文句子的理解

英语的篇章是由一个个句子构成的。对句子的准确理解是正确理解篇章 的基础。只有准确地理解每一个句子,才能从文章中准确地获取信息,正确地 理解各阅读理解题。

#### 1.生词的对策

句子是由一个个单词按照一定的规则组成的,要成功地进行阅读理解,掌握一定的词汇是必要的。可阅读材料中,总有些词汇对考生来说是陌生的,这在一定程度上给考生的阅读理解造成了障碍,影响考生对内容的理解和阅读的速度。遇到一个生词时,没有必要慌张,考生可以借助于平时的知识积累,对生词进行分析,同时还要联系上下文,这样可以获取单词的词义。下面来讲解一下在阅读过程中面对生词可以采取的几种对策。

#### 1) 利用构词法来辨别词义

请看下列单词:heart, hearten, hearty, dishearten, heartless

可以看出,每一个单词都包含着词素 heart,即为词根。而词缀可以分为前缀和后缀,起着改变词性和词义的功能。它们本身不具备完整的词义,如:enrich, belittle, childish, handful 中划线部分均为词缀。

下面总结一下,英语中常见的词根词缀。

(1) 表示否定含义的前缀:un-,non-,dis-,in-,a-,im。

这几个词汇均可以使新单词成为原词根的反义词,以下便是这样的例子: nonviolent, untie, unfaithful, discharge, disappear, inaudible, impossible, asymmetry, atypical。

(2) 表示蔑视的前缀: mis-, mal-, pseudo-。

mis-含有"坏的,错误的"之意, mal-含有"坏的"之意, pseudo-有"假的,不真实的"的含义,如: misfortune, mishap(an unfortunate accident), maltreat, malabsorption, pseudoscience(pretended science), pseudonym(a fictitious name)。

(3) 表示态度的前缀; co-, counter-, anti-, pro。

co-有"联合,一起"的含义, counter-的含义是"反对", anti-的含义是"反对", pro-的含义是"为了,支持"如: cooperate(work or act together), coexist, counterattack, anticlockwise, proslavery, pro-abortion。

(4) 表示时间和次序的前缀: fore-, pre-, ex-, post-, re-。

fore- 表示: "在……之前"如: foretell, foresee, foreword。

pre- 表示"在……之前"如:preclude,predetermine,precursor。

ex-表示"原先的"如:ex-wife.ex-husband.exsoldier。

post-表示"在……之后"如:postgraduate,postscript,postmortem。

re- 表示"再"如:recover,rebuild。

(5) 表示数量的前缀: uni-, bi-, hemi-, multi-, tri-, mono-, di-poly。

uni-和 mono-表示"单个"的意思,如:unicycle,monorail。

bi- 和 di-的含义是"两个",如:bicycle, dialogue。

hemi-和 semi-的意思是"一半",如:hemisphere,semifinal。

multi- 和 poly-都是"多"的意思,如:multilingual,polygamy。

(6) 表示女性的词缀: -enne,-ess,-ine,-ress。

如: tragedienne, countess, hostess, heroine, conductress, tigress。

2) 根据上下文来理解句中的单词

由于语言所固有的冗余现象,有些生词并不妨碍我们对于原文的理解,我们可以根据上下文的语境来理解这些地方。最重要的是要通过结构、功能线索来推测词义。首先判断词性,然后根据逻辑连接来判断词性是正面的还是反面的。如:

The Gobi Desert was arid and unproductive in the past. But why the dry

place is full of many kinds of plants.

The sentence tell us in the past \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the products there are inferior
- B. the desert is dry
- C. the factory can't produce anything
- D. the desert is fertile

解答本题要求我们正确理解 arid 与 unproductive 两词,第 2 个词的理解可以借助于构词法的知识,可 arid 的理解无法依此根据,但根据上下文的同义关系,"the dry place"可以推知 arid 在此即意为 dry。

根据上下文理解词义,就是要根据上下文与之的关系来对词义进行猜测。这些关系主要包括:同义、反义、上下义、定义、解释、重述、举例等,在此就不一一赘述。

2. 对于疑难句式的理解问题

在英语文章的阅读过程中,尤其是在六级试题中经常会产生这样的怪事, 文章中每个单词都看得懂,但就是整篇文章放在一起就不明白了。如:

A gentleman is, rather than does. He is interested in nothing in a professional way. He is allowed to cultivate hobbies, even eccentricities, but must not practice a vocation. He must know how to ride and shoot and cast a fly.

