



张鑫友 大学英语应试系列

大学英语六级考试

挑战 极限

阅读理解

主编 张鑫友



应试指导
解题技巧
模拟训练
答案详析



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★张鑫友大学英语应试系列

大学英语六级考试挑战极限

——阅读理解

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前 言

《大学英语六级考试挑战极限》是根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语通用词汇表（1—6级）》以及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会最近几年已公布的各种新题型而设计和编写的一套系列丛书。全套丛书共分5册：《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——阅读理解》、《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——写作范文》、《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——听力理解》、《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——词汇结构》及《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——模拟试题》。前四册书分别为大学英语六级考试几种题型的单项训练，最后一册书是前四册书的综合，即大学英语六级考试的综合模拟试题。

古语有云“读书破万卷，下笔如有神”，可见阅读的重要性。在四、六级考试中，阅读理解题无疑是通过考试的关键所在，在通过对历年试题的研究中我们发现，为了提高应试者及广大英语学习者的阅读能力，使其在有限的时间内有效地做完阅读理解题，除了平时不断扩大自己的词汇量，熟练掌握语言知识以及进行大量的阅读实践外，还要掌握一些基本技巧，更重要的是“持之以恒”。

本册为《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——阅读理解》，共分为三大部分：第一部分为应试指导，详细地介绍了阅读理解题、简短问答题、综合改错题及完形填空题的解题技巧；第二部分为十五套模拟训练题，每套题包括四套阅读理解、一篇简短问答、一篇短文改错及一篇完形填空；第三部分为答案与解析，给出了

第二部分十五套模拟训练题的答案，并进行了细致的分析。本书的特点是：题材新颖、选材广泛、体裁多样。其中模拟训练题中的短文全部来自英文的报刊杂志，其长度与难易度均与六级考试的要求相当，部分内容曾用于考前强化训练，效果良好。其次，答案与解析内容详尽，旨在帮助考生在每次阅读及解题后都能得到详细指导和在此基础上的启发与进步。

我们相信，本书必将为广大考生及英语爱好者在英语学习及应试中助一臂之力。因编写时间仓促，书中错误在所难免，敬请广大考生批评指正。

编 者

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第一部分 应试指导

本书名为《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——阅读理解》，实际上包括大学英语六级考试中的阅读理解题、简短问答题、综合改错题、完形填空题四种题型。这四种题型从内容和测试目的来看均属阅读理解的范围，都是测试考生对一篇文章的理解，只是所测试的程度和表现形式不同罢了。它们的相同点是学生阅读一篇文章或一段短文后，对文章意义进行一般的或深层次的理解，并据此完成一定形式的试题。下面就如何在大学英语六级考试中解答这四种题型作一简要的介绍。

一、阅读理解题的解题技巧

在 CET-6 考试中，无论是分数还是考试时间，阅读理解题所占的比重都是最大的。仅此一项就占总分 40%，时间近 1/3。无疑，这一题型在很大的程度上决定着考生的通过机会。阅读理解题的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。它要求学生既能理解个别句子的意义，又能理解上下文的逻辑关系；既能理解字面的意思，又能理解隐含的意思；既能理解事实和细节，又能理解所读内容的主旨和大意；还要能就文章的内容进行判断、推理和信息转换。这一部分通常由 4 篇文章组成，总阅读量为 1400 词左右

(不包括题干和选项),文后共有 20 个单项选择题,应试者必须在 35 分钟内读完短文并做完全部试题。因此,这就要求应试者具有较强的阅读能力,即阅读速度快、做题准确度高。为了在有限的时间内有效地做完阅读理解题,应试者除了平时不断扩大自己的词汇量,熟练掌握语言知识以及进行大量的阅读实践外,阅读技巧的训练也是至关重要的。在阅读考试中解题技巧可分为两部分:短文阅读技巧和解题技巧。

1. 短文阅读技巧

1) 快速读懂文章第一段的开头几句话

六级考试的短文内容涉及范围广泛,因此每篇文章的内容难以预测。这就需要应试者在拿到一篇文章后以最短的时间弄清文章的主要内容。一般来说,文章段首几句话已足以提供这方面的信息,让读者能够了解文章的大致内容。如果读完后仍然摸不着头脑或不知所云,不妨再花些时间把内容读懂,因为这有助于应试者对文章大致内容的把握及对后面具体内容的正确理解。例如:

If you live in a large city, you are quite familiar with some of the problems of noise, but, because of some of its harmful effects, you may not be aware of the extent of its influence on human behavior. Although everyone more or less knows what noise is, i. e., it is sounds that one would rather not hear, it is perhaps best to define it more precisely for scientific purposes. One such definition is that noise is sounds that are unrelated to the task at hand. Thus, stimuli that at one time might be considered relevant will at another time be considered noise, depending on what one is doing at the moment. In recent years there has been a great deal of interest in the effects of noise on human behavior, and concepts such as "noise pollution" have arisen, together with movements to reduce noise.

