

英语 710分

六级

全真预测卷

2006 · 12-2009 · 12真题

含MP3光盘

编著 © 龚 嵘 封宗颖

- 紧扣最新题型，技巧+实战并重
- 随书赠送MP3，有效突破听力难关

针对不同题型，提供应试技巧与优化方案

题型精解剖析，为你指点迷津

考前自测必备，助你马到成功

决战六级，看这本就够了！



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

CET 6

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前 言

改革后的大学英语六级考试于2006年12月在一定范围内试点举行,2007年6月已在全国范围内展开。与以往的六级考试相比,改革后的六级考试主要有以下四个方面的变化:

- * 听力理解比重由原来的20%增加到35%,命题形式包括短对话理解多选题、长对话理解多选题、短文理解多选题以及复合式听写。
- * 阅读测试方式多样化,包括快速阅读、篇章词汇选择以及多选题形式的仔细阅读。
- * 主观题量加大,在原来15分作文的基础上新增5分的汉译英。
- * 考试程序有了全新调整。

Part I: 考试开始后,考生首先在答题卡(一)上完成作文部分。

Part II: 考试进行到第31分钟时,监考人员发试题卷,考生完成快速阅读(15分钟)。15分钟之后,即考试进行到第45分钟之后,监考人员收答题卡(一)。

Part III: 发答题卡(二),考生完成听力部分(35分钟)。

Part IV: 进行仔细阅读部分(25分钟)的测试。

Part V: 进行完型填空或改错部分(15分钟,二者选其一)的测试。

Part VI: 进行翻译部分(5分钟)的测试。

测试题型的变化必然导致应考者学习方式的变化,原来大家熟悉的套路与应试技巧可能不一定适用了。这里特别提请考生注意:新六级不再考“词汇选择”题,但这并不意味着不用背单词了。恰恰相反,由于快速阅读900—1,200词的大容量语篇,所测试的词汇广度大大增加。考生要更加卖力地背单词,尤其是要扩大识别性词汇量。由于听力比重加大,考生的听力词汇量也必须增长,平时还应扩大泛听量。关于如何应对写作、翻译、快速阅读等方面的新挑战,本书的上篇“应试技巧 & 捷径训练”部分,为大家提供了简洁有效的最优学习计划、参考书目以及各种题型的针对性解题诀窍。

本书中篇推出了根据新题型真题精心设计的5套预测卷及答案解析,下篇特别给出自2006年12月大学英语六级新题型推出以来的全部7套真题,助考生实战演练,步步为“赢”!

本书在编写过程中得到华东理工大学顾建华、史晓慧、赵蔚、朱晓琴、华静、董慧敏、秦颖、朱文辉、张慧芳等多位老师的帮助与支持,在此表示感谢。

囿于作者的学识与水平,书中错漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编著者

2010年1月

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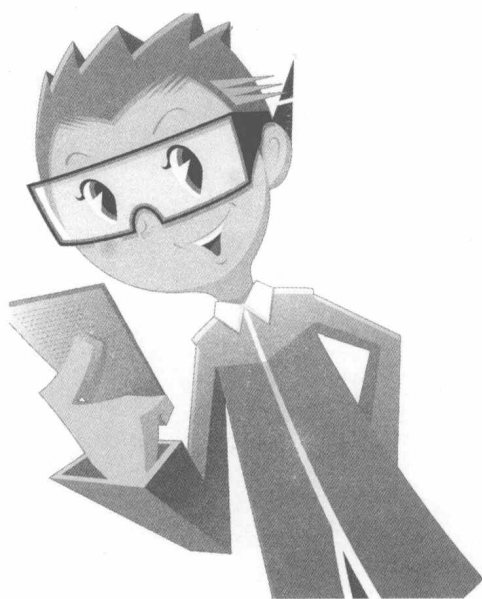
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应试技巧 & 捷径训练



第一章 写作

(Writing)

新六级考试写作部分要求考生 30 分钟内完成一篇不少于 150 词的短文。

分 值: 15 分

作文体裁: 以应用文、议论文为主, 说明文较少。

题目形式: 带中文提示的三段式作文为主, 少量图表作文。

作文内容: 多与大学生学习、生活相关, 也涉及一些社会、环保方面的热门话题。



一、应试技巧点津

四、六级虽已改为 710 分制, 作文评卷仍以 15 分为满分, 分为 14 分、11 分、8 分、5 分、2 分共 5 个评分档。阅卷教师根据作文总体印象(global impression)确定作文分档, 适当上下浮动 1—2 分。阅卷老师对各分档的作文总体印象可概括如下:

