

# CET-6 历年阅读试卷分析及详解

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# 前 言

本书汇编了1996—2006年CET-6 阅读的全部试题22套,总共88篇,旨在为广大考生提供有效的CET-6 阅读复习准备资料和有针对性的指导。

CET-6 从 2007 年 6 月全面采用新的考试题型,考试题型由听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试(完型填空或改错、篇章问答或句子翻译)、写作四部分构成,其中听力理解部分的分值为 35%,阅读理解为 35%,综合测试为 15%,写作为 15%。

与流行了20年的传统CET-6 试卷相比,即将问世的CET-6 新题型加大了听力理解的题量和比例,阅读的比重由原来的40%减为35%,新增添了快速阅读和选词填空两种题型。尽管如此,阅读的重要性并没有减弱,而是更加灵活、更加注重实际、更能够检查出考生的语言运用能力。我们不妨可以这么说,改革后的CET-6 新题型加强了对听力理解的考查,但阅读或与读有关的综合测试仍然占整个考卷的半壁江山。

研读历年的考试真题是复习备考的重要环节之一。为了配合 CET-6 考试改革,我们编写了《CET-6 历年阅读试卷分析及详解》,旨在为广大考生提供详实可靠的第一手资料和有针对性的试卷评析,帮助大家卓有成效地进行考前复习准备。为了帮助考生吃透原文精神,我们在讲解分析之前先对每篇文章进行简要的中心思想归纳,然后对其后的 5 道题逐一讲解、分析。先点明试题属于哪一类题型,给出答案及译文,然后指出所选答案的依据,或分析做出此选择的道理。在必要的时候,也对其他相关的选项加以区别分析,让考生能通过我们的分析讲解透彻理解每一问题的考点、把握其要点,将阅读理解的做题方法技巧融会贯通,灵活地运用于考场的实际考试。每篇文章后面注明了字数,以便考生把握好阅读的速度。

阅读能力的培养和提高是一个循序渐进的过程。我们希望《CET-6历年阅读试卷分析及详解》的出版能帮助广大考生有效地进行考前复习准备,顺利通过大学英语六级考试。

编 者 2007年4月于清华大学荷清苑

# 目 录

前言	i
2006 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	1
2005 年 12 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	12
2005 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	24
2005 年 1 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	35
2004 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	46
2003 年 12 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	- 58
2003 年 9 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	69
2003 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	79
2003 年 1 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	90
2002 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	100
2002 年 1 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解 ·······	110
2001 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	120
2001 年 1 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解 ······	130
2000 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解·······	141
2000 年 1 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	151
1999 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解 ······	161
1999 年 1 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解·······	171
1998 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解·······	181
1998 年 1 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	191
1997 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	201
1997 年 1 月 CET-6 阅读试卷及详解······	211
1996 年 6 月 CET-6 阅读试券及详解······	221

# 2006年6月CET-6阅读试卷及详解

# ▶ Passage One

#### Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

There are good reasons to be troubled by the violence that spreads throughout the media. Movies, television and video games are full of gunplay and bloodshed, and one might reasonably ask what's wrong with a society that presents videos of domestic violence as entertainment.

Most researchers agree that the causes of real-world violence are complex. A 1993 study by the US National Academy of Sciences listed "biological, individual, family, peer, school, and community factors" as all playing their parts.

Viewing abnormally large amounts of violent television and video games may well contribute to violent behavior in certain individuals. The trouble comes when researchers downplay uncertainties in their studies or overstate the case for causality (因果关系). Skeptics were dismayed several years ago when a group of societies including the American Medical Association tried to end the debate by issuing a joint statement: "At this time, well over 1,000 studies ... point overwhelmingly to a causal connection between media violence and aggressive behavior in some children."

Freedom-of-speech advocates accused the societies of catering to politicians, and even disputed the number of studies (most were review articles and essays, they said). When Jonathan Freedman, a social psychologist at the University of Toronto, reviewed the literature, he found only 200 or so studies of television-watching and aggression. And when he weeded out "the most doubtful measures of aggression", only 28% supported a connection.

