

2005年12月英语四级B卷试题（阅读3）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/122/2021_2022_2005_E5_B9_B412_E6_c83_122080.htm Passage Three Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage. If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky. If you say to your children “ I ’ m sorry I got angry with you, but ... ” what follows that “ but ” can render the apology ineffective: “ I had a bad day ” or “ your noise was giving me a headache ” leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology. Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say “ I ’ m sorry you ’ re upset ” . this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done. Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying “ I ’ m useless as a parent ” does not commit a person to any specific improvement. These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness, Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies. But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition, children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in

understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not. 31.If a mother adds "but" to an apology,_____. A) the child may find the apology easier to accept B) the child may feel that he owes her an apology C) she does not realize that the child has been hurt D) she doesn't feel that she should have apologized 32.According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means " _____ " A) You have good reason to get upset B) I apologize for hurting your feelings C) I'm at fault for making you upset D) I'm aware you're upset ,but I'm not to blame 33.It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because_____. A) it is hurtful and insulting B) it is vague and ineffective C) it may make the other person feel guilty D) it gets one into the habit of making empty promises 34.We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry_____. A) their ages should be taken into account B) parents should be patient and tolerant C) parents need to set them a good example D) the complexities involved should be ignored 35.It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is _____. A) not necessary among family members B) a sign of social progress C) not as simple as it seems D) a social issue calling for immediate attention

100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问