14 分作文准确地道、可圈可点;

11 分作文清清爽爽、语病较少;

8 分作文马马虎虎、语病不少;

5 分作文糊里糊涂、错误低级;

2 分作文一塌糊涂、惨不忍睹。

高分作文并非遥不可及, 考生在充分发挥原有语言水平的基础上, 还要把握评分要点与阅卷心态, 投其所好, 以下 9 点考场秘籍争取做到 6 点就大功告成。

1. 尽量减少语法错误。洋教师看重文章的内容创意, 而本土教师注重语言的准确性, 最不能容忍 "There's car runs fast" 之类的低级语法错误。
2. 全文呈三段式结构——首尾简洁, 中间翔实, 主次分明。围绕三句中文提示展开, 开门见山。
3. 中间段落要有层次感。用简单句形式表达主题句, 主题句下含两个或三个分论点句, 每个分论点通过举例或数据加以支撑, 例子、数据要能说明问题。

段落结构示例:

Harmful Plastic Bags

主题句: Overusing plastic bags brings about **environmental hazards**. (核心词)

次主题句 1: Nicknamed "white pollution" in China, discarded plastic bags litter our cities, spoiling the beauty of living surroundings. (视觉污染)

次主题句 2: Besides, plastic bags are a waste of resources in that we use them once and throw them away. (浪费)

次主题句 3: Finally, most plastic bags may hang around for decades, refusing to decompose. As a result, rivers are choked, drains are blocked and soil is poisoned as well. Kill wildlife. (潜在危害)

- 适当使用 besides、first、as a result 等连词、副词,突出上下文连贯性。
- 适当使用设问句、倒装句、强调句、被动句、非谓语结构,突出句型多样性。
- 尽量多用 go over、for the time being 等动词词组与固定搭配,行文更显地道。
- 避免反复使用 important、good、useful 等词,否则词汇贫乏的弱点暴露无遗。
- 有意识地用点深奥词语,显得你挺有水平,但没有把握不要乱用,以免弄巧成拙。
- 注意字迹清晰、卷面整洁。你的作文会被扫描进电脑,阅卷老师在电脑上阅卷,眼睛十分辛苦,千万不要再以草书、小楷、墨团影响老师的心情!

二、训练方案优化

只要掌握 500 个高频词与 15 个常用句型并能应用自如,写出一篇 150 字的像样文章并非难事。所以,与其考前死背范文,不如积累好词好句,以不变应万变。下面为你提供的是:

- 常见作文开头、结尾、过渡句型,供你考前半小时浏览,做到胸有成竹。
- 常用词句的翻译练习——该练习既能帮助你检测自己作文中的常见语法错误,也能帮助你记忆好词好句以便考场活学活用。此外,还能助你应对六级新题型“汉译英”,可谓一箭双雕。每天翻译 5—10 句,千万别偷懒!

(一)常用开头、结尾、扩展句背诵

常用开头句

——泛谈当今社会变化

- With the steady development of/rapid growth of..., great changes have taken place in our society/around us.
- The 20th century has seen/witnessed the rise and decline of...

——引用名言

- ... (Study hard and play hard) is an old proverb/saying. It still makes sense.
- One of the great men once remarked that... and now it still has its realistic significance.

——指出问题

- There is something very wrong with... (today's educational system) that... (puts so much emphasis on test scores)
- In recent years the issue of... (education system) has been brought to public attention.
- In the past decade there has been dramatic rise in... (drug addiction/divorce rate/teenage smoking)

——开门见山

- The truth is that.../There is no doubt that...

常用辩论句 & 段落扩展句

——逐项陈述原因

- It is easy to understand why... (young students take part-time jobs.) First, of course, there is the (money factor). But even more important is... (the sense of doing something that matters. Adolescents thrive on the sense of somebody is counting on them.)
- Why...? For one thing... For another...
- There are many causes for... But in general, they come down to three major ones. First of all... The primary cause is that...

——指出问题

- ... (Teenagers working) is not, in itself, a problem. Rather, problems occur when... (adults

don't take their work seriously) Too often society fails to... (recognize the difficulties and conflicts that work raises for young people)...

