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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书

全国职称英语等级考试

The National English Test
For Professionals

真题 试卷

全国职称英语等级考试命题研究组 编

综合类

中国石化出版社

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教·育·出·版·中·心

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前 言

职称英语自从实行全国统一考试以来，以其独特的题型，较高的难度要求，使得许多考生不太适应。目前参加初级、中级和高级职称评定的同志由于种种原因，有的只是自学过一些英语，有的学的是俄语或日语，有的在实际工作中与英语接触甚少，这使得许多同志的英语基础较为薄弱。针对以上客观事实，我们组织工作在教学第一线的教师编写了这套《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书》。本套丛书根据最新考试大纲编写，具体特点如下：

- ①详尽列举了常考的词汇和语法考点；
- ②剖析了各种题型的解题技巧；
- ③荟萃了历年优秀真题；
- ④列举了大量的专项练习题；
- ⑤由于初级、中级和高级考试内容没有太严格的区分，因此本套丛书适用于各个级别。

总之，这套丛书不仅是一套技巧讲解手册，更是一套词汇、语法等常考考点的记忆手册。

本套丛书包括：

- ①《全国职称英语等级考试词汇 30 天突破》
- ②《全国职称英语等级考试考点速记手册》
- ③《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破·综合类》
- ④《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破·理工类》
- ⑤《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破·卫生类》
- ⑥《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷·综合类》
- ⑦《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷·理工类》
- ⑧《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷·卫生类》

由于时间仓促，书中错误或疏漏之处在所难免，诚请读者斧正。

编者

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全国职称英语等级考试

A 级全真模拟试题(一)

第一部分:词汇选项 (第 1~15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面共有 15 个句子,每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语划有底横线,请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

- 1 The 1960's saw a change in the form and content of movies, treating subjects that for so many years were considered taboo.
A unpleasant B prohibited C unethical D worthless
- 2 Even a novel in which there is no narrator tacitly creates a picture of an author behind the scenes.
A theoretically B purposely C instinctively D implicitly
- 3 The legislative filibuster is a parliamentary tactic designed to delay or prevent action by the majority.
A tradition B rule C observance D maneuver
- 4 Tanning by the sun takes place because sunlight stimulates the skin to produce the pigment melanin.
A burning B roasting C browning D scorching
- 5 Tempestuous times preceded the declaration of war.
A terrible B turbulent C trying D temperate
- 6 All of the tenants in the building complained about the lack of hot water.
A old people B landlords
C superintendents D occupants
- 7 Glaciers terminate where the rate of ice loss is equivalent to the forward advance of the glacier.
A stop B turn C crack D rotate
- 8 Communication satellites generally use solar cells as their source of electric power, although some test satellites have used thermoelectric generators.
A superior B authorized C former D experimental
- 9 Some children display an unquenchable curiosity about every new thing they encounter.
A insatiable B inherent
C indiscriminate D incredible

- 10 The compact dictionaries published in recent years are not as unwieldy as some of the older editions.
A complete B tiresome C reliable D cumbersome
- 11 Would you bring me some up-to-date catalogues?
A current B well-documented
C lavish D hostile
- 12 William Faulkner's stories reflect his Mississippi upbringing.
A education B cousins C visits D accent
- 13 According to the American Red Cross, blood and plasma donors are urgently needed after natural disasters or other catastrophes.
A typically B conceivably C tentatively D desperately
- 14 Age is one of the variables which seems to determine the attitude of an older person toward conformity.
A sections B factors C results D stimuli
- 15 After listening to the testimony, the members of the jury delivered their verdict.
A sentence B decision
C cross-examination D foreman

第二部分: 阅读判断 (第 16~22 题, 每题 1 分, 共 7 分)

阅读下面这篇短文, 短文后列出 7 个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断。如果该句提供的是正确信息, 请在答题卡上把 A 涂黑; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请在答题卡上把 B 涂黑; 如果该句的信息在文章中没有提及, 请在答题卡上把 C 涂黑。

The Enormous Egg

Dr. Ziemer arrived while we were still staring at the thing in the nest. He jumped out his car and came running out to in the backyard. He was wearing a red coat over his pajamas, and he looked pretty excited.

He ran up to the nest and looked in. His eyes opened up wide and he knelt down on the ground and stared and stared. After long while he said softly, "That's it. By George, that's just what it is." Then he stared for another long time and finally he shook his head and said, "It can't be true, but there it is."

