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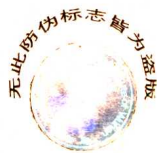
全新修订本

## 决胜六级

最新六级考试

阅读理解100篇详解

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# 前言

《大学英语教学大纲》最近又一次修订再版了,新修订的《大纲》对大学英语四、六级考试提出了新的更高的要求。六级考试领会式掌握的词汇由旧《大纲》的 5300 增加到了 5500;阅读一般性材料的阅读速度要求达到每分钟 70 词,阅读难度略低的材料的阅读速度则要求达到每分钟 120 词;对听力的语速要求也由旧《大纲》的每分钟 140 词提高到了每分钟 150—170 词;写作要求也相应提高了,新《大纲》要求“能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出 150—180 词的短文”。此外,新《大纲》还对大学英语六级考试的翻译能力作了具体要求,即能将“难度略低于课文的英语短文译成汉语,理解正确,译文达意,译速为每小时 350 英语单词”。

为了适应新的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,帮助同学们打好大学英语语言基础,提高大学英语六级考试的应试能力,我们对大学英语“决胜四、六级”考试系列丛书进行了全面、细致的修订,并同时推出了大学英语四、六级考试词汇系列,大学英语四、六级考试作文系列

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## Test One

**Directions:** *There are four passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage 1

I am on my way to see my girl in Boston, and it has been a long time. It has been twenty-six months since I said good-bye to her in Boston.

Fifty missions always seemed incredible to me. How could anyone ever come back to the States after fifty missions? How could anyone step off a DC-4 in East Boston and quietly take a taxicab to the Hotel Statler after having been over Europe fifty times?

I'm just like them now; I mean the gunners I knew at armament school—the exotic GIs with fifty missions, with their wings, their rainbow service ribbons, their medals, and the quiet, easy way they had about them. They'd say, "You'll get your chance, kid." "Yeah, it's kind rough up there." I wanted some day to be wordless, humble and friendly with other eager kids the way the gunners were with me. How far away it all seemed then; fifty missions, the ribbons and the quiet, easy manner.

And now I'm riding through East Boston; I'm just like they were. I know a hell of a lot of things, but I would rather turn my face away and ask about your brother John who is in the ASTP. I know what flak is now. I know how a gunner can make a chapel out of the Sperry lower ball. I know that he can pray with rich eloquence. I know what the enemy looks like. There is also, of course, the blood fleck, the mother-mercy-calling and the blubbing, steel-giver death of the nice guys who were hilariously drunk with you just a few nights before.

1. Why would the writer "rather turn my face away and ask about your

- brother John who is in the ASTP”?
- He is concerned about an old buddy named John.
  - He does not want to talk about his war experience.
  - He wants any excuse not to talk with the taxi driver.
  - He wants to talk about the ASTP.
2. What attitudes characterize gunners who have completed 50 missions?
- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. eagerness and excitement | B. calmness and humility   |
| C. respect and admiration   | D. roughness and toughness |
- 3 The “I” in this passage is a \_\_\_\_\_
- |                 |                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| A. foot soldier | B. new recruit                   |
| C. gunner       | D. kid with a brother named John |
4. How do “I” feel when “I” am on my way home?
- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A. not too excited | B. very glad  |
| C. sad             | D. no mention |
5. What is my attitude to gunners?
- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. eagerness and excitement | B. roughness and toughness |
| C. calmness and humility    | D. respect and admiration  |

#### Passage 2

Thanks to an army of agents and informers, the Emperor Rudolph was informed of every opportunity. He knew where the most desirable old masters were hung, and what pressure, or what event, would detach them. While other princes enriched churches, he did not hesitate to denude them of coveted altarpieces. And even if some great works seemed firmly held by jealous rivals, he would watch and wait; for a while there was death, there was hope.

In his last years, the Emperor's gallery was famous throughout Europe, and artists and connoisseurs (鉴赏家) vied for the privilege of seeing it. But even if a man could penetrate the gallery, would he see its imperial owner? That was less certain. Rudolph had by now become a legend, a living legend, living a secret life of voluntary solitude in his hushed palace, closeted with painters and scientists. On the table before him stood two globes, terrestrial and celestial, and dog-eared astrological books, with whose aid he defied divine jealousy and penetrated the darkest secrets of nature, seeking to extract the souls of metals, and to distil the elixir of life. Hard at hand, in his laboratory, his chemical workers were busy with burners, crucibles and retorts,



under the direction of a white-robed figure who would come furtively to his master, bringing the precious extract.

