



60天

收获的不仅仅是**六级高分**，而是**听说读写**的全方位新突破！

攻克六级710分

丛书主编 / 北京外国语大学 江涛
本书主编 / 江涛 苏亚杰

新题型

阅读分册

CET-6

Conquer CET-6 in 60 days

卓成教育星辉远程**全国指定教材**
一线名师倾心力作 多年教学心血之作
60天科学复习，轻松突破英语六级！

石油工业出版社



60天

收获的不仅仅是六级高分，而是听说读写的全方位新突破！

攻克六级710分

新题型 阅读分册

丛书主编 / 北京外国语大学 江涛
本书主编 / 江涛 苏亚杰

Conquer CET-6 in 60 days

卓成教育星辉远程全国指定教材
一线名师倾力力作 多年教学心血之作

60天科学复习，轻松突破英语六级！

石油工业出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

60 天攻克六级 710 分新题型. 阅读分册 / 江涛, 苏亚杰主编.
北京: 石油工业出版社, 2009.8

(江涛英语)

ISBN 978-7-5021-7111-7

I. 6...

II. ①江...②苏...

III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-水平考试-习题

IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 056105 号

60 天攻克六级 710 分新题型 阅读分册

丛书主编 江涛 本书主编 江涛 苏亚杰

出版发行: 石油工业出版社

(北京安定门外安华里 2 区 1 号 100011)

网 址: www.petropub.com.cn

发行部: (010) 64523604 编辑部: (010) 64523615

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 刷: 北京晨旭印刷厂

2009 年 8 月第 1 版 2009 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

787×960 毫米 开本: 1/16 印张: 15.25

字数: 403 千字

定 价: 19.80 元

(如出现印装质量问题, 我社社会图书出版中心营销部负责调换)

版权所有, 翻印必究

CET-6

《江涛英语》系列丛书编委会

顾问: [美] 彭铁城 [美] Eve Bower

主任: 江涛

副主任: 孟飞 王宏 梁妍 陈超

《60天攻克六级710分新题型》编委会

主编: 江涛

文字编委: (按姓氏笔画)

马辉	马磊	王洁	王云	王晶	王榆
王世君	王宁宁	王丽丽	王浩森	东刚	叶适宜
邝丹	闫慧	任晶雪	刘静	刘凤先	刘尚杰
刘莹	刘晓雯	刘淑平	孙洁	朱芳英	许悦
张菁	张晓青	张晨玺	李莉	李杨	李婷
李庆煜	李孟芳	李晓鹏	杨颖	杨雪	杨少芳
杨春霞	杨文	杨宜莲	汪全芳	陈玲	陈红玲
陈文凯	单勇	周丽	周雅娴	招敏仪	郑小倩
郑雪玲	金玲	哈蕊	姚岚	胡嫚	胡莲
胡凤霞	赵籽君	赵艳丽	赵顺丹	徐佳	徐上标
徐向群	桂风	秦彤	郭然	谈伟	谈媛
高丽芬	高端娟	曹娟	曹菲	盛洪	黄星
黄胜	黄晶	黄娜娜	龚雪琼	梁婷	彭珺
彭静	董军	韩怡	褚振飞	褚小雯	詹洁
虞源源	路璐	廖正芳	廖海辰	瞿莉	瞿灵

[美] Eve Bower

[英] Charlie Black

[美] Steven Hasinger

[美] Caroline Catts

[澳] Chris Green

[加] Wesley Brown

丛书

序

谁带坏了市场

毫不隐瞒地说，当初写《80天攻克雅思》的时候没有任何名利的想法。

为利？

写书是最辛苦的，写两章书，要熬个把月，不如出去讲堂课赚得快！

为名？

也不是什么学术著作，混职称也靠不上。

大致是内心中觉得要对自己有个交待，好歹教雅思那么多遍了，被捧为最年轻的雅思专家那么久了，总得把沉淀给掏一掏。再还有，就是残存的一点知识分子的酸腐，现实中不满的东西，想要著书鸣不平。

