大学英语四六级完全攻略系列 2 11 1



丛书主编: 大连理工大学 赵亚翘

本书副主编: 杜晓冰

篇章词汇 ☆ 短句问答 ☆ 快速阅读

- ♡最精准的难度选取
- ◇ 最人文关怀之解析
- ⊘ 最多大纲词汇覆盖
- ◇ 最系统的考前训练



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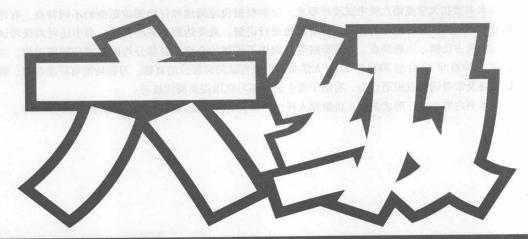






大学英语四六级完全攻略系列

2010



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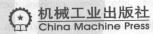
☆ 快速阅读 ☆ 篇章词汇 ☆ 短句问答 ☆ 篇章阅读

从 # + 编. +连理工大学 赵亚翘

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本书紧扣大学英语六级考试改革要求,分别根据快速阅读和仔细阅读题型的不同特点,有序地介绍六级阅读各种题型的技巧,分阶段地进行讲解,最终达到突破的目的。书中还对六级考试阅读中所占比例、出题特点、答题策略等分别作了详尽的介绍。各部分均配有相应的练习题,并收录了 2006 年 12 月至 2009 年 12 月大学英语六级考试阅读部分的真题。习题均附有标准答案、解题思路及常考词汇或短语点击,有助于考生通过练习巩固提高阅读技巧。

本书内容丰富,形式新颖,讲解深入浅出,编排有序,是六级考生提高阅读成绩的好助手。

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前言

根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会设计了六级考试新题型样卷,于 2006 年 12 月进行了试测,并于 2007 年 6 月正式全面使用了。新题型、新思路、新改革、新方向,每个参加六级新题型考试的考生面临着新的考验。本书专为六级新题型考试中的阅读理解部分而编写。结合广大考生的迫切需要,编者秉着"授之以渔"的宗旨,精心准备了阅读部分各个题型的应试技巧,并独具匠心地编排了提高阅读能力的实战练习。

六级阅读理解新变化

阅读理解是新六级中变化最大的一块。阅读一共分为两个部分:快速阅读部分 (Skimming and Scanning),占整张试卷分值的 10%;仔细阅读部分 (Reading in Depth),占整张试卷分值的 25%。

新六级采用的短句问答的形式,类似四级经常考查的简答题;篇章阅读理解是由原来的四篇文章 20 道题目变为两篇文章 10 道题目的传统阅读题型,这部分是考生们最为熟悉的四选一的选择题型。新出现的快速阅读无疑是考试的一个亮点。该新增题型要求考生在 15 分钟内浏览 1200~1500 词的一篇文章,同时还要做 4 个"对、错、未提及"的判断题,还要再接再厉做 6 个填空。这样快节奏的考试,对很多同学来说无疑是个挑战。另外,短文问答的部分也更加强调了考生的英文写作能力。从中看出,"读写综合考查"是改革后六级的基本思路。

本书结构说明

为了使广大考生能够迅速掌握复习方法和做题技巧,帮助其循序渐进、有条不紊地进行复习,编者独具匠心地打造了这本"五关六步"高分自造秘籍。本书完全根据 2006 年以后阅读理解的新题型编写。编者就阅读理解部分的快速阅读、短句问答、篇章词汇和篇章阅读四个部分的学习内容设计了"五关六步"学习计划。关关都是备考饕餮盛宴,步步都有无限意外收获。建议考生按照编者悉心准备的自造学习计划投入一定的时间和精力,考前坚持把这本书研读完毕。