Exposure to loud noise can definitely produce a partial or complete loss of hearing, depending on the intensity, duration, and frequency composition of the noise. Many jobs present noise hazards, such as working in factories and around jet aircraft, driving farm tractors, and working (or sitting) in music halls where rock bands are playing. In general, continuous exposure to sounds of over 80 decibels (a measure of the loudness of sound) can be considered dangerous. Decibel values correspond to various sounds. Sounds above about 85 decibels may, if exposure is for a sufficient period of time, produce significant hearing loss. Actual loss will depend upon the particular frequencies to which one is exposed, and whether the sound is continuous or intermittent.

Noise can have unexpected harmful effects on performance of certain kinds of tasks, for instance, if one is performing a watchkeeping task that requires vigilance, in which he is responsible for detecting weak signals of some kind (e.g., watching a radar screen for the appearance of aircraft).

Communicating with other people is unfavourably affected by noise. If you have ridden in the rear of a jet transport, you may have noticed that it was difficult to carry on a conversation at first, and that, eventually, you adjusted the loudness of your speech to compensate for the effect. The problem is noise.

本文第一段第一句话就点明了文章的主题:如果你生活在大城市,你对噪音引起的一些问题会十分熟悉,不过,由于噪音的某些有害影响,你大概还不知道它对人类行为影响的程度。从这句话就可以知道本文是讨论噪音问题,通读完后便知本文是具体谈论噪音对人类有害影响的几个方面。

2) 快速读懂每一段的第一句话

读懂每一段的第一句话有助于掌握本段的主要内容。这样做

的目的不仅在于可以迅速把握全段的大意,更重要的是,在时间紧迫的情况下,可以对一段话进行缩读、略读和扫读。当然,这样做是以第一句话是主题句为前提的。

同样我们以上面的短文为例。我们知道该文章是谈论噪音对人类的有害影响,接下来的二、三、四段分别从三个方面详述噪音对人体的有害影响,并且每一段开头的第一句话分别是该段的主题句,然后再展开论述。第二段第1句意为:置身于高分贝的噪音中会引起部分或完全失聪(*Exposure to loud noise can definitely produce a partial or complete loss of hearing...*);第三段第1句意为:噪音对完成某些任务能产生意想不到的有害影响(*Noise can have unexpected harmful effects on performance of certain kinds of tasks...*);第四段第1句讲到:噪音能对与他人交谈造成不良的影响(*Communicating with other people is unfavourably affected by noise*)。

3)快速读懂文章的结尾部分

结尾一般不仅可以起到概括最后一段甚至全文的作用,还可以暗示出作者的态度,语气等。因此,它往往是为许多问题提供答案的重要地方。例如:

We are all now aware that some new scientific or technological advances though useful may have unpleasant side effects. More and more, the tendency is to exert caution before committing the world to something that may not be reversible.

The trouble is, it's not always easy to tell what the side effects will be. In 1846, a man called Sobrero produced the first nitroglycerine. When heated, a drop of it exploded. The Italian chemist realized in horror its possible application to warfare and stopped his research at once. It didn't help, of course. Others followed his research and other high explosives were indeed being used in warfare by the close of the 19th century.

Did that make high explosives entirely bad? In 1867, Alfred Nobel learned how to mix nitroglycerine with other substances to produce a safer-to-handle mixture he called “dynamite”. With dynamite, earth could be moved at a rate far beyond that of pick and shovel and without brutalizing men by trial methods, the population of the planet was 900 million. Now it is pushing four billion. Where does the food come from to support the extra three billion? It comes from the industrialization of the farm; from the use of high-energy machinery to plow and sow the seeds and reap. It comes from fertilizers and insecticides produced by sophisticated high-energy chemical factories.

We can't abandon industrialization, because our food supply depends on it. If everyone decided to grow food without chemical fertilizers or insecticide or machinery, it would mean that only one quarter of the world population could be fed.

Can we abandon some of our industrial technology and hold onto the rest? That would be very difficult, since it all hangs together.

We can save, conserve, cut out waste, but what we have we must keep. The only solution, as always in the history of mankind, is to solve problems by still further advances in technology.

本文最后一段不仅总结、再现了文章的主题:科技进步也会带来负面影响;而且表明了作者对这一问题的态度是积极的,认为解决问题的惟一途径是进一步发展科技。

4)通过分析、猜测或联想等方法确定生词词义

了解判断一个生词的词义可通过平时在阅读中积累的构词法知识来确定;或通过猜测并联系上下文,尤其是本句话以及前后两句话,给生词假设一个意思,试看这个意思能否说得通;或通过联想,即回想已知词汇中是否有在拼写上与该生词类似的词。如果

上述方法均不奏效,则不应在此词上浪费时间,可以跳过它继续往下读,但要留意该词是否在下文中再次出现。

5) 注意抓住文章中篇章连接词的信号作用

篇章连接词是文章中连接上下文的词语,包括连接词,某些副词以及介词词组等。作为语篇的主要纽带,它们常常用来表示主题思想与辅助论点之间的各种关系。由于篇章连接词往往给读者以种种信号,我们不妨把连接词视为指示器,借助他们的提示,来分析段落结构、分清层次、确定文章的主题思想与细节。语篇中的连接词语通常显示下列七种语义或逻辑关系:

