

## C

IQ is often regarded as a crucial driver of success, particularly in fields such as science, innovation and technology. But the truth is that some of the greatest achievements by our species have primarily relied on what scientists call “cognitive flexibility”.

Cognitive flexibility is a skill that enables us to switch between different concepts, or to adapt behavior to achieve goals in a novel or changing environment. And the good news is that it can be trained. Currently, a group of researchers from Cambridge University are conducting a research, trying to work out how people can best boost their cognitive flexibility.

Cognitive flexibility may have affected how people coped with the pandemic lockdowns, which produced new challenges around work and schooling. Some people may have changed their routines from time to time, trying to find better and more varied ways of going about their day. Others, however, struggled and finally became more rigid in their thinking. They stuck to the same routine activities, with little flexibility or change.

Flexible thinking is key to creativity. It also supports academic and work skills such as problem solving. Unlike working memory, it is largely independent of IQ. For example, many visual artists may be of average intelligence, but highly creative and have produced masterpieces.

So does cognitive flexibility make people smarter in a way that isn't always captured on IQ tests? We know that it leads to better rational thinking throughout the lifespan. For example, for children it leads to better reading abilities and better school performance.

It can also help protect against a number of prejudice. People who are cognitively flexible are better at recognizing potential faults in themselves and using strategies to overcome these faults.

Cognitive flexibility is essential for society to flourish. It can help maximize the potential of individuals to create innovative ideas and creative inventions. Ultimately, it is such qualities that we need to solve the big challenges of today.

8. What is the purpose of the research conducted by Cambridge University researchers?

- A. To clarify people's misunderstanding about cognitive flexibility.
- B. To figure out the relationship between IQ and cognitive flexibility.
- C. To explore effective ways to improve people's cognitive flexibility.
- D. To make out the benefits of increasing people's cognitive flexibility.

9. What will cognitively flexible people probably do to deal with new challenges?

- A. Stick to their original plan.
- B. Handle new problems rigidly.
- C. Adjust their thoughts and behavior.
- D. Apply creative ideas to improve their IQ.

10. What can we learn about cognitive flexibility?

- A. It is closely related to people's IQ.
- B. It is an unchangeable inborn quality.
- C. It helps people avoid reasonable thinking.
- D. It helps people make greater achievements.

11. What do the last three paragraphs mainly talk about?

- A. Applications of cognitive flexibility.
- B. Benefits of cognitive flexibility.
- C. Experiments on cognitive flexibility.
- D. Definitions of cognitive flexibility.

【答案】8. C 9. C 10. D 11. B

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了“认知灵活性”的重要性，认知灵活的人的特点以及如何才能最好地提高人们的认知灵活性的研究。

### 【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“Currently, a group of researchers from Cambridge University are conducting a research, trying to work out how people can best boost their cognitive flexibility.(目前，来自剑桥大学的一组研究人员正在进行一项研究，试图找出如何才能最好地提高人们的认知灵活性)”可知，剑桥大学研究人员进行这项研究的目的是探索提高人们认知灵活性的有效途径。故选 C。

### 【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中“Cognitive flexibility is a skill that enables us to switch between different concepts, or to adapt behavior to achieve goals in a novel or changing environment.(认知灵活性是一种技能，使我们能够在不同的概念之间切换，或在一个新的或不断变化的环境中调整行为以实现目标)”以及第三段中“Cognitive flexibility may have

