



大学英语六级考试

# 标准阅读 160 篇

1主长春主编

标准就是标准, 谁也不能改变



### 大学英语六级考试

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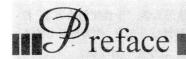
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## 写在前面的话

亲爱的同学:

感谢你打开我的这本书,因为在你拿起它的时候,你已经给予了我足够的信任。此时,我唯一的愿望是这本书能真正适合于你。

适合的才是最好的!一本好书的真正价值在于其内容与结构设计是否符合读者的需求,能否真正解决读者所要解决的问题。因此,每当有同学在读过我的书之后又向我提出一些不解的问题时,我既为这些同学求知若渴的学习精神所感动,也为我的书没能完全解决他们的问题而感到遗憾。但是,要让一本书彻底解决每个同学所遇到的所有问题却是一件十分困难的事情,因为应试的目标要求是统一的,而每个同学在读书或做题过程中所遇到的问题却是千差万别的。我们所需要的必须是一套科学、合理的方案,既能实现学习与应试普遍达标的目的,又能使每位考生的个别性问题得到解决。这就引发了我对"个性化解决方案"的思考与设计。经过为时一年的研究与探索,至今这套方案已见雏形。

什么是"个性化解决方案"?"个性化解决方案"是以学生在学习中存在的方法与知识结构等个性化问题为出发点,以方法引导为手段,通过对学生在答题过程中错误形成的原因进行个性化分析,提出有针对性的解决办法,使学生不断矫正学习与思维方法,不断纠正知识性错误,最终达到学习与应试目标的一套务实性方案。其主要特点可以概括为以下几个方面:

#### 一、以学生为中心

书是写给学生去使用的。"个性化解决方案"以学生学习中存在的实际问题为出发点,以问题的最终解决为归结点,一切以学生为中心,使书本真正成为解决学生实际问题的有用工具。

#### 二、针对个性问题

如上所述,不同的学生存在的问题各不相同。"个性化解决方案"的目的 在于靠近每一位考生的学习实际,使每一位学生都能明确自己的问题出自哪 里,暴露出自己的薄弱环节或知识盲点,从而能够对症下药、有的放矢地解决 问题。

#### 三、方法引导领先

"学习在于方法,应试存在技巧。"这句话我已经讲了十多年。作为应试的

辅导书,考生不仅应知道该学什么,还要明确该怎么学。"个性化解决方案"根据应试辅导的特点,将学习方法与应试技巧巧妙地结合起来,作为每册书的先导,在开头的彩页中用图示的方法展现给学生,让学生一目了然。

#### 四、注重实际效果

学习的最终目的是为了把所学到的知识应用于实际。"个性化解决方案" 既注重学生知识掌握的实际效果,也注重学生所学的知识在应试中的应用效 果。换句话说,"个性化解决方案"追求的是学习的持久效果。

为了充分实现个性化解决方案的总目标,今春以来,我和我的同事们根据四、六级考试的新要求和个性化设计的总要求,对我在近年来出版的所有图书都进行了全面改版,并根据需要适量增加了部分新书。在准确把握应试目标并重新组织材料的基础上,充分体现个性化设计的新思想,对每一本书所要解决的问题都鲜明地表现出来,通过细致人微的个性分析,挖掘考生存在问题的根源,再提出切实可行的解决方案。考生在复习中存在的问题往往与考生的学习方法和学习习惯有直接的关系,为此,我们在绝大部分图书的开头,利用图示的方式,对每一项知识内容的学习方法都给予了明确的说明,相信能对你的复习起到很好的指导作用。

教与学是一个师、生互动的过程。希望你在复习过程中能对我们实施的方案进行不断的验证,提出宝贵的意见,以利于进一步提高"个性化解决方案"的实用性,为更多的考生服务。我的信箱是: bookservice@sinoexam.cn。

