



昂立(大学英语)教学系列丛书

大学英语

阅读理解解密

(六级)

高胜长 主编

上海交通大学出版社

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前言

攻克英语六级,您欠缺什么?您可能会不假思索地答:词汇量!其实,词汇量仅是一种假象。仔细想想,做过的英语试卷几曾满篇生词,令您一筹莫展?应该没有!您所欠缺的其实是一种有效的学习和应试方法。

我们编写此书的目的是想与您分享一种阅读理解教学和自学的全新方法,切实提高您参加同类考试的竞争力。

本书编著者皆为常年在大学英语四、六级教学第一线从事应试辅导的专家。教学中,我们深感学生在阅读方面失分严重。为帮助学员在短期内迅速突破阅读,保住基础分值,我们逐步引入了“出处定位法”。经过两年的教学及考试验证,这一方法的确行之有效:受过该法训练的学员普遍感到阅读不可怕——选项预览、出处定位、干扰项排除及答案确定,都变得有章可循、有法可依。阅读速度大幅提高,且脉络分明,轻重突出,理解透彻。做阅读理解题成为真正的享受。

总体而言,本书具备以下几大特色:

1. 新颖

剖析部分以句子为单位,采用文本框将通篇拆分,句与句之间标明衔接关系或插入简易译文,从而帮助学员吃透全篇文章;问题与选项直接对应出处,并附有详尽解释,浅显、直观。

2. 权威

所有分析及定位均出自资深的应试辅导专家之手,言简意赅、清晰透彻。

3. 醒目

文本框圈定,原句与问题及选项左右对应,一目了然。

4. 真实

全面收录1995年至2003年1月的所有六级阅读理解试题,具有无可比拟的真实性和实战性。

本书为广大备考大学英语六级的学员而编写,同时也适合参加托福考试和各类外语水平考试的人员使用。

解密部分右面文本框内黑体选项为正确答案。

书中错误在所难免,恳请广大专家、学者批评指正。

编者

2003年3月于上海

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1995年1月大学英语六级阅读理解试题解密

Passage One 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 ever 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. *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" (Para.1, Line 3) 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

1) The process of perceiving other people is rarely translated (to ourselves or others) into cold, objective terms.

人们很少能冷静客观地去观察别人。

2) "She was 5 feet 8 inches tall, had fair hair, and wore a colored skirt."

这样的客观描述占少数。

3) More often, we try to get inside the other person to **pinpoint** his or her attitudes, emotions, motivations, abilities, ideas and characters.

更多的是想去深入了解一个人的内心世界。

4) **Furthermore, we sometimes behave as if we can accomplish this difficult job very quickly—perhaps with a two-second glance.**

而且表现得好像做到这一点不费吹灰之力。

5) We try to obtain information about others in many ways.

第2段主题句：多种途径了解一个人。

6) 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

21. The word "pinpoint" (Para.1, Line 3) basically means _____. 词义推测题。根据上下文：别人内心世界里有态度、感情、动机、能力、思想和个性，那么，我们进去后能做些什么呢？当然是观察和识别。

- A) appreciate 欣赏。
- B) obtain 获取。
- C) interpret 解释。
- D) **identify 识别，符合题义，是解。**

22. What do we learn from the first paragraph? 推断题。只要抓住出处 furthermore 和 behave as if 两个地方的“言外之意”，破解其深层含义就不困难。同时注意：this ...job 也就是“观察、了解”别人。

- A) People are better described in cold, objective terms. 曲解原文内容，不符句1。
- B) **The difficulty of getting to know a person is usually underestimated. 与出处的言外之意相符。**
- C) One should not judge people by their appearances. 是客观事实，但文中没有提及。
- D) One is usually subjective when assessing other people's personality. 缺乏具体出处的支持。

23. It can be inferred from Berger's suggestions that _____. 推论题。

- A) People do not reveal their true self on every occasion 这是根本不需要“infer”的大白话！
- B) **in most cases we should avoid contacting the observed person directly 因前四种方法均为间接了解，推知此项为正解。**
- C) the best way to know a person is by making comparisons 文中未提及这是“最佳”做法。
- D) face-to-face interaction is the best strategy to uncover information about a person 与C项相似。

information about another person—questions, self-disclosures, and so on.

Berger 介绍的几种方法：1. 在不被对方注意的情况下观察并比较；2. 在特定场合观察他人；3. 观察他人在特殊刺激下的反应；4. 向与他交往频繁的人打听；5. 面对面地了解对方。

7) 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.