The critical point here is causality. The alarmists say they have proved that violent media cause aggression. But the assumptions behind their observations need to be examined. When labeling games as violent or non-violent, should a hero eating a ghost really be counted as a violent event? And when experimenters record the time it takes game players to read "aggressive" or "non-aggressive" words from a list, can we be sure what they are actually measuring? The intent of the new Harvard Center on Media and Child Health to collect and standardize studies of media violence in order to compare their methodologies, assumptions and conclusions is an important step in the right direction.

Another appropriate step would be to tone down the criticism until we know more. Several researchers write, speak and testify quite a lot on the threat posed by violence in the media. That is, of course, their privilege. But when doing so, they often come out with statements that the matter has now been settled, drawing criticism from colleagues. In response, the alarmists accuse critics and news reporters of being deceived by the entertainment industry. Such clashes help neither science nor society. (427 words)

- 21. Why is there so much violence shown in movies, TV and video games?
  - A) There is a lot of violence in the real world today.
  - B) Something has gone wrong with today's society.
  - C) Many people are fond of gunplay and bloodshed.
  - D) Showing violence is thought to be entertaining.
- 22. What is the skeptics' (Line 3, Para. 3) view of media violence?
  - A) Violence on television is a fairly accurate reflection of real-world life.
  - B) Most studies exaggerate the effect of media violence on the viewers.
  - C) A causal relationship exists between media and real-world violence.
  - D) The influence of media violence on children has been underestimated.
- 23. The author uses the term "alarmists" (Line 1, Para. 5) to refer to those who \_\_\_\_
  - A) use standardized measurements in the studies of media violence
  - B) initiated the debate over the influence of violent media on reality
  - C) assert a direct link between violent media and aggressive behavior
  - D) use appropriate methodology in examining aggressive behavior
- 24. In refuting the alarmists, the author advances his argument by first challenging
  - A) the source and amount of their data
  - B) the targets of their observation
  - C) their system of measurement
  - D) their definition of violence
- 25. What does the author think of the debate concerning the relationship between the media and violence?
  - A) More studies should be conducted before conclusions are drawn.
  - B) It should come to an end since the matter has now been settled.
  - C) The past studies in this field have proved to be misleading.
  - D) He more than agrees with the views held by the alarmists.

### >> Passage Two

#### Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

You're in trouble if you have to buy your own brand-name prescription drugs. Over the past decade, prices leaped by more than double the inflation rate. Treatments for chronic conditions can easily top \$2,000 a month — no wonder that one in four Americans can't afford to fill their prescriptions. The solution? A hearty chorus of "O Canada." North of the border, where price controls reign, those same brand-name drugs cost 50% to 80% less.

The Canadian option is fast becoming a political wake-up call. "If our neighbors can buy drugs at reasonable prices, why can't we?" Even to whisper that thought provokes anger. "Un-American!" And — the propagandists' *trump card* (王牌) — "Wreck our brilliant health-care system." Supersize

drug prices, they claim, fund the research that sparks the next generation of wonder drugs. No skyhigh drug price today, no cure for cancer tomorrow. So shut up and pay up.

Common sense tells you that's a false alternative. The reward for finding, say, a cancer cure is so huge that no one's going to hang it up. Nevertheless, if Canada-level pricing came to the United States, the industry's profit margins would drop and the pace of new-drug development would slow. Here lies the American dilemma. Who is all this splendid medicine for? Should our healthcare system continue its drive toward the best of the best, even though rising numbers of patients can't afford it? Or should we direct our wealth toward letting everyone in on today's level of care? Measured by saved lives, the latter is almost certainly the better course.

To defend their profits, the drug companies have warned Canadian wholesalers and pharmacies (药房) not to sell to Americans by mail, and are cutting back supplies to those who dare.

Meanwhile, the administration is playing the fear card. Officials from the Food and Drug Administration will argue that Canadian drugs might be fake, mishandled, or even a potential threat to life.

