

3How 英语系列

六级英语阅读全真考题详解

(第2版)

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前 言

《六级英语阅读全真考题详解》以全真题为素材，旨在帮助读者在语言积累的基础上，在较短的时间内准确、高效地把握全真试题的命题原则、题型特征和应试策略。解决如何学习、如何备考、如何应用语言知识的问题。

“**汉语译文**”，可以帮助读者利用英汉对比分析的方法学习英语。读者应该学会细致对比和分析英语词汇使用，提高自己在具体上下文中理解词汇及其惯用法意义的能力。认真揣摩问题的汉语译文，这样才能克服“读懂文章而选错答案”的缺陷。对照汉语译文，使用者可以就英汉两门语言之间在语篇层次的理解方法上做出比较，深入了解英语篇章在连贯和衔接等方面的语言特点，循序渐进地提高使用英语语言的能力。

“**难点过关**”，旨在帮助读者提高在篇章中破解和掌握句型结构的能力。只有打下坚实的词汇与结构知识的基础，也才能构筑起语篇学习的大厦。

“**解题思路**”，旨在加强读者的语篇分析能力，学会分析命题思路，培养解题能力，了解阅读之章法与了解备考之方略。

本书的编写思路新颖、独特，符合英语教学规律，在正式出版前曾在兴华外语学校试用，收到了极佳的效果，相信本书会得到广大师生的首肯。希望本书能使广大的考生和英语爱好者在有限的时间内掌握更多信息，达到事半功倍的效果。限于编者的水平，书中难免存在缺点和错误，恳请专家和读者批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 1 月于昆明

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使 用 说 明

为了让读者从本书的使用过程中获得最大收益，现就本书使用方法特做出如下建议：

1. 读完阅读理解文章之后，完成文章后的问题，正确答案参阅汉语译文中斜体字部分，由此，可检测自己的阅读质量，实现从量变到质变的飞跃。

2. 分析“难点过关”部分，对照原文思考复杂句型分析。这样做才能打下词汇与结构知识的坚实基础，构筑语篇学习的大厦。

3. 根据“解题思路”，认真推敲六级阅读命题的出题思路，分析答案选择和解题方法。尤其培养“一双慧眼”，辨别那些最具干扰性的选项。总结自己存在的问题，提高解题技能。

4. 每套阅读文章在原文中有 4 个句子带下划线，作为翻译练习，参考答案为汉语译文的相应划线句。这一安排实现了本书一书多用的设想，为高一级学习奠定扎实的基础。

5. 在阅读理解过程中，如果出现自己无法理解的表达或生词，可以参考分析汉语译文，从而体会、记忆和同化英语单词在具体上下文中的用法，真正理解“词本无意，义随文生”这一说法的含义。

6. 利用本书的特殊排版格式，可以对比分析英语和汉语两门语言在篇章层次上的差异。建议逐字逐句双向琢磨文章的含义，使用篇章分析的手段分析英汉两门语言之间的差异。培养和提高自己用英语思考的能力。认真按照以上的建议去做，相信您能受益匪浅！

汉语译文

在沙漠的环境中,有些植物以未发芽种子的状态活过了干旱季节,也有些昆虫以不活动幼虫的状态存活。而令人难以置信的是,有些沙漠水生动物,它们的卵能在干旱时存活多年。这些动物就是生活在美国西南部极度干旱地区的 Mojave 沙漠小虾,那里非太阳直射温度通常达到 50 以上。

Mojave 小虾的卵,大小和外观与沙粒相似。每隔 2 至 5 年,当春季的降雨量足以形成一个湖泊时,这些卵就孵化了。不久,水里到处游着数以百万计的小虾,长约 1 毫米,猎食对象是微小植物和共栖在沙漠短暂湖泊里的微生物。一个星期的时间,这些小虾就从初生时的 1 毫米长到约 1.5 厘米。

在小虾迅速成长的过程中,湖水也同样飞快地蒸发着。因此,对于这些小虾来说,必须和时间赛跑。到了第 12 天,当母虾大约有 3 厘米长时,就会怀有几百个小虾卵。通常到这个时候,蒸干的湖底全是大片斑驳的湿润泥土。在第 13 天和以后的时间里,也就是小虾短暂生命中的最后时光,它们把卵产在泥土中。然后,在确信物种得以繁衍之后,小虾就随着最后一滴水的蒸发而死去。

