2026 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）试题

(科目代码：204)

考生注意事项

1.答题前，考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生姓名。在答题卡上填报“报考单位”、“考生姓名”、“考生编号”等信息。

2.考生须把试题袋中的”试卷条形码”粘贴于答题卡的“试卷条形码粘贴位置”框中。不按规定粘贴条码而影响试卷结果的，责任由考生自负。

3.选择题的答案必须填涂在答题卡相应题号的选项上，非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。

4.涂写部分要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。填（书）写部分必须使用黑色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔在答题卡上作答，字迹工整、笔迹清楚。

5.考试结束，将试题、答题卡一并装入试题袋中交回。

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号														
考生姓名														

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Reading the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered black and mark A, B, C or D on the ***ANSWER SHEET***. (10 points)

Most of us strive for self-respect --- to see ourselves in a positive light, to be __1__ of who we are. Any comments or experiences that undermine those feelings of self-worth can be uncomfortable and it's only __2__ to want to avoid them. But the thing is, __3__ your self-worth really is being undermined is, to a large degree, subjective. Much of it comes down to your __4__ of what someone said or did.

When you take things personally, you're interpreting these situations as saying something significant and negative about you as a person. Say your boss picks holes in your sales report, and you come away feeling like this means she thinks you're a __5__ member of staff. Or, two of your friends cancel your __6__ get-together at the pub and you interpret this as meaning they're bored of you. Psychologists have a __7__ for this way of thinking: personalisation.

But the __8__ is that your boss might view you very highly. It's just you made some __9__ in the report and she wanted to point these out so that you do better next time. __10__, in the case of your friends cancelling, perhaps they both felt unwell that weekend or they just __11__ their minds.

In both __12__ --- and others that we all experience --- there's another __13__ at work that psychologists call mind reading. This is when you assume to know what other people are thinking about you, when you can't really know without __14__ them directly.

One simple way to avoid __15__ personalisation and mind reading is to challenge your negative assumptions of what's __16__. When you find yourself taking a situation personally, try to think of other interpretations that are less focused on you --- especially in the sense of saying anything deep or __17__ about you.

When you do this, it might help to try to put yourself in other people's shoes. The fact your boss took the time to give you __18__ at all means they care enough to want to help you __19__. When it comes to your friends --- maybe it's because your friendship is so __20__ that they felt able to cancel at late notice.

1. [A] afraid	[B] critical	[C]proud	[D]tolerant
2. [A] risky	[B]natural	[C]admirable	[D] foolish
3. [A] whether	[B]where	[C]why	[D] how
4. [A] citation	[B]imitation	[C] perception	[D]introduction
5. [A]poor	[B]loyal	[C]creative	[D] shy
6.[A]sponsored	[B]crowded	[C]disputed	[D] planned
7. [A] method	[B]term	[C] design	[D] goal
8. [A] evidence	[B]theory	[C] condition	[D] reality
9.[A]complaints	[B]choices	[C]mistakes	[D] suggestions
10. [A]Similarly	[B]Relatively	[C]Accordingly	[D] Contrarily
11. [A]opened	[B]changed	[C]trained	[D] cleared
12.[A] quotations	[B]experiments	[C]questions	[D]examples
13.[A]process	[B] objective	[C] outcome	[D]background
14.[A]blaming	[B] warning	[C] teaching	[D] asking
15. [A] arguing about	[B] accounting for	[C]engaging in	[D] interfering with
16. [A] happened	[B]continued	[C]returned	[D] disappeared
17. [A] casual	[B]obvious	[C] familiar	[D] fundamental
18. [A]reward	[B] feedback	[C] trust	[D] proof
19.[A]innovate	[B]concentrate	[C]improve	[D] relax
20.[A]strange	[B] strong	[C] vulnerable	[D] valuable

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ***ANSWER SHEET***. (40 points)

Text 1

Ask people about public libraries and a certain image springs to mind: dusty, old-fashioned, the sort of place you enjoyed as a child but, rather like a British seaside town, would you go there now? And anyway --- aren't they all closing?

The reality is startlingly different, as I discovered when the culture department commissioned me to conduct an independent review of English public libraries, published yesterday. As I visited libraries up and down the country, I was surprised to learn there are more than twice the number of libraries (2,892) as there are branches of McDonald's.

Enter any one of them and you will find a hive of activity. While books are, and should always be, at the heart of any library, a multitude of other services are offered: employment advice, language classes or digital access and support.

There are libraries with business and intellectual property centres, which can help business owners and entrepreneurs. Many have nurses on site to carry out basic health checks, with a link to the GP's surgery. There are libraries where young people can borrow a Fifa-standard football free.

In return for all of this, you'll be asked for precisely nothing. There will be no charge and you will never be asked to justify or explain yourself; you will simply be welcomed in, offered help if you need it and left alone if you do not. There is no other institution, public or private, that can say the same. Yet still our libraries are often overlooked and underappreciated. There is an overall decline in visits and many are struggling as local authorities come under continued financial pressure.

The number of libraries that have closed since 2010 is disputed. An annual survey by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy puts it at nearly 800 across the UK; official statistics held by the Arts Council record 230 in England. It is, of course, 230 libraries too many. So if we are to protect our libraries for future generations, we must raise awareness of them and the work they do.

The review recommends a national branding campaign to give libraries a stronger physical presence, the reintroduction of a scheme to enable members to use their card in any library in the country, and automatic memberships for children. If we don't use them, we will end up losing them. And for those who haven't been to a library for some time, they may be surprised by what they find.

21. What was the author commissioned to do about English public libraries?

[A]Document their valuable traditions.

[B]Make a plan for their expansions.

[C]Obtain reader opinions on them.

[D]Look into their current situation.

22. According to Paragraphs 3&4, the author finds that libraries _____.

[A]boast desirable book collections

[B]keep detailed visitor records

[C]preform diversified functions

[D]attract mostly young readers

23. It is implied in Paragraph 5 that libraries should ____.

[A] be given greater attention

[B] impose stricter visit limits

[C] work with private institutions

[D] get their equipment upgraded

24.The statistics mentioned in Paragraph 6 show _____.

[A]the crisis faced by libraries

[B]the advancement of libraries

[C]the contributions of libraries

[D]the flaws existing in libraries

25.Which of the following is suggested for libraries in the last paragraph?

[A]Inviting public feedback.

[B]Seeking adequate funding.

[C]Improving user convenience.

[D]Offering lifetime memberships.

Text 2

According to our research, around one in five workers in the UK talk to AI like a friend, looking for guidance on personal and professional problems. Our data shows that engaging with AI like this can leave us feeling heard and less isolated. But, with this newfound connection, many of us share sensitive, sometimes highly confidential information, even though over a third of people don't realise that AI platforms may not be very good at keeping our secrets.

For businesses, the implications are worrying. Consider Microsoft Copilot for example. It gains Microsoft broad rights to the data inputted or outputted by any user --- rights to use this data in any way it sees fit, it can even share it with third parties. This means that any sensitive business information could potentially be exposed to the world. Employers are taking note and taking action. According to our research, 25% have decided to either outright ban AI or regulate its use within their organisations. But even with these policies in place, some employees choose to break the rules. They have their reasons --- around 63% of them report that using AI increases their productivity, and some even feel AI offers more help than their human colleagues.

The situation presents a delicate balance between leveraging AI for its productivity gains and risking confidential data exposure. Employers need to manage AI tools with the same level of care as any other form of data sharing or storage. There's also a knowledge gap that needs to be addressed --- 40% of individuals surveyed are unsure about who retains ownership over the content produced by AI. By instilling best practices in AI engagement and creating policies that evolve with the technology, business can positively shift the AI landscape.

