



大学英语四六级

710分

冲关快训

全新大学

英语六级阅读

20天

冲关快训

主编 孟亚茹 副主编 李瑛 解利群 主审 吕一行

特 别 提 示

在历年全国大学英语四六级考试中,西安交通大学出版社出版的“大学英语四六级710分冲关快训”系列图书准确把握四六级命题思路、命题规律和命题趋势,让考生利用有限的时间,直击考点。特别是其相关的预测试卷等部分内容多次命中四六级考试真题,无不印证了该系列书的权威性和有效性。

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内容提要

本书完全以全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会设计的六级考试新题型样卷和 2006 年 12 月 24 日进行的六级新题型考试真题为蓝本编写完成。全书由四篇组成,共 20 天的训练:其中第 1 天和第 20 天是两个水平测试。第一篇是挑战新六级关键难关(2~6 天),从学生“最怵”的词汇入手,对六级阅读中常考的词组和长难句进行分析和总结。第二篇(7~11 天)是从出题角度入手,旨在提高学生应对 5 种不同出题形式的技巧和方法。第三篇(12~15 天)是从四种出题的题型入手,应对新六级阅读不同题型。第四篇(16~19 天)是针对六级阅读文章经常涉及的四类主题。总之,每一天都有一定量的精选阅读演练来巩固应该掌握的技能。本书有助于考生有计划地备考,并顺利通过考试。

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代 序

全新版“英语四、六级 710 分冲关快训”系列，是在认真研究《大学英语课程教学要求》和《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》的基础上，完全以教育部制定的新的四、六级考试大纲和样题为蓝本进行设计，并组织一批在英语授课以及四、六级考试辅导方面经验丰富的大学一线教师精心编写而成。

该系列自 2006 年 9 月第一版出版以来，以其紧扣四、六级考试最新脉搏、准确把握命题思路、命题规律和命题趋势，连续命中四六级真题，为考生提供更加快速有效的考前冲刺方案的特点而深受广大读者、考生和培训班的欢迎。为了不负广大考生众望，更上一层楼，我们再次组织编写教师，对前几版进行总结、分析并加以补充完善，推出本次全新版。

“英语四、六级 710 分冲关快训”系列改变了以往传统的训练模式，强调“快速”、“准确”、“有效”。专家合理分配时间，瞄准考试重点、难点，反映最新考试信息。具体表现在：

1. 体现科学性、实用性和灵活性的原则。
 2. 听力部分录音按新样题标准语速朗读，再现真实考场效果。
 3. 解题策略讲解透彻，详略得当；实战演练仿真度高，接近真题。
 4. 20 天时间分配科学、合理，引领考生在备考中循序渐进，有计划地快速提高。
- 

最后,我们衷心地希望广大考生能按这套书所提供的方法进行训练,并能在短时间内有较明显的突破。在短时间取得成效后还应及时巩固和不断提高,只有通过日积月累的磨练和学习,才有可能使英语水平真正达到新的高度。

考试只是对自己英语水平的测试和鉴定,而不是学习的最终目的。希望考生能借助该系列书顺利通过四、六级考试,但同时希望考生能以此为基点全面提高英语的综合应用能力。

读者在使用本系列书过程中,如有什么感想、要求及建议,请与我们联系,并欢迎投稿。

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编者的话

本书是“英语四、六级快训系列”的新题型六级阅读专训。阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)是大学英语六级考试的“半壁江山”,为“兵家”必争之举。本书的编者和主审是多年致力于六级培训并多次参加六级考试阅卷的一线专业教师,六级辅导经验丰富,其中有专攻六级词汇的,也有专攻六级阅读的。这两点在该书中体现的非常突出,也是这本书的亮点。

在本书的成书过程中,专家们认真研究《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》和《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,完全以全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会设计的六级考试新题型样卷和2006年12月24日进行的六级新题型考试真题为蓝本,针对很多考生对六级考试“没有底”的担忧入手,让考生在考试时间紧张,复习“没有头绪”的情况下能有一本非常系统且在短时间内就见效的阅读复习书。在瀚如烟海的复习资料中,本书从词汇入手,集词汇大纲与阅读集训于一身,是考生不可多得的一本好书。