通往高分路上的障碍

• 考试时间紧张

新题型六级考试中,为了杜绝作弊的现象,每做完一部分,监考老师就收上这部分的试卷和答题卡,再发放新的试卷和答题卡。这样做势必会让考生感到时

间紧张,给考生心理造成一定的压力。

- 考生对快速理解题型不适应
 快速阅读理解是六级考试新增的题型,它考查学生的英语速读能力,要求考生具有很强的快速阅读能力。但是,很多考生在有限的时间内在实际语言环境中查询有效信息的能力还不够强。
- 不具备解答阅读理解新题型的谙熟技巧 快速阅读理解的出现以及阅读理解主观测试比例的增加让考生有了一种"山重水复疑无路"的茫然感。殊不知,只要掌握了六级阅读理解考试的命题规律、设题手段和答题技巧,以及进行一定的实战练习,经过千锤百炼,就一定能达到"柳暗花明又一村"的境界。

本书特色

- 内容全面,分类讲解
 本书涵盖了六级阅读理解部分的所有题型,每一种题型都给出了高分自造攻略和有针对性的实战演练。
- 总结技巧,指点迷津
 针对题型的攻略讲解和解题思路都极具实效性。讲解部分思路清晰,逻辑性强, 为帮助大家在较短的时间内迅速提高阅读理解部分的答题速度和准确率提供了 有力保障。
- 选材全面,时代感强 书中标准练习以及综合测试题选材广泛,话题新颖,涉及社会生活类、文化教育类、经济类、环境保护类、科普知识类等方面,以扩大考生的阅读范围。尤其需要指出的是:快速阅读的练习选材多数都来自互联网的时文快报,其信息性与娱乐性自在其中。
- 仿真实战,步步提升
 针对每一种题型,编者精心设计了标准练习。不仅符合现有真题的考试难度和特点,也体现了改革后新题型的变化趋势。试题考点分布均匀且涵盖全面,可信度高,效果好。相信通过这些练习,大家一定能够熟能生巧。
- 个性解析,吃透考点 练习答案解析阐述全面,繁杂处不厌其烦,细微处一语道破。在详尽剖析中, 帮助考生吃透考点。
- 结构主旨,简明提示
 每部分答案解析前,都备有文章的主旨大意。考生可以通过阅读文章主旨大意加深对文章的理解,并获得一些关于文章结构的信息。

- 核心词汇,快速记忆将文章中出现的重要的,或者考生不太熟悉的六级词汇列出,有利于考生理解和快速记忆词汇。
- 难句精译,自我提高
 在篇章阅读部分,将该单元文章中出现的长难句挑出,附以译文,有助于学生 对篇章的理解。
- 真题重现,边讲边练
 收集了2006年以后的所有最新六级阅读理解考试真题。让考生在真题演练中理解考点,吃透考点,掌握技巧。
- 直观排版,层次分明本书排版清晰明确,一目了然,避免考生因视觉疲劳而影响练习的质量。

编者寄语

与时俱进是千古不易的真理。自 2006 年,四、六级考试的题型作了较大调整。我们抓住这一契机,组织编写了本丛书。通过阅读此书,您会惊奇地发现,原来备考六级可以如此轻松! 当我们将这些文字献给亲爱的读者时,我们的内心怀着一个美好的愿望: 希望我们为大家的英语学习提供了一架坚实的桥梁,牵引您走向一个更加美好的明天!

编 者 2010年1月

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2009 年	12 月大学英语六级考试试题

第一关 快速阅读关

第一步 题型预览

题型解读

2004年初,教育部高教司组织制定并在全国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《教学要求》)。试点阶段的六级考试(简称为新六级)于2006年12月24日在全国试点院校全面展开。在这次新六级考试中,考生自行决定是否参加六级的试点考试。2007年新六级开始全面推广。按照《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》修订的六级考试大纲,考试内容进行了调整,尤其是阅读理解部分发生了很大的变化。

新六级阅读理解部分测试内容、题型所占分值比例如下:

. 测试内容			測试题型	比例	
		篇章阅读理解	多项选择		
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	短句问答 或篇章词汇理解	选词填空或简答题	25%	35%
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填 空或其他	10%	

阅读理解是新六级中变化最大的一部分。比值由原来的 40% 调整到 35%, 其中仔细阅读部分 (Reading in Depth) 占 25%; 快速阅读部分 (Skimming and Scanning) 占 10%。新出现的快速阅读无疑是新六级的一个亮点。