With AI's potential to simplify our professional lives, do the admin and enhance the work experience, it's up to us to navigate its usage cautiously so it supports us without compromising our privacy. There's no need to back away from progress, as long as we're equipped with the knowledge and tools to make sure AI remains a friend. And this is where the challenge lies. There are so many products out there, being promoted with huge advertising and marketing budgets, that it's easy to fall victim. But by building a culture of digital responsibility within our business, we can create a future where AI can help us without spilling the beans.

26. According to Paragraph 1,workers' engagement with AI can _____.

[A] facilitate their career progress

[B] give them emotional support

[C] help maintain their motivation

[D] improve workplace communication

27. Microsoft Copilot is cited to show that the use of AI may _____.

[A] pose a threat to businesses

[B] generate unnecessary data

[C] promote business cooperation

[D] encourage information sharing

28. Some employees choose to break the rules on AI due to _____.

[A] easy access to AI products

[B] the desire to stay well-informed

[C] its significant role in their work

[D] the need to compete with others

29. To positively shift the AI landscape, businesses should _____.

[A] increase the transparency of their data sources

[B] prioritise the quality of AI-produced content

[C] include employee perspectives in their rules

[D] adjust their management to AI development

30. According to the last paragraph, we may easily fall victim to AI as we _____.

[A] have a limited understanding of it

[B] underestimate its economic costs

[C] tend to over emphasize its power

[D] are excessively exposed to it

Text 3

Since the 2008 launch of the high-speed rail network between Rome and Milan, trains have become the preferred means of travel across Italy for locals and tourists alike. Fast trains can cover the 500km between the two cities in three hours. The network also connects Naples, Bologna, Florence and Turin. In many cases, it is the best option --- in terms of travel time and cost --- for both leisure and business travellers.

This is why the recent severe delays caused by numerous maintenance works have thrown the rail industry into chaos at a time when most people head on holiday, which matters for business in a country where tourism accounts for 10 percent of GDP.

Disruptions have become increasingly frequent with train delays now a fixture in Italian media coverage. Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane, the publicly controlled group that owns train operator Trenitalia and the national train network RFI, said 23 percent of all high-speed trains it operated were late in 2023.

The huge improvements in Italy's obsolete infrastructure partly explained the disruption, said Ferrovie. RFI, the network operator, is the single largest European recovery fund beneficiary with planned investments of €24bn by 2026. Ferrovie will invest a total of €124bn in infrastructure over the next 10 years.

But lack of capacity is another problem. Transport economist Andrea Giuricin said the planned investments would bring improvements but disruptions in the meantime were inevitable. "We have a mixed system, there is no spare capacity and as soon as there's a hiccup on the line, the situation becomes highly complex," he said. A mixed system means that high-speed trains must travel on the regular tracks on certain routes or when passing through large cities. If there's congestion or, for example, a local train breaks down, the entire high-speed network is affected.

One of the most important changes the upgrades will bring is the segregation of the high-speed line from the regular one in certain urban centres through the construction of underground rail links.

Improvements will also come from the high-density technology and satellite signalling that RFI has been investing in for years, say experts. It will allow for a reduction of the distance between high-speed trains travelling on the same line at any given time, which should mean a significant increase in capacity and traffic fluidity, according to Giuricin.

31. According to the first two paragraphs, the high-speed rail network in Italy ___.

[A] is seen by tourists as outdated

[B] is a popular option for travelling

[C] is inadequately utilized by locals

[D] is an example of good maintenance

32. Ferrovie is quoted in Paragraph 3 to show ___.

[A] the common occurrence of train delays

[B] the value of the Italian train network

[C] the wide media coverage of trains

[D] the high efficiency of Trenitalia

33. Which of the following is one cause of the disruptions in the network?

[A] Complex train schedules.

[B] Shortage of investments.

[C] Its limited capacity.

[D] Its massive scale.

34. It can be learned that the mixed system ___.

[A] provides a wide choice of routes

[B] requires extra operational spending

[C] increases the level of travel comfort

[D] puts the high-speed network in trouble

35. Improvements to the Italian train network will include ___.

[A] reconstructing the regular train lines

[B] shortening high-speed train intervals

[C] building more stations in urban centres

[D] enhancing the safety of high-speed trains

Text 4

In 2023, Chicago lost one of its most beloved street festivals. The Silver Room Block Party, staged by Hyde Park community leader Eric Williams, announced it would not return in 2024. What began as a small neighborhood gathering blossomed into a massive cultural event, welcoming tens of thousands of people each year over nearly two decades before abruptly shutting down.

Williams pointed to rising production costs and declining attendee donations as primary reasons the Silver Room Block Party could not continue, highlighting a reality that all street festival organizers face right now. The cost of producing a street festival in Chicago has skyrocketed. Security, entertainment, portable restrooms, insurance and even basics such as fencing and staffing have all become significantly more expensive. At the same time, donations at festival gates have dropped dramatically.

Chicago's summer festivals are about more than just entertainment; they are economic engines that directly benefit the neighborhoods they're in and the city of Chicago as whole. Street festivals drive foot traffic to local businesses and foster the kind of cultural vibrancy that makes our city special.

We often hear people ask why we solicit donations at our entry points, especially when the city's largest festivals like the Chicago Jazz Festival do not request donations. The fact is, unlike those large, city-produced music festivals, your neighborhood street festivals receive no city funding and rely on a combination of sponsorships, vendor fees and gate donations to cover their costs.

Wicker Park Fest has long been one of Chicago's most anticipated summer festivals, drawing upward of 70,000 attendees for a full weekend of live indie music, local art, small business vendors and, most importantly, community connection. In 2024, Wicker Park Fest saw record-breaking attendance. Despite the turnout, gate donations reached their lowest point in our history. This year, we've been forced to scale back the footprint of the fest. We are eliminating a stage, booking fewer performers and making additional cuts to reduce our costs, all while striving to keep the festival as vibrant as ever, as supportive of local artists and businesses, and as true to Wicker Park's unique spirit and reputation as festgoers have come to expect.

This summer, as you enjoy your favorite neighborhood street festival, I hope you'll remember that they exist because of community support. A thriving summer festival season doesn't happen by accident; it happens when we all chip in.

36. It can be learned from Paragraph l that the Silver Room Block Party _____.

[A] has been replaced by other festivals

[B] has gained great international fame

[C] was held in various neighborhoods

[D] was an appealing cultural gathering

37. One reality street festival organizers face is that _____.

[A] they are unable to use the donations wisely

[B] they are unable to get sufficient facilities

[Cl they have to tackle financial difficulties

[D] they have to step up security measures

38. According to Paragraphs 3 and 4, Chicago's street festivals _____.

[A] reflect typical urban lifestyles

[B] are funded by the government

[C] contribute to the local economy

[D] are famous for their music shows

39. It is implied that the organizers of Wicker Park Fest have to _____.

[A] count on amateur artists' participation

[B] reduce the number of performances

[C] give up its most prominent feature

[D] collaborate with large businesses

40. The author holds that the future of street festivals depends on _____.

[A] the variety of activities

[B] the generosity of attendees

[C] the reputation of neighborhoods

[D] the management of expenditures

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

In an effort to support restoration programmes, specialists are developing supplies of seeds and seedlings, maintaining gene banks and sequencing the genomes of indigenous trees and other crops. Their work deals with one of the problems that could block major restoration efforts in different parts of the world.

"Where's the planting material going to come from? That's one big bottleneck," says genetic-resources specialist Ramni Jamnadass.

