

六级阅读练习题精选

Passage One

In the 1962 movie *Lawrence of Arabia*, one scene shows an American newspaper reporter eagerly snapping photos of men looting a sabotaged train. One of the looters, Chief Auda abu Tayi of the Howeitat clan, suddenly notices the camera and snatches it. Am I in this? he asks, before smashing it open. To the dismayed reporter, Lawrence explains, He thinks these things will steal his virtue. He thinks you're a kind of thief.

As soon as colonizers and explorers began taking cameras into distant lands, stories began circulating about how indigenous peoples saw them as tools for black magic. The ignorant natives may have had a point. When photography first became available, scientists welcomed it as a more objective way of recording faraway societies than early travelers' exaggerated accounts. But in some ways, anthropological photographs reveal more about the culture that holds the camera than the one that stares back. Up into the 1950s and 1960s, many ethnographers sought pure pictures of primitive cultures, routinely deleting modern accoutrements such as clocks and Western dress. They paid men and women to re-enact rituals or to pose as members of war or hunting parties, often with little regard for veracity. Edward Curtis, the legendary photographer of North American Indians, for example, got one Makah man to pose as a whaler

with a spear in 1915--even though the Makah had not hunted whales in a generation.

These photographs reinforced widely accepted stereotypes that indigenous cultures were isolated, primitive, and unchanging. For instance, National Geographic magazine's photographs have

taught millions of Americans about other cultures. As Catherine Lutz and Jane Collins point out in their 1993 book *Reading National Geographic*, the magazine since its founding in 1888 has kept a tradition of presenting beautiful photos that don't challenge white, middle-class American conventions. While dark-skinned women can be shown without tops, for example, white women's breasts are taboo. Photos that could unsettle or disturb, such as areas of the world torn asunder by war or famine, are discarded in favor of those that reassure, to conform with the society's stated pledge to present only kindly visions of foreign societies. The result, Lutz and Collins say, is the depiction of an idealized and exotic world relatively free of pain or class conflict.

Lutz actually likes *National Geographic* a lot. She read the magazine as a child, and its lush imagery influenced her eventual choice of anthropology as a career. She just thinks that as people look at the photographs of other cultures, they should be alert to the choice of composition and images.

1. The main idea of the passage is _____.

[A] Photographs taken by Western explorers reflect more Westerners' perception of the indigenous cultures and the Western values.

[B] There is a complicated relationship between the Western explorers and the primitive peoples.

[C] Popular magazines such as National Geographic should show pictures of the exotic and idealized worlds to maintain high sales.

[D] Anthropologists ask the natives to pose for their pictures, compromising the truthfulness of their pictures.

2. We can infer from the passage that early travelers to the native lands often _____.

[A] took pictures with the natives [B] gave exaggerated accounts of the native lands

[C] ask for pictures from the natives [D] gave the natives clocks and Western dresses

3. The author mentions the movie Lawrence of Arabia to _____.

[A] show how people in the indigenous societies are portrayed by Westerners.

[B] illustrate how people from primitive societies see cameras as tools of black magic that steal their virtues.

[C] show how anthropologists portray untruthful pictures of native people.

[D] show the cruel and barbarian side of the native people.

4. “But in some ways, anthropological photographs reveal more about the culture that holds the camera than the one that stares back.” In this sentence, the “one [culture] that stares back” refers to _____.

[A] the indigenous culture [B] the Western culture [C] the academic culture

[D] the news business culture

5. With which of the following statements would Catherine Lutz most probably agree?

[A] Reporters from the Western societies should routinely delete modern elements in pictures taken of the indigenous societies.

[B] The primitive cultures are inferior to the more advanced Western culture.

[C] The western media are not presenting a realistic picture of the faraway societies.

[D] People in the Western news business should try not to challenge the well-established white middle-class values.

答案及解析1.

