

2005年01月英语四级B卷试题（阅读1）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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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 centre.

Passage ONE Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage. In a time of low academic achievement by children in the United States, many Americans are turning to Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for possible answers. However, the answers provided by Japanese preschools are not the ones Americans expected to find. In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction. In one investigation, 300 Japanese and 210 American preschool teachers, child development specialists, and parents were asked about various aspects of early childhood education. Only 2 percent of the Japanese respondents (答卷者) listed "to give children a good start academically" as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. In contrast, over half the American respondents chose this as one of their top three choices. To prepare children for successful careers in first grade and beyond, Japanese schools do not teach reading, writing, and mathematics, but rather skills such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as a member of a group. The vast majority of young Japanese children

are taught to read at home by their parents. In the recent comparison of Japanese and American preschool education, 91 percent of Japanese respondents chose providing children with a group experience as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. Sixty-two percent of the more individually oriented (强调个性发展的) Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices. An emphasis on the importance of the group seen in Japanese early childhood education continues into elementary school education. Like in America, there is diversity in Japanese early childhood education. Some Japanese kindergartens have specific aims, such as early musical training or potential development. In large cities, some kindergartens are attached to universities that have elementary and secondary schools. Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities. Several more progressive programs have introduced free play as a way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens.¹¹ We learn from the first paragraph that many Americans believe

A) Japan's higher education is superior to theirs
B) Japan's economic success is a result of its scientific achievements
C) Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction
D) Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents¹². Most Americans surveyed believe that preschools should also attach importance to

A) parental guidance
B) problem solving
C) group experience
D) individually-oriented development¹³. In Japan's

preschool education, the focus is onA) tapping childrens potentialB) shaping childrens characterC) preparing children academicallyD) developing childrens artistic interests14. Free play has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order toA) enrich childrens knowledgeB) cultivate childrens creativityC) broaden childrens horizonD) lighten childrens study load15. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to university:based kindergartens?A) They can do better in their future studies.B) They can be individually oriented when they grow up.C) They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.D) They can accumulate more group experience there. 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com