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常考听力对话五大题型分析

对话就是交际,因此离不开一定的语言环境。在做对话部分的听力理解时,如果我们能够注意对话的语言环境,了解对话交流的主要信息,那么做这部分题时,准确率就会大大提高。现就对话部分经常出现的一些语境总结归纳如下:

对话者的关系	地点背景	内容	关键词
学生—教师	学校、教室	作业、考试	homework, marks, assignment, grades
学生—图书管理员	图书馆	借(还)书	borrow, return, fine, renew, due, overdue
顾客—售货员	商店	购物	how much, price tag, expensive, cheap
顾客—工作人员	邮局	邮寄信件、包裹	letter, address, postage
住客—服务员	宾馆	住宿	room, reservation, check in, check out
司机—交通警察	马路	违反交通规则	break the rule, fine, policeman
乘客—机场人员	机场	航班、登机	take off, flight, stewardess
病人—医生	医院、诊所	看病	headache, pain, What's the matter?
乘客—售票员	公共汽车	问路	Excuse me, please, how can I..., Will you tell me...?

上面只是常见的一些对话情景,此外还有同事之间,夫妻之间,父母子女之间,经理和秘书之间,邻居之间等等的对话。从对历年全真试题的分析来看,对话部分中的许多考题都是根据这一原则设置的,听力测试中常出现的题型有以下几种:

● 计算题

计算题的特点是要求考生回答对话中有关数字的一些问题,如数字、日期、年龄、时间、速度等。计算方式一般是加、减、乘、除。

例: W: It's awfully dark for 4 o'clock. Do you think it's going to rain?

M: You'd better do something about that watch of yours. It must have stopped hours ago. Mine says 7.

Q: What conclusion can we draw from this conversation?

A) Neither of their watches keeps good time.

B) The woman's watch stopped 3 hours ago.

C) The man's watch goes too fast.

D) It's too dark for the woman to read her watch. [0206, 07]*

[答案] B)。计算题。听到“4点”和“7点”,以及男士说的:你的表一定是几小时前就停了,应快速反应,选择 B)。

● 地点题

地点题指针对话双方直接或间接提到的某个地点提问的问题。该类试题要求考生根据对话内容辨别和推断出对话的场所或对话中提到的场所。这些场所包括学校、图书馆、商店、邮局、医院、机场等等。常见的提问形式有:

a. Where does this conversation probably take place?

b. Where did it happen?

c. Where is...?

d. What kind of store is she going to?

例: M: Good morning, What can I do for you?

W: I'd like to have my emergency brake fixed. The car rolls when I park it on the hill.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A) At a gas station.

B) In a park.

C) In an emergency room.

D) At a garage.

[0106, 10]

[答案] D)。推断题。女士说得让男士修理一下她的紧急刹车。车子停在山上时自己就滑动。另外根据男士的职业用语我们可知对话应是在修理厂

* 括号内数字表示本题为 2002 年 6 月考试真题中的第 7 题。下同

进行的,故选 D)。

例:W:I have a complaint to make, sir. I waited 10 minutes at the table before the waiter showed up, and when I finally got served, I found it was not what I ordered.

M:I'm terribly sorry, Ma'am. It has been unusually busy tonight. As a compensation, your meal will be free.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A) At the information desk

B) In an office.

C) In a restaurant.

D) At a railway station.

[0012, 02]

[答案]C)。本题是地点题,要求考生根据对话内容辨别和推断出对话的场所或对话中提到的场所。根据对话中的关键词 waiter, serve, order, meal, free 等可看出,这是发生在饭店的一段对话,故选 C)。

中 BUT 题型

中 BUT 题型的特征为第一说话人所言无关紧要;第二说话人的答话由两部分组成:先是一个简单的短句,后接一个较长的句子,并且短句与长句子之间用 but 连接。也就是说,第二说话人的两句话中间的 but 是本类题型的最根本的标志。因此,称这类题型为“中 BUT 题型”。全真试题中出现的具体提问方式有:

a. What do we learn from this conversation?

b. How does the man feel about his job?

c. What did the man do last night?

d. Why can't Professor Hill answer her questions now?

例:W:I thought the librarian said we could check out as many books as we need without a library card.

M:That's right, but not those reference books.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) Students with a library card can check any book out.

B) Reference books are not allowed to be checked out.

C) Only students with a library card can check out reference books.

