



笃志图|书

本书特色

- 正逆双向思维：正逆两种解题方法交替使用，激活思路。
- 结合应试：从历年真题入手逐步提高解题能力。
- 选材新颖：文章选编自最新英美报刊，内容新、题材广。

六 级

大 学 英 语

英 语 零 距 离

正逆序阅读解题法

.....提高阅读的关键是要改进阅读的思维!

◎主 编：北京大学 罗晓寒 副主编：徐 平



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前言

什么是正逆序阅读法;阅读能力的提高关键在于引进全新的阅读思维,正逆序阅读法采用双向解题:先从文章→题,练习在文章中抓住主旨大意,关键信息点,正面解答题目。再从题反向思考文章,从题出发,捕捉题与文章的内在联系。

这个训练方法给学生最大的收获是在读文章时能快速抓住关键信息和题眼,做到知其然,且知其所以然。

本书具有如下特色:

1.互动教学。前面部分每篇文章给出“阅读方法提示”,题目部分给出“解题方法提示”,旨在指导学生掌握阅读方法、熟悉命题规律、体会解题思路。这些提示不同于每篇文章后的“特殊结构及难点”、“解题思路点拨”。前者侧重讲解普遍性的规律,后者则侧重于就题论题。后面部分每个单元给出边白,请读者自己思考、总结阅读方法和命题规律、解题技巧,以便考生对书中讲解的阅读方法和解题方法能融会贯通。请考生切莫忽略这种总结与反刍。

2.逆向思维。为培养考生的逆序思维能力,本书50%的单元采用独特的逆序排版方式,即将试题排在文章的前面,请考生在学习这些单元时,先浏览题目,根据题目预测文章大意,确定阅读重点,然后再读文章,验证自己的预测。另外50%的单元采用通常的排版顺序,考生在学习时先不要看后面的题,而是先阅读文章,根据本书所讲的阅读方法提示预测题目考点,然后再看题目并进行验证。这样安排的目的在于通过正反两种阅读顺序,锻炼考生根据文章的不同特点选择最优解题方法的能力。

3.结合应试。本书分为“历年真题篇”、“范例篇”、“实战篇”、“强化篇”。真题篇选取了近两年考卷中具有代表性的阅读试题,供考生演练,摸清自己水平;范例篇突出阅读方法和技巧的讲解;实战篇的难度系数与考卷一致,考生应注意自己在这部份的得分;强化篇的难度略高于四级,在复习中用于调整状态,增加考前练习的强度。

4.选材新颖。本书文章都选编自最新的英美报刊及互联网,内容新鲜热辣,题材广泛,由四、六级标准化课题组严格依照四、六级命题的程序设计题目。

5.详细分析。本书有部分练习的“特殊结构与难点”、“解题思路”是两位研究生在我的指导下写的。因为他们不久前也在复习应试考试,而且成绩不错,读者可以从中借鉴他们的思路。教师和研究者毕竟已经多年不做学生,理解问题的思路、角度和学生还是有些差异。

编者

2004年8月于北京

真题自测篇

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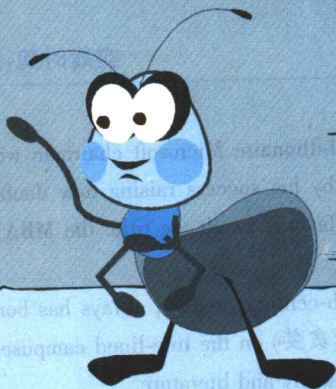
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真题自测篇



本篇安排三个单元的历年阅读考题,准备六级考试的考生一般已经结束了大学英语公共课程,进入专业英语学习阶段。这个学习方向和六级考试的测试方向有较大的差距。因此,要准备六级考试,就要求考生首先从转换学习意识开始,要让自己进入到“六级状态”里来。从真题入手,无疑是最便捷的一个起点。

目的:

1. 初步认识六级阅读题的形式、难度;
2. 通过做题摸清自己与六级阅读水平的差距,纠正自己对六级阅读认识上的偏差,防止畏难心理和轻敌思想;
3. 促使自己做好规划,防止复习的随意性。

重点:

1. 第1单元可以在做题时间上放松至50分钟(考试时间为35分钟),让自己细细感受六级阅读文章的难度,句式特点,与自己平常阅读文章的区别,出题角度,选项、迷惑程度等方面内容;
2. 第2单元要在40分钟完成,注意阅读速度的把握,思考如何提高自己的阅读速度;
3. 第3单元尝试35分钟完成,如果不能完成,要分析自己的差距,找出弱项,为后续的复习确定复习重点;
4. 这三个单元是近两年考卷中代表性的阅读试题,是六级考试的最佳参照系,考生要反复练习这三个单元。

UNIT 1

Passage 1

| 字数: 426

| 实战时间: 9.5分钟 |

| 阅读心得体会

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration).

The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and *greed* (贪婪) on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the widespread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day.

"If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, 'Should I attempt to get an MBA,' the answer a lot more is: It depends."

The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught.

The Harvard Business Review printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize complaints about business degree holders.

The article called MBA hires "extremely disappointing" and said "MBAs want to move up too fast, they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to function as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs."

