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英语 六级

阅 读

主 编 许明武
副主编 胡刚 田传茂
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英语六级 阅 读

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许明武 主编

责任编辑:梅欣君

封面设计:秦 茹

责任校对:王崇军

责任监印:张正林

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内 容 提 要

根据英语六级考试大纲对阅读的要求,本书从阅读应试技巧和实践两方面对读者进行指导。书中 100 篇阅读文章均选自国外最新报刊、杂志和教科书。测试练习题均按照英语六级考试的要求设计编写。为了方便读者,书后附有详细的解题注释。本书适合高校理工科、文理科学生作为训练阅读能力和英语六级应试能力的参考读物。参加硕士生入学考试的考生也可使用本书提高阅读应试能力。大专院校英语教师亦可使用本书来指导学生通过阅读扩大知识面。



在日常生活中,人们通过阅读获取信息,进而满足工作和生活的需要。对中国学生来说,阅读英文就不能像阅读中文那样随意和自如。他们往往会出现一些问题,如:回视、唇读、手指点读、翻译等等。这些不良习惯影响他们快速准确地理解原文,也就自然地影响考试成绩。要改正这些不良习惯,只有多读、多练、多做题。在备考和应试时,考生应牢记,快速阅读和准确理解是第一目的。

根据英语六级考试大纲对阅读的要求,本书从阅读应试技巧和实践两方面对读者进行指导。目的在于为读者提供必要的应试指导及实践机会。全书的阅读文章均选自国外报刊、杂志、教科书,具有英语地道,覆盖面广的特点。此书不仅可以训练阅读,亦可帮助读者扩大知识面,增进读者对英美文化及风土人情的了解。

本书指导部分针对阅读考试的基本题型,从主旨题、语义题、细节题、推断题和翻译题这五方面为读者提供具体的指导,使读者对应试技巧能有个详细的了解。阅读实践部分共收有100篇文章,按照六级考试对阅读篇幅的要求,分为25组练习。每篇文章后有5道选择题和1道翻译题。整个书后附有每道题的详细注释。读者在阅读指导部分和进行实践练习的过程中,会逐步对六级考试有个全面的了解,进而树立应试信心和提高应试水平,最终培养出良好的阅读习惯。

由于水平有限,书中疏漏错误之处敬请各位读者指正。

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第四部分 注释

大学英语六级考试阅读部分时间为 35 分钟, 一般有 4 篇短文, 阅读量约在 1 400 词左右。下面就从主旨题、语义题、细节题、推断题和翻译题(英译汉)这 5 方面进行指导和练习。

1. 主 旨 题

主旨题旨在测试考生正确理解文章主题、总结归纳文章大意的能力。这类题目一般排在前面或最后, 考生需通读文章 2 到 3 遍后才能作出判断。做主旨题的技巧归纳如下:

- 1) 阅读文章前先浏览所有题目, 根据主旨题惯用结构和句型剔出主旨题(惯用结构和句型见下页)。
- 2) 依次完成如细节、语义、推论等其他题目并通过解题过程熟悉文章内容, 进而把握各种信息的分布和文章的组织方式。
- 3) 迅速通读全篇文章, 此时阅读重点为全面透彻地理解全文以及作者所阐述的问题, 根据主旨题的选择项目所提供的信息, 确立文章的中心思想, 必要时需揣测隐含着的作者态度, 最后通过比较、鉴别确定主旨题答案。

就主旨题提问一般有如下形式:

1. What is the author's main point?
2. Which of the following sentences best expresses the main idea?
3. The main idea (central thought) of the passage is _____.

4. The topic sentence of this passage is _____.
5. The primary objective of the passage is _____.
6. The title of the passage would be _____.
7. The best summary of the passage is that _____.
8. What the passage tells us would be summarized by the sentence _____.
9. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
10. The title that best expresses the main idea of the passage is _____.
11. The passage states (illustrates, discusses, deals with, is concerned about, describes ...) _____.
12. What topic is treated in this passage?
13. The (main) purpose of the passage is _____.
14. The subject of the passage is _____.
15. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?
16. Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?
17. Which of the following can best sum up the passage?

请看下列练习：

Exercise 1

Greenspace facilities are contributing to an important extent to the quality of the urban environment. Fortunately it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this subject has to start with the proof of this idea. At present it is generally accepted, although more as a self-evident statement than on the base of a closely-reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment is a first step on the right way, this does not mean, however, that sufficient details are known about the functions of greenspace in towns and about the way in which the inhabitants

are using these spaces. As to this rather complex subject I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only, namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities.

