

大学英语六级考试**无笔训练**丛书

新大纲 新思路 新编排

阅读理解与写作

English

主 编：曹新颖 刘 悦



天津大学出版社

TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS



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新大纲

新思路

新编法

阅读理解与写作

主编：曹新颖
副主编：曹磊
刘悦
于新



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考生在准备六级考试中,往往有两大困惑:一是感到自己整体水平尚可,但总在某一两个方面相对薄弱,难觅攻克良方;二是由于学习和工作时间紧张,常常没有充裕的时间去认真准备,想把自己的时间积零为整,又难寻对路的备考资料。为了满足广大考生的迫切需要,针对这两个难题,我们精心策划和编写了这套“大学英语六级考试无笔训练丛书”,以期使您的困惑迎刃而解。

本丛书包括《词汇与翻译》、《简答题、改错题与完型填空》、《全真模拟题》及《阅读理解与写作》共四册,每册22元。

本丛书作者均是多年来一直从事大学英语教研工作、积累了丰富的教学和六级考试辅导经验的教师。他们想考生之所想,急考生之所急,潜心钻研,精心打造,使得本丛书与其他大学英语六级方面的书籍相比,有以下突出的特点。

1.独特的版式设计,使问题、难点及解决方法均在一页中得到全面解决。“只需你看,无须动笔”,哪怕是仅仅利用工作、学习之余的时间,坚持浏览与细细品味,也可快速获得学习效益。

2.精当的选材,是作者多年来对六级考试真题的潜心研究和辅导实践的结晶。其内容重点突出,命题的思路、难度、题量、题型也与真题保持高度一致。这样就能使考生在使用本丛书后对自己的水平有一个正确的评估。

3.释疑针对性强,难点讲解透彻,且覆盖面广。本书便于考生举一反三,在四级考试中真正做到以不变应万变。

在编写本丛书的过程中,作者所在高等院校的领导给予了特别鼓励和关心。天津易文图文设计有限公司的独特版式设计,使得本丛书表现形式更加完美。天津大学出版社在成书全过程中给予我们大力支持。在丛书付梓之际,特向他们表示衷心感谢。

由于编写水平和时间有限,书中错误在所难免,敬请同行专家及广大读者提出批评意见。

编者

2003年7月

阅读与写作是语言学习的基本目的之一，对所学的语言不能较好地理解和书面表达，那么语言的运用能力将受到极大限制，外语水平也难以提高。由此可见阅读与写作在语言学习中的重要性。《大学英语六级考试大纲》及《大学英语教学大纲》都对阅读和写作部分进行了特别说明和要求，这两部分在考试中也占有相当的数量和比例。这就要求考生欲顺利通过六级考试，必须跨越阅读与写作关。

本书是根据教学与考试大纲对阅读和写作的要求而编写的，目的在于通过典型试题的强化训练和讲解，进一步巩固学生的语言知识和技能，提高学生的应试能力，以帮助学生科学、省时、高效地跨越六级阅读和写作这一关口。本书作者针对近年来六级英语测试所面临的具体情况，对《大纲》所规定的要求进行了全面分析，精心编写，在内容上具有以下特点。

内容广泛。书中的写作题涉及现代科学、历史地理、校园内外、自然环境、体育运动、环境保护、养生保健、学习工作、社会时事等等，可谓面面俱到。

选材规范。书中题型完全符合实际考试，语言地道、文体规范、难度恰当，完全符合大纲要求。

指导性强。本书在给出参考范文的同时，还通过分析考生解题的心理和特点，结合学生可能做出的选择和容易出现的错误，进行画龙点睛般的解释，既突出了重点和难点，又具有较强的针对性和指导性。