段落中第1句让人费解。对此,首先我们要明白句式"···rather than···"意为"是·····,而不是·····"。同时我们还要借助于下文,下文表述的是他们对职业性的事不感兴趣,而只是热衷于各种兴趣,由此可以明白本句意为"绅士不是通过行为能够做到的"。

英语中有不少句式我们不是很熟,它们极可能成为我们理解的障碍,因此必须多接触这方面的句子。

- 1) 否定句式
- (1) 部分否定:all (every) + not + 谓语动词。

如:They are all not in the classroom. 意为"他们并没有全在教室里",而非"他们都不在教室里"。

(2) 双重否定:主语 + can not + help/refrain/keep from + 动名词结构, 意为"禁不住、不得不……"等。

如:I could not refrain from peering at the ring. 意为"我禁不住偷看了那个戒指一眼。"其中,主语+can not +but/choose but/help but+动词原形为双重否定的基本形式,意为"不得不"。

#### (3) 由结构进行判断。

强调型: 主语 + be + no/none + other than/but + 表语,表示"不是别人,就是……"的意思。

确认型:主语 + be + nothing + (else) but/else than + 表语,表示"完全是、正是"。如:Genius is nothing but labor and diligence. 意为"天才不过是劳动加勤奋而已。"

比较型,如:Experience shows that success is due less to ability than to zeal. The winner is he who gives himself to his work, body and soul. 意为"经验告诉我们,成功与其说是出自才能,毋宁说是出自热心。胜利者是倾全身心于事业的人。"

He is not so much a scholar as a writer. 意为"他与其说是一个学者,不如说是一个作家。"

#### 2) 倒装句式、省略结构

这两者考生都比较熟悉,如: Next to Sir Andrew in the dub-room sits Captain Sentry. 其含义同于 Captain Sentry sits next to Sir Andrew.

#### 3. 背景知识的积累对理解句子的影响

六级考试的题材十分广泛,涉及到社会科学,如人物、文化、经济、社会、历史、心理等学科,还涉及到自然科学,如物理、化学、地理、生物、医学、工业、天文等学科。对每个学科的叙述,必然牵涉到该学科的一些专业知识,如果熟悉专业背景,那么阅读速度当然会提高,所以平时要多注意知识的积累。

下面列举几个有文化内涵的词汇:

dragon

在中世纪, dragon 是罪恶的象征, 与上帝作对的魔鬼撒旦(Saton)被称为 the great dragon。

phoenix

为传说中的一种鸟,据说在阿拉伯的沙漠上生存五六百年,临死前为自己 第一个里面铺满香料的巢,后用翅膀扇火,将自己烧为灰烬,然后从灰烬中又 诞生一只新的 phoenix。因此,有再生之意。

Out of the ashes of the suffragette. Movement, phoenix-like, a new feminist military was being born.

owl

西方文化中,owl 表示智慧,owlish 即指人聪明、严肃。

bat

在欧洲的民间传说中,bat 总是和黑暗势力联系在一起,表示邪恶。

#### 二、英语中段落的理解

#### 1. 体裁

大学英语六级考试中偏重于对英语段落的理解测试。其中按体裁可以分为记叙文、议论文和说明文等。1994年以后的阅读考试一般都为议论文和说明文。因此,在复习六级阅读时,主要应复习议论文和说明文两大类。

#### 1) 说明性段落

说明性段落所采取的方式有举例子(illustration),分类法(classification and division),比较法(compare and contrast),因果分析法(cause-effect),以及定义法(definition)等等。在阅读此类文字时,要分清楚所要说明的要点以及用来帮助说明要点的细节,这往往是考试的重点,例子是很重要的,如:

#### Civilization

There are few words, which are used more loosely than the word "Civilization". What does it mean? It means a society based upon the opinion of civilians. It means that violence, the rule of warriors and despotic chiefs the place to parliaments where laws are made, and in department courts of justice in which over long periods those laws are maintained, that is civilization—and in its soil grow continually freedom, comfort and culture, where civilization reigns in any country, a wider and less harassed life is afforded to the masses of the people, the traditions of the past are cherished, and the inheritance bequeathed to us by former wise or valiant men becomes a rich estate to be enjoyed and used by all.

The central principle of Civilization is the subordination of the ruling authority to the settled customs of the people, and to their will as expressed through the Constitution, the blessings of Civilization. There is freedom.