The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation which for many years has been used in town-and-country planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relative little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighbourhood of the home. We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in the open air has to begin at the street-door of the house. The urban environment has to offer as many recreation activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities can also have a recreative aspect.

The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the streets, because the risks of traffic are too great, if during shopping you can nowhere find a spot for enjoying for a moment the nice weather, in short, if you only feel yourself at home after the streetdoor of your house is closed after you.

1. According to the author, the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment _____.
 - A. is still unknown
 - B. is usually neglected
 - C. is being closely studied

- D. has been closely recognized
2. The theoretical separation of living, traffic and recreation has led to _____.
- A. the disproportion of recreation facilities in the neighbourhood
 - B. the location of recreation facilities far from home
 - C. relatively little attention for recreative possibilities
 - D. the improvement of recreative possibilities in the neighbourhood
3. The author suggests that the recreative possibilities of greenspace should be provided _____.
- A. in special areas
 - B. in the suburbs
 - C. in the neighbourhood of the house
 - D. in gardens and parks
4. According to the author, greenspace facilities should be designed in such a way that _____.
- A. more obligatory activities might take on a recreative aspect
 - B. more and more people might have access to them
 - C. an increasing number of recreative activities might be developed
 - D. recreative activities might be brought into our homes
5. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
- A. better use of greenspace facilities should be made so as to improve the quality of our life
 - B. attention must be directed to the improvement of recreative possibilities
 - C. the urban environment is providing more recreation

activities than it did many years ago

D. priority must be given to the development of obligatory activities

答案

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A

这篇文章后的第5题是主旨题。从文中可以看出,作者开篇就强调了 greenspace facilities 对城市环境的重要性。接着阐述了人类对 greenspace facilities 重要性的认识以及 greenspace facilities 对环境改善的作用。最后,作者指出 greenspace 不应仅仅在郊区或农村等区域内实行,而应从居家之处开始实行。一连串由“if”引出的句子说明了家门口环境对人类的重要性。以上就是作者的写作思路。考生在做1—4题时对文章会浏览几遍,大致上已基本了解了作者的写作意图。最后只需将这些事实连贯分析,就不难确定第5题的正确答案了。

Exercise 2

Automation refers to the introduction of electronic control and automatic operation of productive machinery. It reduces the human factors, mental and physical, in production, and is designed to make possible the manufacture of more goods with fewer workers. The development of automation in American industry has been called the “Second Industrial Revolution”.

Labour's concern over automation arises from uncertainty about the effects on employment, and fears of major changes in jobs. In the main, labour has taken the view that resistance to technical change is unfruitful. Eventually, the result of automation may well be an increase in employment, since it is expected that vast industries will grow up around

manufacturing, maintaining, and repairing automation equipment. The interest of labour lies in bringing about the transition with a minimum of inconvenience and distress to the workers involved. Also, union spokesmen emphasize that the benefit of the increased production and lower costs made possible by automation should be shared by workers in the form of higher wages, more leisure, and improved living standards.

To protect the interests of their members in the era of automation, unions have adopted a number of new policies. One of these is the promotion of supplementary unemployment benefit plans. It is emphasized that since the employer involved in such a plan has a direct financial interest in preventing unemployment, he will have a strong drive for planning new installations so as to cause the least possible problems in jobs and job assignments. Some unions are working for dismissal pay agreements, requiring that permanently dismissed workers be paid a sum of money based on length of service. Another approach is the idea of the improvement factor, which calls for wage increases based on increases in productivity. It is possible, however, that labour will rely mainly on reduction in working hours in order to gain full share in the fruits of automation.

1. Though labour worries about the effects of automation, it never doubts that _____.
 - A. automation will eventually prevent unemployment
 - B. automation will help workers acquire new skills
 - C. automation will eventually benefit the workers no less than the employers
 - D. automation is a trend which cannot be stopped

2. The idea of "improvement factor" implies roughly _____.
- A. wages should be paid on the basis of length of service
 - B. the benefit of the increased production and lower costs should be shared by workers
 - C. supplementary unemployment benefit plans should be promoted
 - D. the transition to automation should be brought about with the minimum of inconvenience and distress to workers
3. In order to get the full benefits of automation, labour will depend mostly on _____.
- A. additional payment to the permanently dismissed workers
 - B. the increase of wages in proportion to the increase in productivity
 - C. shorter working hours and more leisure time
 - D. strong drive for planning new installations
4. Which of the following can best sum up the passage?
- A. Advantages and disadvantages of automation.
 - B. Labour and the effects of automation.
 - C. Unemployment benefit plans and automation.
 - D. Social benefits of automation.