D) The number of books a student can check out is unlimited.

[0006, 10]

[答案]C)。男士说,他认为图书管理员说过,不用图书证就可以借阅所

需的图书。女士说,对,但不是说可借阅参考书。一听到这个对话,马上就该判断这是个中 BUT 题型。不难判断出,只有有图书证的学生才可借阅参考书。

● 对话者关系题

该类题要求考生通过对话内容识别出对话者之间的关系。这种关系包括师生关系,母子关系,夫妻关系,医生和病人的关系,乘客与售票员的关系,司机和警察的关系等等。常见的提问形式是:

What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

例: W: Sorry I didn't come yesterday, because I had a temperature. Could you tell me your requirements for my term paper?

M: The theme of your paper can be about business management or touring resources in China, and the length of your paper should be no less than 15 pages.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A) Manager and employee. B) Salesman and customer
C) Guide and tourist. D) Professor and student.

[0012, 09]

[答案] D)。本题是对话者关系题。女士说她昨天由于发烧而没能来,问男士对其学期论文有何要求。男士对其论文主题、长度做了要求。由此可见,两者是师生关系。

● 推理判断题

推理判断题是针对对话的内容出题。该类题要求考生根据对话的内含意义推断说话者的态度、观点、目的、意图等。常采用的问句形式是:

- a. What does the man/woman mean?
b. What do we learn from the conversation?
c. What conclusion can we draw from the conversation?

例 1: M: When we are supposed to submit our project proposals, Jane?

W: They'll do by the end of the week. We've only 2 days left. We'll just have to hurry.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) The deadline is drawing near.
B) She can't meet the deadline.

C) She turned in the proposals today.

D) They are two days ahead of time.

[0201, 07]

[答案] A)。本题是推理判断题。女士说,我们还剩下两天,得快点儿,由此可知:最后期限快到了,故选 A)。

例 2: W: We are informed that the 1130 train is late again.

M: Why did the railway company even bother to print a schedule?

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

A) The company has trouble printing a schedule.

B) The speakers arrived at the station late.

C) The train seldom arrives on time.

D) The schedule has been misprinted.

[0306, 05]

[答案] C)。推理判题。女士说到火车会再次晚点。男士满腹牢骚地说:印那个时刻表有什么用,由此可推断火车经常晚点。

该类题型是目前六级听力题的出题趋势,即考查考生的综合理解能力。每套听力题中大约有 60% ~ 70% 的题属于推理判断题。

阅读六大题型分析与应试技巧

一、题型分析

六级阅读理解题尽管提问方式变化多样,题型却相对规范、稳定,主要有:主旨题(提问题目、大意、写作目的)、作者的观点或态度题、推断题、细节题、词汇题、语句释义题等。1996 年 1 月到 2003 年 6 月的十六套试题的题型分布情况如下表:

考 题 型	2003		2002		2001		2000		1999		1998		1997		1996		总 数	所 占 比 例 (%)
	6	12	6	1	6	12	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1		
主旨题	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	4	3	2	2	22	6.8
观点题	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	13	4
推断题	7	10	8	10	11	6	8	11	7	7	7	6	7	8	6	6	125	39.1
细节题	8	7	10	7	8	11	10	6	10	6	9	8	8	5	10	11	134	42
词汇题	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	10	3.5
句义题	3	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	16	5

主旨题

主旨题主要考查考生能否通过理解、分析全文,区别主要信息和次要信息,进而总结归纳文章的中心思想或主要内容。常见的提问方式有:

- a. What's the main idea of the passage?
- b. With what topic/theme/subject is the passage mainly concerned?
- c. What is the passage mainly about?
- d. The passage deals mainly with _____.
- e. Which of the following statements best sums up the whole passage?
- f. The best summary of the passage is _____.
- g. What is the best/most appropriate title for the passage?
- h. The title that best expresses the idea of the passage is _____.
- i. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.

