

大学生热门考试必备用书馆配经典系列

大学生热门考试 必备用书馆配经典系列 ——**大学英语四六级考试**阅读分册(下)

► 大学英语四六级考试辅导用书编委会

大学生热门考试必备用书馆藏经典系列

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题型概述

2007年6月,大学英语六级考试的改革正式全面展开。其中,对阅读能力的考查方式和题型变化最大:改革后的六级考试阅读部分,保留了两篇以多项选择题的形式进行测试的阅读理解文章,新增了一篇以完成句子/短文回答形式进行测试的文章和一篇快速阅读,反映了对学生多维阅读能力的要求,也充分体现了《大学英语课程教学要求》对大学生英语综合能力和快速阅读理解能力的培养要求。

改革后,阅读理解部分分数比例调整为35%,该部分单项分数报道满分为249分。其中,仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth,包括传统的多项选择题和新增的完成句子/短文回答题)分数比例为25%,快速阅读部分(Skimming and Scanning)分数比例为10%。快速阅读部分要求考生在15分钟内以较快速度阅读一篇1000词以上(样卷中约为1300词,2006年12月及2007年6月的试题约为1100词)的文章,并解答基于该文章进行命题的4个判断题和6个完成句子题;仔细阅读部分要求考生在25分钟内完成两篇传统的篇章阅读理解和一篇以完成句子/短文回答形式进行考查的文章。

无论是与四级新题型进行横向对比还是与六级传统题型进行纵向对比,六级新题型采用了更为主观的测试方式。六级传统题型完全采用多项选择题型,只是单一的语言输入,这就意味着考生即使完全不理解所考文章,也会有25%的机会选中正确答案;而新题型则采用了相当一部分主观题,要求考生在读懂文章的前提下组织语言进行答题。也就是说,语言输入和语言输出同等重要,这就使得该部分难度相对较大,对考生的语言能力要求更高。

一、《大学英语课程教学要求》对学生阅读能力的要求

阅读作为语言学习中重要的输入方式和信息获取渠道,一直备受语言教学和测试的重视。这在教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》中有所反映。

《大学英语课程教学要求》对阅读能力的较高要求(达到六级为较高要求)为:“能基本读懂英语国家大众性报刊上一般性题材的文章,阅读速度为每分钟70~90词。在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度适中的材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟120词。能阅读所学专业的综述性文献,并能正确理解中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节。”

二、阅读习惯

由于阅读部分所占分值比例较大,其得分往往直接关系到总分的高低,或者说,阅读能力与总体能力是有较高的相关性的。因此,在语言测试中,高分考生一般阅读部分得分较高,而很多无法通过考试的考生则阅读部分得分过低,真可谓“成也阅读,败也阅读”。而要想在阅读速度和理解上都有所突

破,真正提高阅读效率,考生除了需要有较好的语言基本功外,还必须注意一些非智力因素对得分的影响——阅读习惯和考试策略。

需要克服的不良阅读习惯有:

(1) 轻声朗读或心读

朗读对矫正发音非常有好处,但在阅读特别是快速阅读的时候,读出声有百害而无一利。在阅读过程中,不管是小声阅读还是喃喃私语都会极大地影响阅读速度。因为读者必须要思考某个单词如何发音并尝试发音,这样阅读速度就受制于发音速度,而发音速度大大低于眼球移动的速度(即视觉速度),这样就会使考生的视线移动速度变慢,从而影响阅读速度。另外,有些考生虽然没有读出声,但其实是在心里默默地朗读,即“心读”。心读时,虽然发音器官都不动,但读者是在心里进行完完全全的朗读过程。这两种坏习惯都会极大地影响阅读速度和阅读效率。

(2) 肢体活动

有些考生在思考问题时,会下意识地摇头晃脑、用手撕纸放在嘴里咀嚼、用手转笔或进行一些其他身体活动。虽然这只是下意识或习惯性动作,但是它会使得考生注意力不能完全集中,并影响阅读速度。因此,克服这种不良习惯,而用自己觉得最舒服的姿势“正襟危坐”对考生注意力的集中非常重要。

(3) 指读

一部分学生在阅读时习惯用手指或笔尖指着阅读材料。殊不知在指读时阅读速度完全取决于手或者笔尖移动的速度,而这个速度要远远低于视线移动的速度,会极大地降低阅读速度。另外,指读会使考生对所有单词给予同等关注,无论是实词还是虚词。这样就会使考生的注意力只停留在字面意思,而不能深入到作者表达的整体意思上来,通俗点讲,就是“只见树木,不见森林”。

