

中国顶尖的六级老师——余浩 主编

大学英语 710分 六级考试

Test Bible of Reading
for CET-6

阅读 胜经

历年真题详细解析，解题速成技巧全面揭秘

 NO.1

中国石化出版社
[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)
教·育·出·版·中·心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语六级考试阅读 710 分胜经 / 余浩主编. —
北京: 中国石化出版社, 2011. 7
ISBN 978-7-5114-1063-4

I. ①大… II. ①余… III. ①大学英语水平考试—阅
读教学—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319. 4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 127883 号

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中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

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<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com.cn

北京科信印刷有限公司印刷

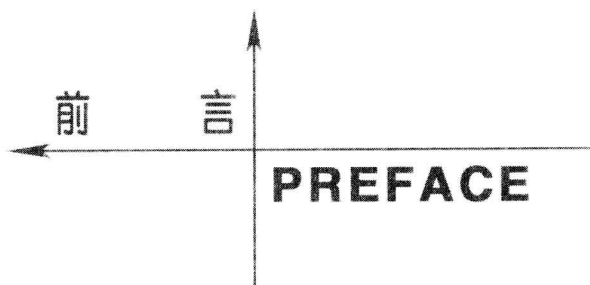
全国各地新华书店经销

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 16 印张 400 千字

2011 年 7 月第 1 版 2011 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 28.00 元



在大学英语六级考试中,阅读部分所占分值比例为 35%,其中快速阅读占 10%,仔细阅读占 25%。因此,如何攻克阅读难关是六级考试准备过程中的重中之重。大多数的考生习惯了题海战术,拿起历年的考试真题便埋头于其中,付出了很多努力但是往往收效不大。很大一部分原因是考生对六级阅读缺乏认识。知己知彼,方能百战不殆。本书首先就是要帮助你认识六级阅读,掌握阅读技巧,最终攻克六级阅读。

本书特色如下:

通过对大量历年英语六级阅读真题的分析,总结出六级阅读在测试重点、命题方向和具体的命题点上的普遍规律,以及相应的阅读策略和技巧。帮助你从整体上认识六级阅读,提高你的阅读速度和准确率,使你在短时间内大幅度提高六级考试成绩。

本书按 30 天进行编排:

第 1 天和第 2 天从整体上对六级阅读进行概述,结合历年的真题对六级考试的测试重点、命题方向和命题点进行说明,使你对六级阅读有整体上的认识,掌握关键的阅读技巧和方法。

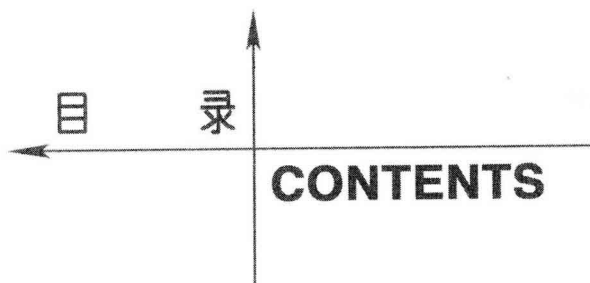
第 3 天到第 26 天针对不同的命题点和题型编排了丰富的真题练习和详尽的解答,使你轻松攻克各个命题点和题型,提升你的阅读技巧和能力。

第 27 天和第 28 天分别编排了 2009 年和 2011 年的五套六级考试阅读真题及详尽的解析和答案,通过对这五套真题的练习,你一定会发现你的阅读技巧和能力已经有了很大的提升,面对即将到来的六级考试,此时的你必会信心大增。

第 29 天和第 30 天编排了 5 篇英美报刊真题题源阅读。六级真题的阅读部分,往往节选自英语语言国家的主流报刊。比如美国的《新闻周刊》(*Newsweek*)、《时代周刊》(*Time*)、《纽约时报》(*The New York Times*)和英国的《新科学家》(*New Scientist*)、《经济学人》(*The Economist*)等,题材涉及到社会生活、文化教育、科普知识、自然环境、商业经济各个方面。通过对这 5 篇英美报刊真题题源阅读的练习,相信你对六级真题阅读会更加熟悉和成竹在胸。

我们相信本书是你在备考英语六级过程中不可多得的好书。通过本书帮助你提高英语六级考试成绩,这是我们唯一的目标,你的高分就是我们的快乐和宗旨。最后祝你在六级考试中 710 分决胜!

