

2024 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）

(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编号和考生姓名；在答题卡指定位置上填写报考单位、考生姓名和考生编号，并涂写考生编号信息点。
2. 考生须把试题册上的“试卷条形码”粘贴条取下，粘贴在答题卡的“试卷条形码粘贴位置”框中。不按规定粘贴条码而影响评卷结果的，责任由考生负责。
3. 选择题的答案必须涂写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、试卷册上答题无效。
4. 填（书）写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写，字迹工整、笔迹清晰；涂写部分必须使用2B铅笔填涂。
5. 考试结束。将答案卡和试题册按规定交回。

(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:

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

Your social life is defined as the activities you do with other people, for pleasure, when you are not working. It's important to have a social life, but what's right for one person won't be right for another. Some of us feel energised by spending lots of time with others, 1 some of us may feel drained, even if it's doing something we enjoy

This is why finding a 2 in your social life is key. Spending too much time on your own, not 3 others, can make you feel lonely and 4. Loneliness is known to impact on your mental health and 5 a low mood. Anyone can feel lonely at any time. This might be especially true if, 6 you are working from home and you are 7 on the social conversations that happen in an office. Other life changes also 8 periods of loneliness too, such as retirement, changing jobs or becoming apparent.

It's important to recognise these feelings of loneliness. There are ways to 9 a social life. But it can be overwhelming 10. It's a great idea to start by thinking about hobbies you enjoy. You can then find groups and activities related to those where you will be able to meet 11 people. There are groups aimed at new parents, at those who want to 12 a new sport for the first time or networking events for those in the same profession to meet up and 13 ideas.

On the other hand, it is 14 possible to have too much of a social life. If you feel like you're always doing something and there is never any 15 in your calendar for downtime, you could suffer social burn out or social 16. We all have our own social limit and it's important to recognise when you're feeling like it's all too much. Low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping could all be 17 of poor social health. Make sure you 18 some time in your diary when you're 19 for socialising and use this time to relax, 20 and recover.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A]because | [B]unless | [C]whereas | [D]until |
| 2. [A]contrast | [B]balance | [C]link | [D]gap |
| 3. [A]seeing | [B]pleasing | [C]judging | [D]teaching |
| 4. [A]misguided | [B]surprised | [C]spoiled | [D]disconnected |
| 5. [A]contribute to | [B]rely on | [C]interfere with | [D]go against |

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 6. | [A]in fact | [B]of course | [C]for example | [D]on average |
| 7. | [A]cutting back | [B]missing out | [C]breaking in | [D]looking out |
| 8. | [A]shorten | [B]trigger | [C]follow | [D]interrupt |
| 9. | [A]assess | [B]interpret | [C]provide | [D]regain |
| 10. | [A]at first | [B]in turn | [C]on time | [D]by chance |
| 11. | [A]far-sighted | [B]strong-willed | [C]kind-hearted | [D]like-minded |
| 12. | [A]try | [B]promote | [C]watch | [D]describe |
| 13. | [A]test | [B]share | [C]accept | [D]revise |
| 14. | [A]already | [B]thus | [C]also | [D]only |
| 15. | [A]visit | [B]order | [D]boundary | [D]boundary |
| 16. | [A]fatigue | [B]criticism | [C]injustice | [D]dilemma |
| 17. | [A]sources | [B]standards | [C]signs | [D]scores |
| 18. | [A]take over | [B]wipe off | [C]add up | [D]mark out |
| 19. | [A]ungrateful | [B]unavailable | [C]responsible | [D]regretful |
| 20. | [A]react | [B]repeat | [C]return | [D]rest |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Anger over AI's role in exacerbating inequality could endanger the technology's future. In her new book *Cogs and Monsters: What Economics Is, and What It Should Be*, Diane Coyle, an economist at Cambridge University, argues that the digital economy requires new ways of thinking about progress. "Whatever we mean by the economy growing, by things getting better, the gains will have to be more evenly shared than in the recent past," she writes. "An economy of tech millionaires or billionaires and gig workers, with middle-income jobs undercut by automation will not be politically sustainable."

Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health care and construction, says Coyle. But people can't be

expected to embrace the changes if they're not seeing the benefits—if they're just seeing good jobs being destroyed

In a recent interview with MIT Technology Review, Coyle said she fears that tech's inequality problem could be a roadblock to deploying AI. “We're talking about disruption,” she says. “These are transformative technologies that change the ways we spend our time every day, that change business models that succeed.” To make such “tremendous changes,” she adds, you need social buy-in.

Instead, says Coyle, resentment is simmering among many as the benefits are perceived to go to elites in a handful of prosperous cities.

According to the Brookings Institution, a short list of eight American cities that included San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and Seattle had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019. New AI technologies are particularly concentrated: Brookings's Mark Muro and Sifan Liu estimate that just 15 cities account for two-thirds of the AI assets and capabilities in the United States (San Francisco and San Jose alone account for about one-quarter).

The dominance of a few cities in the invention and commercialization of AI means that geographical disparities in wealth will continue to soar. Not only will this foster political and social unrest, but it could, as Coyle suggests, hold back the sorts of AI technologies needed for regional economies to grow.

Part of the solution could lie in somehow loosening the stranglehold that Big Tech has on defining the AI agenda. That will likely take increased federal funding for research independent of the tech giants. Muro and others have suggested hefty federal funding to help create US regional innovation centers, for example.

