

大学英语 六级 阅读

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Manufacturing's shrinking presence undoubtedly helps because many of the nation's assembly line workers were skilled in their spare time. In a late 1990s study of blue-collar employees at a General Motors plant (now closed) in Linden, N.J., the sociologist Ruth Milkman of City University of New York found that many line workers, in their off-hours, did home improvement and other skilled work. "I have often thought," Ms. Milkman says, "that the desire of workers to regain their dignity after

Craft work has higher status in society than assembly line work, if only because many of the nation's assembly line workers were skilled in their spare time. In a late 1990s study of blue-collar employees at a General Motors plant (now closed) in Linden, N.J., the sociologist Ruth Milkman of City University of New York found that many line workers, in their off-hours, did home improvement and other skilled work. "I have often thought," Ms. Milkman says, "that the desire of workers to regain their dignity after

The damage to American craftsmanship is reflected in employment. Though the decline in manufacturing has been slow, it has been steady. Since then, some 5.3 million jobs have disappeared, most of them in manufacturing. The stated goal of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is to reduce the number of injuries and illnesses in the workplace by 50 percent by 2010. The agency has made significant progress in this area, but there is still much work to be done.

Ms. Milkman, the sociologist, argues that the decline in craftsmanship isn't disappearing as quickly as some people would argue—that it has instead shifted to immigrants. "Pride in craft, it is a

is gradually declining, stranding thousands of young people heading to college. Colleges, for their part, have industrial and metallurgical (冶金的) engineers, who are a big employer of them. The decline started in 1980, when 28% of the national income, or gross domestic product, was generated by manufacturing. Today, factory output generates just 12% of G.D.P.

headlines and public debate over the years, and the decline in craftsmanship—what's needed to build a life—move up from assembler to machinist to engineer, we lost our connection to the land, the very way we depend on," says Michael Flout, a former machinist. "People who work with their hands," he went on, "work in restaurants and laundries, or in medical

craftsmanship. Lack of interest is another. The decline in craftsmanship, if only because in the 1980s, skill in finance grew in importance, and became a more appealing source of income.

People who deal in real estate generated 21% of the nation's income in 2000, says Warren Buffett, the good-natured financier, author, and *overalls* (工作装). "Young people grow up

without developing the skills to fix things around the house," says Richard Curtin, director of the

主编 李玉技
副主编 薛冰 刘红艳

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真题在线

is the notion that intelligence is measured by one's ability to compute at certain levels; and to resolve formal education and bookish excellence over intellectual prejudice that has brought with someone who has more educational merit "intelligent". Yet mental hospitals are certificates. A true indicator of intelligence is moment of every day.

If you are happy, if you live each person. Problem solving is a useful help to you to happiness, but if you know that given your inability to resolve a particular concern you can still unhappiness, then you are intelligent.

"Intelligent" people do not have how to choose happiness over depression.

You can begin to think of your face of trying circumstances. The human being is involved with other human conflicts and compromises are sickness, deaths, natural human beings. But some people are able to make

nind can alter the immune response was discovered in the University of Rochester School of Medicine by Marlin (糖精) by simultaneously feeding them the suppressing their immune systems caused stomach h pains, the mice quickly learned to avoid the the sweetener. Ader re exposed the animals to shed to find that those mice that had received the conditioning died. He could only speculate that he had done now served to weaken their immune systems he immune systems of animals.

Marlin

什么因素的影响。根据文章第三段,Ader 采用老鼠的免疫功能。根据以上分析,A 项选择与文中所抑制其免疫功能,与文中所陈述的意思相背;C 项

句 Ader 实验的老鼠所言,并不是对所有动物,D 项选择

中的信息与文中的内容不符,并不是所有的老鼠遭受电击后免疫系统都发生改变。

主编 李玉枝

副主编 刘红艳

刘红艳

problems; to read, write and

his vision of intelligence asserts

fulfillment. It encourages a kind of

ts. We have come to believe that

some form of school discipline is

ave all of the properly lettered

e lived each day and each present

of every day.

orth, then you are an intelligent

ness, but if you know that given your inability to

yourself, or at minimum refuse to choose

use you have the ultimate weapon against

the big N. B. D. — Nervous Break Down.

in charge of themselves. They know

o deal with the problems of their lives.