编者



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六级精读备考方略

以2010年6月六级试题为例,六级阅读无论是从题材上还是内容上都是与实事热门契合度相当高的,甚至快速阅读和传统阅读的第一篇都不能免俗的提及了去年的热门人物奥巴马,可见平时我们多看英文报纸和新闻对阅读背景知识和词汇的积累都是对六级考试有益的补充。

题型解读:

1. What do we learn about paid family leave from the first paragraph? (推断题)
2. What has prevented the passing of work-family balance laws in the United States(细节题)?
3. What is Professor Anne Alstott's argument for parental support? (细节题)
4. What does the author think of America's large body of family laws governing children's welfare? (态度题)
5. Why does the author object to classifying parenting as a personal choice? (细节题)
6. What is the finding of a new study by CIRCLE? (细节题)
7. What is a main concern of the writers of Generation O? (细节题)
8. What will the Generation O bloggers write about in their posts? (细节题)
9. What accounts for the younger generation's political strength according to Professor Henry Flores? (细节题)
10. What can we infer from the passage about Generation X? (推断题)

一、细节为王

大家对于阅读题的普遍认识是有五种题型,分别为:细节题、主旨题、推断题、态度题和语义题。细节题一般是针对原文的具体某一事实性内容的考察,考察题型多为以 what, how, when 等开头的特殊疑问句的形式提问,如2010年6月考试阅读中的53、54、56~60题。推断题一般在题干当中会有 infer, imply, indicate, learn 等字眼出现如2010年6月考试阅读中的52和61题。之所以叫推断是由于推断题的信息往往不是原文直接表述的,而是通过对比、比较、转折等手段间接说出来的,但并不要求考生根据文章的信息去推理和分析。态度题有的题干问法是针对细节,有的则是针对全文。而语义题,也称猜词题,则需要结合文章背景,考点中具体单词,短语或句子在上下文中具体的意义。

(1) 如何区分这五种题型? 通过哪些标志性的东西确定这是什么题型?

(2) 请分别标出上面10道题分别是什么题型。

2010年6月六级考试出现了一个惊人的现象,10道传统阅读题中有9道题都是以 what 开头提问(以 what 开头提问为什么是特别的? 说明文章考察的重点在于细节,而且尤其是名词性质的细节信息),其中有7道题是细节题。说明六级阅读在本质上依然延续了着重对文章细节考查的这一传统。毫无疑问,细节题一直是复习和备考的重中之重。不仅是2010年6月的试题如此,从历年的真题中,我们发现绝大多数的题目是细节题。这也就进一步证实,阅读题的考察重点是细节题的解题能力,笔者把这种能力

61. What can we infer from the passage about Generation X?

- A) They are politically conservative.
- B) They reject conventional values.
- C) They dare to take up challenges.
- D) They are indifferent to politics.

可以根据题干中大写的“Generation X”定位在最后一段 The result could be a group of young people that, like their boomer (二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) parents, grows up with a strong sense of purpose and sheds the image of apathy (冷漠) they've inherited from Generation X (20 世纪 60 年代后期和 70 年代出生的美国人)。结果是这一代的年轻人,在强烈的目标感中成长起来,并摆脱了 Generation X 留给人的冷漠印象,apathy (冷漠)正是选项 D) They are indifferent to politics. 中 indifferent 同义词。

一般来说,正确选项会具体表现出四种特征:一、是原文的完全再现(可能性较小);二、是原文的结构,个别名词或动词进行同义替换(最常出现);三、是原文的主宾颠倒(较常出现);四、是原文的全文同义替换(较少出现)。这里需要考生注意的就是第二种情况,个别词的同义替换,也就是希望考生朋友们在平时背单词的时候多积累一些同义词,这对阅读题的解题是最有帮助的。

四、命题点与常考语言特征相结合

在六级传统阅读文章中,每篇文章包含 450 词的信息量,但不是每一句都是作者强调的重点,或者出题人热衷的出题热点。因此我们在阅读文章的过程中也要做到详略得当,张弛有度。

