

大学英语阅读理解

四级真题

阅读理解 模拟试题 精解

Unit One

Passage 1

连线点拨 直击答案 阅读理解 轻松过关

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of sharing in tasks and in decisions makes for equality, and this in turn leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept that equality more easily than did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by the "battle of the sexes". ①

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important and that has happened in some cases—we are as badly off as before, only in reverse.

6级



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当代中国出版社

观察度型

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联网直击大学英语阅读理解

(六级)

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当代中国出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

联网直击大学英语阅读理解(四、六级)/马德高等编. —北京:当代中国出版社,2002.1

ISBN 7-80170-097-X

I. 联... II. 马... III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 002619 号

当代中国出版社出版发行

社址:北京地安门西大街旌勇里 8 号 邮政编码:100009

山东高唐印刷有限责任公司印刷 新华书店经销

850×1168 毫米 16 开 12.125 印张 320 千字

2002 年 4 月第 1 版 2002 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印数:5000 册 定价:15.00 元(六级)

前 言

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——本书采用了一种与众不同的辅导形式，为您提供了一种与众不同的学习方法。

- 本书在同业书籍中首创将试题编排在文章前面的体例。让读者带着问题读文章，培养在有限时间内快速、准确把握文章主旨与篇章结构的能力。与各种技巧的运用直接相关的“目标信息”分别通过连线、方框等图表标识，一目了然，使读者易于领会、接受；
- 试题、文章、解析都在同一页上，读者左右对照使用，省去前后翻阅的不便，这改变了过去先文后题再解析的传统做法，将应试中对读者能力的要求进行了严格的细化，有的放矢，自然事半功倍；
- 本书在阅读理解文章解析之前，根据六级考试大纲要求，详细阐述了六级阅读理解的阅读技巧和解题技巧，既帮助读者掌握正确解题的技巧，又教授如何分析篇章结构，准确把握作者意图；
- 实战篇部分题材广泛，难易适中，并依据大纲，根据其难度精心安排了单元的前后顺序，每个单元都充分考虑了不同体裁、不同题材文章的搭配；由于作者水平有限，不足之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。

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- 实战篇部分题材广泛，难易适中，并依据大纲，根据其难度精心安排了单元的前后顺序，每个单元都充分考虑了不同体裁、不同题材文章的搭配；由于作者水平有限，不足之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。

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引 言

在任何英语考试中,阅读能力都是考察的重点之重。针对非英语专业学生的全国大学英语六级考试也不例外,其阅读理解的比重占整个试卷的40%至50%。六级考试试卷的构成,阅读部分占时35分钟。按照我国国家教委颁布的大学英语教学大纲,六级阅读能力必须达到以下水平:能顺利阅读语言难度较高的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟70词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数3%的材料时,能正确理解中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟120词。根据上述的阅读速度要求,六级的阅读材料篇幅约为1400词,由此可见如不具备一定的阅读速度,就无法在规定时间内读完全部材料。另外从以上大纲的要求我们可以看出,六级的阅读理解部分主要测试考生对以下四个层面的理解:

○ **字面意义上的理解**:即能够借助于词汇和语法来掌握作者所要表达的思想。这是最浅层最基本的理解。要做到这一点,就必须具备一定的词汇量和语法知识,因为词汇是语言的建筑材料;语法是语言中的结构关系,用一定的规则把词组织到句中,表达一定的思想,因此熟练掌握语法也是阅读理解的基础。此外,还必须正确掌握词义以及词的搭配关系。因此,提高阅读能力首先要扩大词汇量和具备一定的语言知识。

○ **事实细节层面上的理解**:即在字面意义理解基础之上,理解文字已经明确表达的意义。也就是说要把握文章一些事实细节,以及事实细节所包含的意义,并正确把握各个细节之间的关系以及它们的来龙去脉。这一层面的理解对考生的综合判断能力提出一定的要求。

○ **隐含意义层面上的理解**:即对文章字里行间“言外之意”的把握。考生需要掌握文章主旨大意,根据上下文对作者未明确表达的或者所隐含的意思进行一定的判断和推理。这一层面对考生的判断推理能力提出了较高的要