A more immediate response is to broaden our digital imaginations to conceive of AI technologies that don't simply replace jobs but expand opportunities in the sectors that different parts of the country care most about, like health care, education, and manufacturing.

21. Coyle argues in her new book that economic growth should _____

[A] give rise to innovation

[B] diversify career choices

[C] benefit people equally

[D] be promoted forcefully

22. According to paragraph 2, digital technology should be useful to ____

[A] bring about instant prosperity

[B] reduce people's workload

[C] raise overall work efficiency

[D] enhance cross-sector cooperation

23. What does Coyle fear about transformative technology?

[A] They may affect work-life balance.

[B] They may be impractical to deploy.

[C] They may incur huge expenditure.

[D] They may be unwelcome to the public

24. Several American cities are mentioned to show ____

[A] the uneven distribution of AI technologies in the US

[B] the disappointing prospect of tech jobs in the US

[C] the fast progress of US regional economies

[D] the increasing significance of US AI assets

25. With regard to Coyle's concern, the author suggests ____

[A] raising funds to start new AI projects

[B] encouraging collaboration in AI research

[C] guarding against the side effects of AI

[D] redefining the role of AI technologies

Text 2

The UK is facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood, Confor has warned. The forestry and wood trade body has called for urgent action to reduce the country's reliance on timber imports and provide a stable supply of wood for future

generations. Currently only 20 percent of the UK's wood requirement is home-grown while it remains the second-largest net importer of timber in the world.

Coming at a time of fresh incentives from the UK government for landowners to grow more trees, the trade body says these don't go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies. "Not only are

we facing a carbon crisis now, but we will also be facing a future construction crisis because of failure to plant trees to produce wood." said Stuart Goodall, chief executive of Confor. "For decades we have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply, leaving us exposed to fluctuating prices and fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises and our own supplies fall."

The UK has ideal conditions for growing wood to build low-carbon homes and is a global leader in certifying that its forests are sustainably managed, Confor says. While around three quarters of Scottish homes are built from Scottish timber, the use of home-grown wood in England is only around 25 percent

While productive tree planting can deliver real financial benefits to rural economies and contribute to the UK's net-zero strategy, the focus of government support continues to be on food production and the rewilding and planting of native woodland solely for biodiversity. Goodall adds: "While food production and biodiversity are clearly of critical importance, we need our land to also provide secure supplies of wood for construction, manufacturing and contribute to net zero.

While the UK government has stated its ambition for more tree planting, there has been little action on the ground. "Confor is now calling for much greater impetus behind those aspirations to ensure we have enough wood to meet increasing demand."

26. It can be learned from paragraph I that the UK needs to ____

- [A] increase its domestic wood supply
- [B] reduce its demand for timber
- [C] lower its wood production costs
- [D] lift its control on timber imports

27. According to Confor, the UK government's fresh incentives ____

- [A] can hardly address construction crisis
- [B] are believed to come at the wrong time
- [C] seem to be misleading for landowners
- [D] will be costly to put into practice

28. The UK's exposure to fluctuating wood prices is a result of ____

- [A] government's inaction on timber imports

[B]inadequate investment in growing wood

[C]competition of timber traders at home

[D]wood products motive to maximise profits

29. Which of the following causes the shortage of wood supply in UK?

[A]excessive timber consumption in construction

[B]unfavorable conditions for growing trees

[C]outdated technology for wood production

[D]farmers' unwillingness to plant trees

30. What does Good all think UK government should do?

[A]Subsidise the building of low-carbon homes.

[B]Pay attention to rural economy.

[C]Provide more support for tree planting

[D]Give priority to pursue net-zero strategy.

Text 3

One big challenge in keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road is convincing them that it is time to turn over the key. It is a complete life-changer when someone stops—or is forced to stop—driving, said former risk manager Anne M. Menke.

The American Medical Association advises physicians that in situations where clear evidence of substantial driving impairment implies a strong threat to patient and public safety, and where the physician's advice to discontinue driving privileges is ignored, it is desirable and ethical to notify the Department of Motor Vehicles, Menke wrote. "Some states require physicians to report, others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report breach of confidentiality. There could be liability and penalties if a physician does not act in accordance with state laws on reporting and confidentiality," she counseled.

Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials, automotive engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan. "There's not a National Institute of Older

Driver Studies,"she said. "We need better evidence on what makes drivers unsafe"and what can help,said Dugan

One thing that does seem to works requiring drivers to report in person for license renewal. Mandatory in-person renewal was associated with a31 percent reduction in fatal crashes involving drivers 85 or older,according to one study.Passing vision tests also produced a similar decline in fatal crashes for those drivers,although there appeared to be no benefit from combining the two.

Many old divers don't see eye doctors or can't afford to.Primary care providers have their hands full and may not be able to follow through with patients who have trouble driving because they can't tum their heads or remember where they are going—or have gotten shorter and havent changed their seat settings sufficiently to reach car pedals easily,

As long as there are other cars on the roads,self-driving cars won't solve the problems of crashes,said Dugan.Avoiding dangers posed by all those human divers would require to many algorithms,she said.But we need to do more to improve safety,said Dugan."If we're going to have 100-year lives,we need cars that a90-year-old can drive comfortably."