本书主编曹新颖、刘悦，副主编曹磊、于新，参加编写的还有陈军利、江涛、靳松、安宁静、刘熙、王强、张致新、刘强威、董伟健、程凌云、齐世红、王胜、刘媛媛、贾建民。

由于水平和时间有限，书中错误在所难免，敬请同行专家及广大读者提出批评意见。

编者

2003年7月

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阅读与理解





试题形式及能力要求

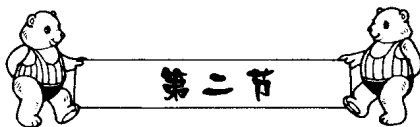
国家教育部审定的新的《大学英语教学大纲》规定：“大学英语教学的目的是，培养学生具有较强的阅读能力，一定的听的能力以及初步的写和说的能力，使学生能以英语为工具，获取专业所需的信息，并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。”可见，阅读是我国大学英语课程的主要培养目标。所谓较强的阅读能力，包括阅读速度和阅读理解两个方面。在阅读速度方面，教学大纲规定六级要求每分钟阅读70个英语词。这样的速度意味着每小时能读10~12页原版书，具有相当的实用价值。由此可见，在各种语言技能中，《大学英语教学大纲》对阅读能力的要求最高。因而在大学英语六级考试中，阅读理解试题在整个考试中占了很大的比重(40%)。阅读理解部分的成功与否对学生英语考试总成绩的提高至关重要。

大学英语六级考试中阅读理解部分的测试，一般为4篇短文，文章的体裁、题材、难度、长短各异，其中体裁包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等，题材涉及社会、文化、环境保护、科普、教育、计算机、经济以及人物等。阅读量在1 000~1 400词，考试时间为35分钟，每篇短文配有5道问题，共计40分。因此，不难看出，无论从考试时间，还是从分值角度，阅读理解试题相对于其他试题而言都是十分重要的。

大学英语六级考试对阅读理解部分短文的选择有明确的规定，即“一般题材，难度中等”。所谓“一般题材”是指题材广泛，其中涵盖常识或科普知识，而不偏向任何专业；所谓“难度中等”是指阅读理解短文的难度相当于所学课文的难度，试题的选定主要是针对中等程度的学生。

大学英语六级考试中的阅读理解部分主要测试应具有的下述能力。

- (1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意。
- (2) 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
- (3) 既理解字面意思，也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论。
- (4) 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系。



试题剖析

大学英语六级考试中阅读理解部分的试题一般从情节、语义、是非、细节、判断及主题等方面考查考生对文章内容的理解和掌握,因此阅读理解部分的题型一般可分为下列几种。

一、细节题

这类考题是阅读理解题中出现最多的一类题,考题的目的是测试考生对文章中的一些主要事实的理解程度。考生首先应从文章后所提出的问题中找到关键词,即首先理解字面的意思,然后到段落里迅速找到这一细节,经过仔细阅读后,最后找出问题的正确答案。另一方面还要求考生运用综合和判断的能力,将主要事实和次要事实加以区分,把问题与文章中的事实进行对比,然后确定问题的答案。

所谓的细节题大多数是关于文章中提到的 who, whom, what, when, where, which, why, how 等方面的问题。常见的提问方式有下列几种:

- (1) According to the passage, when did ... happen?
- (2) According to the passage, why did ... happen?
- (3) According to the passage, how did ... happen?
- (4) According to the author, _____?
- (5) The author says ... because _____?
- (6) The author suggests that _____?
- (7) Which of the following is mentioned/not mentioned in the passage?
- (8) Which of the following is mentioned as an example of ...?
- (9) Which of the following may lead to ... according to the passage?
- (10) The suggestion that ... should be provided _____?

例 1

The estimate of the numbers of home-school children vary widely. The U. S. Department of Education estimates there are 250,000 to 350,000 home-schooled children in the country. Home-schooled advocates put the number much higher — at about a million.

Many public school advocates take a harsh attitude toward home schoolers, perceiving their actions as the ultimate slap in the face for public education and a damaging move for the children.



Home schoolers harbor few fine words for public schools, charging shortcomings that range from lack of religious perspective in the curriculum to a herd-like approach to teaching children.