答案

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B

这篇文章后的第4题是主旨题。从全文看,作者的写作重点并不是 automation 的优缺点及其社会效益,也没有着重谈 automation 与 unemployment benefit plans 的关系。作者阐述的是 automation 的定义以及它所起的作用和工会组织为了保护工人的利益所采取的新计划和政策。因此,我们可将工会所采取的新计划和政策认定为 automation effects。

2. 语 义 题

语义题主要测试考生利用语法知识、猜词技巧、根据上下文推测词义以及通过语义联系判断词义的能力。随着考生英语能力的提高,极少量的生词,甚至一定量的生词已不会影响考生对某句、某段以及通篇文章的理解。下面几点可帮助考生做语义题。

1) 利用对已知信息的正确理解来排除所考词不可能有的词义。

如:

Some antismokers want to ban the sale of cigarettes completely.

A. forbid B. reduce C. discourage D. allow

(译文:一些反对抽烟的人想全面禁止香烟销售。)

此句中 antismokers 已提示考生是“反对抽烟的人”。故他们对香烟销售肯定持反对态度。进而可推出 ban 应为 forbid(禁止)的意思。这里“反对抽烟的人”以及“反对销售香烟”为已知信息,据此我们可排除 reduce(削减),discourage(不鼓励)和 allow(允许)这三个选择项,因为它们均与已知信息不相符合,故只能选 forbid。

2) 利用语法知识及标点符号来理解各成分的内在联系。如:

George is a thief; he would _____ the gold from his grandfather's teeth and not feel guilty.

A. steal B. take C. rob D. get

(译文:乔治是贼。他连他祖父假牙上镶的金子都敢偷,而且还毫无犯罪感。)

分号一般表示被其分开的两部分的紧密联系。这里分号后的句子是对分号前句子的解释,前句抽象,后句具体。而且既然是 thief 就必然要 steal,两词之间有必然联系。故此题答案为 A。

3) 根据上下文,大致猜出词义后,再对选择项进行推敲,排除不相

近的词。如：

The girl understood the death for the first time when she saw her dog converted into an inanimate object after being struck by a car.

A. angry B. wounded C. lifeless D. ugly

(译文：当这女孩眼睁睁地看见自己的狗被车撞死时，她才第一次懂得了死亡的意思。)

根据上下文，考生不难猜出 inanimate 即为 lifeless。因为既然狗已被撞死，那么它就已无生命了，所以哪怕不认识 inanimate 这个单词，从上下文和其本身的前缀 in-(表否定)，考生可正确确定其词义。

4) 可根据前缀、后缀、词根及构词法来判断词义。如前缀 dis、un、in、im 等均表示否定意义。如 3) 中的 inanimate 就是由前缀 in 加上 animate(生命的)，其词义就由“生命的”变为“无生命的”了。一般说来，前缀改变词义，而后缀改变词性。如后缀 ful 加到名词 shame 后就使其变为形容词了。

常用的前后缀请见表一和表二：

表一

常用前缀	意义	例	词
un-	not (不)	uncomfortable	(不舒服的)
		unanswerable	(不能回答的)
		unsystematic	(不系统的)
		unaccustomed	(不习惯的)
		unacquainted	(不熟悉的)
in-	not (不)	inadvisable	(不妥的)
		inhuman	(不人道的)
		insuperable	(不能超越的)
		involuntary	(非本意的)
		inapplicable	(不适用的)

续表

常用前缀	意义	例	词
dis-	not (不)	dislike disobey disloyalty disapprove disarm	(不喜欢) (不服从) (不忠不义) (不赞成) (解除武装)
non-	not (不)	nonacceptance nonessential nonsmoker nonpayment nonliquid	(不接受) (非本质的) (不抽烟的人) (不支付) (非液体的)
im-	not(不) (经常加在 以字母 b, p, m 开始的单 词前面)	imperfection imbrute immigrant immoral impossible	(不完善性) (使变野蛮) (移民) (不道德的) (不可能的)
il-	not(不) (经常加在 以字母 l 开 始的单词前 面)	illiterate illegal illegible illiberal ilimitable	(不识字的) (不合法的) (不可辨认的) (不开明的) (无限的)
ir-	not(不) (经常加在 以字母 r 开 始的单词前 面)	irregular irresistible irrelevance irrational irretention	(不规律的) (不可抗拒的) (不相干) (不合理的) (不能保持)