Do bad drugs fly around the Internet? Sure — and the more we look, the more we'll find. But I haven't heard of any raging epidemics among the hundreds of thousands of people buying cross-border.

Most users of prescription drugs don't worry about costs a lot. They're sheltered by employee insurance, owing just a \$20 co-pay. The financial blows rain, instead, on the uninsured, especially the chronically ill who need expensive drugs to live. This group will still include middle-income seniors on Medicare, who'll have to dig deeply into their pockets before getting much from the new drug benefit that starts in 2006. (423 words)

- 26. What is said about the consequence of the rocketing drug prices in the US?
  - A) A quarter of Americans can't afford their prescription drugs.
  - B) Many Americans can't afford to see a doctor when they fall ill.
  - C) Many Americans have to go to Canada to get medical treatment.
  - D) The inflation rate has been more than doubled over the years.
- 27. It can be inferred that America can follow the Canadian model and curb its soaring drug prices by
  - A) encouraging people to buy prescription drugs online
  - B) extending medical insurance to all its citizens
  - C) importing low-price prescription drugs from Canada
  - D) exercising price control on brand-name drugs
- 28. How do propagandists argue for the US drug pricing policy?
  - A) Low prices will affect the quality of medicines in America.
  - B) High prices are essential to funding research on new drugs.
  - C) Low prices will bring about the anger of drug manufacturers.
  - D) High-price drugs are indispensable in curing chronic diseases.

- 29. What should be the priority of America's health-care system according to the author?
  - A) To resolve the dilemma in the health-care system.
  - B) To maintain America's lead in the drug industry.
  - C) To allow the vast majority to enjoy its benefits.
  - D) To quicken the pace of new drug development.
- 30. What are American drug companies doing to protect their high profits?
  - A) Labeling drugs bought from Canada as being fakes.
  - B) Threatening to cut back funding for new drug research.
  - C) Reducing supplies to uncooperative Canadian pharmacies.
  - D) Attributing the raging epidemics to the ineffectiveness of Canadian drugs.

### >> Passage Three

#### Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Age has its privileges in America, and one of the more prominent of them is the senior citizen discount. Anyone who has reached a certain age — in some cases as low as 55 — is automatically entitled to a dazzling array of price reductions at nearly every level of commercial life. Eligibility is determined not by one's need but by the date on one's birth certificate. Practically unheard of a generation ago, the discounts have become a routine part of many businesses — as common as color televisions in motel rooms and free coffee on airliners.

People with gray hair are often given the discounts without even asking for them; yet, millions of Americans above age 60 are healthy and solvent (有支付能力的). Businesses that would never dare offer discounts to college students or anyone under 30 freely offer them to older Americans. The practice is acceptable because of the widespread belief that "elderly" and "needy" are synonymous (同义的). Perhaps that once was true, but today elderly Americans as a group have a lower poverty rate than the rest of the population. To be sure, there is economic diversity within the elderly, and many older Americans are poor. But most of them aren't.

It is impossible to determine the impact of the discounts on individual companies. For many firms, they are a stimulus to revenue. But in other cases the discounts are given at the expense, directly or indirectly, of younger Americans. Moreover, they are a direct irritant in what some politicians and scholars see as a coming conflict between the generations.

Generational tensions are being fueled by continuing debate over Social Security benefits, which mostly involves a transfer of resources from the young to the old. Employment is another sore point. Buoyed (支持) by laws and court decisions, more and more older Americans are declining the retirement dinner in favor of staying on the job—thereby lessening employment and promotion opportunities for younger workers.

Far from a kind of charity they once were, senior citizen discounts have become a formidable economic privilege to a group with millions of members who don't need them.