在六级阅读中,出题人尤其喜欢针对一些特定的语言特征来设置题目,像特殊的标点符号、转折关系、比较关系、因果关系、引用、举例等等。

如:2010 年 6 月六级阅读第 2 篇文章。

52. What do we learn about paid family leave from the first paragraph?

题干给出的推理范围比较大,对应第一段整段。但在第一段中我们不难发现,实际出题人希望我们看到或者重点细读的应为首段最后一句 I wasn't surprised when this didn't make the news here in the United States—we're now the only wealthy country without such a policy. 因为此句中既包含表解释说明的特殊符号破折号,又包含弱转折的新旧时间对比词时间副词 now,还包含表示唯一性的词 only,这三个语言现象都是出题人设题的传统热点。仔细读完这句话,我们不难得出 52 题的答案 A) America is now the only developed country without the policy. (美国是发达国家中唯一没有该项政策的国家)。

结语

六级考试每年具体题材和内容尽管各有不同,但总体而言各类题型的破题方法和出题人的出题思路仍然是有迹可循的,希望通过笔者的微言能给焦急备考中的你些许的帮助,如果大家能认真的消化,仔细的研究,不断的练习,应该不难把握其中的套路和规律。

针对各类设题命门,通过分析历年真题,我们总结出以下几大破解方法:

迷局破解	要 诀	解 释
破解口诀	先排除, 缩小选择范围 再定位, 选择正确答案	先排除即根据文章标题、小标题以及各段主旨句等主旨信息,排除错误选项或与主题无关选项缩小选择范围;再利用各种定位方法在原文中寻找正确答案
破解原则	倒看原则	先看题目,再“按图索骥”回到原文中去
	标记原则	标记文章中的特殊信息点,即数据、年代、地名、人名、组织名、大写名称等
破解秘方	注意小标题	六级快速阅读有无小标题是难度分水岭
	建立语段意识	定位原文信息时,不单纯留意定位点,同时要关注定位点前后的上下文,正确答案往往就在其中
	不可小视标点符号	尤其要注意破折号、小括号、冒号等特殊标点符号
	留心文章信号词关注句子逻辑关系	要熟悉各种逻辑关系的信号词,从而分清文章中句子的逻辑关系
	锁定同义转述选项	在选择及填空题中,凡对文章内容及表述进行同义转换的选项必为正确答案
	难词不替换,直接看选项	文章中出现的难词或术语,选项中往往不替代

通过对历年真题的分析我们可以看出,尽管快速阅读是六级改革后的新题型,阅读时间短,文章篇幅较长,词汇量大,选材时准备性和现实性较强(多选自英、美等国家出版的报刊文章和书籍,语言规范,表达生动,涉及最近的社会热点问题,如科普、环境、学术观点、经济、生活、文化等),但是,如果掌握了上述的迷局破解方法,各位考生依然能够以不变应万变,轻松应对快速阅读。

can name your list and pic members. If you've ever shared an application with your friends, the process of doing this will be very familiar.

When you've finished making lists, you'll be able to use them when selecting who can see that (or who can't!) when *configuring* (位置) the security settings described below.

Step 2: Who Can See What on Your Profile

At the top right of Facebook, there's a menu that many people probably ignore: "Settings". But this menu is now going to become your best friend. To get started, hover you mouse over the Settings menu and click "Privacy Settings" from the list that appears. On the next page, click "Profile". This takes you to a page where you can configure who gets to see certain information on your profile.

Before making changes, think carefully about the sorts of things you want private. Should "everyone" get to see photos you're tagged in? Or would you like to limit this only to those you've specifically chosen as Facebook friends?

Underneath each section on this page (basic info, personal info, status, etc.), you can designate who gets to see that particular bit of information. For anyone not using custom lists (see step 1), the best thing to enter here is "Only Friends." Anything else opens up your profile information to people you may or may not know. For example, choosing "Everyone" makes that info public, "Friends of Friends" lets your friends' friends see it, "My Networks and Friends" opens up your info to anyone in your networks—that means anyone in your city, your high school, your college, a professional organization you listed, etc.

