

# 大学英语

张鑫友大学英语应试系列(第四辑)

# 六级阅读理解及详析

CET6: READING

(阅读・简答・改错・填充)

主编 张鑫友 陈延波 编写 大学英语六级考试 命题研究组



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#### 大学英语六级阅读理解及详析

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### 写在前面的话

市面上四、六级应试方面的书籍随处可见,随意翻开看看,给读者的印象不外乎以下几种:粗制滥造的,改头换貌的,炒现饭的,哗众取宠的;新颖实用的,标新立异的。本系列隶属于哪一种呢?我们不用"王婆卖瓜,自卖自夸",还是让细心的读者细嚼后,再给"她"戴上一顶合适的帽子吧!不过,我们可以毫不掩饰地告诉我们的读者,在编写本系列的过程中,从选题到内容,从作者到读者,从编辑到校对,从封面设计到版式安排,我们都经过了反反复复的酝酿、斟酌和推敲,并倾注了我们全部的心血。我们是在做一种实实在在的工作,是在为你寻找一条通往四级考试的捷径。我们所做的工作绝非是以前四级考试丛书的简单重复,而是更多地考虑到你的实际要求,更加接近四级考试的最新动态。我们在不遗余力地使本系列成为一套最新实用的参考书,为你在四级考试复习中排忧解难、一举夺魁,这就是本系列的宗旨所在,也是我们所追求的目标!

本系列共分五册:《大学英语六级听力训练及详析》、《大学英语六级阅读理解及详析》、《大学英语六级词汇结构及详析》、《大学英语六级写作范例及译文》、《大学英语六级仿真题及详析》。前四册书分别为大学英语六级考试几种题型的单项训练,最后一册书是前四册书的综合。

本册为《大学英语六级阅读理解及详析》,是根据六级考试中出现的阅读理解、简短回答、综合改错和完形填空四种题型而设

计、编写的。本书共分三部分:第一部分为理论篇,即简要地介绍了各类题型的解题技巧;第二部分为实践篇,即设计了6次训练,每次训练都包括四篇阅读理解、一篇完形填空、一篇综合改错和一篇简短回答,并配有极为详尽的解析;第三部分为经典篇,即收录了历年的阅读全真试题,也同样给予了详细的解答和分析。

最后,我们特别要指出的是,本系列是由大学英语六级考试命题研究组集体编写,其针对性极强,可信度极高。读者从中也许会领悟到一些新的东西,会得到一些意外的收获。这决非我们妄言,信不信由你好了!

大学英语六级考试命题研究组 2000年8月

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# 理论篇

Learning is an ornament in prosperity, a refuge in adversity, and a provision in old age.

学问在得意时是装饰品,失意时是庇护所,年老时是食品。

#### 一. 阅读理解题的解题技巧

在CET-6考试中,无论是分数还是考试时间,"阅读理解"所占的比重都是最大的。仅此一项就占总分 40%,时间近 1/3。无疑,这一题项在很大的程度上决定着考生的通过机会。阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。它要求学生既能理解个别句子的意义,又能理解上下文的逻辑关系;既能理解字面的意思,又能理解隐含的意思;既能理解事实和细节,又能理解所读内容的主旨和大意;还要能就文章的内容进行判断、推理和信息转换。这一部分通常由 4 篇文章组成,总阅读量为 1400 词左右(不包括题干和选项),文后共有 20 个单项选择题,应试者必须在 35 分钟内读完短文并做完全部试题。因此,这就要求应试者具有较强的阅读能力,即阅读速度快、做题准确度高。为了在有限的时间内有效地做完阅读理解题,应试者除了平时不断扩大自己的词汇量,熟练掌握语言知识以及进行大量的阅读实践外,阅读技巧的训练也是至关重要的。在阅读考试中解题技巧可分为两部分;短文阅读技巧和解题技巧。

#### 1. 短文阅读技巧

#### 1)快速读懂文章第一段的开头几句话

六级考试的短文内容涉及范围广泛,因此每篇文章的内容难以预测。这就需要应试者在拿到一篇文章后以最短的时间弄清文章的主要内容。一般来说,文章段首几句话已足以提供这方面的信息,让读者能够了解文章的大致内容。如果读完后仍然模不着头脑或不知所云,不妨再花些时间把内容读懂,因为这

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有助于应试者对文章大致内容的把握及对后面具体内容的正确理解。例如:

If you live in a large city, you are quite familiar with some of the problems of noise, but, because of some of its harmful effects, you may not be aware of the extent of its influence on human behavior. Although everyone more or less knows what noise is, i. e, it is sounds that one would rather not hear, it is perhaps best to define it more precisely for scientific purposes. One such definition is that noise is sounds that are unrelated to the task at hand. Thus, stimuli that at one time might be considered relevant will at another time be considered noise, depending on what one is doing at the moment. In recent years there has been a great deal of interest in the effects of noise on human behavior, and concepts such as "noise pollution" have arisen, together with movements to reduce noise.

