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新题型 大学英语4级考试

巅峰阅读

100篇

北京外国语大学 郭婁庆 主 编

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分类 社会生活、文化教育、商业经济、科普知识、自然环境

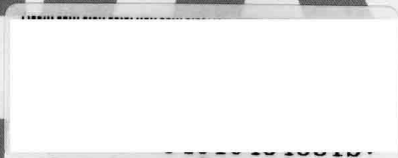
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大学英语4级考试

巅峰阅读

100篇

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H318.4

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大学英语四级考试巅峰阅读

齐鲁电子音像出版社

德州文源印刷有限公司 各地新华书店经销

880 × 1230毫米 32开本 14.5印张 300千字

2009年8月第1版第3次印刷

定价：19.80元 (书+软件)

四级新阅读

巅峰新策略

使用说明

理论篇：联系新四级三大阅读题型，提供经典解题套路。

编排说明：全书共安排4个部分，第一部分含15篇快速阅读文章；第二部分含15篇篇章词汇文章；第三部分含30篇篇章阅读文章；第四部分为10个单元的综合训练，每单元的编排与新四级阅读考纲规定的题型完全一致。

Instructions

四级新阅读 备考全方略

2006年，大学英语四级考试以全新的面貌呈现在广大考生的面前。其中，阅读理解部分在考试中所占的比重由原来的40%下降到35%，这让许多应试阅读的考生如释重负。但是当我们面对考卷的时候才发现，阅读比重的下降并不代表着试题难度的降低，也不代表着考生可以轻松就可以拿到阅读高分。实际上，改革后的大学英语四级考试的阅读部分不但增加了新题型，而且考核手段也不再仅仅局限于让学生只从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择答案。由此可以看出，新四级在测试考生的阅读能力方面提出了更高的要求。因此，作为备战新四级的考生，需要继续扎扎实实地努力学习。在此，我们对阅读考试题型作一详细剖析，以期广大考生取得理想中的好成绩。

题型扫描及命题透析

一、快速阅读

篇数：1。

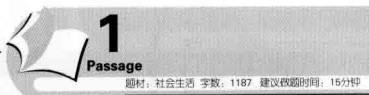
说明：Y, YES所述内容与原文相符；N, NO对原文事实的陈述 NOT GIVEN原文未提及的事实 +3道补全句子题 特别说明：快速阅读7道题改为多选题，后3道题改为补全句子题。

文章顺序。

出现，其中NG不超过两题，Y与N的题目数大

文章说明：题材、字数、建议做题时间使您练习时更有针对性，以便更好地自我检测。

趣味性：错落有致的排版，加上与主题切合的卡通图片，让读者在学习的同时得到美的享受。



From the Stone Age to the Phone Age

A Groundbreaking New Global Study Explores Behavioral Effects of Mobile Phone Use

From Tokyo to Birmingham, Chicago to Bangkok, mobile technology has made a radical difference in the way society works and plays, according to a major new behavioral study. On the Mobile, commissioned by industry leader, Motorola Inc. From men showing off their cell phones in public as symbols of status or even virility (男子气), to teenagers competing with each other for the coolest new technology, there is no denying that cell phones have permanently changed the way people interact.

The groundbreaking study was conducted by leading academic Dr. Sadie Plant, who was named one of Time magazine's "People to Watch" in its 2000/2001 winter issue. Dr. Sadie Plant traveled to nine cities around the world to conduct research for On the Mobile: Chicago, Tokyo, Bangkok, Peshawar, Dubai, London, Birmingham, Yangon and Montreal. Using a combination of personal interviews, field studies and observations, Dr. Sadie Plant identified a variety of behaviors that demonstrate the dramatic impact that cell phones are making as accessories to conduct life, love and work.

"Whatever it is called and however it is used, the cell phone alters the possibilities and practicalities of many aspects of everyday life," says Plant. "The cell phone changes the nature of communication, and affects identities and relationships. It affects the development of social structures and economic activities, and has a considerable bearing on its users' perceptions of themselves and the world."

