

CET TEST PAPERS (BAND 4)

TEST PAPERS

大学英语四级考试

冲刺试卷

主编: 黄淑琳

航空工业出版社



考试虫系列



大学英语四级考试 冲刺试卷

主 编：黄淑琳(清华大学)

编 者：(以姓氏笔画为序)

王小萍	代绍荣	孙 浩
孙静萍	许 芳	杨 兰
金 宵	常 青	温玉娟

航空工业出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷/黄淑琳主编-北京:航空
工业出版社,2000.11

ISBN 7-80134-792-7

I.大… II.黄淑琳… III.大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷
IV.G643-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 75083 号

航空工业出版社出版发行

(北京市安定门外小关东里 14 号 100029)

北京运乔宏源印刷厂 全国各地新华书店经销

2001 年 3 月第 1 版 2001 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:11 字数:267 千字

印数:1~10000 册 定价:12.00 元



本社图书如有缺页、倒页、脱页、残页等情况,请与本社
发行部联系负责调换。联系电话:64890262、64941995

前 言

大学英语四级考试(CET-4)自1987年开考以来受到高校师生和社会的广泛关注,每年夏冬两次考试全国约有300万人参加,许多学校以此作为考核学生外语水平,提高外语教学质量的举措之一,不少用人单位以是否持有四级证书作为一项录用标准。

为了提高考试的效度,使其对高校英语教学有较好的促进作用,近年来全国四、六级考试指导委员会对四、六级考试做了改进,自1996年起试题中增加了主观题的比重,采用了些新题型。到目前为止,四级考试中使用了三种新题型:

- (1) 英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese),即从阅读理解部分的四篇文章中各选出一句(偶尔从某一篇中选出两句)要求考生译成准确通顺的汉语,目的是考核考生对书面材料的确切理解能力。时间是15分钟,放在试卷(二)上。1996年1月,6月和2000年6月的试题中用了此题型来代替原来的综合性填充(Cloze)。
- (2) 简短答问(Answer Short Questions),这种题型是在试卷(二)中印出一篇短文,后面附上5个问题或不完整的句子,要求考生在理解文章后用简短的英语(可以是不超过10个词的句子,短语或单词)回答所提出的问题或补足不完整的句子,考试时间为15分钟。1997年1月和1999年1月,6月三次考试中用这一题型替代Cloze。
- (3) 复合式听写(Compound Dictation),属听力理解部分,安排在听力对话之后,内容为听一篇长度为250字左右的短文,与听力理解部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同。文章的大部分内容印出,留有10个空,要求考生填写。前7题S1~S7是听写单词,每题0.5分;S7~S10是表达,要求考生根据所听内容写出要点(也可用原来的词来表达),其中两题为2分,一题为2.5分,10个题为10分,替代原来听力部分Section B中三个小短文的听力理解。1997年6月,和12月的四级考试采用了此题型。

1998年6月和2000年1月的四级考试中无新题型,仍采用原有的Cloze。1996年至今五年中上述的四种题型交叉使用,每次这10分采用何种题型不预先通知,因此考生对这四种题型都应熟悉。为此本书8套题中这四种题型都包含,第一、二套用英译汉,第三、四套用简短答问,第五、六套用复合式听写,第七、八套用综合性填充。每一套题都附有答案,听力部分附有录音的文字材料,阅读理解、简短答问、结构词汇和综合性填充等部分的题目都有详细解答,便于考生自学。

本书编者为清华大学、北京科技大学、西安交通大学等高校的教授、副教授等。他们多年从事高校基础英语教学和辅导学生准备四、六级考试,在认真研究了考试大纲和近年CET-4试题的特点和动向后他们针对考试的重点、难点和考生的弱点来选材和命题。全书的短文和句子均选自各外文图书、杂志、报刊、因特网和字典,内容新颖,题材广泛,有关文化教育、风土人情、环境保护、资源利用、科技发展和经济贸易等。拟题时考虑到语言教学的特点和学生的难点,精心设计各部分题目。写作部分的题目有申办奥运、加入WTO、互联网、出国留学、奋斗成材、21

世纪的年轻人、竞争与合作等热门话题，每个题目都附有 150 ~ 200 词的范文，供考生借鉴和模仿。

本书有录音磁带 2 盒，每一面含两套题的听力理解部分的录音，由外籍教师按照四级考试的要求在中央人民广播电台录音，语音清晰，效果良好。

本书的全体编写人员兢兢业业，力求为广大考生奉上一份精品，但限于水平，书中定有许多不尽人意之处，万望使用本书的老师 and 同学指出。

编者 2001 年 3 月

大学英语四级考试 冲刺试卷

试卷一

(75 分钟)

