

EASY TO SUCCESS

大学  
英语

测 讲 练

一考通  
六级阅读

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- ★ 5类最新题型
- ★ 40题能力测试
- ★ 500试题训练
- ★ 考试要点总结
- ★ 高分经验汇编
- ★ 名师全程讲解

# 大学英语一考通

## ——六级阅读

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# 前 言

随着科学的进步，人类社会的不断发展，英语作为交际工具的功能越来越得到人们的认可，WTO 的加入和北京申奥的成功更使刚刚迈入新世纪的莘莘学子们跃跃欲试，有信心迎接新世纪的挑战。因此顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试，为将来步入社会一展鸿图订好入场券已成为大家关注的焦点。我们根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》的规定和要求，总结多年来四、六级考试的特点，本着能为广大考生顺利通过四、六级考试开辟捷径的宗旨，组织了有多年四、六级教学经验的骨干编委队伍，针对学生在考试中经常出现的问题编写了这套《大学英语一考通》丛书。

丛书根据听力、词汇、阅读和写作的测试特点，通过归纳总结进行科学分类，逐一练习突破。每一类别由四部分构成：名师点拨、考试全攻略、名师大课堂、名师经验谈。

名师点拨总结各分类题的题型特点、测试要点和答题技巧；

考试全攻略针对各分类题的特点，精选真题和模拟练习，对每一类题进行强化训练；



名师大课堂主要是答案解析，对不同类型的题的解题思路、应试技巧进行分析、总结；

名师经验谈对整体训练效果进行全程总结，强化训练效果。

总之，通过测、讲、练这三个环节把理论与实践有机地结合起来，使学生在了解掌握知识的基础上不断提高应试能力，为成功通过考试做好准备。

丛书由于溪滨老师总体策划。由李颖、路仙伟、马晓颖、马艳玲、刘秀辉、刘志云等几位老师编写而成。新东方大愚文化传播有限公司图书部主任蔡箐老师对本丛书的出版给予了巨大支持。同时，对出版社编辑的辛勤劳动由衷地表示感谢。

由于时间仓促，不妥之处在所难免，恳请广大专家、同行和读者予以批评、指正。同时，我们在编写过程中参阅了大量参考书籍，借鉴了一些很有价值的文章，在此我们向有关机构、作者和资料提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编者  
2003年8月

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# 第一部分

## 六级阅读总论





阅读是大学英语课的主要培养目标,又是生活和工作中获取知识和信息的主要手段,故而对阅读能力的测试就成了各类英语考试的重头戏,大学英语六级考试也不例外。阅读理解实际上就是阅读文字、理解意思的信息处理过程。而且,在这一过程中,文字与意思等在特定的篇章结构中构成了形式与内容的辩证关系。换言之,意思寓于文字中,必须依据文字线索理解意思。同时,单个词句的意思又受制于通篇的意思,不可片面孤立地理解。

较强的阅读能力来自于:1. 丰富的词汇知识。要有一定的词汇量,即《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》规定的六级要求掌握的5500个单词及一定数量的短语,并掌握词义、词的搭配关系和用法。2. 扎实的语法知识。语法是语言中的结构要素,表示一定的意义。熟练掌握语法也是理解的基础。3. 充分的语篇知识。比如把握整篇的结构、段落与句子的逻辑关系、语体色彩、作者的风格、思路及观点态度等。4. 正确的阅读方法。阅读速度是衡量阅读能力的重要方面。很多学生之所以读不快,是因为没有掌握正确的阅读方法。学生中常见的不良阅读习惯有:“指读”,即为了“集中注意力”,用手指或笔尖指着文章逐词阅读。一遇到生词,阅读即停顿下来,无法在通篇理解的基础上继续进行阅读;“回读”,即在阅读中遇到生词或不熟悉的短语时,返回句首甚至段首重读。如果遇到长句时,常常反复多次;“译读”,即在阅读过程中,不断地进行词、短语乃至句子的翻译,通过译成汉语来达到理解之目的。有了这些不良阅读习惯,要以较快的速度从大量材料中捕捉有关信息,的确是十分困难的。因此,我们必须养成良好的阅读习惯,不是逐词阅读,而是按意群扫视,连贯阅读;不是拘泥于个别词句的理解,而是力求融会贯通,掌握通篇的中心思想;不是通过翻译来理解,而是使英语的文字在大脑里直接产生意义。只有这样,阅读速度才能加快,理解的准确率才能提高。

根据不同的阅读目的,我们可以采用不同的方法。一般说来,阅读方法有快读、查读和研读三种。



## 1. 快读(Skimming)

快读的目的是用浏览全文的方法了解文章的大意和主题思想,并对文章的结构有个总的把握。顾名思义,快读时,速度要快。一般说来,250字左右的短文要求在两分钟内读完。快读时精力要十分集中,不必去记忆细节;遇到个别生词及难懂的词句,均应掠过,以求对全文总体意思的了解。为了更好地抓住全文的中心思想,在快读时要留心文章中某些反复出现的词语,这些往往与文章的主题有关。快读时,还应特别注意文章的开始段和结束段以及文章中每一段的段首句和结尾句,因为它们往往是对文章内容最好的概括。

