

# 大学英语六级考试 阅读捷径

实战 100 篇

**抢鲜：最新六级考试阅读部分真题答案及详解**

**四轮复习：循序渐进掌握每步技巧**

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大学英语六级考试

# 阅读捷径

实战 100 篇

CET命题研究组 编著

ENGLISH  
易刊  
can  
享乐英语 · 沟通世界



山东电子音像出版社出版

## 内容提要

本手册共分四个部分。第一部分以实例分析命题规律与主要考点, 指点高分技巧。后面三个部分共设立 25 个单元, 收录 100 篇短文, 并精编词汇精要考点、长难句解析、全文翻译和答案精解。“基本功训练→强化训练→考前冲刺”的循序渐进的复习方法贯穿全手册, 助你轻松突破六级难关。



### 光盘内容

本光盘分 5 个板块: “命题规律与应试指导” 为您阐述考试题型特点与解题技巧。“经典阅读” 收录 36 套阅读真题, 并进行逐词逐句讲解翻译。“专家预测试题” 收录 12 套阅读预测试题, 助您准确把握考试命脉。“最新全真试题” 收录最新阅读理解真题 20 篇, 供您冲刺热身。另超值附赠 “Dr.eye 译典通 2003” 软件。

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# 前言

众所周知，阅读理解题型在六级考试中占有举足轻重的地位，作为考试中考分最高的题型，阅读理解部分完成的好坏直接影响到考生能否通过六级考试，因此这一部分理应成为考生复习备考的关键所在。本书完全为六级考生量身定做，是帮助考生从思维和意识上完全战胜六级阅读的专用书，使考生迅速成为阅读高手！

《大学英语六级考试阅读捷径实战 100 篇》具有以下突出特点：

## 1. 首创阅读四轮复习法，扎实、有效、快速突破六级阅读难关

解答阅读理解题的关键在于词汇量、长难句的理解及问题本身的难度和解答。本书首创阅读四轮复习法：

第一轮：了解阅读理解的命题规律和出题形式，并掌握基本的解题技巧，为以后的复习和训练打下坚实的基础；

第二轮：重点熟悉题型和出题方式，所以给出的是最能体现出题规律和出题形式的全真试题；

第三轮：在考生熟悉了题型、出题规律、答题步骤和解题方法之后，加之以大量的强化练习，以使考生能快速的锻炼阅读水平和阅读能力，提升阅读速度，扩大考生词汇量和背景知识；

第四轮：考前再安排最新的全真试题则是为了使考生在大量的训练和总结之后，能有一个考前模拟演练和熟悉最新命题趋势的机会。

## 2. “词汇精要考点”，“长难句解析”，“全文翻译”，“名师精解”四位一体式学习

第二部分由名师编写阅读文章的全文翻译，词汇精要考点，长难句解析以及答案精解。全面展现最新一代六级阅读教辅的方法性、科学性和权威性，以及扎实、高效和严谨的特点。

### 3. 收录 2003 年 9 月、12 月的最新阅读真题和反映最新命题趋势的预测试题

精选 1998 年 6 月到 2003 年 12 月的所有阅读真题，并由洞悉命题规律的专家撰写详细的解析；由一线命题专家根据最新命题趋势和改革趋势，精心编写预测试题，突出新、准、详的特点。

本套丛书的编写宗旨是帮助广大考生真正领悟大学英语四、六级考试的命题规律，在提高英语水平的同时找到一条应试捷径。相信本套丛书能够帮助考生在有限的时间里取得最佳的学习效果，攻克四、六级难关，为今后的英语学习之路打开成功之门。

编 者

2004 年 4 月

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## 阅读理解命题规律与应试指导

### 一、大纲要求

阅读理解在六级考试中所占分数比重最大，是过关乃至得高分的关键。这部分要求考生有较强的阅读能力。所谓较强的阅读能力，包括阅读速度和阅读理解两个方面。在阅读速度方面，教学大纲规定六级要求每分钟阅读 70 个英语单词。这样的阅读速度意味着每小时能读约 10 ~ 12 页原版书，具有相当的实用价值。大学英语考试的试卷构成中阅读部分占时 35 分钟。根据上述阅读速度的要求，六级的阅读材料篇幅约为 1400 词。部分学生不具备这样的阅读速度，常常来不及在规定的时间内读完全部材料，当然会影响阅读部分的得分。