注 意 事 项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸上。将本试卷代号划在答题纸上。
- 二、试卷一、答题纸和试卷二均不得带出考场。考试结束，监考人员收卷后考生才可以离开。
- 三、仔细读懂题目的说明。
- 四、在 90 分钟内做完试卷一上的 Part I 至 Part III 及试卷二上的 Part IV。90 分钟后，监考人员收取答题纸和试卷一，然后考生再做试卷二上的作文题。作文题的答题时间为 30 分钟。全部考试时间为 120 分钟，不得拖延时间。
- 五、多项选择题的答案一定要划在答题纸上，凡是写在试卷一上的一律无效。试卷二上的题目答案直接写在试卷二上。
- 六、多项性选择题只能选一个答案；如多选，则该题无分。选定答案后，用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是：[A][B]{C}[D]，使用其他符号者不给分。划线要有一定粗度，浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 七、如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

目 录

大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 1 套)	(1)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 2 套)	(13)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 3 套)	(25)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 4 套)	(39)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 5 套)	(51)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 6 套)	(63)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 7 套)	(75)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 8 套)	(87)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 1 套)(答案·作文范文·听力理解文字材料·题解)	(99)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 2 套)(答案·作文范文·听力理解文字材料·题解)	(109)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 3 套)(答案·作文范文·听力理解文字材料·题解)	(117)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 4 套)(答案·作文范文·听力理解文字材料·题解)	(125)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 5 套)(答案·作文范文·听力理解文字材料·题解)	(135)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 6 套)(答案·作文范文·听力理解文字材料·题解)	(143)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 7 套)(答案·作文范文·听力理解文字材料·题解)	(151)
大学英语四级考试冲刺试卷(第 8 套)(答案·作文范文·听力理解文字材料·题解)	(161)

大学英语四级考试 冲刺试卷(第 1 套)

(1996 年 6 月, 2000 年 6 月题型)

试卷一 (75 分钟)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer ~~[A]~~[B][C][D]

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. A) A doctor. | B) A waiter. |
| C) A shoe salesman. | D) The woman's husband. |
| 2. A) On foot. | B) By bike. |
| C) By bus. | D) By subway. |
| 3. A) Preston's sister is going abroad. | |
| B) The Prime Minister is warmly welcomed. | |

- C) The news today might be very unusual.
 D) The man is probably reading a newspaper.
4. A) 7 B) 10 C) 14 D) 21
5. A) He was tired. B) His appointment was changed.
 C) His bicycle was stolen. D) He had a flat tire.
6. A) Borrowing some money from the woman.
 B) Bargaining over the price with the woman.
 C) Getting some information of an apartment.
 D) Selling the apartment to the woman.
7. A) Sandy's mother hurt her foot.
 B) Sandy visited her mother in the hospital.
 C) Sandy had an accident on the way home.
 D) Sandy couldn't come to the class on time.
8. A) He can't remember which gift was sent by his aunt.
 B) He has no time to write to his aunt to thank her.
 C) He has forgot the address of his Aunt Mary.
 D) He is writing a letter to thank her aunt.
9. A) To take part in a summer trip.
 B) To be interviewed for a job.
 C) To organize a holiday tour.
 D) To get information about the holiday.
10. A) Cooler and drier. B) Cooler and rainier.
 C) Warmer and drier. D) Warmer and rainier.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Question 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) When the structure has been designed.
 B) When the whole construction is made.
 C) When the cost has been estimated.
 D) It seems to be never finished.
12. A) Because he is an expert on all engineering subjects.
 B) Because he is responsible for all our main services.
 C) Because he has completed many years of basic training.
 D) Because his skills are needed in all kinds of major construction work.

13. A) Electricity. B) Aviation.
C) Chemistry. D) Mechanics.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Animals going to another country must obey certain laws.
B) All animals should be vaccinated(接种疫苗)before traveling.
C) Cats and dogs should travel with their masters on overseas trips.
D) The animals with diseases are forbidden to travel.
15. A) Their owners are trying to sell them.
B) They are waiting for vaccination.
C) They must be checked for diseases.
D) Doctors are too busy to check them.
16. A) All animals are fenced in while they travel.
B) People who care for animals often carry diseases.
C) People with pets on trip should pay a lot.
D) Some people take their pets on overseas trip.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) To ask about her sick husband.
B) To cancel her two o'clock appointment.
C) To make an appointment for her husband.
D) To make sure why she got the wrong number.
18. A) She failed to rearrange her appointment.
B) She succeeded in making an appointment.
C) She found the doctor's number with the help of the speaker.
D) She got angry with the doctor's secretary because of being cheated.
19. A) To blame Mrs Mills for the trouble she made.
B) To write a letter to his sister to tell her about the funny call.
C) To tell Mrs Mills that he couldn't rearrange her appointment.
D) To explain to Mrs Mills why he didn't tell her right away that the number was wrong.
20. A) Because he was too astonished to say a word.
B) Because Mrs Mills didn't give him the chance to explain.
C) Because he was very angry with the lady for her another wrong call.
D) Because he didn't want to explain how he got the lady's phone number.