Some of the Major Findings from On the Mobile

Personal Power: Cell phones have given people a new found personal power, enabling unprecedented mobility and allowing them to conduct their business where they go.

Gender Differences: Females tend to value their cell phone as a means of expression



使用说明

规范性：本书快速阅读、篇章词汇部分所提供的文章梗概，均遵循“首句为主旨句，其他句为段落层次梳理”的原则，助您更好地了解文章的脉络主旨。

策略性：最具指导性的解析模式，如快速阅读、篇章阅读题采用“关键词定位找答案”的方法，帮助您准确无误地找到答案。

实用性：本书篇章阅读文章都配有地道流畅的译文，以便您更好地理解全文。

全文翻译

现在爱斯基摩人的村落要比传统的家族式的爱斯基摩游牧人群更加复杂和复杂。村落的决策通过社区委员会和合作理事会组织进行。政府提倡爱斯基摩人采用这些制度。村委会及合作理事会这种组织已经越来越普遍。Fort Chimo那样的村庄所接受。①在这样的村庄里，村民更习惯于独立劳作谋生，而且这种村庄里的亲缘关系也不如Port Burwell那样的乡村那么紧密。Port Burwell更强调同族人之间的种族共享。与加拿大南方人更多的接触以及更多的教育设施向Fort Chimo爱斯基摩人表明了与政府进行辩论和谈判是可能的，没有必要被动地遵守政府的政策。

在一些乡下的村落中，南加拿大对爱斯基摩人的那种古老的家长式统治已经逐渐消失；不愿主动表达自己的想法成为那些努力在爱斯基摩人中建立地方领导的政府官员的阻碍，但是对于已经被当地人接受的其他部门来说是一件幸事。②在乡下地区，家族义务经常与村落的利益背道而驰。因此，村落领导都受到限制无法做出有利于村落委员会的决定。但是，近来，受过教育的爱斯基摩人——许多乡下地区的同族人的利益相悖。他们正试图说服政府承认职业从业者的权利，比如保护他们的狩猎领地不受矿藏和石油勘探者的骚扰等。这一小部分活跃分子的努力正逐渐影响到偏远地区的村落居民，后者正变得越来越积极地喊出自己的声音。

持续的变化不可避免。但是，加拿大地区将来的发展计划必须要考虑到大多数爱斯基摩人还是保留了很大一部分传统生活。新计划应该如同Port Burwell项目那样，侧重于爱斯基摩人习惯开发的资源，而不是侧重于采矿业之类需要非技术性劳动力的事业。Fort Chimo地区的■工程和乔治河(George River)边的旅游宾馆工程虽然将是将来发展的新方向，但却会遇到意想不到的困难。

● 难句突破

① They have been more readily accepted in villages like Fort Chimo where people are more accustomed to working independently for a living and ties of kinship are less important than in the rural villages such as Port Burwell, where communal sharing between kinsmen is more emphasized.

解析：句子主干是They have been more readily accepted in villages. 本句三个where分别是三个定语从句的关系副词，前两个修饰Fort Chimo，最后一个修饰Port Burwell. be accustomed to意为“习惯于”，work for a living 意为“谋生”。

② In rural areas, the obligations of kinship often ran counter to the best interests of the village and potential leaders were restrained from making positive contributions to the village council. 解析：这是个并列句，句子主干是the obligations ran counter to interests, and potential leaders were restrained from... ran counter to意为“违反、背道而驰”，restrain from意为“制止、抑制”。