当时的培训市场是异常火爆的，没有太多的人去考虑教学的实质规律，无论来人是谁，男女老少，清一色 64 课时，爱来不来，交晚了钱还没人收，想多交也没有别的明目。

于是，白天的我在课堂上长袖善舞，晚上的我在质疑自己这么多年教育的功效。

之所以取名《80天》，源于对 64 课时培训的对比，想要破除市场对雅思培训这种短期见效的误读，之所以取名《攻克》，是想暗示学员们，长路漫漫，堡垒坚厚，不拿出点攻克难关的勇气和实际行动来是不行的。

书很快畅销了，还不是一般的畅销，在新东方留学类图书一统天下的那时，《80天攻克雅思》的畅销足以让很多老牌培训专家掉掉几幅眼镜。

后来我又写了套《40天攻克四级》，初衷一样，畅销如初。

后来市场上有了套《30天突破雅思》。

再后来，市场上又有了《20天》，《15天》。

直到前一阵子，我看到了《10天》。

写《80天攻克雅思》的那一年我是戴尔英语的副校长，春风得意，年少轻狂，不时幻想着如何击败新东方。七年后的今天，戴尔英语居然被卖给了培生，真是世事难料。

6天还是60天

攻克6级，到底是6天还是60天？

无疑，选择6天将会受到热烈的追捧！尤其是在相信想象力就是财富的今天，年轻的千万富翁故事屡见报端的今天，市场是相信奇迹的。更感观地说，在实干和彩票之间，更多的人选择了彩票，当然同时也无奈地实干着。

那我们到底要倡导一种什么样的学习态度呢？对于吃着高考老本，混乱中把四级过了的高材生们来说，你们又需要什么样的学习资料呢？在竞争激烈的人力市场面前，面临毕业的你们又需要什么样的处世态度呢？

刚毕业的时候，我特别羡慕那些到银行里工作的同学，工作稳定且收入高，尤其是国外的银行，有的是钱。直到大半年前雷曼兄弟出事儿了，才恍悟，牛皮迟早会吹爆，美国的银行也不例外。

天堂还是地狱

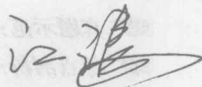
当然是天堂，傻子都会选天堂！大多数人会这么说！

可是有谁去过天堂呢？又有谁真的知道天堂有多好呢？

我却知道经历过地狱，才一定向往天堂，因为有了比较。

所以，

如果终点是天堂，地狱一定要去品尝。



2009年6月

前言

本书按照新六级考试大纲所规定的测试内容分为四大部分：快速阅读部分、简答题部分、选词填空部分和常规阅读理解部分。其中 Day 1 ~ Day 21 为快速阅读部分，Day 22 ~ Day 35 为简答题部分，Day 36 ~ Day 39 为选词填空部分，Day 40 ~ Day 60 为常规阅读理解部分。

我们力求做到讲练结合，每天都按照理论+练习的结构编排，有讲必有练，先讲理论，后做练习。考虑到大家每天能吸收掌握的知识有限，部分理论内容丰富的讲解没有硬性规定在一天内掌握，而是建议大家分为两天，甚至三天掌握。每天的栏目设置具体如下。

一、“阳光加油站”部分

每天学习内容的第一部分就是“阳光加油站”，该部分为大家列出十个左右与当天主题相关的知识点或必备单词等，帮助大家在正式进入当天的理论学习之前先对当天要学的内容有所了解。

二、“名师授招”部分

设置在“阳光加油站”后面，主要为大家讲述与当天主题相关的理论知识。该部分又包括以下几个板块：

真题示范：在讲解知识前先展示出六级考试中出现过的真题，帮助大家先熟悉题型。

特点剖析：结合上面列出的真题，剖析当天所要学的知识点的特点。

形式列举：列举出当天要学习的知识点或题型会以哪些形式出现，并举例。

解题技巧：针对当天所讲的知识点或题型，以真题为例，深入剖析和介绍相关解题技巧。

三、“冲锋上阵”部分

每天学习内容的最后一部分就是“冲锋上阵”。在这一部分我们设置了适量的与当天学习内容相关的练习，帮助大家及时练兵，消化所学知识，在练习之后有详尽的解析。在练习之前，我们还设置了一个小板块：

