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无障碍阅读系列

# 大学英语阅读理解

(六级)

180篇

主 编 马德高 包延军

国际文化出版公司

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# 连环夺



# 前言

今年6月六级考试结束后,我们对全国10余所高校的数百名考生做了访谈和交流。交谈中,我们听到最多的话题就是“阅读难”、“阅读做题慢”、“阅读练得少”……

阅读再次成为广大师生关注的焦点,其原因在于——

## 所占分值大

阅读在六级考试中分值最大,占到整套试卷的40%,是考生成绩优劣的关键。

## 考查技能多

阅读涉及考生多项综合技能的考查,是考生复习中最难以掌握的,没有科学的复习方法和合适的资料,往往事倍功半,收效甚慢。阅读是整个六级复习的突破口。通过阅读训练,特别是精读训练中篇章结构分析、行文逻辑分析、长难句分析、上下文联系分析以及一些优美句子、段落的朗读背诵,可以在简答、完形填空、改错、写作、语感各方面技能上获得综合提高。

为了帮助广大考生扎实提高阅读技能,科学掌握解题思路,快速谙熟阅读题材,顺利摘取阅读高分,我们组织编写了这套《无障碍大学英语阅读理解180篇》。

本书特点——

## 全面仿真,保证信度

所选180篇文章无论在长度、题材、难度、风格上,还是在文后问题的设计上,都渗透着历年真题的特点,保证了较高的信度。

## 选材广泛,触及热点

选材上既考虑涵盖历年真题选材范围,使考生短时间内全面熟悉

# Preface

阅读题材,又注重了一些热点问题的触及,符合六级阅读选材趋势。

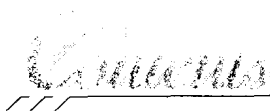
## ✧ 文章障碍,当页解决

我们对每篇文章的词汇障碍、难句障碍,都在文章中重点标出,在当页下端给出了详细解释和点拨,方便了读者阅读和复习,适合精读训练,利于综合提高。

## ✧ 出题思路,详细解析

对每篇文章的篇章主旨、行文逻辑、出题者的思路以及解题技巧,文后都有详细、精辟的解析和指点,使读者在潜移默化中获得阅读技能和解题技巧的快速提高。

**阅读是六级考试的关键,本书为您提供阅读复习的最佳演练**



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## Passage one

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

What are the zebra stripes<sup>①</sup> on the tomato soup cans and potato chip bags? They are special black and white vertical<sup>②</sup> lines. These black and white stripes can be read by an optical scanner, or computer. The “scanner”, which reads the lines of code, is a small laser beam of light. When the light ray is broken by the black stripes, the computer “reads” the information about the product.

The code is called the Universal Product Code (UPC). It is designed to add speed and efficiency to stores by using computers. It can do this in several ways. First, it is not necessary for workers to put individual prices on items. Errors in prices are eliminated, or done away with. Also, the time spent checking out is reduced. UPC gives an itemized<sup>③</sup> receipt to the customer with all the items, prices, and totals. The store clerk does not need to spend time checking the price on the item and punching it into cash register<sup>④</sup>. This UPC computerized system will probably save as much as 45 percent of the checkout clerk's time.

What do the stripes mean? How does the computer interpret the stripes? The number printed below the vertical bars identifies the manufacturer and the manufacturer's item. As many as 10 trillion<sup>⑤</sup> individual machine-readable numbers can be used with this system. In the example, the 0 on the left side means that it is a grocery item. The numbers 51000 indicate the manufacturer. In this case it is the Campell Soup Company. The last five digits, 00011, mean it is a can of tomato soup. The light rays from the light beam read these lines, and the message is sent directly to the computer. The computer then finds the information about this product (price, in-

---

① *n.* 条纹, 种类。

② *adj.* 垂直的。

③ *vt.* 详列, 分项列出。

④ 此句含义为: 商店售货员不需要花时间查对商品价格, 然后按键将其输入收银机。

⑤ *n.* 兆, 百万兆。



ventory data) and sends it instantly back to the terminal at the checkout counter. At the same time, it keeps an inventory for the store manager. Many products have labels with these stripes.

**1. The Universal Product Code \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) makes grocery shopping easier
- B) makes grocery shopping complicated
- C) cuts down on efficiency
- D) will never be practical

**2. Codes are scanned by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) the checkout clerk
- B) a laser beam of light
- C) the customers themselves
- D) the cash register

**3. Computers are beneficial because they \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) eliminate price errors
- B) give itemized printout to the customer
- C) save time in the checkout lane and help control inventory
- D) all of the above

**4. What information CANNOT be obtained from the UPC?**

- A) Manufacturer.
- B) Grocery store name.
- C) Item.
- D) Price.