Asia is arguably the region most neglected by global efforts to increase diversity in restoration and to study native species. Christopher Kettle, Bioversity International's director for forest genetic resources and restoration in Rome, says that the need for infrastructure — things such as mechanisms for collecting and storing seeds, and nurseries to raise seedlings — might be most desperate here because many trees are 'masting' species, which don't produce seeds every year. People need to be ready. "Otherwise, you miss the boat, you lose all the seed and you've got to wait another seven years," says Kettle. "This is a really, really critical issue for restoration in Southeast Asia, because many of the most important timber species and tree species — the ones that will lock up the most carbon — they're all masting species."

Climate change is a driving factor in the push to restore forests, but it also raises questions, such as where trees can thrive in the future. Climate change is also expected to alter relationships between trees, insects, diseases and other forest species. "Insects that today are a minor problem may become a major problem if they can produce three or four generations in a year," says forest ecologist John Stanturf. This remains a significant knowledge gap. "We know enough to know that this is a concern, but we don't know enough about how to respond to it yet. That's a great area to be doing research." So is soil, says Cindy Prescott, a forest ecologist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. "If you don't look at the soil at the start, you can spend a lot of money and time putting in species that aren't going to survive there."

With so much research left to do, leaders in the field have been doing some soul-searching, and acknowledging that restoration can be motivated by--- and designed to

meet--- different needs. When you talk about conservation or restoration, the first question has to be restoration by whom, for whom? says Daniel Sanjurjo, a biologist at the University of Pennsylvania.

The question can have more than one answer. Much of the global funding for restoration is dedicated to developing it as a tool to mitigate climate change, notes restoration ecologist Pedro Brancalion. "But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about water'."he says. Their interests as stewards of the land need to be better integrated with those who have the money to support restoration.

That has been the strongest lesson of all for Robin Chazdon, a forest ecologist at the University of Connecticut. Restoration is about more than what gets planted in the ground, she says. "Yes, it's about forests, but it's really about people. They are the agents of restoration."

	[A] People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.
41. Ramni Jammadass	[B] Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.
42. Christopher Kettle	[C] The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.
43. John Stanturf	[D] Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.
44. Pedro Brancalion	[E] The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with.
45. Robin Chazdon	[F] When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.
	[G] Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ***ANSWER SHEET***. （15 points）

The influence of wearables on psychology refers to how the clothes we wear affect our thoughts, feeling, and behaviors. Clothing is not just about covering our bodies; it plays a significant role in shaping our self-perception and interactions with others.

One aspect of this influence is self-expression. The clothes we choose can reflect our personality, mood and identity. Whether we opt for bold, colorful outfits or prefer more understated styles, our dress choices convey messages about who we are and how we want to be perceived.

Additionally, clothing can impact our confidence levels. When we wear clothes that make us feel comfortable and confident, it can positively affect our self-esteem and overall mood.

Moreover, cultural and social influences play a significant role in shaping our dress choices. Different cultures have their norms and expectations regarding dress, which can influence the types of clothing people wear and the meanings attributed to them.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.Directions:

Suppose your friend Jack has shared with you a video of his family's travel in China. Write an email to tell him

(1) how you feel about the video, and

(2) your wish to learn more about their travel.

Write your answer in about **100 words** on ANSWER SHEET.

DO not use your own name in your email; use **"Li Ming"** instead. (10 points)

Part B

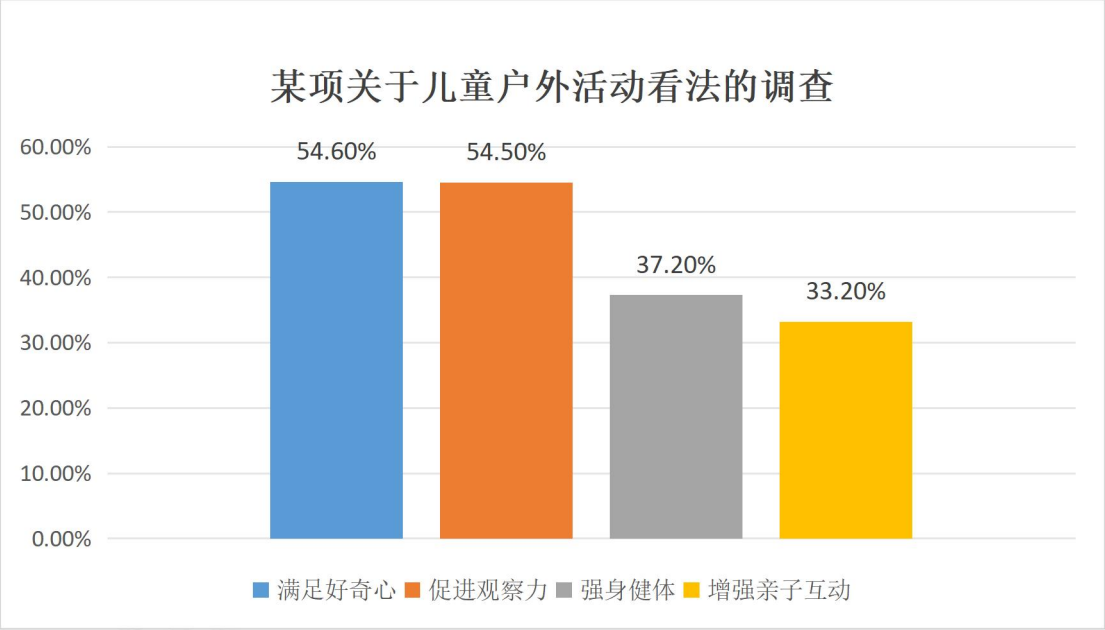
48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your essay, you should

1) describe and interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

Write your answer in about 150 words on the ***ANSWER SHEET***.（15 points）



2026年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）试题解析

答案速查

1-5	CBACA	6-10	DBDCA	11-15	BDADC
16-20	ADBCB	21-25	DCAAC	26-30	BACDD
31-35	BACDB	36-40	DCCBB	41-45	EAGCD

Section I Use of English

文章翻译

我们大多数人都在追求自尊 —— 以积极的视角看待自己，为自己的身份感到 【C. proud（自豪的）】。任何损害这种自我价值感的评价或经历都可能令人不适，想要回避这些本就是【B. natural（自然的）】反应。但关键在于，你的自我价值 【A. whether（是否）】真的受到了损害，在很大程度上是主观的。这很大程度上取决于你对他人言行的 【C. perception（理解、认知）】。

当你把事情往自己身上揽时，你会将这些情况解读为他人对你这个人做出了重大且负面的评价。比如你的老板对你的销售报告吹毛求疵，你便认定这意味着她觉得你是一名 【A. poor（糟糕的）】员工。又或者，你的两个朋友取消了你们 【D. planned（计划好的）】在酒吧的聚会，你就认为这是因为他们厌倦了你。心理学家对这种思维方式有一个专门的 【B. term（术语）】：个性化解读。

但【D. reality（现实）】 是，你的老板或许对你评价很高。只是你在报告中犯了一些 【C. mistakes（错误）】，她想指出来让你下次做得更好。【A. Similarly（同样地）】，就你的朋友取消聚会这件事而言，或许他们那个周末都不舒服，又或者他们只是【B. changed（改变）】 了主意。

在这两个 【D. examples（例子）】** 中 —— 以及我们都会经历的其他情况里 —— 还有另一种 【A. process（过程、心理活动）】 在起作用，心理学家称之为“读心术”。这种情况指的是你假定自己知道别人对你的看法，但实际上你如果不直接 【D. asking（询问）】 他们，根本无法确定。避免 【C. engaging in（陷入、参与）】*个性化解读和读心术的一个简单方法，是对已经 【A. happened（发生）】的事情所产生的负面假设提出质疑。当你发现自己把某件事往自己身上揽时，试着想出其他不那么聚焦于你本人的解读 —— 尤其是那些不会对你的本质做出任何深刻或 【D. fundamental（根本的）】评价的解读。