It no longer makes sense to treat the elderly as a single group whose economic needs deserve priority over those of others. Senior citizen discounts only enhance the myth that older people can't take care of themselves and need special treatment; and they threaten the creation of a new myth, that the elderly are ungrateful and taking for themselves at the expense of children and other age groups. Senior citizen discounts are the essence of the very thing older Americans are fighting against — discrimination by age. (428 words)

- 31. We learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) offering senior citizens discounts has become routine commercial practice
  - B) senior citizen discounts have enabled many old people to live a decent life
  - C) giving senior citizens discounts has boosted the market for the elderly
  - D) senior citizens have to show their birth certificates to get a discount
- 32. What assumption lies behind the practice of senior citizen discounts?
  - A) Businesses, having made a lot of profits, should do something for society in return.
  - B) Old people are entitled to special treatment for the contribution they made to society.
  - C) The elderly, being financially underprivileged, need humane help from society.
  - D) Senior citizen discounts can make up for the inadequacy of the Social Security system.
- 33. According to some politicians and scholars, senior citizen discounts will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) make old people even more dependent on society
  - B) intensify conflicts between the young and the old
  - C) have adverse financial impact on business companies
  - D) bring a marked increase in the companies' revenues
- 34. How does the author view the Social Security system?
  - A) It encourages elderly people to retire in time.
  - B) It opens up broad career prospects for young people.
  - C) It benefits the old at the expense of the young.
  - D) It should be reinforced by laws and court decisions.
- 35. Which of the following best summarizes the author's main argument?
  - A) Senior citizens should fight hard against age discrimination.
  - B) The elderly are selfish and taking senior discounts for granted.
  - C) Priority should be given to the economic needs of senior citizens.
  - D) Senior citizen discounts may well be a type of age discrimination.

## >> Passage Four

#### Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In 1854 my great-grandfather, Morris Marable, was sold on an auction block in Georgia for \$500. For his white slave master, the sale was just "business as usual." But to Morris Marable and

his heirs, slavery was a crime against our humanity. This pattern of human rights violations against enslaved African-Americans continued under racial segregation for nearly another century.

The fundamental problem of American democracy in the 21st century is the problem of "structural racism": the deep patterns of socio-economic inequality and accumulated disadvantage that are coded by race, and constantly justified in public speeches by both racist stereotypes and white indifference. Do Americans have the capacity and vision to remove these structural barriers that deny democratic rights and opportunities to millions of their fellow citizens?

This country has previously witnessed two great struggles to achieve a truly multicultural democracy.

The First Reconstruction (1865–1877) ended slavery and briefly gave black men voting rights, but gave no meaningful compensation for two centuries of unpaid labor. The promise of "40 acres and a mule (骡子)" was for most blacks a dream deferred (尚未实现的).

The Second Reconstruction (1954–1968), or the modern civil rights movement, ended legal segregation in public accommodations and gave blacks voting rights. But these successes paradoxically obscure the tremendous human costs of historically accumulated disadvantage that remain central to black Americans' lives.

The disproportionate wealth that most whites enjoy today was first constructed from centuries of unpaid black labor. Many white institutions, including some leading universities, insurance companies and banks, profited from slavery. This pattern of white privilege and black inequality continues today.

Demanding reparations (赔偿) is not just about compensation for slavery and segregation. It is, more important, an educational campaign to highlight the contemporary reality of "racial deficits" of all kinds, the unequal conditions that impact blacks regardless of class. Structural racism's barriers include "equity inequality," the absence of black capital formation that is a direct consequence of America's history. One third of all black households actually have negative net wealth. In 1998 the typical black family's net wealth was \$16,400, less than one fifth that of white families. Black families are denied home loans at twice the rate of whites.

Blacks remain the last hired and first fired during recessions. During the 1990–91 recession, African-Americans suffered disproportionately. At Coca-Cola, 42 percent of employees who lost their jobs were blacks. At Sears, 54 percent were black. Blacks have significantly shorter life spans, in part due to racism in the health establishment. Blacks are statistically less likely than whites to be referred for kidney transplants or early-stage cancer surgery. (433 words)

- 36. To the author, the auction of his great-grandfather is a typical example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) crime against humanity
  - B) unfair business transaction
  - C) racial conflicts in Georgia
  - D) racial segregation in America