### 二、命题规律

大学英语六级考试的阅读理解采用的是“多项选择”的形式。多项选择题可分为“题干”和“选项”两个部分。题干是固定的，不可更改，它后面跟有若干个选项可供选择，考生必须从若干个选项中挑选出正确答案。多项选择的选项越多，难度越大。大学英语六级考试采用的是四选一的形式，即在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个正确项。

决定阅读理解难度的另一个因素是错误选项的错误程度。如果错误很明显，一看就明白，那么它的难度明显是很小的；但是如果它的内容在文章中出现过，并与题干的问题有一定的关联，那么它就会对正确答案形成一定的干扰。六级考试中的错误选项多是这样的选项，它们都不可能简单地排除。可以说它们不是错误选项，而是“干扰项”。它可能诱使考生作出错误的选择。如果考生基础



不扎实，或者审题不仔细，那就可能选择错误的答案。

按《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求，考生需要掌握 5500 个词汇。但是解答阅读理解题目要求考生必须全面灵活地掌握这些词汇。英语中一词多义的现象，词性转换的现象非常多。如 **bar** 可能是“酒吧”，可能是一“块”巧克力，可能是“铁窗”、“监狱”，也可能是“沙洲”，或者“法庭”，或者一“小节”乐曲。同样 **channel** 可能是名词，意思是“频道”，或者“海峡”，但它也可能是动词，意思是“开辟（道路）”，或者“引导”。在 2001 年 6 月的六级考试中，**condition** 被用作了动词，意思不是“条件”，而是“使……适应”。

例 1: The attitudes and information we pick up are conditioned by those natives — usually the richer — who speak English. (Passage One)

同样，**afford** 一词的通常意思是“买得起”，而在 2001 年 6 月的六级考试中它的意思却是“给予”。

例 2: ...his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the classic act of reading. (Passage Three)

这种情况要求考生必须全面灵活地掌握英语词汇，而不是死记硬背。

六级考试大纲对语法范围只作了粗略的限定，但却包括了几乎所有的语法现象。它的阅读理解材料都来自英文原文，它所涉及的语法现象多种多样，不可能局限在某个范围，只要英语中有的语法现象，它都有可能出现。

大学英语六级考试的阅读理解的测试类型主要可以划分为两大类：全文理解和局部理解。顾名思义，前者需要阅读全文才能回答；后者可以从局部寻找答案。但准确地说，所有题目在一定程度上都要依赖对全文的理解，所以，对全文思想的把握在解所有题目时都是必要的。下面我们以列表形式来看看阅读理解的题目类型和提问形式。



## 全文理解

### 测试重点

(1) 文章语气

(2) 中心思想

### 提问方式

The author presentation is ...

The passage tells us that...

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
|               | Which of the following may be the title of the passage? |
| (3) 中心议题      | The passage is mainly about...                          |
|               | The author chief argument is...                         |
| (4) 作者意图 / 感受 | About...the author feels...                             |
|               | The author intention...is...                            |



## 局部理解

### 测试重点

### 提问方式

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| (1) 关键词 / 难句  | By..., the author probably means...               |
|               | The author uses the expression...to ...because... |
| (2) 因果关系      | The reason...is that...                           |
| (3) 比喻 / 例证内容 | The author uses the example to...                 |
|               | By..., the author probably means...               |
| (4) 事实 / 真伪判断 | The author's biggest concern is ...               |
|               | The article's chief argument is...                |
| (5) 现象的性质     | The picture..., drawn by the author, is...        |
| (6) 推论 / 暗示   | It can be inferred from ... that ...              |

下面我们根据以上这些题目类型来分析一下 2001 年 6 月大学英语六级考试的阅读理解试题。

**Passage One**

Our culture has caused most Americans to assume not only that our language is universal but that the gestures we use are understood by everyone. We do not realize that waving good-bye is the way to summon a person from the Philippines to one's side, or that in Italy and some Latin-American countries, curling the finger to oneself is a sign of farewell.

Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying Germany after World War II and marked them GIFT to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift" means poison in German. Moreover, we like to think of ourselves as friendly, yet we prefer to be at least 3 feet or an arm's length away from others. Latins and Middle Easterners like to come closer and touch, which makes Americans uncomfortable.

Our *linguistic* (语言上的) and cultural blindness and the casualness with which we take notice of the developed tastes, gestures, customs and languages of other countries, are losing us friends, business and respect in the world.

Even here in the United States, we make few concessions to the needs of foreign visitors. There are no information signs in four languages on our public buildings or monuments; we do not have *multilingual* (多语言的) guided tours. Very few restaurant menus have translations, and multilingual waiters, bank clerks and policemen are rare. Our transportation systems have maps in English only and often we ourselves have difficulty understanding them.

When we go abroad, we tend to cluster in hotels and restaurants where English is spoken. The attitudes and information we pick up are conditioned by those natives — usually the richer — who speak English. Our business dealings, as well as the nation's diplomacy, are conducted through interpreters.

For many years, America and Americans could get by with cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance. After all, America was the most powerful country of the free world, the distributor of needed funds and goods.

But all that is past. American dollars no longer buy all good things, and we are slowly beginning to realize that our proper role in the world is

changing. A 1979 Harris poll reported that 55 percent of Americans want this country to play a more significant role in world affairs; we want to have a hand in the important decisions of the next century, even though it may not always be the upper hand.

21. It can be inferred that Americans being approached to closely by Middle Easterners would most probably D.

A) stand still

B) step forward

C) jump aside

D) draw back

★解题思路★此题是我们所提到的“推论/暗示”题，它要求考生根据文章的信息推断选项的对错。Passage One 文中说“拉美和中东人喜欢靠得很近、相互依偎，这会使美国人感到不自在。”由此推论，美国人不喜欢与人有身体接触，或者当此种事情发生时他们会作出向后退的反应。因此答案是 D) draw back (退缩)。

22. The author gives many examples to criticize Americans for their A.

A) cultural self-centeredness

B) casual manners

C) indifference towards foreign visitors

D) arrogance towards other cultures

★解题思路★此题是我们所说的“例证内容”题，它要求考生判断例子要说明什么问题。文章所举的例子有二战后美国人给他们在德国的驻军寄包裹并在上面注明是 Gift，但并不理会此词在德文中是“毒药”的意思。美国没有外语标牌，没有外语导游，没有外语菜单，以及会外语的服务员和警察。归纳这些例子，它们所要说明的是“美国人处处要求别人懂他们的语言，总是以自我为中心。”所以 A) cultural self-centeredness (文化上的自我中心观念) 自然就成为此题的答案。

25. The author's intention in writing this article is to make Americans realize that D.

A) it is dangerous to ignore their foreign friends

B) it is important to maintain their leading role in world affairs

C) it is necessary to use several languages in public places

D) it is time to get acquainted with other cultures

★解题思路★此题是典型的“作者意图”题，它要求考生在全文理解的基础上归纳出作者的意图。此文前三段主要谈美国文化与世界上其他文化的差异和美国人对此种差异的熟视无睹。后三段主

要谈美国人在语言上很少为别人着想，总要求别人迁就他们，这种自我中心的观念将影响美国在世界上的影响力。作者总的意图显然是想说，美国人必须了解其他文化，因为这关系到美国的影响力问题。因此选择 D) it is time to get acquainted with other cultures (是了解其他文化的时候了)。

## Passage Two

In department stores and closets all over the world, they are waiting. Their outward appearance seems rather appealing because they come in a variety of styles, textures, and colors. But they are ultimately the biggest deception that exists in the fashion industry today. What are they? They are high heels — a woman's worst enemy (whether she knows it or not). High heel shoes are the downfall of modern society. Fashion myths have led women to believe that they are more beautiful or sophisticated for wearing heels, but in reality, heels succeed in posing short as well as long term hardships. Women should fight the high heel industry by refusing to use or purchase them in order to save the world from unnecessary physical and psychological suffering.

For the sake of fairness, it must be noted that there is a positive side to high heels. First, heels are excellent for aerating (使通气) lawns. Anyone who has ever worn heels on grass knows what I am talking about. A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those babies eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides the perfect-sized holes to give any lawn oxygen without all those messy chunks of dirt lying around. Second, heels are quite functional for defense against oncoming enemies, who can easily be scared away by threatening them with a pair of these sharp, deadly fashion accessories.