Such was the legend of Rudolph in his last years. It was not far from the reality. For with the passage of time his eccentricities had become more marked. In 1600 he went through a severe crisis of melancholy, due, it was said, to his long involvement in necromancy (巫术) and alchemy (炼丹术), his hatred of the Church, and his growing conviction that he was a damned soul. Certainly he had renounced real wordly power. When James I of England, that other erudite monarch, was dedicating to Rudolph, as the greatest prince in Christendom, his defence of lay monarchy against the claims of the Pope, the Emperor was politically impotent, having ruined all by his excessive zeal in the study of art and nature. He had deserted the affairs of state, for alchemists' laboratories, painters' studios, and the workshops of clockmakers. He had given over his whole palace to such researches, diverted all his revenues to them, estranged himself completely from humanity. Two years later the final revolt began. His outraged family resorted to arms; the Emperor was deposed, and his brother was elected to his throne. Ten months later, Rudolph was dead.

Finally, in 1648, came the great disaster. After thirty years of war, on the very eve of peace, a Swedish army stormed and sacked the city. By that brutal and unnecessary act, the richest and most fantastic collection that Europe had known was pillaged and scattered. The bulk of it was sent off to Sweden to fill the castles of the nobles and to gratify their vulturine queen.

6. "While there was death, there was hope" in Paragraph One means

- A. if there was death, there was hope for him to be Emperor
- B. if somebody was dead, he could take his place
- C. if other princes enriched churches, he would have the chance to do so
- D. if his rivals were dead, he would have hope of getting great works from them

7. In the second paragraph, the author uses "legend" in order to

- A. show Rudolph had become a legend

- B. convey an atmosphere of mystery and secrecy
  - C. tell readers that Rudolph was alive
  - D. emphasize many people wanted to see him
8. What leads to the ruin of Rudolph?
- A. His dedication to necromancy and alchemy.
  - B. His vulturine characteristic.
  - C. His eccentricities.
  - D. His excessive zeal in the study of art and nature.
9. The author's attitude towards the events of 1648 is \_\_\_\_.
- A. optimistic
  - B. sorrowful
  - C. indifferent
  - D. pessimistic
10. According to the passage, the author's portrait of Rudolph is \_\_\_\_.
- A. sympathetic
  - B. critical
  - C. colourful
  - D. ugly

### Passage 3

Trees should only be pruned when there is a good and clear reason for doing so and, fortunately, the number of such reason is small. Pruning involves the cutting away of overgrown and unwanted branches, and the inexperienced gardener can be encouraged by the thought that more damage results from doing it unnecessarily than from leaving the tree to grow in its own way.

First, pruning may be done to make sure that trees have a desired shape or size. The object may be to get a tree of the right height, and at the same time to help the growth of small side branches which will thicken its appearance or give it a special shape. Secondly, pruning may be done to make the tree healthier. You may cut out diseased or dead wood, or branches that are rubbing against each other and thus causing wounds. The health of a tree may be encouraged by removing branches that are blocking up the centre and so preventing the free movement of air.

One result of pruning is that an open wound is left on the tree and this provides an easy entry for disease, but it is a wound that will heal. Often there is a race between the healing and the disease as to whether the tree will live or die, so that there is a period when the tree is at risk. It should be the aim of every gardener to reduce that risk of death as far as possible. It is essential to make the area which has been

pruned smooth and clean, for healing will be slowed down by roughness. You should allow the cut surface to dry for a few hours and then paint it with one of the substances available from garden shops produced especially for this purpose. Pruning is usually done in winter, for then you can see the shape of the tree clearly without interference from the leaves and it is, too, very unlikely that the cuts you make will bleed. If this does happen, it is, of course, impossible to paint them properly.

