杨跃 马刚 编著

大學更是大変

新愚型

应證训练

阅读·翻译·简答

最新题形

紧扣大纲

释疑解难

侧重训练

实战良策

应考业备

西安电子科技大学出版社

杨跃马刚编著

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内容简介

本书是根据《大学英语六级考试大纲》和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 1995 及 1996 年公布的新题型而编写的。本书根据大纲及新题型的要求,针对学生测试中常出现的问题,提供了阅读理解、英译汉及简短回答的答题方法、解题步骤和应试技巧;并选择典型实例,深入浅出地进行分析,并配有为强化训练而精心设计的练习及答案,旨在帮助学生做到理论与实践相结合。希望通过阅读本书能达到考前强化训练的目的,帮助考生提高应试能力。

本书适用于参加大学英语六级考试的学生,也可供报考 TOEFL、GRE和参加全国研究生入学统一考试的人员使用。

大学英语六级新题型应试训练 2

――阅读・翻译・简答

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前言

本书是根据《大学英语六级考试大纲》和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 1995 及 1996 年公布的新题型编写而成的。全书共分五部分。前三部分分别概述了阅读理解、英译汉及简短回答的答题方法、解题步骤和应试技巧,选择了典型实例及样题,深入浅出地进行分析。第四部分是为强化训练精心选编的练习,所选文章的体裁、长短及难易程度均按大学英语六级考试的要求设计,前八个测试单元包括阅读理解和英译汉,后八个测试单元包括阅读理解和简短回答,其目的是为考生创造一种"实战"的情景,使其能够在培养读、译和表达能力的基础上,达到自我检测的目的。第五部分配有练习答案,考生在规定时间内做完测试题后可对照答案,不断比较,不断总结,从而通过量的积累,最终达到质的飞跃。

本书适用于参加大学英语六级考试的学生,也可供报考 TOEFL、GRE 和参加全国研究生入学统一考试的人员使用。

本书由杨跃教授策划,马刚、杨跃共同编写,最后由杨跃教授负责全书的统稿工作。

由于我们水平有限,对六级考试的认识也有待于进一步提高和加深,加上时间仓促,难免有不妥之处,恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。

编 者 1998年9月

目 录

| Part One 阅读理解 | 1 |
|--|---|
| 一、概述 | 1 |
| 二、如何提高阅读理解能力 ···································· | 2 |
| 三、答题对策及注意事项 | 3 |
| 四、阅读理解测试题型 | 5 |
| 五、阅读理解样题解析 ···································· | 2 |
| 阅读理解样题参考答案 | 3 |
| Part Two 英译汉 | 8 |
| 一、概述 4 | 8 |
| 二、翻译的两个基本原则 | 8 |
| 三、翻译过程 | 0 |
| 四、英译汉常用方法和技巧5 | 3 |
| 五、英译汉样题及评分标准6 | 0 |
| 英译汉样题参考答案 | 2 |
| Part Three 简短回答 6 | 4 |
| 一、概述 | 4 |
| 二、简短回答的必备能力 | |
| 三、答题技巧 | |
| 四、简答题的评分原则及标准 ************************************ | 7 |
| 五、简短回答题样题分析 ************************************ | |
| 简短回答题样题参考答案 | |
| Part Four 阅读、英译汉与简答题模拟试题 | |
| Unit I | |
| Unit I | _ |
| Part Five 参考答案 | |

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Part One

阅读理解

一、概 述

《大学英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)中明确规定:"大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听、说、写、译能力,使学生能以英语为工具,交流信息。"这就确立了阅读在教学中的主导地位。提到"教学要求"时,对六级阅读能力要求是"掌握较高的阅读技能,能顺利阅读并正确理解语言难度较高、内容比较广泛的一般题材文章和科普、科技读物。阅读速度达到70词/分钟。阅读难度略低,生词不超过总词数3%的材料,速度达到120词/分钟。"六级考题中的分数分配、题量、难度具体贯彻了《大纲》的要求。对考生通过考试,取得高分至关重要。