贴心小 Tip：安排在练习之前，再一次提醒大家前面所学过的重要知识点或大家容易忽略的地方，亦或是提供给大家一些做题的小技巧。

阅读理解是最能体现考生英语功底的一种题型，阅读能力不可能一蹴而就，希望大家在学习的时候要一天一个脚印，踏踏实实地打好功底，厚积薄发，才会取得较大的进步。在这里预祝各位考生在六级考试中取得成功！

编者

2009年6月

目录

第一章 快速阅读	1
Day 1~3 快速阅读理解的题型介绍和答题步骤及技巧	3
Day 4~5 快速阅读技巧	16
Day 6~7 关键信息词定位技巧	27
Day 8~9 出题规律揭密之词汇转换篇	35
Day 10~11 出题规律揭密之句子转换篇	42
Day 12~13 出题规律揭密之逻辑条理篇	51
Day 14~15 对 YES 题型的分析	60
Day 16~17 对 NO 题型的分析	68
Day 18~19 对 NG 题型的分析	76
Day 20~21 对句子填充题的分析	85
第二章 简答题	93
Day 22~23 简答题题型分析	95
Day 24~25 简答题解题步骤	102
Day 26~27 简答题题型——填空题	108
Day 28~29 简答题题型——问答题	113
Day 30~31 答案为原词句	118
Day 32~33 答案需要对原文词句进行加工	122
Day 34~35 答案在原文中找不到原词	126

第三章 选词填空 131

Day 36~37 选词填空题型分析 133

Day 38~39 选词填空的四种词性分析及四种逻辑关系 140

第四章 常规阅读理解 145

Day 40~41 风雨前的一抹阳光——科学阅读方法介绍以及阅读技巧 147

Day 42~44 典型英语文章的结构脉络和答题步骤 155

Day 45~46 题型之应对策略一（主旨大意题） 169

Day 47~48 题型之应对策略二（推理判断题） 177

Day 49~50 题型之应对策略三（观点态度题） 186

Day 51~52 题型之应对策略四（语义理解题） 193

Day 53~54 题型之应对策略五（事实细节题） 201

Day 55~56 复杂长难句分析之三大从句 207

Day 57~58 复杂长难句分析之十大语法结构篇 215

Day 59~60 常规阅读理解干扰选项分析 224

Day 1~21

CET-6

第一章

快速阅读



大家首先来快速阅读这篇短文。这篇短文选自2006年6月6日《中国日报》的一篇文章，题目是《中国将向世界展示其软实力》。文章主要讲述了中国在国际上的影响力日益增强，特别是在文化、科技和经济等方面。文章还提到，中国正在通过举办各种国际会议和展览来展示其软实力，并希望通过这种方式来吸引更多的国际投资和人才。文章最后指出，中国软实力的增强将有助于提高中国的国际地位，并为实现中华民族的伟大复兴奠定坚实的基础。

Day 1~21



快乐指南

江涛老师有话说

大家现在正在翻阅的是“60天攻克六级710分新题型”系列丛书之“阅读分册”。有句话说得好：“得阅读者得六级。”自从2006年六级考试改革后，整个阅读部分占全卷分值的35%，在一张试卷上的篇幅独占半壁江山，这使我们大家都不敢等闲视之。阅读理解是对考生综合能力的考察，因此六级阅读的复习，就好像盖一栋高楼，需要有坚固的基石、大厦的框架和内外装修。同时，六级英语阅读理解的各种题型无疑也考查了考生的基本功，没有一定的词汇量、阅读量，考试时再多技巧也是“英雄无用武之地”。因此大家一定要练好基本功，在此基础上，掌握一些出题、答题的常见规律，相信定会如虎添翼。