——分析问题

- The factors for... (a sharp rise in the number of teenage smokers/drinkers) are quite complex. Some attribute it to... Many studies document that undesirable teenage behavior like smoking and drinking is... associated with...
- Our fault lies not so much with... (our economy or our politics) as with ourselves...

常用观点陈述句

- There is some measure of/an element of truth in the statement that.../Therefore, it is quite logical/reasonable to argue that...
- You have been exposed to this idea before, but this time pay more attention. It is important that this message get through loud and clear. The message...
- A close look at history/recent events suggests that...
- It is a revealing fact that...

常用结尾句

——下结论

- In a word/In general/In short,.../So far, it is quite obvious that.../In summary,...
- From what has been discussed above, we can safely conclude that...

——讨论解决办法

- It is high time to put an end to the undesirable phenomenon of.../It is imperative that effective actions be taken to control/fight the tendency of.../Stricter measures should be taken to prevent.../Though the... (problem) seems very serious/tricky, it is temporary and can be cracked/solved through...
- If you are to..., try the strategies/proposals suggested above./It is worthwhile to...
- Laws must be laid down to... Only in this way, can we...

——展望未来

- With so much support from.../With great effort on the part of.../With so many advantages of..., there is no doubt that...in the near future.

——呼吁解决问题

- Enough is enough. So many acts of... (cheating on the exam) have been going on in universities that it is time to put an end to them.
- If we are succeed as a society in the new century, we had better/must... Not until... have been done away with, do we stand a chance.

图表描述套句

- The figure has almost doubled/tripled, as compared with that of last year.
- As indicated in the above pie chart (饼形图)/line graph (线形图)/bar graph (柱状图),...
- According to a recent survey, the divorce rate rose by...over the last 5 years/soared to...in the year of...

(二) 常用连词

连词是文章的黏合剂,可使行文紧凑连贯。

1. 表递进: too, also, furthermore, similarly, moreover, what's more...
2. 表示例: for instance, a case in point, take... as an example...
3. 表复述: that is, in other words, in short...
4. 表结论: so, therefore, thus, accordingly, consequently, as a result, hence, to sum up...
5. 表让步: no doubt, although, to be sure, it is true that...
6. 表原因: It's not that... but that..., because
7. 表强调: indeed, in fact
8. 表列举: in the first place, to begin with, secondly, finally
9. 表对照: but, however, nevertheless, while, on the other hand, by contrast, on the contrary

(三) 常用句型翻译

1. what... 结构

- (1) I didn't believe him. *It was not until I read about this report that I was convinced what he said was true.* 起初我并不相信他的话,但读过这份报道后,我确信他说的是真的。
- (2) *What happened to him/What he has experienced* (happen/experience) will make him a better person. 他所经历的一切将使他更加优秀。
- (3) *What they failed to realize is that this behavior might be lethal.* (realize, lethal) 他们尚未意识到这种行为可能造成致命的后果。

Key: (1) It was not until I read about this report that I was convinced what he said was true.

(2) What happened to him/What he has experienced

(3) What they failed to realize is that this behavior might be lethal.

2. 倒装、强调、虚拟结构

- (1) *Never did it cross my mind to* make friends with people like him. 我从未想到过要和他这样的人交朋友。(倒装)
- (2) *Not until 18th century did man realize that* brain controls our thinking. 直到18世纪,人们才意识到控制思维的是大脑,而不是心脏。(倒装)
- (3) *Only now you are gone do we truly appreciate* what we have lost. 唯有此时,当你离我们远去,我们才体会到损失了什么。(倒装)
- (4) *Had it not been for your financial support,* we *would have been* in serious difficulties. 要不是你的经济资助,我们早陷入严重困境了。(虚拟,倒装)
- (5) *It was her inner suffering that made it possible for her to* sympathize with the poor. 正是她内心的痛苦,使她对穷人深感同情。(强调)
- (6) _____, more important is your independent thinking ability. 忠告与帮助固然重要,更重要的是你个人的独立思考能力。(倒装)

Key: (1) Never did it cross my mind to

(2) Not until 18th century did man realize that brain, rather than heart,

(3) Only now you are gone do we truly appreciate

(4) Had it not been for your financial support; would have been

(5) It was her inner suffering that made it possible for her to

(6) Dear as/though advice and help is

3. 强势否定句

- (1) Teachers *cannot be too strict with their students.* 教师对学生越严格越好。

- (2) It cannot be too strongly emphasized that education plays a crucial role in economic development. 教育在经济发展中起着关键作用,这一点再怎么强调也不为过。