本书的特色是:一、针对考生弱点,从词汇入手,涉及各种必考题材;二、力图全面,涵盖所有新题型,包括篇章词汇理解;三、紧跟最新真题和样题,分析透彻入微。下面针对各点做以说明,让考生在选用本书时能够和编者心心相通。

一、针对考生弱点,从词汇入手,涉及各种必考题材

本书分为四篇,共20天的训练,(其中第1天和第20天是两个水平测试)。第一篇是挑战新六级关键难关(2~6天),首先从学生“最怵”的词汇入手,讲词汇学习的方法,并列出了六级学生应该知道的常考词根,然后对六级阅读中常考的词组和长难句进行分析和总结。最后是句与篇的桥梁——句子间的逻辑关系。第二篇(7~11天)是从出题角度入手,旨在提高学生应对五种不同出题形式的技巧和方法。第三篇(12~15天)是从四种出题的题型入手,应对新六级阅读不同题型。第四篇(16~19天)是针对六级阅读文章经常涉及的四类主题,归纳词汇并分类,每一天都有一定量的精选阅读演练来巩固应该掌握的技能。

二、力图全面,涵盖所有新题型,包括篇章词汇理解

市面上很多六级书没有把篇章词汇理解(Banked Cloze)列入,而本书尽量做到在每一天的演练中都把所有题型包括在内。让考生对每种题都眼熟,手熟,不会在考试万一出现新题型时感到“手足无措”。

三、紧跟最新真题和样题,分析透彻入微

每一天都是先分析题型,讲解方法,然后进行阅读演练。本书精选的文章超过100篇。所选文章无论从体裁还是题材都接近真题,难度略高于或接近六级真题,其中挑选了一些真题并进行适当的改编,旨在帮助考生了解真题,切实提高阅读能力,感受实战气氛。难词注释——在每篇阅读中的难词后附上翻译,便于读者掌握和理解文章。文章评论——我们在文章答案之前对文章的大意作以简要概述,并对它的难度做以分析,让考生做完题后对自己的水平和距离六级的差距有个大致的了解。另外一个特色是长难句解析——选出某些文章中的长难句,对其句子结构、理解难点注意分析,并将翻译技巧点拨贯穿其中,通过本部分的讲解,可以增强考生对难句的驾驭能力,从根本上提高阅读水平。最后是答案精解——本书中的所有参考答案皆是由有着多次考试辅导经验的数位老师反复推敲论证后确定的。解析精辟,抓住要点,触类旁通。

希望考生能从这本书中看出编者的“良苦用心”。真诚祝愿考生能按照本书的设计并结合自己的实际情况,在短时间内使自己的六级词汇和阅读上一个很大的台阶。

编者

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第 1 天



诊断测试

——透过新真题解读新考纲

阅读理解(Reading comprehension)是大学英语六级考试中分值最高也是考生最感头痛的部分,其成绩的高低对考生能否顺利通过六级至关重要。最新的一次六级考试(2007 年 12 月 22 日举行)是新题型以来的第三次,是根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的精神进行的。从三次真题可以看出阅读部分是整个考试的重心,几乎占整个试卷三分之二左右的篇幅。因为阅读是对综合能力的测试,它含盖了对词汇,语法,句式,段落篇章的考察,也要求考生对文化和阅读技巧应用等多方面有一定的了解,更需要对新题型有充分的认识和适量演练。

阅读一共分成两个部分:快速阅读部分(Fast reading)占整张试卷分值的 10% 和仔细阅读部分(Reading in depth)占整张试卷分值的 25%。仔细阅读部分的考试题型又分为两种:A) 短句问答(Short answer question)或篇章词汇理解(Banked cloze);B) 选择题型的篇章阅读理解。