You can also block certain groups from seeing these sections, too. On any item that offers an "Edit Custom Settings" option, you can click that link to display a pop-up box where you can choose people or lists to block (see where it says "Except these people"). If you haven't made custom lists as explained in step 1 above, you can enter individual names here instead. (Sorry, mom, dad, boss—this is where you get blocked.)

Step 3: Who Can See Your Address and Phone Number

Did you list your address and phone number on Facebook? While that's a handy feature, you may not want every one you friended to have this information. To access this configuration page, you follow the same steps as above in step 2 to display the Profile Privacy page. You'll notice that the page has two tabs at the top—click on the one that reads "Contact information".

As previously described above, you can again use the drop-down lists provided to designate who gets to see what and/or block certain people or lists from viewing this information. The sections on this page include "IM Screen Name," "Mobile Phone," "Other Phone," "current Address," "Website," and your email.

Step 4: Change who Can Find You on Facebook via Search

Sick of getting friend requests from old high school pals? While for some the beauty

- C) Its process of privacy-setting is too complex.
D) Its implementing is designed for technical people.
4. **How does the author say about making friend lists?**
A) It is too troublesome to categorize on Facebook.
B) It is the quickest and most useful things.
C) It is easy and helpful to do on Facebook.
D) It is the most necessary way to do on Facebook.
5. **What typical advantage can we get from making friend lists?**
A) We can categorize friends into many groups.
B) We only need set these lists once.
C) We can separate the acquaintance from the family.
D) We can hide different information to different friends.
6. **It seems that many people may not realize _____ when surfing the Facebook.**
A) the top right Settings menu
B) the top left Profile setting
C) the homepage of personal info
D) the section of custom lists
7. **How should one do in editing custom settings, if he fails to make friend lists?**
A) Give up making changes.
B) Go back to the first step.
C) Omit this step.
D) Input their names.
8. When setting the information about one's address and phone number, one should click _____ in the Profile Privacy page.
9. For some people who don't want to recontact everyone they have ever known, it is _____ if their information is public on Facebook.
10. In order to test the information of Facebook applications, ACLU founds _____ of their own.

答案:

本文讲述了在 Facebook 设置安全保护的具体步骤。

1. C 整篇文章都提到了 Facebook, 在文章第一句讲到大多数 Facebook 的主流用户不知道, 社交网络实际上提供了隐私控制和安全功能。由此可推知 Facebook 应该是一个社交网。故 C 项是正确的。
2. D 文中第一句说大多数 Facebook 的主流用户不知道, 社交网络实际上提供了隐私控制和安全功能, 可以帮助用户把好舱门等等。题干中 not understood 是对文中 unknown 的同义转述。D 项提到的设置安全保护功能即为社交网功能之一, 而现在用户还不知道, 所以为正确答案。
3. C 文中提到实施这些隐私权选项, 由于选项过于混乱, 大多数即使很精明的非技术人员也不会操作。由此可以看出其问题在于其隐私设置程序太复杂, C 项正确。
4. C 文中提到创建朋友名单虽然不是最快的, 却相当简单。将是你 Facebook 上可以做的最有用的事情之一。因而 C 项的描述是正确的。
5. B 文中提到创建朋友名单的这项功能的好处在于, 只要设置好了这些名单, 后面就不需要再做这工作了。B 项是对文章的同义转述, 是正确的。

Be a Better Friend

While you're busy making new friends, remember that you still need to nurture your old ones. We asked Maria Paul, author of *The Friendship Crisis: Finding, Making, and Keeping Friends When You're Not a Kid Anymore*, for the best ways to maintain these important relationships.

- Keep in touch. Your friends should be a priority; schedule regular lunch dates or coffee catch-up sessions, no matter how busy you are.
- Know her business. Keep track of important events in a friend's life and show your support. Call or e-mail to let her know you're thinking of her.
- Speak your mind. Tell a friend (politely) if something she did really upset you. If you can't be totally honest, then you need to reexamine the relationship.
- Accept her flaws. No one is perfect, so work around her quirks to cut down on frustration and fights.
- Boost her ego. Heartfelt compliments make everyone feel great, so tell her how much you love her new sweater or what a great job she did on a work project.