当你这么做时，试着换位思考可能会有所帮助。你的老板花时间给你提出 【B. feedback（反馈）】这件事本身，就意味着他们足够在乎你，想要帮助你 【C. improve（进步）】。至于你的朋友 —— 或

许正因为你们的友谊非常【B. strong（牢固的）】，他们才觉得可以临时取消约定。

试题详解

1.【答案】C

【解析】前文提到 “strive for self-respect（追求自尊）”“see ourselves in a positive light（以积极的眼光看待自己）”，因此此处应表达 “为自己感到自豪”，proud（自豪的）符合语境，be proud of 为固定搭配，意为 “为…… 自豪”。

干扰选项：

A. afraid（害怕的）：be afraid of 意为 “害怕……”，与 “积极看待自己” 的语境相反；

B. critical（批评的；挑剔的）：be critical of 意为 “对…… 挑剔 / 批评”，不符合 “自尊、积极自我认知” 的语义；

D. tolerant（宽容的）：be tolerant of 意为 “对…… 宽容”，与上下文核心的 “自我认可、自豪” 无关。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】前文指出 “损害自我价值感的评论或经历会让人不舒服”，因此 “想要避免它们” 是人之常情，natural（自然的；合乎情理的）符合逻辑，it's natural to do sth. 表示 “做某事是自然的”。

干扰选项：

A. risky（有风险的）：“避免不舒服的事” 并非 “有风险的” 行为，语义矛盾；

C. admirable（令人钦佩的）：“避免负面体验” 是基本心理需求，谈不上 “令人钦佩”，程度过重；

D. foolish（愚蠢的）：与语境相反，避免不舒服的事是合理选择，而非 “愚蠢的”。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】后文提到 “在很大程度上是主观的”，说明 “你的自我价值是否真的被损害” 并非客观事实，whether（是否）引导主语从句，符合 “是否存在损害” 的疑问语境。

干扰选项：

B. where（哪里）：引导地点状语或定语从句，此处并非询问 “损害发生的地点”；

C. why（为什么）：询问原因，而上下文核心是 “损害是否存在”，而非 “损害的原因”；

D. how（如何）：询问方式，与 “主观判断是否存在损害” 的语义不符。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】前文强调“自我价值是否被损害是主观的”，因此这种判断源于你对他人言行的 perception（感知；理解），符合 “主观认知决定感受” 的逻辑。

干扰选项：

A. citation（引用；引证）：与“对他人言行的理解”无关；

B. imitation（模仿）：模仿他人言行无法解释“自我价值是否被损害”的主观判断；

D. introduction（介绍；引入）：语义与上下文完全脱节。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】前文提到“老板挑你的销售报告的毛病”，且你“把情况解读为对你的负面评价”，因此会觉得老板认为你是 poor（不合格的；糟糕的）员工，符合负面解读的语境。

干扰选项：

B. loyal（忠诚的）：正面形容词，与 “负面解读” 矛盾；

C. creative（有创造力的）：正面形容词，不符合 “挑毛病带来的负面感受”；

D. shy（害羞的）：性格描述，与 “员工工作能力是否合格” 无关，无法对应 “挑报告毛病” 的场景。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】“朋友取消在酒吧的聚会”，说明聚会是之前 planned（计划好的），符合 “取消已计划事件” 的常规逻辑。

干扰选项：

A. sponsored（赞助的）：聚会通常无需 “赞助”，语义不贴合日常场景；

B. crowded（拥挤的）：描述聚会的状态，而非 “是否被计划”，与 “取消” 的动作无关；

C. disputed（有争议的）：聚会本身不存在 “争议”，无法解释 “取消” 的原因。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】后文 “personalisation（个性化解读）” 是心理学家对这种思维方式的专业称呼，term（术语；专有名词）符合 “心理学专业命名” 的语境。

干扰选项：

A. method（方法）：“个性化解读” 是一种思维模式，而非“方法”；

C. design（设计）：与“思维方式的命名”无关；

D. goal（目标）：心理学家并非为这种思维设定 “目标”，而是赋予其名称。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】前文是 “你对老板行为的负面解读”，后文转折指出 “老板可能非常看重你”，这是客观 reality（事实；现实），与前文的主观臆断形成对比。

干扰选项：

A. evidence（证据）：后文是客观事实的陈述，而非 “证据”；

B. theory（理论）：“老板看重你” 是具体事实，而非抽象 “理论”；

C. condition（条件；状况）：语义与 “主观解读 vs 客观事实” 的对比无关。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】老板挑报告的毛病，是因为报告里有 mistakes（错误），她指出错误是为了让你下次做得更好，符合逻辑。

干扰选项：

A. complaints（抱怨）：报告里不会包含 “抱怨”，且老板挑毛病的对象是报告中的问题，而非“抱怨”；

B. choices（选择）：报告中的 “选择” 并非需要被指出的负面内容，与 “挑毛病” 矛盾；

D. suggestions（建议）：建议是正面的，老板挑毛病不是因为报告里有建议，而是有错误。

10. 【答案】A

【解析】前文讲 “老板挑报告毛病的真实原因并非否定你”，后文讲 “朋友取消聚会的真实原因也并非厌烦你”，二者是同类举例，Similarly（类似地）用于连接并列的同类情况，符合语境。

干扰选项：

B. Relatively（相对地）：强调比较关系，此处无对比含义；

C. Accordingly（因此；于是）：表示因果关系，前后文是并列举例，非因果；

D. Contrarily（相反地）：表示转折，与 “同类情况举例” 的逻辑相反。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】朋友取消聚会的原因可能是 “改变主意”，changed（改变）与 one's mind 搭配，构成固定短语 change one's mind（改变主意），符合语境。

干扰选项：

A. opened（打开）：open one's mind 意为“敞开心扉”，与“取消聚会”无关；

C. trained（训练）：train one's mind 意为“训练思维”，语义不贴合；

D. cleared（清理；理清）：clear one's mind 意为“理清思绪”，无法解释“取消聚会”的行为。

12. 【答案】D

【解析】前文列举了“老板挑报告毛病”和“朋友取消聚会”两个具体案例，此处“in both examples”（在这两个例子中）指代前文的案例，符合语境。

干扰选项：

A. quotations（引文；引用）：前文无引用内容，语义不符；

B. experiments（实验）：前文是日常场景，并非 “实验”；

C. questions（问题）：前文是具体事件，而非 “问题”。

13. 【答案】A

【解析】后文 “mind reading（读心术）” 是心理学家定义的一种思维 process（过程；机制），即 “假设知道别人对你的想法” 的思维过程，符合语义。

干扰选项：

B. objective（目标）：“读心术” 是思维模式，而非 “目标”；

C. outcome（结果）：“读心” 是行为过程，不是 “结果”；

D. background（背景）：与 “思维方式” 的定义无关。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】“你无法真正知道别人的想法”，除非直接 asking（询问）他们，这是获取他人真实想法的直接方式，符合逻辑。

干扰选项：

A. blaming（指责）：指责他人无法得知其真实想法，反而会引发冲突；

B. warning（警告）：警告与 “了解他人想法” 无关；

C. teaching（教导）：教导他人无法获取其对自己的看法。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】前文提到 “personalisation（个性化解读）” 和 “mind reading（读心术）” 是需要避免的负面思维行为，engaging in（参与；陷入）符合 “避免陷入这些思维模式” 的语境。