**5. A possible title for this article could be \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Animals and Food
- B) The Benefits of the Universal Product Code
- C) Production Made Easy
- D) Stripes in Food Advertising

## Passage two

**Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:**

The liberal view of democratic citizenship that developed in the 17th and 18th centuries was fundamentally different from that of the classical Greeks. The pursuit of private interests with as little interference as possible from government was seen as the road to human happiness and progress rather than the public obligations and involvement in the collective community that were emphasized by the Greeks. ① Freedom was to be realized by limiting

① 句意：对尽可能少以政府干预的个人利益的追求而不是希腊人强调的公众在集体中的义务和参与，被看做是通往人类幸福与进步的道路。

the scope of governmental activity and political obligation and not through immersion<sup>①</sup> in the collective life of the polis. The basic role of the citizen was to select governmental leaders and keep the powers and scope of public authority in check. On the liberal view, the rights of citizens against the state were the focus of special emphasis.

Over time, the liberal democratic notion of citizenship developed in two directions. First, there was a movement to increase the proportion of members of society who were eligible to participate as citizens—especially through extending the right of suffrage<sup>②</sup>—and to ensure the basic political equality of all. Second, there was a broadening of the legitimate<sup>③</sup> activities of government and a use of governmental power to redress imbalances in social and economic life. Political citizenship became an instrument through which groups and classes with sufficient numbers of votes could use the state power to enhance<sup>④</sup> their social and economic well-being.

Within the general liberal view of democratic citizenship, tensions have developed over the degree to which government can and should be used as an instrument for promoting happiness and well-being. Political philosopher Martin Diamond has categorized two views of democracy as follows. On the one hand, there is the “libertarian” perspective that stresses the private pursuit of happiness and emphasizes the necessity for restraint on government and protection of individual liberties. On the other hand, there is the “majoritarian” view that emphasizes the “task of the government to uplift and aid the common man against the malefactors<sup>⑤</sup> of great wealth”. The tensions between these two views are very evident today. Taxpayers’ revolts and calls for smaller government and less government regulation clash with demands for greater government involvement in the economic marketplace and the social sphere.

6. The author’s primary purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) study ancient concepts of citizenship
- B) contrast different notions of citizenship
- C) criticize modern libertarian democracy
- D) describe the importance of universal suffrage

- 
- ① *n.* 浸入, 浸泡。
  - ② *n.* 投票。
  - ③ *adj.* 正当的, 真实的。
  - ④ *vt.* 增加, 提高。
  - ⑤ *n.* (犯罪分子)。

7. It can be inferred from the passage that the Greek word "polis" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) family life
- B) marriage
- C) military service
- D) political community

8. The author cites Martin Diamond (Line 4, Para. 3) because the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) regards Martin Diamond as an authority on political philosophy
- B) wishes to refute Martin Diamond's views on citizenship
- C) needs a definition of the term "citizenship"
- D) is unfamiliar with the distinction between libertarian and majoritarian concepts of democracy

9. According to the passage, all of the following are characteristics of the liberal idea of government that would distinguish the liberal idea of government from the Greek idea of government EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the emphasis on the rights of private citizens
- B) the activities government may legitimately pursue
- C) the obligation of citizens to participate in government
- D) the doze of the geographical area controlled by a government

10. A majoritarian would be most likely to favor legislation that would \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) eliminate all restrictions on individual liberty
- B) cut spending for social welfare programs
- C) provide greater protection for consumers
- D) lower taxes on the wealthy and raise taxes on the average worker

## Passage three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

There is extraordinary exposure in the United States to the risks of injury and death from motor vehicle accidents. More than 80 percent of all households own passenger cars or light trucks and each of these is driven an average of more than 11 000 miles each year. Almost one-half of fatally injured drivers have a blood alcohol concentration (浓度) (BAC) of 0.1 percent or higher. For the average adult, over five ounces of 80 proof spirits<sup>①</sup> would have to be consumed over a short period of time to attain these levels. A third of drivers who have been drinking, but fewer than 4 percent of all drivers, demonstrate these levels. Although less than 1 percent of drivers

① n. 含酒精饮料, 尤指非发酵的烈酒。

with BAC's of 0.1 percent or more are involved in fatal crashes, the probability of their involvement is 27 times higher than for those without alcohol in their blood. J①

There are a number of different approaches to reducing injuries in which intoxication (喝醉) plays a role. Based on the observation that excessive consumption correlates② with the total alcohol consumption of a country's population, it has been suggested that higher taxes on alcohol would reduce both. While the heaviest drinkers would be taxed the most, anyone who drinks at all would be penalized by this approach.