Sentences

Instruction

8 Passage

题材：商业经济 字数：244 建议做题时间：5分钟

There is much discussion today about whether economic growth is desirable. At an earlier period, our desire for material wealth may have been 1. Now, however, this desire for more than we need is causing serious problems 2. Even though we have good 3, we may be producing too much, too fast. Those who criticize economic growth argue that we must slow down. They believe that society is 4 certain limits on growth. These include the fixed supply of natural resources, the possible 5 effects of industry on the natural environment, and the continuing increase in the world's population. As society reaches these limits, economic growth can no longer continue, and the quality of life will 6.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) justified | F) proponents | K) fundamental |
| B) positive | G) ignored | L) constantly |
| C) financial | H) ignorant | M) intention |
| D) specification | I) enlarge | N) rigidly |
| E) approaching | J) decrease | O) negative |

◎ 核心词汇

desirable adj. 值得向往的
capital n. 资金
furthermore adv. 此外
industrialization n. 工业化

desirability n. 值得向往的事物
solution n. 解决办法
economist n. 经济学家

Vocabulary

◎ 试题解析

1. 文章梗概：


文章是关于经济增长利弊的争论。一方认为，目前经济发展的速度已超出了人们的实际需求，并对生活造成了困扰。社会的发展已接近极限，应减缓经济发展的速度。另一方认为，只有继续发展经济才能满足人们生活需要，保护自然环境。

2. 试题精析：

1. 由题干关键词Dr. Sadie Plant和the possibilities and practicalities of many aspects of everyday life定位至第三段The cell phone changes the nature of communication, and affects identities and relationships. It affects the development of social structures and economic activities, and has a

核心词汇板块帮您减少阅读障碍，有针对性地记忆四级词汇。

难句突破板块分析句子的各种关键成分，帮您清理难句的主干和枝叶。



For the want of a nail the shoe was lost,
For the want of a shoe the horse was lost,
For the want of a horse the rider was lost,
For the want of a rider the battle was lost,
For the want of a battle the kingdom was lost,
And all for the want of a horse shoe nail.

——Benjamin Franklin

因为少了一颗马蹄钉而掉了那马蹄铁，
因为掉了那个马蹄铁而失去了那匹马，
因为失去了那匹马而缺了那骑兵，
因为缺了那骑兵而输了那战役，
因为输了那战役而丢了整个国家，
悔之晚矣！全是当初少了一颗马蹄钉。

——本杰明·富兰克林

失去一颗马蹄钉，可能会失去一个国家；

忽略一个细节，你也可能失去整个四级考试。

Preface

前言

本书严格按照大学英语四级
阅读新题型考试说明的标准
和要求编写。

很多四级考生都有这样一个困惑：在背了厚厚的词汇书、记了大量的英文单词之后，却为什么在做阅读理解题时仍然不知文章所云？也有的时候，文章虽然读懂了，但是做起题来，正确率却不高？其实，原因很简单，因为英语文章并不是一些单词的简单堆砌，而是有着一个上下文相关联的语境。同时，对四级考试而言，阅读试题的命制还潜存着一些有章可循的规律。那么如何在大学英语新四级考试中拿到阅读高分呢？其实，好的解题套路+适量精选的接近真题的模拟题就可以成就这个梦想！《大学英语四级考试巅峰阅读》恰好为辛苦备考四级的考生提供了这样一个平台，希望能帮助广大考生在新四级阅读考试中取得骄人的成绩！

一、全新的训练模式

为了给读者一个集中训练、将各阅读题型逐一攻破的机会，本书前三部分分别为快速阅读、篇章词汇和篇章阅读的分类训练。具体安排如下：第一部分为15篇快速阅读；第二部分为15篇篇章词汇；第三部分为30篇篇章阅读。

同时，为了给读者一个真实的检测自我的机会，我们在第四部分为读者安排了10个单元的综合训练，其中每个单元严格按照新四级阅读部分的考试题型设计，即包含1篇快速阅读、1篇篇章词汇和2篇篇章阅读。