There is law; there is love of country; there is a great measure of good will between classes; there is a widening prosperity, there are unmeasured opportunities of correcting abuses and making further progress.

上文通篇都在解释"civilization"一词,它先用两个"It means"直接为 civilization 下定义,然后又分别在第 1 段讲了 civilization 所产生的影响,在第 2 段讲了 civilization 的最本质的原则(central civilization)。这样做实质上是从另一角度下定义,充分界定了 civilization 这一词的内涵与外延。

#### 2) 议论性段落

议论文的目的在于说服读者或者劝说读者同意、支持自己的观点,或劝说读者改变其主意或想法,或论证自己主张的方针、方法的正确性,此类文章包括时政演说、报纸社论、政治性或理论性论文,以及各种各样用来提出建议的文章。

而下文则就具有一般议论性文章的各个要素:

Study in university is a very interesting thing. You need not force yourself open your eyes at 6 a.m. and you can choose what you want to learn just with a pass score. No one can impose additional assignments on you if you want a light weekend, and what's more, maybe you will find a subject, which is worth putting all your leisure time. Every one who has been in university would remember this happy time.

上文虽简单,却概括了论点、论据、总结等各个要素。

#### 2. 结构

前面已经说过,六级阅读中最常见的文体是议论文和说明文,因此,在这 里着重讲一讲议论文和说明文的段落结构。

典型的此类段落一般由以下几部分组成:

(1) topic sentence

(中心句)

(2) developing sentence

(扩展句)

(3) transitional sentence

(讨渡句)

(4) concluding sentence

(总结句)

而六级阅读题的出题至少有以下几个方面:

- (1) 关于中心、主旨的问题 (main idea)
- (2) 如何理解主旨的问题 (details)
- (3) 作者对所写问题的态度、观点(attitude)

要解决这三方面的问题,就必须抓住段落的结构,一般 main idea 出现在 topic sentence 中,而细节(details)出现在扩展句(developing sentence)中,而在 理解 main idea 和 details 的基础上,再结合作者措辞的感情色彩,便不难看出作者的观点和态度。

因此,能够迅速地辨认出中心句(topic sentence)、扩展句(developing sentence)等句子,对于提高阅读理解的速度和准确率是十分有利的。

一般来说,说明性和议论性的段落,一般至少由中心句和扩展句组成,有些段落还会有过渡句和结束句(总结句)出现。迅速地找到这些句子,不仅有助于加深对文章的理解,并且还有助于在最短的时间内在相应的位置上找到

#### 有关的信息。

下面总结出几种段落结构方式:

topic sentence

/ | \
developing developing developing

sentence 1 sentence 2 ··· sentence N

② developing developing sentence 1 sentence 2

topic sentence

developing developing sentence 3 ··· sentence N

- 4 topic sentence

  / | \
  developing developing developing
  sentence 1 sentence 2 ··· sentence N

concluding sentence

topic sentence (or no)

topic sentence (or no)

developing developing developing
sentence 1 sentence 2 ··· sentence N

transitional sentence

developing developing developing

sentence 1 sentence 2 ··· sentence N

但应注意到有一类段落是难以区分中心句、扩展句的,叫做无中心句段落。段落无中心句,并不意味着段落无中心,而是这个中心意思已融在全段文字之中,需要自己去总结、挖掘。如:

The Chinese had trained messengers on horseback and runners before 1100 BC, as did the ancient Persians, Greeks and Romans. The Incas of Peru in the 16th century posted runners at intervals along their wonderful roads and in this way could send messages at speeds of up to 15 kilometers an hour. The message might be carried by word of mouth or it might be translated into signs cut on a stick or knots on string according to a pre-arranged scheme or code.

上段文字中无 topic sentence 与 developing sentence 之分,全段讲了三层意思:

How the ancient Chinese and Persians, Greek and Romans sent messages.

How the Incas of Peru in the 16th century sent messages.

How the messages are carried.

纵观三层意思,不难得出全段的中心: How much of the ancient people sent messages.

