

最新六级710分全真模拟试卷(2)--Reading PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/120/2021_2022__E6_9C_80_E6_96_B0_E5_85_AD_E7_c84_120621.htm Part Reading Comprehension (占总分的35%)(占总分的25%)Directions: There are three 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 center.Questions 35 to 39 are based on the following passage:In the primary school, a child is in a comparatively simple setting and most of the time forms a relationship with one familiar teacher. On entering secondary school, a new world opens up and frequently it is a much more difficult world. The pupil soon learns to be less free in the way he speaks to teachers and even to his fellow pupils. He begins to lose gradually the free and easy ways of the primary school, for he senses the need for a more cautious approach in the secondary school where there are older pupils. Secondary staff and pupils suffer from the pressures of academic work and seem to have less time to stop and talk. Teachers with specialist roles may see hundreds of children in a week, and a pupil may be able to form relationships with very few of the staff. He has to decide which adults are approachable. good schools will make clear to every young person from the first year what guidance and personal help is availablebut whether the reality of life in the institution actually encourages requests for help is another

matter. Adults often forget what a confusing picture school can offer to a child. He sees a great deal of movement, a great number of people often rather frightening looking people and realises that an increasing number of choices and decisions have to be made. As he progresses through the school the confusion may become less but the choices and decisions required will increase. The school will rightly expect the pupil to take the first steps to obtain the help he needs, for this is the pattern of adult life for which he has to be prepared, but all the time the opportunities for personal and group advice must be presented in a way which makes them easy to understand and within easy reach of pupils.

35. According to the passage one of the problems for pupils entering secondary schools is that

_____.

- A. they are taught by many different teachers
- B. they do not attend lessons in every subject
- C. the teachers do not want to be friendly
- D. the teachers give most attention to the more academic pupils

36. In secondary schools every pupil having problems should _____.

- A. know how to ask for help
- B. be free from any pressure of academic work
- C. be able to discuss his problems in class
- D. be able to discuss his problems with any teacher

37. In this passage about secondary schools, the author is mainly concerned about

_____.

- A. academic standards
- B. the role of specialist teachers
- C. the training of the individual teachers
- D. the personal development of pupils

38. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Pupils will form relationships with old pupils rather than teachers.
- B. The setting of the primary school is comparatively simpler than that of the secondary school.
- C. All the teachers in the secondary school are

rather frightening looking. D. Pupils have opportunities to get help from any teacher in the secondary school.

39. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. The difference between the primary school and the secondary school. B. The method that pupils get help from the teachers. C. The personal development of the pupils in the secondary school. D. The function of the secondary school.

Questions 40 to 44 are based on the following passage:

Every Sunday morning millions of Indians settle down with a cup of tea and the special weekend issues of their newspapers, just as Americans do. But here, with the marriage season approaching, many of them turn quickly to a Sunday feature that is particularly Indian—the columns and columns of marriage advertisements in which young people look for husbands and wives. “ Beautiful Brahman girl wanted for bank officer from well-connected family, ” one says. “ Vegetarian man (doctor, engineer preferred) for church-educated girl with light complexion, ” says another. “ Solid 25-year-old, salary four figures, wants tall, charming, educated Punjabi, ” says a third. This is a relatively modern change in the age-old custom of the arranged marriage. The thousands of advertisements published each week increasingly reflect social changes that are coming to this traditional society. For example, although women are still usually described in terms of appearance, or skills in “ the wifely arts, ” information about their earning power is entering more and more of the advertisements. This reflects the arrival in India of the working wife. Divorce, which used to be almost unheard of in India, is sometimes now mentioned in the advertisements as in the case of a woman whose advertisement in a

New Delhi newspaper explained that she had been “ the innocent party ” when her marriage broke up. Because the custom of the dowry (marriage payment) is now illegal, some advertisements say “ no dowry, ” or “ simple marriage, ” which means the same thing. However, the fathers of many bridegrooms still require it. As a sign of the slight loosening of the rigid caste (social class) system, a number of advertisements promise “ caste not important, ” or “ girl ’ s abilities will be main consideration. ” The majority of them, however, still require not only caste, such as Brahman or Kshatriya, but also a certain home region or ethnic origin. In a land where light skin is often regarded as socially preferable, many also require that a woman have a “ wheatcolor ” complexion or that a man be “ tall, fair and handsome. ” Advertisements are placed and eagerly read by a wide range of people in the upper classes, mostly in cities. Many of them receive dozens of answers. “ There ’ s nothing embarrassing about it, ” explained a Calcutta businessman advertising for a son-in-law. “ It ’ s just another way of broadening the contacts and increasing the possibility of doing the best one can for one ’ s daughter. ” Because of high unemployment and a generally poor standard of living here, one of the best attractions a marriage advertisement can offer is a permit to live abroad, especially in Canada or the United States. A person who has one can get what he wants. One recent Sunday in Madras, for example, a Punjabi engineer living in San Francisco advertised for a “ beautiful slim bride with lovely features knowing music and dance. ” And a man whose advertisement said that he had an American immigration

permit was able to say, “ Only girls from rich, well-educated families need apply. ” 40. The main idea of Paragraph 3 is that _____.A. India ’ s society is changing B. women workC. arranged marriages are an age old custom D. working wife arrives 41. Although he does not directly say it, the Calcutta businessman would probably agree that _____.A. it is a good idea to place marriage advertisements in the newspaper B. it is a bad idea to place marriage advertisements in the newspaper C. it is embarrassing if anyone answers such advertisements D. it is embarrassing if no one answers such advertisements 42. In “ A person who has one can get what he wants, ” one refers to _____.A. feature B. marriage advertisementC. permit to live abroad D. Canada or the United States 43. Paragraph 10 gives examples of _____.A. advertisements from two women looking for husbandsB. typical marriage advertisements from the Madras newspapers C. the qualities that a person with an immigration permit can ask for and expect to get D. the change of traditional marriage custom 44. A good title for this article would be _____.A. Why Do People Marry? B. Marriage Customs in India Are ChangingC. Why Indians Read the Sunday Newspaper? D. Living Abroad 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com