大家首先看到的是快速阅读。快速阅读是2006年6月六级改革后阅读理解部分的“新成员”。既然名为快速阅读，那就意味着做题目就要讲求一个“快”字。这个时候大家肯定会问，我怎样才能快呢？欲知答案，敬请关注Day 1~Day 21，所有快速阅读的解题秘笈都在这21天里。相信大家学完这21天，对付快速阅读定会得心应手。



Day 1~3

快速阅读理解的题型介绍和 答题步骤及技巧

欢迎进入我们为期 60 天的阅读学习。大家都知道,改革后的六级考试很难,而阅读则是这其中的重中之重,所以我们要在这 60 天的学习中一定要踏踏实实地打好基础。我们首先要学习的是新六级考试的新内容——快速阅读。

自从 2007 年 1 月份的六级试卷上出现了快速阅读这个新题型后,快速阅读正式地登上了英语六级考试的舞台,成为一枝独秀。考过新六级的学生应该都知道,快速阅读所处的地理位置是“绝佳”的,前有作文后有听力,这使考生很容易精神紧张。快速阅读的阵势也是震撼人心的,文章总字数有 1300 字左右。在前有追兵,后有豺狼的情况下,用 15 分钟的时间阅读 1300 字左右的文章,还要做 10 道题目,那真是极大的挑战啊!快速阅读的特点就是篇幅长、时间紧、题量大,于是它成为了众多考生的滑铁卢。不过,大家也不要因此就对快速阅读产生畏惧心理。兵来将挡,水来土掩,我们只要做好充分的准备,就能够打胜仗。

阳光加油站

下面,我们先来了解一下做六级快速阅读的一些常识。

1. 快速阅读这个题型要求在很短的时间内阅读大量的文字并回答下面的 10 道小题,显然这 1300 字的文章不能完全读完、读懂,因此,要有重点地去读。
2. 快速阅读的文章主要以科普类说明文为主。
3. 快速阅读的文章一般都有大标题和小标题,条理清楚。
4. 做快速阅读时首先要阅读大标题和各个小标题,迅速捕获信息。
5. 读完大标题和各个小标题后要迅速地把全文浏览一遍,在这个过程中要注意各个专有名词、数词,等等。
6. 浏览问题时要注意题干中的专有名词、数词,等等,并尽可能在原文中迅速找到相应的词。
7. 快速阅读的 10 个题目中包含 4 道判断正误题与 6 道句子填充题,判断正误题在前,句子填充题在后。
8. 判断正误题中包括 Y 题, N 题和 NG 题,其中 Y 题有 1~2 道, N 题有 1~2 道, NG 题有 0~1 道。
9. 句子填充题要求在一个不完整的句子中补入几个单词或词组,大多数时候所填入的词与原文一致,在某些时候会有形式上的变化,可以说基本属于细节把握题。



10. 快速阅读题目的顺序和在原文中的出处是一致的, 因而考生在做题时只要依次定位到原文中去查找答案即可。

名师授招

真题示范

兵家有云: 知己知彼, 方能百战不殆。只有对敌情了如指掌, 才能制订合理的作战方案, 下面, 我们就以大纲的样卷为例来具体分析, 看看快速阅读的庐山真面目。

Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are the most diverse *ecosystem* (生态系统) on Earth, and also the oldest. Today, tropical rainforests cover only 6 percent of the Earth's ground surface, but they are home to over half of the planet's plant and animal species.

What Is a Rainforest?

Generally speaking, a rainforest is an environment that receives high rainfall and is dominated by tall trees. A wide range of ecosystems fall into this category, of course. But most of the time when people talk about rainforests, they mean the tropical rainforests located near the equator.

These forests receive between 160 and 400 inches of rain per year. The total annual rainfall is spread pretty evenly throughout the year, and the temperature rarely dips below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

This steady climate is due to the position of rainforests on the globe. Because of the orientation of the Earth's axis, the Northern and Southern hemispheres each spend part of the year tilted away from the sun. Since rainforests are at the middle of the globe, located near the equator, they are not especially affected by this change. They receive nearly the same amount of sunlight, and therefore heat, all year. Consequently, the weather in these regions remains fairly constant.