(4) 逐字阅读

有些考生在阅读时虽然没有进行指读,但是也会对文章中所有的单词,不管是实词(如名词、动词)还是虚词(如冠词)等都同样重视,这样就减少了对关键词/词组的注意力,不仅降低了阅读速度,也影响了对文章整体内容的把握。

(5) 频繁回读

很多考生,包括一些英语成绩较好的考生,都会有这种不良习惯——他们会频繁地回过头来读未看懂或者未看清的词、句或段,有时候会显得非常不自信,总害怕某个地方看错了或者自己记错了,因此经常回过头去阅读已经读过的内容。事实上,回读是不可避免的,但是太过频繁的回读会大大降低阅读速度和对整篇文章的把握。而且有时候这些部分可能无关乎对全文的理解,或者说考题中没有与该部分相关的内容,过于频繁的回读就没有必要了。

(6) 钻牛角尖

有些考生碰到较难理解的单词或句子就停下来仔细推敲,或者进行各种推测。虽然在平时阅读时这种策略是需要的,但是不分青红皂白地在任何较难理解的地方都花太多时间是非常不理智的。有些较难理解的地方无关于文章其他部分的理解,或者说在阅读其他部分以后该部分的意思会豁然开朗,或者说考题根本不涉及此处的理解,那么在这种地方花太多时间就太得不偿失了。

这些不良习惯大都是一种下意识的行为或者习惯性动作,只要考生能意识到它们的危害并有意识地摒弃这些不良习惯,就会较大地提高阅读效率。阅读毕竟只是一种利用眼睛读取输入信息(即阅读文章)并用大脑对眼睛所获信息进行解码(即解读或理解文章所表达的意思)的过程,因此需要使这两部分充分高效地运作起来,而摒除对其他身体部分或外物的依赖。除了要克服以上不良习惯,考生还需要培养一些比较好的阅读习惯,如以意群为单位进行阅读,记笔记或者做记号,灵活调整阅读速度和方法等。

需要养成的良好阅读习惯有:

(1) 以意群为单位进行阅读

意群阅读,有时候人们也称之为短语阅读* (phrase reading)。在阅读时,考生不应该把注意力仅仅集中在具体的某个单词上,因为大多数情况下一个单词不能表达一个完整的信息,而必须和其他单词组合在一起形成一个有意义的意群 (information block 或者 thought group) 才能表达相对较为完整的信息。因此,考生在阅读时应把注意力集中在意群而不是孤立的单词上。也就是说,阅读应以一个一个的意群为单位进行,每次视线的停顿能看到的是若干个单词组成的意群。意群的一般表现形式为:

A. 固定词组 英语中有大量的固定词组 (set phrases), 他们由若干个不同的单词构成, 组合在一起表达特定的含义, 结构比较固定, 使用时也没什么变体。因此, 在阅读时可以作为一个个意群、像一个单词那样阅读。比如 at 这个介词组成的一些固定短语: at once, at home, at large, at all, at best, at least, at the end of 等等。例如:

The U. S. //at least//has come to appreciate//what other countries learned long ago//: the pouring in//of foreign tourists//may not always be convenient//, but it does put money in the bank.

B. 按照词的意义单位或语法单位、修饰与被修饰关系组成意群 除固定词组之外, 英语中还有一些结构相对比较松散的意群——按照一定的语义、语法规则和逻辑、修饰关系对单词进行的排列组合, 可以是名词短语: 如 miserable weather, 介词短语: 如 at home, 动词短语: 如 pay attention to。这个时候意群的形成在更大程度上依赖于它们在句子中的语义和语法功能划分。也就是说, 可以根据句子的主语、谓语、宾语、定语和状语等来进行划分。例如:

Some people's breath//turns sour//every time//they go on//a job interview.

养成以意群为单位进行阅读的好习惯需要大量的反复练习。开始的时候, 可以先选择一些较简单的阅读材料, 当自己觉得已经比较熟练的时候就可以选择一些难度较大的材料了。考生在平时的训练中, 开始可以有意识地在每一个意群处做短暂的停顿, 经过大量的有意识练习, 这种有意识的行为就会转化为无意识或潜意识的好习惯。下面一篇短文演示了恰当的意群划分和停顿, 供读者参考:

When a packaging expert//explained that//he was able to//multiply the price//of hard sweets//by 2.5//, from 1 dollar to 2.50 dollars//by changing to a fancy jar//, or that//he had made a 5-ounce bottle look//as though//it held 8 ounces//, he was//in effect//telling the public//that packaging can be a very expensive luxury//. It evidently does//come high//, when an average family//pays about 200 dollars a year//for bottles, cans, boxes, jars and other containers//, most of which//can't be used//for anything//but stuffing the garbage can.