求。

○ **语篇意义层面上的理解**:即在句子水平的理解之上,从宏观上把握文章的逻辑框架,跟上作者的思路,掌握文章的主题思想,通过概括得出结论,了解作者的观点和态度。这一层面理解,要求考生具备一定的篇章知识,注意识别篇章的结构类型,以及连接这些篇章结构的信号词,从而把握句际之间的方向,正确做出预期判断,抓住文章的主题,跟上作者的思路,把握全文的脉络,领会作者的态度和观点。这一层面的理解对考生在综合判断能力方面提出了较高的要求。

在以上四个阅读理解的层面上,又以后两个层面为重点,即对篇章的上下文的逻辑关系、中心思想、隐含意义的发掘、判断、推理及综合概括的把握上,针对这两个层面所涉及的题目约占六级考试60%,因此,具备一定的篇章知识,做出合乎逻辑的推理判断尤为重要。在下面的理论篇中,我们将向你传授阅读理解中的一些基本理论。

理论篇

1 抓文章的主旨与结构

六级阅读理解的短文篇章类型以论说结合的论说文为主,这类文章的特点是作者往往就某个问题展开论述,阐明自己的观点,作者的目的不仅要表达自己的观点,更主要的是要使读者信服这种观点并接受这种观点。要掌握作者的写作意图或中心思想,就得抓文章的主旨结构,即了解议论文文章的行为方式,并掌握连接其行为方式的信号词,把握文章的主脉络,达到事半功倍的效果。在六级阅读理解的论说文叙事结构类型主要有以下几种:

① “概括—具体”或“具体—概括”模式

概括—具体模式又称一般—特殊模式(general—particular pattern)。这种模式的宏观结构大致如下:概括陈述—具体陈述1—具体陈述2—具体陈述3—概括总结。即,首段开门见山,直点主题,后面段落举出事实细节进行具体论述,尾段再概括陈述和首段相呼应。具体—概括模式,又称特殊—一

般模式,即在前面的几段用事实细节进行逐层的铺垫,在逻辑推理的基础上得出要表达的观点。如:

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It is easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it is disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections of other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

For example, a certain keypunch operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for dishonest transaction. In another case, dissatisfied employees of the thief tipped off the company that was being robbed.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendation and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because computer executives are afraid of bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

1997年1月六级全真试题

作者在第一段点出主题,说明计算机犯罪不仅未受到惩罚,反而得到前老板的推荐信。以下几段是具体陈述,在尾段作者用信号词 so 进一步呼应首段的主题,属概括具体模式。

② “问题—解决”模式

在这种模式中,作者通常先提出一个问题,然后再提出如何解决的方法,并对解决的方法进行适当的评价。如:

In the 1920s demand for American farm products fell, as European countries began to recover from World War I and instituted austerity programs to reduce their imports. The result was a sharp drop in farm prices. This period was more disastrous for farmers than earlier times had been, because farmers were no longer self-sufficient. They were paying for machinery, seed, and fertilizer, and they were also buying consumer goods. The prices of the products fell. These developments were made worse by the Great Depression, which began in 1929 and extended throughout the 1930s.

In 1929, under President Herbert Hoover, the Federal Farm Board was organized. It established the principle of direct interference with supply and demand, and it represented the first national commitment to provide greater economic stability for farmers.

President Hoover's successor attached even more importance to this problem. One of the first measures proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he took office in 1933 was the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was subsequently passed by Congress. This law ...

... ..

2000年6月六级全真试题

作者在第一段提出第一次世界大战后美国农产品价格下降的问题,以及随之而来的经济大萧条使这一问题进一步恶化。第二、三段作者提出美国政府就解决这一问题所采取的措施。

③ “提问—回答”模式

提问—回答模式与问题—解决模式有相似之处,但该模式一般总是在篇章开头设置一个明显的、用提问方式表达的问题,篇章的发展主要是寻求对这一问题的令人满意的答案。如:

... ..

So what are the options for regaining control? One alternative is for developing countries to buy in the latest computers and telecommunications themselves—so-called “development communications” modernization. ...

1998年6月六级全真试题

④ “主张—反主张”模式

在这一模式中,作者先提出一种普遍认可或某些人认可的主张或观点,然后进行澄清,说明自己的主张或观点。如:

Cyberspace, data superhighways, multi media—for those who have seen the future, the linking of computers, televisions and telephones will change our lives for ever. Yet for the talk of a forthcoming technological utopia little attention has been given to the implications of these developments for the poor. As with all new high technology, while the West concerns itself with the “how”, the question of “for whom” is put aside once again.