11. Pruning should be done to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. make the tree grow taller
  - B. improve the shape of the tree
  - C. get rid of the small branches
  - D. make the small branches thicker
12. Trees become unhealthy if the gardener \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. allows too many branches to grow in the middle
  - B. does not protect them from the wind
  - C. forces them to grow too quickly
  - D. damages some of the small side branches
13. Why is a special substance painted on the tree?
  - A. To make a wound smooth.
  - B. To prevent disease entering a wound.
  - C. To cover a rough surface.
  - D. To help a wound to dry.
14. A good gardener prunes a tree \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. at intervals throughout the year
  - B. as quickly as possible
  - C. occasionally when necessary
  - D. regularly every winter
15. What was the author's purpose when writing this passage?
  - A. To give practical instructions for pruning a tree.
  - B. To give a general description of pruning.
  - C. To explain how trees develop disease.
  - D. To discuss different methods of pruning.

#### Passage 4

Medicine achieved its splendid eminence by applying the principle of fragmentation to the human condition. Our bodily ills have been split up and relegated to different experts; an itch to the dermatologist

(皮肤科), a twitch to the neurologist—and if all else fails, a visit to the psychiatrist. For this last, intangible function of the family doctor has been taken over by the specialist confessional.

Abroad, the family doctor is almost extinct. In Germany, every doctor "specialises". In Israel, you queue at one desk for a cut finger, at another for a sprain, and a third for shock—even if all three symptoms resulted from one accident. In Britain, both the growing importance of hospital facilities and the reluctance of G. P. s (家庭医生) to unite their resources has gone far towards making the surgery an overloaded sorting depot for hospital clinics. There is no room for the amateur—he be it in delivering a baby or calming a neurotic (神经病患者).

Consultants and G. P. s begin the same way, as medical students obliged to cultivate detachment. But whereas a family doctor gets involved in the intimate details of his "parish", the consultant need only meet aspects of the patient relevant to his speciality. The more he endeavours to specialise, the more extraneous phenomena must be shut out. Beyond the token bedside exchanges he need not go.

Consequently, in a surgical ward, there are no people at all: only an appendectomy (阑尾切除手术), a tumour, two hernias (疝气), and a "terminal case" (hospitals avoid the word "dying"). To make impersonality easier, beds are numbered and patients are known by numbers. Remoteness provides the hospital with a practical working code.

Nurses, too, have evolved their own defence system. Since they care for individuals, they could with dangerous ease become too involved. The nursing profession has therefore perfected its own technique of fragmentation, "task assignment". This enables one patient's needs to be split up among many nurses. One junior will go down a row of beds inserting a thermometer into a row of mouths. Whether the owners are asleep or drinking tea is irrelevant: the job comes first. In her final year, a student will undertake the pre-medication (术前用药法) of patients on theatre-list. She has by that time learnt to see them as objects for injection, not frightened people.

Nursing leaders realise the drawbacks in this system. There has been talk of group-assignment to link nurses with particular patients and give some continuity. But the actual number of experiments can be

counted on one hand. Nurses, as they often plead, touchingly, "are only human". They shun responsibility for life and death. If responsibility is split into a kaleidoscope of routines, it weights less on any one person.

16. What is the meaning of "relegate" in the first paragraph?
- A. catalogue
  - B. dismiss
  - C. transfer
  - D. low
17. In what way is a surgery "an overloaded sorting depot for hospital" clinics?
- A. Hospital facilities grow important.
  - B. G. P. s. are reluctant to unite their resources.
  - C. Both A and B.
  - D. Neither A nor B.
18. Nurses need to defend themselves against \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dangerous patients
  - B. dangerous cases
  - C. dangerous ease
  - D. dangerous situations
19. How much experimentation with group-assignment has taken place?
- A. No more than 5.
  - B. more than 5.
  - C. 3.
  - D. 5.
20. What's the main topic of this passage?
- A. The family doctor is almost extinct.
  - B. Nurses have evolved their own defence system.
  - C. There are drawbacks in the system.
  - D. Medicine achieved eminence by applying the principle of fragmentation to human condition.

## 答案与详解

### Passage 1

#### 短文大意

阔别了二十六个月,完成了五十次战斗任务之后,我踏上了返回波士顿的旅程。这期间我经历了巨大的变化,由一个热切激昂的人变成了沉稳、少言、谦逊、友好的战士。我了解太多战争的经历,而现在我却不愿对人开口提及。

#### 1. 答案 B。

【参考译文】为什么作者宁愿掉转脸谈论身在 ASTP 里的你的弟弟 John 的情况?