主旨是一篇文章或一个段落的核心,通常以主题句(topic sentence)的形式出现在文中。准确把握主题句是解答这类题的关键。主题句一般具有意思概括完整、形式简单的特点。一个段落一般围绕一个主题句展开,其他句子对主题句进行阐述、扩展或论证。而段落主题句又以文章主旨句为核心。

由于不同的文章要求不同,不同的作者手法各异,主题句的位置不尽相同。演绎性文章中,主题句一般位于篇章、段落的开头部分,开头就明确主题,然后展开讨论。归纳性文章中,主题句常出现于段末或篇末。有的作者喜欢开门见山,有的作者则喜欢作些铺叙,主题句也随之出现在开头或中间。从经验来看,篇章的主旨句多出现在文章段首,有时是第一句话,有时跟在 however, but 之类的转折连词后面;此外,第一段的开头或结尾倘出现问句,则对这个问句的回答往往就是文章的主旨大意。

应注意,这类题目的正确选择项决不会是原文主题句的简单重复,而是其意思的重新表达。

例: Americans are people obsessed with child-rearing. In their books, magazines, talk shows, parent training courses, White House conferences, and chats over the back fence, they endlessly debate the best ways to raise children. Moreover, Americans do more than debate their theories; they translate them into action. They erect playgrounds for the youngsters' pleasure, equip large schools for their education, and train skilled specialists for their welfare. Whole industries in America are devoted to making children happy, healthy and wise.

But this interest in childhood is relatively new. In fact, until very recently

people considered childhood just a grief, unimportant prelude to adulthood and the real business of living. By and large, they either ignored children, beat them, or fondled(爱抚) them carelessly, much as we would amuse ourselves with some little dogs. When they gave serious thought to children at all, people either conceived of them as miniature adults or as peculiar, unformed animals.

Through the ages the experiences of childhood have been as varied as its duration. Actions that would have provoked a beating in one era elicit extra loving care in another. Babies who have been nurtured exclusively by their mothers in one generation are left with day-care workers in another. In some places children have been trained to get through dangerous mountain passes, and carry heavy objects on their heads. In other places they have been taught complicated piano concerto(协奏曲)。

But diverse as it has been, childhood has one common experience at its core and that is the social aspect of nurture. All children need adults to bring them up. Because human young take so long to become independent, we think that civilization may have grown up around the need to feed and protect them.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
 - A) show that Americans are overworried about child-nurturing
 - B) argue that children, though they are not adults, should be respected
 - C) propose that our civilization should center on children problems
 - D) call our attention to the social aspect of child-rearing
2. What is paragraph three mainly about?
 - A) Children's experiences vary from place to place and from one period of time to another.
 - B) Some children behaved badly but they received extra love.
 - C) Children are treated differently in different areas.
 - D) Children have quite dissimilar experiences in their childhood.

整体来看,上文以归纳的方式展开:首先描述美国人非常关心儿童成长的现状,接着将今昔进行对比指出今非昔比,最后总结问题的焦点在于儿童抚养问题的社会属性。因此,应到结论段(即最后一段)中找文章的主旨;也就是结论段的主题句“... childhood has one common experience at its core and that is the social aspect of nurture”,显然,D)项是第1题的正确答案。

第2题问第三段的大意。第三段是以演绎方式展开论述的,首先总说不同时期、不同地区的儿童待遇不同,然后分别论述。因此,这一段的主题句就

是它的大意。选项 A) 是对主题句的转述, 故应选 A)。C) 只是大意的一方面, 失之偏颇。D) (不同孩子的童年经历不同) 不是文章的观点。

有些文章中不出现明确的主题句,而将主旨隐含于论述之中。考生应发挥综合判断能力及逻辑推理能力,选择概括全面又不过于空泛的选项。作出选择后,应回头印证一下选项是否将主要内容都概括进去了。

● 作者的观点、态度题

作者往往并不直陈自己对某一事物或观点的态度和倾向。有时通过全文的叙述,考生可领悟作者的态度;有时可通过作者的用词(尤其是形容词和副词),推断作者的语气。常见的提问方式有:

- What is the author's opinion?
- What is the author's attitude toward _____?
- What does the author think of _____?
- How does the author feel about _____?
- Which of the following can best describe the tone/style of the passage?

例: Farewell, rutherfordium. So long, kurchatovium. All hail unnilquadrum! The bland and faceless scientists at the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) have decided that the names for all newly created elements will be equally bland. No more will the creators of a new element be able to name it after a famous scientist (lawrencium), city (berkelium), or state (californium). Instead, the names of new elements will be systematically based on their atomic numbers, beginning with element 104, which will henceforth be known as unnilquadium (un = 1, nil = 0, quad = 4).

Some investigators are thankful that the committee has not been able to extend its influence into other areas of physics and biology. If it had, the quark might be simply particle. By the same token, Legionnaires' diseases might simply be infectious disease 203. Science might become orderly, but it would be a lot less interesting.

