

讲考官如何出题 教考生如何答题

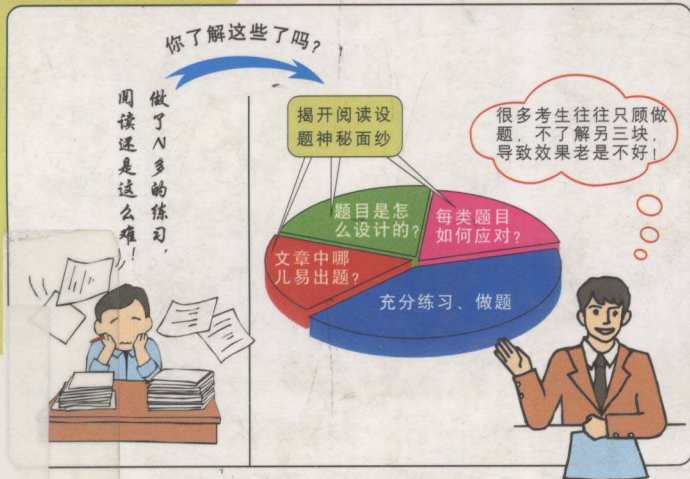
CETB
长喜英语

大学英语⑥级考试 巅峰阅读

《长喜英语》图书编委会 编 王长喜 主编



知道文章哪儿出题、如何出题，阅读其实并不难



全文
翻译

710分
新题型

CET-6

中国书籍出版社

710分
新题型

大学英语 ⑥ 级考试

巅峰阅读

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中国书籍出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试巅峰阅读/王长喜主编. - 北京: 中国书籍出版社, 2007. 8

ISBN 978-7-5068-1596-3

I. 大… II. 王… III. 英语 - 阅读教学 - 高等学校 - 水平考试 - 教学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 132394 号

责任编辑 / 张文武

封面设计 / 刘俊来

出版发行 / 中国书籍出版社

地 址 / 北京市丰台区三路居路 97 号(邮编:100073)

电 话 / (010)51259192(总编室) (010)51259186
(发行部)

电子邮箱 / chinabp@vip.sina.com

经 销 / 全国新华书店

刷 / 河北省香河县新华印刷有限公司

开 本 / 850 毫米 × 1168 毫米 1/32

印 张 / 28.625

字 数 / 535 千字

版 次 / 2007 年 12 月第 1 版 2007 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印 数 / 1 - 1 0000

定 价 / 30.60 元(全两册)

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前言



六级阅读在变难

今年，六级考试结束后，我们对北京、西安、上海、武汉十几所高校的考生做了一次访谈，他们普遍反映，感觉阅读题目有点难。

首先，题型不适应。对试卷上三种不同的题型，他们感觉有些茫然，不得要领，每个题型怎么应对、怎么做题，都感觉没有章法。

其次，时间不够用。考前也做了不少的练习题，感觉速度还可以了，可一上场，一下显得捉襟见肘，速度慢了，时间紧张的不行。

考生感觉阅读题目有点难，四、六级考试委员会一项内部阅卷统计也印证了这一点——考生阅读部分标准得分平均不超过 150 分。

六级阅读在变难，这是一个事实。但，考生普遍感觉阅读难，是否还有其他方面原因呢？如何才能考试中，不再感觉阅读难呢？

复习得法是关键

我们分析认为，考生考场上普遍感觉阅读难、不适应，主要有如下的原因。

1. 题型不熟悉 不同的阅读题型，有着不同的考查倾向、不同的能力要求、不同的设题特点、不同的做题方法。对各个题型不熟悉、不理解，复习中就不能针对练习、针对提高、形成一套有针对性的解题思路，考场上，也就不能做到不同题型、不同应对、有章有法、胸有成竹。

2. 技巧没掌握 不同的阅读题型，针对该题型的设题特点，都有一些行之有效的阅读技巧、归纳技巧、做题技巧，理解、掌握、运用这些技巧，可以给你的阅读能力锦上添花、平添羽翼。相反，不熟悉这些技巧，考场上就会影响做题速度、影响做题节奏，时间会变得很紧张。

3. 练习不充分 不同题型做题方法的理解、领悟，不同题型做题技巧的熟练、运用，都需要在充分的练习当中去深化、去体味。同时，没有充分的练习，阅读能力也很难有一个切实的磨练和提高。所以，要想考场上对阅读轻松应对、游刃有余，需要场下对阅读有一个充分练习。

4. 练习不标准 不少考生考前也做了不少的练习、不少的模拟，可到了考场上，还是感到手忙脚乱，原因在于，他们做的这些题目不标准，和真题阅读相距太远，不能真正起到练习作用。充分练习，还要标准练习，选用标准的、接近真题的阅读练习，以真正培养考试状态。