Key: (1) cannot be too strict with their students
(2) cannot be too strongly emphasized

4. as.../with... 句型

- (1) As a student, the 学生越勤奋越好。(身份)
(2) I had to admit that she knew her business as a designer 我不得不承认,她是个很在行的设计师。(身份)
(3) Naturally, with such distance, the climate in 中国地域辽阔,各地气候差异悬殊。
(原因)
(4) Without hard work, you will accomplish nothing 若不努力,你将一事无成。(条件)

Key: (1) As a student, you cannot be too diligent.

(2) knew her business as a designer

(3) with such distances, the climate in China covers great extremes

(4) Without hard work ; accomplish nothing

5. 比较结构

- (1) Dad showed his love more by his action than by his word. 父亲的爱不是挂在嘴上,而是表现在行动上。
(2) I learned more from him than I could ever hope to learn from books 我从他身上学到的东西远远超过书本知识。
(3) She is as brilliant as she is beautiful. 她才貌双全。
(4) To be disabled is to be no less human than anyone else, but far too often disabled people still have their lives controlled by others 身有残疾并不意味着低人一等,但残疾人生活受人主宰的情况仍比比皆是。
(5) The harder we work, the better results we will 我们工作越努力,成果就越大。

Key: (1) more by his actions than by his words

(2) from him than I could ever hope to learn from books

(3) brilliant as she is beautiful

(4) be no less human than anyone else; have their lives controlled/ruled by others

(5) harder we work, the better results we will get

6. there be 句型

- (1) There is no denying that / no escaping that ... 无可否认/无可逃避
(2) There are times when ...
(3) There are many cases in which ... 许多情况下,勤奋比天分更重要。
(4) Of all the scientific workers of the 19th century, there is no one who achieved a greater amount of work than Darwin. 在19世纪的所有科研工作者中,没有人比达尔文取得更大的工作成就。

Key: (1) denying that; escaping that

(2) times when...

(3) are many cases in which diligence is more important than talent

(4) there is no one who achieved a greater amount of work than Darwin.

7. 双重否定句

- (1) Nothing is impossible. 没有不可能的事。
(2) There is nothing a standardized test measures 标准化测试所测量的,无非是你在下一次标准化测试中得多少分。
(3) There is nothing for a student who has a desire for knowledge, any knowledge is acceptable.

受的。

Key: (1) impossible

(2) other than your ability to score well on the next standardized test

(3) no body of knowledge inaccessible to a highly motivated student

8. 形式它句

(1) It should be noted that/It is generally agreed that that... 值得注意的是/大家一致认为

It goes without saying that 不用说,毫无疑问.....

It is advisable/ill-advised to do so. 这样做是明智的/失策的

(2) It's my firm/strong conviction that... 我坚信.....

(3) Besides getting rid of boredom, daydreaming make it easier to endure stress. 除了摆脱厌倦情绪,白日梦还使人更容易承受压力。

(4) Strong motivation and time put in the learning process are two ingredients to success. 强烈的学习动机和投入的时间是外语学习成功的两大因素。

Key: (1) generally agreed that...

without saying that...

advisable to/ill-advised

(2) conviction

(3) makes it easier to endure stress

(4) When it comes to foreign language learning, strong motivation and time put in the learning process

9. 分词结构

(1) In our electronic age, adults and children are all addicted to TV. 在我们这个电子时代,大人小孩都会整日泡在电视前,在舒适的家中享受休闲时光。(伴随)

(2) Both the management and the employees approached the negotiation with an honest and cooperative attitude. 劳资双方都以诚实合作的态度对待这次谈判,所以很快就达成了协议。(因果关系)

(3) Thanksgiving Day is a family day, celebrated with a big dinner and happy reunions. 感恩节是家庭节日,通常由一顿丰盛的晚餐与阖家欢聚来庆祝。

(4) Armed with two cameras and a laptop, she immediately set about documenting the dead. 拿着两架相机和一台手提电脑,她马上开始记录死者身份。

Key: (1) old and young alike can be couch potatoes, enjoying their entertainment from the comfort of home

(2) approached the negotiation with an honest and cooperative attitude, thus reaching an agreement quickly