(1)如果来年降水量足以形成一个新湖泊,虾卵就会孵化,再次经历由生长,到成熟再到孵卵,最后到死亡的生命历程。有的年份雨量不足以形成湖泊,在这种情况下,虾卵就处于休眠状态,直到来年,必要时甚至会更久。在极为罕见的情况下,可能 100 年里会发生两次这样的情况,降水足以形成一个深湖,湖水保持了一个月或更长时间,这时小虾会完成由生长到产卵,直至死亡这样的两次生命历程。那么在这种情况下,这个物种的数量会大幅度成倍增加,更加保证其物种的繁衍。

21. 下列哪个特征是 Mojave 沙漠小虾最独特的?
A. 它们的生命相当短暂。 B. 它们猎食对象为植物和有机物。
C. 它们的卵能活过多年干旱季节。 D. 它们把卵产到泥土中。
22. 第 3 段第 2 行,作者说“for the shrimps it is a race against time”。他表达的意思是____。
A. 在急剧蒸发的湖里,它们必须快速地游,以避免危险
B. 它们必须快速地游,以捕捉那些它们赖以生存的动物有机体
C. 在 13 天之内,它们必须尽可能多地繁殖后代
D. 在环境允许的条件下,它们必须在很短的时间内走完自己的生命历程
23. 本文的主要议题是 ____。
A. Mojave 虾的生命周期 B. Mojave 虾的生存
C. 水对于生命的重要性 D. Mojave 沙漠中的生活方式
24. 第 4 段第 3 行的“dormant”最有可能意为 ____。
A. 不活跃的 B. 强壮的
C. 警惕的 D. 松软的
25. 我们可以从本文得出的推论是 ____。
A. 生命要在沙漠中生存,外表和体积是最重要的
B. 一个物种必须迅速繁殖才能得以繁衍

难点过关

difficult as it is to believe (Line 2, Para.

1): as 充当让步状语从句的连词,为倒装结构。

original (Line 4, Para. 2): 最初的,有创意的: an *original* idea 有创意的观点。

underbody (Line 3, Para. 3): 腹部 *under-* 为前缀,表示“在...之下,不足”,又如: *understaffed* (缺员的), *underline* (强调), *underlie* (成为...的根据)等。

survive (Line 5, Para. 3): 存活,生存: 词根 *viv, vig, vit* 的意义为“生命”,其它的词汇还有: *vivid* (生动的), *vitamin* (维生素), *revive* (复兴), *vigor* (活力), *vigorous* (有活力的), *invigorate* (使...精力充沛), *vital* (关键的)等。

解题思路

21. 注意命题的要求,区分主次。

22. 注意第 3 段使用的是时间连续体的篇章策略。

23. 综合考虑各段的背景主题句。

24. 该词与上文多次使用的 *inactive* 构成词汇重复。

25. 注意推论所需的语气和推理逻辑。

- C. for some species one life cycle in a year is enough to survive the desert drought
- D. some species develop a unique life pattern to survive in extremely harsh conditions

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Opportunities for rewarding work become fewer for both men and women as they grow older. After age 40, job hunting becomes even more difficult. Many workers stay at jobs they are too old for rather than face possible rejection. Our youth-oriented, throw-away culture sees little value in older people. In writer Lilian Hellman's words, they have "the wisdom that comes with age that we can't make use of."

Unemployment and economic need for work is higher among older women, especially minorities, than among younger white women. A national council reports these findings: Though unemployed longer when seeking work, older women job-hunt harder, hold a job longer with less *absenteeism* (缺勤), perform as well or better, are more reliable, and are more willing to learn than men or younger women. Yet many older women earn poor pay and face a future of poverty in their retirement years. When "sexism meets ageism, poverty is no longer on the doorstep — it moves in", according to Tish Sommers, director of a special study on older women for the National Organization for Women.

Yet a 1981 report on the White House Conference on Aging shows that as a group, older Americans are the "wealthiest, best fed, best housed, healthiest, most self-reliant older population in our history." This statement is small comfort to those living below the poverty line but it does explode some of the old traditional beliefs and fears. Opportunities for moving in and up in a large company may shrink but many older people begin successful small businesses, volunteer in satisfying activities, and stay active for many years. They have few role models because in previous generations the life span was much shorter and expectations of life were fewer. They are ploughing new ground.

(2) Employers are beginning to recognize that the mature person can bring a great deal of stability and responsibility to a position. One doesn't lose ability and experience on the eve of one's 65th or 70th birthday any more than one grows up instantly at age 21.