感谢你对我和我的同事们的信任、支持和厚爱。再一次感谢你对这本书的认可与选择。

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2004年7月于北京



阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)乃大学英语六级考试的"半壁江山",为"兵家"必争之地。简而言之,广大考生能否顺利通过大学英语六级考试,关键在此一举。无数成功个案证明: 融考试智慧、教研经验为一体的《大学英语六级考试标准阅读160篇》,是他们成为"考场赢家"不可或缺的主要因素之一。如今,我们本着与时俱进、精益求精、为更广大不同层次的考生服务的宗旨,根据网络调查和读者来信所反应的需求,对本书进行再次改版。新版的"预备篇"能使你循序渐进,拾级而上;"演练篇"可助你轻车熟驾,驰骋万里;"提高篇"让你高瞻远瞩,居高临下。具体而言,本书的编写特色还体现在以下几方面:

明

#### 1. 引导考生熟悉六级阅读,克服恐惧感,增强学习兴趣

本书文章的体裁、题材、题型、题量、试题难度及文章长短与六级考试阅读达到了高度一致,读过这些文章的考生在考试时面对阅读试题会有似曾相识的感觉。通过四十个单元的强化练习,考生应试时会视六级考试如平常的一次练习。我们在选材时还兼顾了阅读文章的趣味性,让考生不再感觉六级应试复习是一件折磨人的苦差事,把"逼我学"变成"我要学"。

#### 2. 在阅读中学习和巩固六级词汇

通过阅读来学习和复习词汇是记忆词汇的有效方式之一。由于我们选编的阅读文章紧扣六级考试大纲,其中包含了大量的六级考试词汇及短语,在文章中学习它们的用法,印象会更深刻。

#### 3. 增加背景知识

阅读的根本目的是从中获取对自己有益的知识和信息。反过来,如果熟悉文章的知识背景,阅读速度就会大大提高。本书文章已大致涵盖了六级考试阅读所有题材的文章,这无疑将有助于考生的应试。

#### 4. 学习体裁, 把握文章结构特点

不同体裁的英语文章的结构各具特点;了解结构特点就能比较顺利迅速地查找相 关试题的出处及答案,并可以培养预测下文内容和预测试题的能力。

#### 5. 学习地道英文表达,写出流利英语文章

读完文章,做对题之后,可以抽出些时间划出文章中的重点词句、段落间及句际间的介词、介词短语、连词、副词等起连接作用的词,将它们记下、背熟,并特意在作文练习中使用新的词或短语。如此阅读160篇文章后,你就能成为写作高手。

本书的使用方法:

#### 1. 精读与泛读结合,准确与速度并重

对于 40 个单元中的 160 篇文章,读者可以根据自己的兴趣选择一部分精读,把

文章吃透,找出其中的文章结构、用词和试题命制规律。利用这些规律去尝试对其他 文章进行快速阅读。学会抓住文章的主旨大意,学会各种题型的定位方法。

#### 2. 阅读时应特别留意关键词句

本书中的文章,一开始都可以作为练习材料使用。结合各种题型及答案出处,要留心文章中的关键词句。答主旨题要看文章的首尾段和段落的首尾句,答细节题要留意题目中出现的数字、专有名词、引用处、列举处等,答上下文中的词汇题,要注意该词前后左右的定义、同义词、反义词、解释、破折号、对比转折等,答作者观点态度题要留意表达感情色彩的词,它们能显现出作者或反或正或中的态度,推理判断题虽不太容易,但留意转折、顺承、例证、因果等关系的词对解题有很大帮助。

我们会在中国考试网上的六级课堂和大家一起研究探讨有关英语阅读的一切问题。欢迎大家点击 http://www.sinoexam.cn,参加我们的网上教学。

编 者 2004年8月

#### 阅读理解全面透析

大学英语考试至今已经进行了 16 年,考试题型日趋稳定,评分标准不断完善,逐渐形成了自己独特的考试设计风格。无论是最开始以读、写能力为主的考试设计,还是听力、口语能力日趋重要的今天,阅读理解题型在整个考试中始终都占有重要地位。这不仅因为阅读理解题型是稳定有效的测试题型,最根本的原因则是阅读是提高语言能力最基本的方法,符合语言学习的内在规律,因而在任何时候都是最有效的测试语言能力的手段之一。

#### 第一节 阅读理解材料分析

#### 一、大纲要求及测试目的\$

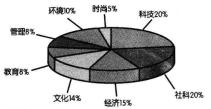
在大学英语的教学大纲中,阅读作为五种基本技能之一,在英语学习中占有重要地位。大学英语四、六级考试中,阅读理解题所占分值高达 40%,是单个题型分值比例最高的。要通过考试以至取得高分,阅读理解都是至关重要的。

