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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/458/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_ 选项:不会原文重现,傻子都会的题一、同义词二、句式三 错误选项特征:一、绝对的二、长得像的--断 章取义三、跨段,千万助于跨段的不行四、难词--杯弓蛇影 五 白痴真理六 比较级七 主观性的 36. Which of the following is within the capacity of the artificial nose being developed? A) Monitoring food processing. B) Performing physical examinations. 跨段 C) Locating places which attract terrorists. 难词 D) Detecting drugs and water contamination. 37.A potential problem which might be caused by the use of an artificial nose is _____. A) negligence of public safety B) a hazard to physical health C) a threat to individual privacy D) an abuse of personal freedom 38. The word "logged" (Line 5, Para. 7)most probably means "_____ ". A) preset B) simulated C) entered D) processed 39. To produce artificial noses for practical use, it is essential _____. A) to invent chips sensitive to various chemicals B) to develop microchips with thousands of odor receptors C) to design a computer program to sort out smells D) to find chemicals that can alter the electrical current passing through Theres simple premise behind what Larry Myers does for a living: If you can smell it, you can find it. Myers is the founder of Aubum Universitys Institute for Biological Detection Systems, the main task of which is to chase the ultimate in detection devices - an artificial nose. For now, the subject of their research is little more than a stack

of gleaming chips tucked away in a laboratory drawer. But soon, such a tool could be hanging from the belts of police, arson(纵 火)investigators and food - safety inspectors. The technology that they are working in would suggest quite reasonably that, within three to five years, well have some workable sensors ready to use. Such devices might find wide use in places that attract terrorists. Police could detect drugs, bodies and bombs hidden in cars, while food inspectors could easily test food and water for contamination. The implications for revolutionary advances in public safety and the food industry are astonishing. But so, too, are the possibilities for abuse. Such machines could determine whether a woman is ovulating(排 则),without a physical exam - or even her knowledge. One of the traditional protectors of American liberty is that is has been impossible to search everyone. Thats getting not to be the case. Artificial biosensors created at Auburn work totally differently from anything ever seen before. Aroma Scan, for example, is a desktop machine based on a bank of chips sensitive to specific chemicals that evaporate into the air. As air is sucked into the machine, chemicals pass over the sensor surfaces and produce changes in the electrical current flowing through them. Those current changes are logged into a computer that sorts out odors based on their electrical signatures. Myers says they expect to load a single fingernail - size chip with thousands of odor receptors(感受器), enough to create a sensor thats nearly as sensitive as a dogs nose. 31. In the eyes of the author, conventional opinion on conflict is_____. A) wrong B) oversimplified C) misleading D) unclear 注:文章第一句

32. Professor Charles R. Schwenks research shows_____. A) the advantages and disadvantages of conflict B) the real value of conflict C) the difficulty in determining the optimal level of conflict D) the complexity of defining the roles of conflict 注:文章第二段 33.We can learn from Schwenks research that _____. A) a persons view of conflict is influenced by the purpose of his organization B) conflict is necessary for managers of for-profit organizations C) different people resolve conflicts in different ways D) it is impossible for people to avoid conflict 注:文章第三段 34.The passage suggests that in for - profit organizations_____. A) there is no end of conflict B) expression of different opinions is encouraged 反 C) decisions must be justifiable D) success lies in general agreement 注 : 文章第四段, justifiable合法化35.People working in a not - for - profit organization_____. A) seem to be difficult to satisfy B) are free to express diverse opinions C) are less effective in making decisions D) find it easier to reach agreement注:C和D出现比较 级,不选 Conventional wisdom about conflict seems pretty much cut and dried. Too little conflict breeds apathy (冷漠) and stagnation (呆滞). Too much conflict leads to divisiveness (分裂) and hostility. Moderate levels of conflict, however, can spark creativity and motivate people in a healthy and competitive way. Recent research by Professor Charles R. Schwenk, however, suggests that the optimal level of conflict may be more complex to determine than these simple generalizations. He studied perceptions of conflict among a sample of executives. Some of the executives worked for profit-seeking organizations and others for not-for-profit

organizations. Somewhat surprisingly, Schwenk found that opinions about conflict varied systematically as a function of the type of organization. Specifically, managers in not-for-profit organizations strongly believed that conflict was beneficial to their organizations and that it promoted higher quality decision making than might be achieved in the absence of conflict. Managers of for-profit organizations saw a different picture. They believed that conflict generally was damaging and usually led to poor-quality decision making in their organizations. Schwenk interpreted these results in terms of the criteria for effective decision making suggested by the executives. In the profit-seeking organizations, decision-making effectiveness was most often assessed in financial terms. The executives believed that consensus rather than conflict enhanced financial indicators. In the not-for-profit organizations, decision-making effectiveness was defined from the perspective of satisfying constituents. Given the complexities and ambiguities associated with satisfying many diverse constituents executives perceived that conflict led to more considered and acceptable decisions. 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