- 37. The barrier to democracy in 21st century America is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) widespread use of racist stereotypes
  - B) prejudice against minority groups
  - C) deep-rooted socio-economic inequality
  - D) denial of legal rights to ordinary blacks
- 38. What problem remains unsolved in the two Reconstructions?
  - A) Differences between races are deliberately obscured.
  - B) The blacks are not compensated for their unpaid labor.
  - C) There is no guarantee for blacks to exercise their rights.
  - D) The interests of blacks are not protected by law.
- 39. It is clear that the wealth enjoyed by most whites
  - A) has resulted from business successes over the years
  - B) has been accompanied by black capital formation
  - C) has derived from sizable investments in education
  - D) has been accumulated from generations of slavery
- 40. What does the author think of the current situation regarding racial discrimination?
  - A) Racism is not a major obstacle to blacks' employment.
  - B) Inequality of many kinds remains virtually untouched.
  - C) A major step has been taken towards reparations.
  - D) Little has been done to ensure blacks' civil rights.

# **②答案与解析**

### 第一篇

【文章大意】这篇文章论述了电影、电视、电脑游戏等媒体与现实世界中的暴力现象之间的关系。作者指出:大多数研究人员都认为,现实世界中的暴力现象原因很复杂,涉及到很多因素。危言耸听的人声称他们已经证实媒体暴力可以引起攻击性。但作者指出,他们看问题的前提值得商榷,并认为,在有更多确切证据之前,缓和对媒体暴力的批评有助于问题的探讨。

21. 细节题, 答案为 D: 表现暴力场面被认为是娱乐。

本题题干问的是: 为什么电影、电视、电脑游戏中出现这么多暴力场面?

解析:参见文章第1段第2句话,其大意是:枪战和流血的场面充斥着电影、电视和电脑游戏,人们可能会问:社会怎么了,会将家庭暴力的录像视为娱乐?这样的疑问不无道理。由此可知答案为D。

22. 细节题, 答案为B: 大部分研究夸大了媒体暴力对观众的影响。

本题题干问的是: 怀疑论者如何看待媒体暴力?

解析:参见文章第3段后半部分:几年前,一些团体发表了联合声明,试图终止有关媒体和暴力关系的争论,声明指出"目前,有超过一千多项研究……明确指出,媒体暴力和一些儿童的攻击性行为之间有因果联系"。怀疑论者对此感到惊愕。文章接着在第4段指出上面提到的研究中多数都是述评文章或论说文,多伦多大学的社会心理学家Jonathan Freedman 更是发现只有28%的文献表明了媒体和儿童攻击性行为之间有联系。由此可知,怀疑论者认为大多数研究夸大了媒体暴力对观众的影响。

23. 上下文语义题,答案为C:(指的是)断言媒体暴力与攻击性行为有直接关系的人。解析:由第5段第2句话可知,危言耸听者(alarmists)说他们已经证实媒体暴力引起攻击行为,即他们认为二者之间存在着直接关系,故C为正确答案。

24. 细节题, 答案为 D: 他们对暴力的定义。

**本题题干问的是**:在驳斥危言耸听者的观点时,作者首先通过对什么的质疑来提出自己的论点?

解析: 第5段第2句话指出, 危言耸听者说他们已经证实媒体暴力引起攻击行为后, 引出作者自己的观点: 危言耸听者所做评论的前提值得商榷, 由此提出作者对暴力的定义提出异议。故 D 为正确答案。

25. 观点态度题, 答案为 A: 在下结论之前应当做更多的研究。

解析:作者如何看待有关媒体和暴力关系的争论?在指出目前多数研究夸大了媒体和暴力的关系后,作者在最后一段指出:在有更多确切证据之前,缓和对媒体暴力的批评是又一可取的做法。可见,作者认为现在下结论还为时尚早,故正确答案为 A。