affected how people coped with the pandemic lockdowns, which produced new challenges around work and schooling. Some people may have changed their routines from time to time, trying to find better and more varied ways of going about their day. (认知灵活性可能影响了人们应对大流行封锁的方式,这在工作和上学方面产生了新的挑战。有些人可能会不时地改变他们的日常生活,试图找到更好、更多样化的方式来度过他们的一天)可推知,在应对新挑战时,认知灵活的人可能会调整他们的想法和行为。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “But the truth is that some of the greatest achievements by our species have primarily relied on what scientists call “cognitive flexibility”.(但事实是,人类取得的一些最伟大的成就主要依赖于科学家所说的“认知灵活性”)”可知,认知灵活性帮助人们取得更大的成就。故选 D。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据倒数第三段 “So does cognitive flexibility make people smarter in a way that isn’t always captured on IQ tests? We know that it leads to better rational thinking throughout the lifespan. For example, for children it leads to better reading abilities and better school performance.(那么,认知灵活性是否能让人更聪明,而智商测试并不总是能体现这一点呢?我们知道它会让人在一生中更理性地思考。例如,对孩子们来说,它会带来更好的阅读能力和更好的学校表现);倒数第二段 “It can also help protect against a number of prejudice. People who are cognitively flexible are better at recognizing potential faults in themselves and using strategies to overcome these faults.(它还可以帮助抵御一些偏见。认知灵活的人更善于识别自己潜在的错误,并使用策略来克服这些错误)”以及最后一段 “Cognitive flexibility is essential for society to flourish. It can help maximize the potential of individuals to create innovative ideas and creative inventions. Ultimately, it is such qualities that we need to solve the big challenges of today.(认知的灵活性对于社会的繁荣至关重要。它可以帮助最大限度地发挥个人创造创新想法和创造性发明的潜力。最终,我们需要这些品质来解决今天的重大挑战)”可知,最后三段主要讲了认知灵活性的好处。故选 B。

D

Tetraplegic patients (those who can’t move their upper or lower body) are prisoners of their own bodies. Now a robot arm is to help them interact with their world. This research was completed by researchers at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL). Professor Aude Billard and Jose del R. Millan worked together to create a computer program that can control a robot using electrical signals from a patient’s brain.

First, the user wears an EEG cap to have their electrical signals inside their brain scanned(扫描) effectively, which are then interpreted by the machine-learning algorithm (算法). The computer then sends signals to the robot arm to determine how it moves. As the robot arm performs a motion, the algorithm is looking to get feedback from the user when it makes a mistake: perhaps it moved too fast, or too violently. The end goal is that the robot can learn the right movements for a task in a given context. For example, you might want the arm to use a bit of force to throw a paper ball, but you might want it to be gentler when putting glass bottles.

In the team’s research, they trained the robot arm to pick up a glass. The arm would move towards the glass and the user’s brain would decide if they felt it was too close or too far away. The process is repeated until the robot understands the optimal route for the individual’s preference - not too close to be a risk but not so far away to waste movement.

“Training an algorithm to read brain waves in a consistent fashion was the most challenging part, because the brain is not only focused on the hand but also processing many other things,” said Millan. “This means our algorithm will never be 100 % accurate.”

The researchers hope to eventually use their algorithm to control wheelchairs, which would allow people in wheelchairs to have greater control over their movements, speeds and general safety. However, this does require consistency over time to the algorithm.

12. Which paragraph mentions the working process?

- A. Paragraph 1.                      B. Paragraph 2.                      C. Paragraph 3.                      D. Paragraph 4.

13. What does the underlined word “optimal” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Indirect.                      B. Best.                      C. Regular.                      D. Alternative.

14. How can the accuracy of reading brain waves be improved?

- A. By controlling people’s brain.                      B. By ensuring general safety.  
C. By processing other information.                      D. By gaining data continuously.

15. What could be the best title of the text?

- A. This robot arm can read your mind.
- B. Robot arms control your movement.
- C. Algorithm finds cure for the disabled.
- D. Machine-learning algorithm can train robots.

【答案】12. B    13. B    14. D    15. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一项新的研究，为了帮助四肢瘫痪的患者，科学家们发明了机器人手臂，患者可以用大脑电信号控制机器人手臂。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “First, the user wears an EEG cap to have their electrical signals inside their brain scanned(扫描)effectively, which are then interpreted by the machine-learning algorithm (算法).The computer then sends signals to the robot arm to determine how it moves. As the robot arm performs a motion, the algorithm is looking to get feedback from the user when it makes a mistake: perhaps it moved too fast, or too violently. The end goal is that the robot can learn the right movements for a task in a given context.(首先，用户戴上脑电图帽，有效地扫描他们大脑中的电信号，然后由机器学习算法解释)。然后，计算机向机器人手臂发送信号，以确定它如何移动。当机器人手臂执行一个动作时，算法会在它犯错误时从用户那里得到反馈:可能移动得太快或太剧烈。最终目标是机器人能够在给定的环境中学习完成任务的正确动作。)”可知，第二段描述了机器人手臂的操作流程。故选 B。

