

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.

【答案】28. D 29. A 30. C 31. B

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了由于对漂绿的描述不清晰，导致了許多投资不能流入真正的绿色行业，阻碍了全球协作去处理气候紧急情况这一社会现象。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “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.” (无论你是市民，消费者还是投资者，理解漂绿正在快速成为一种关键的生活技巧，漂绿意思是一个公司声称他的产品是环境友好的，但实际上根本不是绿色的。)可知，漂绿声称是绿色的，然而事实情况不是这样的。故选 D。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “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.” (根本问题是不清晰。实际上, 当谈到漂绿的时候, 关注灰色会更有帮助——因为许多灰色地带帮助让漂绿出现在特定的地方。)可知, 导致漂绿问题的主要原因是对其的阐述不清晰, 存在许多灰色地带。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据最后一段 “preventing global efforts from dealing with the climate emergency.” (阻止全球协作处理气候紧急情况。)可以推测出, 错误的声明实际上阻碍钱和资源流入真正绿色的新计划和业务中, 才会阻止全球协作处理气候紧急情况。A. put 放; B. clarify 阐明; C. stop 停止, 阻拦; D. divide 分开。所以 hamper 应与选项 C. stop 同义, 意为阻止, 阻碍。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “I describe it as the 'teenage years' of responsible investing, ...” (我认为负责任的投资处于‘青少年时期’)可知, 负责任的投资还处于早期阶段。故选 B。

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 |

【答案】32. D 33. C 34. C 35. D

【分析】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了一项关于听到最喜爱的音乐会让人“皮肤兴奋”并产生寒意的相关研究, 解释了这背后的原因以及对音乐有不同反应可以反应人的性格特点。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中 “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.(一组科学家称这种现象为“皮肤兴奋”——不是因为温度下降或突然的恐惧而产生的寒冷感觉，而是因为美好。“皮肤兴奋”可以来自一首歌、一幅画、一个感人的电影场景，甚至是一段心爱的回忆——几乎任何能让你大脑中充满愉悦的多巴胺释放出来的东西)”可知，“皮肤兴奋”在本文中是指人体对美好事物的一种反应。D。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中 “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.(在一项发表在《社会认知与情感神经科学》杂志上的新研究中，哈佛大学的研究人员对 10 名学生进行了脑部扫描，这些学生说他们在听音乐时确实感到寒冷，而另外 10 名学生没有。他们发现，容易发冷的大脑可能真的会被更强烈的情绪激发)”可知，这项新研究的成果主要是发现了容易发冷的大脑和不发冷大脑的区别。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段 “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. (容易发冷的大脑通常比不感冒的大脑更有可能表现出更强的情商。与不发冷的大脑相比，容易发冷的大脑往往具有异常活跃的想象力，对情感的反思更深刻，对自然、音乐和艺术的欣赏程度更强)”可推断，大脑容易发冷的人情商较高，善解人意，且想象力丰富，对自然、音乐和艺术美的感觉是敏锐的。故选 C。

【35 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “When you hear the beginning of your favorite song from the radio, suddenly your neck is covered in goose bumps.(当你从收音机里听到你最喜欢的歌曲开始时，你的脖子突然起了鸡皮疙瘩)”结合文章主要介绍了一项关于听到最喜爱的音乐会让人“皮肤兴奋”并产生寒意的相关研究，解释了这背后的原因以及对音乐有不同反应可以反应人的性格特点。故 D 选项“最喜欢的音乐会让你起鸡皮疙瘩”最符合文章标题。故选 D。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

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.

39

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.

【答案】36. G 37. E 38. C 39. B 40. F

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了分享记忆可以把你和别人联系起来，通过分享我们的记忆，我们可以感到与他人更亲近，更积极。解释了记忆是如何工作的、为何记忆重要以及记忆对健康的影响。

【36 题详解】

根据上文 “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.(你是否对过去有过重要或喜爱的回忆？也许是为进球而鼓掌，或者是看到橱窗里的彩虹画。分享记忆可以把你和别人联系起来)” 可知，本句为本段最后一句，应承接上文说明分享记忆如何让我们和别人联系起来：我们可以感到与他人更亲近，更积极。故 G 选项 “通过分享我们的记忆，我们可以感到与他人更亲近，更积极” 承接上文。故选 G。