1998年6月六级全真试题

第一句作者指出对那些预见未来的人,网络空间、数字信息高速公路、多媒体将永远改变我们的生活这一看法,即别人的主张,信号词 yet 表明作者的观点,即反主张。在这一模式中主张部分也可以是假设的观点,反主张部分可以是对真实情况的描述或肯定,主张部分可以包括内容、证据、辩论,反主张部分包括论据和事例。这种模式是辩论类篇章的典型模式,这种篇章的标志词有 say, claim, assert, state, false, in fact, in reality, agree, dispute, accept, acknowledge, view, counterpose 等。

⑤ “比较对照”模式

即就两个对象之间的相同点和不同点进行说明论证。如:

The biographer has to dance between two positions with respect to the subject. Too close a relation, and the writer may lose objectivity. Not close enough, and the writer may lack the sympathy necessary to any effort to portray a mind, a soul—the quality of life. Who should write the biography of a family, for example? Because of their closeness to the subject, family members may have special information, but by the same token, they may not have the distance that would allow them to be fair. Similarly, a king's servant might not be the best one to write a biography of that king's biography—not for a readership from within the kingdom, at any rate.

1997年6月六级全真试题

在这篇文章中,主题句首先指出传记作家的两难境地。紧接着,作者用 too close, not too close, but by the same token 等词语比较对照传记作家的两难境地。

⑥ “分类—列举”模式

在这一模式中,作者常常将要讲述的事物进行列举,以便条理更清晰。如:

So why do manufacturers keep on designing and producing VCRS that are awkward to use if the problem are so obvious? First, the problems we notice are not obvious to technically minded designers with years of experience and trained to understand how appliances work. Secondly, designers tend to add one or two features at a time to each model, whereas you or I face all a machine's features at once. Thirdly, although finding problems in a finished product is easy, it is too late by then to do anything about the design. Finally, if manufacturers can get away with selling products that are difficult to use, it is not worth the effort of any one of them to make improvements.

1996年1月六级全真试题

小 结

要正确把握以上几种结构类型的文章,掌握连接句际与段际之间的信号词至关重要。信号词具体可分为以下几类:

1. 表示顺承的,如similarly, likewise, also, more than that, furthermore, moreover等。
2. 表示转折的,如although, however, on the contrary, but, nevertheless, yet, despite等。
3. 表示总结的,如as a result, in short, thus, consequently, in conclusion, in brief, so等。
4. 表示列举的,如first, second, after, next, afterward, finally等。
5. 表示因果的,如 because, for this reason, since, therefore, as, for, thus等。
6. 表示比较对照的,如in contrast, on the contrary, similarly, however, but等。

把握以上篇章类型结构及信号词,也就把握了全文的脉络,作者的思路、观点和态度,也就把握了阅读理解的关键,在此基础上就可以做出正确的判断、推理及概括总结。

2 扩大词汇量,全面掌握语法句法知识

词汇量的多少直接关系到能否读懂作者借助于词汇所表达的思想,而语法句法知识的匮乏,就不可能有效组织作者的思想,尤其是一些比较复杂的语法现象,如虚拟语气的确切意义、非谓语动词的用法、动词的搭配关系、省略和倒装、复杂的复合句的理解等,如果不清楚都会引起思维的混乱。掌握六级词汇的关键是要掌握四级核心词汇的用法和六级增加的1300个词。当然这里所说的词汇不仅指词汇的数量,更主要的是指正确掌握词汇的几种意义及在不同语境下的意义以及词的搭配关系。另外,掌握构词法的基本知识可以帮你扩大词汇量,还能理解许多词的意思。如:

... ..

The manufacture who increase the unit price of his product by changing his package size to lower the quantity delivered can, without undue hardship, put his product into boxes, bags, and tins that will contain even 4-ounce, 8-ounce, one-pound, two-pound quantities of breakfast foods, cake mixes, etc.

.....

The word "undue" means "_____".

- A) improper B) adequate C) unexpected D) excessive

1997年6月六级全真试题

undue 原意为“不适当的、未按计划的”,在本文,意为“过量的,过分的”。如:

...

Other home schoolers contend "not so much that the schoolers teach heresy, but that schools teach whatever they teach inappropriately," Van Galen Writes. "These parents are highly independent and strive to 'take responsibility' for their own lives within a society that they define as bureaucratic and inefficient."