(2) 养成记笔记或者做记号的习惯

日常生活中的阅读以获取信息为目的, 而考试中则不仅需要考生获取有用信息, 而且还必须对其进行处理并答题。但有时因为文章逻辑关系或者各种观点之间的关系错综复杂, 考生在阅读过程中难免会混淆, 这时, 做笔记或者做记号的习惯就显得非常有用。阅读时, 考生通过用下划线或者其他一些考生自己惯用的符号标出主题思想、中心句、重要细节、关键词或重要数据等, 或者用一个或者几个单词简短地记下较为复杂段落的主要思想, 会对考生从整体上把握文章的结构, 或者对考题中细节题的解答以及加深考生对主要内容的印象都会起到非常重要的作用。

总的来说, 做标记的地方可以是整体性说明, 也可以是比较特殊的地方, 如转折; 还可以是对逻辑关系进行说明的地方, 如因果关系、作比较; 也可以是与文章内容关系密切的比较直观的数字、人名或地名等专有名词。

(3) 灵活调整阅读速度和方法

一篇文章的不同部分对整篇文章的贡献不尽相同, 因此对它们的阅读速度和方法就要自然调整。具体来说, 对不重要的细节、例子和描述, 可以进行快速阅读或者干脆跳过不读, 而对于非常重要的细节

* 这里短语不是一般意义上的固定短语, 而是若干在一起能表达某个完整意义的单词的组合。

或观点则需要仔细阅读。这样根据阅读内容的重要性对阅读速度和方法进行调整,不仅可以节省宝贵的考试时间,还可使考生免受一些不重要的细节问题的干扰,从而提高答题准确率。

三、考试策略

在考试时,考生除了需要掌握坚固的语言文化知识以及灵活的阅读技巧外,还必须注意一些考试策略的运用,这样可以少走弯路,往往可以起到事半功倍的效果。

(1) 建立理解与速度间的平衡

有些考生在考试时总担心仔细阅读部分时间不够用,因此阅读时走马观花,一味追求速度,殊不知 Haste makes waste (欲速而不达),这样做的结果是虽然省出了时间,但是会给解题带来极大的麻烦;或者是等题目做完了才发现还有较多剩余时间,但是因为前面过于求快,理解准确率不够,但这时要再重新仔细阅读已不可能了。另外一些考生在阅读时经常会在某个较难理解的单词、句子或篇章上停下来反复推敲,但最后却没有时间完成所有阅读文章,只好胡乱答题,其阅读成绩自然不会理想。一般来说,阅读速度应该适中,要追求尽可能多的理解,但也不能强求百分之百的理解。应该边思考边理解,遇到生词和不懂的地方可以做上记号,而不要停顿。

(2) 遇到生词或者难点时的处理方法

考生在阅读时会不可避免地遇到一些生词和较难理解的地方,这时候不要过多停顿,而应该先绕过去继续往下读,因为很有可能在后面会有其同义词或者解释性的语句,或者随着阅读的深入,读者会慢慢理解它的意思。也有可能这些词、短语或句子对解题和理解文章的主要内容没有任何影响,那就更没有必要花时间去弄清楚它究竟是什么意思了。当然,如果这些语句或单词对解题有影响的话,可以在读完文章以后再回过头来仔细推敲。

(3) 注意对信号词的利用

在阅读时,考生应该充分利用一些信号词,这样可以使自己对文章的整体结构有一个清楚的认识,有时候即使碰到一些难以理解的地方,只要通过信号词进行判断,就可以大致推断出其要表达的意思。这些信号词包括:

表示类比和递进关系的词语,如 also, too, besides, in addition, in other words, furthermore, moreover 等;

表示对比和转折关系的词语,如 but, while, whereas, although, though, however, on the contrary, nevertheless, on the other hand, otherwise 等;

表示结论或因果关系的词语,如 so, because, therefore, consequently, eventually, as a result, in conclusion, in a word, in short, in summary, to sum up, on the whole 等。

