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Is it true that our brain alone is responsible for human cognition (认知)? What about our body? Is it possible for thought and behaviour to originate from somewhere other than our brain? Psychologists who study Embodied Cognition (EC) ask similar questions. The EC theory suggests our body is also responsible for thinking or problem-solving. More precisely, the mind shapes the body and the body shapes the mind in equal measure.

If you think about it for a moment, it makes total sense. When you smell something good or hear amusing sounds, certain emotions are awakened. Think about how newborns use their senses to understand the world around them. They don't have emotions so much as needs — they don't feel sad, they're just hungry and need food. Even unborn babies can feel their mothers' heartbeats and this has a calming effect. In the real world, they cry when they're cold and then get hugged. That way, they start to associate being warm with being loved.

Understandably, theorists have been arguing for years and still disagree on whether the brain is the nerve centre that operates the rest of the body. Older Western philosophers and mainstream language researchers believe this is fact, while EC theorises that the brain and body are working together as an organic supercomputer, processing everything and forming your reactions.

Further studies have backed up the mind-body interaction. In one experiment, test subjects were asked to judge people after being handed a hot or a cold drink. They all made warm evaluations when their fingertips perceived warmth rather than coolness. And it works the other way too. In another study, subjects' fingertip temperatures were measured after being “included” in or “rejected” from a group task. Those who were included felt physically warmer.

For further proof, we can look at the metaphors (比喻) that we use without even thinking. A kind and sympathetic person is frequently referred to as one with a soft heart and someone who is very strong and calm in difficult situations is often described as solid as a rock. And this kind of metaphorical use is common across languages.

Now that you have the knowledge of mind-body interaction, why not use it? If you're having a bad day, a warm cup of tea will give you a flash of pleasure. If you know you're physically cold, warm up before making any interpersonal decisions.

8. According to the author, what is the significance of EC?

- A. It brings us closer to the truth in human cognition.
- B. It offers a clearer picture of the shape of human brain.
- C. It reveals the major role of the mind in human cognition.
- D. It facilitates our understanding of the origin of psychology.

9. Where does the newborns' understanding of their surroundings start from?

- A. Their personal looks.
- B. Their mental needs.
- C. Their inner emotions.
- D. Their physical feelings.

10. What does the author intend to prove by citing the metaphors in Paragraph 5?

- A. Human speech is alive with metaphors.
- B. Human senses have effects on thinking.
- C. Human language is shaped by visual images.
- D. Human emotions are often compared to natural materials.

11. What is the author's purpose in writing the last paragraph?

- A. To deepen the readers' understanding of EC.
- B. To encourage the reader to put EC into practice.
- C. To guide the reader onto the path to career success.
- D. To share with the reader ways to release their emotions.

【答案】8. A 9. D 10. B 11. B

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍了心理学家的一项 EC 理论表明，我们不是只有大脑负责人类的认知，我们的身体也负责思考或者解决问题。更准确的说思想塑造身体，身体同等程度地塑造思想。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段第五句话 “The EC theory suggests our body is also responsible for thinking or