大学英语六级统考的第二部分为阅读理解题(Reading Comprehension)。根据《大学英语六级考试大纲》的规定,阅读理解部分由四篇长短、内容、难度和体裁不同的短文构成,阅读量在 1 400 词左右。从近两年的考题上看,文章篇幅长短不齐的情况普遍减少,篇幅略呈加长趋势,每篇文章的长度为 350~380个词,考生必须在 35 分钟内读完这些文章并回答 20 个与短文内容相关的多项选择题,每题 2 分,共计 40 分。阅读理解部分是为

了测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力,它既要求理解准确,也要求有一定的速度。

阅读部分内容丰富,题材广泛,涉及文化、社会、科技、教育、历史掌故、宇宙探索、名人轶事等。其中以自然科学、文化教育、社会心理行为方面的文章居多,反映了当前各种新的社会现象和新的科技发展。尽管阅读部分内容繁杂,包罗万象,但涉及的背景知识及语言特点应能为考生所理解。文章体裁多样,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文和应用文,但以说明文及议论文居多。

阅读理解要求考生既能掌握所读材料的主旨大意、事实和细节,又能根据所读材料进行判断、推理和信息转换。当然也涉及词汇、短语和句子在文中的确切含义。考试中,这些技能是通过不同的题型加以测试的。

二、如何提高阅读理解能力

阅读不仅是学习语言的一种手段,而且是一种基本技能,对于在没有语言环境下学习外语的人来说,尤为重要。阅读能力的提高能有效地促进其它技能的提高。对于大部分考生来说,阅读部分是最为棘手的,也是最没有把握的。考生要想顺利通过大学英语六级考试并获得较好的成绩,就必须在阅读部分中获得较理想的分数(28 分以上)。那么,怎样才能获得较强的阅读能力呢?要想从根本上提高阅读能力和速度,那就必须拥有扎实的语言基础,而扎实的语言基础又来自以下两个方面,一是系统的语法结构知识,二是拥有较大的词汇量(包括短语动词、习语和搭配)。在具备这两方面知识的前提下,伴以大量的阅读训练,获得较强的语感,才能从根本上提高阅读能力和速度。当然,具备英美国家的政治、经济、历史、文化等背景知识对阅读理解的影响也很大,但和前两项相比,背景知识的必要性和重要性显得次要得多。因此,提高阅读能力就必须扩大词汇量,掌握语法知识,了

解所学语言国家的国情,扩大知识面。因为知识越多,理解就越深刻,准确率就越高。

这里所讲的阅读理解是篇章理解。当语段组成语篇时,各个语段之间都存在不同的逻辑关系,可以表示并列、顺序、递进、转折、解释、因果、归纳等关系。要实现语段间的过渡就要使用过渡性词语。过渡性词语标志着句子和段落之间的特定关系,根据特定的过渡词能迅速准确地获取所需信息。掌握了语段结构模式,有助于帮助我们把握住文章的写作思路,预测语段展开的内容。

阅读问题,实际上是词汇量问题。抓词汇可通过大量的阅读来见固和扩大词汇量。对于临考的学生,如果词汇量不过关(指没有记住大纲规定的词汇),可短时突击性地死记硬背大纲词汇表,争取做到领会式掌握,即:看了知道意思,这无疑对阅读理解有助。除此之外,还应多做模拟题,熟悉题型,运用科学的阅读技巧和方法。做题时做到两点:一是限时做,力争在35分钟左右完成阅读理解题;二是分析自己答错的题型,加强实践,不断比较,不断总结。

三、答题对策及注意事项

- (1) 阅读部分的阅读量为 1 400 词左右,要想阅读理解得高分,答题参考时间 35 分钟必须保证。如果平时阅读理解较差,则答题参考时间不妨稍多于 35 分钟。
- (2)阅读方法一般有三种:带着问题去阅读;读懂文章后做题;粗读后,再看题找答案。不同的体裁、题型和长度的文章其阅读方法不尽相同。原则上,平时习惯用哪种方法,考试时就用哪种。先看题应强调看懂,否则反而会事倍功半。
- (3) 看文章时最好随时标出题区、题号,尤其对词义题、细节题及某些重要地方(如主题句)划线,答题时能省去查找的时