The consistently wet, warm weather and ample sunlight give plant life everything it needs to thrive. Trees have the resources to grow to tremendous heights, and they live for hundreds, even thousands, of years. These giants, which reach 60 to 150 ft in the air, form the basic structure of the rainforest. Their top branches spread wide in order to capture maximum sunlight. This creates a thick *canopy* (树冠) level at the top of the forest, with thinner greenery levels underneath. Some large trees grow so tall that they even tower over the canopy layer.

As you go lower down into the rainforest, you find less and less greenery. The forest floor is made up of moss, fungi, and decaying plant matter that has fallen from the upper layers. The reason for this decrease in greenery is very simple: The overabundance of plants gathering sunlight at the top of the forest blocks most sunlight from reaching the bottom of the forest, making it difficult for robust plants to thrive.

The Forest for the Trees

The ample sunlight and extremely wet climate of many tropical areas encourage the growth of towering trees with wide canopies. This thick top layer of the rainforest dictates the lives of all other plants in the forest. New tree seedlings rarely survive to make it to the top unless some older trees die, creating a "hole" in the canopy. When this happens, all of the seedlings on the ground level compete intensely to

reach the sunlight.

Many plant species reach the top of the forest by climbing the tall trees. It is much easier to ascend this way, because the plant doesn't have to form its own supporting structure.

Some plant species, called epiphytes grow directly on the surface of the giant trees. These plants, which include a variety of orchids and ferns, make up much of the understory, the layer of the rainforest right below the canopy. Epiphytes are close enough to the top to receive adequate light, and the runoff from the canopy layer provides all the water and *nutrients* (养分) they need, which is important since they don't have access to the nutrients in the ground.

Stranglers and Buttresses

Some epiphytes eventually develop into stranglers. They grow long, thick roots that extend down the tree trunk into the ground. As they continue to grow, the roots form a sort of web structure all around the tree. At the same time, the strangler plant's branches extend upward, spreading out into the canopy. Eventually, the strangler may block so much light from above, and absorb such a high percentage of nutrients from the ground below, that the host tree dies.

Competition over nutrients is almost as intense as competition for light. The excessive rainfall rapidly dissolves nutrients in the soil, making it relatively infertile except at the top layers. For this reason, rainforest tree roots grow outward to cover a wider area, rather than downward to lower levels. This makes rainforest trees somewhat unstable, since they don't have very strong anchors in the ground. Some trees compensate for this by growing natural buttresses. These buttresses are basically tree trunks that extend out from the side of the tree and down to the ground, giving the tree additional support.

Rainforest trees are dependent on bacteria that are continually producing nutrients in the ground. Rainforest bacteria and trees have a very close *symbiotic* (共生的) relationship. The trees provide the bacteria with food, in the form of fallen leaves and other material, and the bacteria break this material down into the nutrients that the trees need to survive.

One of the most remarkable things about rainforest plant life is its diversity. The temperate rainforests of the Pacific Northwest are mainly composed of a dozen or so tree species. A tropical rainforest, on the other hand, might have 300 distinct tree species.

All Creatures, Great and Small

Rainforests are home to the majority of animal species in the world. And a great number of species who now live in other environments, including humans, originally inhabited the rainforests. Researchers estimate that in a large rainforest area, there may be more than 10 million different animal species.

Most of these species have adapted for life in the upper levels of the rainforest, where food is most plentiful. Insects, which can easily climb or fly from tree to tree, make up the largest group (ants are the most abundant animal in the rainforest). Insect species have a highly symbiotic relationship with the plant life in a rainforest. The insects move from plant to plant, enjoying the wealth of food provided there. As they travel, the insects may pick up the plants' seeds, dropping them some distance away. This helps to disperse the population of the plant species over a larger area.

The numerous birds of the rainforest also play a major part in seed dispersal. When they eat fruit from a plant, the seeds pass through their digestive system. By the time they *excrete* (排泄) the seeds, the birds may have flown many miles away from the fruit-bearing tree.