Regardless of such practical uses for heels, the fact remains that wearing high heels is harmful to one's physical health. Talk to any podiatrist (足病医生), and you will hear that the majority of their business comes from high-heel-wearing women. High heels are known to cause problems such as deformed feet and torn toenails. The risk of severe back problems and twisted or broken ankles is three times higher for a flat shoe wearer. Wearing heels also creates the threat of getting a heel caught in a sidewalk crack or a sewer-grate (阴沟栅) and being thrown to the ground — possibly break-

ing a nose, back, or neck. And of course, after wearing heels for a day, any woman knows she can look forward to a night of pain as she tries to comfort her swollen, aching feet.

27. The author's presentation of the positive side of high heels is meant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to be ironic
- B) to poke fun at women
- C) to be fair to the fashion industry
- D) to make his point convincing

★解题思路★此题是典型的“文章语气”题。人们在写文章时不一定字面说什么，意思就是什么。有时说东，可意思是西。所以要求考生准确判断文章语气。第二段表面上似乎在谈高跟鞋好的一面，但它给人的印象却恰恰相反。高跟鞋在草坪上走，深深地陷入泥土中，那不是一件好受的事。另外高跟鞋的确无意中能伤害人，但说把它用作防身的工具却有点夸张。这里的赞扬并不真诚，语气中含有讽刺的意味，因此选择A) to be ironic (是讽刺性的)。

29. The author's chief argument against high heels is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they pose a threat to lawns
- B) they are injurious to women's health
- C) they don't necessarily make women beautiful
- D) they are ineffective as a weapon of defence

★解题思路★此题为“事实/真伪判断”题。这种题的选项有可能都是文章意思的正确表述，但是它们中只有一个是题干所说的“作者的主要论点”，考生必须将作者的主要论点和次要论点区分开来。在正确和不正确中作出准确判断。在文章中，作者先谈高跟鞋的神话的欺骗性，然后谈高跟鞋在草坪上行走带来的尴尬，最后谈高跟鞋引起的足疾、背疾和髁疾。前两点是铺垫，主要的论点是高跟鞋引起的健康问题。因此选择B) they are injurious to women's health (它们对妇女健康有害)。

### Passage Three

It is hardly necessary for me to cite all the evidence of the depressing state of literacy. These figures from the Department of Education are

sufficient: 27 million Americans cannot read at all, and a further 35 million read at a level that is less than sufficient to survive in our society.

But my own worry today is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skill even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic act of reading. It has been suggested that almost 80 percent of America's literate, educated teenagers can no longer read without an accompanying noise (music) in the background or a television screen *flickering* (闪烁) at the corner of their field of perception. We know very little about the brain and how it deals with simultaneous conflicting input, but every common sense intuition suggests we should be profoundly alarmed. This violation of concentration, silence, *solitude* (独处的状态) goes to the very heart of our notion of literacy; this new form of part-reading, of part-perception against background distraction, renders impossible certain essential acts of apprehension and concentration, let alone that most important tribute any human being can pay to a poem or a piece of prose he or she really loves, which is to learn it by heart. Not by brain, by heart; the expression is vital.

Under these circumstances, the question of what future there is for the arts of reading is a real one. Ahead of us lie technical, *psychic* (心理的), and social transformations probably much more dramatic than those brought about by Gutenberg, the German inventor in printing. The Gutenberg revolution, as we now know it, took a long time; its effects are still being debated. The information revolution will touch every fact of composition, publication, distribution, and reading. No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book as we've known it.