阅读理解部分要求考生在给出的 35 分钟内,阅读四篇共约 1400 词的文章,并回答 20 题。这部分题材广泛,涉及科技、社科、文化、教育、经济、环境、管理、时尚等,体裁多样(议论文、说明文、记叙文),而问题的设置更是花样繁多,举不胜举。

#### 二、内容分析\$

综观 1995 年以来的 15 次考试,我们将其按题材划分为八个类别:科技、社科、文化、教育、经济、环境、管理、时尚,它们在这 15 次考试中出现的频率统计如下表:

1 3 00 0	2000		7500	15% 教育	1,000	the second secon	1000	1
社科	12 篇	20% 文化	8篇	14% 管理	5 篇	8% 时尚	3 篇	5%



按体裁来划分,出现频率如下表:

| 议论文 | 34 篇 | 57% | 说明文 | 22 篇 | 37% | 记叙文 | 4 篇 | 6%



需要指出的是,我们的题材和体裁划分标准并不是很严格,例如社科和文化、经济与管理、教育与管理等,它们的界限并不是十分清晰,我们力图按照大家都能接受的观点去划分,尽量为同学们理出一条清晰的脉络,以便更好地应试复习。同样,对议论文、说明文、记叙文的划分也是如此,同学们不必认为各个分类之间有很严格的界限,从而导致片面、孤立地看待事物。

内容特点:

- 1. 文章内容大多与美国有关。明确标明美国的有 16 篇,尤其是教育,除 1 篇为英国大学外,其余都是谈论美国教育现象。其它主题内容也都与美国相关,与美国相关的篇章至少有 20 篇(约 34 %)。之所以这样,是因为当今世界发达的美国经济对全世界都有重要影响,而我们学习英语的目的就是学习、引进先进科学技术和增进文化交流,因而关于美国的题材就占很重要的位置。
- 2. 文章内容大都是各自领域的热点问题。如教育中的 MBA、大学经济困境、教育误区、教育观点,环境中的全球气候变暖、核能利用,科技中的电脑、生物、卫生,文化和管理中的人际沟通、女性和少数民族的职业发展,时尚中的高跟鞋、瘦身等,时代感强烈、感觉清新。
- 3. 最近两次的考题内容包括 MBA、关闭学校事件、工伤赔偿制度、消费主义、全球气候变暖、瘦身时尚、战争和暴力、文化研究,研究这些题材发现,国内目前同样对蜂拥而上的 MBA 课程表示怀疑,关闭学校事件指出了美国学校制度的缺陷,工伤赔偿则是社会福利和保障制度的重要组成部分,目前国内鼓励消费,急需消费拉动经济发展,全球气候变暖的危害得到人们普遍认可,瘦身则是世界各国女性追求的时尚,文化研究侧重的是要尊重其他不同文化,所有这些都是目前我国国内急需解决和关注的热点问题,回顾别人历史,正是为了更好地服务于我们的社会发展。而随着近年来全球化的发展,管理、时尚、环保问题日显重要,这些都很好地体现在近年的阅读考题中。
- 4. 每篇文章的词数从 255—439 不等,没有太明显的规律。一般来说,大部分文章在 350—390 之间。最近两次考试词数从 328—422。通常情况下,每篇文章会给出 3 个单词的注释,多为名词,但对答题作用不大;文章中超纲词(六级后)不会超过 3 个,不予注释,一般来说不妨碍理解文章内容。

#### 第二节 命题规律和题型设计

六级考试阅读理解部分最突出的特点是中心思想或文章大意的隐蔽性,答案往往不能直接从原文中找到,而需经过严谨的分析、推理、归纳和总结方可选出答案。在所给答案选项中,常常用另外一种方式表达文中意思。

我们总结出阅读理解题型大致分为五类,包括事实细节题,单词、短语、句子意义理解题,推理、判断、概括题,主旨大意理解题和观点、态度题。

#### 一、事实细节题\$

考查点:

1. 列举处

列举处指有并列词出现的部分。要求考生从列举的内容中,选出符合题目要求



的答案。列举可以采用数字排序,也可以采用排比句的方式。

2. 举例与打比方

文章中作者为了论证自己的观点,常常采用举例子或者打比方的方式来证明。 考生应充分重视和理解这些例子和比喻。

3.(指示)代词

代词常常指代上下文中的某些人物、事件,常用来考查考生是否真正理解上下文 之间的语义和逻辑关系。

4. 表转折、递进、因果等关系的副词和连词

这些副词和连词对理解文章前后的内容和关系起着重要作用,如:thus, therefore, however, moreover 等,在看到它们时就应该注意前后的句子。

5. 引用

作者为了使自己的观点更有说服力,常常引用某些名人的名言或者权威人士的 论断来加重语气,引起读者注意。

6. 特殊标点符号

特殊标点符号通常是对其前后内容的进一步解释或说明,如:破折号,括号,冒号,引号等。

解题技巧:

解答此类题时,考生需要先抓住问题中的关键词,然后迅速回到文章中找到这一细节,再把细节所在段落仔细阅读一遍,与所给选项核对、分析、判断,得出答案。

1. 若针对特殊标点符号(破折号、引号、冒号)、举例子、名人名言出题,只需阅读符号、例子、名言前后的内容,然后与选项核对。如:

The new research has profound implications for the environmental summit in Rio. Among other things, the findings demonstrate that dramatic climate change is nothing new for planet Earth. The benign (宜人的) global environment that has existed over the past 10,000 years—during which agriculture, writing, cities and most other features of civilization appeared—is a mere bright spot in a much large pattern of widely varying climate over the ages. In fact the pattern of climate change in the past reveals that Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future—even without the influence of human activity. (2002. 6. Q 24)

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Q:	Evidence	or pa	st climatic	cnanues	indicates	tnat

- A. human activities have accelerated changes of Earth's environment
- B. Earth's environment will remain mild despite human interference
- C. Earth's climate is bound to change significantly in the future
- D. Earth's climate is unlikely to undergo substantial changes in the future

答案是 C。题目问以往的气候变化表明了什么,四个选项都与人类活动有关,迅速回到文中最后一段(上文)破折号后面—even without the influence of human activity, 意即"即使没有人类活动的影响",表明气候变化与人类活动联系不大;破折号前Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future,意即"未来全球气候肯定会剧烈变化"。综合破折号前后得出未来全球气候将会剧烈变化的结论。

2. 在出现一些关键词,如 however,but,moreover,therefore,thus 时,要特别注意句子前后意义的转折、递进、因果等关系。如:

Not too many decades ago it seemed that "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin (亲戚) and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has reveals that the "obvious" is not true.

It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident at a smaller community. But, for the most part this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else. (2002. 1. Q 36)

- Q: Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?
  - A. Two contrasting views are presented.
  - B. An argument is examined and possible solutions given.
  - C. Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
  - D. A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given.

答案是 A。题目问哪一个选项恰当地描述了第一段(上文)的组织结构。阅读第一段发现,前一部分讲过去人们认为现代社会割裂了人与人之间的自然联系,后面讲最新的研究表明这个论断并不正确,However 引导的是并列成分,因而答案要兼顾两个观点。B 提到了一个观点及解决方案,C 只提到一个观点,均可排除;D 有迷惑性,说关于城市与城镇生活不同之处的详细描述,但问题问的是组织结构,故也可排除;A 是两种互相对比的观点,故为答案。

3. 细节题的答案一般是同义替换项或者同义转换项。

Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for independent testing—something they haven't been eager to do, even though James Randi has offered more than \$ 1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (He's had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth-grader? Says Emily: "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid." (2001. 1. Q 18)

- Q: The purpose of Emily Rosa's experiment was
  - A. to see why TT could work the way it did
  - B. to find out how TT cured patients' illnesses
  - C. to test whether she could sense the human energy field
  - D. to test whether a human energy field really existed

答案是 D。文中第二句话的后半部分清楚地说明了实验的目的 who can demon-

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strate the existence of a human energy field,选项 D 正是这句话的同义转述,意即测试 人体能量场是否真正存在。A、B 原文未提及;C 意为测试她是否能感知能量场。