There are also a large number of reptiles and mammals in the rainforest. Since the weather is so hot and humid during the day, most rainforest mammals are active only at night, dusk or dawn. The many rainforest bat species are especially well adapted for this lifestyle. Using their sonar, bats navigate easily through the mass of trees in the rainforest feeding on insects and fruit.

While most rainforest species spend their lives in the trees, there is also a lot of life on the forest floor. Great apes, wild pigs, big cats and even elephants can all be found in rainforests. There are a number of people who live in the rainforests, as well. These tribes, which, up until recently, numbered in the thousands—are being forced out of the rainforests at an alarming rate because of deforestation.

Deforestation

In the past hundred years, humans have begun destroying rainforests at an alarming rate. Today, roughly 1.5 acres of rainforest are destroyed every second. People are cutting down the rainforests in pursuit of three major resources:

- Land for crops
- Lumber for paper and other wood products
- Land for livestock pastures

In the current economy, people obviously have a need for all of these resources. But almost all experts agree that, over time we will suffer much more from the destruction of the rainforests than we will benefit.

The world's rainforests are an extremely valuable natural resource, to be sure, but not for their lumber or their land. They are the main cradle of life on Earth, and they hold millions of unique life forms that we have yet to discover. Destroying the rainforests is comparable to destroying an unknown planet—we have no idea what we're losing. If deforestation continues at its current rate, the world's tropical rainforests will be wiped out within 40 years.

1. Virtually all plant and animal species on Earth can be found in tropical rainforests.
2. There is not much change in the weather in the tropical rainforests all the year round.
3. The largest number of rainforests in the world are located on the African continent.
4. Below the canopy level of a tropical rainforest grows an overabundance of plants.
5. New tree seedlings will not survive to reach the canopy level unless _____.
6. Epiphytes, which form much of the understory of the rainforest, get all their water and nutrients from _____.
7. Strangers are so called because they _____ by blocking the sunlight and competing for the nutrients.
8. Since rainforest bacteria and trees depend on each other for life, the relationship they form is termed _____.
9. Plan species are dispersed over a large area with the help of _____.
10. As we are still ignorant of millions of unique life forms in the rainforest, deforestation can be compared to the destruction of _____.

答案

1. N 2. Y 3. NG 4. N 5. some older trees die
6. the canopy layer 7. kill the host tree 8. Symbiotic



9. insects and birds/insects/birds/animals 10. an unknown planet

特点剖析

真题示范中的文章来自于大纲样卷，是一篇关于热带雨林的科普性说明文。我们通过对历年真题的分析发现，快速阅读文章的题材以科普知识为主，但也涉及到社会生活、文化教育、商业经济、自然环境等题材，而且在体裁上多为说明文。

此篇文章有 1376 词，10 个题目，要求在 15 分钟内完成。快速阅读的文章字数一般约为 1300 词左右，10 个题目，要求在 15 分钟内完成。

此篇文章的 1~4 题为是非判断题，5~10 题为句子填充题。而快速阅读一般只有是非判断题和句子填充题这两个题型。其中是非判断题大约有 3~4 题，包括 Y 题，N 题和 NG 题，主要考察考生运用略读和查读的技能获取信息的能力，以及运用略读快速获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力。Y 题就是指题干表述与原文相符的选项。N 题就是指题干表述与原文不相符的选项。题干中的信息在原文中根本没有提及到的选项为 NG 题。句子填充题大约有 6~7 题，主要考察考生对文章局部信息较浅显的理解和对主旨大意的把握。

形式列举

我们已经了解了快速阅读的基本特点，接下来我们再来认识一下快速阅读的五类题型。

1. Y 题型：题干的表述要么是原文某部分内容的同义转换，要么是对原文中某部分的归纳或是稍加推断或总结。

例 1 (2006 年 12 月快速阅读第 4 题)

题目：The space agencies are reluctant to open up space to tourists.

原文：The only obstacles to opening up space to tourists are the space agencies.

该题是对原文内容的同义转换。原文和题目中都出现了 the space agencies 和 open up space to tourists (原文中为 opening)，而原文中的 obstacles 与题目中的 are reluctant to 的意思是相近的，因此该题为对原文的同义转换。

例 2 (样卷快速阅读第 2 题)

题目：There is not much change in the weather in the tropical rainforests all the year round.