二、科学的版块设计

核心词汇：每篇文章均设有核心词汇板块。在此，我们将四级考纲中规定的核心单词和短语列出，有助于考生在阅读的同时深化对单词的理解。

文章梗概：将快速阅读、篇章词汇的文章大意概括出来，方便考生在整体上把握文章。

难句突破：我们为考生解析篇章阅读中的长难句，帮助考生排除此类阅读题型中的解题障碍。

Preface

前言

全文翻译：篇章阅读所提供的全文翻译，能让考生进一步理解原文，并能提高考生的翻译能力。

三、精心的文章选材

本书前三部分按照四级阅读五大常考题材分类排列文章，以便考生将各大题材考题逐一攻破。这五大题材是：社会生活、文化教育、商业经济、科普知识和自然环境。同时，所有的文章长度都按新四级阅读各个题型所要求的标准选取，试题难度也是经悉心研究设置，难度与真题难度相当或是略高于真题难度，相信考生在学习本书之后，会收获颇丰！

另外，本书还备有理论篇，在此我们将新四级阅读题型——揭密，同时还提供三种考题的解题套路。我们相信，这会是考生提高阅读分数的一个秘密武器。

四、互动的学习软件

本书为读者配有互动学习软件，通过该软件，读者可以根据自己的需求，分别按照题材、体裁、难度及题型等有针对性地选择自己的练习材料。这样一来，读者可以实现真正意义上的“自主学习”！

在这里，我们希望这本全新推出的《大学英语四级考试巅峰阅读》会成为广大备考四级者实现阅读高分梦想的最佳伴侣！

编者

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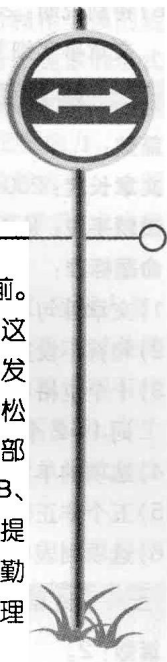
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四级新阅读 备考全攻略



2006年,大学英语四级考试以全新的面貌呈现在广大考生的面前。其中,阅读理解部分在考试中所占的比重由原来的40%下降到35%,这让许多因阅读而头疼的考生顿感轻松。但是当我们面对考卷的时候才发现,阅读比重的下降并不代表着试题难度的降低,也不代表着考生轻轻松松就可以拿到阅读高分。实际上,改革后的大学英语四级考试的阅读部分不但增加了新题型,而且考查手段也不再仅仅局限于让考生只从A、B、C、D四个选项中找答案。因此,新四级在测试考生的阅读能力方面提出了更高的要求。因此,作为备战新四级的考生,需要继续扎扎实实地勤学苦练。在此,我们对阅读考试题型作一详细剖析,以助广大学子取得理想中的好成绩。

ONE

题型扫描及命题透析

一、快速阅读

篇数: 1。

文章长度: 850—1150 词。

设题手段: 2007年6月以前的设题为7道是非判断题(Y: YES 所述内容与原文相符; N: NO 对原文事实的混淆或概念的偷换; NG: NOT GIVEN 原文未提及的事实) + 3道补全句子题; 特别说明: 2007年12月以来的真题中快速阅读前7道题均为多项选择题, 后3道题均为补全句子题。

命题标准:

- 1) 十个题目所涉及内容与文章同序。
- 2) 题干长度为12—15词。
- 3) Y、N与NG题目都必须出现, 其中NG不超过1道题, Y与N的题目数大致相同。
- 4) 七个判断题的命制不会过于复杂, 经简单推理即可判断出正误。
- 5) 三个补全句子题所填内容均位于句子最后, 且所填答案均为文章出现的原词, 所填内容为(专有)名词、数字、动词词组或简短从句, 答案长度为7个词以内。

6) 特别说明: 2007 年 12 月以来的真题中快速阅读的前 7 道题(多项选择题)均为对文章事实细节的考查, 经简单推理即可得出答案。

二、篇章词汇

篇数: 1。

文章长度: 200—250 词。

设题手段: 从 15 个备选答案中选出 10 个词填入文章中。

命题标准:

- 1) 文章首句不设空, 一句话不设两空。
- 2) 句首不设空。
- 3) 十个空格考查的全部为实词, 其中: 名词 1—3 个; 形容词 3—5 个; 动词 2—4 个; 副词 1—2 个。
- 4) 选项的单复数和时态应符合原文中上下文的语法要求。
- 5) 五个非正确选项应具有较强的干扰性。
- 6) 选项列表中, 正确选项和干扰项不列在一起。

三、篇章阅读(传统阅读)

篇数: 2。

文章长度: 300—400 词。

设题手段: 5 道多选题。

命题标准:

- 1) 五个题目在原文中的考点位置分布均匀, 并且大致题文同序。
- 2) 题干长度为 7—18 词, 选项长度一般不超过 10 词。
- 3) 每题的四个选项字数要大体相当, 表达形式基本一致, 且都应与文章有关联。
- 4) 十大命题处: ①列举处常考; ②转折处与强对比处常考; ③例子常考; ④数字与年代处常考; ⑤最高级和绝对性词汇出现处常考; ⑥专有名词常考; ⑦隐蔽处常考(如同位语、插入语、定语、长句后半句、从句、副词、不定式等); ⑧因果句常考; ⑨段首段尾句常考; ⑩特殊标点处常考(如破折号、括号、冒号、引号处等)。

ONE

答题备战攻略

一、快速阅读

● 题型揭秘

快速阅读要求考生在 15 分钟内完成一篇 850 至 1150 词左右的文章和后面的 10

道考题,所以考生的阅读速度要尽可能快,同时还要有较高的理解能力和相当强的短期记忆能力,这样才可能在考试规定的时间范围内拿到快速阅读的高分。文章的形式一般为说明文,内容涉及社会、生活、文化、教育、经济、科技、自然、环境等各个方面,考查的是考生对文章所介绍的基本知识的快速理解和重要知识点的快速把握能力。

判断正误题中的第一题有时考查考生对文章的整体把握,相对来说较容易。此题的设置往往与文章的大标题以及各小标题密切相关。在快速读完一遍文章后,应该就可以得出本题的答案。

判断正误的第二题到第七题主要针对文中出现的一些细节事实设问,包括人名、地名、数字、事件的起因、过程、结果等。本部分细节题考查考生在阅读过程中对关键词的定点捕捉能力,因此考生只需抓住关键词,而不需要经过复杂的逻辑推理即可得出答案。需要注意的是,只有文章中明确表达出来的内容才可以作为答题依据,考生决不能自己主观推测,尤其对于 NG 题,其说法往往正确,但文章却未提及。因此做这部分题的关键是:忠实原文,拒绝主观臆断。

填空题的命题特点非常鲜明,其答案多为专有名词、动词词组、简短从句或是固定用语等。相对于原文内容,题干往往改头换面,即用不同的表达方式将原文转述出来,并要求考生把符合题意的原文词句填入空格,构成一句完整的话。因此做这部分题的关键是:不但要找到答题点,还要保证所填词符合题干的语法要求。

2007 年 12 月以来新出现的多项选择题与判断正误的设题点相似,主要也是针对文中的一些事实细节设问,做题思路也相似,即捕捉关键词定位原文,这里就不再赘述。

重点提示:快速阅读的考题是按照文章的先后顺序均匀分布,绝不存在前后跳跃的情况。因此考生可遵循题文同序的原则来做题。

● 答题套路

1、通读全文,把握文章脉络

对于快速阅读题目的解答,一个普遍认为比较有用的方法是:先迅速略读全文,并且在阅读的过程中善于利用文章中提供的小标题或段落首尾帮助我们快速锁定浏览的范围。

2、精读题干,捕捉关键词

解题的关键在于理解题干,并从中找出问题涉及的关键词,以锁定题目在文章中的出处。关键词一般是文章中能够找到的比较明显的词;其次,就是要善于利用文章中提到的具有标志性意义的词汇,即时间、人名、地点、大写字母、小写字母以及专有名词等。