- 4. 选项中表达意义较具体,或肤浅表达了字面意思的,一般不是答案项,而概括性的、抽象的、含义深刻的是答案。
- 5. 选项中有绝对语气词的一般不是答案。这些语气词有: must, never, the most, all, merely, only, have to, any, no, completely, none, hardly 等。选项中有不十分肯定的语气词一般是答案。这些词有: could, may, often, should, usually, might, most, more or less, likely, possible 等。
- 6. (尤其在议论文中)那些符合一般常识、意义深刻有哲理,属于普遍现象的选项往往是答案。
- 7. 细节题干扰项特点:与原文内容相反;与原文内容一半相符,一半不同;叙述过于绝对化;原文没有提及。
- 二、单词、短语、句子意义理解题\$

考查点:

- 1. 含有指示代词的句中,常有考查的词汇和短语。在具体环境中,具有指代上下文语义功能的词汇和短语,尤其是名词。
- 2. 一词多义的常见词及词组易考。在阅读中,考生要根据语境判断,准确理解该词在文中的含义。
  - 3. 对比或列举处常考。从对比和列举中可以判断、猜测出某个单词的含义。
- 4. 复杂句。因为复杂句结构复杂,句子成分多,指代关系繁多,是考查考生理解能力的有效手段。

解题技巧:

对于这类题,考生首先应在文中找到其具体位置,并阅读前后内容,根据上下文正确理解其意义。另外考生可用构词法猜测词义。如果上述方法均不行,可用排除法,根据词性、褒贬色彩等逐一排除,找出正确答案。

1. 按字面意思理解,或表面意思相近,一般不是答案。

Right now, the option that conventional computers and software are fundamentally incapable of matching the processes that take place in the brain remains controversial. But if it proves true, then the efforts of Conrad and his fellow AI rebels could turn out to be the only game in town. (2000. 6. Q 30)

- Q: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "the only game in town"? (Line 4, Para. 4)
  - A. The only approach to build an artificially intelligent computer.
  - B. The only way for them to win a prize in artificial intelligence research.
  - C. The only area worth studying in computer science.
  - D. The only game they would like to play in town.

答案是 A。B中的"win a prize"在文中未出现;C中的"area"与研究目的无关;D是对题目中短语的字面意思理解。全文介绍的是人工智能研究中的种种误区,最后指出一种研究方法,说它是 the only game in town,意即如果成功,它将成为这一领域中惟一的研究方法,A 为答案。

2. 利用解释、举例、被修饰的成分来判断意义。

With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been. The issue of whether life ever existed on the planet, and whether it persists to this day, has been highlighted by mounting evidence that the Red Planet had abundant stables, liquid water and by the continuing controversy over suggestions that bacterial fossils rode to Earth on a meteorite (陨石) from Mars. A more conclusive answer about life on Mars, past or present, would gibe researchers invaluable data about the range of conditions under which a planet can generate the complex chemistry that leads to life. If it could be established that life arose independently on Mars and Earth, the finding would provide the first concrete clues in one deepest mysteries in all of science: the prevalence of life in the universe. (2001. 6. Q 39)

- Q. By saying "With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been" (Line 1, Para. 4.), the author means that
  - A. with Mars the risks involved are much greater than any previous space ventures
  - B. in the case of Mars, the rewards of scientific exploration can be very high
  - C. in the case of Mars, much more research funds are needed than ever before
  - D. with Mars, scientists argue, the fundamental interests of science are at issue

答案是 B。在 With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been 之后,作者对其进行了进一步解释,即在这个星球上是否存在生命,以及是否延续至今等都在说明科学探险的价值。A 原文没有提到"risk";C 对"stakes"理解有误,是强调其重要性,而不是资金;D 对"arguably"理解有误,它修饰的是"higher",不是科学家对此争论。

3. 被考查词组前后的句子,很可能是对这个词组的进一步解释。

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion. (1999. 6. Q 18)

- Q: The word "tunnel-visioned" (Line 2, Para. 4) most probably means "
  - A. narrow-minded
  - B. blind to the facts
  - C. short-sighted
  - D. able to see only one aspect

答案是 D。文中 We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach 意思是,在我们的前进中我们再也不能…,后面一句 We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions 做出了解释,即我们必须从各个方面看待问题并做出客观的决定。因此我们可以判断出前面是我们再也不能不从各个方面看待问题,即只从一个方面看问题,正确答案是 D. able to see only one aspect。