Yet, as public school officials realize they stand little to gain by remaining hostile to the home-school population, and as home schoolers realize they can reap benefits from public schools, these hard lines seem to be softening a bit. Public schools and home schoolers have moved closer to tolerance and, in some cases, even cooperation.

Says John Marshall, an education official, "We are becoming relatively tolerant of home schoolers." The idea is, "Let's give the kids access to public school so they'll see it's not as terrible as they've been told, and they'll want to come back."

Perhaps, but don't count on it, say home-school advocates. Home schoolers oppose the system because they have strong convictions that their approach to education — whether fueled by religious enthusiasm of the individual child's interests and natural pace — is best.

"The bulk of home schoolers just want to be left alone," says Enge Cannon, associate director of the National Center For Home Education. She says home schoolers choose that path for a variety of reasons, but religion plays a role 85 percent of the time.

Professor Van Galen breaks home schoolers into two groups. Some home schoolers want their children to learn not only traditional subject matter but also "strict religious doctrine and a conservative political and social perspective. Not incidentally, they also want their children to learn—both intellectually and emotionally—that the family is the most important institution in society."

Other home schoolers contend "not so much that the schools teach heresy(异端邪说), but that schools teacher 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."

1. According to the passage, home schoolers are _____.

- A. those who engage private teachers to provide additional education for their children
- B. those who educate their children at home instead of sending them to school
- C. those who advocate combining public education with home schooling
- D. those who don't go to school but are educated at home by their parents

2. Public schools are softening their position on home schooling because _____.

- A. there isn't much they can do to change the present situation
- B. they want to show their tolerance for different teaching systems
- C. home schooling provides a new variety of education for children



- D. public schools have so many problems that they can not offer proper education for all children
3. Home-school advocates are of the opinion that _____.
A. things in public schools are not so bad as has often been said
B. their tolerance of public education will attract more kids to public schools
C. home schooling is superior and, therefore, they will not easily give in
D. their increased cooperation with public school will bring about the improvement of public education
4. Most home schoolers' opposition to public education stems from their _____.
A. respect for the interests of individuals
B. worry about the inefficiency of public schools
C. concern with the cost involved
D. devotion to religion
5. According to Van Galen some home schoolers believe that _____.
A. public schools take up a herd-like approach to teaching children
B. teachers in public schools are not as responsible as they should be
C. public schools can not provide an education that is good enough for their children
D. public schools are the source of bureaucracy and inefficiency in modern society

例题分析:

第一题的答案为B。根据文章的内容我们不难看出 home schoolers 和 public school advocates 是对立的两个群体。

第二题的答案为A。根据文章的第三段可以确定 public schools 之所以缓和与 home schoolers 的矛盾是由于他们意识到保持对峙是无益处的。

第三题的答案为C。根据文章的第五段和第六段,我们了解到 home schoolers 认为他们的教育方法最佳,并希望能保持这种教育方法。

第四题的答案为D。根据第六段的内容我们了解到 home schoolers 之所以坚持自己的教育方法,主要是因为宗教的缘故。

第五题的答案为C。根据第七段和第八段的内容,我们了解到 home schoolers 既希望他们的孩子学习传统课程,也希望他们学习严格的宗教教义和传统的政治和社会观念。因而他们认为学校教育是不恰当的。

例 2

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.



During the hours when you labour through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of the day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people that peak comes during the afternoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues as: "Get up, John. You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature and energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean and which cycle member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn (呵欠) and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

1. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably _____.
 - A. he is a lazy person
 - B. he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
 - C. he is not sure whether his energy is low
 - D. he is at peak in the afternoon or evening
2. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?
 - A. Unawareness of energy cycle.
 - B. Familiar monologues.
 - C. A change in a family member's energy cycle.
 - D. Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
3. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should _____.
 - A. change his energy cycle
 - B. overcome his laziness
 - C. get up earlier than usual
 - D. go to bed earlier
4. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will _____.