【37 题详解】

根据上文 “Motor-skill memories help you remember how to ride a bike; factual memories help you to remember faces.(机动技能记忆帮助你记住如何骑自行车；事实记忆帮助你记住面孔)” 以及后文 “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.(情感记忆能回忆起你对某件事的感觉，它很强大。想起禁闭期间想念朋友的悲伤，以及之后再次见到他们的高兴和兴奋，都是情感记忆。它们是长期的，有时可能持续一生)” 可知，本句旨在说明上文提到的两种记忆类型的特点，E 选项中 long term 对应后文中 long term。故 E 选项 “这些类型的记忆可以是短期的，也可以是长期的” 符合语境。故选 E。

【38 题详解】

根据后文 “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.”(你上的是哪所学校，你的朋友是谁，这些信息都储存在你的大脑里，在你需要的时候随时可以使用。记忆也可以帮助你管理情绪。12 岁的海蒂告诉《The Week》杂志说：“如果我想念我的爷爷奶奶，我会记得和他们在德文郡的时候。这让我感到快乐，就像我在那里的时候一样。”)” 可知，后文具体列举了储存在大脑里回忆，可知本句是在建议回忆。故 C 选项 “回忆告诉你自己的故事” 符合语境。故选 C。

【39 题详解】

根据后文 “Kim Roberts, a professor who runs the Child Memory Lab in Canada, believes focusing on happy memories will help you feel more positive.(加拿大儿童记忆实验室的负责人金·罗伯茨教授认为，专注于快乐记忆将帮助你感觉更积极)” 可知，后文提到记忆可以帮助感觉更积极，即在说明记忆对健康的影响。故 B 选项 “记忆有助于健康吗？” 符合语境。故选 B。

【40 题详解】

根据后文 “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.(罗伯茨说，如果你在学校错过了最后一个学期或生日庆祝活动，那么你的朋友也会错过，记住这一点也很有帮助。总有一天，当你们回顾这一年的时候，会觉得这是你们共同拥有的重要回忆)” 可知，后文列举了一些不好的记忆，指出这些不好的记忆也能有帮助，故 F 选项 “如果你有不好的记忆，那么把它们说出来是很重要的” 符合语境。故选 F。

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.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

【答案】41. D 42. B 43. C 44. A 45. B 46. B 47. A 48. D 49. A 50. C 51. C 52. B
53. A 54. B 55. B

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。这篇文章主要是描述一个人从小学四年级开始失去努力，逐渐变得放纵、无敬意和叛逆，最终辍学并走上了错误的道路。然而，当他 21 岁成为一个父亲时，这个意外的改变使他开始相信重新开始的可能性。他花了近三年的时间学会阅读，并通过争取 GED 证书，成为一个好榜样。他相信每个人都有重新开始的机会。

【41 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我不知道为什么我决定成为一个失败者，但我知道我在年轻的时候做出了这个选择。A. determination 决心；B. wish 希望；C. application 申请；D. choice 选择。根据后文“By the time I was in seventh grade, I was ____3____, disrespectful and rebellious.”以及“Now I believe it's a choice anyone can make: to do it all over again.”可知，作者之所以成为失败者是因为小时候就已经做出了选择即作者在七年级的时候变得懒惰、无礼、叛逆。以及文章结尾处提及的“现在我相信这是一个任何人都可以做的选择：重新来过。”中的 choice 与此处构成复现。故选 D。

【42 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在四年级中期的某个时候，我停止了努力。到七年级的时候，我变得懒惰、无礼、叛逆。A. started 开始；B. stopped 停止；C. considered 考虑；D. fancied 喜欢。根据前文“I came to the decision to become a loser”以及后文“By the time I was in seventh grade, I was ____3____, disrespectful and rebellious.”可知，作者做出成为失败者

的决定，以及选择在七年级的时候变得懒惰、无礼、叛逆，因此四年级的时候就不再努力了。故选 B。

【43 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. skeptical 怀疑的；B. defensive 防御的；C. lazy 懒惰的；D. suspicious 怀疑的。根据 “disrespectful and rebellious” 可知，七年级的时候作者变得懒惰、无礼、叛逆。故选 C。

