

最新大学英语四级考试 实战模拟试卷及详解

策 划 视点外语教学研究所
主 编 张宏伟
编 者 郎 曼 李 旻 宋 华
张豫伟 谢 洁 李丽霞
王 婧

陕西旅游出版社

(陕)新登字 012 号

责任编辑:戴笑诺

封面设计:颜廷玉

责任监制:刘青海

最新大学英语四级考试实战模拟试卷及详解

策 划 视点外语教学研究所

主 编 张宏伟

陕西旅游出版社出版发行

(西安长安路 32 号 邮政编码 710061)

新华书店、外文书店经销

西安新视点印务有限责任公司印装

787 × 1092 毫米 1/16 印张:18 302 千字

2001 年 9 月第 1 版 2001 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7 - 5418 - 1649 - 3/G·419

定价:15.00 元

最新大学英语四级考试实战模拟试卷

试题分析与应对技巧部分

第一篇 听力高分应对及答题技巧

I 《大学英语教学大纲》对“听”的要求

根据《大学英语教学大纲》(最新修订版),在大学英语教学基础阶段(即一至四级阶段),对大学生听的能力的基本要求是:“能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 130~150 词的简短会话、谈话、报道或讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度。”

基于以上的要求,四级考试听力理解部分的试题原有题型分为两小节:Section A 和 Section B。Section A 由十个小题目组成,每一小题目均为一组简单对话,其后是就对话提出问题,考生应根据听到的对话内容及问题在四个已提供的备选项中选择出正确答案。Section B 由三篇短文组成,每篇短文长约 100 个词,每篇短文后附有二至四道问题,三篇短文合计共有十个题目,要求根据听到的短文内容在四个备选项中选出正确答案。听力部分每个问句之后约有 15 秒的间隔,供学生阅读四个备选项并做出自己的选择。全部听力材料只念一遍,语速为 120 字/分钟,其选材原则是:对话部分为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构简单、内容通俗易懂。短文听力材料为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等。全部听力部分的词汇不超出教学大纲对四级部分的规定范围。

1995 年 7 月及 1996 年 7 月,全国大学英语四六级考试委员会先后分两次公布了两种新的听力考试题型,即听写填空及复合式听写,以期提高考试的效果以及加强考试对教学的指导作用。听写填空安排在听力理解部分之后。试卷上给出一段 120 字左右的短文,其中有 10 个左右空格。每个空格要求填入一个句子或者句子的一部分。全文以《大学英语教学大纲》规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,以供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容(句子或句子的一部分)填入空格;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生进行核对。听写填空部分所用的短文在题材、体裁、难度等方面与听力理解部分的原有题型相当,其目的主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。复合式听写安排在听力理解部分之后。试题由十个小题目组成,前七个小题目要求考生在空格中填入所缺的单词,(必须与磁带录音相一致),后三个小题目要求考生根据所听内容写出要点(可以是和录音完全一致的词语,也可用考生自己的语言来总结)。全文共约 250 词左右,朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读,没有停顿,要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时,前七个小题目在每个空格后略有停顿,让考生填入所缺单词,后三个小题目之后停顿五分钟,让考生根据听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生核对。复合式听写旨在考核学生听的能力、拼写的 ability、记笔记的能力及书面表达能力,其所采用的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上与听力理解部分的原有题型大体相同,朗读速度略低于《大学英语教学大纲》规定的语速。

需要注意的是:每次考试中最多只出现一种新题型,有时只用传统题型而无新题型。而且从历年实考题来看,Section A 的十组小对话是每次都考的,新题型若出现,则只能取代原 Section B 的三篇短文。尤其值得注意的是:自 1995 年公布听写填空 (spot dictation) 题型之