注意:此部分试题请在“答题卡 I”上作答;8—10 题在“答题卡 II”上。

1. What happened to the author one night several years ago according to the first paragraph?
 - A) There was something really wrong with her family.
 - B) Her parents were ill in hospital suddenly.
 - C) She confronted some difficulties in her job.
 - D) She felt anxious without any reasons.
2. What induced the author to start to feel lonely and depressed?
 - A) She phoned her best friend but her friend was unavailable.
 - B) She always felt lonely but never got rid of it.
 - C) Too many burdens from work and family made her dreary.
 - D) More and more social lives made her tired and lost.
3. For the author, who might be the right person to understand her and erase her negative feeling?
 - A) Her mother.
 - B) A girl friend.
 - C) A boy friend.
 - D) Her husband.
4. What did the author understand when she got to make new friends?
 - A) She need consult experts about making friends.
 - B) The women who had kids were easy to get along.
 - C) She had many choices and could plan for her social life.
 - D) She had to overcome her scare of talking to strangers.
5. Leslie Danzig thought making friends at one's middle age _____ compared to their young days.
 - A) was much harder
 - B) had more chances

- C) needed some reasons D) made her comfortable
6. According to Kathleen Hall, how did one feel, in the first course of making new friends?
- A) Excited. B) Sensitive. C) Awkward. D) Confident.
7. What did Mertes think of the midlife friendship?
- A) It was based on the friend's popularity.
B) It might reflect an important influence.
C) It was found on common worth and activities.
D) It was got only by organizing the same programs.
8. When making new friends, we should not take _____ into consideration, though we might feel awkward.
9. Friends that make you _____ can reinforce your progress and help you realize your direction of your life.
10. In Maria Paul's book, to be a better friend, you should keep track with your friends, care for your friend's job, express yourself, _____ and compliment your friend for her/his good dressing and job.

答案:

本文主要通过作者自己遇到的事情引出了人到中年也需要交友的论点。然后通过作者顺利地结交新友,指出交友可以使你变得更完美,最后提到与老朋友维系友谊的途径。

1. D 文中提到数年前的一天晚上,作者发现自己陷入了焦虑中。事实上,一切事情都如常,她和家人都很健康;她工作忙碌,事业有成。只是她隐隐约约感到情绪很低落。故 D 项为正确答案。
2. A 该段第一句话中提到作者给好友打电话,可是没有打通。于是就感觉有了阴影,内心潜藏的孤独也涌上来,狠狠地撞击着她。由此可知,事件起源于未和朋友在电话里通上话,即 A 项为正确答案。
3. B 作者提到只有女性的朋友才能理解她的感受,答案可直接从文章中获取,B 项是正确的。
4. C 文中提到当作者开始结交新朋友时,逐渐意识到,她可以选择,并且设计自己的社交生活。C 项是对文章的同义转述。
5. C 文中提到但泽说在十几、二十几岁的时候,基本上可以和所有人交朋友,但现在需要充分的理由才能交到朋友,舒适度不足以维持真正的友谊。可见她认为中年交友需要一些理由。注意 A 项是作者在文章中提到的观点,而并非但泽的观点。C 项是对文章的同义转述,是正确的。
6. B 该段最后一句提到,凯瑟琳·霍尔认为每次建立一种新关系,人就会变得脆弱、敏感。注意 C 项是作者的感受。B 项是正确的。
7. C 文中提到,默特斯认为中学时以朋友们的受欢迎程度及成为她们交友圈的一员对自己的影响来选择朋友,而到了中年以后,共同的价值观和参加的活动成为她择友的关键。C 项的描述是正确的。

Don't Ask. Don't Tell

Cable, satellite and telephone companies call only be overjoyed that millions of their customers take no action to lower their bills, and instead routinely pay much- too much for overpriced plans they purchased a decade ago.

Faced with increased competition. they will gladly tell you about better package prices if you ask, but they won't be calling you up to tell you how you can save money.

Pull out your bills and then call all your providers. Tell them you're paying too much and you want to lower your bill. They can only say no.