#### 3. 扩展

文章有骨也必须有肉,段落的主旨在中心句,而细节则在扩展句中。段落的主体部分往往在扩展句中,而扩展句往往有两三句以上。根据中心句(topic sentence)性质的不同,扩展句(developing sentence)的组织、安排方式也不同。其中可以分为举例、下定义、比较与对比、分类、因果关系、综合等类型。

#### 1) 举例

There are many legal problems connect with obtaining a patent. For example the application must be very carefully word, if there is any confusion or misunderstanding, the patent might not be granted or the invention might not be fully protected. Therefore, when an inventor applies for a patent, he usually asks a patent lawyer to take care of all legal matters, A patent lawyer is a lawyer who is an expert in the laws regarding patents, Patent lawyers also argue cases in which a patent owner claims that someone is making, using, or selling the invention without the patent owner's permission.

在上段文字中,可见中心句是第1句,随后的句子都是扩展句,作者首先举了一个例子:措辞要谨慎,随后引出律师在帮助申请专利时所起的重要作用。从而让我们能真实感受到,在申请专利时确实碰到很多问题。

可见采用举例子的方式可以使中心句的意思更加明确,更加易于理解,能用形象的语言使抽象的观点变得明确、有趣和难忘,而且更具有说服力。可见正确地理解例子,不但有助于解答细节问题,也有助于解答主旨型的问题。

#### 2) 下定义

A "liberated woman" is simply a woman who Controls her own life, rather than allowing it to. Be controlled by other people, traditions, or expectations, A "liberated woman" can be found pursuing any line If work, including housework, or no work at all. She may or may not be married. She may or may not have borne children, she may belong to any race, she may have attained any age, she may be poor or wealthy, educated or illiterate, she need have only trait in common with her "liberated sisters": she makes her own choices, whether they be the colors on her walls or the advanced degree she seeks, she acts of her own volition responsible to herself and not out of fear of what her mother, lover, or neighbor might

在上段文字中,作者一连用了七句话从多个角度来说明什么是真正的"a liberated woman"。

可见,下定义是作者为了使某一术语或某一概念的内涵充分地表达出来, 用一句甚至数句的文字来对其进行精确的描述。

#### 3) 比较与对比

Electricity is transferred from one place to another in much the same manner as water. A water pipe performs the same manner as wire carries electricity to its point of use. A blown just results from the same thing as a burst water pipe. Both give out due to extreme pressure applied to the walls of the carrier. A switch is to electricity is what a far is to water. Both of them control the flow of the substance, since electricity and water have some common properties understanding the jib of the plumber will help understanding the electrician.

在上段文字中,作者将电流比作水流,更形象地说明电流的传播。这是一种特殊类型的比较——类比。

比较和对比主要是用来说明事物之间的共同点和区别点,是考试出题的 重点。

#### 4) 分类

There are three kinds of book owners. The first has all the standard sets and best sellers unread, untouched (This deluded individual owns wood pulp and mk,

not books). The second has a great many books—a few of them read through, most of them dipped into, but all of them as dean and shiny as the day they were bought (This person would probably like to make books his own, but is restrained by a false respect for their physical appearance). The third has a few books or many—every one of them dog-eared and dilapidated, shaken and loosened by continual use, marked and scribbled in from front to book (This man owns books).

在上文中作者将藏书人分为三类,并注意讨论了每类藏书人的特点。可见分类法是作者将所要讨论的问题或者事物归类。

#### 5) 因果关系

One might wonder why after the Norman. Conquest, French did not become the national language, replacing English entirely, The reason is that the conquest was not a national migration, as the earlier. Anglo-Saxon invasion has been. Great numbers of Norman came to England, But they came as rulers and landlords French became the language of the court, the language of nobility the language of polite society the language of literature, but it did not replace English as the language of the people, There must always have been hundreds If towns and villages in which French was never heard except when visitors of high station passed through.

在上述段落中,作者首先提出了后果(effect),然后说明了原因(cause),说明了在诺曼征服后,法语为什么未能取代英语成为英国的口语。

在六级阅读中,有许多段落的扩展是因果性的,即作者首先提出了后果,然后在扩展句中分析产生这一后果的原因,或先提出了一个原因,然后在扩展句中分析它将导致的后果。

#### 4. 针对不同段落的理解问题

(1) 对于段落总体来说,我们首先要抓住段落的主题句,体会其中心思想,由于文章的不同,段落的作用不一致,因此中心句有可能放在段首,也有可能在段尾,同时也不排除主题句在段中的可能性,对于最后一种情况,请看下例。

Many museums now provide educational services and children departments, In addition to the usual displays, they also offer film showings and dance programs, Instead of being places that one "should" visit, they are places to enjoy. One cause of all these changes is the inverse in wealthy and leisure time, Another cause is the rising percentage of young people in the population, Many of these