out-patient department	急诊部	cure	治愈
medical department	内科	treatment	治疗方案
surgical department	外科	prescribe	开药方
wards	病房	stomachache	胃疼
operation room	手术室	headache	头疼
Chinese medicine	中医	toothache	牙疼
West medicine	西医	to be X-rayed	X光透视
drugstore	药房	to feel dizzy	头晕
flu	流行感冒	to have a bad tooth pulled out	拔掉坏牙
blood pressure	血压	to have a filling	补牙
服务员与顾客:			
receipt	收据、发票	silk	丝织品
cashier	收款员	Children's department	儿童用品部
tip	小费	shirt	衬衫
menu	菜单	sweater	毛衣
bill	帐单	high-heeled shoes	高跟鞋
fashion	新潮	T-shirt	T恤衫
out of style	过时	jeans	牛仔裤
expensive	昂贵的	Cash or charge?	付现还是计帐?
on sale	上市	Are you done?	就买这些?
discount	打折	order	点菜
goods in stock	现货	beefsteak	牛排
plastics	塑料制品	pork	猪肉
cotton	棉织品	pudding	布丁
woolen	毛织品	salad	色拉
linen	亚麻织品	dessert	甜点
教师与学生:			
adviser/consultant	顾问	quiz	小测验
tutor	导师	test	考试
faculty	系	mid-term exam	中考
dean	(系)主任	final exam	期末考试
associate professor	副教授	entrance exam	入学考试
freshman	一年级新生	essay/paper	论文
sophomore	二年级学生	lecture	讲座
junior	三年级学生	credits	学分
senior	四年级学生	marks/scores	分数
undergraduate	本科生	class performance	课堂表现
postgraduate	研究生	grade	年级
doctorate student	博士生	degree	学位
elective course	选修课	Bachelor	学士
required course	必修课	Master	硕士
major	专业、主修	seminar	研习班

tuition and expenses	学杂费	to ask for a leave	请假
scholarship	奖学金	academic year/term	学年/期
to quit school	辍学	assignment	(课外) 作业
to be absent from school	旷课	homework	(家庭) 作业

图书管理员与读者:

magazine	杂志	loan desk	借书处
journal	专刊	reference books	参考书
periodical	期刊	shelves	书架
current journal	新期刊	library card	借书证
back file	过期期刊合订本	to renew	续借
fiction/novel	小说	to fine for overdue	超期罚款
scientific section	科技资料部		

2) 地点与场所型: 这种题型要求考生根据对话的信息进行推理来判断对话发生的场所或对话中所提及的场所。从卷面提供的备选项中容易预测到这种题型所问的问题。其常用的提问形式有:

- ① Where is the man/woman now?
- ② Where did this conversation most probably take place?
- ③ Where did the man/woman meet Mary?

回答这类问题的要点在于捕捉关键词。男女对话时总要说一些与地点或场所相关的词语, 如在餐馆会提及食物名称、价格、口味等, 在邮局会提及挂号、邮费、包裹等。只要听到了关键词, 就算整个对话的意思并未完全听懂, 题目也基本上可以做出来了。

例 1:

W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. Let me call room service. Hello, room service. Please send a menu to 320 right away.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A) In a hotel. | B) At a dinner table. |
| C) In the street. | D) At the man's house. |

(1997.1)

只要抓住了 room service 即可做对这道题目了, 加上 “send a menu to 320”, 则更加有把握这个对话发生在宾馆。故应选择 A 项。

例 2:

W: Do you enjoy life in Washington?

M: Yes, indeed. I'm planning to move to New York or Boston. Anyway, I've never regretted my earlier decision.

Q: Where does the man live now?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A) In New York. | B) In Boston. |
| C) In Newport. | D) In Washington. |

(1994. 1)

回答这一问题时要理解 “I'm planning to move to New York or Boston.” 这只是计划, 还未实施, 那么现在这位男士应在 Washington, 故答案为 D 项。

例 3:

M: Hello, this is John Hopkins at the Riverside Health Centre. I'd like to speak to Mr. Jones.

W: I'm sorry, Mr. Hopkins. My husband isn't at home. But I can give you his office phone num-

I enjoy very much”。故答案应选择 A 项。

例 2:

W: I wonder what's happened to Jerry. He hasn't been around for at least 2 weeks.

M: He took a leave to see his mother in Europe.

Q: Why is Jerry away?

A) He is attending his sick mother at home.

B) He is on a Europe tour with his mother.

C) He is at home on sick leave.

D) He is in Europe to see his mother.

