

**N** 新世纪英语丛书  
ew Century English

**CET** 6

# 大学英语 6 级考试 710分 阅读理解

编著 ◎ 张绍华 徐广联



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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# 前 言

在大学英语6级考试中,阅读理解是测试的重点项目,是大多数考生认为比较靠得住的主要得分项目。因而,提高英语阅读理解能力至关重要。

目前施行的大学英语6级考试阅读理解包含两个部分:

1. **快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning)**。快速阅读部分为一篇难易度适中的1200词左右的文章,要求考生在15分钟内读完并完成10道题。快速阅读有两种题型:

**题型1:** 4道判断正误:若所给陈述句信息与文中内容相符,选Y(Yes);

若所给陈述句信息与文中内容矛盾,选N(No);

若所给陈述句信息文中未提及或找不到依据,选NG(Not Given)。

6道句子填空:根据文章内容,将句子补充完整。有些题目照录文中原文即可,但有些则需要考生进行综合归纳,且字数要尽量少。

**题型2:** 7道多项选择题和3道句子填空。

快速阅读是考查考生的快速阅读能力。考生应充分运用略读和查读技巧,以求既读得快,又答得准。

2. **仔细阅读(Reading in Depth)**。仔细阅读部分所给时间为25分钟,共有三篇文章,一篇为简要回答问题或选词填空(2006年12月试点以来,选词填空的题型在新6级考试中没有出现过),另外两篇为传统的多项选择题。

本书提供了26套阅读理解模拟试题,文章时新、规范,题型、难易度与目前大学英语6级考试一致。为方便自学,书中试题精解部分设有篇章概述和答案解析。篇章概述使考生对通篇大意有总的了解,把握选篇的重点与作者的写作意图;答案解析侧重对所给答案进行深入讲解,并帮助考生掌握答题技巧。

我们相信,通过本书的精读,考生不仅能提高英语篇章阅读水平,而且能巩固并扩大英语语言知识,增强英译汉能力,为获取高分打下坚实的基础。

编 者

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# 第一部分 模拟试题

## TEST 1

### Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1 - 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

BEIJING, Aug. 24 — To a crescendo(声音渐强的) of cheers, China's athletes streamed past dancing, scarf-waving cheerleaders into Beijing's red-glowing National Stadium, the order and pomp(壮观) of the Opening Ceremonies 16 nights ago replaced by casualness and frivolity(兴高采烈) and fun. Drums rumbled and spectators wildly waved red-and-orange fringed fans as the Summer Games wound to its conclusion with Closing Ceremonies that felt very much like a gigantic party.

So often viewed through a prism of politics, this electric, pyrotechnic finale reminded that the Olympics also brought China forward as a sports powerhouse, validating a seven-year effort not only to stage a great Games but to put its national team in the middle of it.

And that's why nearly 90,000 people cheered and danced and celebrated: The kids in red, trained so young and for so long, did good.

"The Chinese team," U.S. Olympic Committee Chairman Peter Ueberroth(美国奥委会的副主席尤伯罗斯) said, "is fantastic."

Yet China didn't emerge so forcefully that the United States was pushed into the background. While China won the gold medal count as many expected, winning 51 (15 more than the United States and 19 more than it won in Athens), the United States did plenty of winning, too.

The Americans finished first in total medals with 110, the most a U.S. team has accrued in a non-boycotted Games. (China finished with 100, 36 more than it won four years ago.)

"China has won the most gold medals and the United States of America won the

most total,” International Olympic Committee President Jacques Rogge said during a news conference Sunday. “I believe each country will highlight what suits it best. One country will say, ‘Gold medals.’ The other country will say, ‘The total tally counts.’ We take no position on that.”

From the start, the Chinese made it clear they valued gold more than silver or bronze, and Chinese athletes who settled for the lesser metals occasionally expressed deep despair. A 2004 Olympic gold medal winner in table tennis, Wang Nan, who managed a silver at these Games, described the stress of trying to hold on to that title. “In the end, there wasn’t much reason for me to smile,” Wang said, “because the pressure of being a gold medalist is huge.”