basis of how you choose to feel in the

ne same for each of us. Everyone who

tar difficulties. Disagreements,

similarly, money, growing old,

ent problems to virtually all

immobilizing depression and unhappiness



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PREFACE

大学英语四六级考试(College English Test Band 4/6,以下简称四六级考试),于1986年第一次试验举行,至今已走过30多年。其间,伴随中国教育改革和国人英语学习热度的升级,四六级考试也经历了数次变化,并逐渐成为全国最具影响力的大英能力测试(Language Proficiency Test)。2006年6月17日的四级考试,更是创下全国超过1000万人的单次参考人数纪录,使其当之无愧地成为全球参与人数最多的语言能力测试。

四六级考试巨大的影响力和公信力缘何而来?我认为主要来自以下几点:

第一,在30多年的数次改革中,四六级的考试信度和效度不断与时俱进。1999年,增加口语考试;2005年,采取标准分制;2006年,扩大听力分值;2013年,取消完型,提升翻译比重;2015年12月,听力改革,引入新闻听力和现场演讲。以上改革使得四六级考试的形式和内容不断靠近国际流行语言能力测试(例如托福和雅思),并同时保持中国特色(例如汉译英题目比重的增加),成为一个不断创新并日臻科学的测试。

第二,30多年来,四六级考试极大地提升了中国大学生的英语能力和素质。全国考生在听、读、写、译、完型等各科目上的平均成绩一直都在上升。对比最新样卷和20世纪90年代的试卷,测试难度已无法同日而语。另外,四六级考试的数次改革,对中国大学英语教学和大学生英语学习方式产生了巨大的反拨作用(Washback Effects,指测试对学习者学习的反作用)。例如,很多大学生都开始从过去的“哑巴”英语,到目前普遍重视听力和口语等交流性语言技能的学习。

第三,四六级考试已经被用人单位广泛认可,超越了地域、学校和专业的英语能力甚至学习能力标准。我曾经和一位著名国企的HR经理交流,问道,你们工作中使用英语的几率不高,为何依然需要应聘者获得四六级考试成绩呢?他说,是否通过四六级考试,实际反映了应聘者在大学期间的综合学习能力和学习态度。举个例子,如果这名应聘者表示曾经多次尝试考级均以失败告终,我们一定会怀疑其学习能力和规划自控能力。

通过所有考试的法宝有两个:正确的方法和长久的坚持。此系列丛书帮你解决前一半的问题,而后一半,就需要小伙伴们自己努力了。我特别想对一些屡战屡败且屡败屡战

的“困难户”们说一句，多次低水平备考(或裸考)导致的失败会折损我们的学习信心和动力。明确计划、按部就班、努力坚持，一定会迎来笑傲考场的那一刻。

最后送大家三句我鼓励同学们的话，我一直很受用，相信你们也会：

没有失败，只有放弃。只要提高，永远不晚。只要改变，就有空间。

祝福各位四六级考试考生过级成功，学习进步！

编 者

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六级阅读概述

第1天



速 / 成 / 胜 / 经 /

阅读命题方向

六级阅读部分包括选词填空、匹配题和多项选择题。选词填空一般只有1篇，仔细阅读部分包括2篇传统的篇章阅读和1篇选词填空。阅读部分所占分值比例为35%，其中匹配题占10%，仔细阅读占20%，词汇理解占5%；考试时间为40分钟。

(一) 匹配题

匹配题要求考生运用略读和查读两种技能从篇章中获取信息。略读主要考核考生通过匹配题获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力；查读主要考核学生利用各提示，如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等快速查找特定信息的能力。

六级匹配题的长度一般在1200词左右，而考试时间为15分钟，这就要求考生的阅读速度每分钟至少要达到120词。

(二) 仔细阅读

1. 测试重点

相比较而言，篇章阅读理解是考生最为熟悉的一种题型，新题型中的篇章阅读在内容和难度方面并没有什么变化，体裁仍旧是以说明文和议论文为主，出题形式也是四选一的多项选择题。