(1995. 6)

同样, 回答这个问题的要点在于第二个对话者所讲的 “He took a leave to see his mother in Europe.” 故答案选择 D 项。

例 3:

W: John, do you want to go swimming with me today?

M: Sure, but I can't leave now. I have an appointment with my professor at 3 o'clock.

Q: Why can't John go swimming now?

A) He must meet his teacher.

B) He must attend a class.

C) He must go out with his girlfriend.

D) He must stay at school to finish his homework.

(1995. 6)

在对话中, 第二个对话者说想去游泳, 但现在走不开, 原因是 “have an appointment with my professor”, 故答案应选择 A 项。

5) 对比与选择型: 两个对话者对两个或两个以上的人或物进行描述或比较, 而被提问的问题则是关于被描述或比较的对象的性状、特点等方面的, 要求在四个被选项中选出与对话内容一致的选项。其典型提问方式有:

① What is true among the following?

② Who/What is + 比较级/最高级?

③ What does the man/woman like/prefer?

④ How does the man/woman feel about...?

⑤ What does the man/woman think of...?

在做这种类型的题时, 关键要抓住形容词、副词比较级的用法, 包括同级比较、二者比较、最高级比较, 此外, 还应掌握诸如 prefer... to..., prefer... rather than..., would rather... than... 等句式。

例 1:

M: Are you taller than Mary, Cathy?

W: Yes, but I am shorter than Helen although she is younger.

Q: Who is the tallest among the three?

A) Mary.

B) Alice.

C) Cathy.

D) Helen.

在对话中, Cathy 承认自己比 Mary 高, 但同时说 “I am shorter than Helen”, 那么显然最高的应该是 D 项 Helen。

例 2:

M: Shall we go to the cinema or watch TV at home?

W: To tell you the truth, I'm rather tired. I'd rather have an early night.

Q: What's true among the following?

- A) The woman wants to go to see a film.
- B) The woman wants to watch TV at home.
- C) The woman wants to stay up late to study.
- D) The woman prefers to go to bed early.

男士提供了两种选择：去看电影或在家看电视，但女士说她累了，“I'd rather have an early night”，故应选择 D 项。

6) 含意推测型：在这种题型中，对话者直接或间接表达某种信息或态度，考生必须透过表面现象，推测其隐藏在字里行间的意义或推测其“弦外之音”。这种题型常见的提问形式有：

- ① What do we learn from the conversation?
- ② What does the man/woman mean?
- ③ What's the man's/woman's response/attitude to...?
- ④ What does the conversation tell us?
- ⑤ What does the man/woman say about...?

做这种题目时，一定要注意理解说话者的语气、语调及肯定、否定或反问句式的使用，比如同样是附加疑问句，采用先升调后降调与先降调后升调，其所表达的意义便有差异。考生一定要透过现象抓住本质，听懂对话的隐含意义。

例 1:

W: I'm thinking of going to Austin for a visit. Do you think it's worth seeing?

M: Well, I wish I had been there.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The man is planning a trip to Austin.
- B) The man has not been to Austin before.
- C) The man doesn't like Austin.
- D) The man has been to Austin before.

(1998. 6)

做这个题目的要点是：男士使用了虚拟语气“I wish I had been there.”其实这句话的含意就是“I have not been there.”故应选择 B 项。

例 2:

M: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the new library?

W: Is there a new library near here?

Q: What can we conclude from the conversation?

- A) The woman doesn't want to help the man.
- B) There isn't a new library there.
- C) The woman doesn't know that there's a new library.
- D) The man goes to the new library quite often.

男士问女士能否告诉他到新图书馆怎么走，可女士说“Is there a new library near here?”，显然她不知道此处有新的图书馆，故应选择 C 项。

据往年历届考试题目情况来看，此类题型出现的频率最高，希望考生给予足够重视。

7) 计划与行动型：这种类型的试题主要涉及谈话者自己及对方的打算、意图、计划，

或陈述某一动作已经实施、正在实施或将要实施。做这类题时要重点掌握将来的表示法、过去的表示法、现在的表示法。比如将来的表示法，常用的有①to be going to + v. ②will + v. ③用现在进行时态表示将来，④用一般现在时表示将来，⑤be to + v. ⑥be about to + v. 等等，就提问形式而言，常见的有如下几种：

- ①What will the man/woman do first?
- ②What is the man/woman doing?
- ③What is the man/woman going to do?
- ④What does the man/woman plan to do?
- ⑤What happened?
- ⑥What has the man/woman done?
- ⑦Who did……?