考生可以利用上述信号词及它们所表达的逻辑关系进行判断,如 but 前后部分表达是对比或转折关系,那么考生只需要理解其中的一部分就可以推断出另一部分的意思了。

第二章

快速阅读

六级新题型中的快速阅读要求考生在 15 分钟内以较快速度阅读一篇 1 000 词以上（样卷中约为 1 300 词，2006 年 12 月及 2007 年 6 月的试题中约为 1 100 词）的文章并解答基于该文章进行命题的 4 个判断题（判断所给句子是正确的（Y），错误的（N）或是未提及（NG））和 6 个完成句子题。

一、题型简介

快速阅读共有两种题型：主旨题和细节题。主旨题最多只可能有一题，通常以判断题的形式考查；其他题的题型大部分为细节题。就判断题而言，其结果除了 Y 和 N 之外，还有 NG（当然，主旨题是不存在这种情况的），这就增加了每个 statement 的不确定性，使得考生不一定能在文中找到相关信息。虽然从四、六级样卷来分析，这种 NG 的 statement 只有一项，但是它就像定时炸弹一样让考生“疑神疑鬼”，因而也就增加了本部分试题的难度。

和四级新题型相比，新六级快速阅读的考查形式更偏“主观化”——采用了较多的完成句子题。这就要求考生除了“眼明脑快”外，还必须掌握良好的语法知识和综合提取信息的能力。和四级中的快速阅读不一样，新六级中有的快速阅读题不是在文中某一处就能找到的，而是需要考生对若干处的相关信息进行综合提炼。

当然，快速阅读对速度的要求更高，而对理解的深度问题并不做太高要求，只需要考生能理解字面意思。因此，考生在阅读的时候必须要调整好速度与理解之间的平衡（这个平衡要比仔细阅读时二者之间的平衡更偏向于速度）。也就是说，做快速阅读时不需要经过仔细推敲，只要能快速提取有用或相关信息即可。

二、解题步骤

做快速阅读解题可分以下几步：

Step 1:

快速浏览文章开头、结尾部分及各小标题，弄清文章的结构和主要内容。如文中不含标题，可快速浏览每段的第一句话。如果文章第一句就是非常具体的内容，那么就可以快速跳到第一段结尾或者第二段，因为这些具体的内容很可能是引入文章主题的“引子”，可略过不读。

Step 2:

快速浏览考题，正确理解题目所表述的内容，找出考点所在——题眼或关键词/词语，特别要关注诸如表示因果、比较、目的、方式的词、数字、时间、特殊标点符号（如引号）以及专有名词等细节。

Step 3:

把每题题眼与文章各部分内容的小标题进行对比,初步确定每题最可能在哪个部分被提及。

Step 4:

阅读与每题相关的内容,准确进行定位和解题。解题时,可将原文和考题相同的部分去掉,剩下的内容非常可能就是答案所在。

三、定位技巧及应试策略

因为时间有限,所以在做快速阅读时,考生应尽可能把较多的时间花在解题上。快速阅读的解题关键在于准确进行定位——快速找出考点在文中所对应的位置。那么如何迅速而又准确地进行定位就成了能否得分的关键。

1. 定位技巧

定位技巧一:用数字进行定位

因为英文字母中夹杂的数字通常比较容易识别,所以,如果题干中含有数字,考生可以根据该数字在文中进行查找,找出其在文中第一次出现的位置,并进而根据其他细节进行精确定位。

【例1】

The United States has always engaged in foreign intelligence activities. Covert action aided the patriots in winning the Revolutionary War. But the first formal, organized agencies didn't exist until the 1880s, when the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Army's Military Intelligence Division were created. Around World War I, the Bureau of Investigation (the forerunner of the FBI) took over intelligence-gathering duties. The intelligence structure continued through several repetitions. For example, the Office of Strategic Services, known as the OSS, was established in 1942 and abolished in 1945.

After World War II, U. S. leaders struggled with how to improve national intelligence. The Pearl Harbor bombing, which brought the United States into World War II, was considered a major intelligence failure.

In 1947, President Harry Truman signed the National Security Act, which created the CIA. The act also created a director of central intelligence, who had three different roles: the president's principal adviser on security issues, the head of the entire U. S. intelligence community and the head of the CIA, one of the agencies within that intelligence community. This structure was revised in 2004, with the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, which created the position of director of national intelligence to oversee the intelligence community. Now, the director of the CIA reports to the director of national intelligence.

Two years later, Congress passed the Central Intelligence Agency Act, which allows the agency to keep its budget and staffing secret. For many years, the agency's primary mission was to protect the United States against communism and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. These days, the agency has an even more complex job—to protect the United States from terrorist threats from all over the globe.

