

CET 6

大学英语六级实考题热身与模拟题训练

—— 阅读·简答·完形填空

(模拟试题二)



做题提示:

建议考生自我测试,自主做题,先不看答案,真实测试自己的成绩。测试结束后,请认真对照标准答案,并找出自己的失误与弱项,争取考前消灭所有问题。

- ▲本套试题中包括近年的六级全真阅读·简答·完形填空试题 5 套,涵盖全部阅读·简答·完形填空题型,把握最新出题趋势。
- ▲本套试题中包括由权威专家精心选取的预测模拟阅读·简答·完形填空试题 5 套,针对最新六级阅读·简答·完形填空题考试出题方向,选材新颖,难度适当。
- ▲本套试题的编者均为国内著名大学英语教学权威,对大学六级考试进行过多年的跟踪研究,有着丰富的六级考试辅导经验。
- ▲本套试题适合热身应考,把握实考脉搏。

大学英语六级考试研究组

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模拟试题二

Part I Reading Comprehension

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

A husband who earns less than his wife is doomed to an early divorce, a poor sex life and early death.

Money in marriage means power and while women have crashed through the psychological barriers to the top job, men have been unable to cope with the position of the lower wage earner.

The remarkable study of top earning wives and their marriages will be published next year. The magazine *Psychology Today* previews the research and points out that in the United States a million women now bring home more than their husbands.

"One of the biggest problems for both husbands and wives in marriages of **unequal earnings** is that there are so few model couples who have dealt successfully with the situation," says the magazine. "Many simply don't know how to behave in public or private."

The hard facts are that wives who out-perform their husbands in the employment set a domestic cause for disaster. Sex lives suffer and feelings of love diminish. The couples **run a high risk** of mutual psychological and physical abuse, which leads to a significantly **higher divorce rate**.

Finally for some underachieving husbands whose wives are over-achievers, **premature death** from heart disease is 11 times more frequent than normal.

The exception is in cases where wives earn more but in a typically female job—secretary, nurse or researcher. Sociologist Dana Hiller who prepared the report along with William Philliber, comments: "It's okay for your wife to have a higher paying or **higher status job**, as long as she's a nurse or a teacher—because that is what women are supposed to be."

1. What is the author's attitude toward women's higher incoming than men?

- A) He is against it.
- B) He is in favour of it.
- C) He is neither against nor in favour of it.
- D) He feels sympathetic to men.

2. *Psychology Today* bases its report on _____.

- A) the remarkable study of top earning wives and their marriages
- B) its own estimate
- C) its own research
- D) the fact that there are a million women earning more than their husbands

3. According to *Psychology Today*, _____.
- A) few couples can be on good terms in spite of their equal earnings
 - B) few couples can be on good terms because of their unequal earnings
 - C) unequal earnings is the main reason for divorces
 - D) unequal earnings will make the wife superior to her husband
4. What might the phrase "is doomed to" in the first line of paragraph one mean?
- A) Has something terrible waiting for him.
 - B) Will probably be regarded to have something.
 - C) Has been decided by others to have something.
 - D) Will be able to escape by trying very hard.
5. What can be said about William Philliber and Dana Hiller's report?
- A) Problems will appear if women can do better in men's occupations.
 - B) Problems will not appear even if women can earn more than men.
 - C) Problems will appear if women do well in their own occupations.
 - D) Problems will not appear even if women do not do well in their own occupations.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Education is compulsory, schooling is not. As parents, we have primary responsibility for our children's education and although we usually delegate this to schools, it is **not** obligatory.

The 1944 Education Act states: "It shall be the duty of the parent of every child of compulsory school age to cause him to receive efficient full-time education suitable to his age, ability and *aptitude* (潜力), either by regular attendance at school or otherwise."

It is the "or otherwise" clause that has left the door open for parents to educate their children themselves.

Recently published figures suggest that there may now be as many as 70 000 children being taught at home.

But how many parents feel emotionally equipped to cope with their children seven days a week, year in and year out? How many are willing or able to do without a second wage packet or organise two jobs so that one parent is always available for child care? One positive aspect of unemployment may be that parents have more time and interest to devote to their children's education.

Families who undertake their children's education come in all shapes, sizes and income groups—and their reasons are equally varied. Some parents who are opposed to schools in principle argue that they are educationally unproductive and socially restrictive, herding children into age and ability *ghettos* (少数民族居住区, 贫民区).