1998年6月六级全真试题

考生如不理解 not so much... as 这一结构的意义“与其……不如”,就无法理解第一句话。

以上两点的掌握是提高阅读的基本功,考生切不可忽视。

3 扩大知识面,攻克阅读知识关

一个人的知识面的宽泛与否对阅读理解能力构成直接的影响,面对一篇不熟悉的题材,即使文章没有什么生词,读起来也会令人费解。相反,如果文章的题材是你所熟悉的,即使有生词,读起来也会轻松得多。如:

... ..

Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the scales have dropped from their.

1997年1月六级全真试题

scale 一词原意是“鳞片”，这里 scale 的用法出自《圣经》的典故。据说有个叫 Saul 的年轻人，在耶稣受难死去之后，积极参与迫害基督徒的活动，于是耶稣显灵，使他双目失明 3 天，耶稣后来派人来为他施洗，使他重见光明，改名为 Paul，成为基督教的忠实信徒。scale 已成为一种文学语言，意为“重见光明”或“恍然大悟”。

具备这一知识对提高阅读理解大有帮助，因此在平时的阅读中，一定要增加阅读量，并尽可能多的涉猎各方面的知识。

4 抓略读与扫读这两个阅读技巧，抛弃不良阅读习惯

很多人认为阅读理解就是逐字逐句认真阅读每个单词，然后再了解每句话，甚至把句子一句一句翻译成汉语，然后才能理解全文的意思。为此，很多人形成了一些不良的阅读习惯，如“指读”、“声读”、“译读”、“回读”等，这样不仅有碍于对篇章的理解，同时也影响了阅读速度，无论从理解的角度还是应试的角度都得不偿失。在阅读理解中，我们提倡扫读与略读这两种常用的阅读方法。略读可以使你对一些无关紧要的部分，比如冗长的地名、机构名、专家的头衔等略过不读，节省时间。扫读可以帮助你把握文章的主旨，了解篇章的结构类型，确定主题句，有助于对文章的总体把握。这两个技巧也适合解题的需要。先快速浏览题干、题支，了解命题内容，明确目标信息，再有选择性地针对问题仔细阅读，找出答案。至于生词，可借助于同义词、构词法、词性甚至整个篇章含义进行语义猜测。

5 像命题人员一样思考，掌握命题规律

任何事情都有规律可循，六级阅读考试也不例外。考生要想做到“道高

一尺，魔高一丈”，首先就得把自己想象成命题人员，了解常规的命题思路，文章是由中心思想和细节组成的，因此命题范围不可能脱离这两个方面。总结六级阅读考试规律，所考之处具体出现在以下几个方面：

① 主题句与段首句常考

中心思想常出现在文章首段，由主旨句表现出来，所以确认主旨句至关重要。另外，尾段经常起总结作用，与首段相呼应，也是中心思想常出现的地方。文章首段的第一句和尾段最后一句，往往是作者表达思想、进行综述表明态度的地方，常出现一些主题性问题及细节性问题。

② 转折与对比处常考

转折处往往是语义的重点，预示着新的信息出现，所以考生应特别注意标志转折信号词，如 however, yet, but 等。

③ 因果关系处常考

表示因果关系的连接信号词有 because, consequently, as a result, result in 等，这些词承上启下，指明两个事件之间的关系。

④ 举例处常考

举例处与文章中心思想密切相关，细节性题常出自举例处，因此考生应特别注意有 for example, for instance 等引导的句子。

⑤ 特殊标点常考

特殊标点所表达的意义应特别注意，比如破折号、冒号常用来解释；引号表示引语，与这些标点有关的题目常为事实细节题。

⑥ 隐蔽处常考

隐蔽处指句子中容易被忽视的地方，如同位语、插入语、定语、从句、副词、不定式、名词等，常考题型多为事实细节题与推理判断题。

综上所述，我们通过掌握命题人员的思路，在阅读时，有意识地识别这些规律，做到有的放矢，不仅可以提高阅读速度，同时也能提高阅读效率。

技巧篇

阅读技巧

1 抓文章的主旨与结构

若要在最短时间内了解文章的中心思想,考生首先应细阅文章的开头与结尾以及段落中的首尾句,因为主题句常出现在此。如:

Most Americans spend far more of their leisure time with the mass media than in any other occupation. In addition, most of us hear, see, or read some of the media while engaged in other activities. Thus an extremely large number of our waking hours are spent with the mass media. Of all the media, television is clearly dominant, with newspapers a close second, at least as a source of news and other information. Our exposure to all media is important, however, because all of them contribute materials for the construction of that world in our heads. For most people, increased use of one medium does not decrease use of another. In fact, in certain cases, and especially for certain purposes, the more one uses one media, the more likely one is to use others.