He got up off his knees and looked around at us. His eyes were just sparking, he was so excited. He put his hand on my shoulder, and I could feel he was quivering. "An amazing thing's happened," he said, in a kind of whisper. "I don't know how to account for it. It must be some sort of freak biological mix-up that might happen once a thousand years."

"But what is it?" I asked.

Dr. Ziemer turned and pointed a trembling finger at the nest. "Believe it or not, you people have hatched out a dinosaur. (恐龙)"

We just looked at him.

"Sounds incredible, I know," he said, "and I can't explain it, but there it is. I've seen too many Triceratops (三角恐龙) skulls to be mistaken about this one."

"But—but how could it be a dinosaur?" Pop asked.

"Goodness gracious!" Mom spluttered. "And right here in our backyard. It doesn't seem hardly right. And on a Sunday, too."

Cynthia was pretty interested by now, and kept pecking into the nest and making faces, the way she did when Pop brought a bowl of frogs' legs into the kitchen one time. I guess girls just naturally don't like crawly things too much. To tell the truth, I don't either sometimes but this thing that had just hatched out looked kind of cute to me. Maybe that was because I had taken care of the egg so long. I felt as if the little dinosaur was almost one of the family.

We stood around for a long while looking at the strange new thing on the nest, trying to let the idea soak in that we had a dinosaur. After Dr. Ziemer calmed down a little he and Pop tightened up the chicken wire to make sure the little animal wasn't going to crawl out. Dr. Ziemer watched if perhaps she ought not to be taken out before she went out of her mind. Pop figured that it might be a good idea and he picked her up and cut her outside the pen. She acted a little dazed at first, but pretty soon she followed the other hens and began pecking. She acted a little dazed at first, but pretty soon she followed the other hens and began scratching for worms like the rest of them.

16 Dr. Ziemer found a bird in the nest.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

17 The story took place in the back garden.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

18 When they find out what kind of animal they have, they are shocked.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

19 The person who is telling the story seems to like the little animal.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

- 20 *The Enormous Egg* is a serious story.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 21 The story teller is afraid to look at the little animal.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned
- 22 Dr. Ziemer had went to hospital before he arrived.
A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

第三部分:概括大意与完成句子 (第 23~30 题,每题 1 分,共 8 分)

阅读下面这篇短文,短文后有 2 项测试任务:(1)第 23~26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 2~5 段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题;(2)第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中选择 4 个正确选项,分别完成每个句子。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Blasts from the Past

- 1 Volcanoes were destructive in ancient history. Not because they were bigger, but because the carbon dioxide they released wiped out life with greater ease.
- 2 Paul Wignall from the University of Leeds was investigating the link between volcanic eruptions and mass extinctions. Not all volcanic eruptions killed off large number of animals, but all the mass extinction cover the past 300 million years coincided with huge formations of volcanic rock. To his surprise, the older the massive volcanic eruptions were, the more damage they seemed to do.
- 3 Wignall calculated the “killing efficiency” for these volcanoes by comparing the proportion of life they killed off with the volume of lava that they produced. He found that size for size, older eruptions were at least 10 times as effective at wiping out life as their more recent rivals.
- 4 The Permian extinction, for example, which happened 250 million years ago, is marked by floods of volcanic rock in Siberia that cover an area roughly the size of western Europe. Those volcanoes are thought to have pumped out about 10 gigatonnes of carbon as carbon dioxide. The global warming that followed wiped out 80 percent of all marine genera at the time, and it took 5 million years for the planet to recover.
- 5 Yet 60 million years ago in the late Palaeocene there was another huge amount of volcanic activity and global warming but no mass extinction. Some animals did disappear but things returned to normal within ten thousands of years. “The most recent ones hardly have an effect at all,” Wignall says. He ignored the extinction which wiped out the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous, 265 million years ago, because many scientists believe it was primarily caused by the impact of an asteroid.

6 Wignall thinks that older volcanoes had more killing power because more recent life forms were better adapted to dealing with increased levels of CO₂. Ocean chemistry may also have played a role. As the supercontinents broke up and exposed more coastline there may have been more weathering of silica rocks. This would have encouraged the growth of phytoplankton in the oceans, increasing the amount of CO₂ absorbed from the atmosphere.

7 Vincent Courtillot, director of the Paris Geophysical Institute in France, says that Wignall's idea is provocative. But he says it is incredibly hard to do these sorts of calculations. He points out that the killing power of volcanic eruptions depends on how long they lasted. And it is impossible to tell whether the huge blasts lasted for thousands or millions of years.