Others have taken on the responsibility, often reluctantly in the first place, when problems such as unhappiness or dissatisfaction with educational standards have left no alternative.

Although the Education Act establishes the general principle that children should be educated in accordance with their parents' wishes, it also requires Local Education

Authorities (LEAs) to ensure that children of "compulsory school age" are educated. So parents must satisfy the LEA that their child is receiving efficient full-time education suitable to age, ability and aptitude. "Efficient" and "suitable" are not defined, however, and parents and LEAs usually cooperate to reach an agreement. Occasionally, LEAs may be hostile and, in very rare instances, may bring a court action. It's important, therefore, that you check the position carefully if you're expecting home education. Education Otherwise gives detailed advice.

A child already attending a state school must be deregistered when he/she is withdrawn. This is done by writing to the headteacher and to the LEA. Where a child is not registered at a state school, then the procedure is more straightforward and it is not necessary to seek permission from the LEA, although they may monitor the situation in due course.

6. What does the law say about going to school?
 - A) We can't know from the text.
 - B) Education is compulsory, and it can be done at home.
 - C) Parents are responsible for their children's education.
 - D) Parents have to be sent to schools.
7. What are the practical problems involved in teaching children at home?
 - A) There are great problems in organization, unless one of the parents gives up work.
 - B) The children may not obey their parents in learning.
 - C) The parents may not feel emotionally equipped.
 - D) Both A and C.
8. Why do some families prefer that their children be taught at home?
 - A) They don't want to pay for schooling.
 - B) They think they have the responsibility.
 - C) They don't want to make their children unhappy.
 - D) They have various reasons.
9. What might the phrase "in due course" in the last line of the text mean?
 - A) At some time later.
 - B) During some courses in school.
 - C) In their future career.
 - D) Due to some reasons.
10. What in general, is the attitude of the LEAs to educating children at home?
 - A) Usually it is cooperative.
 - B) Usually it is hostile.
 - C) Usually it is careful.
 - D) Usually it is friendly.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

In 1963 an American *physiotherapist* (理疗家) Glenn Doman wrote a best-selling book called *How to Teach Your Baby to Read*. Now translated into 17 languages, this book arose from his work with brain-damaged children in Pennsylvania. Doman and his team of specialists had wondered why brain-injured children didn't improve with treatment. Then they realised that ordinary methods of treatment only relieved the symptoms, not the problem, which of course was the brain itself. So they developed a new approach.

"All we do for all children here is to give them visual, auditory and *tactile* (触觉的) stimulation with increased frequency, intensity and duration, in recognition of the **orderly** way in which the brain grows," says Doman. "The result was that by 1960 we had **hundreds** of severely brain-injured two-year-olds who could read and understand." The team had discovered that even children who had half their brains removed could, by stimulation, achieve higher IQs than the average normal child.

Then the team began to think if such amazing results could be achieved with **brain-damaged** children, what would happen if the same treatment were given to normal children. So eight years ago the Better Baby Institute was opened for the benefit of normal children. The same stimulating enriched environment was provided, and, by the time the children left, around seven years old, they could generally speak and read three foreign languages, play a musical instrument, read three full-length books a week and do all the other things that a so-called "normal" child could do.

In Doman's view, the child's passion to learn during the years up to six, must be fed. He believes that, like muscles, the brain develops with use, especially so in those first few years.

Nowadays, parents come from all over the world to Pennsylvania to see and learn from the work of Doman and his team; they want to discover how they can fulfil their roles as nature's teachers, by using their love, understanding and instincts for the benefit of their children. For in the words of Doman, "Every child born has a greater potential intelligence than Leonardo da Vinci used."

11. In his research, Glenn Doman discovered that brain-damaged children improved **when** they _____.
A) were taught to read and understand B) could speak several languages
C) got the right treatment D) got relief for their symptoms
12. Doman's new approach was to _____.
A) increase the number of types of stimulation
B) give shorter periods of decreased stimulation
C) intensify the shorter periods of stimulation
D) decrease the time between the periods of stimulation
13. From information in the text, we can assume that _____.
A) most normal two-year-old children can read
B) brain-damaged children can overcome their disability
C) brain-damaged children generally have high IQs
D) children with only half a brain are more intelligent
14. At the Better Baby Institute _____.
A) the idea of "normal" achievement was challenged
B) children needed seven years to develop normality
C) unnatural development of children was achieved
D) children developed at a normal standard rate

15. Parents come to the Institute because they want _____.
A) their children to become as intelligent as Leonardo da Vinci
B) to learn how to teach their children about nature
C) to develop their own abilities to help their children
D) their children to develop instincts of love and understanding

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

There are two ways to create colours in a photograph. One method, called additive, starts with three basic colours and adds them together to produce some other colour. The second method, called subtractive, starts with white light and by taking away some or all other colours, leaves the one desired.

