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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/122/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E5_9B_9B_E7_c83_122500.htm Parents are often upset when their children praise the homes of their friends and regard it as a slur(诋毁) on their own cooking, or cleaning, or furniture, and often are foolish enough to let the teenagers see that they are annoyed. They may even accuse them of disloyalty, or make some unpleasant remark about the friends parents. Such a loss of dignity and descent into childish behavior on the part of the adults deeply shocks the teenagers, and makes them decide that in future they will not talk to their parents about the places or people they visit. Before very long the parents will be complaining that the child is so secretive and never tells them anything, but they seldom realize that they have brought this on themselves. Disillusionment(幻想破灭) with the parents, however good and adequate they may be both as parents and as individuals, is to some degree inevitable. Most children have such a high ideal of their parents, unless the parents themselves have been unsatisfactory, that it can hardly hope to stand up to a realistic evaluation. Parents would be greatly surprised and deeply touched if they realized how much belief their children usually have in their character and infallibility(一贯正确), and how much this faith means to a child. If parents were prepared for this teen-aged reaction, and realized that it was a sign that the child was growing up and developing valuable powers of observation and independent judgment, they would not be so hurt, and therefore would not drive

the child into opposition by resenting and resisting it. The teenager, with his passion for sincerity, always respects a parent who admits that he is wrong, or ignorant, or even that he has been unfair or unjust. What the child can't forgive is the parents' refusal to admit these charges if the child knows them to be true. Victorian(维多利亚时代的) parents believed that they kept their dignity by retreating behind an unreasoning authoritarian attitude. In fact they did nothing of the kind, but children were then too frightened to let them know how they really felt. Today we tend to go to the other extreme, but on the whole this is a healthier attitude both for the child and the parent. It is always wiser and safer to face up to reality, however painful it may be at the moment.

16. According to the passage, when the children praise the homes of their friends, their parents tend not to _____. (A) be sad (B) speak bad words about the friends' parents (C) praise with them (D) regard the praise as a slur on their own home

17. In paragraph 2, by "high ideal", the author means _____. (A) the realistic evaluation (B) children's deep belief in their parents' character and infallibility (C) the parents' preparation for the adolescent reaction (D) parents being good and adequate

18. According to the passage, what can't be accepted by the teenager? (A) The parents' ignorance. (B) His own slur. (C) The parents' refusal to admit their mistakes. (D) His resentment to his parents.

19. In the last sentence of paragraph 4, "retreating behind an unreasoning authoritarian attitude" may mean _____. (A) not caring what their children's behavior (B) stating no reason for their attitude (C) drawing back from their unreasonable authoritarian attitude (D)

covering themselves with an unreasonable strict attitude 20.

According to the passage, which statement is true? (A) The children may forgive their parents at all times. (B) The parents realize that they are responsible for the secretiveness of their children. (C) If the parents act improperly, their children would always regard themselves as the most ideal. (D) The children would respect their parents as long as they admit their wrong doings

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