U.S. officials, on the other hand, rejoiced in medals of any color, so uncertain were they about precisely how many they would succeed in wresting from the Olympics’ new powerhouse nation. And U.S. officials attempted to stretch the gold they got as far as possible.

USOC Chief Executive Jim Scherr proved that, if you do a little creative math, you can even call the U.S. team a victor in the gold medal count, too. Scherr told reporters last week that more individual U.S. athletes will take home gold medals than athletes from any other nation.

His reasoning? The United States got hordes of medals that only counted as one in the win column. After a lukewarm performance four years ago in team sports, the United States won golds in men’s and women’s basketball, men’s volleyball and women’s soccer.

There were also silvers in softball and men’s and women’s water polo, and a bronze in baseball.

“We don’t feel we’ve declined in performance,” Scherr said.

Years of experience have caused USOC officials to rank Olympic performances not merely on the number of medals, but also on the absence of discipline problems, which inevitably garner the biggest headlines. And this year, despite sending a contingent of nearly 600 athletes, there was just one pre-Games flap(焦虑) among Americans, when four track cyclists walked into Beijing’s international airport wearing their USOC-issued air-filtration masks. The cyclists, whose photos appeared around the world, almost immediately apologized, and the uproar died quickly. Once the events got under way, there were no athletes who professed a lack of interest in the competition, no offensive hot-dogging and no wee-hours fighting — all of which took place at the 2006 Winter Games in Turin.

Instead, U.S. officials were able to listen like proud parents when Rogge, asked during Sunday’s closing news conference to name his best moments from the last two weeks, mentioned two things. The first was the embrace between Georgian and Russian shooters shortly after Russia had invaded Georgia the night of the Opening





- C) the United States could have done better in winning gold medals  
D) there is no reason for him to commit himself to take a side as to who is better
6. USOC Chief Executive Jim Scherr thinks that the US team \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) can be counted as the most winners of gold medals  
B) in a way is also the most winners of gold medals  
C) doesn't care how many gold medals they win  
D) declined in performance but they are not aware of that
7. The passage cited 2004 table tennis Olympic gold medallist Wang Nan to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Wang Nan is the best gold medallist at the Games  
B) in China the pressure of being a gold medalist is huge  
C) China has won the most gold medals at the 2004 Olympic Games.  
D) China is good at training gold-medal winners.
8. Four US track cyclists walked into Beijing's international airport wearing their USOC-issued air-filtration masks apologized because \_\_\_\_\_.  
9. The USOC officials were not only content with medals but also the teams' behavior because there was no \_\_\_\_\_.  
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is referred to as displaying true Olympic spirit by IOC President Jacques Rogge.

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

##### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write our answers on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

**Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.**

FROM ASPIRIN to zucchini(美洲南瓜,西葫芦) the Food and Drug Administration monitors much of what Americans consume. But cigarettes, which shorten a smoker's life by 10 years on average, have escaped FDA oversight(监管), largely because of political pressure from Big Tobacco. That could change soon, thanks to a long-overdue bill the House is scheduled to vote on in the next few weeks that would give the agency authority to regulate the tobacco industry. Legislators should make the bill a priority so it has a chance to pass before Congress adjourns(休会) on Aug. 10.

The bill would allow the FDA to require a detailed disclosure of cigarette ingredients and to instruct tobacco companies to remove additives harmful to smokers. The bill also would place restrictions on marketing tobacco to youths, make health

warning labels more explicit, eliminate descriptions such as “light” or “mild” that misrepresent the hazards of smoking and ban fruit-flavored cigarettes intended to ensnare(诱捕), young smokers. The bill would impose a fee on tobacco companies to fund staff positions at the FDA to oversee the industry.

The most significant obstacle facing the bill, besides Congress’s desire for a summer vacation, is that it would not ban the use of menthol(薄荷醇) additives. Menthol softens the harsh taste of cigarettes, which may make it easier for smokers to become addicted. Menthols are the cigarette of choice for three-fourths of African American smokers, compared with one in four white smokers. This is one reason black men get lung cancer at a rate 50 percent higher than white men do.