原文：Consequently, the weather in these regions remains fairly constant.

该题是对原文的同义转换。原文中 Consequently，因此，它后面的句子肯定是总结性的话语。Constant 意思“常数，恒量”正好与 not much change 意思相对应。因此该题是对原文的同义转换。

2. N 题型：题干信息的表述均与原文内容不相符，或题干信息的一部分与原文内容不相符。

例 (样卷快速阅读第 1 题)

题目：Virtually all plant and animal species on Earth can be found in tropical rainforests.

原文：But they are home to over half of the planet's plant and animal species.

该题题干信息的表述与原文内容不符。原文中 half of (一半) 与题干中的 all (全部) 是不能对等的，与原文内容表述不相符。

3. NG 题型：以上题干表述的信息在原文中根本没有涉及到，或将文章中提到的概念替换成了别的内容。

例 (样卷快速阅读第 3 题)

题目：The largest number of rainforests in the world are located on the African continent.



原文: What Is a Rainforest?

Generally speaking, a rainforest is an environment that receives high rainfall and is dominated by tall trees. A wide range of ecosystems fall into this category, of course. But most of the time when people talk about rainforests, they mean the tropical rainforests located near the equator.

These forests receive between 160 and 400 inches of rain per year. The total annual rainfall is spread pretty evenly throughout the year, and the temperature rarely dips below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

This steady climate is due to the position of rainforests on the globe...

The consistently wet, warm weather and ample sunlight give plant life everything it needs to thrive...

As you go lower down into the rainforest, you find less and less greenery. The forest floor is made up of moss, fungi, and decaying plant matter that has fallen from the upper layers...

该题干所表述的信息在原文中根本没有涉及到。从原文内容中我们可知,雨林的稳定气候归功于其所处的地理位置。而且热带雨林位于地球中间,靠近赤道,但是原文并没有具体提到非洲是雨林分布最多的地方。因此,该题答案为 NG。

4. 句子填空题: 对原文局部信息的细节考察。题目只给出部分信息,考生要通过题干中的关键信息词准确而快速的定位到原文的相关位置,经过分析后得出答案。

例 (样卷快速阅读第 5 题)

题目: New tree seedlings will not survive to reach the canopy level unless _____.

原文: New tree seedlings rarely survive to make it to the top unless some older trees die, creating a "hole" in the canopy.

该题考察的是对原文局部信息的细节把握。从上面原文的内容及题目我们可以知道题目中 reach the canopy level 与原文中 make it to the top 表达的意思相近,因此我们可以直接根据原文得出答案为 some older trees die。

5. 单选题: 从所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

例 (2007 年 12 月快速阅读第 1 题)

题目: What is said to be the best way to conserve energy nowadays?

A. Raising efficiency.

B. Cutting unnecessary costs.

C. Finding alternative resources.

D. Sacrificing some personal comforts.

原文: Forget the old idea that conserving energy is a form of self-denial—riding bicycles, dimming the lights, and taking fewer showers. These days conservation is all about efficiency

题目对应处原文指出,以前说起节约能源就意味着节俭:骑自行车、调低光线的亮度、调低室温 and 减少洗澡次数。请忘掉这些老一套理念吧。现在,节约能源意味着提高能效,由此我们可知节约能源的最佳的方法就是 Raising efficiency, 因此答案为 A。

单选题在 2007 年 12 月的快速阅读中第一次出现,7 道单选题,加上 3 道句子填空题。大纲中并没有明确提出将会加入单选题这类题型,并且出单选题实际上是降低了难度,因此考生不必太过惊慌。

解题技巧

自古以来,中国的语言教育强调的就是精读慢品,即要细细地揣摩、慢慢地感受字里行间的深意。当然,这也是中国的语言文字特点所决定的。然而这种教学模式使很多考生进入了一个阅读的误区,那就是读任何文章都要精读慢品,非要把每个词、每个句子都弄明白不可。显然,在快速阅