There are various factors that can cause you to expose yourself to the media selectively, avoiding much of the material with which you disagree. Some of that selective exposure is probably due to the psychological pressure you feel to avoid the discomfort caused by confrontation with facts and ideas contrary to your beliefs, attitudes, or behavior. However, some selective exposure is not due to the pressure for consistency but to other factors, such as your age, education, and even the area in which you live and the people with whom you associate.

Quite a different sort of factor that affects your media experiences is the social context of exposure: whether you are alone or with others when you are

exposed to a media; whether you are at home, at the office, in a theater, and so on. These contexts are as much as a potential part of the message you will form as film images on the screen or words on the page. In addition, that social context affects—both directly and indirectly—the media and the media content to which you become exposed. New friends or colleagues get you interested in different things. Other members of the family often select media content that you would not have selected, and you become exposed to it.

1998年6月六级全真试题

第一段的前三句点出全文的主旨,后两段第一句话是每段的主题句。把握这些有关主旨的句子及每个段落的主题句,就把握了文章的结构框架,有助于篇章中心思想的理解及细节问题。

2 运用略读与跳读提高阅读速度

有些考生在阅读文章时,习惯逐字逐句细阅,这不仅费时,也没必要。甚至有时是“一叶障目,不见森林”,结果是因小失大。考试时,为在短时间内了解文章大意,考生需要具备略读与跳读这两项基本的阅读技能。首先快速浏览题干题支,初步掌握文章大意,然后对一些不影响阅读理解中心思想及解题的部分略读或跳读,通常可以略读的部分有以下几部分:

① 并列多项列举

One more important part of music's material culture should be singled out: the influence of the electronic media—radio, record player, tape recorder, television, and videocassette, with the future promising talking and singing computers and other developments.

1994年1月六级全真试题

② 冗长的人名、地名等

Consider the novel views Harvey Coleman of Atlanta in the subject of getting ahead. Coleman is black. He spent 11 years with IBM, half of them working in management development, and now serves a consultant to the likes

of AT&T, Coca-Cola, Prudential, and Merck.

1997年1月六级全真试题

以上关于 Harvey Coleman 的详细背景介绍,可略读,不影响对整个篇章的理解。甚至有时用其首字母代替即可。

③ 无关大局的生僻字词

在阅读过程中我们不可避免地要遇到生词,如果所遇到的生词不影响阅读理解,可略过或通过上下文的同义词、同位语或特殊标点等猜测词义。

And many naturally produced chemicals, though occurring in tiny amounts, prove in laboratory tests to be strong carcinogens—a substance which can cause cancer.

carcinogens 是个很生僻的字,从特殊标点破折号,我们知道其意思是一种致癌物质,至于其确切含义,无需费心去弄明白。

3 运用略读扫读技巧,搜寻目标信息

运用扫读技巧快速浏览文章,对文章有了大致的了解,再针对所问的问题,回到文章运用扫读技巧搜寻目标信息,然后就目标信息仔细阅读(intensive reading),查找正确答案。如:

We all have offensive breath at one time or another. In most cases, offensive breath emanates from bacteria in the mouth, although there are other, more surprising causes.

Until a few years ago, the most doctors could do was to counsel patients with bad breath about oral cleanliness. Now they are finding new ways to treat the usually curable condition.

Bad breath can happen whenever the normal flow of saliva slows. Our mouths are full of bacteria feeding on protein in bits of food and shed tissue. The bacteria emit evil-smelling gases, the worst of which is hydrogen sulfide.

... ..

Surprisingly, one thing that rarely works is mouthwash. The liquid can mask bad-breath odor with its own smell, but the effect lasts no more than an hour. Some mouthwashes claim to kill the bacteria responsible for bad breath. The trouble is, they don't necessarily reach all offending germs. Most bacteria

are well protected from mouthwash under thick layers of mucus. If the mouthwash contains alcohol—as most do—it can intensify the problem by drying out the mouth.