干扰选项：

A. arguing about（争论）：争论的对象是具体话题，而非 “思维模式”；

B. accounting for（解释；说明）：“解释个性化解读” 与 “避免” 的语义矛盾；

D. interfering with（干扰；妨碍）：干扰的对象通常是他人或事件，无法 “干扰” 自身的思维模式。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】“挑战你对所发生事情的负面假设”，happened（发生）对应前文的具体事件（老板挑毛病、朋友取消聚会），符合 “对已发生事件的解读” 的语境。

干扰选项：

B. continued（继续）：前文事件是已发生的单次事件，非 “继续” 的状态；

C. returned（返回）：与 “事件的发生” 无关；

D. disappeared（消失）：事件已经发生，并非 “消失”，语义矛盾。

17. 【答案】D

【解析】前文提到 “把情况解读为对你的重大负面评价”，此处应对应 “尤其是那些关于你的深层或 fundamental（根本的；本质的）评价”，与“deep（深层的）” 并列，强调负面解读的严重性。

干扰选项：

A. casual（随意的）：与 “deep（深层的）” 语义相反，无法并列；

B. obvious（明显的）：“明显的评价” 与 “深层的评价” 逻辑不匹配；

C. familiar（熟悉的）：与 “对自我的负面解读” 的语义无关。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】老板花时间指出报告的问题，是给你 feedback（反馈），即关于工作表现的意见，符合语境。

干扰选项：

A. reward（奖励）：老板挑毛病并非 “奖励”，语义相反；

C. trust（信任）：老板的行为是提供反馈，而非直接表达 “信任”；

D. proof（证据）：老板的意见不是 “证据”，而是反馈。

19. 【答案】C

【解析】老板给你反馈是为了帮你 improve（改进；提升），对应前文“point these out so that you do better next time（指出问题让你下次做得更好）”，语义一致。

干扰选项：

A. innovate（创新）：老板的反馈聚焦于 “修正错误、做得更好”，而非 “创新”；

B. concentrate（集中注意力）：反馈的目的不是让你 “集中注意力”，而是提升能力；

D. relax（放松）：与 “指出问题、提升工作表现” 的语境无关。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】朋友敢临时取消聚会，是因为友谊足够 strong（牢固的），即彼此信任，不用担心破坏关系，符合逻辑。

干扰选项：

A. strange（奇怪的）：奇怪的友谊不会让人放心临时取消聚会；

C. vulnerable（脆弱的）：脆弱的友谊会让人谨慎对待，而非随意取消聚会；

D. valuable（珍贵的）：“珍贵” 强调重要性，而 “牢固” 更能解释 “敢临时取消” 的原因，语义更贴合。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

文章翻译

问起公共图书馆，人们脑海里总会浮现出这样一幅画面：满是灰尘、老派陈旧，就像你小时候喜欢去的地方 —— 但又如同英国的海滨小镇，如今你还会去吗？况且，它们难道不是都在陆续关闭吗？

而实际情况却截然不同。此前文化部委托我对英格兰公共图书馆开展独立审查（相关报告已于昨日发布），这段经历让我有了全新认知。当我走访全国各地的图书馆时，竟惊讶地发现图书馆的数量（2892 家）是麦当劳门店的两倍多。

走进任意一家图书馆，你都会看到一派繁忙景象。书籍始终是、也理应永远是图书馆的核心，但这里还提供各式各样的其他服务：就业咨询、语言课程、数字资源接入与技术支持。

有些图书馆设有商业与知识产权中心，能为企业主和创业者提供帮助；不少图书馆常驻护士，可开展基础健康检查并对接全科诊所；甚至有图书馆向年轻人免费出借符合国际足联标准的足球。

享受这一切服务，你无需付出任何代价：全程免费，永远不会有人要求你证明身份或解释来意。你只需走进来，需要帮助时会有人伸出援手，想独处时也能不受打扰。无论是公共机构还是私人机构，没有任何一家能做到这一点。然而，我们的图书馆依旧常常被忽视、被低估 —— 到访人数整体下滑，许多图书馆还因地方政府持续面临财政压力而举步维艰。

2010 年以来关闭的图书馆数量尚存争议：特许公共财政与会计协会的年度调查显示，全英国关闭的图书馆近 800 家；而艺术委员会的官方统计数据显示，英格兰地区为 230 家。当然，即便是 230 家，也已然太多。因此，若想为子孙后代守护这些图书馆，我们必须提高对它们及其价值的认知。

这份审查报告提出了一系列建议：开展全国性品牌宣传活动，强化图书馆的实体存在感；重启会员卡全国通用计划；为儿童自动开通图书馆会员。如果我们不使用它们，最终终将失去它们。而对于那些许久未踏入图书馆的人来说，如今的图书馆或许会给他们带来惊喜。

试题详解

21. 作者受委托针对英国公共图书馆做什么？

[A] 记录它们宝贵的传统。

[B] 制定它们的扩建计划。

[C] 收集读者对它们的意见。

[D] 调查它们的现状。

【答案】D-易

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干原词定位到第二段第一句。题眼就是 conduct an independent review "开展独立审查"。ABC 无中生有，D 最佳答案。

22. 根据第 3、4 段内容，作者发现图书馆_____。

[A] 拥有令人满意的藏书

[B] 保留详细的访客记录

[C] 履行多样化的职能

[D] 主要吸引年轻读者

【答案】C

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】第 3 段指出，图书馆除了核心的书籍服务外，还提供就业咨询、语言课程、数字服务支持等；第 4 段进一步说明，部分图书馆设有商业和知识产权中心、配备护士提供基础体检、为年轻人免费提供足球等。

两段共同体现图书馆的服务类型丰富多样，并非单一的书籍借阅功能。故选 C。

23. 第 5 段暗示图书馆应该_____。

[A] 得到更多关注

[B] 实施更严格的访问限制

[C] 与私人机构合作

[D] 升级其设备

【答案】A

【题型】推理判断题

【解析】段落第 4 句开始转折"Yet still our libraries are often overlooked and underappreciated."（然而我们的图书馆仍常常被忽视、未被充分重视），比对选项，A 选项 "be given greater attention"（得到更多关注）是针对现状的合理推断，为正确答案。

B 逻辑相反，原文提到 "访客量下降" 是问题，而非需要限制访问，且过分细节。C D 无。

24. 第 6 段提到的统计数据表明_____。

[A] 图书馆面临的危机

[B] 图书馆的进步

[C] 图书馆的贡献

[D] 图书馆存在的缺陷

【答案】A

【题型】例证题

【解析】第 6 段给出核心数据：2010 年以来英国关闭的图书馆数量，不同机构统计分别为近 800 家（全英）和 230 家（英格兰）；紧接着作者评价 “it is, of course, 230 libraries too many”（当然，230 家图书馆关闭也太多了），并指出要保护图书馆需提高其关注度 —— 这说明数据指向的是图书馆面临的负面现状，故选 A。

25. 最后一段为图书馆提出了以下哪项建议？

[A] 征集公众反馈

[B] 寻求充足的资金

[C] 提升用户便利性

[D] 提供终身会员资格

【答案】C

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】recommends 对应题干 suggest。最后一段明确提到的建议包括：①开展全国性品牌宣传活动，强化图书馆实体存在感；②重新推出一项计划，让会员可在全国任何图书馆使用借阅卡；③为儿童提供自动会员资格。以上均是为了降低用户使用门槛、提升使用便捷性，与 C 匹配，故选 C。

AB 无，D 原文是为 children 提供，且并非 lifetime。

Text 2

文章翻译

根据我们的研究，约五分之一的英国职场人士会像与朋友交谈般向人工智能寻求个人和职业问题的建议。数据显示，这种与 AI 的互动能让我们感到被倾听、减少孤独感。然而，这种新型连接也使许多人分享了敏感甚至高度机密的信息——尽管超过三分之一的人并未意识到，AI 平台可能并不擅长守护我们的秘密。