【13 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线单词后半句 “not too close to be a risk but not so far away to waste movement.(既不会太近而有风险，又不会太远而浪费移动时间。)”可知，最终机器人会了解到适合个体偏好的最佳路线。所以 optimal 为“最佳的”之意。故选 B。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “The researchers hope to eventually use their algorithm to control wheelchairs, which would allow people in wheelchairs to have greater control over their movements, speeds and general safety.(研究人员希望最终能使用他们的算法来控制轮椅，这样坐轮椅的人就能更好地控制自己的行动、速度和总体安全。)”可推断，他们是通过不断获得数据来提高准确性的。故选 D。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “Now a robot arm is to help them interact with their world.This research was completed by researchers at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL). Professor Aude Billard and Jose del R. Millan worked together to create a computer program that can control a robot using electrical signals from a patient’s brain.(现在，机器人手臂可以帮助他们与自己的世界进行互动。这项研究由瑞士洛桑联邦理工学院(EPFL)的研究人员完成。Aude Billard 教授和 Jose del R. Millan 教授合作开发了一个计算机程序，该程序可以利用病人大脑的电信号来控制机器人。)”及全文可知，文章主要介绍了一项新的研究，为了帮助四肢瘫痪的患者，科学家们发明了机器人手臂，患者可以用大脑电信号控制机器人手臂。所以 “This robot arm can read your mind.(这个机器人手臂能读心术。)”作为文章标题最为合适。故选 A。

## 第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

### Tricks To Becoming A Patient Person

Here’s a riddle: What do traffic jams, long lines and waiting for a vacation to start all have in common? There is one answer. 16.

In the Digital Age, we’re used to having what we need immediately and right at our fingertips. However, research suggests that if we practiced patience, we’d be a whole lot better off. Here are several tricks.

#### ●Practice gratitude (感激)

Thankfulness has a lot of benefits: Research shows it makes us happier, less stressed and even more optimistic. 17. “Showing thankfulness can foster self-control,” said Ye Li, researcher at the University of California.

#### ● Make yourself wait

Instant gratification (满足) may seem like the most “feel good” option at the time, but psychology research suggests waiting for things actually makes us happier in the long run. And the only way for us to get into the habit of waiting is to practice. 18. Put off watching your favorite show until the weekend or wait 10 extra minutes before going for that cake. You’ll soon find that the more patience you practice, the more you start to apply it to other, more annoying situations.

#### ● 19.

So many of us have the belief that being comfortable is the only state we will tolerate, and when we experience something outside of our comfort zone, we get impatient about the circumstances. You should learn to say to yourself, “20.” You’ll then gradually become more patient.

- A. Find your causes
- B. Start with small tasks
- C. Accept the uncomfortable
- D. All this adds up to a state of hurry
- E. It can also help us practice more patience
- F. This is merely uncomfortable, not intolerable
- G. They’re all situations where we could use a little extra patience

【答案】16. G    17. E    18. B    19. C    20. F

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了变得耐心的一些方法。

#### 【16 题详解】

根据上文 “Here’s a riddle: What do traffic jams, long lines and waiting for a vacation to start all have in common? There’s one answer. (这里有一个谜语：交通堵塞、排长队和等待假期开始有什么共同之处？答案只有一个)” 可知，本句说明上文谜语的答案，结合 “交通堵塞、排长队和等待假期” 这些情况可知都需要耐心。故 G 选项 “在这些情况下，我们都需要一点额外的耐心” 符合语境，故选 G。

#### 【17 题详解】

根据上文 “Thankfulness has a lot of benefits: Research shows it makes us happier, less stressed and even more optimistic. (感恩有很多好处：研究表明，感恩让我们更快乐，压力更小，甚至更乐观)” 以及后文 ““Showing thankfulness can foster self-control,” said Ye Li, researcher at the University of California. (加州大学的研究员叶丽说：“表达感激可以培养自我控制能力。”)” 可知，上文提到了感恩的诸多好处，可知本句继续说明感恩的好处：它还可以帮助我们练习更多的耐心。E 选项中 It 指代上文 Thankfulness。故 E 选项 “它还可以帮助我们练习更多的耐心” 符合语境，故选 E。

#### 【18 题详解】

根据上文 “And the only way for us to get into the habit of waiting is to practice. (我们养成等待习惯的唯一方法就是练习)” 以及后文 “Put off watching your favorite show until the weekend or wait 10 extra minutes before going for that cake. (把你最喜欢的节目推迟到周末再看，或者多等 10 分钟再去吃蛋糕)” 可知，后文列举的事情都是日常的小事，说明要从小事开始练习等待，故 B 选项 “从小任务开始” 符合语境，故选 B。