六级阅读在变难，复习得法是关键。熟悉了题型、掌握了技巧，加上充分的标准练习，你会感觉，阅读其实并不难。



本书结构与特色

全书共五篇，第一至四篇分别对快速阅读、短句问答、篇章词汇、篇章阅读四种题型的选文特点、设题特点、做题思路、技能技巧等讲练结合、深层领会，第五篇给出6套综合预测让你融会贯通、整合提升。

1. 题型特点 清晰透视 第一至四篇每个题型巅峰讲座中，对该题型考查倾向、能力要求、选文特点，一一审视、层层透析，让您深入理解、领会做好该题型的能力要求、努力方向。

2. 设题环节 深度挖掘 第一至四篇每个题型巅峰讲座中，对该题型设题方式、设题环节、设题特点，一一道来、深度解密，让您对每个题设题初衷、对应信息豁然开朗、耳目一新。

3. 做题思路 个性归纳 第一至四篇每个题型巅峰讲座中，对该题型阅读方法、归纳方法、判断方法，一一归纳、娓娓讲解，让你对每一种题目类型，都能做到轻松应对、有章有法。

4. 实用技巧 独家点拨 第一至四篇每个题型巅峰讲座中，对该题型阅读技巧、做题技巧、判断技巧，一一总结、实用点拨，让你对每一种题目类型，都能做到心有灵犀、一看就通。

5. 即讲即练 马上体会 第一至四篇每个题型巅峰讲座中，每一类题型特点、设题环节、做题思路、实用技巧结合实例讲完后，马上给出精选典型练习，让您理解领会刚刚讲过的内容。

6. 巅峰练习 各个击破 第一至四篇每个题型巅峰讲座后，给出一定数量的该题型的阅读练习，让你在前面讲解、领会后，再对该题型来一个单项的综合训练，全面融会贯通该题型。

7. 巅峰预测 整合提升 第一至四篇对各个题型讲练结合、各个击破后，第五篇给出6套综合阅读试题，让你在前面各题型单项训练的基础上，整合模拟、全面升华，培养临考状态。

8. 练习充分 设题标准 第一至四篇中各题型即讲即练、巅峰练习和第五篇综合的巅峰预测，合计文章106篇，练习充分。106篇文章，语料标准、设题标准、难度标准、解析标准。

9. 全文翻译 标注题眼 106篇阅读练习，全部给出准确地道的全文翻译，让您深刻理解、着眼细节。每篇文章译文中，均划线标出每个题目解题信息点，贴心帮助你培养阅读能力。

几点说明

1. 第一至四篇讲解示例中，“07-6-7”表示六级考试“07年6月真题第7题”，特殊说明除外。2. 全书快速阅读解析“线索”一栏中黑斜体内容为线索词。3. 全书“难句突破”标注：主语加黑，谓语加黑加斜，宾语和表语加波浪线，定语用小括号，状语用方括号，补语用下划双横线，同位语用大括号，需要重点注意的则用下划虚线。

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第一篇

快速阅读

Top Training In Reading Comprehension

巅峰讲座

第一章

Lecture 1

第一讲 2 种文章形式考查略读技能

略读 (skimming), 指的是快速浏览全文的阅读方法。略读的对象是文章的开始段、结束段、每段的段首句和结尾句。文章内容的概括性陈述一般都在这些位置。

略读的目的是: (1) 了解文章的主题; (2) 对文章的结构获得一个整体概念; (3) 对各部分的内容获得一个粗略印象; (4) 对文章主旨做出判断。

对快速阅读而言, 略读最重要的意义在于对各部分的内容获得一个粗略印象, 以方便在寻读时迅速确定答案所在的部分或段落。

1 有小标题的文章



解题技巧 对于有小标题的文章, 把握开头或结尾部分就把握住了文章的主题与写作目的。小标题相当于段落的主题句, 把握住小标题就把握住了文章的主要内容。这些小标题在寻读时也显得格外重要, 从题干中的定位信息可以快速找到相关的小标题 (模糊定位), 再在小标题下的内容中查找就可以了 (精确定位)。这对于提高做题速度非常有帮助。

【真题示例】

(07-6-7)

...

Step 1: Willingness to do something different.

...

Step 2: Commitment to being who you are, not who or what someone wants you to be.

...

Step 3: Self-definition.

...

Step 4: Attain a level of self-honoring.

Self-honoring or self-love may seem like an odd step for job hunters, but being able to accept yourself, without judgment, helps eliminate insecurities and will make you more self-assured. By accepting who you are — all your emotions, hopes and dreams, your personality, and your unique way of being — you'll project more confidence when networking and talking with potential employers. The power of self-honoring can help to break all the falsehoods you were programmed to believe — those that made you feel that you were not good

enough, or strong enough, or intelligent enough to do what you truly desire.