六级篇章阅读每篇长度约为400~450词，每篇后设5道题目，共10题。它测试考生多个层面的阅读理解能力，题型主要包括主旨题、语义题、观点题、细节题和推理题。

2. 命题方向

尽管篇章阅读已经由原来的4篇缩减为2篇，但它仍然是六级阅读部分测试的重点题型，也应该是考生复习的重点。

复习备考需谨记：

倒看原则：先看题目，再“按图索骥”回到原文中去；

标记原则：数据、年代、地名、人名、组织名、大写名称等经常在题目和原文中互相

照应；

注意标题：小标题会成为很多题目层次的分界线，今后的考试中要特别注意。

(三)选词填空

六级选词填空的出现形式是在一篇长度为250~300词的文章中删去10个词汇，要求考生从所提供的15个词中选出最合适的词填入空格处，使短文恢复完整，且备选单词中每个单词最多只能选择一次。

选词填空所考查的词汇范围不包括冠词、介词等虚词，一般只会针对名词、动词、形容词和副词进行考查。表面上看来是对词汇的考查，其实重点是测试考生对篇章语境中的词汇理解和运用能力。

尽管该题型没有直接考查语法，但备选项中各单词的词性和形式不尽相同，而考生需要在空格处填入符合句子语法要求的词，这就要求考生能够正确分析句子语法结构并准确判断所填词的词性及形式。

精读备考方略

以2010年6月六级试题为例，六级阅读无论是从题材上还是内容上都是与时事热门契合度相当高的，甚至匹配题和传统阅读的第一篇都提及了去年的热门人物奥巴马，可见平时多看英文报纸和新闻，积累阅读背景知识和词汇，是对六级考试有益的补充。

题型解读：

1. What do we learn about paid family leave from the first paragraph? (推断题)
2. What has prevented the passing of work-family balance laws in the United States? (细节题)
3. What is Professor Anne Alstott's argument for parental support? (细节题)
4. What does the author think of America's large body of family laws governing children's welfare? (态度题)
5. Why does the author object to classifying parenting as a personal choice? (细节题)
6. What is the finding of a new study by circle? (细节题)
7. What is a main concern of the writers of Generation O? (细节题)
8. What will the Generation O bloggers write about in their posts? (细节题)
9. What accounts for the younger generation's political strength according to Professor Henry Flores? (细节题)
10. What can we infer from the passage about Generation X? (推断题)
 - (1) 如何区分这几种题型？通过哪些标志性的东西确定这是什么题型？
 - (2) 请分别标出上面10道题分别是什么题型。

(一)细节为主

大家对于阅读题的普遍认识是有五种题型，分别为：细节题、主旨题、推断题、态度

题和语义题。细节题一般是针对原文的某一具体事实性内容的考查,考查题型多为以 what, how, when 等开头的特殊疑问句的形式提问,如 2010 年 6 月考试阅读中的 53、54、56~60 题;主旨题考查的是对文章的基本理解,主旨题分为目的主旨和内容主旨。目的主旨的典型问法一般是以 why 开头,目的的主旨一般就出现在短文中,因此找准位置很重要。而内容主旨的问法则一般以 what 开头,有时答案会明确出现在短文中,有时则比较含蓄。要求考生对文中主要的信息进行归纳总结;推断题一般在题干当中会有 infer, imply, indicate, learn 等字眼出现,如 2010 年 6 月考试阅读中的 52 和 61 题。之所以叫推断是由于推断题的信息往往不是原文直接表述的,而是通过对比、比较、转折等手段间接说出来的,但并不要求考生根据文章的信息去推理和分析;态度题有的题干问法是针对细节,有的则是针对全文;语义题,也称猜词题,则需要结合文章背景,考点中具体单词,短语或句子在上下文中具体的意义。

2010 年 6 月六级考试出现了一个惊人的现象,10 道传统阅读题中有 9 道题都是以 what 开头提问(以 what 开头提问为什么是特别的?说明文章考查的重点在于细节,而且尤其是名词性质的细节信息),其中有 7 道题是细节题。说明六级阅读在本质上依然延续了着重对文章细节考查的这一传统。毫无疑问,细节题一直是复习和备考的重中之重。从历年的真题中,我们发现绝大多数的题目是细节题。这也就进一步证实,阅读题的考查重点是细节题的解题能力,笔者把这种能力归结为:查找加对应能力,即根据题干信息查找原文说法,对比原文与选项的能力。

建议做题步骤:

- (1)看题干,划出定位词。
- (2)看一题,定位一题。
- (3)对比原文与题干,找出异同或丢失信息,解题。

定位词一般为题干中的大写,如人名,地名,书名,组织名称等以及除全文主题词之外的词汇,因为传统阅读题目主要以 what 开头,则尤其应该关注名词。如六级样卷阅读理解中的 54 题:

- What is Professor Anne Alstott's argument for parental support?
- A) The cost of raising children in the U.S. has been growing.
 - B) Good parenting benefits society.
 - C) The U.S. should keep up with other developed countries.
 - D) Children need continuous care.