了解无止境：因为人在变化；观察方法不精确。

8) You may have known someone for ten years and still know very little about him.

有可能认识某人长达十年却对他知之甚少。

9) If we accept the idea that we won't ever 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.

应该认识到：我们永远都无法完全了解他人。

10) It will also keep us from being too surprised or shocked by seemingly inconsistent behavior.

这样，在他人反常行为面前也就不感到震惊了。

11) Ironically, 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).

干扰信息与准确信息对交往过程同样重要。

25. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____. 全局题。

- A) to give advice on appropriate conduct for social occasions 本篇是关于如何观察、了解他人，不是社交礼仪的事情。
- B) to provide ways of how to obtain information about people 是单方面的事实，但不能说是作者通篇的目的。
- C) to call the reader's attention to the negative side of people's characters 干扰项。
- D) to discuss the various aspects of getting to know people 本文首先提出了解别人并非易事，然后介绍 Berger 的几种方法，同时分析了造成这种困难的原因，最后提出建议。此项最全面地概括了本文内容。

24. In developing personal relationships, secrets and deceptions, in the author's opinion, are _____. 细节推断题。

- A) personal matters that should be seriously dealt with 干扰项。
- B) barriers that should be done away with 干扰项。
- C) as significant as disclosures and truthful statements 对应出处，注意用词替换：“important”被“significant”替换。
- D) things people should guard against 干扰项。

Passage Two 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. 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
D) making their computers run much faster
30. The best title for the passage would be _____.
A) Apple's Efforts to Stay Ahead of IBM
B) Apple's New Computer Technology
C) Apple's New Personal Computers
D) Apple's Research Activities

1) **The competition among producers of personal computers is essentially a race to get the best, most innovative products to the marketplace.**

主题句: PC 机制造业的竞争实际是产品的竞争。

2) Marketers in this environment frequently have to make a judgment as to their competitors' role when making marketing strategy decisions.

营销人员必须判断竞争者所起的作用。

3) If major competitors are changing their products, then a marketer may want to follow suit to remain competitive.

要保持竞争力, 就要学竞争者作相应变化。

4) **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.**

苹果公司在 IBM 之前推出了更好的 PC 机。

5) Apple's new computers are much faster and more powerful than its earlier models.

苹果公司的新 PC 机速度更快, 功能更强。

6) The improved Mackintosh is able to run programs that previously were impossible to run on an Apple PC, including IBM-compatible programs.

在原来的苹果机上无法运行的程序可在改进后的 Mackintosh 上运行。

7) This compatibility feature illustrates computer manufacturers' new attitude of giving customers the features they want.

这种兼容性显示了计算机生产商的服务态度。

30. The best title for the passage would be _____. 全局题。

- A) **Apple's Efforts to Stay Ahead of IBM** 此项符合文章中心思想: 文章主要介绍了苹果公司竭力保持在竞争中的优势地位, 特别是与其主要竞争对手 IBM 的较量, 是解。
- B) Apple's New Computer Technology 干扰项。
- C) Apple's New Personal Computers 不能全面概括本文内容。
- D) Apple's Research Activities 干扰项。

26. According to the passage, Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced the Mackintosh II and the Mackintosh SE because _____. 细节题推断题。

- A) IBM is changing its computer models continuously 文中没有提及。
- B) it wants to make its machines specialize in specific uses 非本题所探讨的内容, 可以参照下文第 9 句话进行排除。
- C) **it wants to stay ahead of IBM in the competitive computer market** 推出新产品就是为了保持竞争优势, 符合句 4, 是解。
- D) it expects its major competitor IBM to follow its example 很明显是依据第 3 句话编出的选项, 属于干扰项。

8) 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.

苹果公司努力的方向和目的。

9) Users of the new Apple can also add accessories (附件) to make their machines specialize in specific uses, such as engineering and writing.

苹果机的用户可添加附件使其用途更加专业化。

10) The new computers represent a big improvement over past models, but they also cost much more.

新的 PC 机有了更大改进, 但价格也更为昂贵。

11) Company officials do not think the higher price will slow down buyers who want to step up to a more powerful computer.

公司人员认为更高的价格不会影响用户。

12) Apple wants to stay in the high-price end of the personal computer market to finance research for even faster, more sophisticated computers.

