

大学英语六级阅读历年真题训练unit19(B) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/454/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_E5_AD_A6_E8_8B_B1_E8_c84_454231.htm Passage

Three Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage. It is hardly necessary for me to cite all the evidence of the depressing state of literacy. These figures from the Department of Education are sufficient: 27 million Americans cannot read at all, and a further 35 million read at a level that is less than sufficient to survive in our society. But my own worry today is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skill even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic act of reading. It has been suggested that almost 80 percent of America's literate, educated teenagers can no longer read without an accompanying noise (music) in the background or a television screen flickering (闪烁) at the corner of their field of perception. We know very little about the brain and how it deals with simultaneous conflicting input, but every common-sense intuition suggests we should be profoundly alarmed. This violation of concentration, silence, solitude (独处的状态) goes to the very heart of our notion of literacy, this new form of part-reading, of part-perception against background distraction, renders impossible certain essential acts of apprehension and concentration, let alone that most important tribute any human being can pay to a poem or a

piece of prose he or she really loves, which is to learn it by heart. Not by brain, by heart. the expression is vital. Under these circumstances, the question of what future there is for the arts of reading is a real one. Ahead of us lie technical, psychic(心理的), and social transformations probably much more dramatic than those brought about by Gutenberg, the German inventor in printing. The Gutenberg revolution, as we now know it, took a long time. its effects are still being debated. The information revolution will touch every facet of composition, publication, distribution, and reading. No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book as we 've known it. 31. The picture of the reading ability of the American people, drawn by the author, is . A) rather bleak C) very impressive B) fairly bright D) quite encouraging 32. The author 's biggest concern is .A) elementary school children 's disinterest in reading classicsB) the surprisingly low rate of literacy in the U.S.C) the musical setting American readers require of readingD) the reading ability and reading behavior of the middle class 33. A major problem with most adolescents who can read is .A) their fondness of music and TV programsB) their ignorance of various forms of art and literatureC) their lack of attentiveness and basic understandingD) their inability to focus on conflicting input 34. The author claims that the best way a reader can show admiration for a piece of poetry or prose is .A) to be able to appreciate it and memorize it B) to analyze its essential features C) to think it over conscientiouslyD) to make a fair appraisal of its artistic value 35. About the future of the arts of reading the author feels .A) upset B)

uncertain C) alarmed D) pessimistic 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