例 1:

W: Did you see last night film on channel 4?

M: Well, I meant to see it, but a friend of mine came to see me. We had a nice long talk about our school days.

Q: What did the man do last night?

- A) He watched television with his friend.
- B) He stayed at home talking with his friend.
- C) He went to see a film with his friend.
- D) He went to see his schoolmate.

(1999. 1)

这种类型的题目从四个备选项中很容易预测到要问的问题——是有关行动的。因此要特别注意对话中发生了何种行动及行动的先后顺序。就本题而言，男士说“我原打算看，但来了一位朋友，我们畅谈起了在学校里的那些日子。”因此，就必须选择 B 项。

例 2:

M: Can you stay for dinner?

W: I'd love to. But I have to go and send some registered mails before picking up the children from school.

Q: Where will the woman go first?

- A) To the school.
- B) To a friend's house.
- C) To the post office.
- D) Home.

(1997. 1)

回答这个题的关键在于抓住“before”这个词，搞清哪个动作先发生。“I have to go and send some registered mails before picking up the children from school.”，显然是先去发挂号邮件，故选 C 项。当然，听懂问题也是很重要的，因为问的是“先”去哪里。

8) 建议与忠告型：这种题型主要是向对方提出建议、请求、忠告，或是否决对方的建议与忠告，其常用的提问形式是：

- ①What's the man/woman suggesting?
- ②What does the man suggest that the woman should do?
- ③What does the man/woman suggest they should do?
- ④What's the man's/woman's suggestion?
- ⑤What advice does the man/woman give the woman/man?

只要一听到对话中含有 Why not...? Why don't you...? You'd better..., You should..., We

may/might as well..., Shall we...? Let us...等句型时, 就可以推测该对话后的问题可能和建议的内容有关。另外, 有时对话者采用类如 if I were you, I would...等形式的虚拟语气表示婉转的建议, 实际考试中也应注意。

例 1:

W: We do need another bookshelf in this room. But the problem is the space for it.

M: How about moving the old dining table to the kitchen?

Q: What does the man suggest they should do?

A) Find a larger room.

B) Sell the old table

C) Buy two bookshelves.

D) Rearrange some furniture.

(1995. 6)

男士的应答语 “How about……?” 显然是一项建议, 因而我们可以预测到问题可能和建议的内容有关。“moving the old dining table to the kitchen” 即意谓 “Rearrange some furniture”, 故选 D 项。

例 2:

W: The movie starts in 5 minutes and there's bound to be a long line.

M: Why don't we come back for the next show? I'm sure it would be less crowded.

Q: What is the man suggesting?

A) Coming back for a later show.

B) Waiting in a queue.

C) Coming back in 5 minutes.

D) Not going to the movie today.

(1996. 6)

这位男士的 “Why don't we come back for the next show.” 也是一种典型的提出建议的方式, 因而 A 项是正确答案。

9) 状态描述型: 这种类型的题目主要是对话者就某一人或事物交谈, 之后提出的问题是谈话所涉及的人或物的状态或性质等的描述, 这种描述既可以是外在的, 也可以是内心的感觉等, 常用的提问方式有以下几种:

① How is...?

② What is ...like?

③ What will ... probably like?

④ How did the man feel when...?

⑤ What does the man/woman think of...?

因为该类题型的四个备选项一般都是结构简单的对某人或某事进行描述的句子, 所以也比较容易从备选项的阅读过程中预见将要问到的问题。如果问题预测得八九不离十, 那么要抓住对话的关键信息也就比较容易了。

例 1:

W: I heard you caught a cold. How are you feeling today?

M: I can't complain. At least I am out of bed.

Q: How is the man today?

A) He's better.

B) He's feeling worse.

C) He is sick in bed.

D) He has recovered.