【试题分析】本题考查的是对句意的理解。

【详细解答】本句第二部分告诉我们作者对战争的事情了解很多,然而不愿去谈,而宁愿去谈你弟弟的情况。这就更加强调了谈什么都可以,就是不谈战争。A 项他提的名叫约翰的家伙,文中根本未提及,并且 C 项(找借口不去谈论出租司机)和 D 项(想谈有关 ASTP 的情况)均无法在文章中找到根据,因此均不合适。本题最佳答案应为 B 项。

#### 2. 答案 B。

【参考译文】完成了五十次战斗的枪手性格特点是什么?

【试题分析】本题测试的是综合概括的能力。

【详细解答】文章在第四段中将有关经验的美国兵描述为 quiet, easy way, 同时在作者眼里,他们是 wordless, humble and friendly, 因此 B 项正确。C 项是作者对他们的态度,不合题目要求,故舍去。A 项和 D 项无法在文中找到依据,因此也不正确。

#### 3. 答案 C。

【参考译文】文中“我”是一个美国枪手

【试题分析】本题考查的是逻辑推理能力。

【详细解答】文章第四段开头清楚说明 I'm just like them now, 而这里的 them 指的是驻扎在国外的美国枪手,由此可推知我的身份, C 项正确而非其他。

#### 4. 答案 A。

【参考译文】在“我”返家途中我的感受是什么?

【试题分析】本题测试的是对全文整体把握的能力。

【详细解答】本文说明的是经过二十六个月,执行五十次战斗任务的经历之后,我已具备了有经验枪手所具有沉稳、谦逊、友好的性格特征。同时文中第三段也提到 I'm not being sentimental when I say that it's damned good to be here. 由此可见能返家作者感到高兴,但并不易动感情,因此 A 项为最佳答案。

5. 答案 D。

【参考译文】我对枪手的态度是什么?

【试题分析】本题考查逻辑推理能力。

【详细解答】文章第四段中有这样一句话 I wanted some day to be wordless, humble and friendly with other eager kids the way the gunner were with me. 若作者对枪手没有崇拜、尊重就不可能想成为其中一员,由引可推知本题答案应为 D 项。

Passage 2

短文大意

Rudolph 皇帝抓住一切机会夺取了许多伟大的名作,使得在他晚年时期,他的画廊闻名于整个欧洲,艺术家们和鉴赏家们都争着能够亲眼目睹,而 Rudolph 也成了一个活着的传奇人物。晚年人们很难见到 Rudolph 的身影,他过起了类似于隐居的生活,整日与画家、科学家们相处。由于长时期与巫术和炼丹术打交道,他曾患过严重的忧郁症。由于他极度热心于对艺术和自然的研究,他的政权权力被削弱了,导致了最终的崩溃。他的弟弟篡夺了王位,他也于十个月之后死亡。1648 年一场大灾难降临,瑞典军队蜂涌而至掠夺了整个城市,大批的收藏品也被运回瑞典以装点贵族的城堡和满足贪得无厌的王后。

6. 答案 D。

【参考译文】第一段中 While there was death, there was hope 的意思是如果他的竞争者死了,他就获得了从他们那里夺取名作的希望。

【试题分析】本题测试的是根据上下文理解推测句意的能力。

【详细解答】理解本句必须联系前文所述。文章在一开始就介绍了 Rodolph 抓住了任何一个机会以获取名作,并且说到: And even if some great works seemed firmly held by jealous rivals, he would watch and wait... 在这种情况下说出了 while there was death, there was hope. 这句话解释了他 watch 和 wait 的原因,因此 death 与 hope 一定与他的竞争对手和名作有关,据此可判断出本题的最佳答案为 D。

7. 答案 B。

【参考译文】第二段中,作者用“传奇人物”是为了传达一种神秘的气氛。

【试题分析】本题测试的是对文章句意的深层理解和体会。

【详细解答】“传奇人物”是人们对 Rudolph 的评价。因为他那时还活着，所以作者补充说明他是“一个活着的传奇人物”，因此 A 项不合适。C 项是 living 所要表达的意思。而 D 项虽是事实但与 legend 并没有直接关系。legend 是“传奇人物”的意思，带有神秘感，从文章中也可见 Rudolph 很少与外界接触，人们也很难见到他，因此本题最佳选项为 B 项。