31.According to Paragraph 1,keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road_____

- [A]is a new safety measure
- [B]has become a disputed issue
- [C]can be a tough task to complete
- [D]will be beneficial to their health

32.The American medical associations advice_____

- [A]has won support from drivers
- [B]is generally considered unrealistic
- [C]is wide dismissed as unnecessary
- [D]has met with different responses

33.According to Dugan,efforts to keep older drivers safe_____

- [A]have brought about big changes
- [B]need to be well coordinated
- [C]have gained public concern

[D]call for relevant legal support

34. Some older drivers have trouble driving because they tend to _____

[A]stick with bad driving habits

[B]have a weakened memory

[C]suffer from chronic pains

[D]neglect car maintenance

35. Dugan thinks that the solution to the problems of crashes may lie in _____

[A]upgrading self-driving vehicle

[B]developing senior-friendly cars

[C]renovating transport facilities

[D]adjusting the age limit for drivers

Text 4

If you look at the apps on your phone, chances are you have at least one related to your health—and probably several. Whether it is a mental health app, a fitness tracker, a connected health device or something else, many of us are taking advantage of this technology to keep better track of our health in some shape or form. Recent research from the Organization for the Review of Care and Health Applications found that 350,000 health apps were available on the market, 90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone.

While these apps have a great deal to offer, it is not always clear how the personal information we input is collected, safeguarded and shared online. Existing health privacy law, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, is primarily focused on the way hospitals, doctors' offices, clinics and insurance companies store health records online. The health information these apps and health data tracking wearables are collecting typically does not receive the same legal protections.

Without additional protections in place, companies may share (and potentially monetize) personal health information in a way consumers may not have authorized or anticipated. In 2021, Flo Health faced a Federal Trade Commission (FTC) investigation. The FTC alleged in a complaint that "despite express privacy claims, the company took control of users' sensitivity fertility data and shared it with third parties." Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a

Consent Order requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before sharing their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.

Section 5 of the FTC Act empowers the FTC to initiate enforcement action against unfair or deceptive acts, meaning the FTC can only act after the fact if a company's privacy practices are misleading or cause unjustified consumer harm. While the FTC is doing what it can to ensure apps are keeping their promises to consumers around the handling of their sensitive health information, the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is.

As to the prospects for federal legislation, commentators suggest that comprehensive federal privacy legislation seem sun likely in the short term. States have begun implementing their own solutions to shore up protections for consumer-generated health data. California has been at the forefront of state privacy efforts with the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018. Virginia, Colorado and Utah have also recently passed state consumer data privacy legislation

36. The research findings are cited in Paragraph 1 to show _____

- [A] the prevalence of health apps
- [B] the public concern over health
- [C] the popularity of smartphones
- [D] the advancement of technology

37. What does the author imply about existing health privacy law?

- [A] Its coverage needs to be extended
- [B] Its enforcement needs strengthening
- [C] It has discouraged medical misconduct.
- [D] It has disappointed insurance companies.

38. Before sharing its users' health information, Flo Health is required to _____

- [A] seek the approval of the FTC
- [B] find qualified third parties
- [C] remove irrelevant personal data

[D]obtain their explicit permission

39. What challenges is the FTC currently faced with?

[A]The complexity of health information

[B]The rapid increase in new health apps

[C]The subtle deceptiveness of health apps.

[D]The difficulty in assessing consumer harm.

40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that health data protection

[A]has been embraced by health app developers

[B]has been a focus of federal policy-making

[C]has encountered opposition in California

D]has gained legislative support in some states

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and choose the best answer from the right column to complete each of the unfinished statements in the left column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

High school students eager to stand out in the college application process often participate in a litany of extracurricular activities hoping to bolster their chances of admission at a selective undergraduate institution.

However, college admissions experts say that the quality of a college hopeful's extracurricular activities matter more than the number of activities he or she participates in. Sue Rexford, the director of college guidance at the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School, says it is not necessary for a student, filling out the Common Application to list 10 activities in the application. "No" college will expect that a student has a huge laundry list of extracurricular activities that they have been passionately involved in each for an extended period of time," Rexford wrote in an email.

Experts say it is tougher to distinguish oneself in a school-affiliated extracurricular activity that is common among high school students than it is to stand out while doing an uncommon activity.

“The competition to stand out and make an impact is going to be much stiffer, and so if they're going to do a popular activity, I'd say, be the best at it.” says Sara Harherson, a college admission consultant.

High school students who have an impressive personal project they are working on independently often impress colleges, experts say.

“For example, a student with an interest in entrepreneurship could demonstrate skills and potential by starting a profitable small business.” Olivia Valdes, the founder of Zen Admissions consulting firm, wrote in an email. Joseph Adegboyega-Edun, a Maryland High school guidance counselor, says unconventional, extracurricular activities can help students impress college admissions offices, assuming they demonstrated serious commitment. “Again, since one of the big questions high school seniors must consider is ‘What makes you unique?’ having an uncommon, extracurricular activity, a conventional one is an advantage,” he wrote in an email.

Experts say demonstrating talent in at least one extracurricular activity can help in the college admissions process, especially at top-tier undergraduate institutions.

“Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions, where having top grades and test scores is not enough,” Katie Kelley admissions counselor at Ivy Wise admissions consultancy, wrote in an email. “Students need to have that quality or hook that will appeal to admissions officers and allow them to visualize how the student might come and enrich their campus community.”

Extracurricular activities related to the college major declared on a college application are beneficial, experts suggest. “If you already know your major, having an extracurricular that fits into that major can be a big plus,” says Mayghin Levine, the manager of educational opportunities with The Cabbage Patch Settlement House, a Louisville, Kentucky, nonprofit community center.