problem-solving. More precisely, the mind shapes the body and the body shapes the mind in equal measure.(EC 理论表明, 我们的身体也负责思考或解决问题。更准确地说, 思维塑造身体, 身体同等程度地塑造思维。)”可推知, EC 理论让我们更接近人类认知的真相。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段第四句话 “They don’t have emotions so much as need — they don’t feel sad, they’re just hungry and need food. Even unborn babies can feel their mothers’ heartbeats and this has a calming effect. In the real world, they cry when they’re cold and then get hugged. That way, they start to associate being warm with being loved.(他们没有如同需要那么多的情感——他们不会感到悲伤, 他们只是饿, 需要食物。即使是未出生的婴儿也能感觉到母亲的心跳, 这具有镇静作用。在现实世界中, 他们冷了就哭, 然后被拥抱。这样, 他们开始将温暖与被爱联系起来)”可推知, 新生儿对周围环境的理解依靠的是身体感觉。故选 D。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段第一句话 “For further proof, we can look at the metaphors (比喻) that we use without even thinking.(为了进一步证明, 我们可以看看我们不假思索就使用的比喻)”和第四段第一句话 “Further studies have backed up the mind-body interaction.(更多的研究支持了身心互动)”可知, 两个自然段都是为了证明上文第三段 EC 的观点 “Older Western philosophers and mainstream language researchers believe this is fact, while EC theorises that the brain and body are working together as an organic supercomputer, processing everything and forming your reactions.(年长的西方哲学家和主流语言研究人员认为这是事实, 而 EC 理论认为大脑和身体作为一台有机的超级计算机协同工作, 处理一切并形成反应)”。所以, 作者想要印证的是人类的感官对思维有影响。故选 B。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句话 “Now that you have the knowledge of mind-body interaction, why not use it? (既然您已经掌握了身心互动的知识, 为什么不使用它呢?)”以及下文列举的两种现实生活中的情况 “If you’re having a bad day, a warm cup of tea will give you a flash of pleasure. If you know you’re physically cold, warm up before making any interpersonal decisions. (如果你今天过得很糟糕, 一杯温暖的茶会给你带来一瞬间的快乐。如果你知道自己身体很冷, 在做出任何人际关系决定之前先热身。)”可推知, 最后一段作者鼓励读者把 EC 理论运用于现实生活中。故选 B。

D

Financial regulations in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold bankers responsible for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institution. Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decision-making not only by banks but also by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

“Short-termism” or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England’s top economist, Andrew Haldane. He quotes a giant of classical economies, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting like “Children who pick the strawberries out of their pudding to eat them at once” rather than putting them aside to be eaten last.

The average time for holding a stock in both the United States and Britain, he notes, has dropped from seven years to seven months in recent decades. Transient (短期的) investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hold back a firm’s efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty. This has been called “quarterly capitalism”.

In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities (股票), quicker use of information, and thus shortens attention spans in financial markets. “There seems to be an advantage of short-term thinking at the expense of long-term investing,” said Commissioner Daniel Gallagher of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in speech this week.

In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to delay performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce “short-termism.” In its latest survey of CEO pay, The Wall Street Journal finds that “a substantial part” of executive pay is now tied to performance.

Much more could be done to encourage “long-termism,” such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure (披露) of stock acquisitions. In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.

Within companies, the right compensation design can provide motivation for executives to think beyond their own time at the company and on behalf of all shareholders. Britain's new rule is a reminder to bankers that society has an interest in their performance, not just for the short term but for the long term.

12. One reason for imposing the new rule is the regulations _____.

- A. enhance banker's sense of responsibility
- B. help corporations achieve larger profits
- C. build a new system of financial regulation
- D. guarantee the bonuses of top executives

13. What can be learned about "Short-termism" from the passage?

- A. Children always pursue short-term profits by eating strawberries first.
- B. The influence of it on the companies can be negative in the long run.
- C. It will bring high profits for the company, thus keeping its customers.
- D. Digital technology acts as a dominant contributor to its worsening.

14. The US and France examples in paragraph 5 and 6 are used to illustrate _____.

- A. the obstacles to preventing "short-termism"
- B. the significance of long-term thinking
- C. the approaches to promoting "long-termism"
- D. the popularity of short-term thinking

15. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- A. Failure of Quarterly Capitalism
- B. Patience as a Corporate Virtue
- C. Decisiveness Required of Top Executives
- D. Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers

【答案】12. A 13. B 14. C 15. B

【导语】本文为新闻报道。文章介绍了英国金融法规实施了一条不寻常的规定，让银行家为不良风险负责并修复公众对金融机构的信任。所有的公司都要做出“长期”投资，为子孙后代建设更强的经济。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“Financial regulations in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks.(英国的金融法规对大银行的老板实施了一项相当不寻常的规定。)”以及第三句“The main purpose of this ‘clawback’ rule is to hold bankers responsible for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institution.(这项‘clawback’规则的主要目的是让银行家为有害的风险承担责任，并修复公众对金融机构的信任。)”可知，实施新规则的原因是要强化银行家的责任感。故选 A。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段第二句“Transient (短期的) investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hold back a firm's efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty. (短期的投资者对公司的季度利润要求很高，他们可能会阻碍公司投资于长期研究或建立客户忠诚度的努力。)”以及第四段“In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities(股票), quicker use of information, and thus shortens attention spans in financial markets. ‘There seems to be an advantage of short-term thinking at the expense of long-term investing,’ said Commissioner Daniel Gallagher of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in speech this week.(此外，新的数字技术使得股票交易更加迅速，信息使用更加迅速，从而缩短了金融市场的注意力。‘只注重短期效益的思维方式似乎有优势是以牺牲长期投资为代价，’美国证券交易委员会委员 Daniel Gallagher 在本周的演讲中说。)”可知“Short-termism”对于公司的长期发展是不利的，故选 B。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。第五段“In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to delay performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce ‘short-termism.’ In its latest survey of CEO pay, The Wall Street Journal finds that ‘a substantial part’ of executive pay is now tied to performance.(在美国，2002 年的 Sarbanes-Oxley 法案已迫使多数上市公司将高管的业绩奖金推迟一年左右，这在一定程度上有助于减少‘短期主义’。《华尔街日报》对 CEO 薪酬的最新调查发现，高管薪酬的‘很大一部分’现在与业绩挂钩。)”以及第六段第二句“In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting

rights in a company.(在法国，持有公司投资至少两年的股东有时可以在公司中获得更多的投票权。)”列举了美国为减少‘短期主义’投资和法国为了促进‘长期主义’投资而采取的方法。再结合第六段首句“Much more could be done to encourage ‘long-termism’, such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure(披露)of stock acquisitions. (促进“长期主义”投资还有很多方法,比如修改税法和加快股票收购的披露。)可推断出第五、六段是以美法为例来说明促进“长期主义”投资的方法。故选 C。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段第一句和最后一句“Financial regulations in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. ...Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decision-making not only by banks but also by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations. (英国的金融法规对大银行的老板实施了一项相当不寻常的规定。……然而，官员们也希望获得更大的好处：不仅是银行，而且所有企业都能做出更长期的决策，为子孙后代建设更强大的经济。)”可知英国颁布的新规定是为了促进金融投资的“长期主义的规划”。文章尾段“Britain’s new rule is a reminder to bankers that society has an interest in their performance, not just for the short term but for the long term. (英国的新规定提醒银行家们，社会对他们的表现感兴趣，不仅是短期的，而且是长期的。)”再次呼应首段：英国新政府提醒银行家们注重“长期主义”投资，长期的投资需要耐心(patience)。由此可知 B 选项“Patience as a Corporate Virtue(耐心是公司的美德)”可以概括全文，为最佳标题。故选 B。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

In some ways, it is surprising that languages change. After all, they are passed down through the generations reliably enough for parents and children to communicate with each other. ____16____ For example, while Japanese has changed relatively little over a thousand years, English evolved rapidly in just a few centuries. Many present day speakers find Shakespeare’s sixteenth-century plays difficult and Chaucer’s fourteenth-century *The Canterbury Tales* nearly impossible to read.

Languages change for a variety of reasons. Large-scale shifts often occur in response to social, economic, and political pressures, as there are many examples of language change fueled by invasions, colonization, and migration. ____17____ Frequently, the needs of speakers drive language change. New technologies industries, products and experiences simply require new words. By using new and emerging terms, we all drive language change. But the unique way that individuals speak also fuels language change because no two individuals use a language in exactly the same way. ____18____ Through our day-to-day interactions, we pick up words and savings from other people and integrate them into our speech. Teens and young adults, for example, often use different words and phrases from their parents. Some of them spread through the population and slowly change the language.