One organization, the National African American Tobacco Prevention Network, has withdrawn its support for the bill as a result. William S. Robinson, the group’s executive director, emphasized that his organization did not oppose the legislation but said the bill discriminates against blacks. We understand Mr. Robinson’s concerns and believe the FDA should consider banning menthol promptly if the bill passes. Lawmakers failed to include a ban on the additive out of political necessity; that allowed the bill to earn the support of numerous Republican legislators along with that of tobacco giant Philip Morris.

The bill will probably pass overwhelmingly in the House, but it faces a stiffer challenge in the Senate. Fifty-seven senators, including 12 Republicans, have signed on as co-sponsors. This is three votes short of the 60 needed to overcome a filibuster(阻碍或延宕通过提案). If this remains so, lengthy debate and other parliamentary holdups could stall the bill; Sen. Richard Burr (R-N.C.) has already threatened a filibuster.

The House must vote on the bill soon so it has a chance to pass in the Senate. It’s been 44 years since the U.S. surgeon general reported that cigarettes are harmful, and the country shouldn’t have to wait another year for independent oversight of Big Tobacco.

47. FDA fails to monitor cigarettes, which results in causing shortened life by 10 years, chiefly because \_\_\_\_\_.
48. According to a bill to be passed in the Congress soon, the youths \_\_\_\_\_.
49. By the passed bill, fund needed to monitor tobacco industry would come from \_\_\_\_\_.
50. One threat remains more to African American smokers than to white smokers even if the bill is passed. That threat is \_\_\_\_\_.
51. The end of the passage reveals the writer’s anxiety for \_\_\_\_\_.

## Section B

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.*

### Passage One

**Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

State reading and math tests taken by Maryland students were shortened and tweaked (修正改版) this year, leading some critics to question whether the shifts contributed to surprisingly strong gains in achievement.

State officials said the changes to the Maryland School Assessments, used to measure academic progress under the federal *No Child Left Behind Law*, had no significant impact on performance. They said an outside panel of education experts determined that the tests were as difficult as last year's exams or those administered in previous years.

Scores released Tuesday attracted attention because of dramatic gains — some of the largest since the federal law was enacted in 2002. Statewide, the share(均摊, 平均分 = average score) of students who received scores of proficient or better jumped six percentage points in reading to 82 percent, and four percentage points in math to 76 percent.

Ronald A. Peiffer, deputy superintendent of Maryland schools, said students might have benefited from shorter exams, but he said the gains reflected good teaching and learning. Each test, given over two days, previously had taken about three hours and 45 minutes. This year's exams were about a half-hour shorter.

"Students may have had less fatigue," Peiffer said, but he stressed that the tests were no easier than in other years.

Peiffer said schools are focusing on students with disabilities, those learning English and minorities. "Schools are attending to students in ways they weren't before *No Child Left Behind*," he said. "All that is part of it. I think to think anything else is disrespectful of the work of our teachers."

But some critics of the increasing emphasis on standardized testing in schools nationwide say even subtle differences, either intentional or inadvertent, can have a significant impact on test scores. They argue that states do not release enough information about test questions, calculations about the level of difficulty and the scoring process.

"There is no way to know whether those numbers accurately reflect the quality of learning," said Robert Schaeffer, an official of the Cambridge, Mass.-based Fair

Test, which is critical of standardized testing.

52. The surprisingly strong gains in achievement on the Maryland School Assessments tests can be attributed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) easier testing questions  
B) shorter testing hours (about a half-hour shorter)  
C) better teaching and learning  
D) both B) and C)
53. In the first sentence, Para. 3 "some of the largest" should be followed by \_\_\_\_\_ to fill out the omission.  
A) tests                      B) gains                      C) attention                      D) surprise
54. Which of the following is incorrect: Those whose scores of proficient or better was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 76 percent in reading the previous year  
B) 82 percent in reading this year  
C) 80 percent in math last year  
D) 76 percent in math this year
55. Ronald A. Peiffer, deputy superintendent of Maryland schools considers it a disrespect of teachers' work in \_\_\_\_\_ if anybody should suspect schools' dramatic gains in state exams.  
A) focusing on students with disabilities  
B) focusing on those learning English and minorities  
C) attending to students in ways they weren't before "No Child Left Behind" campaign  
D) all of the above
56. A suitable title of the passage can be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Unquestionable Gains Of The Year's State Exams  
B) Skepticism Greets Big Gains  
C) How Maryland Schools Succeed In State Exams  
D) Teachers' Efforts Not To Be Disrespected

### Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

We could all use one from time to time: a dog that can find the darn cellphone. Maryland has three. Their job is to sniff out phones smuggled into prisons.