26. After the age of 40, ____.
- A. most workers are tired of their present jobs
 - B. many workers tend to stick to their present jobs
 - C. people find their jobs more rewarding than before
 - D. people still wish to hunt for more suitable jobs
27. From Hellman's remark, we can see that ____.
- A. full use has been made of the wisdom of older people
 - B. the wisdom of older people is not valued by American society
 - C. older people are no less intelligent than young people
 - D. the wisdom of older people is of great value to American society
28. Tish Sommers argues that ____.
- A. older women find it hard to escape poverty
 - B. older women usually perform better in their jobs
 - C. the major cause of the poverty of older women is sexism
 - D. more people have come to believe in sexism and ageism
29. According to the third paragraph, it can be seen that older Americans ____.
- A. have more job opportunities than young people
 - B. live below the poverty line
 - C. have new opportunities to remain active in society
 - D. no longer believe in the promise of a happy life upon retirement
30. It can be concluded from the passage that the writer ____.

- C. 对于某些物种来说,每年完成一个生命周期就足以渡过沙漠中的干旱
D. **为了在恶劣的条件下生存,, 某些物种形成了独特的生存方式**

汉语译文

随着年龄的增大,男人和女人找到报酬丰厚工作的机会减少了。40岁之后,再想跳槽就更加困难了。许多工人年纪太大,已不能胜任所从事的工作,但他们宁愿坚守工作岗位,也不愿去面对求职失败的尴尬。老人的价值在我们这个重视年轻人、随意浪费的社会得不到承认。用作家 Lilian Hellman 的话来说,老人“拥有我们无法利用的随年龄俱增的智慧”。

与白人年轻女性相比,老年女性——尤其是少数民族老年女性——的失业率更高,更需要工作。国家某机构公布了这样的结果:比起男性和年轻女性来说,老年妇女失业期更长,更难找到工作,但找到一份工作后会干得更久,缺勤率更低。她们更值得信赖,更愿意去学习新东西。然而许多老年妇女薪水很低,在退休之后将会更穷困。“性别歧视和年龄歧视相遇时,贫困就不只是在门外徘徊,而是破门而入了”,这就是 Tish Sommers——为国家妇女组织主持一项关于老年妇女的特别研究负责人的说法。

然而 1981 年的白宫老龄化研讨会的一份报告指出,美国老年人作为一个群体,“在我们的历史上是最富有,营养最好,居住条件最好,最健康和最自立的老年人”。虽然这种说法对生活在贫困线以下的老人并无多大安慰,但确实推翻了一些传统的信仰,消除了固有的担心。老年人在大公司里就职和升迁的机会减少了,但许多老年人开始成功地经营小生意,志愿参与给他们带来满足感的社会活动,并多年保持积极的生活态度。他们几乎没有榜样可以去模仿,因为上几代人的寿命较短,长寿的人很少。他们正在开创新天地。

(2)雇主们开始认识到,年纪大的人在工作中更有稳定性和责任感。正如人在 21 岁不会一夜之间突然长大成人一样,人在 65 岁或 70 岁生日前夕,也不会突然丧失他的能力和经验。

26. 过了 40 岁以后, ____。
- A. 大部分工人厌倦了现在的工作岗位
B. **许多工人往往坚守在目前的工作岗位上**
C. 人们发现他们工作得到的回报比以前多
D. 人们仍然希望找到更合适的工作
27. 从 Hellman 的话,我们可以分析出 ____。
- A. 老人的智慧已经得到了充分的利用
B. **老人的智慧没有得到美国社会的重视**
C. 老人的智慧不比年轻人的差
D. 老人的智慧对美国社会有着重大价值
28. Tish Sommers 指出 ____。
- A. **老年妇女发现摆脱贫困是在所难免的事情**
B. 老年妇女通常在她们的的工作岗位上表现得更好
C. 导致老年妇女贫困的主要原因是性别歧视
D. 更多的人开始相信有性别歧视与年龄歧视的存在
29. 从第 3 段我们可以看出美国老年人 ____。
- A) 比年轻人有更多的工作机会
B. 生活在贫困线以下
C. **在社会中有新的机会来保持积极的生活态度**
D. 不再指望将来退休后能过上快乐生活
30. 根据文章,我们可以得出结论:作者 ____。

难点过关

youth-oriented(Line 3, Para. 1): 意为“以年轻人为中心的”。

Though ... younger women . (Lines 2—4, Para. 2): 句子主干: Though (引导让步状语从句)... , older women (主语) job-hunt (谓语,复合动词,“找工作”) ... , hold (谓语) ... , perform (谓语) ... , are (谓语) ... , and are (谓语) ... (注意整句状语成分中有比较级结构)。

not ... any more than (Lines 2—3, Para. 4): 并不比...多些: Imperialism will not change its nature any more than a leopard will change its spots. 正如花豹不会改变其身上的斑点一样,帝国主义决不会改变它的本性。