根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会设计了六级新题型试卷册。新的六级样卷对答题的顺序和时间进行了调整和严格要求。其中快速阅读理解成为考试的第二部分,在写作后进行,即在考试开始25分钟后,监考员发放试题册。考试开始30分钟后考生需要在15分钟之内完成快速阅读理解部分,然后监考老师收回答题卡1,快速阅读理解部分结束。

大学英语六级考试快速阅读的要求是"能略读新闻、人物、事件等报道的主要内容,抓住其要点;能寻读有关材料,快速查询所需信息"。实际上,就是考查考生阅读速度及迅速定位能力。要求考生在15分钟內读完一篇1200~1500词左右的文章,文章本身有大量描述性和说明解释性信息,题材涉及科技、教育、环保、文化、经济等。文章设有10题。2005年的样卷上,快速阅读的1~4题为是非判断题。如果题目描述的信息与文章内容相符,就选Y(for Yes);如果不相符则为N(for No);如果所含信息在文章内没有提及或根据文章信息推断不出,则选NG(for Not Given)。5~10题是句子填空题,类似于老题型的简短回答题。该题型所选文章通常情况下会给出一个大标题和数个小标题;考试题目基本是按照其考查的内容在文章中出现的自然顺序分布;考查的内容基本是一道主旨题和多道细节题。

2006年12月以及2007年6月六级考试中,快速阅读的题目设计是一种样题的回归,文章的难度以及单词量与样卷基本符合,题目设计方法也与样题相同,即"4+6",4 道是非判断

六级阅读分册

题,6 道句子填空题。2007年12月至今举行的三次四、六级考试中,快速阅读部分都出现了变化,而且这种变化是在四、六级考试委员会没有以样题形式预先通知的情况下出现的。快速阅读部分的这种变化主要体现在两个方面:

- (1) 由 7 道选择题代替了原先的 4 道判断题 (即: YES/NO/NOT GIVEN 题);
- (2) 将完成句子题的数量由6道减少到了3道。

选择题是考生最愿意看到的一种题型,因为传统阅读题型采用的就是这种形式。考生应对这样的快速阅读理解题目更加得心应手,信手拈来。

从四、六级考试的发展趋势来看,选择题还将越来越受到四、六级考试委员会的青睐。

六级快速阅读与四级快速阅读对比

六级快速阅读与四级快速阅读有什么不同?分析近几次的题目,我们不难发现,文章的篇幅不同。六级阅读长度为1200~1500词,而四级只有1000~1200词。从题目本身的难易程度上来看,六级快速阅读的填空题更多的时候需要理解和整合,不像四级考试那样可以直接"照抄原文"。不过万变不离其宗,无论六级快速阅读理解还是四级快速理解都需要"锁定关键词,定位到原文"。

即讲即练

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1-4, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Greening the Design and Construction of Healthcare Facilities

What we do to our environment, we do to ourselves, the saying goes. Nowhere is this principle played out more dramatically than in our hospitals, where doctors and nurses work the front lines against environmental illness, treating patients for cancers caused by exposure to toxic materials, asthma triggered by breathing dirty air, and heat stroke brought on by heat waves made more severe by climate change.

Sadly, the connection between hospitals and illness does not end with treatment. Even as healthcare professionals go to heroic lengths healing the sick among us, the very buildings in which they work forestall and unravel their efforts. Burning fossil fuels to power healthcare facilities contributes to climate change, allowing disease vectors (传染媒介) to invade new habitats. Relying on ozone-depleting refrigerants to cool them increases the potential for skin cancer. Using mercury-based instruments to measure body temperature and blood pressure contributes to air and water pollution, increasing rates of brain damage from mercury (汞) poisoning. Clearing rainforests to provide wood for furniture contributes to the extinction of species that might have yielded life-saving medications. Furnishing interiors with materials manufactured using carcinogens (致癌物质) perpetuates the spread of cancer; such materials are common even in radiation and chemotherapy treatment rooms.



There is clearly room for improvement in the perfor mance of our healthcare facilities. By considering the environmental and health implications of design and construction decisions, we can bring the performance of healthcare facilities more closely in line with the industry's mission to restore and safeguard health. If we trust our doctors to "first, do no harm" as the healthcare creed counsels, it seems only fair to expect the same of our hospital.