1. 快速阅读(fast reading) 要求考生在 15 分钟内完成一篇 1200 ~ 1500 字左右的文章和后面的 10 道题。2007 年 12 月 22 日的快速阅读文章的长度是 1248 个字,2006 年 12 月 24 日的快速阅读文章的长度是 1110 个字,新六级样题中的长度为 1393 字。文章后面的出题方法并不固定,以前几次考试的十个题目有两种类型:前面 4 个题是判断正误(Y/N/NG),后 6 个是填空题(答案基本都是原文中出现的原词)。最近一次考试(2007 年 12 月 22 日)把前面的判断正误改成多项选择,可见现在的出题方式越来越灵活。和新四级相比,新六级的快速阅读文章更长了,填空题的数量由 3 个增加到 6 个(2006 年 12 月和 2007 年 6 月的真题正是如此),这也符合考试要增加对主观题型考察的新趋势。该题型需要通过略读法和寻读法,同时要考虑文章的逻辑关系和标点符号等方面的因素,以便实现对后面题目有效的判断、选择和填写。

面对快速阅读这样一种题型,考生应该巧妙地将略读和寻读两种方法结合起来。而不要机械、孤立地使用某一种阅读方法。略读也称为跳跃式阅读(skimming),其主要目的在于快速了解文章的中心思想。略读时,首先看一下标题(在有标题的情况下),再浏览一下其他段落的首句和末句,最后读完结尾段。寻读(Scanning)的重点在于有目标地去找文中某些特定的信息。寻读时,要以很快的速度扫视题干中的关键

词,然后在文章中快速定位,确定所查询的信息范围。同时要明确查询关键信息的特点。如问题或选项中所涉及到的人名、地名,则主要寻找首字母大写的单词(就2006年12月新六级快速阅读题而言,第一题中的人名,第4题中 Australian,第6题中的 Hilton Hotel);有关日期、数目的问题,则主要查找具体数字(如该次考试的第5题的2001,第9题中的500,000,第10题中的 next two decades);有关某个事件、某种观点等,就需要寻找与此相关的关键词,而与所查信息无关的内容可一掠而过。比如第一个判断题是:“Lance Bass wasn't able to go on a tour of space because of health problems.”应该直接到第二段提到 Lance Bass 的地方。同样,第九题填空是:“Each year 500,000 space tourists could be flying into space if ticket prices could be lowered to _____.”考生应该直接寻读到有500,000的数字处,答案就一目了然了。

六级快速阅读虽然比四级的词汇量大,句式复杂,但总体上讲,阅读生词量不多,难度比起仔细阅读部分要小,阅读速度和新题型答题技巧是快速阅读应试的关键。其中前面的 Y/N/NG 判断题看似简单,实际上很多学生经常“轻松判断,误入歧途”也全然不知。因为不论是以前在中学还是现在在大学,很多同学很少有机会练习过这种题型。通过作者多年辅导(IELTS)雅思的经验和自己多次实际应考雅思的经历发现,考生经常会把“N”和“NG”混淆。

2. 简短问答(Short answer questions) 是仔细阅读的第一部分,就是原来四、六级经常考察的简答题。该题要求考生在10分钟的时间里读懂一篇400字左右长度的文章,用正确简洁的语言回答后面的5个问题或者补全句子。这种题型不仅可以检验学生对文章的理解,同时还可以测试学生对英语的基本语法知识的掌握程度,对语言文字的表达、驾驭能力,是一种能够体现学生综合素质的题型。2006年12月和2007年6月新六级真题以及此前发布的样题中简短回答部分的问题都是三个完成句子填空,两个简答。这两次真题中该部分的字数都是376(样题字数为415),2007年12月真题中本部分的长度为306,而且5个题目全部是完成句子填空。这个变化实际上是为了方便阅卷操作,但另一方面却给考生带来了极大的好处,以至于很多学生觉得这个题是“送分题”。

考生在完成简答题的时候,应该从内容和语言两个方面着手。首先内容方面要切题简洁:回答要与题干范围吻合,切勿答非所问;尽量简洁:原则上能用单词的不用词组,能用词组的不用句子。除此之外,还要注意一些语言与语法上错误地方。很多考生习惯做选择题,对于需要表达的题经常是“理解正确,回答出错”,因为他们不注意表达时的细节,如主谓不一致、时态不对应(问题是什么时态,回答也是什么时态)、单词拼写与句法结构等。这些都会直接影响此题的最后得分。