Exposure to loud noise can definitely produce a partial or complete loss of hearing, depending on the intensity, duration, and frequency composition of the noise. Many jobs present noise hazards, such as working in factories and around jet aircraft, driving farm tractors, and working (or sitting) in music halls where rock bands are playing. In general, continuous exposure to sounds of over 80 decibels (a measure of the loudness of sound) can be considered dangerous. Decibel values correspond to various sounds. Sounds above about 85 decibels may, if exposure is for a sufficient period of time, produce significant hearing loss. Actual loss will depend upon the particular frequencies to which one is exposed, and whether the sound is continuous or intermittent.

Noise can have unexpected harmful effects on performance of certain kinds of tasks, for instance, if one is performing a watchkeeping task that requires vigilance, in which he is responsible for detecting weak signals of some kind (e. g., watching a radar screen for the appearance of aircraft).

Communicating with other people is unfavourably affected by noise. If you have ridden in the rear of a jet transport, you may have noticed that it was difficult to carry on a conversation at first, and that, eventually, you adjusted the loudness of your speech to compensate for the effect. The problem is noise.

本文第一段第一句话就点明了文章的主题:如果你生活在大城市,你对噪音引起的一些问题会十分熟悉,不过,由于噪音的某些有害影响,你大概还不知道它对人类行为影响的程度。从这句话就可以知道本文是讨论噪音问题,通读完后便知本文是具体谈论噪音对人类有害影响的几个方面。

#### 2)快速读懂每一段的第一句话

读懂每段的第一句话有助于掌握本段的主要内容。这样做的目的不仅在 于可以迅速把握全段的大意,更重要的是,在时间紧迫的情况下,可以对一段 话进行缩读、略读和扫读。当然,这样做是以第一句话是主题句为前提的。

同样我们以上面的短文为例。我们知道该文章是谈论噪音对人类的有害影响,接下来的二、三、四段分别从三个方面详述噪音对人体的有害影响,并且每一段开头的第一句话分别是该段的主题句,然后再展开论述。第二段第1句意为:置身于高分贝的噪音中会引起部分或完全失聪(Exposure to loud noise can definitely produce a partial or complete loss of hearing…);第三段第1句意为:噪音对完成某些任务能产生意想不到的有害影响(Noise can have unexpected harmful effects on performance of certain kinds of tasks…);第四段第1句讲到:噪音能对与他人交谈造成不良的影响(Communicating with other people is unfavourably affected by noise)。

#### 3) 快速读懂文章的结尾部分

结尾一般不仅可以起到概括最后一段甚至全文的作用,还可以暗示出作者的态度,语气等。因此,它往往是为许多问题提供答案的重要地方。例如:

We are all now aware that some new scientific or technological advances though useful may have unpleasant side effects. More and more, the tendency is to exert caution before committing the world to something that may not be reversible. The trouble is, it's not always easy to tell what the side effects will be. In 1846, a man called Sobrero produced the first nitroglycerine. When heated, a drop of it exploded. The Italian chemist realized in horror its possible application to warfare and stopped his research at once. It didn't help, of course. Others followed his research and other high explosives were indeed being used in warfare by the close of the 19th century.

Did that make high explosives entirely bad? In 1867, Alfred Nobel learned how to mix nitroglycerine with other substances to produce a safer-to-handle mixture he called "dynamite." With dynamite, earth could be moved at a rate far beyond that of pick and shovel and without brutalizing men by trial methods, the population of the planet was 900 million. Now it is pushing four billion. Where does the food come from to support the extra three billion? It comes from the industrialization of the farm; from the use of high-energy machinery to plow and sow the seeds and reap. It comes from fertilizers and insecticides produced by sophisticated high-energy chemical factories.

We can't abandon industrialization, because our food supply depends on it. If everyone decided to grow food without chemical fertilizers or insecticides or machinery, it would mean that only one quarter of the world population could be fed.

Can we abandon some of our industrial technology and hold onto the rest? That would be very difficult, since it all hangs together.

We can save, conserve, cut out waste, but what we have we must keep. The only solution, as always in the history of mankind, is to solve problems by still further advances in technology.