根据题干中的人名 Anne Alstott's 可以迅速定位原文第三段第一句 As Yale law professor Anne Alstott argues, justifying parental support depends on defining the family as a social good that, in some sense, society must pay for. 作者指出 Anne Alstott's 教授认为社会必须给父母提供相应的支持,因为家庭应被定义为一种社会利益。于是可以对比原文得出正确答案 B) Good parenting benefits society. 正是原文的改写。

(二)逻辑清晰

六级样卷第 56 题: Why does the author object to classifying parenting as a personal choice? 即考查作者反对将培育子女仅仅作为个人选择这一观点的原因, 因此, 除了原文事实细节的对应之外, 六级还考查文章内在的因果逻辑关系。

即使是 what 开头的这 9 道题中, 经过仔细推敲, 我们发现第 60 题也属逻辑题:

What accounts for the younger generation's political strength according to Professor Henry Flores?

- A) Their embrace of radical ideas.
- B) Their desire to change America
- C) Their utilization of the Internet.
- D) Their strong sense of responsibility.

由于题干中有一个词组 accounts for(说明; 对……负有责任), 证明 60 题在考查根据 Henry Flores 教授说明年轻一代在政治中活跃的优势原因为何。考生应注意到原文 Henry Flores, a political-science professor at St. Mary's University credits this younger generation's political strength to their embrace of technology. 在这个句子中出现了一个比较生僻的搭配 credit + for/to: 意为归功于, 归因于。即对 60 题因果关系的回应。在六级阅读考试中, 经常考查的内容除纯粹的事实细节之外, 有时还爱考查前后句间的因果关系。因此考生在考前还应熟悉因果关系的表达法。

(三)合理推理

推断题说到底是细节题和主旨题的变体考法,之所以叫推断是由于推断题的信息往往不是原文直接表述的,而是通过对比、比较、转折等手段间接说出来的,但具体做法还是细节题或主旨题。

推断题一般在题干当中会有 infer, imply, indicate, learn 等明显标志词出现。

如六级样阅读 61 题:

61. What can we infer from the passage about Generation X?
- A) They are politically conservative.
 - B) They reject conventional values.
 - C) They dare to take up challenges.
 - D) They are indifferent to politics.

可以根据题干中大写的“Generation X”定位在最后一段 The result could be a group of young people that, like their boomer (二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) parents, grows up with a strong sense of purpose and sheds the image of apathy (冷漠) they've inherited from Generation X (20 世纪 60 年代后期和 70 年代出生的美国人). 结果是这一代的年轻人, 在强烈的目标感中成长起来, 并摆脱了 Generation X 留给人的冷漠印象, apathy (冷漠) 正是

选项 D They are indifferent to politics. 中 indifferent 的同义词。

一般来说,正确选项会具体表现出四种特征:一是原文的完全再现(可能性较小);二是原文的结构,个别名词或动词进行同义替换(最常出现);三是原文的主宾颠倒(较常出现);四是原文的全文同义替换(较少出现)。这里需要考生注意的就是第二种情况,个别词的同义替换,也就是希望考生朋友们在平时背单词的时候多积累一些同义词,这对阅读题的解题是最有帮助的。

(四)命题点与常考语言特征相结合

在六级传统阅读文章中,每篇文章包含 450 词的信息量,但不是每一句都是作者强调的重点,或者出题人热衷的出题热点。因此我们在阅读文章的过程中也要做到详略得当,张弛有度。