The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an *aura* (光环) of future riches and power far beyond what it could do without one. The growth was fueled by a *backlash* (反冲) against the anti-



business values of the 1960s and by the women's movement.

Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees often know how to analyze systems but are not so skillful at motivating people. "They don't get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business," said James Shaffer, vice-president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm.

Questions 1~5

- According to Paragraph 2, what is the general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines?
 - Envious.
 - Realistic.
 - Scornful.
 - Appreciative.
- It seems that the controversy over the value of MBA degrees has been fueled mainly by _____.
 - the success of many non-MBAs
 - the complaints from various employers
 - the poor performance of MBAs at work
 - the criticism from the scientists of purer disciplines
- What is the major weakness of MBA holders according to The Harvard Business Review?
 - They are not good at dealing with people.
 - They keep complaining about their jobs.
 - They are usually self-centered.
 - They are aggressive and greedy.
- From the passage we know that most MBAs _____.
 - can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly
 - cherish unrealistic expectations about their future
 - quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates
 - receive salaries that do not match their professional training
- What is the passage mainly about?
 - A debate held recently on university campuses.
 - Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.
 - Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.
 - The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.

解题心得体会





Passage 2

| 字数: 341

实战时间: 9.5分钟 |

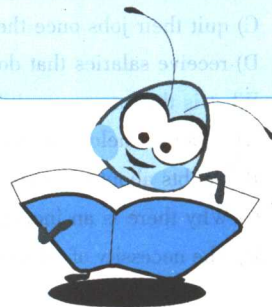
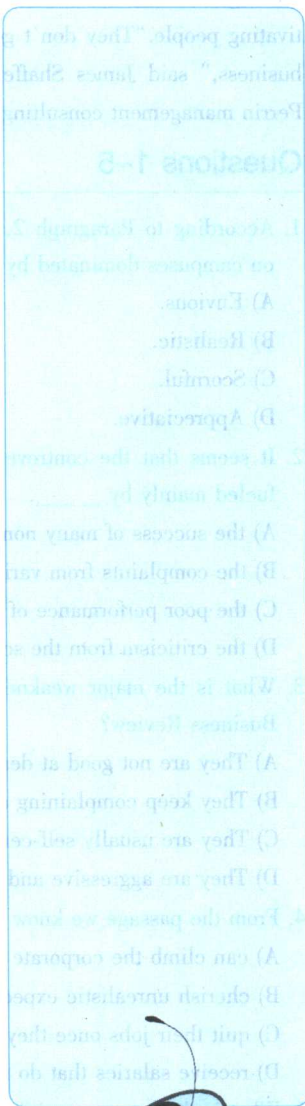
阅读心得体会

German *Chancellor* (首相) Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his military and diplomatic talent, but his *legacy* (遗产) includes many of today's social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, along with other European nations, experienced an unprecedented rash of workplace deaths and accidents as a result of growing industrialization. Motivated in part by Christian *compassion* (怜悯) for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to undercut the support of the socialist labor movement, Chancellor Bismarck created the world's first worker's compensation law in 1884.

By 1908, the United States was the only industrial nation in the world that lacked workers' compensation insurance. America's injured workers could sue for damages in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers. For example, employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted from employer negligence and that they themselves were ignorant about potential hazards in the workplace. The first state worker's compensation law in this country passed in 1911, and the program soon spread throughout the nation.

After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not keep up with the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four. In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national commission to study the problems of workers' compensation. Two years later, the commission issued 19 key recommendations, including one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states' average weekly wages.

In fact, the average compensation benefit in America has climbed from 55 percent of the states' average weekly wages in 1972 to 97 percent today. But, as most studies show, every 10 percent increase in compensation benefits results in a 5 percent increase in the numbers of workers who file for claims. And with so much more money floating in the workers' compensation system, it's not surprising that doctors and lawyers have helped themselves to a large slice of the growing pie.



Questions 6~10

解题心得体会

6. The world's first workers' compensation law was introduced by Bismarck _____.
 A) for fear of losing the support of the socialist labor movement
 B) out of religious and political considerations
 C) to speed up the pace of industrialization
 D) to make industrial production safer
7. We learn from the passage that the process of industrialization in Europe _____.
 A) met growing resistance from laborers working at machines
 B) resulted in the development of popular social insurance programs
 C) was accompanied by an increased number of workshop accidents
 D) required workers to be aware of the potential dangers at the workplace
8. One of the problems the American injured workers faced in getting compensation in the early 19th century was that _____.
 A) they had to produce evidence that their employers were responsible for the accident
 B) America's average compensation benefit was much lower than the cost of living
 C) different states in the U.S. had totally different compensation programs
 D) they had to have the courage to sue for damages in a court of law
9. After 1972 workers' compensation insurance in the U.S. became more favorable to workers so that _____.
 A) the poverty level for a family of four went up drastically
 B) more money was allocated to their compensation system
 C) there were fewer legal barriers when they filed for claims
 D) the number of workers suing for damages increased
10. The author ends the passage with the implication that _____.
 A) compensation benefits in America are soaring to new heights
 B) people from all walks of life can benefit from the compensation system
 C) the workers are not the only ones to benefit from the compensation system
 D) money floating in the compensation system is a huge drain on the U.S. economy