____19____ Vocabulary can change quickly as new words are borrowed from other languages, or as words get coined, combined, or shortened. Some words are even created through misinterpretation of form. As noted in the Linguistic Society of America’s publication *Is English Changing?*, the word pea is one such example. Up until about four hundred years ago, pease could refer to either a single pea or many peas. At some point, people assumed that pease was the plural form of a new word, pea, based on the way pease sounded. While vocabulary can change quickly, sentence structure — the order of words in a sentence changes more slowly. ____20____ For example, during the Great Vowel Shift five hundred years ago, the pronunciation of vowels in English changed dramatically. This shift represents the biggest difference between the pronunciation of Middle English and Modern English.

- A. Changes in sound are somewhat harder to document but just as interesting.
- B. Yet linguists find that all living languages change over time — at different rates though.
- C. As long as people are using a language, that language will undergo some change.
- D. All natural languages change, and language change affects all areas of language use.
- E. The three main areas of language that change over time are vocabulary, sentence structure, and pronunciation.
- F. Even without these kinds of influences, a language can change dramatically if enough users adopt a new way of speaking.
- G. The vocabulary and phrases people use depend on where they live, their age, education level, social status and other factors.

【答案】16. B 17. F 18. G 19. E 20. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了语言会随着时间而变化，其原因很多样，变化主要体现在词汇、句子结构和发音三个方面。

【16 题详解】

前文 “In some ways, it is surprising that languages change. After all, they are passed down through the generations reliably enough for parents and children to communicate with each other. (在某些方面, 语言的变化是令人惊讶的。毕竟, 它们代代相传, 足以让父母和孩子相互交流。)” 引入文章的话题语言的变化, 后文 “For example, while Japanese has changed relatively little over a thousand years, English evolved rapidly in just a few centuries. (例如, 在一千多年的时间里, 日语的变化相对较小, 而英语在短短几个世纪内就迅速演化。)” 用日语和英语的变化情况作为例子, B 项 “Yet linguists find that all living languages change over time — at different rates though. (然而, 语言学家发现, 所有现存的语言都会随着时间的推移而变化——尽管变化的速度不同。)” 符合语境, 和前文对语言变化的惊讶构成转折, 是后文的例证支持的观点, 后文的 “changed relatively little over a thousand years” “evolved rapidly in just a few centuries” 解释了其中的 “at different rates”。故选 B。

【17 题详解】

前文 “Languages change for a variety of reasons. Large-scale shifts often occur in response to social, economic, and political pressures, as there are many examples of language change fueled by invasions, colonization, and migration. (语言的变化有很多原因。由于社会、经济和政治压力的影响, 语言往往会发生大规模变化, 因为有很多入侵、殖民和移民推动语言变化的例子。)” 点明了本段的主旨语言变化的原因, 介绍了外部宏观环境的原因, F 项 “Even without these kinds of influences, a language can change dramatically if enough users adopt a new way of speaking. (即使没有这些影响, 如果有足够多的使用者采用一种新的说话方式, 一门语言也会发生巨大的变化。)” 符合语境, 承接前文, 其中的 “these kinds of influences” 指前文的 “social, economic, and political pressures”, 介绍了使用者方面的原因作为补充。选 F。

【18 题详解】

前文 “But the unique way that individuals speak also fuels language change because no two individuals use a language in exactly the same way. (但是个体说话的独特方式也会促进语言的变化, 因为没有两个人使用一种语言的方式完全相同。)” 提到了个体使用的语言存在差异, G 项 “The vocabulary and phrases people use depend on where they live, their age, education level, social status and other factors. (人们使用的词汇和短语取决于他们居住的地方、年龄、教育程度、社会地位和其他因素。)” 符合语境, 具体解释了个体语言差异的原因。故选 G。