解题思路

26. 考点在第 1 段,分析该段的话题。

27. 其实 Hellman 的观点就是作者的观点,全文的论点。D. 不是文章的论点。

28. 考点在第 4 段。注意破折号的强调作用。

29. 注意该段话题的推进,主题句为最后一句。

30. 注意结论一般考查文章的结论部分。

- A. calls attention to the living conditions of older Americans
- B. believes that the value of older people is gaining increasing recognition
- C. attempts to justify the youth-oriented, throw-away culture of the United States
- D. argues people should not retire at the age of 65 or 70

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The most exciting kind of education is also the most personal. Nothing can exceed the joy of discovering for yourself something that is important to you. It may be an idea or a bit of information you come across accidentally — or a sudden insight, fitting together pieces of information or working through a problem. Such personal encounters are the “payoff” in education. A teacher may direct you to learning and even encourage you in it — but no teacher can make the excitement or the joy happen. That’s up to you.

(3) A research paper, assigned in a course and perhaps checked at various stages by an instructor, leads you beyond classrooms, beyond the texts for classes and into a process where the joy of discovery and learning can come to you many times. Preparing the research paper is an active and individual process, and an ideal learning process. It provides a structure within which you can make exciting discoveries, of knowledge and of self, that are basic to education. But the research paper also gives you a chance to individualize a school assignment, to suit a piece of work to your own interests and abilities, to show others what you can do. Writing a research paper is more than just a classroom exercise. It is an experience in searching out, understanding and synthesizing, which forms the basis of many skills applicable to both academic and nonacademic tasks. It is, in the fullest sense, a discovering, an education. So, to produce a good research paper is both a useful and a thoroughly satisfying experience!

To some, the thought of having to write an assigned number of pages, often more than ever produced before, is disconcerting. To others, the very idea of having to work independently is threatening. But there is no need to approach the research paper assignment with anxiety, and nobody should view the research paper as an obstacle to overcome. Instead, consider it a goal to accomplish, a goal within reach if you use the help this book can give you.

31. According to the writer, personal discoveries _____.
 - A. will give one encouragement and direction
 - B. are helpful in finding the right information
 - C. are the most valuable part of one’s personal education
 - D. will help one to successfully complete school assignments
32. It can be inferred from the passage that writing a research paper gives one chances _____.
 - A. to fully develop one’s personal abilities
 - B. to use the skills learnt in the classroom
 - C. to prove that one is a productive writer
 - D. to demonstrate how well one can accomplish school assignment
33. From the context, the word “disconcerting” (Line 2, Para.3) most probably means _____.
 - A. misleading
 - B. embarrassing
 - C. stimulating
 - D. upsetting
34. The writer argues in the passage that _____.
 - A. one should explore new areas in research
 - B. one should trust one’s own ability to meet course requirements
 - C. one should consider research paper writing a pleasure, not a burden
 - D. one should use all one’s knowledge and skills when doing research
35. What will probably follow this passage?
 - A. How to write a research paper.

- A. 呼吁人们注意美国老年人的生活状况
 B. **相信老人的价值正在得到更多人的承认**
 C. 试图说明重视年轻人、随意浪费的美国文化传统的现象是合理的
 D. 主张人们不应该在 65 岁或 70 岁的时候退休

汉语译文

最令人振奋的教育形式也是最个人化的。你能自己发现对你来说是最重要的东西才是最大的欣喜。这种东西也许是你的突发奇想，或偶然获得的某种信息，甚至是你整理材料或解决问题时突然产生的见解。这些个人际遇就是教育的“回报”。老师可以指导你学习，甚至鼓励你学习，但没有哪位教师可使你如此振奋或欣喜。一切取决于你。

(3)讲授某一课程的导师布置研究论文，并可能时不时进行抽查。论文需要课外完成，涉及的不仅是课本知识。完成的过程中，你会多次经历发现和领悟的欣喜。在准备阶段，你要积极地独自进行。这是一种理想的学习过程，使我们不断获得有关知识并自己去发现新东西，而这些新发现正是教育的根本所在。此外，研究论文也给了你一个机会，按自己的方式完成作业，按照你自己的兴趣和能力来选择工作，向别人展示你的能力。写研究论文不止是完成课堂练习，还要进行收集、理解和整理等各项工作。这种经历为在许多学术和非学术工作中技能的运用奠定了基础。全面地说，这是一种探索性的经历，也是一种教育。所以做好一篇研究论文就是一次经历，既有益，又能给你带来最大的满足。