Part II

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices*

marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. Not long ago, I thought Internet is only used to _____ information. Today it is evident that the Internet is a powerful means to conduct interactions of every type.
A) look up B) look to C) look into D) look in
22. This land, which was once _____ of rice, has become a desert.
A) good B) fertile C) waste D) figment
23. "How was the movie?"
"I didn't finish seeing it because the electricity went off while the film _____."
A) was showing B) was show C) was being shown D) had been shown
24. The parents insisted on _____ the supper dishes.
A) him washing B) he washes C) he wash D) his wash
25. _____ sources of protein must be found when meat and fish are not available.
A) Additional B) Attractive C) Alternative D) Alternate
26. Hemingway entered first grade a year younger than usual, so he had to work hard to _____ his older classmates.
A) keep up with B) catch up on C) get hold of D) make use of
27. Most people, if _____ to prove that the Earth is round, would not even bother to put forward any arguments.
A) asking B) asked C) being asked D) were asked
28. The song "Just Walking In the Rain" has a beautiful _____.
A) term B) tone C) melody D) sound
29. The International Garment Fair _____ next month will be the most influential fair of its kind.
A) held B) holding C) will be held D) to be held
30. Without the policies of opening up Shenzhen _____ such brilliant achievements.
A) can't gain B) doesn't gain
C) wouldn't have gained D) would have gained
31. They called the school teacher Anna Vassilyevna, adding the surname to show their _____.
A) resistance B) response C) respect D) responsibility
32. I can hardly _____ myself to the cold weather in north China.
A) apply B) accustom C) fit D) used
33. Walking towards the supermarket, the policeman suddenly slowed his walk, he _____ the person suspected of the crime.
A) must have seen B) should have seen
C) was seeing D) ought to see
34. The arrangement about the auction sales _____ is satisfactory.
A) to that we have come B) which we have come
C) that we have come to D) we have come to which
35. Ireland has enjoyed an astonishing economic success, which fact is familiar _____ many people.

- A) with B) to C) toward D) on
36. Scarcely had the boy begun stealing _____ he was arrested by the policeman.
A) then B) where C) when D) Thus
37. The girl was opposed _____ grandfather the big double blanket as a going-away gift.
A) to give B) to giving C) given D) to be given
38. The company suddenly went bankrupt, leaving 2,700 workers _____.
A) laid off B) laid by C) laid out D) laid down
39. The new sales manager is often quite happy to work _____ she can still get home in time to prepare dinner and relax.
A) even if B) in case of C) though D) provided
40. _____ he seems to have failed this time, I still believe he will succeed.
A) In spite of B) For all that C) For D) No matter
41. The traditional contract between employer and employee has _____ changed.
A) foundationally B) functionally C) frankly D) fundamentally
42. In my opinion, this is _____ opportunity to be lost.
A) a too good B) too good C) too a good D) too good an
43. The water could not flow freely because the pipe was _____.
A) blocked B) trapped C) loaded D) forced
44. Do you know an old saying "An apple a day keeps the doctor _____"?
A) out B) away C) up D) on
45. Recently in America, hackers (黑客) have been caught _____ the security system at headquarters of American Defense Department.
A) to test B) being tested C) tested D) testing
46. Younger Americans who don't go to university _____ get jobs which bring low income.
A) are likely to B) are possible to C) were able to D) liked to
47. The _____ house has been divided into apartments for as many as six families.
A) spatial B) spacious C) special D) specific
48. You may take _____ tape recorder you prefer from the four.
A) whatever B) however C) whichever D) wherever
49. A fallen brick _____ the boy on the head and knocked him out.
A) tapped B) struck C) beat D) hit
50. Much as he helped us cook the dinner, he was actually _____.
A) in the way B) by the way C) off the way D) on the way

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Do you remember last summer, when furious travelers were *pounding on* Congress to do something about airline customer service? Airlines promised then to improve, and they adopted new standards just before Christmas. But as another summer nears, plenty of experienced travelers don't see much improvement in customer service overall.