(3) usually a family day, celebrated with big dinners and happy reunions

(4) Armed with two cameras and a laptop

10. 定语从句

(1) Three parts of our life have changed: the way we work, the way we eat and the way we entertain ourselves. 我们生活的三个方面发生了变化:工作方式、餐饮方式和娱乐方式。

(2) Many job seekers who do not have a real qualification certificate cannot develop further. 对许多求职者来说,没有真实的资格证明,就无法再向前发展。

(3) The stepfather of Bill Clinton was a habitual drunkard, which caused conflict in family. 克林顿的继父酗酒成性,导致家庭不和。

(4) He lived in Heidelberg. 他在海德堡

待了一年,这座著名的大学城的学术气氛对他深有影响。

- Key: (1) the way we work, the way we eat and the way we entertain ourselves
(2) have reached a point where they cannot progress without formal qualifications
(3) which caused conflict in the family
(4) spent one year in Heidelberg, where he came under the intellectual influence of the famous university town

11. 状语从句

- (1) When there is patience, love and commitment, there is an opportunity to raise a healthy and happy child.
只要有耐心、爱心与责任心,就有机会培养出健康快乐的孩子。(条件)
(2) I carried an English book with me so that I could read it whenever I was free.
我随身带着一本英语书,有空就读。(目的)
(3) I was so moved by what he said to me that I could scarcely speak.
他的话让我感动得说不出话来。(因果)
(4) He said he wouldn't get married until he found a satisfactory job.
他说等找到满意工作后再结婚。(时间先后)

- Key: (1) Where there is patience, love and commitment
(2) so that I could read it whenever I was free
(3) so moved by what he said to me that I could scarcely speak
(4) wouldn't get married until he found a satisfactory job

(四) 大词难词翻译

用两三个大词点缀文章即可,适可而止,过多使用反而不好。

1. d _____ /prove 证明
2. v _____ /almost 几乎
3. p _____ /regard sth as...将……看做
4. supporter/a _____ 支持者
5. hold/h _____ a certain view 持有某观点
6. take advantage of/e _____ 利用
7. choice/o _____ /a _____ 选择
8. a _____ /about 大约
9. e _____ /u _____ /finally 最终
10. i _____ /always 总是

- Key: 1. demonstrate 2. virtually 3. perceive 4. advocate
5. harbor 6. exploit 7. option/alternative
8. approximately 9. eventually/ultimately 10. invariably

第二章 快速阅读

(Fast Reading — Skimming and Scanning)

快速阅读要求考生在 15 分钟内浏览一篇 900—1,200 词左右的文章并完成 10 道题。

文章体裁: 说明文, 一般带有标题、小标题, 结构层次清晰。

文章内容: 信息量大, 涉及科普、环保、教育、文化、社会、心理、医药、产品介绍等内容。

题型 1: 4 道判断正误: 若所给陈述句信息与文中内容相符, 选 Y(Yes);

若所给陈述句信息与文中内容矛盾, 选 N(No);

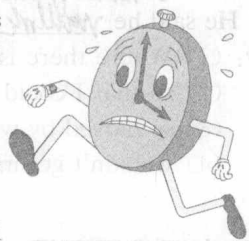
若所给陈述句信息文中未提及或找不到依据, 选 NG(Not Given)。

6 道句子填空: 根据文章内容, 将句子补充完整。

题型 2: 7 道多项选择题和 3 道句子填空。(2007 年 12 月真题中出现)

答案规律: 4 道判断题中, 2 个 Y 与 1 个 N, 1 个 NG; 或者 2 个 N 与 1 个 Y, 1 个 NG。6 道句

子填空, 一般只需填入 1—5 个词, 多为文中原词。



一、应试技巧点津

快速阅读题是对略读(skimming)、寻读(scanning)等速读技能的测试, 并不考你对文章的理解深度。要在规定时间内完成, 千万不可逐字逐行阅读, 也不要等读完文章后再做题。要学会边看题目边读文章的阅读方式。具体解题技巧如下:

1. 首先利用略读技能浏览文章标题(有的文章还带有几个小标题)与第一段, 大致了解全文主旨。
2. 然后立刻阅读题目, 找出题目中的信号词或核心词, 以各小标题或者每段第一句(topic sentence)为导向, 找到信号词或关键词所在的相关段落。快速阅读该段落, 边读边找判断题目的信息依据。
 - 信号词一般是人名、时间、数字(一眼即可从文中辨认)。
 - 关键词一般是充当主语或宾语的名词。

2006/12 真题示例

[考题] Lance Bass wasn't able to go on a tour of space because of health problems.