Step 5: Vision. ...

Q: During an interview with potential employers, self-honoring or self-love may help a job seeker to show _____.

【解析】答案是 more confidence。以题干中的 self-honoring 为关键词定位在小标题“Step 4: Attain a level of self-honoring.”下。从第一句可知 self-honoring or self-love 与 being able to accept yourself 意思大致相同,第二句讲 being able to accept yourself (accepting who you are)后能获得的效果。题干中的 show 对应原文中的 project,可得答案。

2 无小标题的文章



✎ **解题技巧** 对于没有小标题的文章,需要把握文章开头或结尾部分来把握文章的主题与写作目的。更重要的是浏览每段的段首和结尾,对每一段的主题和内容获得一个粗略印象。建议考生在浏览时将本段的主题词用笔圈出。这些主题词将起到小标题的作用。其重要性不再赘述。由于目前六级考试只有2次真题和1次样题,还没有出现不带小标题的文章,这里给出一道四级快速阅读的例题加以说明。

【真题示例】

(四级 06-6-9)

... Today, the interstate system links every major city in the U.S. and the U.S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U.S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads) ...

Q: In spite of safety considerations, the death rate on interstate highways is still higher than that of other American roads.

【解析】选 N。本段讲的是高速公路的 safety 问题, death rate 是其中的一个关键词。根据题干中的关键词定位到本段,再根据句中存在的比较关系再具体定位到段落的末尾处。原文说“高速公路上的车祸死亡率是其他路面上的一半”。所以题干说“高速公路上的事故死亡率比其他路面上的高”是错误的。

Exercise

即讲即练(2篇)

Passage 1

[文教: 人类文明 1422 词 建议做题时间: 14.5 分钟]



City

Over the course of the last 100 years, millions of people said farewell to their

rural roots and moved in mass to the city.

At the turn of the 20th century there were just a handful of cities across the globe that could boast a population of more than one million. But in the decades that followed cities grew at a staggering rate as people flocked to them to find work and improve their lives. By 1950, cities housed approximately 300m people in the developing and developed world, but their growth since has been truly staggering. Cities now house one billion people in the industrialized world and at least two billion in developing nations — more than half the world's populations.

The age of the mega-city

The full results are only just becoming apparent. Vast cities are appearing in every major country around the world, many of which are filled with growing crime, *appalling* (可怕的) environmental pollution and astonishing levels of urban poverty.

More than half the population of most cities in the developing world live in dirty slums, and conditions are to get worse. By 1990, the world's 100 largest cities held 540m people, and the world's 20 largest cities each had a population of more than 10m. By 2015, some estimates suggest up to 75% of the world's population will live in urban zones, while the unluckiest among us will crowd into a series of enormous new cities which are emerging to house up to 40m people at a time. The age of the mega-city is finally arriving.

Location is everything

Our distant ancestor led pretty simple lives. Until around 10,000 BC all humans were hunter-gathering and lived a *nomadic* (游牧的) life searching endlessly for food.

It was the development of agriculture that enabled humans to settle down and live, first as farmers and then as villagers. Around 3500 BC small towns began appearing in Mesopotamia, surrounded by defensive high walls and irrigated fields that fed the town's population. In the thousand years that followed, when agriculture had become more of a science and crop yields had risen, fewer people were needed to produce food. People took other jobs, became wealthier and more and more chose to live in towns close to shops and markets.

This worked well for centuries. Towns flourished and eventually one of grandest, Rome, became the world's first city of more than one million people around 100 A D. Although the fertile lands surrounding Rome could have adequately fed the city, the Roman people begin importing food and became reliant on long supply chains. When Gaiseric the Vandal began withholding vital North African grain supplies from Rome in 455 AD, the city's power went into

steep decline. The Dark Ages that followed saw people deserting cities across Europe and returning to the countryside.

Make it accessible

It was not until around 1200 AD that people began flocking back to the cities, a trend encouraged by growth of iron technology and further improvements in agriculture. Cities and towns began to spring up across Europe and Asia. The main factor which determined where a city was founded, according to Derek Keene, Director of the Centre for Metropolitan History at the University of London's Institute of Historical Research, was simple geography. "Was it accessible to people who wished to trade there or bring in supplies?"

However, there were other important considerations. "A city might be successfully founded in a desert if there was a need for a staging post or an interchange on a trade route," he says. Then there were the simple demands of a ruler's ego, or a need to defend people against invaders. Finally, there was one other major motivating force: religion. "A sacred site attracts many visitors who require service," Keene says.

