

《高考英语阅读理解真题55(含答案解析)》

2021年全国新高考I卷

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Popularization has in some cases changed the original meaning of emotional (情感的) intelligence. Many people now misunderstand emotional intelligence as almost everything desirable in a person's makeup that cannot be measured by an IQ test, such as character, motivation, confidence, mental stability, optimism and "people skills." Research has shown that emotional skills may contribute to some of these qualities, but most of them move far beyond skill-based emotional intelligence.

We prefer to describe emotional intelligence as a specific set of skills that can be used for either good or bad purposes. The ability to accurately understand how others are feeling may be used by a doctor to find how best to help her patients, while a cheater might use it to control potential victims. Being emotionally intelligent does not necessarily make one a moral person.

Although popular beliefs regarding emotional intelligence run far ahead of what research can reasonably support, the overall effects of the publicity have been more beneficial than harmful. The most positive aspect of this popularization is a new and much needed emphasis (重视) on emotion by employers, educators and others interested in promoting social well-being. The popularization of emotional intelligence has helped both the public and researchers re-evaluate the functionality of emotions and how they serve people adaptively in everyday life.

Although the continuing popular appeal of emotional intelligence is desirable, we hope that such attention will excite a greater interest in the scientific and scholarly study of emotion. It is our hope that in coming decades, advances in science will offer new perspectives (视角) from which to study how people manage their lives. Emotional intelligence, with its focus on both head and heart, may serve to point us in the right direction.

32. What is a common misunderstanding of emotional intelligence?

- A. It can be measured by an IQ test.
- B. It helps to exercise a person's mind.
- C. It includes a set of emotional skills.
- D. It refers to a person's positive qualities.

33. Why does the author mention "doctor" and "cheater" in paragraph 2?

A. To explain a rule.B. To clarify a concept.C. To present a fact.D. To make a prediction.

34. What is the author ' s attitude to the popularization of emotional intelligence?

A. Favorable.B. Intolerant.C. Doubtful.D. Unclear.

35. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about concerning emotional intelligence?

A. Its appeal to the public.B. Expectations for future studies.

C. Its practical application.D. Scientists with new perspectives.

答案及解析：

32. D. It refers to a person's positive qualities.

解析：根据第一段中的描述，“ Many people now misunderstand emotional intelligence as almost everything desirable in a person ' s makeup that cannot be measured by an IQ test...”可知，现在很多人错误地将情绪智力理解为一个入性格中几乎所有积极但无法通过IQ测试衡量的品质。

33. B. To clarify a concept.

解析：作者在第二段中提到“ doctor ”和“ cheater ”是为了阐明情绪智力这个概念。通过举例说明情绪智力可以被用于好的目的(如医生帮助病人)或坏的目的(如骗子控制潜在受害者)，作者澄清了情绪智力并不一定使一个人成为道德的人。

34. A. Favorable.

解析：根据第三段中的描述，“ Although popular beliefs regarding emotional intelligence run far ahead of what research can reasonably support, the overall effects of the publicity have been more beneficial than harmful. ”可知，作者认为情绪智力的普及总的来说利大于弊，因此作者对情绪智力的普及持积极态度。

35. B. Expectations for future studies.

解析：最后一段主要谈论了对情绪智力未来研究的期望，希望科学的发展能够提供新的视角来研究人们如何管理自己的生活，以及情绪智力如何指导正确的方向。因此，该段主要关注的是对未来研究的期望。