#### 【19 题详解】

根据本段内容 “So many of us have the belief that being comfortable is the only state we will tolerate, and when we experience something outside of our comfort zone, we get impatient about the circumstances. (我们中的许多人都认为舒适是我们唯一能容忍的状态，当我们经历舒适区之外的事情时，我们会对环境失去耐心)” 可知，本段提到了舒适是我们唯一能容忍的状态，结合前文的小标题都是祈使句可知，本段的主旨与接受不舒适相关，C 选项中 uncomfortable 对应后文 comfortable。故 C 选项 “接受不舒服” 符合语境，故选 C。

#### 【20 题详解】

根据上文 “You should learn to say to yourself (你应该学会对自己说……)” 以及后文 “You’ll then gradually become more patient. (然后你会逐渐变得更有耐心)” 结合本段主要说明的是不舒服的状态，可知，本句为对自己所说的话与接受不舒服相关，故 F 选项 “这仅仅是不舒服，而不是无法忍受” 符合语境，故选 F。

### 第三部分 语言运用 (共两节，满分 30 分)

Our group was about to board a plane. I was 21, not because of flying, but because of what waited for me in my 22. “I could turn around now,” I said to myself. “Nobody would 23 me. There are choices open to me.” But I’d never turned away from adventure, so 24 the rest of the group, I got on the plane to Tanzania Little did I know I would be 25 by the next weeks at that moment.

The travel was part of a university program. We did many exciting things there, but it was our time of 26 at a community center with poor conditions that stuck with me. It allowed me to truly 27 the locals — playing with kids and visiting their homes. These experiences were 28. I found almost every aspect of their lives looked nothing like mine. But 29 being uneasy and backing away, I learned to appreciate the 30, trying their clothes and learning their culture. The Tanzanians were so positive, seeing how few 31 they had and how happy



they were blew my mind.

\_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_, I was happy to return home after those weeks, but I was confident that it wouldn't be the \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ of my adventure. I knew I would \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ more lands, meet people from different backgrounds, and continue helping others, because seeing the smiles on their faces makes me have a feeling that cannot be \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_ by anything else.

- |                     |                  |                 |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. disappointed | B. proud         | C. excited      | D. scared        |
| 22. A. group        | B. home          | C. destination  | D. university    |
| 23. A. blame        | B. understand    | C. support      | D. doubt         |
| 24. A. persuading   | B. contacting    | C. following    | D. ignoring      |
| 25. A. consumed     | B. shaped        | C. bothered     | D. welcomed      |
| 26. A. learning     | B. researching   | C. entertaining | D. volunteering  |
| 27. A. connect with | B. focus on      | C. get to       | D. make out      |
| 28. A. challenging  | B. eye-opening   | C. pleasing     | D. heart-warming |
| 29. A. as for       | B. regardless of | C. except for   | D. instead of    |
| 30. A. value        | B. process       | C. diversity    | D. innovation    |
| 31. A. achievements | B. possessions   | C. arguments    | D. demands       |
| 32. A. Gradually    | B. Naturally     | C. Hopefully    | D. Simply        |
| 33. A. end          | B. meaning       | C. result       | D. advantage     |
| 34. A. discover     | B. service       | C. leave        | D. explore       |
| 35. A. expressed    | B. limited       | C. matched      | D. described     |

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

#### 【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者一次去坦桑尼亚的志愿者经历，让作者非常难忘，坦桑尼亚人非常积极，看到当地人很贫穷，却如此快乐，作者大吃一惊，并决心探索更多的土地，遇到来自不同背景的人，并继续向需要帮助的人伸出援助之手，因为看到他们脸上的微笑是一种任何东西都无法比拟的感觉。

#### 【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我害怕，不是因为飞行，而是因为目的地等待着我的东西。A. disappointed 失望的；B. proud 自豪的；C. excited 激动的；D. scared 害怕的。后文 “I could turn around now(我现在还可以回头)” 可知，作者想要回头，说明害怕。故选 D。