【题目】

From 2004, the director of central intelligence has been replaced by _____ to be responsible for the entire intelligence community in the U. S.

【解析】

本题含有数字2004,考生可据其定位于第3段倒数第2句。分析本题题干,可知空白处需填入名词性成分。本题中responsible for the entire intelligence community in the U. S. 部分与原文中to oversee the intelligence community表意相同,故答案为director of national intelligence。

定位技巧二：用专有名词如人名、地名等进行定位

人名、地名等专有名词因含有大写字母，故相对容易定位。如果题干中含有这类名词，考生也可以据其进行初步定位。

【例2】

Make your reservations now. The space tourism industry is officially open for business, and tickets are going for a mere \$20 million for a one-week stay in space. Despite reluctance from National Air and Space Administration (NASA), Russia made American businessman Dennis Tito the world's first space tourist. Tito flew into space aboard a Russian Soyuz rocket that arrived at the International Space Station (ISS) on April 30, 2001. The second space tourist, South African businessman Mark Shuttleworth, took off aboard the Russian Soyuz on April 25, 2002, also bound for the ISS.

Lance Bass of 'N Sync was supposed to be the third to make the \$20 million trip, but he did not join the three-man crew as they blasted off on October 30, 2002, due to lack of payment. Probably the most incredible aspect of this proposed space tour was that NASA approved of it.

These trips are the beginning of what could be a profitable 21st century industry. There are already several space tourism companies planning to build suborbital vehicles and orbital cities within the next two decades. These companies have invested millions, believing that the space tourism industry is on the verge of taking off.

In 1997, NASA published a report concluding that selling trips into space to private citizens could be worth billions of dollars. A Japanese report supports these findings, and projects that space tourism could be a \$10 billion per year industry within the next two decades. The only obstacles to opening up space to tourists are the space agencies, who are concerned with safety and the development of a reliable, reusable launch vehicle.

【题目】

Lance Bass wasn't able to go on a tour of space because of health problems.

【解析】

本题中含有 Lance Bass 这个人名，可据其定位于第二段。本题中的 wasn't able to go on a tour of space 与原文中的 he did not join the three-man crew as they blasted off 表意相同；本句中的 because of 和原文中的 due to 是同义词组，但二者之后的原因却不同，故答案为 N。

定位技巧三：用特殊标点符号或字体等进行定位

如果题干中含有引号、下划线、斜体、大写缩写等特殊标点符号或字体，考生也可充分利用这些明显的“异类”进行初步定位。

【例3】

The most prominent reason for tipping appears to be more of a guilt issue than a gratitude issue. We know that tipping, at least in the United States, is expected, and if we don't tip we stand the chance of angering the server, and then who knows what our next visit to that restaurant, airport or garage will be like! Also, our assumption that tipping is designed to encourage good service for our next visit may or may not be accurate. What if we are at a restaurant that we know we won't be back to? What then is our motivation to tip? Some argue that it is a way of making ourselves feel better about being served because we know the waiter works hard and isn't paid well.

Guilt issues aside, research has shown that the quality of the service we receive isn't always reflected in the tip we leave. Many who have studied the practice have discovered that excellent service only draws a marginally higher tip than average service. Other things the server might do, however, do make more of a difference—

probably without our even realizing it! For example, Cornell University's Center for Hospitality Research (CUCHR) has conducted several studies revealing some interesting facts about server habits that can boost tip percentages. Here are a few of them:

- **Touching**—Waiters experienced a tip increase from 11.8 percent to 14.8 percent of the check total when they briefly touched the shoulder of the customer. Both men and women left higher tips when touched, and although younger customers increased their tip amount more, all ages increased the tip by some amount.

- **Squatting**—Two studies showed that waiters who squatted next to the table when taking orders and talking with customers increased their tips from 14.9 percent of the bill to 17.5 percent of the bill in one study, and from 12 percent to 15 percent in another study. Apparently, the eye contact and closer interaction creates a more intimate connection and makes us want to give the server more money.

【题目】

CUCHR's studies show that customers will pay higher tips if they enjoy _____ caused by the server's eye contact and closer interaction with them.