3、回归原文,定位相关内容

利用步骤二确定的题干关键词,回到文章中找到相同或类似的信息所在的段落(部分考查文章主旨的第一题除外)。

4、二者对比,给出答案

此步骤实际上就是解题的过程,即对比文章的内容对题干做 Y、N 或 NG 的判断或做出 A)、B)、C)、D) 的选择(2007 年 12 月以来的新题型)。要注意的是,如果某个题目不能马上确定答案,千万不要纠缠于此题,而是应该将注意力转移到其他的题目上去,以免耽误时间。

● 真题解析

That's Enough, Kids

It was a lovely day at the park and Stella Bianchi was enjoying the sunshine with her two children when a young boy, aged about four, approached her two-year-old son and pushed him to the ground.

"I'd watched him for a little while and my son was the fourth or fifth child he's shoved," she says. "I went over to them, picked up my son, turned to the boy and said, firmly, 'No, we don't push.'" What happened next was unexpected.

"The boy's mother ran toward me from across the park," Stella says. "I thought she was coming over to apologize, but instead she started shouting at me for 'disciplining her child'. All I did was let him know his behavior was unacceptable. Was I supposed to sit back while her kid did whatever he wanted, hurting other children in the process?"

Getting your own children to play nice is difficult enough. Dealing with other people's children has become a minefield.

In my house, jumping on the sofa is not allowed. In my sister's house it's encouraged. For her, it's about kids being kids: "If you can't do it at three, when can you do it?"

Each of these philosophies is valid and, it has to be said, my son loves visiting his aunt's house. But I find myself saying "no" a lot when her kids are over at mine. That's OK between sisters but becomes dangerous territory when you're talking to the children of friends or acquaintances.

"Kids aren't all raised the same," agrees Professor Naomi White of Monash University. "But there is still an idea that they're the property of the parent. We see our children as an extension of ourselves, so if you're saying that my child is behaving inappropriately, then that's somehow a criticism of me. "

In those circumstances, it's difficult to know whether to approach the child directly or the parent first. There are two schools of thought.

“I’d go to the child first,” says Andrew Fuller, author of *Tricky Kids*. “Usually a quiet reminder that ‘we don’t do that here’ is enough. Kids have finely tuned antennae (直觉) for how to behave in different settings.”

He points out that bringing it up with the parent first may make them feel neglectful, which could cause problems. Of course, approaching the child first can bring its own headaches, too.

This is why White recommends that you approach the parents first. “Raise your concerns with the parents if they’re there and ask them to deal with it,” she says.

Asked how to approach a parent in this situation, psychologist Meredith Fuller answers: “Explain your needs as well as stressing the importance of the friendship. Preface your remarks with something like: ‘I know you’ll think I’m silly but in my house I don’t want . . .’”

When it comes to situations where you’re caring for another child, White is straightforward: “Common sense must prevail. If things don’t go well, then have a chat.”

There’re a couple of new grey areas. Physical punishment, once accepted from any adult, is no longer appropriate. “Now you can’t do it without feeling uneasy about it,” White says.

Men might also feel uneasy about dealing with other people’s children. “Men feel nervous,” White says. “A new set of considerations has come to the fore as part of the debate about how we handle children.”

For Andrew Fuller, the child-centric nature of our society has affected everyone. “The rules are different now from when today’s parents were growing up,” he says. “Adults are scared of saying, ‘don’t swear’, or asking a child to stand up on a bus. They’re worried that there will be conflict if they point these things out—either from older children, or their parents.”

He sees it as a loss of the sense of common public good and public courtesy (礼貌), and says that adults suffer from it as much as children.