### 第二篇

【文章大意】这是一篇关于美国处方药价格的议论文。文章指出:过去10年间,美国处方药价格的上涨比通货膨胀率的两倍还多,因此很多美国人无法接处方购药;而在加拿大,同样的处方药的价格要低50%至80%。为什么美国人不能以合理的价格买药?有人认为高昂的药价可以为特效药的研究提供经费,没有高昂的药品价格,就没有明天的抗癌药。但作者指出,美国实际上面临着两种选择:是继续探索更好的药,而不顾越来越多的病人买不起药这一事实?还是在目前医疗水平下让每个人都能受益?从治病救人这一角度看,第二种做法更好。而美国的医药公司旨在保护高额利润,不考虑患者的切身利益。

26. 细节题, 答案为 A: 四分之一的美国人买不起处方药。

本题题干问的是: 作者关于美国药品价格飙升的后果说明了什么?

解析:第1段第2句话指出:过去10年间,美国处方药价格的上涨比通货膨胀率的两倍还多。第3句指出:慢性病的治疗费每月很容易就超过了2000美元。接着作者用破折号引出由此导致的后果:难怪四分之一的美国人买不起处方药。

27. 推论题, 答案为 D: 通过对名牌处方药实行价格控制。

本题题干问的是:美国怎样效仿加拿大以限制飞涨的药价?

解析: 从第1段最后一句话可知, 加拿大通过价格控制使同样的处方药的价格比美国



低50%至80%。由此可推断:美国也可通过对名牌处方药实行价格控制来限制飙升的药价。 因此正确答案为 D。

28. 细节题,答案为 B: 高昂的药价对于新药研究所需的经费不可或缺。

本题题干问的是: 宣传者是如何看待美国药品的定价政策的?

解析:第2段中间部分提到 "Supersize drug prices, they claim, fund the research that sparks the next generation of wonder drugs. No sky-high drug price today, no cure for cancer tomorrow." 可见宣传者认为高昂的药价对于新药研究所需的经费非常重要。supersize = super + size 超大的

29. 推论题, 答案为C: 应该让多数人受益。

本题题干问的是:作者认为美国医疗体系应该优先考虑什么?

解析: 参见文章第3段后半部分: Or should we direct our wealth toward letting everyone in on today's level of care? Measured by saved lives, the latter is almost certainly the better course. 由此可知,作者认为应该让多数人受益。因此正确答案为 C。

30. 细节题, 答案为 C: 减少对不与他们合作的加拿大药店的供应。

本题题干问的是:美国的医药公司正在怎样保护他们的高额利润?

解析: 参见文章第4段: To defend their profits, the drug companies have warned Canadian wholesalers and pharmacies (药房) not to sell to Americans by mail, and are cutting back supplies to those who dare. 可见,美国的医药公司为了保护高额利润,以减少供应来惩罚那些胆敢不与他们合作的加拿大药店。

### 第三篇

【文章大意】这是一篇关于给美国老年人打折扣的议论文。在美国,给老年人打折已成为很多商业企业的惯常做法。从来不敢随意给大学生或 30 岁以下的年轻人打折的商业企业却给老年人打折。大家都接受这一做法,原因是人们普遍认为"年老"就意味着"贫困"。但现在美国老年人的贫困率却比其他美国人低。给老年人打折可能会刺激很多企业的收入,但在很多情况下,这些折扣直接或间接地都摊到美国年轻人身上。因此一些政治家和学者认为这将诱发下一轮老年人与年轻人之间的冲突。

31. 主旨大意题, 答案为 A: 为老年人提供折扣已经成为很多商业企业的一种惯例。

解析:第1段指出:在美国,任何达到一定年龄(有时低至55岁)的人在各种商业活动中都会自动享受各种令人眼花缘乱的价格折扣……打折已经成为很多商业企业的一种惯例。因此选项A为正确答案。

32. 细节题, 答案为 C: 老年人的社会经济地位低, 需要来自社会的帮忙。

本题题干问的是: 老年人折扣这一做法的前提是什么?