- 4. 选项含义与被考单词在含义上肤浅相近的一般不是答案。
- 5. 选项内容全面的、概括性强的,一般是答案项。



#### 三、推理判断题\$

考查点:

- 1. 将篇首、篇尾、段落中的主题句概括归纳,从而得出综合性推论。
- 2. 围绕文章若干段落,推理、判断段落间的关系。
- 3. 支持主题思想的细节部分常被用来对一定内容进行推理、判断。
- 4. 文章或段落的开头或结尾总结处。
- 5. 语义转折处。

解题技巧:

这种题主要测试考生对作者没有直接说出来的隐含内容能否正确理解并得出正确结论,或对作者前面已叙述的内容或下文将要叙述的内容进行正确推理。考生需根据内容、逻辑关系,有理有据地推断出正确答案。

1. 要求对某段内容做出推理、判断,那么就只看要求作答的那一部分。

The other side of a state legal apparatus is a state military apparatus. While the one protects the individual form violence, the other sacrifices the individual to violence in the interests of the state. In war the state affirms supreme power over the individuals within its own borders. War is not simply a trial by combat to settle disputers between states; it is the moment when the state makes its most powerful demands upon its people for their commitment, allegiance, and supreme sacrifice. Times of war test a community's deepest religious and ethical commitments. (2002. 6. Q 35)

#### Q: What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Governments tend to abuse their supreme power in times of war.
- B. In times of war governments may extend their power across national borders.
- C. In times of war governments impose high religious and ethical standards on their people.
- D. Governments may sacrifice individuals in the interests of the state in times of war.

答案是 D。根据题目要求,我们在最后一段(上文)中寻找答案。A 说在战争期间政府会滥用权力,与原文意义相反;B 说战争期间政府在边界扩张它们的权力,是对原文第三句话的误解;C 说战争期间政府对人们有更高的宗教和道德要求,是对最后一句话的误解;D 说战争期间为了国家利益政府会要求人们做出牺牲,是综合第二句和第四句话后半部分得出的正确结论。

2. 答案项是文中词句表达形式的转换。

What might driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately adopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. The first is a special-purpose lane system, in which certain lance sate reserved for automated vehicles. The second is a mixed traffic system; fully automated vehicles would share the road with partially automated or manual driven cars. A special-purpose lance system would require more extensive physical modifications to existing highways, but it promises the greatest gains in freeway (高速公路) capacity. (2001. 1. Q 21)

#### Q: We learn from the first paragraph that two systems of automated highways

- A. are being planned
- B. are being modified
- C. are now in wide use
- D. are under construction

答案是 A。文中第一段(上文)第三句话的字面意思是两种系统正在制图的过程中,意即 A 自动车道的两种系统正在计划建设中。B、C、D 明显与原文不符。解答此题的关键是在文中能找到与选项意思一致的句子。

3. 合乎常理、意义深刻的一般是答案。

Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myth. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measures by your ability to solve complex problems; to read, write and compute at certain levels; and to resolve abstract equations quickly. This vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellence as the true measures of self-fulfillment. It encourages a kind of intellectual prejudice that has brought with it some discouraging results. We have come to believe that someone who has more educational merit badges, who is very good at some form of school discipline is "intelligent." Yet mental hospitals are filled with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates. A truer indicator of intelligence is and effective, happy life lived each day and each present moment of every day. (2001.

#### 1. Q 27)

- Q: It is implied in the passage that holding a university degree
  - A. may result in one's inability to solve complex real-life problems
  - B. does not indicate one's ability to write properly worded documents
  - C. may make one mentally sick and physically weak
  - D. does not mean that one is highly intelligent

答案是 D。比较四个选项,发现只有 D 符合一般常识。A 说拥有大学学历会导致一个人无力解决现实生活中的复杂问题;B 是对原文 letter certificates 的误解,它指的是大学学历,而非写作能力;C 说会使一个人身心疲惫。对比之下,D 既符合常理,也符合原文。