- 间,帮助应试者理解文章。另外,边读边划也为最后检查打下基础。有些同学不敢或不愿在试题册上做记号,怕影响试卷整洁,从而影响考分。其实考完后,试题册就直接送造纸厂做纸浆,不会影响考分,因此,有必要充分利用试题册。
- (4) 考生应注意主题和重要细节间的关系。观察这些细节是怎样围绕主题展开的,熟悉语段结构模式(如因果关系、比较对照、列举、归纳描述等)及其过渡词。领会作者对不同观点的叙述论证角度及他的态度,留意文章中得出的结论及该结论的事实依据,等等。阅读理解既要迅速又要准确,稳中求快。看完一篇文章后,考生应明确文章的中心思想,这样有助于总体把握,对提高答对率有直接帮助。
- (5) 做题时应根据划定的题区仔细选答案。一般来说,一篇文章的选择题的先后顺序是根据文章内容的先后安排的。除了推理性问题,跳蹦现象很少。因此,提倡一口气做完(一次做完一篇文章的五道题)。遇到暂时做不了的,先在题上打上记号,继续往下做。这样可大大节省时间,而将难题留在检查时再重点击破。回答问题一定要严格遵照文章中直述的或隐含的观点,决不要根据自己的主观想象去臆断。
- (6) 认真检查也很重要。应根据所划题区检查选项。对做不出的题,在前后上下文语言环境的烘托下再思考,找出正确答案,绝不留空题。
- (7) 阅读理解部分的解题方法与其他测试项目的解题方法一样,主要采用直接确定法或排除法。直接确定法适用于考生能在原文中直接找到或推测出问题的答案,然后做出正确的选择;排除法要求考生必须结合问题及原文,将四个选择项一一检验,排除各个干扰项,最后得出正确信息。

四、阅读理解测试题型

总的说来,阅读理解题可分为两大类:第一类从字面就可以理解意思,有时不必仔细读全文也能找出答案。第二类必须经过仔细思考,通过推理、判断或引申才能回答。通过对阅读理解题的大量分析,按其测试要点可大致分为以下六种:

1. 主旨大意题(Main Idea Questions)

阅读理解中最重要的一项技能就是确定文章的中心思想。这要求考生能确认文章或段落的主题,辨别作者对某问题的见解及写作意图,选择能简要揭示主题的标题等。主旨题是一种极为常见的题型,目的是检查对短文的整体理解和概括能力。其提问方式常见的有:

| 1) The main idea (topic, theme, subject) of this passage | e is |
|--|------|
| · | |
| 2) The central (principal) idea of this passage is | |
| 3 This passage is mainly (primarily) about | |
| 4) The main idea of this selection may be best expressed | as |
| | |
| (5) Which of the following statements best sums | up |
| (summarizes) this passage? | |
| 6 With what topic is the passage primarily concerned? | |
| 7 The author's purpose of writing this passage is | |
| ® The best (most suitable, most appropriate) title for | the |
| passage would be | |
| 在做主旨题时应注意下列三个方面: | |
| 1) 抓住段落主题句 | |
| 阅读理解部分的材料中有的由数个段蒸组成,有的仅有- | - 个 |

段落。一般地讲,一个段落只集中表述一个主题,并常用一个句子将这个主题表达出来,称之为"主题句"(Topic Sentence),其余的"辅助句"(Supporting Sentence)必须紧密围绕主题句展开。主题句概括性强,在句法上简洁明了,特别是其中的关键词,能凝炼全段的主题思想。因此,解主旨题的最好方法是找出每段的主题句,该方法应用在说明文和议论文中更为有效。然后把各段意思综合起来,概括出文章的大意。

主题句究竟在哪里?这并没有一定的规律。一般而言,常见的是在段首。这是演绎法(Deduction)所采用的模式:作者一开始便开宗明义,点出主题,接着用具体事例加以阐述。主题句也可出现在段落的结尾。这是归纳法(Induction)所采用的模式:作者先摆出事实依据,层层推理论证,最后自然得出结论,即段落的主题。这样得出的结论更具说服力,易为人们接受。主题句也可能散置于段落中心,或同时出现在段落的头和尾。有的段落也可能没有明显的主题句,其主要思想隐藏于字里行间,考生须根据文中细节间的逻辑关系,进行琢磨、推敲,总结出一个能准确表达整段意思的主题。