In medieval times, cities grew to exploit trade routes. Bruges in Belgium became rich by weaving wool from Britain, while Florence in Italy built a small empire also based on wool. Trade helped Constantinople become the most powerful city in Europe during the Middle Ages. The gateway between the Eastern Mediterranean, India and Africa on one side and Europe on the other, Constantinople played a crucial role in the trade of Eastern riches for Western wool and heavy iron products.

Cities that broke the rules

The lure of trading riches has encouraged the growth of cities in unlikely locations. When the East India Trading Company needed a base with good access to the Ganges Valley, it founded Calcutta on swamp land. The site was the furthest inland point that could be reached by ocean-going ships and the city has grown to a population of approximately 15.5m today.

The most absurdly located city has to be St. Petersburg, built as the capital of a vast empire by Peter the Great. Thousands of slave laborers died during its construction and he had to force people to live there.

Future of the city

The city of the future isn't to be found in the US or Europe. Instead, those wanting to know how much of humanity will live there in 10~20 years time must look to the Chinese Mainland side of the border with Hong Kong, where the city of Shenzhen is rising towards the sky.

A former fishing village, Shenzhen was a small town with a population of just 30,000 in the mid-1980s. But the Chinese government, desperate to create an industrial powerhouse that will encourage economic growth, has since thrown money into building new homes and factories in the once-sleepy town. Shenzhen is now home to four million people. This new city by the banks of the Pearl River is the heart of a network of swelling towns and villages in southern China, the fastest-growing urban area in the world, expanding at the staggering rate of more than 20% a year. By 2010 the Chinese government hopes to link Shenzhen with other towns to create an industrial powerhouse of more than 40m people, the world's greatest city.

Huge changes lie ahead

This type of extraordinary growth is mirrored, although less dramatically, elsewhere in the world. The growth of Mexico City has been among the most astonishing. Between 1900 and 1990 its population rocketed from 344,000 to 20.2m on the back of Mexico's vast oil reserves and the *proliferation* (增长) of refineries and industrial plants. All predictions indicate the city will eventually rival Shenzhen for the title of largest city in the world.

Conditions in these developing cities are likely to get worse before they get better. Homelessness is prevalent (more than 60% of the population of Bombay lives in slums, and another 700,000 residents sleep on the streets).

Air pollution is also a major problem. In Shanghai, another rapidly-growing Chinese city, recent research indicates there are seven power stations, eight steel works, 1,000 kilns, 8,000 industrial boilers, 15,000 restaurant stoves and one million cooking stoves, most of them using cheap coal with a high *sulphur* (硫磺) content. The effect on the population is still unclear, but it can hardly be good. Most city children in developing countries currently breathe in air pollution equating to that of two packs of cigarettes a day.

But while the immediate future for cities in developing countries appears to be massive population growth, some experts believe the populations of major Western cities could actually decline in the next decade, thanks to dissatisfaction with urban living and under the impact of new technology.

Improved global communications, the Internet, and video conferencing are all enabling people to abandon their traditional city offices and work from home in the suburbs or the countryside. Marco Goldschmied, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, believes the Internet and technological advances will change our cities dramatically. For example, he says, "there's no point in having a high street bank, which is why they are disappearing. Building societies

will follow very quickly. E-commerce will replace retailing." According to Goldschmied, farmers will soon be selling their wares directly to customers, cutting out the supermarkets. "The change is huge, and I don't think we've yet dealt with it," he says.

80 years till the world city

But the rate at which urban zones are growing is extraordinary. Each year, between 1885 and 1995, the world's urban population grew by 73m. In China it grew by 226m over the decade. As Dr. David Clark, head of Geography at Coventry University, says: "It took over eight millennia for half the world's population to become urban. Present predictions suggest that it will take less than 80 more years for this process to move the remainder."

1. Now people living in cities of developing countries account for more than half the world's population.
2. There are more than half of the population of Mexico City living in dirty slums.
3. Around 100 AD, Rome didn't have enough fertile lands to feed the city and had to import food.
1. Derek keene considered that the main factor determining a city's location was simple geography.
5. It was _____ that made Constantinople the most powerful city in Europe during the Middle Ages.
6. Caltutta seemed breaking the city location rules but actually facilitated _____.
7. The fastest-growing rate of urban area in the world now is above _____.
8. It is predicted that _____, a Chinese city, may become the largest city in the world.
9. According to Marco Goldschmied, our cities will be greatly changed by _____.
10. Dr. David Clark said we might spend _____ making another half the world's population become urban.

做题点拨与全文翻译

说明文。总分结构。文章的前四段说明：目前超过世界半数的人口生活在城市中，巨型城市时代即将来临。其后结合城市发展的历史过程具体说明了影响城市发展的一些因素和城市存在的问题，并预言了未来城市的发展状况。