苹果机想保持高价位, 为研制新产品提供资金。

13) 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. 知己知彼。

14) The Apple line has always been popular for its sophisticated color *graphics* (图形), whereas the IBM machines have always been favored in offices. 15) 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. 两家公司的产品将更具兼容性, 但需两大公司改变各自的市场营销策略。

27. Apple hopes to increase Mackintosh sales chiefly by _____. 细节题。

- A) making its new models capable of running IBM software 与出处意思相符, 是解。
- B) improving the color graphics of its new models 干扰项, 依据第 14 句话而编成。
- C) copying the marketing strategies of IBM 干扰项, 根本没有提及。
- D) giving the customers what they want 干扰项, 陈述太笼统, 句 7 提到的是满足用户对计算机特点的需求。

28. Apple sells its new computer models at a high price because _____. 细节题, 把住“高价位”定位出处。

- A) they have new features and functions 干扰项。
- B) they are more sophisticated than other models 非本题所探讨的内容。
- C) they have new accessories attached 是事实, 但非正解。
- D) it wants to accumulate funds for future research 与出处意思相符, 是解。

29. It can be inferred from the passage that both Apple and IBM try to gain a competitive advantage by _____. 推论题。

- A) copying each other's technology 干扰项。
- B) incorporating features that make their products distinctive 本题可以使用排除法, 因为其它 3 个选项都有较为明显的漏洞, 排除起来不难。同时, 从该出处也能推导出 B 项的含义。
- C) making their computers more expensive 干扰项。
- D) making their computers run much faster 是事实, 但只是一个侧面, 无法概括全篇。

Passage Three Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is a curious paradox that we think of the physical sciences as “hard”, the social sciences as “soft”, and the biological sciences as somewhere in between. This is interpreted to mean that our knowledge of physical systems is more certain than our knowledge of biological systems, and these in turn are more certain than our knowledge of social system. In terms of our capacity to sample the relevant universes, however, and the probability that our images of these universes are at least approximately correct, one suspects that a reverse order is more reasonable. We are able to sample earth’s social systems with some degree of confidence that we have a reasonable sample of the total universe being investigated. Our knowledge of social systems, therefore, while it is in many ways extremely inaccurate, is not likely to be seriously overturned by new discoveries. Even the folk knowledge in social systems on which ordinary life is based in earning, spending, organizing, marrying, taking part in political activities, fighting and so on, is not very dissimilar from the more sophisticated images of the social system derived from the social sciences, even though it is built upon the very imperfect samples of personal experience.

In contrast, our image of the astronomical universe, or even of earth’s geological history, can easily be subject to revolutionary changes as new data comes in and new theories are worked out. If we define the “security” of our image of various parts of the total system as the probability of their suffering significant changes, then we would reverse the order of hardness and see the social sciences as the most secure, the physical sciences as the least secure, and again the biological sciences as somewhere in between. Our image of the astronomical universe is the least secure of all simply because we observe such a fantastically small sample of it and its record-keeping is trivial as compared with the rich records of the social system, or even the limited records of biological systems. Records of the astronomical universe, despite the fact that we see distant things as they were long ago, are limited in the extreme.

Even in regard to such a close neighbour as the moon, which we have actually visited, theories about its origin and history are extremely different, contradictory, and hard to choose among. Our knowledge of physical evolution is incomplete and highly insecure.

31. The word “paradox” (Para.1, Line 1) means “_____”.
A) implication B) contradiction C) interpretation D) confusion
32. According to the author, we should reverse our classification of the physical sciences as “hard” and the social sciences as “soft” because _____.
A) a reverse ordering will help promote the development of the physical sciences
B) our knowledge of physical systems is more reliable than that of social systems
C) our understanding of the social systems is approximately correct
D) we are better able to investigate social phenomena than physical phenomena
33. The author believes that our knowledge of social systems is more secure than that of physical systems because _____.
A) it is not based on personal experience
B) new discoveries are less likely to occur in social sciences
C) it is based on a fairly representative quantity of data
D) the records of social systems are more reliable
34. The chances of the physical sciences being subject to great changes are the biggest because _____.
A) contradictory theories keep emerging all the time
B) new information is constantly coming in
C) the direction of their development is difficult to predict
D) our knowledge of the physical world is inaccurate
35. We know less about the astronomical universe than we do about any social system because _____.
A) theories of its origin and history are varied
B) our knowledge of it is highly insecure
C) only a very small sample of it has been observed
D) few scientist are involved in the study of astronomy

1) It is a curious paradox that we think of the physical sciences as “hard”, the social sciences as “soft”, and the biological sciences as somewhere in between.