In the additive method, separate coloured lights combine to produce various other colours. The three additive primary colours are green, red, and blue (each providing about one-third of the wavelengths in the total spectrum). Mixed in varying proportion, they can produce all colours. Green and red light mix to produce yellow; red and blue light mix to produce magenta; green and blue mix to produce cyan. When equal parts of all three of these primary-coloured beams of light overlap, the mixture appears white to the eye.

In the subtractive process, colours are produced when dye (as in paint or colour photographic materials) absorbs some wavelengths and so passes on only part of the spectrum. The subtractive primaries are cyan (a bluish green), magenta (a purplish pink), and yellow; these are the pigments or dyes that absorb red, green and blue wavelengths, respectively, thus subtracting them from white light. These dye colours are the complementary colours to the three additive primaries of red, green, and blue. Properly combined, the subtractive primaries can absorb all colours of light, producing black. But, mixed in varying proportion, they too can produce any colour in the spectrum.

Whether a particular colour is obtained by adding coloured lights together or by subtracting some light from the total spectrum, the result looks the same to the eye. The additive process was employed for early colour photography. But the subtractive method, while requiring complex chemical techniques, has turned out to be more practical and is the basis of all modern colour films.

16. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A) Recent developments in camera technology
B) How to make white light
C) The additive and subtractive methods of producing colour
D) The discovery of the spectrum
17. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "passes on" as used in the third paragraph?
A) Judges.
B) Lets through.
C) Dies.
D) Goes over.
18. What colour filter would absorb red wavelengths?
A) Red.
B) Cyan.

C) Magenta.

D) Yellow.

19. Which of the following is NOT a pair of additive and subtractive primary colours?

A) Yellow and blue.

B) Magenta and green.

C) Black and white

D) Cyan and red.

20. What explanation is given for the use of the subtractive method in modern colour films?

A) Subtractive colours are more realistic.

B) The subtractive process is more efficient.

C) Additive chemical techniques are too complex.

D) The additive process is still being developed.

Part I Short Answer Questions

In many businesses, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, flexible, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, "Unlike humans, computers never have a bad day." And they are honest. Many banks advertise that their transactions are "untouched by human hands" and therefore safe from human temptation. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no conscience, and the growing number of computer crimes shows they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witness and often no evidence. A computer cannot remember who used it; it simply does what it is told. The head teller at a Salt Lake City bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this theft because she moved the money from one account to another. Each time a customer she had robbed questioned the balance in his account, the teller claimed a computer error, then replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This person was caught only because she was a drug user. When the police broke up an illegal drug operation, her name was in the records.

Some employees use the computer's power to take revenge on employers they consider unfair. Recently, a large company fired its computer-tape librarian for reasons that involved his personal rather than his professional life. He was given forty days notice. In those forty days, he erased all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been minor employees. Now police wonder if this is "the tip of the iceberg." As one official says, "I have the feeling that there is more crime out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing—the ones who really know how a computer works."

Questions:

1. What is the topic of this passage?

2. According to this passage, why are transactions in many banks claimed to be safe?

3. How did the bank teller cover up her crime?

-
4. Forty days after he received the notice, the librarian must
-
5. According to the last paragraph, what kind of computer criminal is hard to be caught by the police?
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模拟试题二参考答案与简释