The History and Future of Greening the Healthcare Industry

The connection between the healthcare industry and the environment was illuminated in 1994, when the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identified medical waste incineration as the largest source of dioxin, considered to be the most potent human carcinogen manufactured. The irony of this situation inspired the formation of Health Care Without Harm (HCWH), a nonprofit that now boasts more than 375 member groups in 40 countries.

Another milestone in the push to green the healthcare industry was the 1998 memorandum of understanding between the American Hospital Association and EPA, which laid out three goals for the healthcare industry: to eliminate mercury-containing waste, to reduce the overall volume of waste, and to identify hazardous substances for pollution-prevention opportunities. This agreement launched the nonprofit Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E), a joint project of the American Hospital Association and EPA, along with HCWH and the American Nurses Association.

Within the last five years, interest in greening healthcare has moved beyond operations to encompass the design and construction of healthcare facilities themselves. To guide a new sustainable design category in its annual awards program, the American Society for Healthcare Engineering (ASHE) published the Green Healthcare Construction Guidance Statement in January 2002, updated in 2004. It is considered the first document to incorporate health considerations into design guidance. Noting that preventing disease is preferable to treating disease, it advises that "a precautionary and preventive approach is an appropriate basis for decisions regarding material selection, design features, mechanical systems, infrastructure, and operations and maintenance practices."

Prompted by an impending healthcare construction boom in response to California's new seismic regulations, Gail Vittori, co-director of the Center for Maximum Potential Building Systems in Austin, Texas, convened a group of green building and health experts in 2003 to develop a more prescriptive set of design guidelines. The collaboration resulted in the Green Guide for Health Care, which was released in pilot form in late 2004.

Though modeled on the U. S. Green Building Council's LEED Rating System, the Green Guide does not involve third-party certification. It is also broader than LEED, identifying environmental considerations in the planning, design, construction, operations, and maintenance of healthcare facilities and summarizing how each consideration relates to health and well-being.

More than 30 healthcare facilities are registered through LEED, and two have achieved certification: Boulder Community Foothills Hospital in Boulder, Colorado, became the first LEED-certified hospital when it earned a Silver rating in 2003, and the Patrick H. Dollard Discovery Health Center earned Certification in 2004.

Meanwhile, the next version of the AIA Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Healthcare Facilities is due out in 2006. Parts or all of the AIA Guidelines have replaced individual state codes in 42 U. S. states, according to Guenther, who is participating in the revision. While the current version includes only one paragraph about green design — focused on energy conservation — the next version will include an entire chapter on therapeutic (有疗效的) environments and sustainability issues. While the new text will not prescribe any minimum thresholds

for green design, its attention to these issues indicates the growing recognition of the connection between design decisions and health.

The Best Chance for Greening Hospital Building

America's last hospital-building boom occurred just after World War II and much of that building stock is in need of renovation. A range of other forces is further stressing our healthcare facilities. "Rapid technological advances, advances in information systems, changes in medical practices, evolving regulatory mandates, decreases in financial resources, shortages in healthcare professionals, aging baby boomers, worn-out facilities, and an increasingly competitive market have all impacted activities and demand on the physical infrastructure," says Dina Battisto, assistant professor of architecture and health at Clemson University in Clemson, South Carolina.

As a result of these factors, a new construction boom is upon us. The U. S. currently spends \$17 billion on healthcare construction each year, according to Rosalyn Cama, FASID, president of the interior design firm Cama, Inc. By 2010, that number is expected to reach \$25 billion, she says, so this is the time to rethink the way we design and build our healthcare facilities in a green way. "If we miss this golden opportunity, we're going to have a lot of facilities built the wrong way," says Cama.

What Makes Healthcare Unique?

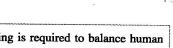
To a large extent, healthcare facilities can be thought of as just another building type, especially administrative offices and patient waiting areas.