对一些人来讲，一想到必须写比以往字数更多的论文是令人头痛的。对另外一些人来讲，必须独立完成论文真让人害怕。然而没有必要用焦虑的心态去处理研究论文，更没有必要把研究论文看成难以跨越的障碍。相反，应该利用本书给你的帮助，把研究论文作为一个要完成的目标，一个完全有能力达到的目标。

31. 作者认为，个人发现 ____。
 A. 将给予一个人鼓励与指导
 B. 有助于获得正确的信息
 C. **是个人教育中最有价值的部分**
 D. 将帮助一个人成功地完成作业
32. 从文章中得出的推论是，写研究论文使人有机会 ____。
 A. **充分发展个人能力**
 B. 使用在课堂上学到的技能
 C. 证明自己是一个多产的作家
 D. 展现自己完成作业的能力
33. 第 3 段第 3 行的 disconcerting 在上下文中的意思是 ____。
 A. 误导的
 B. 令人尴尬的
 C. 让人振奋的
 D. **令人不安的**
34. 作者写作本文的论点是 ____。
 A. 一个人应该开辟新的研究领域
 B. 一个人应该相信自己的能力才能完成课程的要求
 C. **一个人应该把写论文当作是一种乐趣，而不是一种负担**
 D. 一个人在做研究的时候应该运用自己所有的知识和技能
35. 本篇文章之后可能接着写什么？
 A. **如何写一篇研究论文。**

难点过关

That's up to you.
 (Line 5, Para. 1): 意为“该由你负责”。

Are search paper... many times.(Lines 1—3, Para. 2): 句子主干: A research paper (主语), ... , leads to (谓语) ... where (定语从句修饰前面的 a process) ...

It is an ... task.
 (Lines 7—8, Para. 2): 句子主干: It (主语, 指代 writing a research paper) ... , which (定语从句修饰 an experience) ...

obstacle (Line 3, Para. 3): 障碍: Lack of education is an obstacle to success. 缺乏教育是成功的障碍。

解题思路

31. 考点在第 1 段，该段的重要重复词汇为 personal。

32. 选择时注意多考虑具有归纳性的答案。

33. 语篇词汇重复的考察。重复表达了下文出现的 threatening 和 anxiety。

34. 不难确立文章的中心论点句为全文的最后一句。

35. 其实只要扣住文章的中心主题词 a research paper, 容易做出正确的选择。

- B. The importance of research in education.
- C. How to make new discoveries for oneself.
- D. The skill of putting pieces of information together.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In our culture, the sources of what we call a sense of “mastery” — feeling important and worthwhile — and the sources of what we call a sense of “pleasure” — finding life enjoyable — are not always identical. Women often are told “You can’t have it all.” Sometimes what the speaker really is saying is, “You chose a career, so you can’t expect to have closer relationships or a happy family life.” or “You have a wonderful husband and children — what’s all this about wanting a career?” But women need to understand and develop both aspects of well-being, if they are to feel good about themselves.

Our study shows that, for women, well-being has two dimensions. One is mastery, which includes self-esteem, a sense of control over your life, and low levels of anxiety and depression. Mastery is closely related to the “doing” side of life, to work and activity. Pleasure is the other dimension, and it is composed of happiness, satisfaction and optimism. It is tied more closely to the “feeling” side of life. The two are independent of each other. A woman could be high in mastery and low in pleasure, and vice versa. For example, a woman who has a good job, but whose mother has just died, might be feeling very good about herself and in control of her work life, but the pleasure side could be damaged for a time.

The concepts of mastery and pleasure can help us identify the sources of well-being for women, and remedy past mistakes. In the past, women were encouraged to look only at the feeling side of life as the source of all well-being. (4) But we know that both mastery and pleasure are critical. And mastery seems to be achieved largely through work. In our study, all the groups of employed women rated significantly higher in mastery than did women who were not employed.

A woman’s well-being is enhanced when she takes on multiple roles. At least by middle adulthood, the women who were involved in a combination of roles — marriages, motherhood, and employment — were the highest in well-being, despite warnings about stress and strain.

36. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that ____.
- A. for women, a sense of “mastery” is more important than a sense of “pleasure”
 - B. for women, a sense of “pleasure” is more important than a sense of “mastery”
 - C. women can’t have a sense of “mastery” and a sense of “pleasure” at the same time
 - D. a sense of “mastery” and a sense of “pleasure” are both indispensable to women
37. The author’s attitude towards women having a career is ____.
- A. critical
 - B. positive
 - C. neutral
 - D. realistic
38. One can conclude from the passage that if a woman takes on several social roles, ____.
- A. it will be easier for her to overcome stress and strain
 - B. she will be more successful in her career
 - C. her chances of getting promoted will be greater
 - D. her life will be richer and more meaningful
39. Which of the following can be identified as a source of “pleasure” for women?
- A. Family life.
 - B. Regular employment.
 - C. Multiple roles in society.
 - D. Freedom from anxiety.
40. The most appropriate title for the passage would be ____.
- A. The Well-being of Career Women
 - B. Sources of Mastery and Pleasure
 - C. Two Aspects of Women’s Well-being
 - D. Multiple Roles of Women in Society

- B. 教学中研究的重要性。
- C. 自己如何去发现新事物。
- D. 收集材料的技能。

汉语译文

在我们的文化中，有些源泉带来了我们所谓的“自主感”——感到有分量和有价值，有些源泉带来了我们所谓的“快乐感”——感到生活是快乐的。这两种源泉并不完全相同。我们经常告诉妇女“鱼和熊掌不可兼得”。有时，说这种话的人真正想说的是：“因为你选择了事业，你就不能指望有亲密的朋友或快乐的家庭生活。”或者说：“你有一个很棒的丈夫，也有孩子了，干嘛还要事业呢？”但妇女如果想找到良好的自我感觉，就必须了解并处理好幸福生活中的两个方面。

我们的调查研究表明，对于妇女来说，幸福有两重含义。其一是自主，包括自尊、理智地控制个人生活，不要有过多的焦虑和沮丧。自主与生活中的“实干”、工作和活跃关系密切。其二是快乐，包括愉快、满足和乐观，与生活中的“感觉”联系密切。这两重含义相互独立。一个女性可以很自主，但极不快乐，反之亦有可能。例如，一个妇女有一份很好的工作，但母亲刚刚过世，也许自我感觉很好并且感觉可以把工作做好，但一段时间里她会很不快乐。

把握自主和快乐的观念能够帮助我们认清妇女们幸福的源泉，并改正过去的错误。过去，我们鼓励妇女仅看重生活中感觉这一方面，并把它当作幸福生活的惟一源泉。(4)但我们知道自主和快乐都很关键。自主看起来主要是通过工作来获得。在我们的研究中，所有职业女性比非职业女性的自主感都要强。

当一名妇女承担多重角色时，她的幸福感就会加强。至少对中年妇女来说，那些既为人妻，为人母，又有自己职业的，尽管有压力和紧张感，但她们是最幸福的。

36. 从第1段可以得到的推论是 ____。

- A. 对妇女来说，自主感比快乐感更加重要
- B. 对妇女来说，快乐感比自主感更加重要
- C. 妇女无法同时拥有自主感和快乐感
- D. **对妇女来说，自主感和快乐感都是必不可少的**

37. 妇女有自己的事业，对此作者的态度是 ____。

- A. 批评的
- B. **积极的**
- C. 中立的
- D. 现实的

38. 从文章得出的结论是，如果一个妇女承担多重社会角色， ____。

- A. 可以轻而易举地克服压力与紧张感
- B. 将在事业上获得更大的成功
- C. 晋升的机会更大
- D. **生活会更加丰富、更有意义**

39. 对妇女来说，下面哪项是“快乐感”的源泉？

- A. **家庭生活。**
- B. 有稳定的职业。
- C. 社会中的多重角色。
- D. 无忧无虑。

40. 本文最好的标题可能是 ____。

- A. 职业女性的幸福
- B. 自主与快乐的源泉
- C. **女性幸福的两个方面**
- D. 女性在社会中的多重角色

难点过关

In our ... identical .

(Lines 1—3, Para. 1):

句子主干：... , the sources (主语) ... and the sources (主语) ... are (谓语) ... identical (表语，意为“相同的”)。

dimension (Line 1,

Para. 2): 方面：the

political dimensions of

the case 这个案件的政治性。

In our study ... not

employed.(Lines 4—5,

Para. 3): 句子主干：

... groups (主语) rated

(谓语，意思是“被评价，被列入等级”，做不

及物动词) ...

multiple (Line 1,

Para. 4): 多重的，多

样的：词根multi的意

义为“多”，其它的词汇

还有：multitude (众

多，大众)；multiply

(增加，乘，繁殖)等。

解题思路

36.注意该段中 But 对当前话题的总结。

37.态度与中心论点句有关，中心论点句为全文的最后一句。

38.推论着重考查文章的结论部分。

39.注意本题询问的是“快乐感”的源泉，而非“自主感”。

40.本题可以从文章的首尾来考虑，分析论点句。

Unit 2

(1995 年 1 月六级阅读试题)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The process of perceiving other people is rarely translated (to ourselves or others) into cold, objective terms. "She was 5 feet 8 inches tall, had fair hair, and wore a colored skirt." More often, we try to get inside the other person to pinpoint his or her attitudes, emotions, motivations, abilities, ideas and characters. Furthermore, we sometimes behave as if we can accomplish this difficult job very quickly — perhaps with a two-second glance.