【19 题详解】

空处位于段首, 是段落的主旨句, 需概括段落内容。后文 “Vocabulary can change quickly as new words are borrowed from other languages, or as words get coined, combined, or shortened. (词汇变化很快, 比如从其他语言中借用新词, 或者新词被创造、组合或缩略。)”、“While vocabulary can change quickly, sentence structure — the order of words in a sentence changes more slowly. (虽然词汇变化很快, 但句子结构——句子中单词的顺序变化得比较慢。)” 和 “For example, during the Great Vowel Shift five hundred years ago, the pronunciation of vowels in English changed dramatically. (例如, 在 500 年前的元音大推移期间, 英语元音的发音发生了巨大变化。)” 涉及语言变化中的词汇、句子结构和发音, E 项 “The three main areas of language that change over time are vocabulary, sentence structure, and pronunciation. (语言随着时间的推移发生变化的三个主要方面是词汇、句子结构和发音。)” 符合语境, 概括了这三个方面的内容。故选 E。

【20 题详解】

后文 “For example, during the Great Vowel Shift five hundred years ago, the pronunciation of vowels in English changed dramatically. This shift represents the biggest difference between the pronunciation of Middle English and Modern English. (例如, 在 500 年前的元音大推移期间, 英语元音的发音发生了巨大变化。这种转变体现了中世纪英语和现代英语发音的最大区别。)” 介绍的是语言变化的发音方面, A 项 “Changes in sound are somewhat harder to document but just as interesting. (声音的变化很难记录, 但同样有趣。)” 符合语境, 引起后文内容。故选 A。

第三部分语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

The teenage years of an individual is marked by evaluating one's values, experiencing a shift in outlooks, and a tendency to act rebellious. It can also be a time when someone becomes extremely 21 to negative influences, and is drawn towards dangerous situations. On the other hand, for parents, the period of their children's adolescence means regularly worrying about their safety and formation as a citizen. Thus, a method of 22 teenagers' security is needed, and curfews(宵禁)are often seen as such a measure, since they have proved their 23 the same time, certain peculiarities exist about establishing curfews for children.

The issue of teenage curfews is widely debated in the United States, where this method is still rather 24, and in European democracies, where this measure is yet not so widely used. The first and foremost reason for establishing curfews

is children's security. 25 curfews require teenagers under 17 years to stay out of streets starting from 11p.m. or midnight. This is believed to protect them from crimes committed after nightfall, as well as from breaking the law, and there exists serious evidence 26 this belief. For example, when New Orleans enabled a dusk-til-dawn curfew in 1994, the rates of juvenile crime were reported to fall more than 20 percent. Even more impressive 27 were recorded in Dallas, which reported a 30-percent decrease in violent juvenile crime, and a 21-percent decrease in the overall rates of crimes committed by young people (The New York Times).

On the other hand, curfews can be seen as a preventive measure that rob young people of their rights, 28 their freedom. This opinion is 29 supported by the fact that curfew violations (违规) and the respective charges are among the most often committed juvenile crimes in the United States. 30, there were reports claiming that police arrested more non-white teenagers for curfew violations. All this can cause a teenager to believe they have crossed a psychological line dividing them as criminals; thus, such teenagers may start to see themselves as outlaws, which can 31 committing more serious crimes than a curfew offense.

What is important for a parent to remember when establishing a curfew for their children is that a teenager's misjudged view of certain 32 may cause them to misbehave in some other way; this is proved by research conducted by the University of Minnesota, according to which teens tend to protest against what they see as 33. Considering this, parents should 34 the authoritarian style of establishing curfews; instead, they should have a conversation with their teenager that would be aimed at finding ideal conditions for a curfew that would 35 both sides.