This month, the Department of Transportation's (DOT) inspector general's office will issue its first critical article on whether airlines are honoring their promises. One survey suggests problems: The number of complaints to the DOT about the top 10 airlines in the first quarter soared 89% from a year ago.

Hit last summer by passenger complaints and the threat of consumer-protection laws by Congress, 14 carriers voluntarily agreed to adopt a set of basic customer-service standards called Customers First. From immediate refunds to truthful reservation agents to toilets that flush during onboard delays, the "12 commitments (义务)" to passengers were introduced as a major effort to improve service. Since then, airlines have been redesigning Web sites, retraining employees and upgrading technology.

Recently, DOT inspector general Kenneth Mead, at McCain's request, sent 20 examiners to airports to document whether each airline is doing what it promises. Mead cautions travelers shouldn't expect too much. Most of the promises are aimed at better communication with customers, not problem-free flights.

"We think passengers, both business and leisure, perceive travel as more of a quarrel these days," spokeswoman Shelly Sasson says. "*Some of this is perception, but a lot is reality.*" And when improvements are made, it takes a long time for them to be noticed, she says.

Now, the efforts may be working. During the first quarter, Delta had the second-lowest rate of complaints among the top 10 carriers. Still, its rate, along with other carriers', is up from last year. McCain and other lawmakers say new consumer protection laws aren't out of the question if the industry's voluntary program doesn't work.

51. The passage is mainly about ____ .
- A) passenger complaints increase though fliers Airlines have taken steps to improve air service
 - B) passenger complaints decrease for fliers Airlines have taken steps to improve air service
 - C) air service has been improved greatly though it is hard to notice by passengers
 - D) air service needs improving badly as the result of passenger complaints
52. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A) Government has sent officials to check any improvement on the air service airlines have made.
 - B) Some people suggest passengers show more understanding to airliners about their efforts to better air service.
 - C) To improve air service doesn't mean that there will no longer be any deficiencies in air traveling according to some one's ideas.

- D) It is thought that passengers should be patient when they are waiting for any improvement made by airlines
53. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to the sentence "Some of this is perception, but a lot is reality." (In Para. 5)?
- A) Some people's complaints about air service are rather subjective, but most people's are fairly objective.
- B) When people travel by air, they usually quarrel, which is a fact passengers all see.
- C) Some people take a biased view on air service because they don't see facts.
- D) Most people saw facts, but a few people failed.
54. The author has written the last paragraph mainly to mean _____. .
- A) the rate of complaints is going up in all airlines in spite of the efforts they made
- B) improvements some airlines have made are not effective which leads to more complaints
- C) even though some improvements are made, it takes a long time for them to be noticed
- D) some people are too aggressive when complaining air service though airlines have made great efforts on it
55. In paragraph 1, the phrase "pounding on" means "_____".
- A) striking at B) urging C) attacking D) sounding with loud noises

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

False fears about the dangers of vaccines (疫苗) could encourage parents to leave children unvaccinated, experts said on Thursday. Dr. Bruce Gellin, executive director of the National Network for Immunization (免疫) Information in Nashville, said rumors about vaccines were scaring parents.

"It's awfully hard sometimes when a patient comes to you and you have to counteract misinformation," agreed Dr. Reed Tuckson, senior vice-president for professional standards at the American Medical Association.

Gellin said an unvaccinated child had 35 times the normal risk of developing measles (麻疹). But then, "more important, it can spread to the community *at large*," he said.

Opponents to vaccination say it can cause insidious (潜伏的) diseases in children. But Gellin said parents are right to ask questions before vaccinating their children.

"While we do know that parents have a sense that vaccines are good, they have an increasing number of questions," he said. He said they need to be told how they are made and tested, and who recommends their use and why. He said surveys showed parents do not understand how vaccines or the immune (免疫) system works. He said the recommended schedule of vaccines was confusing, and said scientists were working to make simpler, combined vaccines, and also to develop alternatives to the needle, just as inhaled (吸入) vaccines and even vaccines in food.

56. The best title for the passage might be _____.
- A) Fears to Vaccine
- B) Vaccine — Good or Not

- C) False Vaccine Fears Endanger Children
D) Parents Protect Children against Vaccine
57. The doctors have taken steps to help people get rid of fear of vaccine EXCEPT that _____.
A) they persuade parents to accept it
B) scientists are working to make simpler, combined vaccines
C) they are trying to give more information about vaccine to parents
D) they are trying to make other kinds of vaccine to take the place of injection vaccine
58. What can be implied in the passage?
A) Some parents refuse vaccine because they are too poor to pay for it.
B) Parents fear vaccine because of their limited knowledge of the vaccine.
C) Children don't like vaccine because it is usually injected.
D) Few parents pay no attention to vaccine.
59. What is the author's attitude towards vaccine?
A) optimistic B) neutral C) worried D) agreeable to experts' claims
60. The phrase "at large" in Para. 3 probably means "_____".
A) greatly B) on a large scale
C) out of control D) largely

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

A company often becomes involved in international trade by exchanging goods or services with another country — importing raw materials it may need for production or exporting finished products to a foreign market. Establishing these trade relationships is the first step in the development of a multinational business. At this stage, however, the corporation emphasis is still on the domestic market. As trade expands, the corporation's dealings with companies or people outside the "home country" of that corporation increase.