从这几次的真题看来,该部分的阅读难度也不大,关键在于定位和表达。但考生切不可掉以轻心。

3. 篇章词汇理解(Banked cloze) 是全新的题型,出题形式是给出实用性较强的英语文章,字数为250~300字左右,里面有10个空(空以实词为主),然后针对这10个空给出15个备选词汇,供考生选择。该题形式上接近完型填空,考察目的又有点接近原来六级的词汇和结构部分,但此题的考点定位不是单句的填空,而是在上下文中词汇的理解上面。主要测试考生综合运用英语语言的能力,其中包括:(1)阅读能力;(2)根据上下文确切地理解句子意思的能力;(3)语法和词汇运用能力;(4)遣词造句的能力。这种题型与《全新版大学英语综合教程》课后词汇部分的选词填空一样。如2006年12月24日的新六级中仔细阅读B部分的第一篇讲到人对危险的反映过程时有这样一段:

Humans, says Edward M. Hallowell, have the ability to call up images of bad things that happened in the past and to future events. Combine these higher thought processes with our hardwired danger - detection systems, and you get a near - universal human phenomenon: worry.

如果给出四个选项: anticipate qualification specify participate

考生首先要通过上下文和该句的平行关系判断此处要表达的意思和需要的词性。从空格前面的 happened in the past 和空格后的 future events 知道该词表达的意思是对未来事情的预测或推断,然后从选项中找出表达意的词。specify 是“详细说明”之意,与 future events 逻辑上不搭配。anticipate 和 participate 拼写很接近,考生容易混淆。前者是“预测”的意思,后者是“参与”的意思。

由此看出考生应有“从篇回到词”的能力。首先对于段落,要读懂句群和语句之间的内在联系;对于英语句子,要有基本的语法知识;对于词汇,要有足够的词汇量,并熟悉基本词汇的拼写,搭配关系及其用法等。

4. 篇章阅读理解 是考生们最为熟悉的四选一的选择題。新老试卷的区别主要体现在两个方面:一是由原来的4篇文章20道題目变为两篇文章10道題目;二是对时间要求更高了,从原来的35分钟四篇提升到15分钟两篇,这也体现出今后四、六级的发展趋势,以强调速度为主。在文章的长度上新题型稍微短了一些。以前每篇文章长度大约都在450~480左右,第一次新题型真题的两篇文章都在400字左右(第一篇396字,第二篇402字),2007年6月文章稍长,2007年12月稳定在420~450之间。而其他方面无论是从选材的特点,出题的思路,解题的技巧都是秉承了传统。从发布的样题和几次真题来看,主要还是考察考生们两大能力,即主题和细节定位。要求考生读完一篇文章之后,能够抓住文章的主题,然后根据题干中的中心词迅速返回原文定位到一句话,最后根据同义改写的原则,选出正确答案。

第1天

第2天

第3天

第4天

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英语六级阅读 20 天冲刺快训

真题诊断测试

看完最新六级考题和考纲要求后,考生对新题型有了全面的了解。但要达到“知己知彼,百战不殆”还需要考生对自己的能力有充分的认识,找出自己各方面距离六级的要求还有多远。

请在 50 分钟内完成下面所有的四种阅读题型(正式考试时篇章词汇理解和简短问答题二者选一)。具体的时间分配是 part I 快速阅读 15 分钟,Part II 仔细阅读部分的 section A 短句问答 10 分钟,section B 篇章词汇理解 10 分钟,section C 篇章阅读理解 15 分钟。完成测试后仔细参照答案和诊断表诊断自己六级阅读的强项和不足,然后根据本册书的安排扬长补短,有的放矢的进行训练。

开始时间:_____时_____分

Part I Skimming and Scanning(15 minutes)

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.