对企业而言，这带来的影响令人担忧。以微软 Copilot 为例，它获得了微软对用户输入或输出数据的广泛权利——可随意使用这些数据，甚至能与第三方共享。这意味着任何敏感商业信息都有可能被公之于众。雇主们已注意到这一问题并采取行动。根据我们的研究，25%的企业已决定全面禁止 AI 或对其使用实施管控。但即便出台这些政策，仍有一些员工选择违反规定。他们自有理由——约 63%的人表示使用 AI 能提升工作效率，甚至有人觉得 AI 比人类同事更有帮助。

当前形势需在利用人工智能提升生产力与防范敏感数据泄露之间寻求微妙平衡。企业需以与数据共享或存储同等严谨的管控标准来管理 AI 工具。此外还存在认知鸿沟亟待填补——40%受访者对 AI 生成内容的归属权归属存疑。通过树立 AI 应用最佳实践准则并制定随技术迭代的政策框架，企业可为 AI 发展营造积极态势。

凭借人工智能简化我们的职业生活、管理和提升工作体验的潜力。我们有责任谨慎地使用它，以

便在不损害我们隐私的情况下为我们提供支持。只要我们有足够的知识和工具来确保人工智能仍然是我们的朋友，就没有必要放弃进步。这就是挑战所在。市场上有太多的产品，它们被大量的广告和营销预算所推广，（我们）很容易成为受害者。但是，通过在我们的业务中建立一种数字责任文化，我们可以创造一个人工智能可以帮助我们而不会泄露信息的未来。

试题详解

26. 根据第 1 段，员工参与人工智能可以

[A] 促进他们的职业发展

[B] 给予他们情感上的支持

[C] 帮助保持他们的动力

[D] 改善工作场所的沟通

【答案】B

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干关键词定位第 1 段第 2 句：数据显示，这种与 AI 的互动能让我们感到被倾听、减少孤独感。明显对应 B 选项“给予他们情感上的支持”，故选 B。

其他选项：ACD 选项均无中生有，故排除。

27. 微软 Copilot 被引用表明，人工智能的使用可能会

[A] 对企业构成威胁

[B] 生成不必要的数据

[C] 促进商业合作

[D] 鼓励信息共享

【答案】A

【题型】例证题

【解析】根据题干例子初步定位第 2 段第 2.3 句，根据例证题的解题思路，例子是服务于观点的，而观点的位置在例子前或后，也就是本段第 1 或第下文：对企业而言，这带来的影响令人担忧。这意味着任何敏感商业信息都有可能被公之于众。这 2 句话都和 A 选项意思一致，故选 A。

其他选项：B 例子细节，CD 语气倾向不对，直接排除。

28. 一些员工选择违反人工智能规则，原因是

[A] 轻松访问人工智能产品

[B] 保持消息灵通的愿望

[C] 人工智能在他们的工作中起着重要作用

[D] 与他人竞争的需要

【答案】C

【题型】原因题

【解析】根据题干（结果）初步定位第 2 段倒数第 2 句，原因题的思路是据果找因，答案在本段最后 1 句：仍有一些员工选择违反规定。他们自有理由——约 63%的人表示使用 AI 能提升工作效率，甚至有人觉得 AI 比人类同事更有帮助。对应 C 选项。

其他选项：ABD 选项均未提及。

29. 为了积极改变人工智能的格局，企业应该

[A] 提高数据来源的透明度

[B] 优先考虑人工智能制作内容的质量

[C] 在他们的规则中纳入员工的观点

[D] 调整管理以适应人工智能的发展

【答案】D

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干关键词定位第 3 段末句：通过树立 AI 应用最佳实践准则并制定随技术迭代的政策框架，企业可为 AI 发展营造积极态势。D 选项“调整管理以适应人工智能的发”符合文意。故选 D。

其他选项：原文未提及透明度，故 A 排除。B 选项中的 AI-produced content 在本段倒数第 2 句，定位错误，故 B 排除。C 选项中的 employee perspectives 在本段倒数第 3 句，定位错误，故 C 排除。

30. 根据最后一段，我们很容易成为人工智能的受害者，因为我们

[A] 对它的理解有限

[B] 低估其经济成本

[C] 倾向于过分强调其力量

[D] 过度暴露于其中

【答案】D

【题型】原因题

【解析】最后 1 段倒数第 2 句提到问题，前半部分就是原因，也就是市面上有太多的产品，D 是同义替换。

Text 3

文章翻译

自 2008 年罗马和米兰之间的高速铁路网开通以来，火车已成为当地人和游客在意大利各地出行的首选方式。高速列车可以在三个小时内覆盖这两个城市之间的 500 公里。该网络还连接那不勒斯、博洛尼亚、佛罗伦萨和都灵。在许多情况下，就出行时间和成本而言，它是休闲和商务旅客的最佳选择。

这就是为什么最近因大量维护工程造成的严重延误使铁路行业陷入混乱，而此时大多数人都在度假，这对一个旅游业占国内生产总值 10%的国家的商业至关重要。

随着火车晚点成为意大利媒体报道的常态，中断事件变得越来越频繁。意大利国家铁路公司（Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane）是一家拥有列车运营商 Trenitalia 和国家列车网络 RFI 的公共控股集团，该集团表示，其运营的所有高速列车中有 23%在 2023 年底。

Ferrovie 说，意大利过时的基础设施的巨大改善在一定程度上解释了这种中断。网络运营商 RFI 是欧洲最大的单一复苏基金受益人，计划到 2026 年投资 240 亿欧元。未来 10 年，Ferrovie 将在基础设施方面投资 1240 亿欧元。

但缺乏运力是另一个问题。交通经济学家 Andrea Giuricin 表示，计划中的投资将带来改善，但与此同时，中断是不可避免的。他说：“我们有一个混合系统，没有多余的运力，一旦出现问题，情况就会变得非常复杂。”混合系统意味着高速列车必须在某些路线上或穿过大城市时在常规轨道上行驶。如果出现拥堵，或者例如当地火车发生故障，整个高铁网都会受到影响。

升级将带来的最重要的变化之一是通过建设地下铁路连接，将高速铁路与某些城市中心的常规铁路分开。

专家表示，RFI 多年来一直在投资的高密度技术和卫星信号也将带来改进。Giuricin 表示，这将减少在任何给定时间在同一线路上行驶的高速列车之间的距离，这意味着运力和交通流动性将显著提高。

试题详解

31. 根据前两段，意大利的高速铁路网

[A] 被游客视为过时

[B] 是出行的热门选择

[C] 被当地人利用不足

[D] 是良好维护的一个例子

【答案】B

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到首段首句：自 2008 年罗马和米兰之间的高速铁路网开通以来，火车已成为当地人和游客在意大利各地出行的首选方式。而首段末句也是类似意思：在许多情况下，

就出行时间和成本而言，它（火车）是休闲和商务旅客的最佳选择。故选 B 选项。

其他选项：

A 选项 outdated 与原文相反

C 选项 inadequately utilized 无中生有

D 选项 good maintenance 源于第 2 段，与原文相反

32. 第 3 段引用 Ferrovie 来表明

[A] 列车晚点是常见现象

[B] 意大利铁路网的价值

[C] 媒体对火车的广泛报道

[D] Trenitalia 的高效率

【答案】A

【题型】例证题

【解析】根据题干例子定位到第 3 段第 2 句。例子的作用是服务观点，观点是本段第 1 句：随着火车晚点成为意大利媒体报道的常态，中断事件变得越来越频繁。很明显选 A。