(1994. 1)

该题的备选项结构简单, 并且显然是关于身体健康状况进行描述的, 我们便可预知题目

一定与身体状况有关，这时再听到 “At least I am out of bed.”，便知正确答案为 A 项。

例 2:

W: The speech the blind girl gave this evening was extremely moving.

M: I think everyone felt the same.

Q: How did the man feel about the girl's speech?

A) It was boring.

B) It was entertaining.

C) It was touching.

D) It was encouraging.

(1997. 1)

从备选项可以看出是对某个事物的描述，那么主题出现在女士说的“那盲女今晚的演讲很感人”，男士应对说“我想每人都有同感”，显然男士同意女士的观点，故应选择 C 项。

2. 短文部分 (Section B) 的应试对策

1) 文章题材及问题种类

短文听力部分题材和体裁主要涉及到故事、传记、演说稿、历史、地理、政治、经济、教育、科普等方面的内容，但所用的词汇均不超出教学大纲规定的四级词表的范围。

粗略一看，这部分的命题提问形式多种多样，但仔细分析一下，主要有以下几种：

①短文的主旨、中心思想、最佳标题型；

②原因与结果型；

③时间与地点型；

④人物的态度、立场、反应型；

⑤人物之间的关系或身份型。

经常被提问的问题有：

①What is the passage mainly about?

②What does the story tell us?

③What can we infer from the passage?

④What does the passage mainly discuss?

⑤What's the speaker's opinion about...?

⑥Why did...do...?

⑦Why is ...unable to do...?

⑧When did...do...?

⑨Who did...?

⑩What did...do...?

⑪Which of the following is true?

2) 解题对策

①首先通过预览试卷中的备选项粗略估计短文的内容并对可能提问的形式进行推测。

②听音时要努力掌握短文的中心意思，要特别注意短文的开头部分和结尾部分。因为这两部分往往是整篇材料的主题句或结论句，通常揭示短文的主题、中心思想或讲话者的观点、态度。

③若备选项中出现人名、地名、数字等项目时一定要在听音过程中用笔记录下来，以备将来听到问题后供选择正确答案之用。否则，当时听懂了，过后忘掉了，听到问题后就无据可查了。

3. 听写填空及复合式听写部分应试对策

1) 首先要通览一遍试卷上的打印材料。听音之前进行预读可以帮助我们粗略地了解这

篇听力短文的主题内容，获得一些相关的背景材料和信息，有利于在正式听音开始后全面掌握其内容并将主要精力集中于要求听写或概括的内容上。

2) 对于要求听写原文的地方，要充分利用英语的发音规则来判断单词，如弱读、连读、失去爆破音等。这时必须要注意词尾的变化，如过去式的 ed，名词复数的 s，序数词的 th 等。对于要求概括要点或大意题目，要尽量听懂这段话的中心含义，不要只集中精力对某个词或词组纠缠不放，要从整体上把握，然后将要点用自己的语句简洁明了地概括出来。当然，如果能将听力内容分毫不差地听写下来最好，这样就免去了自己概括过程中可能会漏掉要点的可能性，如不能完全听写而只听写到了七八成，那么略加修改，保持其大意不变就可以了。

3) 听力录音播放结束后，要根据试题上的背景材料对听写或概括出的内容进行复查，这主要有两方面：语法方面和逻辑方面。语法方面主要有单复数（或主谓一致）、时态、拼写等；逻辑方面主要指有些单词发音相似或相同，但拼写和词义相差很大，这时要根据逻辑关系来推断所要填写的内容到底是什么。

第二篇 阅读理解与英译汉应试技巧

I 阅读理解应试技巧

1. 新大纲要求

新大纲对四级阅读能力的具体要求为：

能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章，掌握中心大意以及能够说明中心大意的事实和细节，并进行一定的分析、推理和判断，领会作者的观点和态度，阅读速度达到每分钟70词，在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数的3%的材料时，能掌握中心大意，抓住主要事实和有关细节，阅读速度达到每分钟100词。

阅读理解的测试包括理解的准确度和速度两方面。根据《大学英语考试大纲》的要求，四级考试阅读理解由四篇短文组成，每篇后有五个选题，共20题，满分为40分，考试时间为35分钟，阅读总量大约1,000—1,200词。