High school students who have had a strong positive influence on their community through an extracurricular activity may impress a college and win a scholarship, says Erica Gwyn, a former math and science magnet program assistant at a public high school who is now executive director of the Kaleidoscope Careers Academy in Atlanta, a nonprofit organization.

	A.Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions.
41.Sue Rexford	B.Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.
42.Sara Harberson	C.Undertaking too many extracurricular activities will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges.
43.Katie Kelley	D.Student who exhibits activity in doing business can impress colleges.
44.Mayghin Levine	E.High school students participating in popular activity should excel in it.
45.Erica Gwyn	F.Engaging in uncommon activity can demonstrate Students determination and dedication.
	G.It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college.

Section III Translation

46.Directions:

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

With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air,stalls bursting with colorful vegetables and tempting cheeses,and the buzz of friendly chats,farmers³markets are a feast for the senses.They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food,support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce—all at the same time.

Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events,most often with outdoor stalls, which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers.The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season,depending on the area's agricultural calendar,and you're likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year.By cutting out the middlemen, the farmers secure more profit for their produce.Shoppers also benefit from seeing exactly where—and to who—their money is going.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you and Jack are going to do a survey on the protection of old houses in an ancient town. Write him an email to

- 1) put forward your plan, and
- 2) ask for his opinion

Write your answer in about 100 words on the 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 writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



参考答案与解析

Section I Use of English

1. C 【解析】分析句子结构和选项可知，空格前后的句子都是主谓宾齐全，所以空格处应填入连词。结合前后句句意以及 energized 和 drained 可知，此处应为转折关系。because 意为“因为，由于”；unless 意为“除非”；whereas 意为“但是，然而”；until 意为“直到……为止”。C 项代入原句符合句意，故选 C。

2. B 【解析】分析句子结构可知，空格处填入名词，充当 finding 的宾语。联系上文可知，上文提到不同的人对 social life 的感觉不一样，有人感到精力充沛，有人感到筋疲力尽。同时，空格后句子提到 spending too much time on your own “花太多时间独处”，以及第四段首句提到 have too much of a social life “进行过多社交”，由此可知，本文讨论的应该是“找到社交生活的平衡”。contrast 意为“差异，对比”；balance 意为“平衡，均衡”；link 意为“联系，关系”；gap 意为“缝隙，缺口”。B 项代入原句符合句意，故选 B。

3. A 【解析】空格前面提到花太多时间独处，同时空格位于 not 和 others 之间，由此可知，此处指的是不见别人，不与他人见面。seeing 意为“遇见，碰见；会见”；pleasing 意为“使满意，使开心”；judging 意为“评判”；teaching 意为“教授，讲授”。A 项代入原句符合句意，故选 A。

4. D 【解析】分析句子结构可知，空格前有 and，所以空格处应与 lonely 是并列关系，意思应相近。misguided 意为“被误导的”；surprised 意为“意外的，惊讶的”；spoiled 意为“惯坏的，宠坏的”；disconnected 意为“分离的，与世隔绝的”。D 项代入原句符合句意，故选 D。

5. A 【解析】空格所在句句意：众所周知，孤独会影响你的心理健康，导致情绪低落。contribute to 意为“导致，促成”；rely on 意为“依赖，依靠”；interfere with 意为“干扰”；go against 意为“反对，抵制”。A 项代入原句符合句意，故选 A。

6. C 【解析】结合上下文语境可知，空格处表示列举。in fact 意为“事实上，实际上”；of course 意为“当然”；for example 意为“例如”；on average 意为“基本上，平均起来”。C 项代入原句符合句意，故选 C。

7. B 【解析】分析句子结构可知，空格所在的句子是由 and 连接在一起的两个并列句。前面句子提到你在家工作，中间有 and 连接，所以后一句表达的内容应和前面表达的内容保持一致，同时结合常识可知，如果在家工作就会错过办公室的一些社交对话，所以空格处表达的意思应是“错过对话”。cutting back 意为“减少；缩减”；miss out on 意为“错过，错失”，是固定搭配；breaking in 意为“闯入；打断”；looking down 意为“蔑视，俯视”。B 项代入原句符合句意，故选 B。

8. B 【解析】结合空格处所处位置可知，空格处应填入动词。分析句子结构可知，空格所在句主语为 Other life changes “其他生活变化”，宾语为 periods of loneliness “一段时间的孤独”，由此可推知，空格所在句句意应为：其他生活变化也会引发一段时间的孤独。shorten 意为“缩短”；trigger 意为“引发，激发”；follow 意为“跟着，跟随”；interrupt 意为“打断，打扰”。B 项代入原句符合句意，故选 B。

9. D 【解析】结合上下文内容可知，空格前一句提到认识到孤独感很重要，后面提到有些方法和社交生活，这两者之间的关系应是通过方法获得社交生活。assess 意为“评价，评定”；interpret 意为“解释，说明”；provide 意为“提供，供给”；regain 意为“重新获得，恢复”。D 项代入原句符合句意，故选 D。

10. A 【解析】空格所在句句意：有很多方法可以让你重新获得社交生活，但一开始可能会让你感到不知所措。at first 意为“最初”；in turn 意为“依次，轮流”；on time 意为“准时，按时”；by chance 意为“碰巧，偶然”。A 项代入原句符合句意，故选 A。