But healthcare facilities also stand apart from other building types. First, they're big. At 168,200 ft² (15,626 m²), the average inpatient healthcare facility is more than 11 times the size of the average commercial building, according to the Energy Information Administration's 1999 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey. Healthcare facilities are also highly regulated and expensive to build. They often operate around-the-clock, and they experience long ownership. They use tremendous amounts of energy and need backup power for emergencies, they require a lot of water, and they create huge amounts of waste, some of it hazardous or infectious. They are stressful environments, and many of their occupants have depressed immune systems. Perhaps most important, they function explicitly to restore and protect health. Because of these characteristics, some green building strategies carry greater challenges, importance, or payback in healthcare facilities than they do in other buildings.

Indoor Environmental Quality

Indoor environmental quality is generally considered the critical issue in greening healthcare design. Providing a healthy and pleasant indoor environment is also important in the recruitment and retention of employees, especially nurses, whose national average turnover rate currently stands at 20% each year.

- Daylight and views: Exposure to daylight and views of the natural environment are proving important for patients' well-being and capacity to heal. Stress-reducing or restorative benefits of simply viewing nature are manifested as a constellation of positive emotional and physiological changes. Stressful or negative emotions such as fear or anger diminish while levels of pleasant feelings increase. The stress reduction resulting from daylight and views also benefits hospital employees. An unpublished 1996 master's thesis found that intensive-care-unit nurses whose breakroom had a view to the outside experienced reduced stress and made, on average, 40% fewer mistakes than their coworkers whose breakroom had no windows.
- Bright light and darkness: The Center for Health Design report also points out that bright light, either natural or artificial, can reduce depression and agitation, improve the quality of sleep, and shorten hospitalizations for dementia and seasonal affective disorder (SAD).



Darkness can be just as important as light, and proper timing is required to balance human circadian rhythm. For patients, this means providing light during the day and darkness at night — no small feat in a building that operates around the clock. For staff, this means fostering alertness at all times.

• Proper acoustics: Proper acoustics are also important to patients and staff, as loud noises and vibrations can interfere with both rest and work. The Center for Health Design report cites several studies that correlate noise with decreased oxygen saturation, increased blood pressure, heart rate, respiration rate, and stress; and interrupted sleep. Unfortunately, hospitals are typically noisy. The report suggests reducing noise sources, providing single-occupancy patient rooms, and selecting sound-absorbing ceiling tiles and, where possible, sound-absorbing flooring materials.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

- 1. As the saying goes, "What we do to our environment, we do to ourselves." Accordingly, we, human beings, are slaves to our environment.
- 2. Treatment is not a once-for-all solution to ending the connection between hospitals and environmental illness.
- 3. One of the goals of the healthcare industry is to estimate the total volume of waste.
- 4. Decisions regarding material selection, design features, mechanical systems, infrastructure, and operations and maintenance practices works on the document entitled the Green Healthcare Construction Guidance Statement.
- 5. Illuminated by impending healthcare construction boom, Gail Vittori and experts collaborated to

6.	The current version of the AIA Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Healthcare
	Facilities only rather than including an entire chapter on therapeutic environments and
	sustainability issues.
7.	One of the factors stressing our healthcare facilities lies with lack of .
	It is expected that the size of the average commercial building is that of the average
	inpatient healthcare facility.
9.	The most important characteristic of healthcare facilities lies in its role in .
10	Exposure to daylight and views of the natural environment not only contributes to patients'
	well-being and capacity to heal but also

● 自我检测

1. NG	2. Y	3. N	4. N			
5. develop a more prescriptive set of design guidelines				答题时间	准确率	错误分析
6. focused on energy conservation						
7. healthcare professionals			Starting: Ending:	/10		
8. less than 11 times						
9. restoring and protecting health						
10. benefits hospital employees						

● 解题思路

本文是关于科普环境的说明文。引言部分提出,一方面,医疗部门的工作者治病救人,他们工作在医疗前线,治愈由环境所导致的疾病;另一方面,令人失望的是,医院和疾病之间的联系不会因为治疗而结束,因为尽管医生竭尽全力去治愈患者,然而在治疗过程中医疗设备会给环境带来一些隐患,这些隐患又会带来新的疾病。引言的最后一部分提出,医疗设备的设计和建设要走绿化的道路。第一个小标题下讲述了绿化医疗业的历史和未来。第二个小标题下提出,现在我们面临着绿化医院建设的黄金时期。第三个小标题下主要是关于医疗设施相对于其他设施建设的独特性。最后一个标题说明,设计绿化医疗设施的一个关键问题就是室内环境质量,主要从适度的光照、美丽的景色、白光与黑暗交替以及声音控制方面来考虑设计室内环境质量。