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|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 21. A. opposed | B. subjected | C. related | D. restricted |
| 22. A. improving | B. restoring | C. ensuring | D. expanding |
| 23. A. principle | B. reference | C. approach | D. efficiency |
| 24. A. popular | B. absent | C. practical | D. accessible |
| 25. A. Typical | B. Evident | C. Critical | D. Specific |
| 26. A. in place of | B. in honor of | C. in case of | D. in favor of |
| 27. A. results | B. events | C. patterns | D. links |
| 28. A. protecting | B. acknowledging | C. limiting | D. liberating |
| 29. A. officially | B. logically | C. particularly | D. physically |
| 30. A. By contrast | B. In addition | C. In conclusion | D. In general |
| 31. A. take charge of | B. contribute to | C. result from | D. deal with |
| 32. A. rules | B. charges | C. crimes | D. relations |
| 33. A. impolite | B. unrealistic | C. inadequate | D. unfair |
| 34. A. adopt | B. allow | C. avoid | D. address |
| 35. A. satisfy | B. spare | C. surround | D. settle |

【答案】 21. B 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. A 26. D 27. A 28. C 29. C 30. B 31. B
32. A 33. D 34. C 35. A

【分析】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。为了确保青少年的安全，国家对他们实行了宵禁。宵禁降低了青少年的犯罪率，非常有效，但在一定程度上限制了青少年的自由和权利。本文对宵禁这一举措的优点和缺点进行了论述。

【21 题详解】

考查动词辨析。句意：它也可能是这样一段时间，在这段时间一个人变得非常容易受负面影响，并被危险的情况所吸引。A. opposed 反对；B. subjected 受控制，受影响；C. related 联系；D. restricted 受限制。根据后面的 “and is drawn towards dangerous situations (被危险的情况所吸引)” 可知，被危险的情况所吸引，自然易受消极的负面的事物所影响。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

考查动词辨析。句意：因此，需要一种确保青少年安全的方法，宵禁常常被视为这样一种措施，因为宵禁证明了其有效性。A. improving 提高，改善；B. restoring 恢复；C. ensuring 确保；D. expanding 扩大。根据上句 “for parents, the period of their children's adolescence means regularly worrying about their safety and formation as a citizen.” 可知，对于父母来说，孩子的青春期意味着要经常担心他们作为一个公民的安全。那么宵禁就是确保 (ensure) 他们的安全的一种措施。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

考查名词辨析。句意：因此，需要一种确保青少年安全的方法，宵禁常常被视为这样一种安全措施，因为宵禁证明

了其有效性。A. principle 原则；B. reference 参与；C. approach 方法；D. efficiency 效率。下文主要叙述了在美国对青少年宵禁相当普遍并卓有成效的例子。可知，宵禁是有效的。故选 D。

【24 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。句意：对青少年宵禁的问题在美国广受争议，这种方法在美国仍然相当流行，而在欧洲民主国家，这一措施尚未得到如此广泛的应用。A. popular 流行的，受欢迎的；B. absent 缺席的；C. practical 实用的；D. accessible 可得到的。根据空前的“The issue of teenage curfews is widely debated in the United States”青少年宵禁问题在美国广受争议，以及后面的“this method is still rather ___4___”中的转折副词 still，表示与前面的句意相反，可知这种方法虽然备受争议，但在美国仍然相当流行。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。句意：典型的宵禁要求 17 岁以下的青少年从晚上 11 点开始不要上街。A. Typical 典型的，有代表性的；B. Evident 明显的；C. Critical 批评的；D. Specific 具体的。根据后面的举例，宵禁的时间及针对的人群可知，这种宵禁非常典型。故选 A。

【26 题详解】

考查短语辨析。句意：这被认为可以保护他们免受夜幕降临后的罪行，以及违法行为的侵害，而且有确凿的证据支持这一观点。A. in place of 代替；B. in honor of 纪念；C. in case of 以防；D. in favor of 支持。下文举例说明这种宵禁使青少年犯罪率下降了，可知，这些都能支持（in favor of）这一种措施的可行性。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

考查名词辨析。句意：达拉斯的结果更令人印象深刻，(纽约时报)报告称青少年暴力犯罪率下降了 30%，青少年犯罪总犯罪率下降了 21%。A. results 结果；B. events 事件；C. patterns 模式；D. links 链接。犯罪率的下降就是这种措施的结果（results）。故选 A。