- 4. 措辞过于绝对,一般不是答案。
- 5. 在处理与主旨大意有关的问题时,或处理与文章首尾有关的推论题时,特别要读懂首尾句,再快速阅读其它部分。
  - 6. 逻辑推理题干扰项特点:结论过于绝对化;结论概括过度;结论过于片面。

#### 四、主旨大意题

考查点:

1. 段首、段尾句

段首、段尾句一般表达了文章的中心思想,或者是该段的主题句,对全文或全段 起着提纲挈领的作用。

2. 语义转折处

尤其是段首的语义转折,其后面往往是作者真实的写作目的或基本观点,而这正 是文章的中心思想所在。

3. 因果句



因果句通常可以表现出作者的意图、观点甚至全文的主题,因此成为考点。 解题 技 巧:

这类题型主要测试考生对文章某一段或全篇大意的把握。做这类题时,首先要找到主题句,但六级考试很少直接考主题句。主题句的作用在于帮助我们正确理解文章,然后经过分析、推理,方可得出正确答案。

1. 时间紧迫的情况下,只读首尾段,答案很可能就在这些段落中。

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). (2002. 12. Q 25)

#### Q: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Why there is an increased enrolment in MBA programs.
- B. The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.
- C. Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.
- D. A debate held recently on university campuses.

答案是 C。文章的第一段(上文)第一句作者就点明了本文的主题是对 MBA 价值的怀疑,即答案 C。A 只是当今的一个现象,没有说明问题;B 原文中没有提及;D 所述的争论事实不清楚,没讲清到底是关于什么。

2. 注意文中出现频率高的单词。这些关键词在文中多次出现,常常是表达主题 思想的主要措辞。

Early in the age of affluence (富裕) that followed World War II, an American retailing analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, "Our enormously productive economy... demands that we make consumption our way of life, that we convert the buying and use of goods into rituals, that we seek our spiritual satisfaction, our ego satisfaction, in consumption... We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate."

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed. Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. Opinion surveys in the world's two largest economies—Japan and the United States—show consumerist definitions of success becoming ever more prevalent.

Overconsumption by the world's fortunate is an environmental problem unmatched in severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too. The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches.

Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow—that, misled by a consumerist culture, they have been fruitlessly attempting to satisfy what are essentially social, psychological and spiritual needs with material things.

Of course, the opposite of overconsumption—poverty—is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. Dispossessed (被剥夺得一无所有的) peasants slash-and-burn their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and hungry nomads (游牧民族) turn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction? (2002. 12. Q 40)

- Q: It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. human spiritual needs should match material affluence
  - B. there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs
  - C. whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue
  - D. how to keep consumption at a reasonable level remains a problem

答案是 D。这是一道需经过推理的主旨题。浏览全文发现一些词连续多次出现,如"consumption","consume","consumerist","overconsumption",可知文章大意与"consumption"有关,A、B 均未提及,可以排除;C 虽然提及"consumption",但文中没有说是否鼓励高消费仍然是一个问题;文章最后一段说 If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction? 大意是如果人们拥有太多或太少都会使环境遭到破坏,那么到底拥有多少才是足够的呢? 地球能支撑什么样的消费水平? 拥有多少才能满足人们的需要呢? 可见作者是在说怎样维持合理的消费水平仍然是一个问题,这正是本文的主题,因此正确答案为 D。

3. 从选项内容上看,那些概括全文、含义深刻、说明道理的选项一般是答案。

The attention-getting property of commercials can be seen by observing one-to-two-year-old children who happen to be playing around a television set. They may to-tally ignore the programming. However, when a commercial comes on, their attention is immediately drawn to it because of its dramatic sound quality. (1998. 6. Q 35)

- Q: In the passage, the author is trying to tell us
  - A. how TV ads vary vocal sounds to attract attention
  - B. how the loudness of TV ads is overcome
  - C. how advertisers control the sound properties of TV ads
  - D. how the attention-getting properties of sounds are made use of TV ads

答案是 D。A 的具体细节不对; B、C 与文章主题不相关。文章通篇讲的是电视台为提高收视率而播放高音量的广告,D 正是对全文的全面概括,是文章给读者传递的主要思想。

4. 主旨大意题干扰项特点: 只给出局部信息; 总结过于宽泛; 给出的是与文章无

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