历年大学英语四级真题及答案解析之阅读理解1（2021年6月第一套）

Section C

Questions 46 to SO are based on the following passage.

Educators and business leaders have more in common than it may seem. Teachers want to prepare students for a successful future. Technology companies have an interest in developing a workforce with the STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) skills needed to grow the company and advance the industry. How can they work together to achieve these goals? Play may be the answer.

Focusing on STEM skills is important, but the reality is that STEM skills are enhanced and more relevant when combined with traditional, hands-on creative activities. This combination is proving to be the best way to prepare today's children to be the malcers and builders of tomorrow. That is why technology companies are partnering with educators to bring back good, old-fashioned play.

In fact many experts argue that the most important 21st-century skills aren't related to specific technologies or subject matter, but to creativity; skills like imagination, problem-finding and problem solving, teamwork, optimism, patience and the ability to experiment and talce risks. These are skillsacquired when kids tinker (鼓捣小玩意) .High-tech industries such as NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory have found that their best overall problem solvers were master tinkerers in their youth.

There are cognitive (认知的) benefits of doing things the way we did as children—building something, tearing it down, then building it up again. Research shows that given 15 minutes of free play, four- and five-year-olds will spend a third of this time engaged in spatial, mathematical, and architectural activities. This type of play—especially with building blocks 一helps children discover and develop key principles in math and geometry.

If play and b叫ding are critical to 21st-century skill development, that's really good news for two reasons: Children are born builders, makers, and creators, so fostering (培养) 21st-century skills may be as simple as giving kids room to play, tinker and try things out, even as they grow older. Secondly, it doesn't talce 21st-century technology to foster 21st-century skills. This is especially important for under resourced schools and communities. Talcing whatever materials are handy and tinkering with them is a simple way to engage those important "malcer" skills. And anyone, anywhere, can do it.

46. What does the author say about educators?

A) They seek advice from technology companies to achieve teaching goals.

B) They have been successful in preparing the workforce for companies.

C) They help students acquire the skills needed for their future success.

D) They partner with technology companies to enhance teaching efficiency.

47. How can educators better develop students'SIBM skills, according to the author?

A) By blending them with traditional, stimulating activities.

B) By inviting business leaders to help design curriculums..

C) By enhancing students'ability to think in a critical way.

D) By showing students the best way to learn is through play.

48. How do children acquire the skills needed for the 21st century?

A) By engaging in activities involving specific technologies.

B) By playing with things to solve problems on their own.

C) By familiarizing themselves with high-tech gadgets.

D) By mastering basic principles through teamwork.

49. What can we do to help children learn the basics of math and geometry?

A) Stimulate their interest as early as possible.

B) Spend more time playing games with them.

C) Encourage them to make things with hands.

D) Allow them to tinker freely with calculators.50. What does the author advise disadvantaged schools and communities to do?

A) Train students to be makers to meet future market demands.

B) Develop students' creative skills with the resources available.

C) Engage students with challenging tasks to foster their creativity.

D) Work together with companies to improve their teaching facilitie

答案解析：

46. 根据“Teachers want to prepare students for a successful future.”可知，作者认为教育工作者帮助学生获得未来成功所需的技能，所以选C。

47. 根据“Focusing on STEM skills is important, but the reality is that STEM skills are enhanced and more relevant when combined with traditional, hands-on creative activities.”可知，作者认为教育工作者可以通过将STEM技能与传统、刺激的活动相结合来更好地培养学生的这些技能，所以选A。

48. 根据“In fact many experts argue that the most important 21st-century skills...These are skills acquired when kids tinker (鼓捣小玩意). ”可知，孩子们通过玩东西自己解决问题来获得21世纪所需的技能，所以选B。

49. 根据“This type of play—especially with building blocks—helps children discover and develop key principles in math and geometry.”可知，鼓励孩子们动手制作东西能帮助他们学习数学和几何的基础知识，所以选C。

50. 根据“it doesn't take 21st-century technology to foster 21st-century skills. This is especially important for under-resourced schools and communities. Taking whatever materials are handy and tinkering with them is a simple way to engage those important 'maker' skills.”可知，作者建议资源匮乏的学校和社区利用现有资源培养学生的创造力，所以选B。