【解析】

用 CUCR 进行初步定位, 发现其第一次出现在第二段倒数第二句, 接着用 eye contact and closer interaction 定位于最后一个小标题 squatting。分析题干, 可知空白处需填入名词性成分。本题中的 pay higher tips 与原文中 give the server more money 表意相同, caused 与 creates 表示的逻辑相同, 只是顺序相反, 故答案为 a more intimate connection。

【例4】

If you've had credit problems, you might have to settle for a card with a slightly higher rate. If you have poor credit or no credit, some banks will issue you a secured credit card. This means that you deposit money into a savings account that acts as guaranty against your credit line.

The rate may be high, but a secured card offers you the convenience of a credit card while you work on rebuilding your credit. Secured cards are often the best option available to those with a bankruptcy in their past. Be sure to choose a secured card that pays you interest on your deposit! On the other hand, if you have a very good credit score and would like a higher limit (\$5 000 or more), check into applying for a gold card at the same interest rates but with a slightly higher annual fee. Most gold cards require that your annual income be at least \$35 000, and platinum (白金) cards—even higher!

With all of this money getting spread around, and lots more of it out there, it's no wonder why most of us are constantly receiving notice that we're "pre-approved" for an endless stream of credit cards.

A word of caution about those "pre-approved" card offers you get in the mail: You may get an offer for a new credit-card account with a pre-approved credit limit just slightly higher than your balance on your current card. The fine print could reveal an extremely high interest rate and also state that, by accepting the offer, you agree to transfer the entire balance of your other credit-card account to the new, high-interest account. This is a trick, since you would never consciously choose to pay more interest each month. Read everything carefully so that you don't fall into this trap.

【题目】

It can be judged from _____ that the "pre-approved" card offers require a very high interest rate.

【解析】

本题题干中含有引号, 用 "pre-approved" 初步定位倒数第二段最后一句, 再根据 high interest rate 进一步定位于最后一段倒数第三句前半部分。分析题干可知空白处需填入名词性成分。本题中的 be

judged 与原文中 reveal 表意相近, 故答案为 the fine print。

定位技巧四: 用关键词或短语进行定位

如果题干中不含以上任何一种, 则可以找出题干中的关键词或短语, 并用其进行定位。

【例 5】

The ample sunlight and extremely wet climate of many tropical areas encourages the growth of towering trees with wide canopies. This thick top layer of the rainforest dictates the lives of all other plants in the forest. New tree seedlings rarely survive to make it to the top unless some older trees die, creating a “hole” in the canopy. When this happens, all of the seedlings on the ground level compete intensely to reach the sunlight.

Many plant species reach the top of the forest by climbing the tall trees. It is much easier to ascend this way, because the plant doesn't have to form its own supporting structure.

Some plant species, called **epiphytes**, grow directly on the surface of the giant trees. These plants, which include a variety of orchids and ferns, make up much of the **understory**, the layer of the rainforest right below the canopy. Epiphytes are close enough to the top to receive adequate light, and the runoff from the canopy layer provides all the water and nutrients they need, which is important since they don't have access to the **nutrients** (养分) in the ground.

【题目】

New tree seedlings will not survive to reach the canopy level unless _____.

【解析】

本题中不含任何一眼就能看出来的“异类”, 故可根据其关键短语 new tree seedlings 进行定位。分析题干可知空白处需填入主谓结构。本题中的 not 与原文中的 rarely 表意相近, reach 与 make it to 相同, 故答案为 unless 后的内容——some older trees die。

2. 应试策略

应试策略一: 充分利用顺序性出题原则

考生在定位时可能不会总是那么一帆风顺, 特别是在遇到 NG 的情况时, 可能会一时无法准确定位。但是, 因为快速阅读出题遵循顺序性原则, 所以考生在定位时可同时带着两题的关键词/短语或其他“异类”词进行定位, 一旦其中一个定位成功, 就可以根据顺序性原则缩小另一题的定位范围。另外, 如果第 n 题暂时无法定位或者没有较易定位的词或短语, 则可先对第 $n+1$ 题进行定位, 再在第 $n-1$ 和第 $n+1$ 题在文中对应的句子之间查找与第 n 题相关的内容。当然, 考生也可以利用这种方法来对自己的答案特别是 NG 进行检验。

【例 6】

Most people have a general idea that the president's plane is a flying office with all sorts of high-tech equipment. But there are two essential facts about Air Force One that the general public isn't aware of.

.....

The two planes have the same general structure as a normal Boeing 747-200B, and similar capabilities. They are almost as tall as a six story building, and they're as long as a city block. Each has four General Electric CF6-80C2B1 jet engines, which provide 56 700 pounds of thrust a piece. The top speed is between 630 and 700 miles per hour and the ceiling maximum (how high the plane can fly) is 45 100 feet. Each plane carries 53 611 gallons of fuel and weighs 833 000 pounds fully loaded for a long-range mission. With a full tank, the plane can fly half way around the world.