[原文] Lance Bass of N Sync was supposed to be the third to make the \$20 million trip, but he did not join the three-man crew as they blasted off on October 30, 2002, due to lack of payment. Probably the most incredible aspect of this proposed space tour was that NASA approved of it.

[解题步骤] 阅读题目, 挑出信号词(Lance Bass)与关键词(health problems)

定位: 根据信号词(Lance Bass)迅速定位于第二段。

寻读: 使用 scanning 技巧, 找到文中相关句“Lance Bass... didn't join the three-man

crew... due to lack of payment.” 判断: 题目中“because of health problems”与文中信息“lack of payment”相矛盾, 故选[N]。

3. 注意做题的顺序性: 出题顺序与原文顺序基本一致。看完一道题目应立即去找相关依据, 然后再看下一道题。
4. 如果题目句子是对原文句子的同义转述, 即用了近义词或近义结构, 或者如果题目中的句子是对原文中几个句子的总结或推论, 答案往往选[Y]。

2006/12 真题示例

[考题] The space agencies are reluctant to open up space to tourists.

[原文] In 1997, NASA published a report concluding that selling trips into space to private citizens could be worth billions of dollars. A Japanese report supports these findings, and projects that space tourism could be a \$ 10 billion per year industry within the next two decades. The only obstacles to opening up space to tourists are the space agencies, who are concerned with safety and the development of a reliable, reusable launch vehicle.

[解题步骤] 阅读题目, 挑出信号词(space agencies)与关键词(reluctant)

定位: 根据信号词(space agencies)迅速定位于第四段。

寻读: 找出原文相关句“The only obstacles to opening up space to tourists are the space agencies”, 题目中“reluctant to open up space travel”可由原文“obstacles to opening up space”(对游客开放太空旅游的障碍)推导出, 故此题选[Y]。

5. 注意千万不要凭自己的背景知识去作逻辑推断。有些题目往往看上去很符合常识, 也与文中信息相关, 但是题目中的说法比原文的说法更具体、范围更小, 仅从原文所给的信息来看, 已无法进行准确的判断, 这时答案最好选[NG]。

2006/12 真题示例

[考题] Two Australian billionaires have been placed on the waiting list for entering space as private passengers.

[解析] 本文只提到美国商人 Tito 和南非商人 Shuttleworth 尝试太空飞行的游客, 并未提到“two Australian Billionaires”, 故选[NG]。

6. 后面六道句子补充题较为简单, 主要根据题目中关键词或信号词找到原文中相关句, 答案多为文中原句。

2006/12 真题示例

[考题] The prize for the winner in the fall 2001 NBC TV game show would have been ____.

[原文] The Mir crash did cancel plans for a new reality-based game show from NBC, which was going to be called Destination Mir. The *Survivor*-like TV show was scheduled to air in fall 2001. Participants on the show were to go through training at Russia's cosmonaut (宇航员) training center, Star City. Each week, one of the participants would be eliminated from the show, with the winner receiving a trip to the Mir space station. The Mir crash has ruled out NBC's space plans for now. NASA is against beginning space tourism until the International Space Station is completed in 2006.

[解题步骤] 阅读题目, 挑出信号词(the fall 2001)与关键词(NBC TV)

定位:从找到上一题答案的地方接着往下看,根据关键词迅速定位浏览“Space Accommodations”小节的第二段。

寻读:通过 scanning 技巧,找到文中相关句“Each week, one of the participants would be eliminated from the show, with the winner receiving a trip to the Mir space station.”

判断:不难发现,题目中所缺的信息为“a trip to the Mir space station”。

7. 快速阅读语篇中含有少量超纲词,如 2006 年 12 月六级真题中的 suborbital,这种面孔陌生的词看上去深奥,但跳过去不读完全不影响做题,考生在考场上没必要为此恐慌。

二、训练方案优化

要做好快速阅读题,你必须:

1. 熟练掌握略读、寻读技巧——这点不难,只要仔细研读上面提供的解题技巧,再通过本书 5 套模拟题的训练,即可做到。
2. 积累 5,500 左右被动词汇量——这点挺难,短期内强化记忆大量生词是一件极具挑战的事,你需具备恒心、耐力、信心,并进行记忆术方面的训练,机械记忆与泛读识词并重。