11. D 【解析】空格所在句句意：然后你可以找到一些相关的团体和活动，在那里你会遇到志同道合的人。far-sighted 意为“有远见的，眼光远大的”；strong-willed 意为“意志坚强的；固执的”；kind-hearted 意为“好心的，仁慈的”；like-minded 意为“志趣相投的”。D 项代入原句符合句意，故选 D。

12. A 【解析】上一句提到会遇见志同道合的人，再结合空格处所处位置和句意可知，空格处要能和 sport 搭配，且符合上下文句意，所以此处想要表达的应是“尝试一项新运动”。try 意为“试图，尝试”；promote 意为“促进，提倡”；watch 意为“注视；观看”；describe 意为“描述，形容”。A 项代入原句符合句意，故选 A。

13. B 【解析】分析空格所在句可知，空格前有连词 and，and 前后逻辑关系要保持一致，且空格后跟名词 idea，结合句意可知，此处想要表达的应是“见面并分享想法”。test 意为“试验，测试”；share 意为“共享；分享”；accept 意为“接受；同意”；revise 意为“改变，修正”。B 项代入原句符合句意，故选 B。

14. C 【解析】分析句子可知，空格前有 On the other hand，由此可知，此处与上文之间是并列关系。already 意为“已经，早已”，强调时间先后顺序；thus 意为“因此”，表示结果；also 意为“此外，而且；也”；only 意为“只，只有”，表示强调。C 项代入原句符合句意，故选 C。

15. C 【解析】分析句子结构可知，连词 and 连接 you're always doing something 与 there is never any _____ in your calendar，所以两处在逻辑上为并列关系，且结合语境可知，空格处想要表达的应是“休息的空间”。list 意为“列表，清单”；order 意为“顺序；条理”；space 意为“空间，空地”；boundary 意为“边界；界限”。C 项代入原句符合句意，故选 C。

16. A 【解析】分析句子结构可知，空格前面有连词 or，所以 social _____ 和 social burnout 是并列关系。其中，burnout 意为“(过劳或紧张导致的)精疲力竭，精神崩溃”，空格处应与其意思相近。fatigue 意为“疲乏，厌倦”；criticism 意为“批评，批判”；injustice 意为“不公正”；dilemma 意为“窘境，困境”。A 项代入原句符合句意，故选 A。

17. C 【解析】空格所在句句意：情绪低落、精力不足、易怒和睡眠困难都可能是社交健康状况不佳的迹象。sources 意为“来源，出处”；standards 意为“标准，水平”；signs 意为“手势；迹象”；scores 意为“考试成绩；比分”。C 项代入原句符合句意，故选 C。

18. D 【解析】分析句子结构可知，空格处作谓语，搭配“时间”。结合句子语境可知，此处想要表达的是“在日程表上标记出一些时间”。take over 意为“接管”；wipe off 意为“除去；还清”；add up 意为“总计，加起来”；mark out 意为“标出；标记”。D 项代入原句符合句意，故选 D。

19. B 【解析】本段提到如果没有休息空间，可能会遭受社交倦怠或社交疲劳，而且还列举出了一些社交状况不佳的迹象，所以后面内容应是在提倡留一些休息的空间，减少社交生活。再结合前后可知，空格处应指的是不参加社交活动的时间。ungrateful 意为“忘恩负义的；不领情的”；unavailable 意为“不可获得的；抽不开身的”；responsible 意为“负有责任的”；regretful 意为“后悔的，遗憾的”。B 项代入原句符合句意，故选 B。

20. D 【解析】分析句子结构可知，空格后有连词 and，所以空格处和 relax，recover 构成并列关系，意义应相近。react 意为“(作出)反应”；repeat 意为“重复；复述”；return 意为“回去；归还”；rest 意为“休息，歇息”。D 项代入原句符合句意，故选 D。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. C 【解析】根据题干关键词 economic growth 定位到文中第一段第三句“‘Whatever we mean by the economy growing, by things getting better, the gains will have to be more evenly shared than in the recent past,’ she writes.”她写道：“无论我们所说的经济增长、情况好转是什么意思，收益的分配都必须比最近几年更加平均。”由此可知，科伊尔认为经济增长应该公平地让人人受益，故选 C。A 项“促进创新”、B 项“使职业选择多样化”、D 项“被大力推动”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

22. C 【解析】根据题干关键词 Paragraph 2 和 digital technologies 定位到文中第二段第一句“Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health care and construction, says Coyle.”科伊尔说，提高更多人的生活水平和促进更多人的繁荣将需要更多地使用数字技术来提高各个部门的生产率，包括医疗保健和建筑。由此可知，数字技术应该被用于提高整个行业的生产率，故选 C。A 项“带来即时繁荣”、B 项“减少人们的工作量”、D 项“加强跨部门合作”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

23. D 【解析】根据题干关键词 transformative technologies 定位到第三段和第四段。第三段提到“‘These are transformative technologies that change the ways we spend our time every day, that change business models that succeed’”，这些变革性技术改变了我们每天花费时间的方式，改变了成功的商业模式。这表明 transformative technologies (变革性技术) 给我们带来的巨大变化。第四段随后提到“resentment is

simmering among many as the benefits are perceived to go to elites in a handful of prosperous cities”，许多人的不满情绪正在酝酿，因为他们认为，少数几个繁荣城市的精英阶层获得了好处。由此可知，对于变革性技术，科伊尔担心它们可能不受公众欢迎，故选 D。A 项“他们可能会影响工作与生活的平衡”、B 项“它们的部署可能不切实际”、C 项“他们可能招致巨大的开支”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