We try to obtain information about others in many ways. Berger suggests several methods for reducing uncertainties about others: watching, without being noticed, a person interacting with others, particularly with others who are known to you so you can compare the observed person's behavior with the known others' behavior; observing a person in a situation where social behavior is relatively unrestrained or where a wide variety of behavioral responses are called for; deliberately structuring the physical or social environment so as to observe the person's responses to specific stimuli; asking people who have had or have frequent contact with the person about him or her; and using various strategies in face-to-face interaction to uncover information about another person — questions, *self-disclosures* (自我表露), and so on. Getting to know someone is a never-ending task, largely because people are constantly changing and the methods we use to obtain information are often imprecise. You may have known someone for ten years and still know very little about him. If we accept the idea that we won't very fully know another person, it enables us to deal more easily with those things that get in the way of accurate knowledge such as secrets and deceptions. It will also keep us from being too surprised or shocked by seemingly inconsistent behavior. (1) ****Ironically**** (讽刺性地), those things that keep us from knowing another person too well (e.g. secrets and deceptions) may be just as important to the development of a satisfying relationship as those things that enable us to obtain accurate knowledge about a person (e.g. disclosures and truthful statements).

21. The word "pinpoint" (Line 3, Para.1) basically means _____.
A. appreciate
B. obtain
C. interpret
D. identify
22. What do we learn from the first paragraph?
A. People are better described in cold, objective terms.
B. The difficulty of getting to know a person is usually underestimated.
C. One should not judge people by their appearances.
D. One is usually subjective when assessing other people's personality.
23. It can be inferred from Berger's suggestions that _____.
A. people do not reveal their true self on every occasion
B. in most cases we should avoid contacting the observed person directly
C. the best way to know a person is by making comparisons
D. face-to-face interaction is the best strategy to uncover information about a person
24. In developing personal relationships, secrets and deceptions, in the author's opinion, are _____.
A. personal matters that should be seriously dealt with
B. barriers that should be done away with
C. as significant as disclosures and truthful statements
D. things people should guard against
25. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.
A. to give advice on appropriate conduct for social occasions

- B. to provide ways of how to obtain information about people
- C. to call the reader's attention to the negative side of people's characters
- D. to discuss the various aspects of getting to know people

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The competition among producers of personal computers is essentially a race to get the best, most innovative products to the marketplace. Marketers in this environment frequently have to make a judgement as to their competitors' role when making marketing strategy decisions. If major competitors are changing their products, then a marketer may want to follow suit to remain competitive. Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced two new, faster personal computers, the Mackintosh II and Mackintosh SE, in anticipation of the introduction of a new PC by IBM, one of Apple's major competitors.

Apple's new computers are much faster and more powerful than its earlier models. The improved Mackintosh is able to run programs that previously were impossible to run on an Apple PC, including IBM-*compatible* (兼容的) programs. This compatibility feature illustrates computer manufacturers' new attitude of giving customers the features they want. Making Apple computers capable of running IBM software is Apple's effort at making the Mackintosh compatible with IBM computers and thus more popular in the office, where Apple hopes to increase sales. Users of the new Apple can also add *accessories* (附件) to make their machines specialize in specific uses, such as engineering and writing.

The new computers represent a big improvement over past models but they also cost much more. Company officials do not think the higher price will slow down buyers who want to step up to a more powerful computer. Apple wants to stay in the high-price end of the personal computer market to finance research for even faster, more sophisticated computers.

Even though Apple and IBM are major competitors, both companies realize that their competitor's computers have certain features that their own models do not. (2) The Apple line has always been popular for its sophisticated color graphics (图形), whereas the IBM machines have always been favored in offices. In the future, there will probably be more compatibility between the two companies' products, which no doubt will require that both Apple and IBM change marketing strategies.