【28 题详解】

考查动词辨析。句意：另一方面，宵禁可被视为剥夺年轻人的权利，限制他们的自由的一种预防措施。A. protecting 保护；B. acknowledging 承认；C. limiting 限制；D. liberating 解放。根据宵禁期间，青少年在晚上 11 点后不准上街，可知，宵禁限制（limit）了他们的自由。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

考查副词辨析。句意：这一观点尤其得到以下事实的支持：违反宵禁和相关指控是美国青少年最常犯下的犯罪之一。A. officially 官方地；B. logically 逻辑地；C. particularly 尤其；D. physically 身体上。根据“that curfew violations (违规) and the respective charges are among the most often committed juvenile crimes in the United States.”可知这一观点尤其得到以下事实的支持。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

考查短语辨析。句意：此外，有报道称警方因宵禁逮捕了更多违反规定的非白人青少年。A. By contrast 相比；B. In addition 此外；C. In conclusion 总之；D. In general 一般地。上文说了宵禁限制了青少年的自由，后面又举一例，可知，空格处要用此外（In addition）。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：所有这些都会使青少年认为他们已经越过了将自己划分为罪犯的心理防线；因此，这些青少年可能开始将自己视为不法分子，这可能会导致犯下比宵禁罪更严重的罪行。A. take charge of 负责；B. contribute to 促使，有助于；C. result from 由于；D. deal with 处理。分析前后两句的内容，可知青少年认为自己是不法分子，这会促使（contribute to）他们犯下更重的罪行。故选 B。

【32 题详解】

考查名词辨析。句意：在为孩子制定宵禁令时，父母要记住的一点是，青少年对某些规定的错误判断可能会导致他们在其他方面的不当行为。A. rules 规定；B. charges 费用；C. crimes 犯罪；D. relations 关系。宵禁令是一种规定（rule）。故选 A。

【33 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。句意：由明尼苏达大学进行的研究证明这一点，根据该研究，青少年倾向于抗议他们认为不公平的事情。A. impolite 不礼貌的；B. unrealistic 不现实的；C. inadequate 不足的；D. unfair 不公平的。根据“protest against(抗议)”可知，青少年认为这是不公平的事，会进行抗议。故选 D。

【34 题详解】

考查动词辨析。句意：因此，家长应该避免制定宵禁的专制风格；相反，应该与他们的青少年进行对话，旨在为宵禁寻找理想的条件，让双方都满意。A. adopt 采纳，收养；B. allow 允许；C. avoid 避免；D. address 解决。上文说

青少年在认为某事对自己不公平时会抗议。以及“have a conversation with their teenager that would be aimed at finding ideal conditions”可知，要与青少年进行一次旨在找到理想条件的谈话，家长要避免（avoid）专制。故选 C。

【35 题详解】

考查动词辨析。句意：因此，家长应该避免制定宵禁的专制风格；相反，应该与他们的青少年进行对话，旨在为宵禁寻找理想的条件，让双方都满意。A. satisfy 满足；B. spare 留出，抽出；C. surround 包围；D. settle 解决。上文说要与青少年对话，不能专制，目的就是让双方满意（satisfy）。故选 A。

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

About 800 meters above sea level and next to the picturesque Taiping Lake, Houkeng village in Huangshan, a region in the south of Anhui province, seems _____36_____ (bless) by nature and is home to the handmade tea variety.

Taiping Kowkui. Every spring _____37_____ foggy days moisten the emerald hillsides, villagers know their harvest will come. “_____38_____ any of three key factors—proper location, plant variety, or processing technique—the perfect Kowkui will not be born,” Fang Jifan, the fifth-generation tea farmer says. “It’s _____39_____ signature of our home.”

Kowkui’s exceptionally large leaves often lead to its _____40_____ (mistake) for “vegetable” by first-time viewers, but this “king” of green tea in Fang’s eyes beats other _____41_____ (variety) at more than just size. “Its _____42_____ (fragrant) and flavor also stand out, thanks to the time-consuming work to process them.” Fang says.