24. A 【解析】根据题干关键词 *Several American cities* 定位到原文第五段。第五段提到“According to the Brookings Institution, a short list of eight American cities that included San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and Seattle had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019”和“Brookings’s Mark Muro and Sifan Liu estimate that just 15 cities account for two-thirds of the AI assets and capabilities in the United States”，布鲁金斯学会（Brookings Institution）的数据显示，到 2019 年，包括旧金山、圣何塞、波士顿和西雅图在内的 8 个美国城市约占所有科技工作岗位的 38%。布鲁金斯学会的马克·穆罗和刘思凡估计，仅 15 个城市就占据了美国三分之二的人工智能资产和能力。由此可知，书中提到了几个美国城市是为了说明人工智能技术在美国分布不均，故选 A。B 项“美国科技工作令人失望的前景”、C 项“美国地区经济的快速发展”、D 项“美国人工智能资产日益重要”均不符合要求，故均排除。

25. D 【解析】根据题干定位到第七段“Part of the solution could lie in somehow loosening the stranglehold that Big Tech has on defining the AI agenda”和第八段“A more immediate response is to broaden our digital imaginations to conceive of AI technologies that don’t simply replace jobs but expand opportunities in the sectors that different parts of the country care most about, like health care, education, and manufacturing”，部分解决方案可能在于以某种方式放松大型科技公司在定义人工智能议程方面的控制。一个更直接的回应是拓宽我们的数字想象力，设想人工智能技术不仅取代工作，还能扩大美国不同地区最关心的领域的机会，如医疗保健、教育和制造业。由此可知，对于科伊尔的担忧，作者建议重新定位人工智能，故选 D。A 项“筹集资金启动新的人工智能项目”、B 项“鼓励人工智能研究方面的合作”、C 项“防范人工智能的副作用”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

Text 2

26. A 【解析】根据题干关键词 *Paragraph 1* 和 *UK* 定位到第一段。第一段提到英国未来正面临建筑危机，林业和木材贸易机构呼吁采取紧急行动，减少该国对木材进口的依赖，同时最后一句提到英国只有 20% 的木材需求来自本土，但它仍然是世界上第二大木材净进口国。由此可知，故选 A。B 项“减少对木材的需求”、C 项“降低木材生产成本”、D 项“解除对木材进口的控制”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

27. A 【解析】根据题干关键词 *Confor* 和 *the UK government’s fresh incentives* 定位到第二段第一、二句“Coming at a time of fresh incentives from the UK government for landowners to grow more trees, the trade body says these don’t go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies. ‘Not only are we facing a carbon crisis now, but we will also be facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood.’ said Stuart Goodall, chief executive of Confor.”正值英国政府出台新的激励措施，鼓励土地所有者种植更多树木之际，该行业组织表示，这些措施力度不够，未能宣传种植树木以增加木材供应的好处。“我们不仅现在面临碳危机，而且我们还将面临未来的建筑危机，因为我们无法种树来生产木材。”康福首席执行官斯图尔特·古德说。由此可知，根据 Confor 所说，英国政府的新激励措施很难解决建筑危机，故选 A。B 项“被认为是在错误的时间出现”、C 项“似乎会误导土地所有者”、D 项“实施起来代价太大”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

28. B 【解析】根据题干关键词 *The UK’s exposure to fluctuating wood prices* 定位到第二段最后一句“*For decades we have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply, leaving us exposed to fluctuating prices and fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises and our own supplies fall.*”几十年来，我们没有承担起投资国内木材供应的责任，且随着全球需求上升和我们自己的供应下降，我们容易受到价格波动的影响，使我们要为未来的木材供应而战。由此可知，英国受木材价格波动影响的原因是种植木材的投资不足，故选 B。A 项“政府对木材进口的不作为”、C 项“国内木材贸易商之间的竞争”、D 项“木材生产商追求利润最大化的动机”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

29. D 【解析】根据题干关键词 *the shortage of wood supply* 定位到最后一段第一句“*While productive tree planting can deliver real financial benefits to rural economies and contribute to the UK’s net-zero strategy, the focus of government support continues to be on food production and the rewinding and planting of native woodland solely for biodiversity*”，虽然生产性植树可以为农村经济带来真正的经济效益，并为英国的净零战略做出贡献，但政府支持的重点仍然是粮食生产和仅为生物多样性而对原生林地进行的修整和种植。同时，最后一段第三句提到“*While the UK government has stated its ambition for more tree planting, there has been little action on the ground*”，虽然英国政府表示要种植更多的树木，但实际行动却很少。由

此可知，由于政府更加支持粮食生产和对原生林地进行的修整和种植，所以农民不愿意种树，因此导致英国木材供应短缺，故选 D。A 项“建筑中过度消耗木材”、C 项“木材工业的过时技术”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。B 项“不利于木材生长的条件”与原文不符，原文提到英国有理想的条件种植木材，故排除。

30. C 【解析】根据题干定位到最后一段最后一句“Confor is now calling for much greater impetus behind those aspirations to ensure we have enough wood to meet increasing demand”，Confor 现在呼吁为这些愿望提供更大的动力，以确保我们有足够的木材来满足日益增长的需求，故选 C。A 项“补贴低碳住宅建设”、B 项“更加重视发展农村经济”、D 项“优先推行净零战略”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