其他选项：BC 无中生有，D 选项是例子中的内容，倾向排除。

33. 以下哪一项是铁路网中断的原因之一？

[A] 复杂的列车时刻表。

[B] 投资短缺。

[C] 其运力有限。

[D] 其巨大的规模。

【答案】C

【题型】原因题

【解析】根据题干定位到第 4 段和第 5 段，这两段在讲铁路网中断的原因，正确选项是 C，其运力有限，来源于第 5 段首句。

其他选项：AD 选项无中生有，B 选项与第 4 段首句相反。

34. 可以了解到，混合系统

[A] 提供多种路线选择

[B] 需要额外的运营支出

[C] 提高出行舒适度

[D] 给高铁网带来麻烦

【答案】D

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干定位到第 5 段最后 2 句：混合系统意味着高速列车必须在某些路线上或穿过大城市时在常规轨道上行驶。如果出现拥堵，或者例如当地火车发生故障，整个高铁网都会受到影响。与 D 选项一致。

其他选项：

A 选项 wide choice 无中生有

C 选项 extra spending 无中生有

D 选项 travel comfort 无中生有

35. 意大利列车网络的改进将包括

[A] 重建常规火车线路

[B] 缩短高速列车间隔

[C] 在城市中心建造更多车站

[D] 提高高速列车的安全性

【答案】B

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干定位到最后 1 段第 1 句，答案在第 2 句：这将减少在任何给定时间在同一线路上行驶的高速列车之间的距离。比对选项 B 是最佳同义转换。

其他选项：

A 选项 reconstructing 无中生有

C 选项 urban centers 无中生有

D 选项 safety 无中生有

Text 4

文章翻译

2023 年，芝加哥失去了最受欢迎的街头节日之一。海德公园社区领袖埃里克·威廉姆斯举办的银色房间街区派对宣布，2024 年将不会回来。起初是一个小型的社区聚会，在近二十年的时间里，它发展成为一场大规模的文化活动，每年吸引数万人参加，然后突然关闭。

威廉姆斯指出，制作成本上升和与会者捐款减少是银色房间街区派对无法继续的主要原因，突显了所有街头节日组织者现在面临的现实。在芝加哥举办节日的成本飙升。安全、娱乐、便携式卫生间、保险，甚至围栏和人员配备等基本设施都变得更加昂贵。与此同时，节日门口的捐款大幅下降。

芝加哥的夏季节日不仅仅是娱乐；他们是经济引擎，直接造福于他们所在的社区和整个芝加哥市。街头节日为当地企业带来了客流量，并培养了使我们的城市与众不同的文化活力。

我们经常听到人们问我们为什么在入口处募捐，尤其是当芝加哥爵士音乐节等城市最大的节日不

要求捐款的时候。事实上，与那些大型的城市制作的音乐节不同，你的社区街头音乐节没有得到城市的资助，而是依靠赞助、供应商费用和门票捐赠来支付费用。

长期以来，威克公园音乐节一直是芝加哥最受期待的夏季音乐节之一，吸引了超过 7 万人参加，整个周末都有现场独立音乐、当地艺术、小企业供应商，最重要的是，还有社区联系。2024 年，威克公园音乐节的出席人数破纪录。尽管投票率很高，但登机口捐款达到了我们历史上的最低点。今年，我们被迫缩减了节日的足迹。我们正在取消一个舞台，预订更少的表演者，并进行额外的削减以降低成本，同时努力保持节日一如既往地充满活力，支持当地艺术家和企业，并忠实于威克公园独特的精神和声誉，正如节日观众所期望的那样。

今年夏天，当你享受你最喜欢的社区街头节日时，我希望你会记住，它们的存在是因为社区的支持。一个繁荣的夏季节日并非偶然；当我们共同努力时，这种情况就会发生。

试题详解

36. 从第一段可以看出，银色房间街区派对

[A] 已被其他节日所取代

[B] 在国际上享有盛誉

[C] 曾在各个街区举行

[D] 曾是吸引人的文化聚会

【答案】D

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干定位词定位到第 1 段第 2 句，但本句话只是对银色房间街区派对的介绍，答案在第 3 句话：起初是一个小型的社区聚会，在近二十年的时间里，它发展成为一场大规模的文化活动，每年吸引数万人参加。对应 D 选项。

其他选项：

A 选项 replaced 无中生有

B 选项 international fame 无中生有

C 选项 various neighborhoods 无中生有

37. 街头艺术节组织者面临的一个现实是

[A] 他们无法明智地使用捐款

[B] 他们无法获得足够的设施

[C] 他们必须应对经济困难

[D] 他们必须加强安全措施

【答案】C

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据定位关键词定位到第 2 段第 1 句：制作成本上升和与会者捐款减少是银色房间街区派对无法继续的主要原因，突显了所有街头节日组织者现在面临的现实。该句与 C 选项同义转换。

其他选项：

A 选项 wisely 无中生有

B 选项源于本段第 3 句，但 unable to get sufficient 无中生有

D 选项源于本段第 3 句，但 step up measures 无中生有

38. 根据第 3 段和第 4 段，芝加哥的街头节日

[A] 反应了典型的城市生活方式

[B] 由政府资助

[C] 为当地经济做出贡献

[D] 以他们的音乐节目而闻名

【答案】C

【题型】事实细节题

【解析】根据关键词定位到第 3 段第 1 句：芝加哥的夏季节日不仅仅是娱乐；他们是经济引擎，直接造福于他们所在的社区和整个芝加哥市。由此看出 C 选项为正确答案。

其他选项：

A 选项原文未提及城市生活方式

B 选项 funded by the government 与第 4 段第 2 句相反

D 选项源于第 4 段第 2 句，但 famous for 无中生有

39. 文章暗示威克公园节的组织者必须

[A] 指望业余艺术家的参与

[B] 减少演出次数

[C] 放弃其最突出的特点

[D] 与大型企业合作

【答案】B

【题型】推断题

【解析】本题的难度较大，主要是因为定位词 organizers 在文中不好找，它替换成了第 5 段第 4-5 句的 We，这两句话的意思是：今年，我们被迫缩减了节日的足迹。我们正在取消一个舞台，预订更少的表演者，并进行额外的削减以降低成本。由此看出答案是 B 选项。

其他选项：

A 选项 amateur artists 无中生有

C 选项 give up most prominent feature 无中生有

D 选项完全无中生有

40. 作者认为，街头节日的未来取决于

[A] 各种各样的活动

[B] 服务者的慷慨

[C] 街坊邻里的声誉

[D] 对支出的管理

【答案】B

【题型】人物观点细节题

【解析】根据顺序出题原则，定位全文最后 1 段，本段只有 2 句话：今年夏天，当你享受你最喜欢的社区街头节日时，我希望你会记住，它们（社区街头节日）的存在是因为社区的支持。一个繁荣的夏季节日并非偶然；当我们共同努力时，这种情况就会发生。因此答案为 B。注意文中的“我们”就是 B 选项的服务者，因为参与人员也就是服务人员。

此外，本题也可以用“主题为王”思想，本文主旨说的是社区节日缺钱，只有 B 选项跟“钱”有关。

其他选项：

A 选项 variety of activities 无中生有

C 选项 reputation 无中生有

D 选项 management 无中生有

Part B

文章翻译

为支持生态修复项目，科研人员正在储备种子与幼苗资源、维护基因库，并对本土树木及其他作物进行基因组测序。他们的工作旨在解决一个难题，该难题可能阻碍世界各地大规模生态修复工作的推进。

遗传资源专家拉姆尼·贾姆纳达斯说：“种苗从哪里获取？这是一大瓶颈。”