8 Courtillot also adds that it is difficult to estimate how much lava prehistoric volcanoes produced, and that lava volume may not necessarily correspond to carbon dioxide or sulphur dioxide emissions.

23 Paragraph 2 _____

24 Paragraph 3 _____

25 Paragraph 4 _____

26 Paragraph 5 _____

- A Killing Power of Ancient Volcanic Eruptions
- B Association of Mass Extinctions with Volcanic
- C Calculation of the Killing Power of Older Eruptions
- D A Mass Extinction
- E Volcanic Eruptions That Caused No Mass Extinction
- F Accounting for the Killing Power of Older Eruptions

27 Older eruptions were more devastating _____.

28 The Permian extinction is used to illustrate _____.

29 The cause of the extinction of dinosaurs _____.

30 Courtillot rejects _____.

- A than more recent ones
- B the killing efficiency for older eruptions
- C has remained controversial
- D Wignall's calculations as acceptable
- E has been known to us all
- F his ideas

第四部分:阅读理解 (第 31~45 题,每题 3 分,共 45 分)

下面有 3 篇短文,每篇短文后有 5 道题,每题后面有 4 个选项。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题,从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Pop Music in Africa

Young musicians in African countries are creating a new kind of pop music. The tunes and the rhythms of their music combine African traditions with various forms of music popular today, such as hip-hop, rap, rock, jazz, or reggae. The result is music that may sound familiar to listeners anywhere in the world, but at the same time is distinctly African. It is different also in another way: Many of the songs are very serious and they deal with important social or political issues in Africa today.

Eric Wainaina is one of these African musicians. He grew up in Nairobi, Kenya, in a family of musicians. As a teenager, he listened to pop music from the United States, and later he moved to Boston to study at the Berklee College of Music. Now he has produced a CD in Kenya. Eric's most popular song, "Land of 'A Little Something'" is about Kenya's problem of bribery, or paying others for illegal favors. He wants people to listen to his songs and think about how to make Kenya a better place to live.

Another musician who writes serious songs is Witness Mwaijaga from Tanzania. Her own experiences have helped her understand the suffering of many African women. At the age of fifteen she lost her home, but she was luckier than other homeless young people. She could make a living by writing songs and singing on the street. By the time she was eighteen years old, she had become a star. Her songs are written in rap or hip-hop style about the problems that she sees in Tanzania, especially AIDS and the lack of rights for women.

Baaba Maal, from Senegal, also feels that pop music must go beyond entertainment. He says that in Senegal, storytellers have always been important people. In the past, they were the ones who kept the history of their people alive. Baaba believes that songwriters now have a similar responsibility. They must write about the world around them and help people understand how it could be better. The words of his songs are important, in fact. They speak of peace and cooperation among Africans, as well as the rights of women, love for one's family, and saving the environment.

One of South Africa's most popular musicians is Brenda Fassie. She is sometimes compared to Madonna, the American pop star, because she likes to shock people in her shows. But she also likes to make people think. She became famous in the 1980s for her simple pop

songs against apartheid. Now that apartheid has ended, her songs are about other issues in South African culture and life. To sing about these, she uses local African languages and a new pop style called kwaito.

In recent years, people outside of Africa have also begun to listen to these young musicians. Through music, the younger generation of Africans are connecting with the rest of the world and, at the same time, influencing the rest of the world.

- 31 This passage is about how African pop music is _____.
A usually about love and romance
B more serious than most pop music
C popular with young people in Africa
D mostly written just for entertainment
- 32 For people outside of Africa, African pop music is _____.
A the same as other pop music
B not usually very interesting
C entirely strange to them
D both familiar and different
- 33 The musicians mentioned in this passage all _____.
A write about serious problems
B studied in the United States
C lost their homes at a young age
D write songs in a new pop style
- 34 Eric Wainaina _____.
A prefers to sing in English
B listened to traditional music
C studied music in Boston
D performs only in the United States
- 35 Witness Mwaijaga writes about the problems of women partly because _____.
A she has had a difficult life herself
B there are many problems in Tanzania
C she has had an easy life herself
D there are no other women singers

第二篇

Career With a Uniform

Want to be the next Xu Sanduo? The TV drama Soldiers' Sortie (Shibing Tuji) might have caused millions of young people to dream idly of putting on an army uniform and going off to boot camp.

