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Whether you're a citizen, consumer or investor, it is fast becoming a key life skill to make out greenwashing, a word meaning a company claims that its products are environmentally friendly but actually not green at all. Misleading or not proved claims about benefits to climate can make it harder for people to make informed decisions. They can also weaken real efforts by companies to clean up their act and deal with the climate crisis.

The basic problem is a lack of clarity. Indeed, when it comes to spotting greenwashing, it can actually be more helpful to focus on the color grey—because it is the many grey areas that have helped make greenwashing appear in particular places. These grey areas might be around measurements, definitions, best practice, standards or regulations. Even the language we use is very imprecise, leaving lots of room for vagueness, confusion or complete cheating. For instance, what do words such as “green”, “sustainable” and “eco” even mean? You have no standards, measurements or definitions to judge by.

These problems are increasingly important when it comes to the greenwashing of investment products, such as pensions and investment funds. In recent years, there has been a sharp rise in consumer demand for funds that invest according to environmental, social and governance criteria, often referred to as ESG funds. According to the financial data provider Morningstar, the value of assets(资产) held in UK funds grew from £29bn at the beginning of 2017 to £71bn by the end of 2020.

With that much money at risk for high profits, misleading claims can effectively hamper the flow of money and resources into really green new plans and businesses, preventing global efforts from dealing with the climate emergency. “I describe it as the ‘teenage years’ of responsible investing, with a lot of experimentation, and a lot of people trying out new things.” says Ashley Hamilton Claxton.

28. Which of the following can be called greenwashing?

- A. A product that is claimed to benefit the climate.
- B. A product that can be washed in a green way.
- C. A product that is absolutely environmentally friendly.
- D. A product that is claimed to be green while not the case.

29. What's the major cause of the problem of greenwashing?

- A. The product's description is not clear.
- B. The language isn't grammatically right.
- C. There are no such words as “sustainable”.
- D. The company doesn't say it's “green” and “eco”.

30. What does the underlined word “hamper” probably mean?

- A. put
- B. clarify
- C. stop
- D. divide

31. What can you infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Much money enables high profits
- B. Responsible investing is still at its early stage.
- C. More money is invested in real green businesses.
- D. A lot of people are unwilling to try out new things.

D

When you hear the beginning of your favorite song from the radio, suddenly your neck is covered in goose bumps.

It's such a thing that a group of scientists call “skin excitement”—a feeling of cold caused not by a drop in temperature or sudden scare, but by the sense of beauty. “Skin excitement” can come from a song, a painting, a moving movie scene, or even a beloved memory—pretty much anything that causes the giving out of pleasure-soaked dopamine in your brain. But it does not come for all of us.

Your favorite music uncovers a lot about your personality, and so does how you respond to that music. Studies suppose that as few as 55 percent of people experience “skin excitement” when listening to music. And if you count yourself among this group, the goose bumps on your skin aren't the only giveaway—scientists can read it in your brain, too. In a new study published in the journal Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, Harvard researchers performed brain scans on 10 students who said they reliably got cold when listening to music, and 10 students who didn't. They found that the cold-prone

brains may really be excited by stronger emotions.

Cold-prone brains are generally more likely to show stronger emotional intelligence than no-cold brains. Cold-prone minds tend to have unusual active imagination, reflect more deeply on their emotions, and appreciate nature and the beauty of music and art to a stronger degree than no-cold brains.

So, what type of music causes the chills? It seems that the type is not so important; participants in the new study reported getting cold from songs of every kind. And any song connected with a strong emotional memory of the listener can produce the most reliable results. For me, that's the song *Sailing to Philadelphia* by Mark Knopfler, which I listened to as a kid in the car with my dad, on the way to the summer camp.

32. What can we learn about "skin excitement" in the text?

- A. It helps to produce dopamine.
- B. It is caused by the pain in the skin.
- C. It can be experienced by every music listener.
- D. It is the human body's reaction to something nice.

33. What does the new study by Harvard researchers mainly find?

- A. The percentage of music lovers in students.
- B. The solutions to the goose bumps on one's skin.
- C. The differences between cold-prone and no-cold brains.
- D. The relationship between one's music preference and personality.

34. What are people with cold-prone brains like?

- A. Beautiful and intelligent.
- B. Emotional and dishonest.
- C. Imaginative and sensitive.
- D. Brave and strong-minded.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Responses to Music Vary among People
- B. A Feeling of Cold Is Caused by Horrible Music
- C. Your Favorite Music Reveals Your Personality
- D. Favorite Music May Bring Forth Goose Bumps

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do you have an important or favorite memory from the past? Perhaps it was clapping for goals, or seeing rainbow picture in the window. Shared memories can connect you to others. 36

How does memory work?

Scientists believe there are two levels of memory. One is short-term or working memory, which stays in our brain for only 15-30 seconds. The other level is long-term or permanent memory, which can be stored for days, or even years.

Motor-skill memories help you remember how to ride a bike; factual memories help you to remember faces. 37 Emotional memories recall how you felt about something and can be strong and powerful. Remembering the sadness of missing your friends during lockdown, and being happy and excited to see them again afterwards, are emotional memories. They are long term and can sometimes last a lifetime.