Meredith Fuller agrees. “A code of conduct is hard to create when you’re living in a world in which everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep, and a world in which nice people are perceived to finish last.”

“It’s about what I’m doing and what I need,” Andrew Fuller says. “The days when a kid came home from school and said, ‘I got into trouble’, and dad said, ‘You probably deserved it’, are over. Now the parents are charging up to the school to have a go at teachers.”

This jumping to our children's defense is part of what fuels the "walking on eggshells" feeling that surrounds our dealings with other people's children. You know that if you remonstrate (劝诫) with the child, you're going to have to deal with the parent. It's admirable to be protective of our kids, but is it good?

"Children have to learn to negotiate the world on their own, within reasonable boundaries," White says. "I suspect that it's only certain sectors of the population doing the running to the school—better-educated parents are probably more likely to be too involved."

White believes our notions of a more child-centred society should be challenged. "Today we have a situation where, in many families, both parents work, so the amount of time children get from parents has diminished," she says.

"Also, sometimes when we talk about being child-centred, it's a way of talking about treating our children like commodities (商品). We're centred on them but in ways that reflect positively on us. We treat them as objects whose appearance and achievements are something we can be proud of, rather than serve the best interests of the children."

One way over-worked, under-resourced parents show commitment to their children is to leap to their defence. Back at the park, Bianchi's intervention (干预) on her son's behalf ended in an undignified exchange of insulting words with the other boy's mother.

As Bianchi approached the park bench where she'd been sitting, other mums came up to her and congratulated her on taking a stand. "Apparently the boy had a longstanding reputation for bad behaviour and his mum for even worse behaviour if he was challenged."

Andrew Fuller doesn't believe that we should be afraid of dealing with other people's kids. "Look at kids that aren't your own as a potential minefield," he says. He recommends that we don't stay silent over inappropriate behaviour, particularly with regular visitors.

1. What did Stella Bianchi expect the young boy's mother to do when she talked to him?
 - A) Make an apology.
 - B) Come over to intervene.
 - C) Discipline her own boy.
 - D) Take her own boy away.
2. What does the author say about dealing with other people's children?
 - A) It's important not to hurt them in any way.

- B) It's no use trying to stop their wrongdoing.
 C) It's advisable to treat them as one's own kids.
 D) It's possible for one to get into lots of trouble.
3. According to Professor Naomi White of Monash university, when one's kids are criticised, their parents will probably feel _____.
 A) discouraged B) hurt C) puzzled D) overwhelmed
4. What should one do when seeing other people's kids misbehave according to Andrew Fuller?
 A) Talk to them directly in a mild way. B) Complain to their parents politely.
 C) Simply leave them alone. D) Punish them lightly.
5. Due to the child-centric nature of our society, _____.
 A) parents are worried when their kids swear at them
 B) people think it improper to criticize kids in public
 C) people are reluctant to point out kids' wrongdoings
 D) many conflicts arise between parents and their kids
6. In a world where everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep, _____.
 A) it's easy for people to become impatient
 B) it's difficult to create a code of conduct
 C) it's important to be friendly to everybody
 D) it's hard for people to admire each other
7. How did people use to respond when their kids got into trouble at school?
 A) They'd question the teachers. B) They'd charge up to the school.
 C) They'd tell the kids to calm down. D) They'd put the blame on their kids.
8. Professor White believes that the notions of a more child-centred society should be _____.
9. According to Professor White, today's parents treat their children as something they _____.
10. Andrew Fuller suggests that, when kids behave inappropriately, people should not _____.

(2008 年 12 月四级考试真题)

本文标题为“够了,孩子们!”。文章主要讲述了家长针对别人的孩子的不良行为应如何进行教育的问题。引用文章里面的一句话说:管好自己的孩子已经很难了。管教别人的孩子如进雷区。

1. A)。由题干中 Stella Bianchi, mother 定位到第三段前两句:“The boy's mother ran