31. The picture of the reading ability of the American people, drawn by the author, is \_\_\_\_\_.

A) rather bleak

B) fairly bright

C) very impressive

D) quite encouraging

★解题思路★此题为“现象性质”题。它要求考生根据所获得的信息对现象的性质进行归纳总结，从而对它得出一个认识。Passage Three 文章一开始，作者给了一些数据：美国有 2700 万文盲，350 万人文化水平在生存线以下。它给人的总体印象是悲观的、不景气的。考生必须对这些数据作出正确的反应，才能选择正确的答案 A)



rather bleak (很暗淡, 很凄凉)。

32. The author's biggest concern is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) elementary school children's disinterest in reading classics
- B) the surprisingly low rate of literacy in the U.S.
- C) the musical setting American readers require for reading
- D) the reading ability and reading behavior of the middle class

★解题思路★此题为“事实判断”题。他要求考生在几个选项  
中判断哪一个为事实的表述。文章在第二段开始, 通过 less...than...  
(不是...而是...) 这个短语宣称, 作者的最大忧虑不是基本的文化  
水平问题, 而是中产阶级阅读技能的衰退问题。这就为解答此题提  
供了确切的线索。应该选择 D) the reading ability and reading behavior  
of the middle class (中产阶级的阅读技能和阅读行为)。

### 三、高分技巧

#### 1. 把握主旨

每做一篇阅读理解练习, 首先要看懂文章的第一句。通常第一句或第二句是文章的主题句, 它点出了文章的主旨。然后浏览每段的第一句和最后一句, 以便了解全文的梗概。

#### 2. 有的放矢

针对题目要求, 带着问题看每段文章, 快速搜索题目要求的信息, 并对所给选择项进行是非判断。属于理解细节的题, 注意选择项中哪一项与段落中所给的信息相对应, 思慎行断, 作出选择。属于对词语或句子内涵的理解题, 应根据上下文进行推断。属于综合归纳、逻辑推理的题, 必须根据段落或文章的语篇意思去伪存真、由表及里地思考判断。这类题往往涉及文章的主题、标题、作者的写作意图、作者对所论述事物的观点等等。考生在阅读训练时必须思想集中, 根据题目要求, 利用学过的语言知识, 结合自己对有关方面的背景知识, 搜索文章中的目标信息, 在规定的时间内做完全部题目。

#### 3. 精读为本、刻苦训练

阅读能力的培养非一日之功。许多考生做了大量快速阅读练习, 然后对照答案计算得分, 却没有深入到文章内部的语言点和语

篇结构。其实，单靠这样的快速阅读是很难提高阅读能力的。语言知识是阅读的物质基础，反复朗读理解是阅读的必经之路。笔者建议考生，对读过的阅读材料应选择其阅读量的三分之一进行精读，不但弄懂每个句子中词与词、分句与分句之间的修饰关系，而且要把难句译成汉语，反复推敲，深悟其意。此外，精读时要读一段并找出该段的主题句和讲出该段的主要内容，读完一篇文章应能找出文章的主题句，并讲出文章的构思层次、上下文的逻辑关系及作者的风格，培养综合分析、归纳和推理的能力。考生必须每天保证半小时的朗读理解时间，做到边读边理解。同时要把精读材料中的积极词汇、短语、常用句型抄在小本上，利用空闲的时间进行背记。没有这样的精读功底，快速阅读就成了无源之水、无本之木。考生务必记住，精读是培养阅读能力的基础，快读是培养迅速获取信息的手段。二者必须主次分明，但它们又是互相促进、相互依存且既对立又统一的阅读整体。

## 四、考点分析

阅读理解材料题材广泛，包括一般科技、社会、文化、政治、经济、史地、人物介绍等，体裁则可以是说明文、记叙文、议论文等。从历年命题来看，阅读理解题的选材多为议论文和说明文，内容偏向社会和人文科学（包括心理学、社会学、语言学、经济学、政治学等）方面，考题提问的焦点也集中在考生的判断推理能力以及把握主旨的能力。从题干设计来看，大致可分为事实细节题、判断词汇和短语的意义题、推理判断题、主旨题以及观点态度题五种。

### 1. 细节题

#### (1) 列举处常考

列举处指的是 First, ...Second, ...Third, ... 等并列关系词出现的部分。要求考生从列举的内容中，选出符合题干要求的答案项。提问的方式通常为：which of...is (NOT) mentioned?

#### (2) 举例处常考

议论文中，作者常用具体的例子来佐证自己的观点，这些例子常会成为考点。这类词常见的有：as, such as, for example, for instance, a case, in point 等。考生对引出例子的标志词要特别注意。

#### (3) 指示代词处常考

这类考题主要考查考生理解上下文之间的语际关系的能力。