Seven Ways to Save the World

Forget the old idea that conserving energy is a form of self-denial—riding bicycles, dimming the lights, and taking fewer showers. These days conservation is all about efficiency: getting the same—or better—results from just a fraction of the energy. When a slump in business travel forced Ulrich Römer to cut costs at his family—owned hotel in Germany, he replaced hundreds of the hotel's wasteful light bulbs, getting the same light for 80 percent less power. He bought a new water boiler with a digitally controlled pump, and wrapped insulation around the pipes. Spending about € 100,000 on these and other improvements, he slashed his € 90,000 fuel and power bill by € 60,000. As a bonus, the hotel's lower energy needs have reduced its annual carbon emissions by more than 200 metric tons. "For us, saving energy has been very, very profitable," he says. "And most importantly, we're not giving up a single comfort for our guests."

Efficiency is also a great way to lower carbon emissions and help slow global

warming. But the best argument for efficiency is its cost—or, more precisely, its profitability. That's because quickly growing energy demand requires immense investment in new supply, not to mention the drain of rising energy prices.

No wonder efficiency has moved to the top of the political agenda. On Jan. 10, the European Union unveiled a plan to cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020. Last March, China imposed a 20 percent increase in energy efficiency by 2020. Even George W. Bush, the Texas oilman, is expected to talk about energy conservation in his State of the Union speech this week.

The good news is that the world is full of proven, cheap ways to save energy. Here are the seven that could have the biggest impact:

Insulate

Space heating and cooling eats up 36 percent of all the world's energy. There's virtually no limit to how much of that can be saved, as prototype "zero-energy homes" in Switzerland and Germany have shown. There's been a surge in new ways of keeping heat in and cold out (or vice versa). The most advanced insulation follows the law of increasing returns: if you add enough, you can scale down or even eliminate heating and air-conditioning equipment, lowering costs even before you start saving on utility bills. Studies have shown that green workplaces (ones that don't constantly need to have the heat or air-conditioner running) have higher worker productivity and lower sick rates.

Change Bulbs

Lighting eats up 20 percent of the world's electricity, or the equivalent of roughly 600,000 tons of coal a day. Forty percent of that powers old-fashioned incandescent light bulbs—a 19th-century technology that wastes most of the power it consumes on unwanted heat.

Compact fluorescent lamps, or CFLs, not only use 75 to 80 percent less electricity than incandescent bulbs to generate the same amount of light, but they also last 10 times longer. Phasing old bulbs out by 2030 would save the output of 650 power plants and avoid the release of 700 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere each year.

Comfort Zone

Water boilers, space heaters and air conditioners have been notoriously inefficient. The heat pump has altered that equation. It removes heat from the air outside or the ground below and uses it to supply heat to a building or its water supply. In the summer, the system can be reversed to cool buildings as well.

Most new residential buildings in Sweden are already heated with ground-source heat pumps. Such systems consume almost no conventional fuel at all. Several countries have

used subsidies to jump-start the market, including Japan, where almost 1 million heat pumps have been installed in the past two years to heat water for showers and hot tubs.

Remake Factories

From steel mills to paper factories, industry eats up about a third of the world's energy. The opportunities to save are vast. In Ludwigshafen, German chemicals giant BASF runs an inter-connected complex of more than 200 chemical factories, where heat produced by one chemical process is used to power the next. At the Ludwigshafen site alone, such recycling of heat and energy saves the company € 200 million a year and almost half its CO₂ emissions. Now BASF is doing the same for new plants in China. "Optimizing(优化) energy efficiency is a decisive competitive advantage," says BASF CEO Jürgen Hambrecht.

Green Driving

A quarter of the world's energy—including two thirds of the annual production of oil—is used for transportation. Some savings come free of charge: you can boost fuel efficiency by 6 percent simply by keeping your car's tires properly inflated (充气). Gasoline-electric hybrid (混合型的) models like the Toyota Prius improve mileage by a further 20 percent over conventional models.

A better Fridge

More than half of all residential power goes into running household appliances, producing a fifth of the world's carbon emissions. And that's true even though manufacturers have already hiked the efficiency of refrigerators and other white goods by as much as 70 percent since the 1980s. According to an International Energy Agency study, if consumers chose those models that would save them the most money over the life of the appliance, they'd cut global residential power consumption (and their utility bills) by 43 percent.