## 2. 查读(Scanning)

查读的目的主要是为了寻找文章中某些特定的信息。在查读时,目光要自上而下,一目数行地搜寻与答题内容相关的词句,与此无关的内容要很快掠过。当回答有关 who, what, when, where 等文章细节问题时,用此方法一般均可很快找到答案。但是如果遇到有些与文章上下文有关的问题如 why, how 等时,难以找到现成答案,这时首先需要通过查读,找到文中与答题内容相关的范围,再用研读方法,方可找到准确答案。

## 3. 研读(Reading for Full Understanding)

找到文章中的有关范围之后,即在此范围内逐句阅读,特别是对关键词、句要仔细琢磨,以便对其有较深刻、较准确的理解和掌握。不仅要理解其字面意思,而且要通过推理和判断,弄清文章中“字里行间”潜在的意思。在研读中,对没有学过的生词,可根据上下文或自己的背景知识等来推测其意义,对难以看懂的长句,可借助语法手段,对其加以分析,以达到透彻的理解。

需要指出的是,在一篇文章的阅读过程中,我们常常要根据不同的要求采用不同的阅读方法。在考试中,阅读理解部分一般可参照下列步骤进行:首先用“快读”方法浏览全文,以了解中心思想及大意。在此



基础上,可根据要回答的问题用“查读”的方法或(查到文章中与答题内容有关的范围后)用研读的方法来确定答案。阅读时,可在文章中画出关键词,以作为答题的依据。全部问题答完后,如果时间允许,可再快读一遍全文,核实一下所确定的答案是否符合文章之内容。

# 第二部分

## 阅读能力自测评估



## 阅读能力自测评估表

1997~2002年实考题分析各种题型分值比例为:细节题41%,推理题39%,主旨题和语义题各为8%,论点态度题为4%。

	总得分	细节题	推理题	主旨题	语义题	观点、态度题
卷面分值	40	16.4	15.6	3.2	3.2	1.6
自测分						
失分						

## 阅读能力自测评估题

### TEST ONE

#### Passage 1

A new era is upon us. Call it what you will: the service economy, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a fundamental change in the way we work. Already we're partly there. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen dramatically in the



Western World. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the workforce than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breadth of the economic transformation can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to a radical new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held notions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between individuals and employers—all these are being challenged.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the chip(集成块), would transform our world thanks to its applications in personal computers, digital communications and factory robots. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of dramatic changes. But one thing is certain: information and knowledge will become even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they work in manufacturing or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as basic a requirement as the ability to read and write. The ability to solve problems by applying information instead of performing routine tasks will be valued above all else. If you cast your mind ahead 10 years, information services will be predominant. It will be the way you do your job.

1. A characteristic of the information age is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) the service industry is relying more and more on the female workforce
  - B) manufacturing industries are steadily increasing
  - C) people find it harder to earn a living by working in factories
  - D) most of the job opportunities can now be found in the service industry
2. One of the great changes brought about by the knowledge society is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the difference between the employee and the employer has become insignificant
- B) people's traditional concepts about work no longer hold true
- C) most people have to take part-time jobs
- D) people have to change their jobs from time to time
3. By referring to computers and other inventions, the author means to say that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people should be able to respond quickly to the advancement of technology
- B) future achievements in technology will bring about inconceivably dramatic changes
- C) the importance of high technology has been overlooked
- D) computer science will play a leading role in the future information services
4. The future will probably belong to those who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) possess and know how to make use of information
- B) give full play to their brain potential
- C) involve themselves in service industries
- D) cast their minds ahead instead of looking back
5. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A) Computers and the Knowledge Society
- B) Service Industries in Modern Society
- C) Features and Implications of the New Era
- D) Rapid Advancement of Information Technology

## Passage 2

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



(被告). 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.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine(女性的) and an attractive man more masculine(男性的) than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduates to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

6. The word "liability" (Line 5, Para. 1) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".





- A) misfortune    B) instability    C) disadvantage    D) burden
7. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) reinforces the feminine qualities required  
B) makes women look more honest and capable  
C) is of primary importance to women  
D) often enables women to succeed quickly
8. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) turns out to be an obstacle  
B) affects men and women alike  
C) has as little effect on men as on women  
D) is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women
9. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) practical    B) prejudiced    C) old-fashioned    D) radical
10. The author writes this passage to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) discuss the negative aspects of being attractive  
B) give advice to job-seekers who are attractive  
C) demand equal rights for women  
D) emphasize the importance of appearance

### Passage 3

The importance and focus of the interview in the work of the print and broadcast journalist is reflected in several books that have been written on the topic. Most of these books, as well as several chapters, mainly in, but not limited to, journalism and broadcasting handbooks and reporting texts, stress the "how to" aspects of journalistic interviewing rather than the conceptual aspects of the interview, its context, and implications. Much of the "how to" material is based on personal experiences and general impressions. As we know, in journalism as in other fields, much can be learned from the system-