# 《高考英语阅读理解真题61(含答案解析)》

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Some parents will buy any high-tech toy if they think it will help their child, but researchers said puzzles help children with math-related skills.

Psychologist Susan Levine, an expert on mathematics development in young children the University of Chicago, found children who play with puzzles between ages 2 and 4 later develop better spatial skills. Puzzle play was found to be a significant predictor of cognition(认知) after controlling for differences in parents ’ income, education and the amount of parent talk, Levine said.

The researchers analyzed video recordings of 53 child-parent pairs during everyday activities at home and found children who play with puzzles between 26 and 46 months of age have better spatial skills when assessed at 54 months of age.

“ The children who played with puzzles performed better than those who did not, on tasks that assessed their ability to rotate(旋转)and translate shapes, ” Levine said in a statement.

The parents were asked to interact with their children as they normally would, and about half of children in the study played with puzzles at one time. Higher-income parents tended to have children play with puzzles more frequently, and both boys and girls who played with puzzles had better spatial skills. However, boys tended to play with more complex puzzles than girls, and the parents of boys provided more spatial language and were more active during puzzle play than parents of girls.

The findings were published in the journal Developmental Science.

24. In which aspect do children benefit from puzzle play?

A. Building confidence. B. Developing spatial skills.

C. Learning self-control. D. Gaining high-tech knowledge.

25.What did Levine take into consideration when designing her experiment?

A. Parents ’ age. B. Children ’ s imagination.

C. Parents ’ education. D. Child-parent relationship.

26. How do boy differ from girls in puzzle play?

A. They play with puzzles more often.

B. They tend to talk less during the game.

C. They prefer to use more spatial language.

D. They are likely to play with tougher puzzles.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. A mathematical method. B. A scientific study.

C. A woman psychologist D. A teaching program.

**答案及解析：**

24. B. Developing spatial skills.

解析：根据第二段中的描述，Susan Levine发现2到4岁之间玩拼图的孩子后来会发展出更好的空间技能。因此，孩子们从拼图游戏中受益的方面是发展空间技能。

25. C. Parents' education.

解析：根据第三段中的描述，研究人员在分析数据时控制了父母收入、教育程度和家长交流量的差异，这意味着Levine在设计实验时考虑了父母的教育程度。

26. D. They are likely to play with tougher puzzles.

解析：根据最后一段中的描述，男孩倾向于玩更复杂的拼图游戏，而女孩则不是。因此，男孩和女孩在拼图游戏中的区别是男孩可能玩更难的拼图。

27. B. A scientific study.

解析：整篇文章主要讲述了一项科学研究，即Susan Levine关于拼图游戏对孩子空间技能发展影响的研究。因此，文本主要关于一项科学研究的发现。