解析:参见文章第2段第2、3句话,其大意是:从来不敢随意给大学生或30岁以下的年轻人打折的商业企业却给老年人打折。大家都接受这一做法,原因是人们普遍认为"年老"就意味着"贫困"。选项C刚好与原文意思相符,因此C为正确答案。

33. 细节题、答案为B: 加大年轻人和老年人之间的冲突。

解析: 参见文章第3段末: Moreover, they are a direct irritant in what some politicians and scholars see as a coming conflict between the generations. 由此可知,一些政客和学者认为老年人折扣将诱发下一轮老年人与年轻人之间的冲突。故选项B为正确答案。

34. 观点态度题, 答案为 C: 老年人的福利是以牺牲年轻人的利益为代价的。

本题题干问的是: 作者如何看待社会保障体系?

解析: 第4段提到 "... Social Security benefits, which mostly involves a transfer of resources from the young to the old." 即作者认为社会保障体系主要是将年轻人的资源转移给老年人,即造福老年人但却以牺牲年轻人的利益为代价。故选项正确答案为 C。

35. 主旨大意题, 答案为 D: 对老年的折扣很可能会是一种年龄歧视。

解析、根据文章的大意及前面几道题的分析可做出此判断。

### 第四篇

【文章大意】作者从自己的曾祖父被卖为奴的经历谈起,介绍了美国针对黑人的种族歧视问题。作者指出:奴隶制度是对人类的犯罪。21世纪美国制度面临的一个根本问题就是"结构性种族歧视"。为了实现多元民主社会,美国经历了两次"重建"。但两个世纪以来,黑人所付出的无偿劳动却始终没有得到有效补偿。白人的特权和黑人遭受的不平等延续至今。赔偿不单单是对奴隶制和种族隔离的补偿,更重要的是要通过教育活动使人们关注各种"种族赤字",即影响黑人的不平等条件,体现在资产不平等、住房贷款、工作、医疗卫生等方方面面。

36. 推断题, 答案为A: 是对人类的犯罪。

本题题干问的是: 在作者看来, 他的曾祖父被拍卖这件事是什么的典型例子?

解析: 参见文章第1段第3句话: But to Morris Marable and his heirs, slavery was a crime against our humanity. 也就是说在 Morris Marable 及其后代看来, 买卖奴隶是对人类的犯罪。 这里的 heir 是"后代"的意思, 也包括作者在内, 故正确答案为 A。

37. 细节题, 答案为 C: 根深蒂固的社会经济的不平等。

本题题干问的是: 21 世纪美国民主制度面临的障碍是什么?

解析: 参见文章第 2 段第 1 句话: The fundamental problem of American democracy in the 21st century is the problem of "structural racism": the deep patterns of socio-economic inequality and accumulated disadvantage ... 由此可判断 C 为正确答案。

38. 细节题, 答案为B: 黑人的无偿劳动没有得到补偿。

本题题干问的是:两次"重建"过程中什么问题始终没有得到解决?

解析: 参见文章第4、5段。这两段分别介绍了美国社会经历的两次"重建"。两段都用转折连词 but 引出了两次"重建"的局限性: "but gave no meaningful compensation for two centuries of unpaid labor." (对于两个世纪以来黑人所付出的无偿劳动却没有给予有效补偿)和 "But these successes paradoxically obscure the tremendous human costs of ..." (这些成功却



掩盖了巨大的人的……代价)。由此可见,两次"重建"过程中始终没有得到解决的问题是对黑人无偿劳动的补偿问题,故正确答案为B。

39. 细节题, 答案为D: 黑人奴隶世世代代积累下来的。

本题题干问的是:多数白人享受的财富是如何得来的?

