

2011年英语四级考试仔细阅读练习(12) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/646/2021_2022_2011_E5_B9_B4_E8_8B_B1_c83_646691.htm 四六级的阅读的侧重点是“速度型”阅读。下面为大家准备了英语四级考试仔细阅读练习题，希望大家能有效利用！

Part II 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 11 to 15 are based on the following passage. Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu (流感) may make a difference in how long the misery lasts. The American Lung Association (ALA) has issued new guidelines on combating colds and the flu, and one of the keys is being able to quickly tell the two apart. That 's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come. The common cold and the flu are both caused by viruses. More than 200 viruses can cause cold symptoms, while the flu is caused by three viruses flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine (疫苗), which is, for most people, the best way to fight the flu, according to the ALA. But if the flu does strike, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold

have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for. Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms. The ALA notes that it may be particularly difficult to tell when infants and preschool age children have the flu. It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms. Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well. However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome (综合症), a rare but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system. There is, of course, no vaccine for the common cold. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people who have colds can reduce the likelihood of catching one.

11. According to the author, knowing the cause of the misery will help _____. A) shorten the duration of the illness B) the patient buy medicine over the counter C) the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs D) prevent people from catching colds and the flu

12. We learn from the passage that _____. A) one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu B) aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu C) delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system D) over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu

13. According to

the passage, to combat the flu effectively, _____. A) one should identify the virus which causes it B) one should consult a doctor as soon as possible C) one should take medicine upon catching the disease D) one should remain alert when the disease is spreading 14. Which of the following symptoms will distinguish the flu from a cold? A) A stuffy nose.来源：考试大的美女编辑们 B) A high temperature. C) A sore throat. D) A dry cough 15. If children have flu-like symptoms, their parents _____. A) are advised not to give them aspirin B) should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome C) are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination D) should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever

Passage Two
Questions 16 to 20 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.

16. We learn from the first paragraph that many Americans believe _____.

- A) Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents
B) Japan's economic success is a result of its scientific achievements
C) Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction
D) Japan's higher education is superior to

theirs 17. Most Americans surveyed believe that preschools should also attach importance to _____. A) problem solving B) group experience
来源：考试大 C) parental guidance D) individually-oriented development
18. In Japan's preschool education, the focus is on _____. A) preparing children academically
B) developing children's artistic interests C) tapping children's potential
D) shaping children's character
19. Free play has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order to _____.
A) broaden children's horizon B) cultivate children's creativity
C) lighten children's study load D) enrich children's knowledge
20. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to university-based kindergartens?
A) They can do better in their future studies. B) They can accumulate more group experience there.
C) They can be individually oriented when they grow up. D) They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.

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