1. What is the author's attitude toward this new system for naming elements?
A) Indifferent B) Apparently approving
C) Hard to determine D) Slightly critical
2. How do investigators feel about the new system for naming elements?
A) Insulted B) Disapproving C) shocked D) Grateful

3. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

- A) Furious and indignant B) Neutral and formal
C) Humorously critical D) Cautiously optimistic

从最后一句话看出,作者认为新的命名方法有利(science might become orderly),但弊端很大(a lot less interesting),由此推断,作者对此虽不是讨厌至极,但还是不赞同。第1题的正确答案应是D)。由第三段首句知道,委员会未能将新命名法推广到物理、生物等其他学科,一些调查者对此感到谢天谢地(thankful)。显然调查者们对新命名法是不赞成的。第2题中B)为正确选项。作者一开头对一些化学元素名称说“Farewell”,“So long”,其语气是幽默的。再由最后一句推断出作者的不赞成态度,首尾一加,第3题正确答案D)就出来了。

● 推断题

这是常见题型之一,且有相当的难度。推断题主要测试考生对所读材料进行判断、推理的能力。推理必须基于事实依据,不可主观臆断,但推理的结果不只是事实本身。考生应在准确把握全篇主旨或段落主题的基础上,分析句间关系,捕捉语言线索,揣测作者的意图。概括起来,考生应注意以下几点:

- 要从语篇层面上把握全文,做到全局在胸;
- 利用相关部分的背景知识,甚至常识推理;
- 逻辑推理要严密;
- 不死抠字面意思,也不可主观臆断;
- 区别事实和观点;
- 捕捉语言线索,按图索骥。

提问方式一般为:

a. It can be inferred/concluded from the passage/paragraph that _____.

b. We can infer/conclude/draw/see from the passage that _____.

c. It is implied in the passage that _____.

d. Implied but not stated: _____.

e. Where would the passage most probably be found?

例: Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myths. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measured 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 an effective, happy life lived each day and each present moment of every day.

If you are happy, if you live each moment for everything it's worth, then you are an intelligent person. Problem solving is a useful help to your happiness, but if you know that given your inability to resolve a particular concern you can still choose happiness for yourself, or at a minimum refuse to choose unhappiness, then you are intelligent. You are intelligent because you have the ultimate weapon against the big N. B. D. —Nervous Break Down.

"Intelligent" people do not have N. B. D. 's because they are in charge of themselves. They know how to choose happiness over depression, because they know how to deal with the problems of their lives.

You can begin to think of yourself as truly intelligent on the basis of how you choose to feel in the face of trying circumstances. The life struggles are pretty much the same for each of us. Everyone who is involved with other human beings in any social context has similar difficulties. Disagreements, conflicts and compromises are a part of what it means to be human. Similarly, money, growing old, sickness, deaths, natural disasters and accidents are all events which present problems to virtually all human beings. But some people are able to make it, to avoid immobilizing depression and unhappiness despite such occurrences, while others collapse or have an N. B. D. Those who recognize problems as a human condition and don't measure happiness by an absence of problems are the most intelligent kind of humans we know; also, the most rare.

27. 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

[0012, 27]

根据文章第一段倒数第二句可知,“然而,那些有着各种能证明自己受过

教育学历证书的人在精神病院里一点也不鲜见。”由此可推断 D) 正确。

● 细节题

理解字面意义是最起码的要求。当然,正确理解事实和细节有时也需要运用综合判断的能力。一般说来,细节题的答案都能直接从原文中找到。但是,细节题一方面数量较多,另一方面细节在文章中的位置往往不太显眼,因此,细节题很费时间。比较好的做法是在浏览(skim)全文时,将主要事实或细节的语言做记号,看完问题后扫描所需细节时首先扫描有记号的地方,就可以大大节省时间。

那么,哪些语言标志需要划出呢?综观六级试题,以下几点需要注意:

★ 与主旨大意有关的重要事实和细节,如举例、引用、调查、实验、重要数据等。体现在语言形式上,有 for example, a case in point, the most important/highest..., it is essential 等语言标志。

★ 表示因果关系的词语,如 because, since, as, so, therefore, hence, with 结构,现在分词短语,as a result, consequently, give rise to, derive from, originate from, in that, 以及冒号、破折号、分号等标点符号。句与句之间的关系中,因果关系考得最频繁。

★ 表示转折对立关系的词语,如 while, whereas, however, but, although, yet, still, in fact, on the other hand, on the contrary, conversely 等。破折号也可用来表示转折关系。

★ 并列陈述的事实或列举的事项,很容易构成如“Which of the following is NOT true”之类的是非问题。

例: Predictions of large populations of robots in industry haven't got to come true. The market for big robots is now oversupplied, and the impetus of the robotics revolution is claimed to be with makers of machines that handle a few kilos at most.