If They Say No. Threaten to Switch

As in a teenage romance, your digital providers seem to care about you only when you're about to break up. If you're thinking about switching to another satellite, cable or phone provider, call your current one and let it know.

And remember this: The regular customer service representative won't be as empowered as someone in the cancellation department to cut you a better deal.

"We will work with our customers to find a package that suits them," said Bill Kula, a Verizon spokesman.

At their discretion(自行决断的自由), Verizon sales representatives can cut the price of DSL service, offer free months of Internet access, increase the discount on voice service or give a \$ 50 American Express gift card to customers returning to Verizon's television service. AT&T gives its employees similar powers to make deals. Reps are known to offer enhanced services for a basic price, and to lower the cost of one service to its bundled price even if you're not buying the bundle. "If it's a matter of keeping the customer, we'll do the best we can," said Fletcher Cook, an AT&T spokesman.

Satellite and cable companies are also quick to make deals once you tell them you're thinking of switching. Receiving discounted service, months of free pay TV or low or no-cost DVRs is common.

Bundle Your Services

With traditional landline ownership declining as more customers use only cellphones, the major phone and cable companies are full of packages intended to keep you from straying. AT&T, for example, offers local and unlimited long distance for \$ 40.

That price drops to \$ 35 if you also get wireless(but you must tell the company to combine your bills). A \$ 99 package including unlimited landline service, a DSL connection and wireless service for \$ 10 costs less than those services would cost if priced separately. The company will also pay new customers \$ 100 to sign up.

Verizon offers a package of unlimited local and long distance via landline, DSL and 150 channels of DirecTV starting at \$ 80. Unlimited landline voice calling and DSL are \$ 50 a month; depending on the plan, new customers can receive a \$ 125 to \$ 175 discount. Comcast is reducing the price of some of its HD packages by \$ 15 to \$ 20 for the first year. And Time Warner is cutting the package price for its cable, DSL and

措施节省的是 20 美元,D 项表述与文意不符。

- 3.A 题干中的 glad 对应文中的 overjoyed,这些公司是因为其上百万的顾客没有采取行动去削减定价过高的业务费用而高兴。选项 A 是对文中 take no action to lower their bills 的同义转述,故为本题的正确答案。
- 4.C 该段提到威瑞森的销售代表为留住客户使其有一些自主权,包括削减 DSL 服务价格,提供几个月免费上网的权限,增加语音服务的折扣,由此可知四个选项中符合文意的应该是 C 项,而排除 A、D 项。B 项是 AT&T 公司的销售代表为留住其顾客所做的,也可排除。
- 5.B 该段提到一旦你告诉卫星电视和有线电视你想更换服务商,他们也会快速与你达成协议,你会得到折扣服务,免费看几个月的电视,或者是得到低价或免费的数字硬盘录像机,四个选项中 B 项,为免费看几个月的电视的同义转述,故为正确选项,其他几项与文意不符。
- 6.D 该段倒数第二句后半部分提到为留住客户,主要的电话及有线电视公司都推出了套餐业务,最后一句举 AT&T 公司为例,由此可推知 AT&T 公司推出 40 美元的套餐服务是为了留住顾客,D 项表意与此一致,为正确答案。
- 7.C 该句提到康卡斯特公司把它一部分的高保真套餐费用降低了 15 到 20 美元,四个选项中符合的是 C 项。A、B 项内容是威瑞森公司提供的套餐服务。D 项文中未提到。
8. 题干是对该段第二、三句话的同义转述,题干中的 Vonage's...charge 对应文中的 Vonage charges \$ 25...,题干中的 using...对应文中的 the service still requires...。根据对应关系,此处应该填 cable modem connection。
9. 本段前两句提到许多公司在大的无线电话运营商那都有折扣,因此可知本空答案应填 discount。
10. 该段前两句提到如果你不是真的很需要许多电视频道,那就取消有线电视和卫星电视业务,用天线观看免费的数字电视和高保真广播电视,所以本空应该填 cable or satellite。

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one immediately following it is inevitable. It is also human nature to look for the reasons for our dissatisfaction. Before English became a school subject in the late nineteenth century, it was difficult to find the target of the blame for language deficiencies (缺陷). But since then, English teachers have been under constant attack.