Last November, traditional tea processing techniques and associated social practices in China _____43_____ (add) to the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. “The tea culture not only reflects a refined taste in life, it also shows the beauty of craftsmanship _____44_____ people’s creativity,” says Zheng Yi, deputy head of Anhui Tea Culture Research Society. “For centuries, the scent of tea leaves _____45_____ (offer) nutrition to this land. This intangible cultural heritage of tea processing techniques is deeply rooted in people’s everyday life.”

【答案】36. to be blessed 37. when 38. Without 39. a 40. being mistaken 41. varieties 42. fragrance

43. were added 44. and 45. has offered##has been offering

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了位于安徽省南部的黄山后坑村海拔约 800 米，毗邻风景如画的太平湖，这里似乎受到了大自然的庇荫，是各种手工茶的故乡。文章重点介绍了太平猴魁这种茶叶。

【36 题详解】考查动词短语。句意：位于安徽省南部的黄山后坑村海拔约 800 米，毗邻风景如画的太平湖，这里似乎受到了大自然的庇荫，是各种手工茶的故乡。分析句子可知，此处为动词短语 seem to do “似乎做某事”，主语 Houkeng village 和动词 bless 为被动关系，所以为被动语态结构。故填 to be blessed。

【37 题详解】考查连词。句意：每年春天，当雾气笼罩着翠绿的山坡时，村民们知道他们的收成就要到来了。根据句意可知，此处为连词 when “当……时候”引导的时间状语从句，满足句意要求。故填 when。

【38 题详解】考查介词。句意：没有合适的位置、品种和加工技术这三个关键因素，就不会有完美的太平猴魁。根据句意以及空后的 any of three key factors 名词短语可知，此处为介词 Without “没有”，满足句意要求。故填 Without。

【39 题详解】考查冠词。句意：这是我们家的标志。根据句意以及空后 signature 为单数名词可知，此处为表示泛指“一个标志”为泛指概念，结合 signature 发音以辅音音素开头，所以为不定冠词 a 的填入。故填 a。

【40 题详解】考查动名词复合结构。句意：猴魁茶的叶子特别大，经常让第一次观看的人误认为是“蔬菜”，但在方看来，这种绿茶“王”胜过其他品种的不仅仅是大小。分析句子可知，此处为动名词复合结构 one’s doing sth 作 lead to 的宾语，由 mistake 和逻辑主语 Kowkui’s leaves 为被动关系，所以为被动语态结构。故填 being mistaken。

【41 题详解】考查名词复数形式。句意：猴魁茶的叶子特别大，经常让第一次观看的人误认为是“蔬菜”，但在方看来，这种绿茶“王”胜过其他品种的不仅仅是大小。根据句意以及空前 other 可知，此处为名词复数形式 varieties “品种”，满足句意要求。故填 varieties。

【42 题详解】考查名词。句意：它的香味和味道也很突出，这要归功于耗时的加工工作。由空前 Its 形容词性物主代词可知，此处为名词形式，和 and 连接的 flavor 保持并列结构。故填 fragrance。

【43 题详解】考查动词时态和语态。句意：去年 11 月，中国传统茶叶加工技术及相关社会实践被列入联合国教科文组织《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》。分析句子可知，此处为谓语动词的填入，主语 techniques and associated social practices 为复数意义名词和动词 add 为被动关系，结合上下文时态可知，此处应为过去时，所以为一般过去时的被动语态结构。故填 were added。

【44 题详解】

考查连词。句意：安徽省茶文化研究会副会长郑毅表示：“茶文化不仅反映了一种精致的生活品味，还展示了工艺之美和人们的创造力。”根据句意可知，此处为连词 and 连接的 craftsmanship 和 creativity 两个名词，构成并列结构。

故填 and。

【45 题详解】

考查动词时态和语态。句意：几个世纪以来，茶叶的香味为这片土地提供了营养。分析句子可知，此处为谓语动词的填入，由 For centuries 可知，应为现在完成时或者现在完成进行时，主语 the scent of tea leaves 为单数名词，所以为动词第三人称单数形式。故填 has offered/has been offering。