【44 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：繁重的体力劳动是我在青少年时期所做的选择的后果。A. consequence 结果；B. compromise 妥协；C. compensation 补偿；D. competence 能力。根据前文 “I dropped out of school.” 可知，作者辍学之后，随之而来的结果则是繁重的体力劳动。故选 A。

【45 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：21 岁的时候，我绝望地迷失了方向，用毒品来解决我没有受过教育的事实，我被困在一份没有前途的工作中，整天在梯子上搬运沉重的建筑材料。A. alternatively 另外；B. hopelessly 绝望地；C. approximately 大约；D. undoubtedly 无疑地。根据后文的 “using drugs as a way to deal with the fact” 可知，作者 21 岁的时候完全迷失了方向，用毒品来麻醉自己。故选 B。

【46 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. struck 打击；B. stuck 卡住，陷入；C. lost 失去；D. taken 拿走。根据后文 “a dead-end job carrying heavy construction materials up a ladder all day” 可知，作者深陷与一份没有前途的工作中，整天在梯子上搬运沉重的建筑材料。故选 B。

【47 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，现在我相信重来，相信有机会重新来过。A. Nevertheless 然而；B. Meanwhile 同时；C. Furthermore 此外；D. Therefore 因此。根据 “in the chance to do it all again” 可知，此处与前文的内容构成转折关系，即尽管作者绝望地迷失了方向，然而现在作者相信有机会重新来过。故选 A。

【48 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我相信，如果你有正确的动机，你可以在人生的任何时刻重新来过。A. ambition 抱负；B. technique 技巧；C. opportunity 机会；D. motivation 动力。根据前文 “do-overs can be made at any point in your life,” 可知，作者相信如果你有正确的动机，你可以在人生的任何时刻重新来过。故选 D。

【49 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：有趣的是，在逃避责任的生活之后，现在我要负责这么脆弱的东西。A. avoiding 避免；B. preventing 防止；C. undertaking 承担；D. overcoming 克服。根据前文 “At the age of 21, I was ___5___ lost, and using drugs as a way to deal with the fact that I had no education and was ___6___ in a dead-end job carrying heavy construction materials up a ladder all day.” 可知，作者一直逃避生活中应该承担的责任，作者用毒品麻醉自己解决我没有受过教育的事实。故选 A。

【50 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. flexible 灵活的；B. enterprising 有进取心的；C. fragile 脆弱的（幼小的）；D. authentic 真实的。根据 “It was September 21, 2002, when my son Blake was born.” 可知，作者儿子的出生，作者需要对其幼小的儿子负责。故选 C。

【51 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：随着岁月的流逝，当我成为父亲的那一刻起，我开始了解自己的一些事情。A. name 名字；B. statue 雕像；C. title 标题；D. career 职业。根据 “of Dad” 可知，多年来，随着作者逐渐获得 “爸爸” 的称号，作者开始需要去承担一些责任，逐渐地了解自己。故选 C。

【52 题详解】

考查固定短语辨析。句意：一遍又一遍，我练习给他读书，直到我记住了每本书上的所有单词。A. By and by 不久；B. Over and over 一遍又一遍；C. Back and forward 来回地；D. Now and then 时不时地。根据 “I practiced reading books to him until I remembered all the words in every one of them.” 可知，作者一遍又一遍地给儿子读书，直到自己记住了所有的单词。故选 B。

【53 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我知道我想成为一个好榜样，所以经过一年半的努力，在我儿子四岁生日的时候，我通过了普通教育水平考试。A. got through 通过；B. went through 经历；C. pull through 渡过难关；D. comb through 仔细梳理。根据 “my GED test” 可知，此处表示作者通过了普通教育水平考试。故选 A。

【54 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：这可能听起来不算什么，而且我肯定不是为了做最初本应该做的事情而寻求赞扬。A. for the first time 第一次；B. in the first place 最初；C. at first hand 第一手地；D. in first place 首先。根据前文 “I knew I wanted to be a good role model, so after a year-and-a-half and a lot of hard work, I ___13___ my GED test on my son’s fourth birthday.” 可知，作者通过了普通教育水平考试，而这些事情本应该是作者最初在学生时代就应该完成的事情，但是由于自己年少时的放纵、无敬意和叛逆，最终辍学并走上了错误的道路。由此作者认为如今通过了这样的考试即完成了最初应该完成的事情，并不是为了寻求赞扬。故选 B。