"Seek," Sgt. David Brosky told his dog Alba yesterday, offering a public demonstration at the former Maryland House of Correction in Jessup.

Alba made her way through an unoccupied prison cell until she came upon a rolled-up pair of jeans on a bed. She sat, a signal she had found something.

“Good grrrrrrrrrrl,” said Brosky, a corrections officer, handing the dog a ball, a reward for finding the black cellphone tucked in the pants.

The state’s trained dogs — Tazz and Rudd, along with Alba — could be the solution to a problem facing prison administrators nationwide, a solution taking hold in the Washington region.

“Smuggled cellphones allow inmates to run criminal enterprises, threaten witnesses and warn fellow inmates about the movements of correctional officers,” state officials said.

“Cellphones are perhaps the worst type of contraband,” Gary D. Maynard, Maryland’s secretary of public safety and correctional services, said yesterday. “In most cases, they provide an easy, continuing connection back to the inmate’s life on the street.”

“As cellphones have become smaller, they have become easier to hide. They are smuggled into prisons by inmates on work-release programs, visiting family members, contractors working in the facilities and corrections officers,” state officials said. “In some cases, phones have been tossed over fences to prisoners,” officials said. “Inmates don’t just use the phones; they trade and sell them, sometimes for as much as \$ 350.”

The three Maryland dogs have been trained to smell cellphones using techniques employed to teach dogs to smell drugs. It isn’t clear which parts of phones the dogs detect, but the animals probably take in a combination of odors from various sections, said Maj. Peter Anderson, who heads up the state’s K-9 operations for prisons.

It’s harder for dogs to detect cellphones than marijuana, Anderson said. But it was clear yesterday that Alba and Tazz (Rudd didn’t participate) were up to the challenge.

The dogs were asked to find phones more than a half-dozen times and failed only once to find their target in 30 seconds. At one point, Alba, a Belgian malinois, passed small TVs and a VCR before stopping at a TV that had a cellphone inside.

In the past year, the Virginia prison system has had six dogs trained to detect cellphones. “It seems to work very well for us so far,” said Larry Traylor, a spokesman for the Virginia Department of Corrections.

This month, the D. C. Department of Corrections plans to have Maryland officials train its drug-finding dogs to sniff out cellphones. “No matter how long it takes, we’re going to get proficiency on this,” said Devon Brown, director of the department.

57. Alba, who got a ball as reward, detected the black cellphone tucked in the jeans by \_\_\_\_\_.

A) some unknown prisoner

B) Brosky

- C) Tazz D) Rudd
58. The first sentence of the passage implies \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) we could use one of the three Maryland policemen's dogs to detect a hidden cellphone  
B) we could use any dog to detect a hidden cellphone since dogs are all sensitive in smelling  
C) we could borrow one of the three Maryland policemen's dogs for a trial  
D) we could train a dog to detect hidden cellphone without much difficulty
59. Which of the following may not be a reason why the cellphone is banned in prison cells?  
A) It can be used to communicate with inmates' family members or friends.  
B) It can be used to conduct criminal businesses and commit more crimes.  
C) It can be used to help other inmates by informing police actions.  
D) It can be used to interfere with their own court trials such as threatening witnesses.
60. Cellphones can reach inmates through all the following channels EXCEPT through \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) inmates who were allowed to be out on various occasions such as outside work program, and short-term family visits  
B) bribing jail corrections officers, trading with facility repairmen or other inmates  
C) delivery of mails  
D) throwing-in over the jail fence or wall
61. The passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) In yesterday's over half a dozen tests, Alba and Tazz only failed once and passed the test  
B) Drug detecting dogs can also detect cellphones  
C) Training dogs to detect hidden cellphones begins from Maryland and will be widespread the United States  
D) Malinois is a species of dog, whereas marijuana a sort of drug

## TEST 2

### Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1 - 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

The summer holidays stretch before many parents like a problem to be solved. How much freedom should we give the children? Will they be safe? Will they be able to cope on their own? The small, gap-toothed and quietly spoken man in front of me has been yelling at you not to worry for years. Frank Furedi, 61, the most quoted sociologist in the media (there's a research study to prove it), thinks we live in a society in which we're all encouraged to worry too much. And whether it be for the sake of our own health or the safety of our children, very little of it is productive.