#### 【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我害怕，不是因为飞行，而是因为目的地等待着我的东西。A. group 团队；B. home 家；C. destination 目的地；D. university 大学。根据后文 “I got on the plane to Tanzania. Little did I know I would be” 可知，作者要前往坦桑尼亚，所以是目的地在等待着作者的未知东西，让作者害怕。故选 C。

#### 【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：没有人会责怪我，因为我有很多选择。A. blame 责备；B. understand 理解；C. support 支持；D. doubt 怀疑。上文提到作者对自己说现在还可以回头，即下飞机和下文 “as there are options open to me” 可知，作者有很多选择，即使现在回头，也没有人会责备作者。故选 A。

#### 【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但我从未放弃过冒险，所以我跟随团队的其他人登上了飞往坦桑尼亚的飞机。A. persuading 说服；B. contacting 联系；C. following 跟随；D. ignoring 忽视。根据后文 “the rest of the group, I got on the plane to Tanzania” 可知，作者跟随团队的其他人登上了飞往坦桑尼亚的飞机。故选 C。

#### 【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我不知道在接下来的几个星期里，我会在那一刻被塑造成什么样子。A. consumed 消耗；B. shaped 塑造；C. bothered 麻烦；D. welcomed 欢迎。根据上文 “Little did I know I would be” 指作者不知道自己接下来几周会被塑造成什么样，故选 B。

#### 【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们在那里做了很多令人兴奋的事情，但让我难忘的是我们在一个条件恶劣的社区中心做志愿者的时光。A. learning 学习；B. researching 研究；C. entertaining 娱乐；D. volunteering 志愿。根据后文 “at a

community center with poor conditions that stuck with me”以及下文提到了和孩子们一起玩，去他们家里，可知作者是在做志愿者。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：这让我真正地当地人建立了联系——和孩子们一起玩耍，参观他们的家。A. connect with 联系；B. focus on 集中；C. get to 到达；D. make out 理解。根据后文“playing with kids and visiting their homes.”可知，作者去了当地人的家里，和孩子们一起玩耍，参观他们的家，和当地人建立了联系。故选 A。

【28 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这些经历让我大开眼界。A. challenging 挑战性的；B. eye-opening 开眼界的；C. pleasing 令人快乐的；D. heart-warming 感人的。根据后文“I found almost every aspect of their life looked nothing like mine.(我发现他们生活的方方面面和我完全不一样)”可知，这些经历让作者大开眼界。故选 B。

【29 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：但我没有感到不安和退缩，而是学会了欣赏这种多样性，主动提出试穿他们的衣服，学习他们的文化。A. as for 至于；B. regardless of 不管；C. except for 除了；D. instead of 而不是。根据后文“trying their clothes and learning their culture”可知，作者选择了欣赏和尝试，而不是感到不安和退缩。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但我没有感到不安和退缩，而是学会了欣赏这种多样性，主动提出试穿他们的衣服，学习他们的文化。A. value 价值；B. process 程序；C. diversity 多样性；D. innovation 创新。呼应上文“I found almost every aspect of their lives looked nothing like mine.(我发现他们生活的方方面面和我完全不一样)”指当地人生活的多样性。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：坦桑尼亚人非常乐观；看到他们所拥有的东西如此之少，却如此快乐，我大吃一惊。A. achievements 成就；B. possessions 财产；C. arguments 争论；D. demands 要求。根据后文“they had but how happy they were”以及上文提到是到贫困社区去当志愿者，所以此处是指坦桑尼亚人很贫穷，他们拥有的财产很少。故选 B。

【32 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：自然，我很高兴在那几周后回到家，但我相信这不会是我冒险的结束。A. Gradually 逐渐地；B. Naturally 自然地；C. Hopefully 有希望地；D. Simply 仅仅。结合上文可知，这次经历让作者打开眼界，所以作者自然在几周后高兴地回家了。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：自然，我很高兴在那几周后回到家，但我相信这不会是我冒险的结束。A. end 结束；B. meaning 意义；C. result 结果；D. advantage 优势。根据后文“meet people from different backgrounds, and continue helping others”可知，作者还会接着去冒险，所以说这次经历不会是作者冒险的结束。故选 A。

【34 题详解】

考查动词和名词词义辨析。句意：我知道我将探索更多的土地，遇到来自不同背景的人，并继续向需要帮助的人伸出援助之手，因为看到他们脸上的微笑是一种任何东西都无法比拟的感觉。A. discover 发现；B. service 名词，服务；C. leave 离开；D. explore 探索。根据后文“more lands, meet people from different backgrounds, and continue helping others”可知，这一次冒险不是作者的结束，作者将探索更多的土地，遇到来自不同背景的人，并继续向需要帮助的人伸出援助之手。故选 D。