【55 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但我从没想过他们适合我。现在我相信这是一个任何人都可以做的选择：重新来过。A. appealed 吸引；B. applied 应用，适用于；C. attached 附加；D. adapted 适应。根据前文 “It’s funny, growing up I always heard these great turn-around stories of triumph over shortcomings.” 可知，在成长过程中，作者总是听到这些伟大的逆转故事，战胜缺点，而作者从未认为这些逆转故事会发生自己身上即适用于自己，但是作者相信，任何人都可以做的选择：重新来过。故选 B。

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）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入适当的词，如有括号提示，请以提示词的正确形式填空。 请将答案的完整形式写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。

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.

【答案】56. had worked##had been working 57. awareness 58. representative 59. on 60. deciding
61. sleeves 62. being acknowledged 63. was criticized 64. where 65. and

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。文章介绍了一名在巴黎的华侨学生刘静和她的朋友们在周四开展的一个展览会上工作，推广汉服，目的是提高世界公众对中国文化认识。

【56 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：她和朋友们合作了三个月为了一个在周四开幕的展览，目的是推广汉服——中国传统服装，作为他们提高世界公众对中国文化认识的最新努力。空格处作谓语，根据时间状语 for three months 及动作发生在定语从句的谓语 opened 之前，应用过去完成时或过去完成进行时。故填 had worked/had been working。

【57 题详解】

考查名词。句意：她和朋友们合作了三个月为了一个在周四开幕的展览，目的是推广汉服——中国传统服装，作为他们提高世界公众对中国文化认识的最新努力。根据空格前的形容词可知，空格处应填名词作宾语，结合句意“意识”是 awareness。故填 awareness。

【58 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：四件最具代表性的中国不同朝代的女装陈列在最显眼的位置，几乎吸引了来自房子各个角落的游客的注意力。根据空格后的名词 clothes 可知，空格处应填形容词作定语，结合句意“代表性的”是 representative。故填 representative。

【59 题详解】

考查介词。句意：四件最具代表性的中国不同朝代的女装陈列在最显眼的位置，几乎吸引了来自房子各个角落的游

客的注意力。on display 为固定短语，意为“陈列”。故填 on。

【60 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：刘和她的团队想出了选择服装的主意，其中包括唐代典型的齐胸长裙——齐胸襦裙，以及宋代流行的宽松长袖长外衣——明代的婚纱。came up 是谓语，空格处应用非谓语动词作后置定语，名词 idea 和动词 decide 之间为逻辑上的主谓关系，应用现在分词形式。故填 deciding。

【61 题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：刘和她的团队想出了选择服装的主意，其中包括唐代典型的齐胸长裙——齐胸襦裙，以及宋代流行的宽松长袖长外衣——明代的婚纱。根据空格前的形容词 loose and long 可知，空格处应填名词，结合句意可知，应用名词的复数形式。故填 sleeves。

【62 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：2022 年年中，法国品牌迪奥在未得到中国相关机构认可的情况下，推出了采用中国传统马面裙元素的新系列。根据空格前的介词 without 可知，空格处应填动名词作宾语，名词 collection 和动词 acknowledge 之间为逻辑上的被动关系，应用动名词的被动式。故填 being acknowledged。

【63 题详解】

考查动词时态、被动语态和主谓一致。句意：该法国品牌因该事件而受到批评。空格处作谓语，主语 brand 和动词 criticize 为被动关系，结合句意应用一般过去时的被动语态，且主语 brand 为名词的单数形式，谓语动词应用一般过去时的第三人称单数形式。故填 was criticized。

【64 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：争议不仅在中国社交媒体平台新浪微博上传播，也在世界各地的中国公民中传播，在那里人们爆发了一系列为捍卫中国文化而发声的活动。此处为定语从句修饰先行词 Chinese social media platform Sina Weibo 和 Chinese nationals around the world，关系词指代先行词在定语从句中作地点状语，只能用 where 引导定语从句。故填 where。

【65 题详解】

考查连词。句意：谭补充道：“当文化被误解或扭曲时，人们会捍卫自己的文化，只有通过这些行动，我们才能更好地进行中国与世界其他地区的文化交流。”前后句之间为并列关系，应用连词 and 表示这种关系。故填 and。