The corporation then begins to view the whole world as a base for production and marketing operation. The next step in the development of a multinational business is focusing on the world market. The company may establish a foreign assembly plant, engage in contract manufacturing, or build a foreign manufacturing company or subsidiary (附属机构). Therefore, a multinational corporation is a company that is primarily based in one country and has production and marketing activities in foreign countries.

Since World War II, multinational corporations have grown rapidly. The names and products of many of the multinationals have become well-known in the world marketplace. International Business Machines (IBM), Royal Dutch Shell, Panasonic, Pepsi, and Volkswagen. Pepsi, for example, now has operations in more than one hundred countries.

A multinational corporation operates in a complex business environment. Cultural, social, economic, political, and technological systems vary from country to country. In order to operate successfully, a multinational company needs a basic understanding and appreciation of the foreign business environment.

61. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) Any company engaged in international trade is a multinational business.
 - B) A multinational corporation focuses on its domestic market.
 - C) A multinational company does not establish factories in foreign countries.
 - D) Multinational corporations have developed rapidly since 1945.
62. Where is the company's stress when it is simply trading with other countries?
- A) The domestic market.
 - B) The world market.
 - C) Both the domestic market and the world market.
 - D) Neither the domestic market nor the world market.
63. A company may establish the following forms of manufacturing operations in foreign countries EXCEPT _____.
- A) setting up an assembly plant
 - B) building a manufacturing company
 - C) developing domestic trade relationship
 - D) engaging in contract manufacturing
64. A multinational corporation operates in a more complex business environment than a domestic company because _____.
- A) a multinational corporation needs to understand the business environment
 - B) multinational companies have developed rapidly
 - C) a multinational corporation focuses on the world market
 - D) different countries have different social, economic and political systems
65. This passage mainly discusses _____.
- A) international trade
 - B) multinational corporations
 - C) world market
 - D) business environment

Passage Four

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

The French education system is very different from the English one in its aims, its organization and its results. The French child too, the raw material of this education, is unlike the English child and differences in the raw material may well account for differences in the processes employed.

The French child, boy or girl, gives one the impression of being intellectually more precocious (早熟的) than the product of the chillier English climate. This precocity is encouraged by his upbringing among adults, not in a nursery. English parents readily adapt their conversation to the child's point of view and interest themselves more in his games and childish preoccupations. The English are, as regards national character, younger than the French, or, to put it another way, there is in English no deep division between the life of the child and that of the grown man. The art of talking to children in the kind of language they understand is so much an English art that most of the French children's favourite books are translations from the English.

French parents, on the other hand, do their best to develop the child's intelligence as rapidly as possible. They have little patience with childish ideas even if they do not go so far as to look upon childhood as an unfortunate but necessary prelude to adult life. Not that they need to force the child, for he usually lends himself willingly to the process, and enjoys the effect of his unexpectedly clever remarks and strange sayings and of his interesting judgment of men and things. It is not without significance that the French mother instead of appealing to the child's heart by asking him to be good appeals to his reason by asking him to be wise. Reasonableness is looked for early in France, and the age of reason is fixed at seven.

66. In comparing French and English education, the author indicates that _____.
A) a great deal can be learnt from each other by the two countries
B) differences should not be looked for only in the methods
C) the French child needs far more training than the English child
D) the main differences are in the children
67. The passage suggests that the French child _____.
A) is as he is because of the climate B) only associates with adults
C) is forced to behave like an adult D) is not treated as a child
68. The word "prelude" in the phrase "... but necessary prelude to adult life" (in the 2nd sentence of paragraph 3) probably means _____.
A) introductory stage B) consequent event
C) inevitable result D) acceptable reason
69. In comparison with French children, English children _____.
A) are less intelligent B) can stand chillier climate
C) receive more care from their parents D) have shorter childhood
70. French mothers _____.
A) know how to appeal to what is best in their children
B) are the most significant influence in their children's lives
C) enjoy their children's unexpectedly clever remarks
D) lack patience in everything