Air Force One has 4 000 square feet of interior floor space. Much of it looks more like a hotel or executive

office than a jetliner, except for the seatbelts on all the chairs. The lowest level of the plane mostly serves as cargo space (货舱). Most of the passenger room is on the middle level, and the upper level is largely dedicated to communications equipment.

The president has onboard living quarters, with his own bedroom, bathroom, workout room and office space. Most of the furniture on the plane was hand-crafted by master carpenters.

The staff meets in a large conference room, which doubles as the president's dining room. Senior staff members have their own office area, and the rest of the president's staff also has space to work and relax. There is a separate area for reporters traveling with the president, and there is plenty of room for the flight crew to do their work. All in all, Air Force One can comfortably carry 70 passengers and 26 crew members.

【题目】

1. The two planes which regularly serve as Air Force One are quite different from a normal Boeing plane in terms of the general structure and capabilities.

2. The Air Force One should always be filled with fuel since it often has to fly unexpectedly as far as a hemisphere.

3. For safety's sake, certain outsiders, including reporters, are not allowed to board the Air Force One.

【解析】

先用 two planes 将第一题定位于第二段第一句, 其答案为 N; 第二题题干中没有比较容易定位的词或短语, 故可绕开第二题直接进入第三题; 根据第三题题干中的 reporters 定位于最后一段倒数第二句前半部分, 可判断其答案为 N; 继而在第二段第一句与最后一段倒数第二句之间进行查找。在这个部分中, 作者只提到“空军一号”装满油的话能绕地球飞半周, 原文中的 half way around the world 与本题中的 hemisphere 表意相同, 但是并没提到它是不是需要经常这么做, 故答案为 NG。

应试策略二: 根据信号词灵活调整阅读速度

即使在略读以获取文章的主要内容时, 考生也应该有所读, 有所不读, 这样才能最大限度减少阅读时间。因为任何一篇文章都是一个各部分联系紧密的有机体, 各部分都是用一定的逻辑连接起来的, 而作者经常会使用一些信号词来明确说明这些逻辑关系。而逻辑关系是统一的, 也就是说, 一看到某些信号词, 我们就可以知道下文大概会是什么内容。这样的话, 就可以跳过这部分不读。如在看到 for example/instance 时, 我们就可以非常自信地跳过其后的内容, 因为这部分内容肯定是为前面的观点等进行证明的。如果我们已经明白或认同这些观点, 那么就没必要阅读对其进行例证的内容了。

四、考点及命题规律

在按照上述方法用“异类”词或其他关键词/短语进行初步定位后, 我们就需要根据题干中的具体细节进行精确定位, 并通过仔细比较题干和原文的异同来进行答题了。因为六级快速阅读的考题可能并不是那么直接, 所以需要考生对考点及命题规律有所认识, 在快速浏览文章的时候对某些容易出题的内容给予特别关注, 也就可以有效地节省时间和提高阅读及解题效率。

考点及命题规律一: 表示比较(含对比和类比)关系的细节

以比较关系为考点的快速阅读考题在四、六级中比较常见。涉及这种考点的判断题题干通常扩大或缩小原文中所指出的比较范围, 或者颠倒比较关系, 或者将对比与类比进行混淆。而以此为考点的完成句子题则通常将比较关系进行转换, 如把最高级转换为相应的比较级, 把对比关系转换为相应的“类比”关系等。例如, 将 the most... 转换为 more...than any other...; 将 A and B are different 转换为 A is not the same as B。解这类题时, 考生应牢牢抓住对比或类比关系的本质——比较核心词如 than、different、

same 等, 并根据比较的双方进行精确定位。

【例7】

The world's rainforest are an extremely valuable natural resource, to be sure, but not for their lumber or their land. They are the main cradle of life on Earth, and they hold millions of unique life forms that we have yet to discover. Destroying the rainforests is comparable to destroying an unknown planet —we have no idea what we're losing. If deforestation continues at its current rate, the world's tropical rainforests will be wiped out within 40 years.

【题目】

As we are still ignorant of millions of unique life forms in the rainforest, deforestation can be compared to the destruction of _____.

