

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Question 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Children do not think the way adults do. For most of the first year of life, if something is out of sight, it's out of mind. If you cover a baby's 26 toy with a piece of cloth, the baby thinks the toy has disappeared and stops looking for it. A 4-year-old may 27 that a sister has more fruit juice when it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the 28 of juice.

Yet children are smart in their own way. Like good little scientists, children are always testing their child-sized 29 about how things work. When your child throws her spoon on the floor for the sixth time as you try to feed her, and you say, "That's enough! I will not pick up your spoon again!" The child will 30 test your claim. Are you serious? Are you angry? What will happen if she throws the spoon again? She is not doing this to drive you 31 ; rather, she is learning that her desires and yours can differ, and that sometimes those 32 are important and sometimes they are not.

How and why does children's thinking change? In the 1920s, Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget proposed that children's cognitive(认知的) abilities unfold 33 , like the blooming of a flower, almost independent of what else is 34 in their lives. Although many of his specific conclusions have been 35 or modified over the years, his ideas inspired thousands of studies by investigators all over the world.

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| A) advocate | I) immediately |
| B) amount | J) naturally |
| C) confirmed | K) Obtaining |
| D) crazy | L) Primarily |
| E) definite | M) protest |
| F) differences | N) rejected |
| G) favorite | O) theories |
| H) happening | |