2) 把握首尾两段

正如在段首常可找到该段的主题,一篇文章的主题往往能在第一段中找到。文章的最后一段一般用来引申、概括、归纳和总结全文,使首尾呼应,给读者留下深刻的印象。因此,当阅读一篇由数段组成的文章时,应注意仔细阅读首尾两段,同时注意阅读中间各段的首句,这些段落的首句除可能会交代本段的主题外,还起着承上启下的作用,使段与段有机衔接。这样做,我们能对全篇有一个整体认识,文章的中心思想便会一目了然。因此,做这类选择题时,最好的办法就是略读(Skimming),同时在说明主旨大意的关键词下划线,然后推敲所划线的部分,确定其题目和主旨大意。

3) 识别主要意思和从属内容

考生要能够把文章中的主要意思与次要的、从属的内容区分开来,因为试题中常常把次要话题用来作干扰项。在选择答案时,如果太笼统或者太具体都不行,应恰当地概括整篇文章的意思。

需要特别指出的是,标题虽然与主题句密切相关,但是它们之间又有区别。找到主题句不一定能找对标题,因为标题常常隐含于主题句之中。主题句只能使考生在确定标题时有所启发。考生应根据主题句进行再抽象,才能找到标题。主题句在词法和句法上是一个整句,而标题在结构上往往是单词或短语。主题句对全篇起到统帅作用,而标题则是全篇表现的对象;主题句语义明确,而标题则内容较深。

例 1:

Greenspace facilities are contributing to an important extent to the quality of the urban environment. Fortunately, it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this subject has to start with the proof of this idea. At present, it is generally accepted, although more as a self-evident statement than on the basis of a closely-reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment is a first step on the right way, this does not mean, however, that sufficient details are known about the functions of greenspace in towns and about the way in which the inhabitants are using these spaces. As to this rather complex subject I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only, namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities.

The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation which for many years has been used in town-and-country

planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighbourhood of the home. We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time, which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in the open air has to begin at the street-door of the house. The urban environment has to offer as many recreation activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities can also have a recreative aspect.

The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the streets, because the risks of traffic are too great, if during shopping you can nowhere find a spot for enjoying for a moment the nice weather, in short, if you only feel yourself at home after the street-door of your house is closed after you.

The main idea of this passage is that . .

- A) better use of greenspace facilities should be made so as to improve the quality of our life
- B) attention must be directed to the improvement of recreative possibilities
- C) the urban environment is providing more recreation activities than it did many years ago
- D) priority must be given to the development of obligatory activities
- 该短文一开头就强调了 greenspace facilities 对城市环境的重

要性及人们对此的认识,接着论述了这种能为人们提供消遣娱乐的 greenspace 不应距离太远,而应在居民的家门口及其周围,继而用一连串的 if 说明周围环境对人的生活是多么的重要。因此推断本文的中心思想应选 A)。而 B)、C)、D)都没有提及 greenspace facilities 对改善人们生活这个话题,很自然皆应排除掉。

例 2:

In the late 1960's, many people in North America turned their attention to environmental problems, and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointed out that a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot capacities.

Skyscrapers are also lavish consumers, and wasters, of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscrapers office space in New York City raised the peak daily demand for electricity by 120,000 kilowatts—enough to supply the entire city of Albany, New York, for a day.

Glass-walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful. The heat loss (or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times that through a typical masonry wall filled with insulation board. To lessen the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment, builders of skyscrapers have begun to use double-glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses coated with silver of gold mirror films that reduce glare as well as heat gain. However, mirror-walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and affect neighboring buildings.

Skyscrapers put a severe strain on a city's sanitation facilities, too. If fully occupied, the two World Trade Center towers in New York City would alone generate 2.25 million gallons of raw sewage

10

each year—as much as a city the size of Stamford, Connecticut, which has a population of more than 109,000.