Since this concern about the decline and fall of the English language is not perceived as a generational phenomenon but rather as something new and peculiar to today's young people, it naturally follows that today's English teachers cannot be doing their jobs. Otherwise, young people would not commit offenses against the language.

68. The author's attitude towards the speaker's remarks is _____.

- 作者在第一段引用一位演讲人的话并介绍了演讲人对学生英语水平的评价,但从第一段末句开始作者就对演讲人的观点提出了质疑:I was unable to determine from his answers to my questions how this grade 9 level had been established.接着作者从几个方面证明演讲人夸大了学生在语言方面存在的问题。因此,作者对演讲人的话持批判态度,那么 C) 为正确答案。这道题综合性较强,需要考生根据字里行间的论述语气进行总结。

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: “store in the refrigerator.”

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed — natural cooling, drying, smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling...

CET6

第8天

(8)表示性质状态身份。

-age	marriage, courage
-ance, -ence	importance, difference
-ancy, -ency	urgency, efficiency
-ery	bravery, slavery, drudgery
-bility	possibility
-dom	freedom, wisdom
-hood	childhood, manhood
-ity	purity, calamity
-ness	kindness, happiness
-ship	friendship, leadership
-tude	altitude, attitude

(9)表示行为过程结果。

-tion, -sion	translation
-ment	development, movement

下面我们举几个实例,看看如何运用构词规则来猜测词义。

我们还是以刚才提到的那个词汇题来说明。

What does the word “premonition” in the third paragraph mean?

- A) Tragedy. C) Forewarning.
B) Prophecy. D) Fortune telling.

premonition 是一个很生僻的词,但如果有一点构词法知识的话,就可知道 premonition 是由前缀 pre 和词根 monition 构成的,pre 作为一个前缀,是“预先”,“在……前面”的意思。如 precaution(预防),prediction(预言),preface(序言),precondition(先决条件)。而 monition,我们虽然不知道其意思,但 monitor(监听器,劝诫者)意思我们是熟悉的。因此我们可以猜测 premonition 可能是“预先监听”或“预先告诫”。用这个可能的意思去对照选项,C)Forewarning 的意思最接近。forewarning 同样是由 fore + warning 构成的,其中的前缀 fore 也是“预先”“在……前面”的意思。如 forecast(预测),foresee(预知),foretell(预言)。warning 的意思是熟悉的,forewarning 就是“预先警告”的意思。因此不看文章上下文,根据构词法,我们也能猜测其意。

当然利用构词法要和分析上下文结合起来。

The word “perfectionist”(Line 11) refers to those who _____.

- A) demand others to get everything absolutely right
B) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
C) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
D) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do

perfect 是形容词,作“完美无缺的”解。perfection 是 perfect 加名词后缀 ion:“完美”。perfectionist 是 perfectionist 是一种“讲究十全十美的人”。是不是这个意思,我们再查上下文:Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. 也就是说 perfectionists 极力追求小事的完美,而牺牲了较大的工作

句子释义题

第9天



速/成/胜/经

有时候我们碰到这样的题目：

By saying "...", the author means _____.

The sentence "... " suggests _____.

According to the author, _____.

The author argues that _____.

这种题目往往问一个句子的意思，因为四个选项中的信息都是针对文章中一个句子，特别是一个难句，是对这个句子的不同解释。可能被问的句子主要有两种：一种是结构比较复杂，句中又有生词，一种结构并不复杂，每个词都认识的，但有一定的比喻或隐喻意思，需要通过上下文才能确定其意的。如 1997 年 12 月六级考试中的一题是：“Good looks cut both ways for women” means that _____. 这个句子结构简单，又都是熟悉的词，但不研究其文章意义，是不知道意思的。

做这种题目，首先是利用这个句子本身的信息来推断句子意思。如：

Tight-lipped elders used to say: “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get.”

Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living. If we intend to have friends to dinner, we plan the menu, make a shopping list, decide which food to cook first, and such planning is an essential for any type of meal to be served.

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your services.

This account of yourself is actually a sketch of your working life and should include education, experience and references. Such an account is valuable. It can be referred to in filling out standard application blanks and is extremely helpful in personal interviews. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your “wares” and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have