在六级阅读中,出题人尤其喜欢针对一些特定的语言特征来设置题目,像特殊的标点符号、转折关系、比较关系、因果关系、引用、举例等等。

结语

六级考试每年具体题材和内容尽管各有不同,但总体而言各类题型的破题方法和出题人的出题思路仍然是有迹可循的,希望通过笔者的微言能给焦急备考中的你有些许的帮助,如果大家能认真地消化,仔细地研究,不断地练习,应该不难把握其中的套路和规律。



解题说明

2013年8月14日，四六级官网确认自2013年12月考次起，四六级试卷将使用“匹配型长篇阅读”代替“快速阅读”。这就是在托福及雅思阅读题目中经常出现的匹配题。

从样卷看，此次涉及改革题目的特点是：

- (1) 做题时间10~15分钟(整体阅读包括选词填空、匹配和精读，共计40分钟)；
- (2) 四级样卷显示需要将10道题目信息配对到9个段落中；
- (3) 六级样卷显示需要将10道题目信息配对到15个段落中；
- (4) 考试说明提到，某段可能被用到两次，而某段可能完全不被涉及。

这类题型的出题形式为：题干给出原文的若干条细节信息，要求考生找出文中分别有这些信息的段落。(即题目当中会问道：Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived.)

实际考试中，在时间和耐力的双重压迫下，无奈的考生们颇有“可能就在此段中，只因文深不知处”的感慨！

难点分析

(一)顺序原则被打破

段落细节信息配对题之所以让无数考生闻之色变，主要在于这种题目打破了解答六级阅读题目传统的阅读技巧和解题思路。首先，作为匹配题代表，这种题型明显不会遵守其他主流题型的“顺序原则”，考生从文章开头到结尾定位的方法显然行不通。

(二)题目均为长句形式

题目当中的表述通常是极其复杂和繁琐的名词短语或者长难句型，在试图寻找合适的定位词之前，考生往往就已被复杂的表述搞得云里雾里了，而且，六级阅读的单词量和单词难度是绝对高于四级水准的。

例如六级样卷第49题：

Immigration as a means to boost the shrinking labour force may meet with resistance in some countries.

(三)定位词模糊

即使考生能够排除万难，读懂题目陈述中晦涩难懂的意思，寻找定位词仍然存在很大的障碍，因为六级阅读题目往往不会出现非常明显的可以实践拿来主义的明显定位词（数字、时间、地点、人物、特殊字体和特殊符号等），六级样卷只在49题中出现一个some 20 years，而本词在原文中几乎没有直接找到。

(四)两题对一段的可能性增加干扰性

最后，一般选择题至少是一对一进行对应的，如果能够成功选出一对，那么就至少可以排除一个选项。但是在段落细节信息对应题当中，六级样卷明确提醒：

You may choose a paragraph more than once.

一段可能被用两次。这样最有效的排除法在这里也就再无用武之地了。

所以，从上面四个特点不难看出，如果想从根本上解决这种题型，考试方的思路是希望考生能够从头到尾读完一遍文章，从宏观和微观两个方面全面掌握文章的结构和细节信息之后再进行解题的，但是这种思路对于阅读水平和单词量都有限的六级考生来说有些难。

针对六级样题，我们对六级考生提出以下做题建议。

匹配题的做题攻略

(一)先看题再看文章

(1)段落细节信息配对题的陈述虽然都是文章细节信息，但是表述基本都是围绕文章标题或者每一段落的主题进行描述的，通过匹配题题干部分表述，可以迅速了解文章主旨大意。

通过阅读六级样卷中46、47、48题，以下词汇被注意到：

Employer Workforce Old People Ageing

再配合原文副标题：

The World Has Never Seen Population Ageing Before

文章关于世界老龄化话题的主题就明确了。

题干中的每一个表述并不是文章的Topic sentence(主旨句)，但是却都与文章的主题息息相关的。所以通过快速浏览这种题目的题干不失为在短时间内掌握文章主旨大意的一种方法。

(2)用特殊标记词汇尽快定位简单题目。

特殊词汇包括：

精确数据、非文章高频词的大写或专有名词、斜体或援引内容等。

如六级样卷 49 题：

In a report published some 20 years ago, the sustainability of old-age pension systems in most countries was called into doubt.

