

2010年6月英语六级考试王长喜标准阅读(第43篇)英语六级考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022_2010_E5_B9_B46_E6_9C_c84_645704.htm 第43篇：(Unit 12, Passage 2) It being not only possible but even easy to predict which ten-year-old boys are at greatest risk of growing up to be persistent offenders, what are we doing with the information? Just about the last thing that we should do is to wait until their troubles have escalated in adolescence and then attack them with the provisions of the new Criminal Justice Bill. If this bill becomes law, magistrates will have the power to impose residential care orders. More young people will be drawn into institutional life when all the evidence shows that this worsens rather than improves their prospects. The introduction of short sharp shocks in detention centers will simply give more young people a taste of something else they don't need. The whole regime of detention centers is one of toughening delinquents, and if you want to train someone to be anti-establishment, "I can't think of a better way to do it," says the writer of this report. The Cambridge Institute of Criminology comes up with five key factors that are likely to make for delinquency: a low income family a large family, parents deemed by social workers to be bad at raising children, parents who themselves have a criminal record, and low intelligence in the child. Not surprisingly, the factors tend to overlap. Of the 63 boys in the sample who had at least three of them when they were ten, half became juvenile delinquents compared with only a fifth of the sample as a whole. Three more factors make the prediction more accurate:

being judged troublesome by teachers at the age of ten, having a father with at least two criminal convictions and having another member of the family with a criminal record. Of the 35 men who had at least two of these factors in their background 18 became persistent delinquents and 8 more were in trouble with the law. Among those key factors, far and away the most important was having a parent with a criminal record, even if that had been acquired in the distant past, even though very few parents did other than condemn delinquent behavior in their children. The role of the schools emerges as extremely important. The most reliable prediction of all on the futures of boys came from teachers' ratings of how troublesome they were at the age of ten. If the information is there in the classroom there must be a response that brings more attention to those troublesome children: a search for things to give them credit for other than academic achievement, a refusal to allow them to go on playing truant, and a fostering of ambition and opportunity which should start early in their school careers.

1. According to the author, delinquency should be tackled _____.
A. before adolescence
B. during institutional treatment
C. during adolescence
D. when the problem becomes acute

2. The number of young offenders could be reduced by the way of _____.
A. new legal measures
B. better residential care
C. brief periods of harsh punishment
D. examination of their backgrounds

3. What is the outcome result of putting young offenders into detention centers?
A. They become more violent
B. They receive useful training
C. They become used to institutions
D. They turn against society

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4. Ten-year-old

children likely to become offenders are usually _____. A. spoiled children from small families. B. bright children in a poor family. C. dull children with many brothers and sisters. D. children whose parents have acquired wealth dishonestly. 5. The writer concludes that potential offenders could be helped by _____. A. spending more time at school B. more encouragement at school C. more activities outside school D. stricter treatment from teachers 第43篇答案：ADD CB 相关推荐：点击进入查看最新信息 论坛交流 在线试题 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