本文最后一段不仅总结、再现了本文章的主题:科技进步也会带来负面影响,而且表明了作者对这一问题的态度是积极的,认为解决问题的唯一途径是进一步发展科技。

4) 通过分析、猜测或联想等方法确定生词词义

了解判断一个生词的词义可通过平时在阅读中积累的构词法知识来确

定;或通过猜测并联系上下文,尤其是本句话以及前后两句话,给生词假设一个意思,试看这个意思能否说得通;或通过联想,即回想已知词汇中是否有在拼写上与该生词类似的词。如果上述方法均不奏效,则不应在此词上浪费时间,可以跳过它继续往下读,但要留意该词是否在下文中再次出现。

#### 5) 注意抓住文章中篇章连接词的信号作用

篇章连接词是文章中连接上下文的词语,包括连接词,某些副词以及介词词组等。作为语篇的主要纽带,它们常常用来表示主题思想与辅助论点之间的各种关系。由于篇章连接词往往给读者以种种信号,我们不妨把连接词语视为指示器,借助他们的提示,来分析段落结构、分清层次、确定文章的主题思想与细节。语篇中的连接词语通常显示下列七种语义或逻辑关系:

- (1)时间次序(e.g. first, next, next to, then, after this, at last)
- (2)因果(e.g. thanks to, since, consequently, as a result)
- (3)比较(e.g. likewise, similarly, whereas, while, on the contrary, on the other hand)
- (4)列举(e.g. for example, to illustrate, that is to say, in other words)
- (5)递进(e.g. furthermore, in addition to, what's more)
- (6)条件(e.g. suppose, if, without, as long as)
- (7)结论(e.g. to conclude, in short, briefly speaking) 例如:

If it were only necessary to decide whether to teach elementary science to everyone on a mass basis or to find the gifted few and take them as far as they can go, our task would be fairly simple. The public school system, however, has no such choice, for the jobs must be carried on at the same time. Because we depend so heavily upon science and technology for our progress, we must produce specialists in many fields. Because we live in a democratic nation, whose citizens make the policies for the nation, large number of us must be educated to understand, to support, and when necessary, to judge the work of experts. Thus, the public school must educate both producers and users of

scientific services.

In education, there should be a good balance among the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgement. Such balance is defeated by too much emphasis on any one field. This question of balance involves not only the relation of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the arts but also relative emphases among the natural sciences themselves.

Similarly, we must have a balance between current and classical knowledge. The attention of the public is continually drawn to new possibilities in scientific fields and the discovery of new materials that form the basis of courses for beginners.

通读这篇短文的第一段便知其大意是:学校教育既要普及科技知识又要培养科技人才。那么这一观点是如何提出并展开的呢?首先作者用一个虚拟条件句(If it were only necessary to decide…, our task would be fairly simple.)来引入主题,说明教育面临两大选择:普及科技知识和发现培养科技人才。接下来 however 一词提示学校教育情况不同:它没有选择的余地,后面 for 进一步补充说明:这两项工作要同时进行,为什么呢?接下来两个由 Because 引导的原因状语从句解释得清清楚楚:因为我们依赖于科技进步,所以我们要培养科技人才;因为我们是一个民主的国家,由民众来决定国家的政策,那么民众得接受教育,以便理解、支持、评价专家的工作。因此最后用 Thus 来加以概括就顺理成章了:学校既要培养科技人才,又要培养应用科技成果的人。如果我们用简单的示意图说明,即为:

if···however···for···because···because···thus···

另外,最后一段中的 similarly 提示下面这一段要讲的事情与上一段要讲的事情与上一段所讲的情况或道理相同,如果应试者读懂了上一段,这一段也就容易理解了。

#### 6)学会处理复杂的长难句

遇到不懂的复杂的难长句而影响答题时,可考虑多读几遍,找出句子的主

干部分,弄清句子结构,这样有助于理解其语意。

#### 7)紧扣原文回答问题.

文章后面的测试题一般都是根据文章作者的观点和具体内容而设计的, 因此在阅读文章、解答问题时,切记要紧扣原文。通过认真阅读文字材料,透过 文章的字里行间准确理解文章所提供的信息,进行正确的判断、推理和引申, 即使自己的态度或意见与作者的相反,也不能按照自己的观点和想法去回答 问题。

#### 2. 解题技巧

从目前阅读理解的题型看,大致可以分为以下几种:

#### 1) 主旨题

这类考题主要考核应试者在语篇水平上进行归纳、综合与分析的能力,检测是否能抓住阅读材料中的主要信息,把握文章的中心思想或段落大意。题目通常采用以下形式:

a.	The main idea of this passage is	
b.	This passage is mainly about	
c.	The best title for this passage would be	
d.	The author's purpose in writing the passage is	
	wert	

- e. What is the passage mainly about?
- f. Which of the following best explains the main idea of the passage?

在选答这类题目时,我们应先把文章迅速地浏览一遍,找出各段的主题句。主题句往往概括了该段落的基本内容。在英语文章中,主题句经常出现在段首,当然有时也会出现在段中或段尾。当有的文章主题句不十分明显或根本没有,全段或全篇由阐述或细节构成时,中心思想便通过阐述句来暗示。这就需要应试者在正确理解所有细节的基础上,发挥自己的逻辑推理和概括能力,找出文章的主旨。此外,文章的中心思想还可以通过利用文章的冗余信息来确定。冗余信息就是文中多次重复的信息。作者有时通过重复强调某一信息来阐述自己文章的中心问题。确定主题之后,就应仔细阅读每个选项。有些选项的

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