20 years 就是一个精确数据，通过寻找，发现只有 A\K\M 段包含和年代相关数据，其中，A 段的 1994（距今 20 年）以及 report 符合要求。

A 段：By 1994 the World Bank had noticed that something big was happening. In a report entitled “Averting the Old Age Crisis”…

于是确认 49 题对应 A 段。

相同方式的题目还有 52 题，其中含有大写“Americans”，经过迅速浏览，只有 B 段包含此词，所以可以迅速确认其对应 B 段。

解决完前两步后，相对困难的时间开始了，我们建议考生用顺序梳理原文的方式，逐一进行答案的确认。

(二)逐段速读文章，逐题梳理题目

(1)速读每一段，关注段首段尾句和段内重点单词区域(例如逻辑关系等)。

段首或段尾句可以迅速告知本段主要内容，而常见阅读重点词汇及短语区域则是段内重点信息的表达，其中包括：

数据与专有表达；

因果转折类：but, however, unfortunately, since, because, the reason

让步关系：although, though

递进关系：not only... but also..., merely, but

比较关系类：more, even, more than, most

选择关系：either... or..., or

事实罗列：for example, in fact

序数词：first, second, at last

(2)用同义替换解决速读无法解决的段落及题目。

同义替换是阅读类题目终极解决方案，它包括单词或短语甚至句子用另一种含义表达的所有形式。相对而言，四级部分更多强调词语的同义替换，而六级要在此基础之上考查更长语段的同义替换，难度明显上扬。以样卷 51 题为例：

One child families are more common in aging societies due to the stress of urban life and the difficulties of balancing family and career.

其中“difficulties of balancing family and career”是原文中 Women find it hard to combine family and career 的变体形式。

但是,当然也有更难的题目。以 H 段为例:

On the face of it, it seems the perfect solution. Many developing countries have lots of young people in need of jobs; many rich countries need helping hands that will boost tax revenues and keep up economic growth. But over the next few decades labour forces in rich countries are set to shrink so much that inflows of immigrants would have to increase enormously to compensate: to at least twice their current size in western Europe's most youthful countries, and three times in the older ones. Japan would need a large multiple of the few immigrants it has at present. Public opinion polls show that people in most rich countries already think that immigration is too high. Further big increases would be politically unfeasible.

重点词汇区域:but。在 but 引导的转折句中,shrink, immigrants, labor force 等词语是比较明显的非高频名词词语。带着以上词语浏览时,55 题会很快进入视野:

Immigration as a means to boost the shrinking labour force may meet with resistance in some rich countries.

本题含义为:移民作为一种来促进萎缩的劳动力发展的方式,在一些发达国家可能会面临反对。而“面临反对”在 H 段中对应位置是:

Public opinion polls show that people in most rich countries already think that immigration is too high. Further big increases would be politically unfeasible.

政治民意调查显示,发达国家的人民依然认为入境移民人数太多。继续增加(移民)在政治上是不可能的。可见,H 段与 55 题的关系就是意义上的同义替换。

同义替换因为有一定难度,六级题目更是把同义替换能力作为阅读的首选考点。这是一个需要积累和锻炼的能力,建议:

(1)平时背词汇时,多多注意目标词汇的同义词和近义词,以及短语。特别关注其英文解释,这会逐渐给大家省很多力气;

(2)每次做完题目后,都积累阅读和听力科目中全部同义替换的方式,今后考试中被重复考到概率是很高的。

结语

总结匹配题的做法:

(1)先看题再回文章,包含两步:关注主题(主标题或副标题)+定位简单特殊明确的位置(如特殊数据);

(2)速读文章再看题,需要关注重点词汇区域;

(3)最后使用同义替换能力来解决剩余题目。

最后,我们总结了一批常见的匹配的高频考点位置,请识记:

涉及到首段的提示词:

overview/past/introduction/initiation/orientation/main idea/view/concept/definition/

cause/demonstration/ essence/explanation... + topic

涉及到尾段的提示词：

future/in the future/solution/conclusion/suggest or suggestion/Summary/prediction/effect... + topic

特殊词帮助定位：

含有 rate/ratio/proportion/percentage 等词的信息往往对应%较多的段落；

含有 number/figure/amount statistical/demographics 等词的信息往往对应数字集中的段落；

含有 financial/business/income/revenue/salary/wage/commercial 等词的信息往往对应¥、\$ 符号多的段落；

含有 time/period 等词的信息往往对应时间较多的段落。