34. Mouthwashes are not an effective cure for bad breath mainly because

- A) they can't mask the bad odor long enough
- B) they can't get to all the offending bacteria
- C) their strong smell mixes with bad breath and makes it worse
- D) they can't cover the thick layers of mucus

1998年1月六级全真试题

该题的问题是漱口剂对治疗口臭无效的原因是什么。全篇只有最后一段谈的是漱口剂,因此目标锁定在此,经过仔细阅读得知 the trouble is, they don't necessarily reach all offending germs 正是 D)项的 they can't cover the thick layers of mucus 之解。

4 标识关键语句,储存解题信息

这项阅读技巧主要针对“获取信息的阅读”。在进行略读时,考生可以运用适当的方法将已取得的信息、已理解的信息和已辩明的重点尽快储存在大脑中,以便解题时检索之时用。如:

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants. But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

... ..

1995年6月六级全真试题

此段的最后一句应重点标记,因为它既是本篇的主旨句,同时又标志着作者在下面段落将要陈述的内容。

5 识别篇章标志,把握连接过渡

考生要特别注意把握文中具有衔接过渡等功能的标志词(Signal word)以及句子,利用这些标志词,考生可掌握文章大意,理清作者的思路,把握全文的脉络。如:

Wind power. Wave power. Solar power. Tidal power.

Whilst their use increase they are unlikely to be able to provide large amounts of economic electricity. Generally, the cost of harnessing their power is huge.

However, there is a more practical, reliable and economical way of ensuring electricity for the future.

And that is through nuclear energy.

It's not a new idea, of course. We've been using nuclear electricity for the last 30 years.

In fact, it now accounts for around 20% of Britain's electricity production. And it's one of the cheapest and safest ways to produce electricity we know for the future.

What's more, world supplies of uranium are estimated to last for hundreds of years, which will give us more than enough time to develop alternatives if we need to.

So, while some people might not care about their children's future.

这是一篇核电公司的广告。在这个篇章中,作者用了 however(第3段)、and(第4、6段)、what's more(第7段)和 so(第8段)等连接词(组)将整个篇章衔接起来,使得篇章结构清晰流畅,内容一目了然。文章一开始,作者点出人们为未来开发的几种电力,接下来指出这4种电力的弱点,然后一个转折型连接词 however 使读者意识到会有解决的办法,随后的增补型连接词 and 使读者确认可以通过核电解决。在介绍核电的优点时,再使用两个列举型的连接词语 and 和 what's more 逐条分析,自然明了,最后使用原因型连接词 so 告诉读者为什么我们推荐核电。

6 分解难句复杂句,把握重点信息

六级阅读中,常出现结构复杂的难句,如果缺乏理解复杂句子的能力,就无法明白其中的含义,而难句复杂句又经常隐含考点,所以应重点掌握。下面介绍三种理解复杂难句的策略。

① 把冗长的句子分解成几小句

... ..

Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle-class man or woman may be alienated by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests.

... ..

1997年1月六级全真试题

画线的这一结构复杂的句子可以分拆成三部分,以便理解:

- a. An elderly middle-class man or woman may be alienated by a young adult.
- b. The young adult is dressed in an unconventional manner.
- c. regardless of the young adult's education, background, or interests.

② 理清句子结构,抓主要信息

And college students who view themselves as taking an active role in their interpersonal relationships say they are concerned about the costumes they must wear to play these roles successfully.

这句话由两个定语从句和一个宾语从句组成,但主要信息存在于主句+宾语从句,即 college students say they are concerned about the costume.

3 改写句子为更容易明白的句式

The helper shall be entitled to all rest days, statutory holidays and paid annual leave as specified in the Employment Ordinance unless otherwise agreed upon by both the Employer and the Helper through free negotiation between the two parties concerned.

这句话可改写为 If both parties agree through free discussion, they can change the details.

7 读懂字里行间的意义, 根据上下文推测词义

在阅读文章时, 尤其是富于哲理性的议论文, 难免会遇到深奥难懂的词语。这时, 考生万不可慌了手脚。我们知道词汇的含义大多与文章内容直接相关, 是在特定语境中的引申词义, 因此, 考生应紧扣上下文, 围绕主题推测词义, 通过对段落篇章的透彻理解来分析推断准确的词义, 进而提高阅读理解能力。这里介绍通过上下文猜测词义的技巧。

1 直接定义法

In sociological research, a sample means a group of persons selected from the larger population.

这句话中, means 为 sample 直接下了定义。除此之外, 直接定义法的标志性语言还有 be defined as... refer to... 等。

2 从句法

从句是英语中较为特有的表达方式, 往往对关键词起补充释义的作用, 特别是定语从句和同位语从句。如:

The new Parking rules were imposed, that is forced on us by town leaders, and we felt that the rules were not fair.
that is 引导同位语从句, 因此 imposed 与 forced 同义。

3 标点符号法

上下文语境应包括语言标志, 其中也有标点符号。如:

The principal—money he put in his savings account to earn interest— was safe even though the bank was closed by the police.