有这样一种矛盾的说法：自然科学是“硬”科学，社会科学是“软”科学，生物科学居于两者之间。

2) This is interpreted to mean that our knowledge of physical systems is more certain than our knowledge of biological systems, and these in turn are more certain than our knowledge of social system.

这意味着我们对自然科学体系的知识最确凿，其次为生物科学体系，再次为社会科学体系。

3) In terms of our capacity to sample the relevant universes, however, and the probability that our images of these universes are at least approximately correct, one suspects that a reverse order is more reasonable.

然而我们认为与上述相反的顺序可能更加合理。

4) We are able to sample earth's social systems with some degree of confidence that we have a reasonable sample of the total universe being investigated.

我们能够有把握地采集社会体系的标本。

5) Our knowledge of social systems, therefore, while it is in many ways extremely inaccurate, is not likely to be seriously overturned by new discoveries.

虽然我们对社会体系的认识非常不精确，但不可能被新发现完全推翻。

31. The word “paradox” (Para.1, Line 1) means “_____”. 词汇推断题，结合上下文断定。特别是第3句话中“however”所引出的部分很明确地表示了与全文主题句相矛盾的事实，由此可以断定B项为解。

A) implication 干扰项。

B) contradiction 是解。

C) interpretation 干扰项。

D) confusion 干扰项。

32. According to the author, we should reverse our classification of the physical sciences as “hard” and the social sciences as “soft” because _____. 推断题。

A) a reverse ordering will help promote the development of the physical sciences 干扰项。

B) our knowledge of physical systems is more reliable than that of social systems 与原文不符。

C) our understanding of the social systems is approximately correct 不符合原文，句5提到对社会体系的认识仍很不精确。

D) we are better able to investigate social phenomena than physical phenomena 与出处内容相符。

6) Even the folk knowledge in social systems on which ordinary life is based in earning, spending, organizing, marrying, taking part in political activities, fighting and so on, is not very dissimilar from the more sophisticated images of the social system derived from the social sciences, even though it is built upon the very imperfect samples of personal experience.

即使是普通人对社会科学知识的了解与社会科学家的研究也相差不远。

7) **In contrast, our image of the astronomical universe, or even of earth's geological history, can easily be subject to revolutionary changes as new data comes in and new theories are worked out.**

相反,随着新数据的涌进,新理论的出现,我们对于宇宙体系,甚至是地球地质史的认识也会发生革命性的变化。

8) If we define the "security" of our image of various parts of the total system as the probability of their suffering significant changes, then we would reverse the order of hardness and see the social sciences as the most secure, the physical sciences as the least secure, and again the biological sciences as somewhere in between.

如果根据整个体系中各个部分要经受的巨大变化的可能性,我们会颠倒“硬度”顺序。

9) **Our image of the astronomical universe is the least secure of all simply because we observe such a fantastically small sample of it and its record-keeping is trivial as compared with the rich records of the social system, or even the limited records of biological systems.**

我们对于宇宙的认识最不可靠,因为只观察到了极小的一部分;关于宇宙体系的记录也很少。

33. The author believes that our knowledge of social systems is more secure than that of physical systems because _____. 推论题,该出处与第5句相结合便可推导出B项为答案。

A) it is not based on personal experience 与出处含义不符。

B) new discoveries are less likely to occur in social sciences

C) it is based on a fairly representative quantity of data 文中未提及。

D) the records of social systems are more reliable 文中未提及。

34. The chances of the physical sciences being subject to great changes are the biggest because _____. 细节推断题。

A) contradictory theories keep emerging all the time 片面。

B) new information is constantly coming in 符合出处含义,是解。

C) the direction of their development is difficult to predict 出处未提及。

D) our knowledge of the physical world is inaccurate 过分绝对,非解。

35. We know less about the astronomical universe than we do about any social system because _____. 细节题。

A) theories of its origin and history are varied 非本题讨论的内容。

B) our knowledge of it is highly insecure 不符合出处含义。

C) only a very small sample of it has been observed 符合出处意思。

D) few scientist are involved in the study of astronomy 干扰项。

10) Records of the astronomical universe, despite the fact that we see distant things as they were long ago, are limited in the extreme.

关于宇宙体系的记录非常有限。

11) Even in regard to such a close neighbour as the moon, which we have actually visited, theories about its origin and history are extremely different, contradictory, and hard to choose among.

即使是我们的近邻月亮，关于它的一些理论仍各不相同，互相矛盾。

12) Our knowledge of physical evolution is incomplete and highly insecure.

我们对于自然进化的认识是不完整、且极不可靠的。