Text 3

31. C 【解析】根据题干关键词 Paragraph 1 定位到第一段第一句“One of the biggest challenge in keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road is convincing them that it is time to turn over the keys”，让不安全的老年司机远离道路的最大挑战之一是说服他们是时候交出钥匙了。由此可知，让不安全的老年司机远离道路是一项很难完成的任务，故选 C。A 项“是一个新的安全措施”、B 项“已成为一个有争议的问题”、D 项“将有益于他们的健康”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

32. D 【解析】根据题干关键词 American Medical Association’s advice 定位到第二段第二句“Some states require physicians to report, others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report breach of confidentiality...”一些州要求医生报告，另一些州允许但不强制报告，还有一些州认为报告违反了保密规定。由此可知，美国医学协会的建议得到了不同的回应，故选 D。A 项“赢得了司机的支持”、B 项“通常被认为是现实的”、C 项“被广泛认为是不必要的”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

33. B 【解析】根据题干定位到第三段第一句“Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials, automotive engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan”，老年病学家伊丽莎白·杜根说，确保老年司机安全的部分问题在于，不同的专业以不同的重点来解决这些困难，包括老年学家、公路管理官员、汽车工程师和其他人。这说明表明问题没有统一协调处理，而是被零散解决，而且各种专业人士如老年学家、公路管理官员和汽车工程师等各自关注的重点不同。由此可知，保护老年司机安全的努力需要很好地协调解决，故选 B。A 项“带来了巨大的变化”、C 项“得到了公众的认可”、D 项“要求相关的法律支持”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

34. B 【解析】根据题干关键词 Some older drivers have trouble driving 定位到第五段第二句“...patients who have trouble driving because they can’t turn their heads or remember where they are going—or have gotten shorter and haven’t changed their seat settings sufficiently to reach car pedals easily”，那些开车有困难的患者，因为他们不能转头或记住他们要去哪里——或者他们变矮了，没有充分改变座位设置以轻松够到汽车踏板。由此可知，一些老司机开车有困难，因为他们记忆力变弱，故选 B。A 项“坚持坏的驾驶习惯”、C 项“患慢性疼痛”、D 项“忽视汽车保养”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

35. B 【解析】根据题干定位到最后一段最后两句“‘But we need to do more to improve safety,’ said Dugan. ‘If we’re going to have 100-year lives, we need cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably.’”“但我们需要做更多的工作来提高安全性”，杜根说。“如果我们要活到 100 岁，我们需要 90 岁老人可以舒适驾驶的汽车。由此可知，杜根认为，解决崩溃问题的办法可能在于开发老年人友好型汽车，comfortably 对应选项 friendly，而 senior 对应 90-year-old，故选 B。A 项“升级自动驾驶汽车”、C 项“整修交通设施”、D 项“调整司机的年龄限制”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

Text 4

36. A 【解析】根据题干关键词 research findings 和 Paragraph 1 定位到第一段最后一句“Recent research from the Organization for the Review of Care and Health Applications found that 350,000 health apps were available on the market, 90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone”，护理和健康应用审查组织最近的研究发现，市场上有 35 万个健康应用程序，其中 9 万个是在 2020 年推出的。由此可知，市场上可用的健康应用程序很多，而且仅在 2020 年推出的就有 9 万个，这说明健康应用程序非常流行，故选 A。B 项“公众对健康的关注”、C 项“智能手机的普及”、D 项“技术的进步”均和原文不符，故均排除。

37. A 【解析】根据题干关键词 existing health privacy law 定位到第二段最后两句“Existing health privacy law, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, is primarily focused on the way hospitals, doctors’ offices, clinics and insurance companies store health records online. The health information these apps and health data tracking wearables are collecting typically does not receive the same legal protections.”

现有的健康隐私法，如《健康保险流通与责任法案》，主要关注的是医院、医生办公室、诊所和保险公司在线存储健康记录的方式。这些应用程序和健康数据跟踪可穿戴设备收集的健康信息通常不会受到同样的法律保护。由此可知，作者认为现有健康隐私法的覆盖面需要扩大，故选 A。B 项“它的执行需要加强”、C 项“它阻止了医疗不当行为”、D 项“它让保险公司失望了”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

38. D 【解析】根据题干关键词 Flo Health 定位到第三段最后一句“Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a Consent Order requiring the company to get app users’ express affirmative consent before sharing their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.” Flo Health 和美国联邦贸易委员会通过一项同意令解决了这一问题，该同意令要求公司在共享用户的健康信息之前获得用户明确的肯定同意，并指示第三方删除他们获得的数据。由此可知，在共享用户的健康信息之前，Flo health 需要获得用户明确的许可，故选 D。A 项“寻求联邦贸易委员会的批准”、B 项“找到合格的第三方”、C 项“删除不相关的个人数据”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

39. B 【解析】根据题干关键词 challenge 和 the FTC 定位到第四段最后一句“While the FTC is doing what it can to ensure apps are keeping their promises to consumers around the handling of their sensitive health information, the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is.” 虽然美国联邦贸易委员会正在尽其所能确保应用程序在处理敏感健康信息方面遵守对消费者的承诺，但这些健康应用程序进入市场的速度表明，这是一个多么巨大的挑战。由此可知，新的健康应用程序的快速增长是联邦贸易委员会面临的巨大挑战，故选 B。A 项“健康信息的复杂性”、C 项“健康应用的微妙欺骗性”、D 项“评估消费者伤害的困难”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。