破折号引出的话是对 principal 进行解释的同位语, 因此 principal 的含义为“存在银行存款账户上用以挣利息的钱”。

其他可利用的标点还有 () [] 等。

4 对照法

在阅读过程中, 一些句子中的生词、难字可以通过上下文中出现的同义词、反义词来猜测其含义, 表示前后对照关系的标志词语有 unlike, but, however, instead, on the contrary 等。如:

Mary was guilty, unlike John who was innocent.

5 例证法

有时句子中会列举出一些属于生词意义范围的例证, 理解了这些例证的意思, 便可以归纳出这些词的含义, 标志词有 for example, such as, like 等。如:

In the barn, Sam Blake stored her farm implements such as hoes, rakes and shovels.

Such as 后面引出了解释 implement 的例子, hoes “锄头”, rakes “耙子”, shovels “锹”, 很明显, implement 应为“工具”。

6 上下文

This means one has to feed approximately 9-10 times as much food value to the animal than one can consume from the carcass. ...

29. The word “carcass” most probably means “_____”.

- A) vegetables preserved for future use
- B) the dead body of an animal ready to be cut into meat
- C) expensive food that consumers can hardly afford
- D) meat canned for future consumption

1998 年 1 月六级全真试题

从 carcass 所处的句子中有 animal 我们可以断定 carcass 与 animal 有关, animal 是 carcass 的上义词, carcass 是 animal 的下义词, 故 B) 正确。

解题技巧

六级阅读考试中题型大致包括主旨大意型、事实细节型、词汇语义型、推

理判断型及观点态度型等。各种题型都有相应的提问方式及相应的解题技巧,下面我们将分别论述。

一、主旨大意型

主旨大意题型的提问形式大致如下:

Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

What is the passage mainly about?

What is the main topic/main idea of the passage?

What is the subject of this passage?

What does the passage talk about?

Which of the following statements does the writer support?

The main idea of the first para is that _____.

The passage is probably intended to answer the question _____.

The passage is mainly about _____.

The best title for this passage would be _____.

以上的问题都是针对文章中心思想即文章的主旨所提问的。在前面理论篇中,我们已提到文章的中心思想通常有主题句所表现,出现在段首位置。如果文章是归纳性或推理性,主题句一般出现在段尾。如果是主张与反主张的文章,主题句通常出现在转折词之后。如果第一段开头出现问句,那么对这个问句的回答或解释就是文章的主旨大意。但是并非所有的文章段落都有明确的主题句,这时,考生需要在理解文章的基础上,用自己的语言对隐含的中心思想进行归纳总结,同时结合选项进行逆推,文中多次出现的信息可能就是文章的主题。如:

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants. But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

... ..

30. The author writes this passage to _____.
- A) discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
 - B) give advice to job-seeker who are attractive
 - C) demand equal rights for women
 - D) emphasize the importance of appearance

1995年6月六级全真试题

这是一篇主张与反主张类型的文章,文章主旨体现在转折词but引导的句子中,此主旨预示通篇将要阐述的是美貌对妇女的负面影响,因此A)正确。

The question of whether war is inevitable is one which has concerned many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question, it will be useful to introduce some related concepts. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entities directed against one another, is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while the parties to a conflict are. Conflict and competition are both categories of opposition, which has been defined as a process by which social entities function in the disservice of one another.

... ..

Among nations there is competition in developing resources, trades, skills, and a satisfactory way of life. The successful nations grow and prosper; the unsuccessful decline. While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, it cannot be said that war-like conflict among nations is inevitable, although competition is.

30. The passage is probably intended to answer the question "_____".

- A) Is war inevitable?
- B) Why is there conflict and competition?
- C) Is conflict desirable?
- D) Can competition lead to conflict?

1996年1月六级全真试题

本文首段的第一句话开门见山,指出战争是否能够避免是世界许多作家所关注的,这句话也是本段的主题句;文章最后一段,作者再次指出战争不可避免。因此,作者在这篇文章中试图回答A)所提出的问题。

在表达中心思想时,作者有时会运用一些信号词向读者暗示,考生要具备对这些信号词的敏感性,准确把握作者的思路。这些信号词有 in a summary, the conclusion is..., on the whole, we can see that... 等。

二、事实细节型

事实细节型题主要测试考生对围绕主题所进行的具体、详细的阐述所把握的能力。常见的提问方式如下:

Which of the following the passage mentions as a major advantage/disadvantage of...?

Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a fact?

Which of the following is probably NOT considered as...?

The following statements are true except _____.

The writer mentions all of the items listed below EXCEPT _____.

According to the passage, what do you know about...?

According to the passage, what percentage of...?

事实细节可以分为以下三类:支持某一观点的论证性细节;说明或描述某一客观事物的细节及对某些抽象概念进行形象、具体阐释的细节。无论那种细节,都需考生找到细节所依附的中心,联系上下文,掌握其因果发展线索。解答这类题目的技巧可以利用下列方法:

① 抓住信号词

It is often claimed the nuclear energy is something we cannot do without. We live in a consumer society where there is an enormous demand for commer-

cial products of all kinds. Moreover, an increase in industrial production is considered to be one solution to the problem of mass unemployment. Such an increase presumes an abundant and clean energy supply. Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential for an industrially developing society. There are a number of other advantages in the use of nuclear energy. Firstly, nuclear power, except for accidents, is clean. A further advantage is that a nuclear power station can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff. The nuclear reactor represents an enormous step in our scientific evolution and, whatever the anti-nuclear group says, it is wrong to expect a return to more primitive sources of fuel. However, opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations brings a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties.

... ..

27. According to the opponents of nuclear energy, which of the following is true of nuclear energy?
A) Primitive B) Exhaustible C) Cheap D) Unsafe

1997年1月六级全真试题

本段的第一句即为此段的主题句。从主题句我们知道,人们经常认为,核能是我们生活所必须的。接着,作者用信号词 firstly, a further advantage 进一步列举了核能的优点。在段落结尾,作者用信号词 however, 话锋一转,告诉我们反对核能者的观点,因此D)正确。

由此可见,信号词的前后通常跟着某一方面的细节,抓住信号词有助于我们针对问题快速查找答案。

② 同义替换

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal; as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorists attack little effort is spent on searching.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove

his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence.

... ..

28. According to the passage, policemen spend most of their time and efforts

- A) patrolling the street, rain or shine
- B) tracking and arresting criminals
- C) collecting and providing evidence
- D) consulting the rules of law

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本题 C) 中的 collecting 是文中 gathering 同义替换, 因此 collecting and providing evidence 可以看做是文中 He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence 的再解释。

③ 原始数据不是解

题支中从原文中截取的原始数据往往并不是题解, 此类题解往往通过一定的换算才能得出。如:

... ..

One in three school-leavers enters higher education, five times the number when the last review took place thirty years ago.

... ..

23. What was the percentage of high school graduates admitted to universities in Britain thirty years ago?

- A) 20% or so
- B) About 15%
- C) Above 30%
- D) Below 10%

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根据这句话, 现在, 每三个高中生, 就有一个能上大学, 这个数字是 30 年前的 5 倍, 由此推断 30 年前, 英国能够上大学的人数低于 10%。

三、词汇语义型

词汇是包含在句子和段落中的, 不能孤立地去猜测某个单词的词义, 必须根据已有的线索和信息进行推测, 不能主观臆断, 考生只有把握词与词、句与句之间的语义关系, 甚至联想整个篇章才能获得词汇的准确含义, 所以仅仅掌握字典中的基本词义是不够的。如:

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriage and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants. But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

... ..

26. The word "liability" (Para. 1, line 4) most probably means "_____".

- A) misfortune
- B) instability
- C) disadvantage
- D) burden

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字典对 liability 的释义有很多条, 可以指责任、义务、倾向或债务等, 但具体到本文, liability 指美貌给妇女带来的不利条件, 因此 C) 正确。

有关词汇语义题的具体解题技巧, 前面技巧篇已经讲过, 这里不再赘述。

词汇语义型题的提问方式也比较简单, 这里也不再罗列。

四、推理判断型

推理判断题旨在测试考生的推理判断能力, 这类试题在文中无法直接找到答案, 所以需要考生进行复杂的思维, 具有一定的难度, 在六级阅读理解题中占的比例也最大。常见的提问方式有:

It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

It is implied in the passage that _____.

The passage suggests that _____.

The author implies that _____.

What can be inferred from the passage?

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?