答案是[A]解析：本文的主题是，西方的媒体，为了迎合西方读者猎奇的心理，同步，为了不与西方读者的中产阶级价值观发生冲突，在他们拍摄的照片中，并不是真正客观公正地反应经济发展水平较为落后的社会中人们的生活。他们常常故意删除照片中反应西方文明烙印的成分，甚至摆布照片中的主人公，以描绘出一种西方读者想象中的，经济不发达的，有异域风情的，没有痛苦和阶级斗争的经济落后社会的画面。他们甚至防止刊登那些反应饥荒，战争，灾害的照片，以满足西方媒体“只刊登外国社会美好一面的照片”的默契。

2. 答案是[B]解析：文章第二段说，When photography first became available, scientists welcomed it as a more objective way of recording faraway societies than early travelers' exaggerated accounts. 可见初期到原始社会旅行回来的人往往对当地的状况夸张其词。在摄影机发明之后，科学家能更好地客观反应那些远方地区的真实状况。

3.

答案是[B]解析：文章的第一段简介的是著名的1962年获得7项奥斯卡大奖的电影《阿拉伯的劳伦斯》（导演：DAVID

LEAN) 中的一种片段。该电影本来与作者要讲的主题并无直接关系。作者仅仅通过一种电影中描述的场景来阐明一种论点。那就是比较原始, 开化较晚的社会, 那里的人们对现代的文明, 和从未见过的现代文明的产物轻易产生误解。电影中的土著抢走了LAWRENCE的摄影机, 由于他怀疑, 那从未见过的玩意儿会偷走他的“美好品德 (VIRTUE)”。不过, 作者在下文说, 那些土著居民的紧张并非全无道理。由于西方的记者和学者们, 为了描绘一种西方人心目中固有的土著社会 (或者经济发展欠发达社会) 的形象, 故意篡改照片, 满足西方读者的好奇心, 并且故意迎合西方中产阶级的趣味。在短文中, 作者有时候并不开门见山, 直奔主题, 而是运用人们都熟悉的文化元素, 例如诗歌, 书籍, 电影, 歌曲等, 引起读者对其讨论话题的爱好, 然后再引入主题。并不是每一篇文章都会开门见山, 读者不应当把每篇文章的首尾句都当成对文章大意的总结。

4. 答案是[A]解析: But in some ways, anthropological photographs reveal more about the culture that holds the camera than the one that stares

back. 本句是文章切入主题的重点句。考生应当格外注意在阅读文章靠前部分出现的, 以转折词 (例如, HOWEVER, BUT, NEVERTHELESS,

NONETHELESS等) 开头的句子。那往往是作者论述老式论点, 或者普遍见解的关键地方。

本句可以理解为: 不过, 在某些方面, 人类学家拍摄的照片展现的与其说是那个盯视着摄影机的 (被拍摄的) 文化, 不如说是反应了拿着摄影机的 (西方) 文化。作者暗示, 照片反应了西方摄影者的偏见和对落后文化固有的见解, 反应的是西方的价值观, 并不是完全

真实客观的那些不发达社会的写照。这句话基本上是对文章中心意思的总结。假如对文章的主题有大体的认识，就不会将本题选错。

5. 答案是[C]解析：Catherine Lutz是文章中提到的1993年出版的READING NATIONAL

GEOGRAPHIC的作者之一。她们在书中写道，《国家地理》杂志自从1888年创刊以来，就一直刊登那些不和美国中产阶级白人的价值观发生冲突的照片。照片中可以体现袒露胸部的黑色皮肤的妇女，不过白人妇女的胸部就是严禁刊登的对象。她们认为，这样做的后果就是，在那些西方主流杂志中展现的，似乎是相对而言没有痛苦的，也不存在阶级斗争的社会。因此答案C The western media are not presenting a realistic picture of the faraway societies(西方媒体并没有展现落后地区的真实画面)最能体现该作者的观点。

Notes 生词注释: snap v. 按动快门loot v. 掠夺, 抢劫sabotage v. /n.

(从事) 破坏活动

indigenous adj. 本土的exaggerated adj. 夸张的anthropological adj. 人类学的

ethnographer n. 民族志学者, 人种学者accoutrement n. 穿着, 配置enact v.

(本文) 饰演

ritual n. 典礼, (宗教) 典礼, 礼节veracity n. 真实性legendary adj.

传说中的, 传奇般的

reinforce v. 增强stereotype n. 陈腔滥调; 老套taboo n. 禁忌, 避讳unsettle v.