In fact, a large number of students graduating might consider doing just that. Last month, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) announced that there will be 120,000 job openings this year for college grads. So, one out of every 50 grads has a chance if he or she would like to march down to the local recruiting office. Anyone enlisting will get preferential treatment in tuition compensation and in job opportunities.

This decision comes against a backdrop of bad employment news and a cooling economy. This year's recruitment quota outnumbers last year's 39,000 by about three-fold.

"It's important to pull in fresh, talented people who can deal with the new equipment and a high-tech military to modernize the nation's defense," said Bai Zixing, a senior officer in the PLA General Staff Department.

The age limit for college recruits has been raised to 24, and there's one more important policy change: Grads who have already volunteered to sign up can quit if they change their minds after finding another job before November, the deadline for enlistment. This gives grads an extra choice in starting a career.

The following is a list of preferential things that college grads qualify for if they join the army:

A one-time recruitment payment of up to 24,000 yuan, to cover four years of college tuition and loans (this has to be returned if the person is forced to leave the army before completing the service contract).

Priority in promotions and in getting admitted to military academies.

Anyone with a bachelor's degree or above and a good performance record can be promoted to the rank of officer directly, if they meet certain other criteria. An ordinary soldier may need a couple of years longer to get there.

Anyone with a junior college⁵ degree can go on for a bachelor's degree without having to take the entrance exams.

Anyone wanting to take the grad school entrance exam after completing their service can add 10 points to the exam results.

Anyone getting a merit citation second class can enter grad school without taking the exam after completion of the service obligation.

There are no restrictions on things like going abroad after the service period, unless one deals with confidential work in the army.

- 36 According to the passage, all of the following reasons make many college grads choose to join the army EXCEPT: _____.
- A The Story of Xu Sanduo causes young people to dream to put on a uniform
B The grads are facing a grim employment situation
C The pay from the PLA is relatively higher than the grads can earn in other jobs
D The PLA offers a series of preferential treatments for college grads who join the army
- 37 It can be inferred that about students graduating consider join the army _____.
A 120,000 B 6,000,000 C 39,000 D 2,000,000
- 38 Besides the backdrop of bad employment news and a cooling economy, which of the following causes the PLA to raise this year's recruitment quota?
- A The TV drama Soldiers' Sortie is high in the ratings.
B The PLA wants to attract high-quality personnel to meet the need of hi-tech sector in the nation's defense.
C The PLA is increasing the size of the army.
D Some students who have already volunteered to sign up may change their minds.
- 39 Why does the author think that the grads are given an extra chance in starting a career?
- A The one-time recruitment payment offered by the PLA may ease the grads' economic burden.
B The grads who join the army have more chances to further their study after completing their service.
C Grads who have already volunteered to sign up can give up before the deadline for enlistment if they can find another job that is more suitable.
D No restrictions are made on things like going abroad after the service period.
- 40 The word confidential in the last paragraph could best be replaced by _____.
A concise B professional C creative D secret

第三篇

Sleep

For millions of years before the appearance of the electric light, shift work, all-night cable TV and the Internet, Earth's creatures evolved on a planet with predictable and reassuring 24-hour rhythms. Our biological clocks are set for this daily cycle. Simply put, our bodies want to sleep at night and be awake during the day. Most women and men need between eight and eight and a half hours of sleep a night to function properly throughout their lives. (Contrary to popular belief, humans don't need less sleep as they age.)

But in average, Americans sleep only about seven and a half hours per night, a marked drop from the nine hours they averaged in 1910. What's worse, nearly one third of all Americans get less than six hours of sleep on a typical work night. For most people, that's not nearly enough.

Finding ways to get more and better sleep can be a challenge. Scientists have identified more than 80 different sleep disorders. Some sleeping disorders are genetic. But many problems are caused by staying up late and sleeping in, by traveling frequently between time zones or by working nights. Dr. James F. Jones at National Jewish Medical and Research Center in Denver says that sleep disorders are often diagnosed as other discomforts. About one third of the patients referred to him with possible chronic fatigue syndrome actually have treatable sleep disorders. "Before we do anything else, we look at their sleep," Jones says.

Sleep experts say that most people would benefit from a good look at their sleep patterns. "My motto (座右铭) is 'Sleep defensively'," says Mary Carskadon of Brown University. She says people need to carve out sufficient time to sleep, even if it means giving up other things. Sleep routines—like going to bed and getting up at the same time every day—are important. Pre-bedtime activities also make a difference. As with Elaner, who used to suffer from sleeplessness, a few lifestyle changes—avoiding stimulants and late meals, exercising hours before bedtime, relaxing with a hot bath—yield better sleep.