“Heavy-robot manufacturers are in some difficulty in finding customers. There has been a disappointing growth everywhere in the numbers of robots, so we have to admit we are either deceiving ourselves or that the market is slow growing,” said John Reekie, chairman of Colne Robotics. “The following things must happen for the robotics revolution to occur. We must achieve widespread robot literacy (基本知识); just as there has been a computer literacy program, there must be a robot literacy campaign. We must also achieve not just a cut in, but a collapse of robot prices. Finally, some kind of artificial intelligence needs to be available.”

Colne makes educational robots and machine tools. It is small compared with companies like Unimation, ASEA, or Fujitsu Fanuc. But Colne and others—like Pendar, which makes robots in Wales, and departments in universities—possess an advantage over the giants. The big companies sell very expensive robots to businesses with expert knowledge in automation. The little companies make robots for teaching people, and now they have realized there is a need for small, low-cost robots that they can meet.

The little companies either bring their educational machines up to an industrial standard or design from the very beginning. One technique that they all adopt is to choose standard components where possible. The major cost of making both their models is the electronics, which will fall in price.

1. The future market for robots belongs to _____.
 - A) manufacturers that produce small robots
 - B) manufacturers that supply productive robots
 - C) makers of robots that weigh only a few kilos
 - D) makers of robots that will accelerate the robotics revolution
2. Which of the following is NOT relevant to the realization of the robotics revolution?
 - A) A campaign to educate people on knowledge of robots
 - B) Sharp reduction of prices
 - C) Easy access to artificial intelligence
 - D) Production of giant robots
3. To compete for a bigger slice of the market, small companies have to lower further the cost of their products by _____.
 - A) increasing the mechanical life of their robots
 - B) using more standard electronic parts
 - C) increasing the varieties of low cost robots
 - D) limiting the size of educational robots

第1题考一个重要细节:未来机器人市场谁主沉浮?根据第一段,关于工业中大规模运用机器人的预言远未实现,大型机器人市场供大于求,推动机器人革命的动力在于小型机器人生产商。所以A)对。

第2题考文中列举的内容。作者所引用的 John Reekie 的话中,作为机器人革命的先决条件有三:robot literacy, collapse of robot prices, artificial intelligence. 4个选项中D)是没有列举到的,所以D)对。

选用生僻词语时,作者往往在上下文,尤其是下文进行解释、说明,或用一
个较简单的词重复该词。如:

I would like your candid opinion, direct and truthful.

direct 和 truthful 是对 candid 的重复说明,由此,可推断 candid 是“坦诚”
的意思。

b. 利用列举推测

列举往往表明上类与下类的关系,据此,可推测出某一生词的大致意思。
如:

This kind of medicine is effective in curing carditis and other heart diseases.

此处列举告诉我们 carditis (心肌炎)是 heart disease(心脏病)的一种。

c. 利用对比关系推测

Tom is quite talkative, whereas his sister remains reticent all the time.

由 whereas 可知前后两分句意思相对,即 reticent 大致上是 talkative 的反
义词。据此可推测出“不健谈,沉默寡言”之意。

d. 利用构词法知识推测

丰富的词根、词缀知识对推测词义也是很有帮助的。比如,如果知道前缀
bene-意思是“好的”、词根 dict 意思是“说”,就可猜测 benediction 是“说好话、说
吉祥话”的意思并可进一步引申出“祝愿”之意。当然,构词法知识只是推测词
义的基础,考生还需联系上下文适当引申词义。

e. 利用上下文中的相关信息综合判断

很多情况下,上下文线索比较隐晦,不出现可参照的同义词或反义词,这
就要求考生在理解整体意思的基础上仔细捕捉线索,合理推断以排除错误选
项。

例:One day in 1935 the management of British Southern Railway announced
its intention to close the branch line from Lynton to Barnstaple in North Devon.
The proposal was received by the local inhabitants with angry protest. For them,
the locomotives and the stations of Devon had become as much of an institution as
the village church or tavern. Moreover, the line ran through the heart of a popular
tourist district. What would the holiday makers do without it? Closing down the
railway line had been unthinkable, yet now some busybody officials in remote Lon-
don was threatening to destroy it with a stroke of pen.