8. 答案 D。

【参考译文】什么导致了 Rudolph 的崩溃？

【试题分析】本题是道细节题。

【详细解答】本题答案的选择依据在文章第三段中间：...the Emperor was politically impotent, having ruined all by his excessive Zeal in the study of art and nature. 由此可见他对艺术和自然的研究的过度热心导致了其崩溃，本题答案应为 D 项。

9. 答案 B。

【参考译文】作者对 1648 年事件的态度是伤感的。

【试题分析】本题是道分析推理判断题。

【详细解答】1648 年瑞典军队大举入侵掠夺了这座城市，大批名作被运回瑞典以装点贵族的城堡，向贪婪的王后进贡。对于这一事件作者在最后一段第一句话中使用了 disaster 一词，而这个词是带有强烈的伤感色彩的，因此 B 项应为最佳选项。

10. 答案 A。

【参考译文】根据短文，作者对 Rudolph 的描写是富于同情的。

【试题分析】本题是道分析推理判断题。

【详细解答】通读完全文我们不难发现作者对 Rudolph 进行描述时没有使用过激的词语，即使是对他早期收集名作进行叙述时也没有。相反，在谈到他的政权崩溃和 1648 年事件时还使用了较为同情的语气。由此可见，本题最佳答案应为 A 项。

### Passage 3

#### 短文大意

树木只有在必要时才要进行修剪。对树木进行修剪可以使树木形成适合的形状和大小，同时也可以使树木更加健康地成长。修剪后的树木就会有一个创面，这个创面可以愈合，但也是疾病侵入的通道。必须使创面光滑和干净以保证创面愈合的速度比受病菌入侵的速度快，而且对树木的修剪通常在冬季进行。

11. 答案 B。

【参考译文】对树木进行修剪以使树木成形。



**【试题分析】**本题是道细节题。

**【详细解答】**文章在第二段提到了对树木进行修剪的两个原因之一就是使树木形成适合的形状和大小(…pruning may be done to make sure that trees have a desired shape or size.)。据此很容易就可以找到问题的答案。

12. 答案 A。

**【参考译文】**如果园丁允许中间生长太多的树枝,树木就会不健康。

**【试题分析】**本题测试的是对文章句意的理解和推断。

**【详细解答】**本题答案的依据在文章第二段的最后一句话: The health of a tree may be encouraged by removing branches that are blocking up the centre and so preventing the free movement of air. 由此可以推断出本题的正确答案应为 A。

13. 答案 D。

**【参考译文】**为什么在树上涂一种特殊的表层?

**【试题分析】**本题是道细节辨别题。

**【详细解答】**文章在最后一段中提醒我们: You should allow the cut surface to dry for a few hours and then paint it with one of the substances available from garden shops produced especially for this purpose. 涂上表层是为了达到这个目的,而这个目的指的是前半句所提的干燥,因此 D 为本题的正确答案。A 使伤口光滑、B 阻止疾病进入伤口和 C 覆盖粗糙的表面都是给树木进行修剪时应该注意的事项,不符合本题题目的要求,应该舍去。

14. 答案 C。

**【参考译文】**一位好的园丁只有必要时才会偶尔修剪树木。

**【试题分析】**本题是道句意理解题。

**【详细解答】**在本文的一开头就指出了 Trees should only be pruned when there is a good and clear reason for doing so and, fortunately, the number of such reasons is small. 由此可以看出,修剪树木必须得有必要的理由,而这样的理由并不多。C 为本题的正确答案也毫无疑问了。

15. 答案 B。

**【参考译文】**作者写这篇文章的目的是什么?

**【试题分析】**本题测试的是文章的主题。

**【详细解答】**答案的四个选项中最具干扰的是 A。虽然文章提到了修剪树木时应该注意的几个事项,但同时也谈到了修剪树木不益经常,进行必要的修剪有好处等问题,所以 A 所述不全面,不应该是本题的正确答案。C 和 D 两项所述离文章主题相差很远,很容易排除。