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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/107/2021_2022__E7_9C_9F_E9_A2_98_E8_80_83_E8_c69_107733.htm 2004 Passage One 本文是一篇结构紧凑逻辑清晰的论说文。文章通过分析科学给儿童带来的种种益处，指出了科学对于儿童教育的重要意义，除了实际生活中的用处外，更重要的是科学教育可以培养儿童对待问题的科学态度。 Children live in a world in which science has tremendous importance. During their lifetimes it will affect them more and more. In time, many of them will work at jobs that depend heavily on science --- for example, concerning energy sources, pollution control, highway safety, wilderness conservation, and population growth, and population growth. As taxpayers they will pay for scientific research and exploration. And, as consumers, they will be bombarded (受到轰击) by advertising, much of which is said to be based on science. Therefore, it is important that children, the citizens of the future, become functionally acquainted with science---- with the process and spirit of science, as well as with its facts and principles. Fortunately, science has a natural appeal for youngsters. They can relate it to so many things that they encounter ---- flashlights, tools, echoes, and rainbows. Besides, science is an excellent medium for teaching far more than content. It can help pupils learn to think logically, to organize and analyse ideas. It can provide practice in communication skills and mathematics. In fact, there is no area of the curriculum to which science cannot contribute, whether it is geography, history, language arts, music, or

art! Above all, good science teaching leads to what might be called a “ scientific attitude. ” Those who possess it seek answers through observing, experimenting, and reasoning, rather than blindly accepting the pronouncements of others. They weigh evidence carefully and reach conclusions with caution. While respecting the opinions of others, they expect honesty, accuracy, and objectivity and are on guard against hasty judgments and sweeping generalizations. All children should be developing this approach to solving problems, but it cannot be expected to appear automatically with the mere acquisition of information. Continual practice,

through guided participation, is needed. (293 words) 注释： 所

以，对于未来的公民儿童来说，让他们对科学的形成的过程，科学的精神，科学的真理和法则有感性的认识是非常重要的以it为先行词，而把真正的主语放到句子后面。acquiant

with 后接以并列结构为形式的宾语。实际上，不论是地理

、历史、语言艺术、美术，科学对任何学科领域都做出贡献

。双重否定的定语从句。所有儿童应该学会按这种方法去

解决问题，而不是被动地去获取知识。需要在成人参与下的

持续实践。it cannot be expected to 中的it为形式主语。此处结

构为动词（ 宾语或状语 ）从句。36. One of the reasons why

science is important for children is that many of them will _____. A.

work in scientific research institutions B. work at jobs closely related

to science C. make the final decision in matters concerning science

D. be fund-raisers for scientific research and exploration37. There is

no doubt that children like learning science because _____. A.

science is linked with many of the things they meet B. science is a

very easy subject for them to learn C. they encounter the facts and principles of science daily D. they are familiar with the process and spirit of science

38. Pupils can learn logical thinking while _____. A. practicing communication skills B. studying geography C. taking art courses D. learning science

39. People with a scientific attitude _____. A. are ready to accept the pronouncements of others B. tend to reach conclusions with certainty C. are aware that others are likely to make hasty judgments D. seek truth through observation , experimentation and reasoning

40. In the passage the writer seems to _____. A. prove that science is a successful course in school B. point out that science as a course is now poorly taught in school C. suggest that science should be included in the school curriculum D. predict that children who learn science will be good scientists

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