To make drinking and driving a criminal offense is an approach directed only at intoxicated③ drivers. In some states, the law empowers police to request breath tests of drivers cited (传讯) for any traffic offense and elevated BAC can be the basis for arrest. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates, however, that even with increased arrests, there are about 700 violations for every arrest. At this level there is little evidence that laws serve as deterrents (制止因素) to drinking while intoxicated. In Britain, motor vehicle fatalities fell 25 percent immediately following implementation④ of the Road Safety Act in 1967. As Britishers increasingly recognized that they could drink and not be stopped, the effectiveness declined, although in the following three years the fatality rate seldom reached that observed in the seven years prior to the Act.

11. The author is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_.

- A) interpreting the results of surveys on traffic fatalities
- B) reviewing the effectiveness of attempts to curb drunk driving
- C) suggesting reasons for the prevalence of drunk driving in the United States
- D) analyzing the causes of the large number of annual traffic fatalities

12. It can be inferred that the 1967 Road Safety Act in Britain \_\_\_\_.

- A) changed an existing law to lower the BAC level which defined driving while intoxicated
- B) made it illegal to drive while intoxicated
- C) increased the number of drunk driving arrests

① 句意：尽管卷入致命车祸的司机中不到1%的人血液中酒精浓度为0.1%或者更高，但这些人发生事故的可能性比那些血液中不含酒精的人高27倍。

② v. 使相互关联；correlate with to 和...相关。

③ v. (使)醉，陶醉。

④ n. 执行，落实。

D) placed a tax on the sale of alcoholic drinks

13. The author implies that a BAC of 0.1 percent \_\_\_\_\_.

A) is unreasonably high as a definition of intoxication for purposes of driving

B) penalizes the moderate drinker while allowing the heavy drinker to consume without limit

C) will operate as an effective deterrent to over 90 percent of the people who might drink and drive

D) is well below the BAC of most drivers who are involved in fatal collisions

14. In the first paragraph, the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) two-thirds of drivers have not been drinking

B) two-thirds of the drivers who have been drinking have BAC's of less than 0.1 percent

C) half of all fatally injured drivers have not been drinking

D) fewer than 4 percent of all drivers involved in accidents have been drinking

15. The author cites the British example in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) show that the problem of drunk driving is worse in Britain than in the U. S.

B) prove that stricter enforcement of laws against intoxicated drivers would reduce traffic deaths

C) prove that a slight increase in the number of arrests of intoxicated drivers will not deter drunk driving

D) suggest that taxation of alcohol consumption may be more effective than criminal laws

## Passage four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Is it possible to persuade mankind to live without war? War is an ancient institution which has existed for at least six thousand years. It was always wicked and usually foolish, but in the past the human race managed to live with it. Modern ingenuity<sup>①</sup> has changed this. Either man will abolish war, or war will abolish man. For the present, it is nuclear weapons that

① ingenuity n. 精巧, 创造力。

cause the gravest danger, but bacteriological<sup>①</sup> or chemical weapons may, before long, offer an even greater threat. If we succeed in abolishing nuclear weapons, our work will not be done. It will never be done until we have succeeded in abolishing war. [To do this, we need to persuade mankind to look upon international questions in a new way, not as contests of force, in which the victory goes to the side which is most skillful in massacre, but by arbitration in accordance with agreed principles of law.]<sup>②</sup> It is not easy to change age-old mental habits, but this is what must be attempted.

There are those who say that the adoption of this or that ideology<sup>③</sup> would prevent war. I believe this to be a profound error. All ideologies are based upon dogmatic assertions which are, at best, doubtful, and at worst, totally false. Their adherents<sup>④</sup> believe in them so fanatically that they are willing to go to war in support of them.

The movement of world opinion during the past two years has been varied largely such as we can welcome. It has become a commonplace that nuclear war must be avoided. Of course, very difficult problems remain in the international sphere, but the spirit in which they are being approached is a better one than it was some years ago. It has begun to be thought, even by the powerful men who decide whether we shall live or die, that negotiations should reach agreements even if both sides do not find these agreements wholly satisfactory. It has begun to be understood that the important conflict nowadays is not between East and West, but between Man and the H-bomb.