40. D 【解析】根据题干关键词 the last paragraph 定位到最后一段最后三句“States have begun implementing their own solutions to shore up protections for consumer-generated health data. California has been at the forefront of state privacy efforts with the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018. Virginia, Colorado and Utah have also recently passed state consumer data privacy legislation.” 各州已开始实施自己的解决方案，以加强对消费者产生的健康数据的保护。加州通过了《2018 年加州消费者隐私法》，一直走在州隐私保护工作的最前沿。弗吉尼亚州、科罗拉多州和犹他州最近也通过了州消费者数据隐私立法。由此可知，健康数据保护在一些州获得了立法支持，故选 D。A 项“一直受到健康应用程序开发者的欢迎”、B 项“一直是联邦政策制定的焦点”在原文中均未提及，故均排除。C 项“在加州遇到了反对”与原文不符，故排除。

Part B

41. C 【解析】题干考察 Sue Rextord 的观点，原文定位 Sue Rextord 说的话在第四段“*No college will expect that a student has a huge laundry list of extracurriculars that they have been passionately involved in each for an extended period of time*”可知，没有一所大学会期望一个学生有一长串的课外活动清单，而且他们在一段时间内对每一项活动都充满热情。C 项中的 *too many extracurricular activities* 对应原文的 *a huge laundry list of extracurricular*，college 在选项和原文中均有体现，故选 C。

42. E 【解析】题干考察 Sara Harberson 的观点，原文定位 Sara Harberson 说的话在第六段“*The competition to stand out and make an impact is going to be much stiffer, and so if they’re going to do a popular activity, I’d say, be the best at it*”可知，能脱颖而出并产生影响的竞争将会更加激烈，所以如果他们要做一项受欢迎的活动，我想说的是，要做到最好。E 项中的 *excel in it* 对应原文的 *be the best at it*，popular activity 在选项和原文中均有体现，故选 E。

43. A 【解析】题干考察 Katie Kelley 的观点，原文定位 Katie Kelley 说的话在倒数第三段“*Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions, where having top grades and test scores is not enough*”可知，在一项专注的课外活动中脱颖而出，可能会对招生过程产生积极影响，尤其是对于那些高择优录取的院校，在这些院校里，光有优异的成绩和考试成绩是不够的。A 项中的 *stand out in a specific extracurricular activity* 对应原文的 *Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity*，top-tier institutions 对应原文的 *highly selective institutions*，故选 A。

44. G 【解析】题干考察 Mayghin Levine 的观点，原文定位 Mayghin Levine 说的话在倒数第二段“*If you already know your major, having an extracurricular that fits into that major can be a big plus*”可知，如果你已经知道了自己的专业，那么有一个适合这个专业的课外活动将是一个很大的优势。G 项中的 *an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study* 对应原文的 *an extracurricular that fits into that major*，故选 G。

45. B 【解析】题干考察 Erica Gwyn 的观点，原文定位 Erica Gwyn 说的话在最后一段“*High school*

students who have had a strong positive influence on their community through an extracurricular activity may impress a college and win a scholarship”可知，通过课外活动对社区产生积极影响的高中生可能会给大学留下深刻印象并赢得奖学金。B项中的 has benefited their community 对应原文的 had a strong positive influence on their community, win a scholarship 在选项和原文中均有体现，故选 B。

Section III Translation

46. 【参考译文】

空气中飘着咖啡和新鲜面包的香味，摊位上摆满了五颜六色的蔬菜和诱人的奶酪，还有人们友好聊天的嘈杂声，农贸市场给人们带来了一场感官盛宴。它们还提供了一个机会，让你与负责种植或饲养你的食物的人交谈，助力当地的经济，还能让你采摘到新鲜的时令产品——所有这些都同一时间进行。

通常情况下，农贸市场是每周或每月进行一次的活动，通常有户外摊位，农民或生产者可以直接向顾客出售他们的食物。市场的规模或规律性会随着季节的变化而变化，这取决于该地区的农业节令，你很可能在一年中的不同时间发现不同的农产品出售，通过省去中间商，农民可以通过他们的产品获得更多的利润。购买者们也可以确切地了解到他们的钱花在了哪里，进了谁的腰包。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. 【参考范文】

Dear Jack,

I am honored to do this survey with you on the preservation of old houses in ancient towns. I am writing this email to tell you my plan.

First, I think we should search some information about the old houses on the Internet, so as to have some understanding of their history and architectural details. Secondly, in order to better collect information and data, we must visit these buildings on the spot and communicate with the local people to understand their opinions. Finally, I suggest inviting some architects and historians whose opinions and advice are important to us.

That's my plan, and if you have any other ideas or suggestions, please contact me.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

Part B

48. 【参考范文】

As is shown in the chart, we can see some differences in the result of benefits of students' labor practice classes in a certain university. Specifically, acquiring relevant knowledge accounts for the largest proportion, 91.3%, followed by improving working ability, getting a happy mood and improving cooperation ability, accounting for 84.8%, 54.4% and 32.6% respectively. This phenomenon is mainly attributed to the following factors.

First of all, students' consciousness of labor has changed a lot. Most students have realized the value of practical activities for them, so they are willing to actively participate in it. Secondly, with the development of the times, the content and form of practical activity courses are constantly enriched, and the attraction for students is constantly improving. Through practical activity classes, students can better acquire relevant knowledge, improve their mental state, and strengthen communication and exchanges with their classmates.

In a word, these courses will have a positive impact on students. And on the basis of analysis, this phenomenon will continue to exist and rise in continuity within the foreseeable future.