Flexible Payment

Who says you have to pay for all your conservation investments? "Energy service contractors" will pay for retrofitting (翻新改造) in return for a share of the client's annual utility-bill savings. In Beijing, Shenwu Thermal Energy Technology Co. specializes in retrofitting China's steel furnaces. Shenwu puts up the initial investment to install a heat exchanger that preheats the air going into the furnace, slashing the client's fuel costs. Shenwu pockets a cut of those savings, so both Shenwu and the client profit.

If saving energy is so easy and profitable, why isn't everyone doing it? It has to do with psychology and a lack of information. Most of us tend to look at today's price tag more than tomorrow's potential savings. That holds double for the landlord or developer, who won't actually see a penny of the savings his investment in better insulation or a better

heating system might generate. In many people's minds, conservation is still associated with self-denial. Many environmentalists still push that view.

Smart governments can help push the market in the right direction. The EU's 1994 law on labeling was such a success that it extended the same idea to entire buildings last year. To boost the market value of efficiency, all new buildings are required to have an "energy pass" detailing power and heating consumption. Countries like Japan and Germany have successively tightened building codes, requiring an increase in insulation levels but leaving it up to builders to decide how to meet them.

The most powerful incentives, of course, will come from the market itself. Over the past year, sky-high fuel prices have focused minds on efficiency like never before. Ever-increasing pressure to cut costs has finally forced more companies to do some math on their energy use.

Will it be enough? With global demand and emissions rising so fast, we may not have any choice but to try. Efficient technology is here now, proven and cheap. Compared with all other options, it's the biggest, easiest and most profitable bang for the buck.

1. What is said to be the best way to conserve energy nowadays?

A) Raising efficiency.	B) Cutting unnecessary costs.
C) Finding alternative resources.	D) Sacrificing some personal comforts.
2. What does the European Union plan to do?

A) Diversify energy supply.	B) Cut energy consumption.
C) Reduce carbon emissions.	D) Raise production efficiency.
3. If you add enough insulation to your house, you may be able to _____.

A) improve your work environment	B) cut your utility bills by half
C) get rid of air-conditioners	D) Enjoy much better health
4. How much of the power consumed by incandescent bulbs is converted into light?

A) A small portion.	B) Some 40 percent.
C) Almost half.	D) 75 to 80 percent.
5. Some counties have tried to jump-start the market of heat pumps by _____.

A) upgrading the equipment	B) encouraging investments
C) implementing high-tech	D) providing subsidies
6. German chemicals giant BASF saves € 200 million a year by _____.

A) recycling heat and energy	B) setting up factories in China
C) using the newest technology	

- D) reducing the CO₂ emissions of its plants
7. Global residential power consumption can be cut by 43 percent if _____.
 A) we increase the insulation of walls and water pipes
 B) we choose simpler models of electrical appliances
 C) we cut down on the use of refrigerators and other white goods
 D) we choose the most efficient models of refrigerators and other white goods
8. Energy service contractors profit by taking a part of clients' _____.
9. Many environmentalists maintain the view that conservation has much to do with _____.
10. The strongest incentives for energy conservation will derive from _____.

Part II Reading in Depth (35 minutes)

Section A Short Answer Questions (10 minutes)

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words on *Answer Sheet 2*.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Men, these days, are embracing fatherhood with the round-the-clock involvement their partners have always dreamed of—handling night feedings, packing lunches and bandaging knees. But unlike women, many find they're negotiating their new roles with little support or information. "Men in my generation (aged 25 ~ 40) have a fear of becoming dads because we have no role models," says Jon Smith, a writer. They often find themselves excluded from mothers' support networks, and are eyed *warily* (警觉地) on the playground.

The challenge is particularly evident in the work-place. There, men are still expected to be breadwinners climbing the corporate ladder; traditionally-minded bosses are often unsympathetic to family needs. In Denmark most new fathers only take two weeks of *paternity leave* (父亲的陪产假)—even though they are allowed 34 days. As much as if not more so than women, fathers struggle to be taken seriously when they request flexible arrangements.

Though Wilfried-Fritz Maring, 54, a data-bank and Internet specialist with German firm FIZ Karlsruhe, feels that the time he spends with his daughter outweighs any disadvantages, he admits, "With my decision to work from home I dismissed any opportunity for promotion."