- A. help to keep your energy for the day's work
 - B. help you to control your temper early in the day
 - C. enable you to concentrate on your routine work
 - D. keep your energy cycle under control all day
5. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A. Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.
 - B. Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of the day.
 - C. Habit helps one adapt to his own energy cycle.
 - D. Children have energy cycles, too.

例题分析:

第一题的答案为D。根据第二段的最后几行我们可以确定之所以起晚是由于他的精力循环周期的顶峰可能是在下午或晚上。

第二题的答案为A。根据第二段的最后一句话不难推断出许多家庭争吵是由于不了解精力周期的含义。

第三题的答案为C。根据第三段的最后两句话，可以找出此答案。

第四题的答案为A。根据第四段的前两句“起床时打呵欠，伸伸腰有助于节省精力”便可以确定其答案。

第五题的答案为D。

二、语义题

这类考题的目的不是考核考生的词汇量有多大，而是测试考生在具体语境中理解词或短语的含义，猜测生词的含义以及确定代词的指代关系等方面的能力。考题中所测试的词汇是常用词，但在文章的具体语境中词义有所引申或扩展，就是说语义题所测试的词汇的含义通常不是考生想像中的词义，而是该词的第二、三等词义。文章的作者经常运用定义(definition)、解释(explanation)、列举(examples)、同义词(synonyms)、反义词(antonyms)等等来说明某一个词义。

- (1) The word “...” means _____.
- (2) The word “...” in Paragraph ... basically/most probably refers to _____.
- (3) The word “...” could best be replaced by _____.
- (4) What does the word “...” mean?
- (5) The phrase “...” in Paragraph ... in this passage means _____.
- (6) The sentence “...” means _____.
- (7) In the passage, what is meant by _____?



上篇 阅读理解

- (8) By saying "...", the author means _____.
(9) The author argues that _____.
(10) From the context, the word "..." most probably means _____.

例 1

When a customer finds that an item she or he bought is faulty or in some other way does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty(保单), or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase. In most cases, this action will produce results. However, if it does not, there are various means the customer may use to gain satisfaction.

...

Question:

The phrase "live up to" in the context means _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. meet the standard of | B. realize the purpose of |
| C. fulfil the demands of | D. keep the promise of |

例题分析:

此题的答案为A。根据第一段的内容,当顾客买回商品后发现它是 faulty or does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, 经过对照不难发现A选项 "meet the standard of" 为正确答案。

例 2

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

Question:

The word "tunnel-visioned" most probably means "_____".

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. narrow-minded | B. blind to the facts |
| C. short-sighted | D. able to see only one aspect |

例题分析:

此题的答案为D。该词所在句的上下文分别为 We must recognize ... 和 We must visualize issues ... 由此推测 tunnel-visioned 一词的意思是D选项 "able to see only one aspect"。

例 3

The manufacturer who increases 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, one pound quantities of breakfast foods, cake mixes, etc. A study of drugstore and sugarmarket shelves will convince any observer that all possible size and shapes of boxes, jars, bottles and tins are in use at the same time, and, as the package journals show, week by week, there is never any hesitation in introducing a new size and shape of box or bottle when it aids in product differentiation.

...

Question:

The word "undue" means "_____."

A. Improper

B. adequate

C. unexpected

D. excessive

例题分析:

此题的答案为D。undue原为“不适当的，未按计划的”。在本篇文章中为“过量的，过多的”。

例4

To understand the marketing concept, it is only necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. Not too long ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, and then relied on "persuasive salesmanship" to move as much of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the sellers to produce goods and then convert them into money.

...

Question:

According to the passage, "to move as much of these goods as possible" means _____.

A. to redesign these goods for large-scale production

B. to transport goods as efficiently as possible

C. to sell the largest possible amount of goods

D. to dispose of these goods in large quantities

例题分析:

此题的答案为C。从第一段话可以看出，该句话最确切的意思为“销售尽可能多的货物”。

例5

It is a curious paradox that we think of the physical sciences as "hard", the social sciences as