1. 【答案】NG

【解析】本题是关于人类和环境的关系。根据出题顺序与行文顺序基本一致的出题规律,本题的答案应在引言部分。根据关键词 the saying 和 slaves to environment 查读引言部分,并没有找到与题干表述有关的信息。文中开头所引用的谚语的意思是:"我们祸害环境,环境反过来也会遗祸于人类。"结合谚语意义和引言部分的主要内容,可以确定答案是 NG。

2. 【答案】Y

【解析】本题是关于医院和环境所引起的疾病之间的关系。根据关键词 treatment 和 the connection between hospitals and environmental illness 定位在引言部分的第二段第一句。题干表述是原文的同义转述。此句的意思是:"令人失望的是,医院和疾病之间的联系不会因为治疗而结束。" 所以治疗并不是一个能够一劳永逸地结束医院和疾病之间联系的解决办法。

3. 【答案】N

【解析】本题是关于保健业的目标的细节内容。根据关键词 goals 和 the total volume of waste 定位在第一个小标题下的第二段的第一句。goals 在原文中没有变化,而 the total volume of waste 对应的是原文中的 the overall volume of waste。三个目标之一是要 reduce (减少) 废物的总产生量,而不是 estimate (估计) 废物的总产生量。所以答案是 N。

4. 【答案】N

【解析】本题是关于绿化保健措施相关决定的依据。题干的主语是 Decisions,其后的分词结构 regarding material selection, design features, mechanical systems, infrastructure, and operations and maintenance practices 做定语, work on 的意思是"依据……而运作,以……为基础进行操作"。根据关键词 decisions 定位在第一个小标题下的第三段。work on 对应原文中的 is an appropriate basis for。而 is an appropriate basis for 的主语是 a precautionary and preventive approach,而不是 the document entitled the Green Healthcare Construction Guidance Statement,所以答案是 N。

5. 【答案】develop a more prescriptive set of design guidelines

【解析】本题是关于绿化指导方针的设计。根据关键词 impending healthcare construction boom 和 Gail Vittori 定位在第一个小标题下的第四段的第一句话。题干中的 illuminated 对应原文中的 prompted, collaborated 是本段最后一句中的 collaboration 的动词形式的过去式,意为"合作",对应的是第一句中的 convened。由此可以直接从原文中提取答案 develop a more prescriptive set of design guidelines 填入空格,或者简单地填入 design guidelines。

6. 【答案】focused on energy conservation



【解析】本题是关于美国建筑师联合会(AIA)的《医院及医疗设施的建筑和设备指南》的内容。首先根据关键词 the AIA Guidelines 定位在第一个小标题下的最后一段的第一句话。再根据关键词 current version 定位在此段的第三句。查读本句,两个破折号中间的内容就是本题需要填入的内容。

7. 【答案】healthcare professionals

【解析】本题是关于加强医疗设施建设的因素。本题的关键词是 stressing our healthcare facilities, factors 和 lack。三个关键词中,只有 stressing our healthcare facilities 在原文中没有变化。根据关键词 stressing our healthcare facilities 定位在第二个小标题下的第一段第二句,factors 对应原文中的 forces,但是第二句并没有本题的答案。那么带着关键词 lack 继续查读第三句内容,lack 对应原文中的 shortages,可以直接获取本题的答案 healthcare professionals。

8. 【答案】less than 11 times

【解析】本题是关于普通住院病人医疗设施和普通商业建筑设施的占地面积的比较。根据关键词 the size, the average commercial building 和 the average inpatient healthcare facility 定位在第三个小标题下的第二段的第三句。题干表述是原文的同义转述。普通住院病人医疗设施的占地面积比普通商业建筑设施多 11 倍,反之,后者就是比前者少 11 倍。所以填入 less than 11 times。