The word “busybody” most nearly means _____

A) efficient B) honorable C) meddlesome D) businessman

这段文字的大意是:远在伦敦的铁路公司打算关闭一条对当地居民来说

在文化上和经济上有着重要意义的铁路线。这对资方来说只是大笔一挥(a stroke of pen)的问题,对当地居民却影响重大。仔细体会一下,remote 和 with a stroke of pen 是比较直接的线索:这些资方人员远在伦敦,铁路线不影响他们的利益,却要大笔轻轻一挥(不考虑当地居民的利益),这样的官员显然不是 efficient(效率高的)、honorable(可尊敬的)、businessman(商人式的)而纯粹是多管闲事,多此一举(meddlesome)。

● 语句释义题

又称转述题。即,重新解释命题人从一篇阅读材料中挑出的短语或句子。这类词句一般具有以下特点:

- ☆ 与文章主旨密切相关;
- ☆ 语言文字或语法结构上有一定难度,不易理解;
- ☆ 在特定上下文中有特殊含义。

常见的提问方式有:

- a. The sentence/expression "... " means/implies that _____.
- b. What does the sentence/expression "... " mean/indicate/suggest?
- c. The sentence/expression "... " can be paraphrased as _____.

做这类题时,一定要注意依据文章的主旨或段落的主题来理解语句。此外,如果句子很长,应首先分析句子结构,不可因对句子结构分析错误而导致误解句子含义。

例:

...

The violence within a society is controlled through institutions of law. The more developed a legal system becomes, the more society takes responsibility for the discovery, control, and punishment of violent acts. In most tribal societies the only means to deal with an act of violence is revenge. Each family group may have the responsibility for personally carrying out judgment and punishment upon the person who committed the offense. But in legal systems, the responsibility for revenge becomes depersonalized and diffused. The society assumes the responsibility for protecting individuals from violence. In cases where they cannot be protected, the society is responsible for imposing punishment. In a state controlled legal system, individuals are removed from the cycle of revenge motivated by acts of violence, and the state assumes responsibility for their protection.

What does the author mean by saying "... in legal systems, the responsibility for revenge becomes depersonalized and diffused" (Lines 6-7, Para. 2)?

- A) Legal systems greatly reduce the possibilities of physical violence.
- B) Offenses against individuals are no longer judged on a personal basis.
- C) Victims of violence find it more difficult to take revenge.
- D) Punishment is not carried out directly by the individuals involved.

答案:D)。语义判断题。此句中的“revenge”由司法机构执行,因而应理解为“punishment”。根据该句之后的解释,由社会担负起保护个人免遭暴力侵害、惩治暴力行为的责任,而个人不应诉诸暴力,以暴治暴。由此推断,D)为正确推论。

二、应试技巧

题型透视部分已针对各种题型分析了解题思路并提出了一些对策,下面来从宏观上探讨一下一些基本的应试技巧。

(一) 答题步骤及方法

阅读方法因人而异,不必强求一致。但不同的方法,其效果可有高低之分。实践证明,对大多数考生来说,以下的阅读方法对提高速度和答题的准确率较为有效。

(1) **浏览(skim)全文并做标记。**通过浏览全文,了解全篇的主旨大意和结构框架。浏览全文时,不能盲目求快,应保证弄清文章主旨。浏览全文的关键在于找出或归纳篇章及段落的主题句。主题句起着明确主题的作用。篇章主题句多出现在首段或末段,段落主题句多出现在段首或段尾,有时出现在段中。因此,浏览全文时,一篇文章的首段、尾段以及各段的段首、段尾都应仔细阅读。

浏览全文的同时,应顺手将主题句、重要细节标出来,为第二步扫描做好准备。关于应当标出的内容,题型分析部分中的细节题部分已作过说明,现作一简单总结:

- a. 主题句、结论句;
- b. 表示因果关系的词语及结构;
- c. 表示转折关系的词语;
- d. 比较、对比;
- e. 举例;
- f. 列举;