2. 掌握各种阅读技巧

在阅读理解中，要取得高分，不仅在于平时的积累，包括词汇积累，背景知识积累，还需要掌握并运用各种阅读技巧。

1) 略读

略读又称大意阅读，就是迅速阅读以获取全文的大意，对全文的总体印象以及作者的观点。略读时无需读每个句子，可以利用上、下文关系，斜体词或划线词，文章标题或副标题主旨句等以了解文章大意。

2) 索读

索读，又称浏览法，就是快速阅读以便查找所需的特定信息。

3) 细读

细读其主要目的是把握文章的细节。

4) 评读

评读的主要目的是对所读文章进行评论。它涉及作者在文章里传达的观点、态度与目的，以及文章的语气、风格等。

3. 阅读理解应试四大技巧

1) 浏览全文做标记

通过浏览全文，了解全篇的主旨大意和结构框架。浏览时不能盲目求快，而应以弄清文章主题为宗旨，关键在于找出和归纳文章主旨句及段落主题句。文章主旨句多出现在首段或尾段，段落主题句多出现在段首或段尾。因此一篇文章的首段、尾段及各段的段首、段尾都应仔细阅读。在浏览的同时，将重要细节、事实标出。

2) 查读细节，选择作答

浏览全文后，对文章主旨做到心中有数；再读问题，带着问题扫描全文，搜寻答案。这样可降低盲目性，提高速度与准确性。

3) 合理运用排除法

在把握文章主要内容和细节的基础上，充分运用排除法，将起干扰作用的选项清除出视野范围，可以大大提高准确性和效率，起到事半功倍的作用。但必须注意，排除的依据，只能是文章中的事实，而非考生本人的观点。

4) 要有时间观念, 培养合理的应试节奏

四级考试的阅读部分定时 35 分钟, 每篇平均占时不到 9 分钟。控制好节奏是取胜的关键。在阅读中, 考生如果按照合理的节奏处理每一篇文章, 不图快, 不拖拉, 做到心平气和, 从容不迫, 有助于取得理想的分数。要培养合理的节奏, 平时的训练不可忽视。

4. 阅读理解题型分析及应试策略

1) 主旨题 (Main Idea Questions)

主旨类试题目的在于考查考生对文章的主题、标题、中心思想的理解。常见的提问方式有:

- ① The main idea of the passage is _____.
- ② The passage is mainly about _____.
- ③ What is the passage mainly about?
- ④ What is the best title for the passage?
- ⑤ Which of the following best expresses the main idea?
- ⑥ What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
- ⑦ Which of the following best summarizes the author's opinion?

在演绎类文章中, 文章或段落的主题句一般位于首段或段首; 归纳类文章中, 则多出现于段尾或尾段。在某些情况下, 也会出现在文章中间。在回答主旨题时, 应注意:

- ① 找出或归纳每段的主题句。
- ② 综合各段的主题句, 得出全文主旨。
- ③ 对比各项, 作出判断。

例 1:

Violin *prodigies* (神童), I learned, have come in distinct waves from distinct regions. Most of the great performers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were born and brought up in Russia and Eastern Europe. I asked Isaac Stern, one of the world's greatest violinists, the reason for this phenomenon. "It is very clear," he told me. "They were all *Jews* (犹太人) and Jews at the time were severely oppressed and ill-treated in that part of the world. They were not allowed into the professional fields, but they were allowed to achieve excellence on a concert stage." As a result, every Jewish parent's dream was to have a child in the music school because it was a passport to the West.

Another element in the emergence of prodigies, I found, is a society that values excellence in a certain field and is able to *nurture* (培育) talent. Nowadays, the most nurturing societies seem to be in the Far East. "In Japan, a most competitive society with stronger discipline than ours," says Isaac Stern, "children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music. When Western music came to Japan after World War II, that music not only became part of their daily lives, but it became a discipline as well." The Koreans and Chinese, as we know, are just as highly motivated as the Japanese.

That's a good thing, because even prodigies must work hard. Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. J. S. Bach, for example, was the top of several generations of musicians, and four of his sons had significant careers in music. (1998. 1. Passage 4)

30. Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- A) Jewish Contribution to Music
 - B) Training of Musicians in the World