Skyscrapers also interfere with television reception, block bird flyways, and obstruct air traffic. In Boston in the late 1960's, some people even feared that shadows from skyscrapers would kill the grass on Boston Common.

Still, people continue to build skyscrapers for all the reasons that they have always built them—personal ambition, civic pride, and the desire of owners to have the largest possible amount of rentable space.

The main purpose of the passage is to _ .

- A) compare skyscrapers with other modern structures
- B) describe skyscrapers and their effect on the environment
- \boldsymbol{C}) advocate the use of masonry in the construction of skyscrapers
- D) illustrate some architectural designs of skyscrapers

在回答这道题时,先浏览(Skimming)一下全文,特别是各段的段首句,本文的中心思想便会一目了然:摩天大楼的种种弊端及对其周围环境的影响,因此答案选B)。

例 3:

The concept of obtaining fresh water from icebergs that are towed to populated areas and arid regions of the world was once treated as a joke more appropriate to cartoons than real life. But now it is being considered quite seriously by many nations, especially since scientists have warned that the human race will outgrow its fresh water supply faster than it runs out of food.

Glaciers (冰川) are a possible source of fresh water that has

been overlooked until recently. Three-quarters of the Earth's fresh water supply is still tied up in glacial ice, a reservoir of untapped fresh water so immense that it could sustain all the rivers of the world for 1,000 years. Floating on the oceans every year are 7,659 trillion metric tons of ice encased in 10,000 icebergs that break away from the polar ice caps, more than ninety percent of them from Antarctica.

Huge glaciers that stretch over the shallow continental shelf give birth to icebergs throughout the year. Icebergs are not like sea ice, which is formed when the sea itself freezes; rather, they are formed entirely on land, breaking off when glaciers spread over the sea. As they drift away from the polar region, icebergs sometimes move mysteriously in a direction opposite to the wind, pulled by subsurface currents. Because they melt more slowly than smaller pieces of ice, icebergs have been known to drift as far north as 35 degrees south of the equator in the Atlantic Ocean. To capture them and steer them to parts of the world where they are needed would not be too difficult.

The difficulty arises in other technical matters, such as the prevention of rapid melting in warmer climates and the funneling of fresh water to shore in great volume. But even if the icebergs lost half of their volume in towing the water they could provide would be far cheaper than that produced by desalination, or removing salt from water.

Which of the following could be best used as the title of the passage?

A) No Fresh Water Soon!

- B) Glaciers and Icebergs
- C) Icebergs as a Source of Fresh Water
- D) Formation and Movements of Icebergs

纵观全文,文章主要谈及如何利用冰山来解决日益匮乏的淡水需求问题。A)像是告诫人们节水的警告;B)所涉及的内容过宽;而D)又过窄,都不适合做本文的标题,故C)为正确答案。

- 2. 作者观点或态度题(Author's Opinion or Attitude Ouestions)
- 一篇文章不可避免地反映了作者的观点、态度和情绪。能否正确地把握作者的观点和态度是体现阅读理解能力的一个重要方面。这种问题也是阅读理解测试中较常见的问题之一,其目的是测试考生在理解文章内容后,对作者所持的态度(Attitude)和文章语气(Tone)能否正确理解,是一种较难的题型。其提问方式一般有:
 - ① According to the passage, the author's attitude towards … is _____.
 ② The author thinks (believes, suggests) that ____.
 ③ What does the author think of …?
 ④ What is the writer's opinion concerning …?
 ⑤ The tone (mood) of the passage is ____.
 ⑥ The author seems ____.

 做这类题应注意以下两点:
- (1) 这类问题属于整体性问题,即和全篇文章有关,须通读全文,最好在答完其它问题之后,再进行综合分析、推理和判断,这样对全文的理解会更深刻,更全面。另外,其它问题有时也可能为这种问题提供了一些线索。总之,要把全篇文章综合考虑,不能根据文章的某一部分回答问题。
 - (2) 解这类题时,要特别注意词汇线索,尤其是形容词、副