Part I Reading Comprehension

1. 正确答案为 C。作者首先指出比妻子挣得少的男人注定要承受过早的离婚、性生活不和谐的痛苦,甚至是过早的死亡。接着指出在美国大约有 100 万妇女比男人挣的钱多,并进一步陈述了这种收入不平衡所导致的问题以及原因。作者用客观的态度来陈述事实,指出原因,既不褒也不贬。
2. 正确答案为 B。第三自然段告诉读者 Psychology Today 杂志指出在美国有 100 万妇女比其丈夫的收入要高,而这只是其自己的估计。
3. 正确答案为 B。在第四、五自然段里,作者认为由于夫妻双方收入的不平等(主要是妻子收入高于丈夫)而导致他们之间的关系不协调,如性生活不满意以及爱情消失及离婚等。
4. 正确答案为 A。doom 一词的意思为命中注定要遭受到不吉利的事情、厄运。故 A 项的意思最接近。
5. 正确答案为 A。作者在最后一段告诉读者妇女在其所从事的典型的妇女性的工作领域里有高收入是不会出现任何问题的,因为这似乎很自然。
6. 正确答案为 B。第二段告诉读者就是这条“或许还有别的教育方式”条款使得家长们有可能自己教育孩子。所以 B 项为正确答案,而其他几项的意思均不正确。
7. 正确答案为 D。在家里教育孩子有两个实际问题,选项 A、C 中分别提到的也正是文章中第五段所涉及到的。而选项 B 中所提到的文中未涉及到。
8. 正确答案为 D。作者认为家长们出于种种原因在家里教育自己的孩子,而并非选择项 A、B、C 中所提到的单一的原因。
9. 正确答案为 A。in due course 意为 in due time(在一定的時候,在适当的時間)。
10. 正确答案为 A。根据本文第八段的大意,总的来说 the LEAS 对待在家里教育孩子一事的态度是相互合作的。而选项 B 中所提及的与此段大意有出入;C、D 两项中所提到的意思文中并未涉及到。
11. 正确答案为 C。作者在第一段中就指出,一般的治疗方法只能减缓脑部受伤的孩子的症状,不能从根本上解决脑部的问题。换言之,好的正确的方法才能使脑部受到损伤的孩子有所好转。
12. 正确答案为 D。第二自然段中的第一句话告诉读者,Doman 的新方法是给孩子们施以频率增大的强度增强的和時間上延长的视觉、听觉以及触觉上的刺激。A、B、C 三项中的意思均与此意有出入。
13. 正确答案为 B。Doman 的研究表明两岁左右的大脑受到损伤的且有阅读能力和理解力的

孩子,在某大脑被切除一半以后,通过刺激,能够获得比一般的正常小孩更高的智商。所以可以推断出 B 项为正确答案。

14. 正确答案为 A。在第三段里作者说,从 the Better Baby Institute 出来的孩子们,虽然仅有七岁左右,但他们却能够做超出一般正常孩子所做的所有事情。根据此意,正确答案应选择 A。
15. 正确答案为 C。最后一段告诉读者,家长们来到 Better Baby Institute 的目的是为了从 Doman 的工作中学习,并用他们的爱、理解和直觉去帮助孩子们。A、B、D 三个选项中的意思与此意有出入。
16. 正确答案为 C。这篇文章首先告诉读者有两种方法产生颜色,即添加法和减去法。接着在下面的两个自然段里作者分别讲述了这两种方法。
17. 正确答案为 B。passes on 在第三自然段中表示允许……通行、通过,与 B 项的意思接近。而其他三项的意思均与此意不符。
18. 正确答案为 B。此题的正确答案在本文第三段中可以找到。
19. 正确答案为 C。本文所提到的两种产生颜色的基本方法的基本颜色是 red, green 和 blue; cyan, magenta 和 yellow; 所以 black 和 white 并不属于任何一种方法的基本色。故答案应选 C。
20. 正确答案为 A。作者在最后一段里对比两种方法时提到 subtractive method 虽然要求较复杂的化学技巧,但却更现实并且是所有现代彩色胶卷的基础。故只有 A 项中的意思与其接近。

Part II Short Answer Questions

1. Computer crimes / Computer criminals.

文章第一段前一部分谈到计算机的好处,但在该段最后一句用“but”这一转折引出人们利用计算机犯罪的数量越来越多。

2. Because they are untouched by human hands. / Because they are handled by computers.

文章第一段第四句写到许多银行宣称他们的一些事物是不用人的手触摸的,即业务是计算机操纵的。

3. By claiming a computer error. / By moving money from one account to another.

第二段中有两句话谈到这个问题,第五句说她把钱从一个账户转移到另一个账户上去。第六句后半句写到她总是说是计算机的错误。

4. leave his job / stop working in the company

第三段第三句写到 He was given forty days notice. 该句意为通知他 40 天后离职。

5. The real computer experts.

最后一段谈到现在抓到的计算机犯罪者都是一些小雇员,而他们所想知道的是那些真正懂计算机的专家们在做什么。由此推断,警察最难抓住的是真正懂计算机并利用计算机犯罪的专家。