Why are memories important?

38 Information such as which school you go to and who your friends are is stored inside your brain, ready for when you need it. Memories can also help you manage feelings. Heidi, 12, told *The Week*, "If I miss seeing my granny and granddad, I remember staying with them in Devon. It makes me feel happy, like when I was there."

"When people think of shared experience, what usually comes to mind is being with close others, such as friends or family, and talking with them," Erica Boothby, a social-psychologist, said. By telling a funny or embarrassing story we share feelings of joy or recognition of difficulties overcome. By sharing similar or not-o-similar experiences, we empathize (产生共鸣) with and understand one another better.

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Kim Roberts, a professor who runs the Child Memory Lab in Canada, believes focusing on happy memories will help you feel more positive. 40 Roberts says it's also helpful to remember that if you missed out on your last term at school, or birthday celebrations, then your friends did too. One day you will look back on this year as an important memory that you all share.

- A. When do memories fade?
- B. Can memories help wellbeing?
- C. Memories tell you the story of yourself.

- D. Emotional memories are usually sad ones.
 E. These types of memories can be short or long term.
 F. If you have difficult memories, though, it is important to talk about them.
 G. By sharing our memories, we can feel closer to other people and more positive.

第三部分：完形填空 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

请阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I don't know why I came to the decision to become a loser, but I know I made the 41 at a young age. Sometime in the middle of fourth grade, I 42 trying. By the time I was in seventh grade, I was 43, disrespectful and rebellious.

It wasn't long after that I dropped out of school. Hard physical labor was the 44 for the choices I made as an adolescent. At the age of 21, I was 45 lost, and using drugs as a way to deal with the fact that I had no education and was 46 in a dead-end job carrying heavy construction materials up a ladder all day.

47, now I believe in do-overs, in the chance to do it all again. And I believe that do-overs can be made at any point in your life, if you have the right 48. Mine came from a surprising source.

It was September 21, 2002, when my son Blake was born. It's funny that after a life of 49 responsibility, now I was in charge of something so 50. Over the years, as I grew into the 51 of Dad, I began to learn something about myself. In a way, Blake and I were both learning to walk, talk, work and play for the first time. I began my do-over.

It took me almost three years to learn how to read. I started with my son's books. 52, I practiced reading books to him until I remembered all the words in every one of them. I knew I wanted to be a good role model, so after a year-and-a-half and a lot of hard work, I 53 my GED test on my son's fourth birthday. This may not sound like much, and I'm surely not trying to get praise for doing something that should have been done 54.

It's funny, growing up I always heard these great turn-around stories of triumph over shortcomings. But I never thought they 55 to me. Now I believe it's a choice anyone can make: to do it all over again.

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|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. determination | B. wish | C. application | D. choice |
| 42. A. started | B. stopped | C. considered | D. fancied |
| 43. A. skeptical | B. defensive | C. lazy | D. suspicious |
| 44. A. consequence | B. compromise | C. compensation | D. competence |
| 45. A. alternatively | B. hopelessly | C. approximately | D. undoubtedly |
| 46. A. struck | B. stuck | C. lost | D. taken |
| 47. A. Nevertheless | B. Meanwhile | C. Furthermore | D. Therefore |
| 48. A. ambition | B. technique | C. opportunity | D. motivation |
| 49. A. avoiding | B. preventing | C. undertaking | D. overcoming |
| 50. A. flexible | B. enterprising | C. fragile | D. authentic |
| 51. A. name | B. statue | C. title | D. career |
| 52. A. By and by | B. Over and over | C. Back and forward | D. Now and then |
| 53. A. got through | B. went through | C. pull through | D. comb through |
| 54. A. for the first time | B. in the first place | C. at first hand | D. in first place |
| 55. A. appealed | B. applied | C. attached | D. adapted |

第II卷 非选择题 (共 55 分)

第四部分：语法填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

It was a big day for Liu Jing, an overseas Chinese student in Paris. She 56 (work) with her friends for three months on an exhibition, which opened on Thursday, in order to promote Hanfu—traditional Chinese clothing, as their latest efforts to raise the world's public 57 (aware) of Chinese culture.

The four most 58 (represent) women's clothes from different dynasties of China are 59 display in the most conspicuous position, which attracted visitors' attention from almost all corners of the house. Liu and her team came up with the idea 60 (decide) to choose the clothes including qixiong ruqun, a typical chest-high Chinese skirt in Tang Dynasty, and the wedding dress in Ming Dynasty, a popular long outer coat with loose and long 61 (sleeve) in Song

Dynasty.

In mid 2022, the French brand Dior introduced its new collection by using China's traditional mamianqun element without 62 (acknowledge) by relevant Chinese institutions. The French brand 63 (criticize) due to the incident. The controversy spread not only on Chinese social media platform Sina Weibo, but also among Chinese nationals around the world,

64 a series of activities erupted among people to speak up and defend Chinese culture.

"People defend their culture when it is misunderstood or twisted, 65 only through these actions can we have better cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world." Tan added.