在全球提升修复物种多样性、研究本土物种的相关行动中，亚洲可以说是最受忽视的地区。国际生物多样性中心驻罗马森林遗传资源与生态修复负责人克里斯托弗·凯特尔表示，亚洲对配套基础设施（比如种子采集储存机制、培育幼苗的苗圃）的需求可能最为迫切。原因在于很多树木属于**大年结实物种**，并非每年都结种子。人们必须提前做好准备。凯特尔说：“否则就会错失良机，种子全部落空，只能再等七年。这对于东南亚的生态修复来说是个极其关键的问题。许多最重要的用材树种和林木 —— 也就是固碳能力最强的那些树种 —— 全都是大年结实物种。”

气候变化是推动森林修复工作的动因，但同时也带来诸多疑问，例如树木未来能在哪些区域存活生长。气候变化预计还会改变树木、昆虫、病害以及其他森林物种之间的关系。森林生态学家约翰·斯坦特夫说："如今危害较轻的昆虫，如果一年能繁衍三至四代，就可能演变为重大灾害。" 这方面还存在巨大的知识空白。"我们已经意识到这是一个隐患，但尚未充分掌握应对办法。这是极具研究价值的领域。" 不列颠哥伦比亚大学温哥华校区的森林生态学家辛迪·普雷斯科特认为，土壤研究同样如此。"如果一开始不考察土壤状况，投入大量资金和人力栽种的树种，很可能无法在当地存活。"

尚有大量研究有待开展，该领域的领军学者也在深刻反思，承认生态修复的出发点与建设目标可以多种多样。宾夕法尼亚大学生物学家丹尼尔·桑胡尔霍说："谈及保护或者修复，首要问题必须是：由谁来开展修复，为谁开展修复？"

这个问题可以有多个答案。修复生态学家佩德罗·布兰卡利翁指出，全球大部分修复资金，都用于把生态修复作为缓解气候变化的手段。"但如果你去问巴西农民，他关心的是不是气候问题，" 他说。土地管护者的诉求，需要和出资方的需求更好地结合起来。

康涅狄格大学森林生态学家罗宾·查兹登认为，这是所有经验教训里最重要的一条。她说，生态修复不只是往土地上栽种植物。"诚然，修复关乎森林，但本质关乎人。人才是生态修复的实施主体。"

[A] People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.
人们必须留意：部分树种并非每年都会结种子。

[B] Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.
土壤是森林修复中必须考虑的一项重要因素。

[C] The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.
生态修复工作的目标可能和相关人群的真实需求存在差异。

[D] Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.
森林修复中，除了栽种树木，也应当重视人的因素。

[E] The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with.
种苗供应是亟待解决的难题。

[F] When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.
谈及生态修复，我们必须清楚这项工作是为谁的利益服务。

[G] Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.
森林里一些繁殖速度快的生物，可能会对森林修复构成巨大威胁。

试题详解

41. 【答案】E-易

【解析】定位句与 E 选项同义替换。Where's the planting material going to come from? That's one big bottleneck=[E] The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with

42. 【答案】A-易

【解析】定位句有原词 don't produce seeds every year=do not produce seeds annually.

43. 【答案】G-易

【解析】定位句与 G 选项同义替换。if they can produce three or four generations in a year=[G]Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast . Insects that today are a minor problem may become a major problem =[G]can become a great threat to forest restoration

44. 【答案】C-中

【解析】定位句与 C 语义一致。需要深度理解得出。But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about climate change, they would say, No, I am concerned about water."he says=[C]The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.

45. 【答案】D-易

【解析】定位于与 D 选项同义。[D]Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.

Section III Translation

参考译文

穿戴对心理的影响指的是我们所穿的衣服如何影响我们的思维、情感和行为。衣服不只遮蔽身体，也在塑造我们的自我认知以及与他人的互动方面发挥着重要作用。

自我表达便是这种影响的一方面。我们选择的衣物可以反映出我们的个性、情绪与身份。无论我们是选择醒目、多彩的服装，还是偏爱更低调内敛的风格，我们的着装选择都传递着这样的信息，即我们是谁、我们希望别人如何看待我们。

此外，衣服也会显著影响我们的自信程度。当我们穿着让自己感到舒适和自信时，它会对我们的自尊和整体情绪产生积极影响。

而且，文化及社会因素在塑造我们的着装选择方面也发挥着重要作用。就着装而言，不同文化有各自的规范和期望，这会影响人们的穿着类型，以及被赋予的意义。

Section IV Writing

Part A

参考范文

写作 A

Dear Jack,

How's everything going? I've just finished watching your travel video, and I am absolutely impressed by it. I am writing this email to inquire more information about this video.

To begin with, the landscapes you filmed were breathtaking, and the way you captured the local culture felt so genuine and immersive. It truly felt like I was traveling alongside you. In addition, the segment about the traditional village particularly caught my interest. The architecture and daily life there looked so fascinating, Finally. I'd like to learn more about your experiences there and other interesting stories from your trip that aren't included in the video.

Your prompt attention to this email would be highly appreciated. I an looking forward to hearing all about your adventures in more detail.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Dear Jack,

I am quite delighted to learn that you have sent me the video of your recent travel. I am writing the email to ask for more information about this trip.

The details are as follows. To begin with, I'd like to highlight that your travel video is wonderful, because it is amazing for me to experience the beautiful scenery through it. In addition, there is no denying the fact that your introduction in the video is vivid, which helps me know the local customs briefly. Finally, it must be pointed out that the video has lifted my mood, which can have a positive effect on my daily life.

Could you tell me how long your trip lasted and which local snacks are worth trying? I would be very grateful if you could be kind enough to provide me with essential information about the above-mentioned aspects. I am looking forward to a favorable reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours,

Li Ming

Part B

参考范文

As is vividly revealed in the chart, some noticeable differences have taken place in terms of **people's views on children's outdoor activities.** According to the figures provided by the graph, one can see that the percentages of **satisfying curiosity and promoting observation ability** are the largest among all the categories, accounting for 54.60% and 54.50%. Then come **strengthening physical health and enhancing**

parent-child interaction, occupying 37.30% and 33.20% respectively.

What triggers this trend? I do reckon the following ones really matter. To begin with, there exists a closest link between this established trend and the benefits promised by outdoor activities. It goes without saying that doing outdoor activities does enrich children's lives, widen their horizon and above all, help them explore the world around them. In addition, this tendency also has a lot to do with the turning of people's attitude. Material satisfaction was once seen as a priority. Today, however, things are changing and an increasing number of people realize that children's all-round development (including curiosity and observation) is more essential.

Perhaps we are now going through a shift in parenting concepts. This trend reflects the public's pursuit of high-quality growth for kids, and it will continue to benefit children's physical and mental development.

替换原因如下

经济

the present condition largely results from the improvement of people's living standards, which explains why children's outdoor activities are playing an increasingly significant role in daily lives. Many parents now consider such activities indispensable to kids' all-round growth, rather than just a trivial pastime.

行业

it goes without saying that the development of the outdoor education industry is another significant factor that cannot be ignored—it means cheaper activity equipment and better professional guidance like themed exploration courses, and hence an increasing demand of children's outdoor activities.

压力

It is true that modern children have no choice but to confront heavy study stresses in day-to-day life. Only by taking part in outdoor activities can they relax their bodies and ease their minds.

政策

The situation is bound up with the positive guidance of education policies of all-round development for kids, which contributes to the rise of children's outdoor activities and the kids will benefit from more balanced growth.

技术

With the development of science and technology, portable outdoor supplies have come into ordinary households and brought about tremendous changes to the way children participate in outdoor activities.