解析: 参见文章第6段第1句话: The disproportionate wealth that most whites enjoy today was first constructed from centuries of unpaid black labor. 也就是说白人的财富是由几个世纪以来黑人奴隶的无偿劳动创造的,故正确答案为 D。

40. 观点态度题, 答案为B: 种种不平等现象基本上保持没动。

解析:参见文章最后两段,其大意是:赔偿不是单单对奴隶制和种族隔离的补偿,更重要的是,要通过教育活动使人们关注各种"种族赤字",即影响黑人的不平等条件。接着作者列举了目前黑人遭受到的种种不平等,这一切都说明黑人所遭遇的种种不平等还没有得到解决,故正确答案为B。

# 2005年12月CET-6阅读试卷及详解

### >> Passage One

#### Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Too many vulnerable child-free adults are being ruthlessly (无情地) manipulated into parent-hood by their parents, who think that happiness among older people depends on having a grand-child to spoil. We need an organization to help beat down the persistent campaigns of grandchildless parents. It's time to establish Planned Grandparenthood, which would have many global and local benefits.

Part of its mission would be to promote the risks and realities associated with being a grandparent. The staff would include depressed grandparents who would explain how grandkids break lamps, bite, scream and kick. Others would detail how an hour of baby-sitting often turns into a crying marathon. More grandparents would testify that they had to pay for their grandchild's expensive college education.

Planned grandparenthood's carefully written literature would detail all the joys of life grand-child-free a calm living room, extra money for luxuries during the golden years, etc. Potential grandparents would be reminded that, without grandchildren around, it's possible to have a conversation with your kids, who — incidentally — would have more time for their own parents.

Meanwhile, most children are vulnerable to the enormous influence exerted by grandchildless parents aiming to persuade their kids to produce children. They will take a call from a persistent parent, even if they're loaded with works. In addition, some parents make handsome money offers payable upon the grandchild's birth. Sometimes these gifts not only cover expenses associated with the infant's birth, but extras, too, like a vacation. In any case, cash gifts can weaken the resolve of even the noblest person.

At Planned Grandparenthood, children targeted by their parents to reproduce could obtain non-biased information about the insanity of having their own kids. The catastrophic psychological and economic costs of childbearing would be emphasized. The symptoms of morning sickness would be listed and horrors of childbirth pictured. A monthly newsletter would contain stories about overwhelmed parents and offer guidance on how childless adults can respond to the different lobbying tactics that would-be grandparents employ.

When I think about all the problems of our overpopulated world and look at our boy grabbing at the lamp by the sofa, I wish I could have turned to Planned Grandparenthood when my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me.

If I could have, I might not be in this parenthood predicament (窘境). But here's the crazy irony,



I don't want my child-free life back. Dylan's too much fun. (403 words)

- 21. What's the purpose of the proposed organization Planned Grandparenthood?
  - A) To encourage childless couples to have children.
  - B) To provide facilities and services for grandchildless parents.
  - C) To offer counseling to people on how to raise grandchildren.
  - D) To discourage people from insisting on having grandchildren.
- 22. Planned Grandparenthood would include depressed grandparents on its staff in order to
  - A) show them the joys of life grandparents may have in raising grandchildren
  - B) draw attention to the troubles and difficulties grandchildren may cause
  - C) share their experience in raising grandchildren in a more scientific way
  - D) help raise funds to cover the high expense of education for grandchildren
- 23. According to the passage, some couples may eventually choose to have children because
  - A) they find it hard to resist the carrot-and-stick approach of their parents
  - B) they have learn from other parents about the joys of having children
  - C) they feel more and more lonely ad they grow older
  - D) they have found it irrational to remain childless
- 24. By saying "... my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me" (Lines 2-3, Para. 6), the author means that
  - A) her parents kept pressuring her to have a child
  - B) her parents liked to have a grandchild in their arms
  - C) her parents asked her to save for the expenses of raising a child
  - D) her parents kept blame her for her child's bad behavior
- 25. What does the author really think of the idea of having child?
  - A) It does more harm than good.
  - B) It contributes to overpopulation.
  - C) It is troublesome but rewarding.
  - D) It is a psychological catastrophe.

## >> Passage Two

#### Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Ask most people how they define the American Dream and chances are they'll say, "Success." The dream of individual opportunity has been home in American since Europeans discovered a "new world" in the Western Hemisphere. Early immigrants like Hector St Jean de Crevecoeur praised highly the freedom and opportunity to be found in this new land. His glowing descriptions of a