【解析】

本题中的 can be compared to 与原文的 comparable 表意相同, destruction 与原文的 destroy 属同一概念, 故答案为 an unknown planet。

【例8】

Google Earth has the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom covered to street level, meaning you can zoom in and view road names and local businesses and get directions from here to there. The database has a good amount of information on Western Europe, as well, but the rest of the world is hit or miss. While you can zoom in and get a pretty good look at the Egyptian pyramids, you can't see street names or find a grocery store in the area.

【题目】

Google Earth is more widely used by average citizens in the United States and Western Europe than in other countries.

【解析】

本段讲到了 Google Earth 在世界各地的使用情况, 但是只提到了其所提供的各国信息是详细还是粗略, 并未提到普通老百姓对其使用是否广泛, 故答案为 NG。

考点及命题规律二: 表示程度的细节

以程度为考点主要出现在判断题中。题干往往将原文中的程度加大或缩小, 也可能将原文中表示程度的词语或短语进行同义转换。解这类题时, 考生应仔细对照题干和原文, 将对等的內容去掉, 然后仔细比较表程度的部分。

【例9】

The consistently wet, warm weather and ample sunlight give plant life everything it needs to thrive. Trees have the resources to grow to tremendous heights, and they live for hundreds, even thousands, of years. These giants, which reach 60 to 150 ft in the air, form the basic structure of the rainforest. Their top branches spread wide in order to capture maximum sunlight. This creates a thick *canopy* (树冠) level at the top of the forest, with thinner greenery levels underneath. Some large trees grow so tall that they even tower over the canopy layer.

【题目】

Below the canopy level of a tropical rainforest grows an overabundance of plants.

【解析】

根据 canopy 这个专有名词定位于倒数第二句。本题中的 Below the canopy level of a tropical rainforest

与原文中的 underneath 对等, overabundance of plants 与原文中的 thinner greenery 刚好相反, 也就是说本题将原文的程度缩小了, 故答案为 N。

考点及命题规律三: 表示范围、来源的细节

以范围或来源为考点的题干往往带有信号词, 如介词 in, at, from 短语等。这种类型的考题有时候会是逻辑关系如因果关系转换而来的, 如 from _____ 可能就是由 because of... 转换而来的。解这类题时, 考生应充分把握该介词短语是否表示一定的逻辑关系。如果确定其含有逻辑关系则需要特别关注一些表示逻辑关系的内容。

【例 10】

If the mailing-list issue bothers you—and it bothers most of us—pay attention when you're completing that credit-card application. Some application forms now provide a box that you can check to allow or disallow the selling of your information to mailing lists. You can also protect yourself by taking your name off the credit bureaus' mailing lists.

【题目】

Not wanting to be bothered by the mailing-list issue, one can check to disallow the selling of his information or just deleting his name from _____.

【解析】

根据 mailing-list issue 进行初步定位。本题中前半句与原文中第 1 句表意相同, check to disallow the selling of his information 与第 2 句相同, deleting...from 与 take...off 相同, 故答案为 off 后的内容——the credit bureaus' mailing lists。

考点及命题规律四: 表示因果、目的、条件等逻辑关系的细节

以逻辑关系为考点的考题比较容易识别出来, 但是命题者一般会对这些逻辑关系进行顺序上的转换, 如把因果改为果因。更有甚者, 题干会把某种逻辑关系的外在形式进行彻底转换, 如把因果关系转换为目的关系, 或把条件关系换为假设关系等。

【例 11】

Wal-Mart has come under fire on a number of labor issues. There may be a dark side to the frugal culture. At the end of 2005, the company faced dozens of lawsuits across the country for allegedly not paying workers overtime. Women have also accused Wal-Mart of discrimination, and employees have said that it squashes efforts to unionize and doesn't provide decent healthcare.

Not everyone is down on Wal-Mart. Andrew Young, a former United Nations ambassador and former mayor of Atlanta, heads up a group backed by Wal-Mart that is supposed to spread a positive message about the company. "You need to look at who's complaining about Wal-Mart," Young told USA Today in March 2006. "If it's not 100 million people shopping there every week and it's not 8 000 people competing for 500 jobs [at a new Atlanta store], who is it? They're complaining because they're wrong and they don't understand that ending poverty means generating wealth and not just fighting to redistribute the existing wealth."

There is heated debate about whether Wal-Mart is good for the American economy, and well-respected economists come down firmly on both sides of this debate. Some experts say it is good for the economy because it keeps prices low, both at its stores and at other retailers. Other experts argue that Wal-Mart is bad for the economy because it drives competing retailers out of business and forces manufacturers to move jobs overseas to keep expenses down.