【35 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我知道我将探索更多的土地，遇到来自不同背景的人，并继续向需要帮助的人伸出援助之手，因为看到他们脸上的微笑是一种任何东西都无法比拟的感觉。A. expressed 表达；B. limited 限制；C. matched 匹配，比得上；D. described 描述。根据上文“seeing the smiles on their faces is a feeling that cannot be”可知，看到他们脸上的微笑是一种任何东西都无法比拟的感觉，match 此处理解为“比得上”。故选 C。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

For thousands of years, people have told fables (寓言) 36 (teach) a lesson or to pass on wisdom. Fables were part of the oral tradition of many early cultures, and the well-known Aesop's fables date to the 37 (six) century. B. C. Yet, the form of the fable still has values today, 38 Rachel Carson says in “A Fable for Tomorrow.”

Carson uses a simple, direct style common to fable. In fact, her style and tone (口吻) are seemingly directed at children. “There was once a town in the heart of America, 39 all life seemed to enjoy peaceful existence with its surroundings,” her fable begins, 40 (borrow) some familiar words from many age-old fables. Behind the simple style, however, is a

serious message \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (intend) for everyone.

\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (difference) from traditional fables, Carson's story ends with an accusation instead of a moral. She warns of the environmental dangers facing society, and she teaches that people must take responsibility \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ saving their environment.

The themes of traditional fables often deal with simple truths about everyday life. However, Carson's theme is a more weighty \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (warn) about environmental destruction. Carson proves that a simple literal form that has been passed down through the ages can still \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (employ) today to draw attention to important truths.

【答案】36. to teach 37. sixth 38. as 39. where 40. borrowing 41. intended 42. Different 43. for 44. warning 45. be employed

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了寓言的形式在今天仍然具有价值。

【36 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：几千年来，人们通过讲寓言来传授知识或传授智慧。根据句意可知，此处表达“来传授知识和智慧”，所以用不定式作目的状语。故填 to teach。

【37 题详解】

考查数词。句意：寓言是许多古代文化口述传统的一部分，而著名的伊索寓言可以追溯到公元前 6 世纪。century “世纪”前面要用序数词形式。故填 sixth。

【38 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：然而，正如雷切尔·卡森在《明日寓言》中所说，寓言的形式在今天仍然具有价值。引导非限定性定语从句，且有“正如”之意，用关系代词 as 引导。故填 as。

【39 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：“从前，在美国的中心地带有一个小镇，那里所有的生命似乎都和周围的环境一起享受着和平的生活，”她的寓言是这样开头的，借用了许多古老寓言中的一些熟悉的词。句中先行词为 town，在非限定性定语从句作地点状语，所以用关系副词 where 引导。故填 where。

【40 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：“从前，在美国的中心地带有一个小镇，那里所有的生命似乎都和周围的环境一起享受着和平的生活，”她的寓言是这样开头的，借用了许多古老寓言中的一些熟悉的词。句中已有谓语动词，所以用非谓语动词形式。逻辑主语 her fable 与 borrow 之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词作状语。故填 borrowing。

【41 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：然而，在简洁的风格背后，是每个人都想要传达的重要信息。be intended for 打算为……所用，在句中作定语，所以用过去分词形式。故填 intended。

【42 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：与传统寓言不同，卡森的故事以一种指责而不是道德结束。be different from 与……不同，所以用形容词作状语。故填 Different。

【43 题详解】

考查介词。句意：她警告社会面临的环境危险，并教导人们必须承担起保护环境的责任。take responsibility for 对……负责。故填 for。

【44 题详解】

考查名词。句意：然而，卡森的主题是对环境破坏的更严重警告。形容词 weighty 后接名词形式。根据句中不定冠词 a 可知，用可数名词的单数形式。故填 warning。

【45 题详解】

考查语态。句意：卡森证明了一种简单的文字形式已经流传了几个世纪，今天仍然可以用来引起人们对重要真理的注意。从句主语 a simple literal form 与 employ 之间为被动关系，所以用被动语态。情态动词 can 后接动词原形。故填 be employed。