令人不安

depiction n. 描述lush adj. 青葱的, 味美的, 繁华的

Passage Two

The British Medical Journal recently featured a strong response to what was judged an inappropriately lenient reaction by a medical school to a student

cheating in an examination. Although we have insufficient reliable data about the extent of this phenomenon, its prevention, or its effective management, much can be concluded and acted upon on the basis of common sense and concepts with face validity.

There is general agreement that there should be zero tolerance of cheating in a profession based on trust and one on which human lives depend. It is reasonable to assume that cheaters in medical

school will be more likely than others to continue to act dishonestly with patients, colleagues, insurers, and government.

The behaviours under question are multifactorial in origin. There are familial, religious, and cultural values that are acquired long before medical school. For example, countries, cultures, and subcultures exist where bribes and dishonest behaviour are almost a norm. There are secondary schools in which neither staff nor students tolerate cheating and others where cheating is rampant; there are homes which imbue young people with high standards of ethical behaviour and others which leave ethical training to the harmful influence of television and the market place.

Medical schools reflect society and cannot be expected to remedy all the ills of a society. The selection process of medical students might be expected to favour candidates with integrity and positive ethical behaviour—if one had a reliable method for detecting such characteristics in advance. Medical schools should be the major focus of attention for imbuing future doctors with integrity and ethical sensitivity. Unfortunately there are troubling, if inconclusive, data that suggest that during medical school the ethical behaviour of medical students does not necessarily improve; indeed, moral development may actually stop or even regress.

The creation of a pervasive institutional culture of integrity is essential.

It is critical that the academic and clinical leaders of the institution set a personal example of integrity. Medical schools must make their institutional position and their expectations of students absolutely clear from day one. The development of a school's culture of integrity requires a partnership with the students in which they play an active role in its creation and nurturing.

Moreover, the school's

examination system and general treatment of students must be perceived as fair. Finally, the treatment of infractions must be firm, fair, transparent, and consistent.

6. What does the author say about cheating in medical schools?

[A] Extensive research has been done about this phenomenon.

[B] We have sufficient data to prove that prevention is feasible.

[C] We are safe to conclude that this phenomenon exists on a grand scale.

[D] Reliable data about the extent, prevention and management of the phenomenon is lacking.

7. According to the author, it is important to prevent cheating in medical schools because

[A] The medical profession is based on trust. [B] There is zero tolerance of cheating in medicine.

[C] The medical profession depends on the government. [D] Cheating exists extensively in medical schools.

8. What does the author say about the cause(s) of cheating?

[A] Family, culture and society play an active part.

[B] Bad school environment is the leading cause of student cheating.

[C] Parents are always to blame for their children's cheating behaviour.

[D] Cheating exists primarily because students learn bad things from TV.

9. According to the author, what precautions should medical schools take to prevent students from cheating?

[A] Medical schools should establish a firm moral standard to weed out applicants with low integrity.

[B] Medical schools should make efforts to remedy the ills of a society.

[C] Medical schools should teach future doctors integrity and ethical values.

[D] There is nothing medical schools can do to improve the ethical behaviour of their students.

10. The author will probably agree with which of the following statements?

[A] Medical schools should make exams easier for the students to alleviate the fierce competition.

[B] Prominent figures in the medical institution should create a set of moral standards to be applied in medical schools.

[C] Medical students should play an active role in the creation and preservation of a culture of integrity.

[D] Those students who cheat in the exams should be instantly expelled from school.

答案及解析6. 答案是[D]解析：文章第一段说，Although we have insufficient

reliable data about the extent of this phenomenon, its prevention, or its

effective management, much can be concluded and acted upon on the basis of

common sense and concepts with face

validity. 可见，到目前为止，我们还不很理解医学院作弊现象的严重程度，也不甚明了

怎样对该类现象进行防止和管理。既然目前所掌握的DATA是insufficient（不充足的），

那么[A][B][C]所说的都不符合文章的原意，故均为错误选项。只有[D]的论述对的。

7.

答案是[A]解析：作者在第二段说，人们一致认为，医学的基础就是诚信。在医学院就作弊的学生一般比其他人更轻易做出欺骗病人，同事，和政府的事情。因此，医学以诚信为本的性质就决定了，

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