9. 【答案】restoring and protecting health

【解析】本题是关于医疗设施的最重要的特点。根据关键词 important characteristic of healthcare facilities 和 role 定位在第三个小标题下的第二段的倒数第二句。在查读此句的同时,也要注意查读下一句。根据最后一句中的 characteristics 可知,most important 对应的是题干中的 the most important characteristic。role 对应的是原文中的 function。由此得出,医疗设施的最重要的特点就是在于它具有使人们恢复和保护健康的作用,即 restore and protect health。根据题干的语法要求变换动词的形式,填入 restoring and protecting health。

10. 【答案】benefits hospital employees

【解析】本题是关于光照和景色的作用。根据关键词 daylight and views 定位在最后一个小标题下的第一个黑体部分,即 Daylight and views。通过关键词 patients' well-being and capacity to heal 查读其后的内容。此段倒数第二句 The stress reduction resulting from daylight and views also benefits hospital employees 含有本题需要的信息。直接从本句提取答案 benefits hospital employees。

● 常考词汇或短语点击

dramatically ad. 戏剧性地;引人注目地 forestall vt. 阻止,垄断,先发制人 extinction n. 灭绝;消灭 creed n. 教义,信条 hazardous a. 有危险的;冒险的 restorative a. 恢复健康的

toxic a. 毒(性)的,有毒的 unravel vt. 破坏(计划、安排等) perpetuate vt. 使永久存在,使不朽 illuminate vt. 照亮;阐明,启发 sustainability n. 持续性 respiration n. 呼吸

第二步 过关攻略 1

锁定考点

目前,考生在做快速阅读理解时存在以下几个问题:

- ◆ 第一,读不懂。考生拿过文章,满头雾水,硬着头皮读文章,仅凭感觉去猜。
- ◆ 第二, 读不快。文章读完了, 题也做完了, 但往往是用的时间比考试要求用的时间多, 必然影响整个六级的考试成绩。
 - ◆ 第三, 做不对。虽然文章也读懂了, 但是一做题就错。

快速阅读部分相对于其他题型来说比较难。原因是: 15 分钟之内读完 1500 词的文章并且做完 10 道题对中国学生来说还是有点难度的。考试委员会毕竟不是毫无根据、盲目地设计测试的题目的。掌握了快速阅读的命题特点,就可以做到轻松面对。

1. 判断题

该题目是以文章提供的信息为依据, 对所给的表述判断正误。

- (1) 命题规律
- 1) 时间、数字、大写字母、斜体或一些很特别的信息点处常设考点。
- 2) 标点符号(破折号、小括号、冒号等) 处常设考点。
- 3) 逻辑关系(因果、并列、递进、转折等)处常设考点。
- (2) 判断标准和原则

◆ Yes 類

- 1) 题干恰是原文中某一处细节事实。
- 2) 题干是原文的同义转述,通常用同义词、近义词或同义结构替换。
- 3) 题干是根据原文的某部分内容归纳概括或推断出来的。

◆ No 题

- 1) 题干与原文直接相反,通常用反义词、反义结构或把表示否定含义的词如 not, little, few, seldom, never 等加在原词或原词的同义词之前。
- 2) 原文是多个条件并列,常由 both...and, and, or 及 also 等词来连接。题目是"必须"或"只有"其中一个条件,常有 must 及 only 等词。
- 3) 原文中包含条件状语(如 if, unless, if not) 或表示条件状语的介词短语(如 in, with, but for, except for), 而题目中却删掉了表示条件状语的成分。
- 4) 原文只是人们对某种事物的理论升华或感觉,常有 appear, feel, in theory, it is anticipated/estimated/expected/predicted/supposed 等词、短语或句子结构,而题干却是强调客观或已被证明的事实,常有 fact, reality 或 prove 等。
- 5) 原文和题干中使用了表示不同范围、频率、可能性的词。原文中用 many (很多), sometimes (有时), unlikely (不太可能) 等词, 而题干却用了 all (全部), usually (通常), always (总是), impossible (完全不可能) 等词。
 - 6) 原文中两个毫不相关的事物在题干中进行对比或比较。

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