Last month, in a well-publicized report for the think-tank Civitas, Furedi was decrying the rise in police checks for adults working with children because they have "succeeded in poisoning the relationship between the generations". Later this year an updated edition of his best-known book, *Paranoid Parenting* (Allen Lane), will be published. It's a demolition of daily campaigns that convince us that children are in danger from disease, obesity, paedophiles and lurking safety hazards.

Furedi is sitting in his double-fronted Victorian house in Faversham, Kent, sipping a Pepsi Max in obvious defiance of all those alarmist fizzy-drink (泡沫饮料) warnings. Yet he is not altogether in tune with his teachings. He's clock-watching so that he's not late to pick up his son Jacob, 12, from cricket. He's telling me how he goes to see the doctor too often; that he has been worried about his prostate (前列腺) since listening to a recent radio programme. And though he and his wife (Ann Furedi, the chief executive of the British Pregnancy Advisory Service) have tried to be as paranoia-free as possible — Jacob was allowed to go to the park and shops by himself from the age of 7 — he confides that he's not immune to worry. "Occasionally my wife tells me to practise what I preach when I react like a typical paranoid father," he says. "Our lives and emotions are so heavily invested in our children, we all find it difficult to be practical."

#### **The State makes parents feel vulnerable.**

He says he's always been deeply suspicious of the state and resents the way it



makes everyone, particularly parents, feel more vulnerable than they should.

“Back in my childhood, the expression over-protective parent was used as a criticism, but today it’s seen as a responsibility,” says Furedi, Professor of Sociology at Kent University since 1975. He wrote *Paranoid Parenting* in 2001, prompted by the countless warnings of risk he received from health and local authorities as soon as Jacob, his only child, was born. But the risk of abduction(诱导) or harm is tiny, he says, certainly less than that of taking a child on a car trip.

He says he has updated *Paranoid Parenting* because, since he first wrote the book, the “idiotic” (one of his favourite words) has become the norm: safety measures preventing parents from taking photographs of their children at school, or stopping them playing conkers(康克游戏), or from going anywhere near a public bonfire(篝火) on November 5, are common.

“All these things that are important aspects of kids’ lives are being gradually undermined. There’s also an increasing mistrust of adults, where they are no longer allies but potential enemies.” Furedi points to our automatic assumption that adult interest in children is suspicious or sexually motivated, something that research has indicated does not exist to the same extent in other countries. It’s so pervasive(流传甚广) that sometimes he can’t help feeling it too.

#### **Furedi says we need a cultural change.**

What we need, he says, is a cultural change where we regard childhood differently, where adults are allowed to hug children, but also to have responsibility for them; looking after them if they look in trouble, telling them off if they’re behaving antisocially. That way children would be less fearful and become more engaged in adult ideas of social responsibility, and adults would tune their emotional radar to real sources of concern, rather than having to rely on criminal record checks.

Furedi denies that he wants to go back in time, but what he says constantly harks back to(返回到) a better past: old-fashioned “let-’em-take-care-of-themselves parenting.”

#### **His mother let him take care of himself.**

Through most of Furedi’s childhood, his father was in jail since “he was a loudmouth, very right-wing and not too diplomatic” and his overstretched mother let him and his sister more or less take care of themselves. He recalls often catching a train to Budapest and back on his own from the age of 7.

The family fled to Canada, after the 1956 Hungarian uprising, when Furedi was 9. He left home at 16, joined the Army, went to McGill University and got involved in “extreme” politics, of unformed political hue he says. It involved occupying university buildings to try and radicalise political teaching and he found himself blacklisted when he applied for PhD courses. He decided to study in London instead...