26. According to the passage, Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced the Mackintosh II and the Mackintosh SE because _____.
 - A. IBM is changing its computer models continuously
 - B. it wants to make its machines specialize in specific uses
 - C. it wants to stay ahead of IBM in the competitive computer market
 - D. it expects its major competitor IBM to follow its example
27. Apple hopes to increase Mackintosh sales chiefly by _____.
 - A. making its new models capable of running IBM software
 - B. improving the color graphics of its new models
 - C. copying the marketing strategies of IBM
 - D. giving the customers what they want
28. Apple sells its new computer models at a high price because _____.
 - A. they have new features and functions
 - B. they are more sophisticated than other models
 - C. they have new accessories attached
 - D. it wants to accumulate funds for future research
29. It can be inferred from the passage that both Apple and IBM try to gain a competitive advantage by _____.
 - A. copying each other's technology
 - B. incorporating features that make their products distinctive
 - C. making their computers more expensive

- B. 提供如何获得他人信息的方式
- C. 引起读者注意人性的弱点
- D. 讨论全面了解他人的方法

汉语译文

个人电脑厂家之间的竞争,实际上就是不断地把最好、最新的产品推向市场。在这种情况下,销售商在决定营销策略时,通常不得不判断其竞争对手的地位。一旦主要的竞争对手革新了产品,那么销售商就会效仿,以保持竞争力。由于考虑到自己的主要竞争对手 IBM 将推出其新一代个人电脑,苹果电脑公司率先推出了两款处理速度更快的新产品:Mackintosh II 和 Mackintosh SE。

新款苹果机比老款机速度更快、处理能力更强。改进之后的 Mackintosh 可以运行过去不能在苹果个人机上运行的程序,包括 IBM 兼容的程序。改进后的特点表明了计算机制造商对客户的态度,为他们提供所需的电脑功能。通过使自己的产品能够运行 IBM 软件,苹果公司希望使 Mackintosh 与 IBM 的电脑兼容,进而使其更适合于办公室运用。苹果公司希望增加其产品在办公室运用方面的销售量。新型苹果机的用户还可以增加附件,以满足他们的专业要求,如工程制图和写作。

新款电脑与老款相比有很大的改进,但价格也更高。公司领导认为,略高的价格并不会动摇用户的购买决定,因为他们想购买一台升级后性能更佳的电脑。苹果公司想将自己定位于个人电脑市场的高价位领域,以便有更多的资金去开发速度更快、性能更强的电脑。

尽管苹果公司和 IBM 公司是主要的竞争对手,但都明白对手的产品具有一些自己的产品所不具备的特点。(2)苹果机系列由于其复杂的彩色制图功能而大受欢迎,而 IBM 的机器则更适合用于办公室。将来,两家公司的产品之间的兼容性越来越高。这毫无疑问将导致两家公司改变竞争策略。

26. 根据文章,苹果电脑公司推出了 Mackintosh II 和 Mackintosh SE,因为 ____。

- A. IBM 在不断地改变电脑的款式
- B. 苹果公司想使自己的产品在具体功能方面高度专业化
- C. 苹果公司想在竞争激烈的电脑市场上领先于 IBM 公司
- D. 苹果公司希望其主要竞争对手 IBM 模仿它的模式

27. 苹果公司想提高 Mackintosh 的销售份额,主要的手段是 ____。

- A. 使其新款型机器能够运行 IBM 的软件
- B. 改善其新款机的彩色制图功能
- C. 效仿 IBM 的营销策略
- D. 迎合消费者的需求

28. 苹果公司以高价售卖它的新款电脑,原因是 ____。

- A. 新款电脑拥有新特点和新功能
- B. 新款电脑比其它款型更加复杂
- C. 新款电脑配有新附件
- D. 苹果公司想为将来的研究积累资金

29. 从文章可以得出推论,苹果公司和 IBM 公司都想取得竞争优势,途径是 ____。

- A. 照搬对方的技术
- B. 加入能使其产品出众的特点
- C. 提高其电脑的价格

难点过关

follow suit (Line 4, Para. 1): 效仿。

Apple Computer... competitors. (Lines 4—6, Para. 1): 句子主干:..., in anticipation of (介词短语作状语, 意义为“期盼, 期待”)...

Making ... in the office. (Lines 4—6, Para. 2): 句子主干: Making (主语) ... is (谓语) Apple's effort at making (复合-ing 结构作 is 的表语) ... compatible (making 的宾补) and... popular (making 的宾补) ... , where (定语从句修饰 office) ...

In the future ... strategies. (Lines 3—5, Para. 4): 句子主干:..., which (定语从句, 指代前面一个小句的内容) ... that (require 的宾语从句, 使用虚拟语气) ...

解题思路

26. 考点在第 1 段, 正确答案为原文最后一句的释义。

27. 考点在第 2 段。该段的重复词汇为“兼容性”。

28. 关于新款电脑的话题在第 3 段。考点是该段最后一句。

29. 考查文章的中心论点段, 即最后一段。总结性地提出文章的主要论点。