- (1) 时间次序(e. g. first, next, next to, then, after this, at last)
- (2) 因果(e. g. thanks to, since, consequently, as a result)
- (3) 比较(e. g. likewise, similarly, whereas, while, on the contrary, on the other hand)
- (4) 列举(e. g. for example, to illustrate, that is to say, in other words)
- (5) 递进(e. g. furthermore, in addition to, what's more)
- (6) 条件(e. g. suppose, if, without, as long as)
- (7) 结论(e. g. to conclude, in short, briefly speaking)

例如:

If it were only necessary to decide whether to teach elementary science to everyone on a mass basis or to find the gifted few and take them as far as they can go, our task would be fairly simple. The public school system, however, has no such choice, for the jobs must be carried on at the same time. Because we depend so heavily upon science and technology for our progress, we must produce specialists in many fields. Because we live in a democratic nation, whose citizens make the policies for the nation, large number of us must be educated to understand, to support, and when

necessary, to judge the work of experts. Thus, the public school must educate both producers and users of scientific services.

In education, there should be a good balance among the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgement. Such balance is defeated by too much emphasis on any one field. This question of balance involves not only the relation of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the arts but also relative emphases among the natural sciences themselves.

Similarly, we must have a balance between current and classical knowledge. The attention of the public is continually drawn to new possibilities in scientific fields and the discovery of new materials that form the basis of courses for beginners.

通读这篇短文的第一段便知其大意是：学校教育既要普及科技知识又要培养科技人才。那么这一观点是如何提出并展开的呢？首先作者用一个虚拟条件句 (If it were only necessary to decide ..., our task would be fairly simple.) 来引入主题，说明教育面临两大选择：普及科技知识和发现培养科技人才。接下来 however 一词提示学校教育情况不同：它没有选择的余地，后面 for 进一步补充说明：这两项工作要同时进行，为什么呢？接下来两个由 Because 引导的原因状语从句解释得清清楚楚：因为我们依赖于科技进步，所以我们要培养科技人才；因为我们是一个民主的国家，由民众来决定国家的政策，那么民众得接受教育，以便理解、支持、评价专家的工作。因此最后用 Thus 一词来加以概括就顺理成章了：学校既要培养科技人才，又要培养应用科技成果的人。如果我们用简单的示意图说明，即为：

if...however...for...because...because...thus...

另外，最后一段中的 similarly 提示下面这一段要讲的事情与上一段要讲的情况或道理相同，如果应试者读懂了上一段，这一段

也就容易理解了。

6) 学会处理复杂的长难句

遇到不懂的复杂的长难句而影响答题时,可考虑多读几遍,找出句子的主干部分,弄清句子结构,这样有助于理解其语意。

7) 紧扣原文回答问题

文章后面的测试题一般都是根据文章作者的观点和具体内容而设计的,因此在阅读文章、解答问题时,切记要紧扣原文。通过认真阅读文字材料,透过文章的字里行间准确理解文章所提供的信息,进行正确的判断、推理和引申,即使自己的态度或意见与作者的相反,也不能按照自己的观点和想法去回答问题。

2. 解题技巧

从目前阅读理解的题型看,大致可以分为以下几种:

1) 主旨题

这类考题主要考核应试者在语篇水平上进行归纳、综合与分析的能力,检测是否能抓住阅读材料中的主要信息,把握文章的中心思想或段落大意。题目通常采用以下形式:

- a. The main idea of this passage is _____.
- b. This passage is mainly about _____.
- c. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- d. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.
- e. What is the passage mainly about?
- f. Which of the following best explains the main idea of the passage?

在解答这类题目时,我们应先把文章迅速地浏览一遍,找出各段的主题句。主题句往往概括了该段落的基本内容。在英语文章

中,主题句经常出现在段首,当然有时也会出现在段中或段尾。当有的文章主题句不十分明显或根本没有,全段或全篇由阐述或细节构成时,中心思想便通过阐述句来暗示。这就需要应试者在正确理解所有细节的基础上,发挥自己的逻辑推理和概括能力,找出文章的主旨。此外,文章的中心思想还可以通过利用文章的冗余信息来确定。冗余信息就是文中多次重复的信息。作者有时通过重复强调某一信息来阐述自己文章的中心问题。确定主题之后,就应仔细阅读每个选项。有些选项的说法与文章不相符,肯定不是正确答案。有些选项概括得太泛,有些又太窄,太泛或太窄的说法也都都不可能是正确答案,因为反映文章主题思想的句子一定是既有概括性又不偏颇的表述。例如(1991年6月六级试题第40题):

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 base of a closely-reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance of greenspace 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 neighborhood 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.

40. 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

本题考核应试者把握文章中心思想的能力。读完本文不难看出,本文论述的中心内容是利用城市中的绿化地带来改善城市居民的生活质量。再进一步细看,便可看出本文的重点在于如何发展城市绿化地带的娱乐功能,因为作者在第一段的最后一句把这一点交代得很清楚:… I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only, namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities. 关于加强绿化地带的娱乐功能以改善城市居民生活质量这一中心思想在第二段的第3、4句以及最后一段都得到了进一步强调,故本