41 What is TRUE of human sleep?

- A Most people need less sleep when they grow older.
- B Most people need seven and a half hours of sleep every night.
- C On average, people in the U.S today sleep less per night than they used to.
- D For most people, less than six hours of sleep on a typical work night is enough.

42 For our bodies to function properly, we should _____.

- A sleep for at least eight hours per night
- B believe that we need less sleep as we age
- C adjust our activities to the new inventions
- D be able to predict the rhythms of our biological clocks

43 According to the author, many sleeping disorders are caused by _____.

- A other diseases
- B pre-bedtime exercises
- C improper sleep
- D chronic fatigue syndrome

- 44 Which of the following measures can help you sleep better?
- A Staying up late.
 - B Taking a hot bath.
 - C Having late meals.
 - D Traveling between time zones.
- 45 "Sleep defensively" means that _____.
- A people should go to a doctor and have their problems diagnosed
 - B people should exercise immediately before going to bed every night
 - C people should sacrifice other things to get enough sleep if necessary
 - D people should give up going to bed and getting up at the same time every day

第五部分: 补全短文 (第 46~50 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面的短文, 文章中有 5 处空白, 文章后面有 6 组文字, 请根据文章的内容选择 5 组文字, 将其分别放回文章原有位置, 以恢复文章原貌。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Financial Risks

Several types of financial risk are encountered in international marketing; the major problems include commercial, political, and foreign exchange risk.

46 They include solvency, default, or refusal to pay bills. The major risk, however, is competition which can only be dealt with through consistently effective management and marketing. 47 Such risk is encountered when a controversy arises about the quality of goods delivered, a dispute over contract terms, or any other disagreement over which payment is withheld. One company, for example, shipped several hundred tons of dehydrated potatoes to a distributor in Germany. 48 The alternatives for the exporter were reducing the price, re-selling the potatoes, or shipping them home again, each involving considerable cost.

Political risk relates to the problems of war or revolution, currency inconvertibility, expropriation or expulsion, and restriction or cancellation of import licenses. 49 Management information systems and effective decision-making processes are the best defenses against political risk. As many companies have discovered, sometimes there is no way to avoid political risk, so marketers must be prepared to assume them or give up doing business in particular market.

Exchange-rate fluctuations inevitably cause problems, but for many years, most firms could take protective action to minimize their unfavorable effects. 50 International Business

Machine Corportaion, for example, reported that exchange losses resulted in a dramatic 21.6 percent drop in their earnings in the third quarter of 1981. Before rates were permitted to float, devaluations of major currencies were infrequent and usually could be anticipated, but exchange-rate fluctuations in the float system are daily affairs.

- A Political risk is an environmental concern for all businesses.
- B One unique risk encountered by the international marketer involves financial adjustments.
- C Commercial risks are handled essentially as normal credit risks encountered in day-to-day business.
- D The distributor tested the shipment and declared it to be below acceptable taste and texture standards.
- E Floating exchange rates of the world's major currencies have forced all marketers to be especially aware of exchange-rate fluctuations and the need to compensate for them in their financial planning.
- F Many international marketers go bankrupt each year because of exchange-rate fluctuation.

第六部分:完型填空 (第 51~65 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文,文中有 15 处空白,每处空白给出了 4 个选项,请根据短文的内容从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案,涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

School Lunch

Research has shown that over half the children in Britain who take their own lunches to school do not eat properly in the 51 of the day. In Britain 52 have to provide meals at lunchtime. Children can choose to bring their own food or have lunch at the school canteen.

One shocking 53 of this research is that school meals are much 54 than lunches prepared by parents. There are strict 55 for the preparation of school meals, which have to include one portion of fruit and one of 56, as well as meat, a dairy item and starchy food like bread or 57. Lunchboxes 58 by researchers contained sweet drinks, crisps and chocolate bars. Children consume twice as 59 sugar as they should at lunchtime.

The research will provide a better 60 of why the percentage of 61 students in Britain has increased in the last decade. Unfortunately, the government cannot criticise parents, but it can 62 them of the 63 value of milk, fruit and vegetables. Small changes in their children's diet can 64 their future health. Children can easily develop bad eating 65 at this age, and parents are the only ones who can prevent it.