16. This passage implies that war is now \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) more wicked than in the past
- B) less wicked than in the past
- C) as wicked as in the past
- D) what people try to live with

17. According to the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it is impossible to live without war
- B) war is the only way to settle international disagreements
- C) war must be abolished if man wants to survive
- D) war will be abolished by modern ingenuity

18. The author says that modern weapons \_\_\_\_\_.

① *adj.* 细菌学的, 使用细菌的。

② 句意: 为了做到这一点, 我们应当劝说人类用一种新的眼光来看待国际问题, 不是将其看做武力的竞争, 哪一方最精于残杀胜利就属于哪一方, 而是根据公认的法律原则来裁决。

③ *n.* 意识形态, 观念学。

④ *n.* 拥护者, 皈依者。

- A) will help abolish war  
 B) put mankind in grave danger  
 C) will gradually become part of man's life  
 D) need further improving
19. **The author believes that the only way to abolish war is to \_\_\_\_\_.**   
 A) abolish nuclear weapons  
 B) let the stronger side take over the world  
 C) improve bacteriological and chemical weapons  
 D) settle international issues through negotiation
20. **The last paragraph suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.**   
 A) nuclear war will definitely not take place  
 B) international agreements are now reached more and more easily  
 C) man is beginning to realize that nuclear war is his greatest enemy  
 D) world opinion is in favour of nuclear war

## 答案与详解

### Passage one

本文为说明文,主要介绍了条形码及其功能、特性、含义等。

1. A) 推理题。找准关键句(第二段): It is designed to add speed and efficiency to stores by using computers. ... This UPC computerized system will probably save as much as 45 percent of the checkout clerk's time. 可见, B)、C) 和 D) 中的内容与文中意思正好相反, 正确答案为 A)。
2. B) 细节题。找到关键句(第一段): The "scanner", which reads the lines of code, is a small laser beam of light. 由此可断定 B) 为正确答案。
3. D) 根据第二段中的句子: "Errors in prices are eliminated, or done away with." 即可断定 A) 为计算机的优点; 根据同段中的句子: "UPC gives an itemized receipt to the customer with all the items, prices and totals." 又可断定 B) 是计算机的又一优点; 再根据同段中的句子: "This UPC computerized system will probably save as much as 45 percent of checkout clerk's time." 又可肯定 C) 也是计算机的优点。故应选 D)。
4. B) 细节题。第三段讲到从条形码上可以 "identifies the manufacturer and the manufacturer's item", 可见 A) 和 C) 错误, 又根据同段中的计算机从条形码中 "finds the information about this product (price, inven-



tory data)”,可见 D) 也不是正确答案。故 B) 正确。

5. B) 主旨题。本文第一段对 UPC 作了简要介绍;第二段较为详细地介绍了 UPC 的功能及特性;第三段介绍了 UPC 中数字的含义及其识别方法。从全文来看,B) 最恰当,而 A)、C) 和 D) 在文中没有提及。

## Passage two

本文为议论文,讲述了公民权利的几种不同概念并做了详细的对比。

6. B) 主旨题。本文对公民权利的几种不同概念作了详细的对比。阅读全文把握这一大意主旨,则很容易就能得出正确答案。
7. D) 推断题。根据第一段第三句“Freedom was... the polis.”可知,the polis 的意思应该是与 governmental activity and political obligation 相对应。答案 D) “political community”与此意恰好相符。
8. A) 推断题。作者之所以引用 Martin Diamond 是因为作者认为他是一位政治哲学家,是这方面的权威。而且,从文中找不出证据说明作者想驳斥 Martin 的观点。
9. D) 第一段讲了十七、十八世纪发展起来的民主公民权的自由观与古希腊人的观点不同就在于前者更强调追求个人幸福,所以 A) 可排除;第二段讲了随着时间的发展,公民权的民主观又有新的演化:第一是公民参与政府的义务,第二是拓宽政府的合法活动的范围;所以 B) 和 C) 又被排除。正确答案为 D)。
10. C) 推理题。最后一段讲到,“多数主义”观强调政府促进、帮助普通公民惩治富有的犯罪分子。由此可知,多数主义者很可能赞成政府立法来保护消费者。因此答案 C) 为正确推理。

## Passage three

本文为议论文。通过事例来讨论控制酒后开车的措施的有效性。

11. B) 主旨题。第一段讲,大量的交通事故是酒后驾车导致的;第二、三段讲了控制这一现象发生的两种方法:对酒征重税和实施酒后开车法。尽管这两种方法都不很成功,但作者的主要意图仍在讨论控制酒后开车的一些措施的有效性。故 B) 为正确答案。
12. B) 推断题。最后一段讲到,在英国,“公路安全法实施后,机动车的交通事故大大减少”。由此可推出,这部法案是针对酒后开车的,所以 D) 可排除;又因文中没有暗示英国 1967 年“公路安全法”使因酒后开车被抓的人数增加,只提到了美国的这种可能情况,所以 C) 项亦可排除;本文最后一句讲到,当人们意识到酒后开车并不一定被抓时,法律的有效性减弱了,同时这也从另一方面指出“公路安全法”规定酒后开车是非法的。又因文中没有指出英国规定降低对 BAC 的要求,所以 A) 亦不对。