

2025 年全国硕士研究生招生考试（英语一）

参考答案及解析

Section I Use of English

Located in the southern Peloponnesian peninsula, Pavlopetri (the modern name of the site) emerged as a Neolithic settlement around 3500 B.C. and became an important trading center for Mycenaean Greece (1650-1180 B.C.). This area of the Aegean Sea is 1 to earthquakes and tsunamis, which caused the city to 2 sink. The buildings closest to the coast were battered by sea storms and tsunamis, and the slow sea level rise in the Mediterranean 3 the city more than 3,000 years ago.

For millennia, the city's 4 lay unseen below some 13 feet of water. They were covered by a thick layer of sand 5 the island of Laconia. In recent decades, shifting 6 and climate change have eroded a natural barrier that 7 Pavlopetri. In 1967 a scientific survey of the Peloponnesian coast was 8 data to analyze changes in sea levels 9 British oceanographer Nicholas

Flemming first spotted the submerged 10. A year later, he returned with a few students to 11 the location and map the site. The team identified some 15 buildings, courtyards, a network of streets, and two chamber tombs. 12 the exciting initial finds, the site would lie 13 for decades before archaeologists would return.

In 2009 archaeologists Chrysanthi Gallou and Jon Henderson 14 the excavation of Pavlopetri in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Culture. Since the 1960s, underwater archaeology 15 and tools had made huge advances. The team 16 robotics, sonar mapping, and state-of-the-art graphics to survey the site. From 2009 to 2013 they were able to bring the underwater town to 17. Covering about two and a half acres, Pavlopetri's three main roads 18 some 50 rectangular buildings, all of which had open courtyards. Excavations revealed a large number of Minoan-style loom weights, 19 Pavlopetri was a thriving trade center with a 20 textile industry.

1. A. relevant B. prone C. available D. alien
2. A. accidentally B. frequently C. gradually D. temporarily

3. A. disguised B. submerged C. relocated D. isolated
4. A. legends B. programs C. remains D. surroundings
5. A. across B. off C. under D. via
6. A. currents B. rivers C. seasons D. winds
7. A. elevated B. separated C. comprised D. protected
8. A. gathering B. restoring C. updating D. supplying
9. A. when B. until C. after D. once
10. A. belongings B. resources C. products D. structures
11. A. preserve B. select C. display D. examine
12. A. Despite B. Unlike C. Besides D. Among
13. A. unchallenged B. unknown C. unorganized D. undisturbed
14. A. suspended B. transferred C. resumed D. canceled
15. A. policies B. theories C. documents D. techniques
16. A. ordered B. provided C. employed D. adjusted
17. A. effect B. light C. reality D. mind
18. A. crossed B. connected C. blocked D. altered
19. A. expecting B. suggesting C. predicting D. recalling
20. A. robust B. diverse C. marginal D. dependent

【1】B 解析：空格所在处应能表示“爱琴海的这一地区”和“地震和海啸”之间的关系，结合下文的 *which caused the city to... sink*（这导致这座城市……下沉）可知，爱琴海这一地区应该经常发生地震和海啸。对比选项，B 项 *prone*（易于遭受……的）最符合句意，代入后表示“爱琴海的这一地区容易发生地震和海啸”。A 项 *relevant* 意为“相关的”，C 项 *available* 意为“可用的”，D 项 *alien* 意为“陌生的；外国的”，均不符合句意和上下文逻辑。

【2】C 解析：空格所在句表示“爱琴海的这一地区容易发生地震和海啸，这导致这座城市……下沉”，空格填入词应表示对“下沉”这个动作的修饰。下一句提到，靠近海岸的建筑遭到了海上风暴和海啸的重创，且受到了缓慢上升的海平面的影响。可知这一地区是在不断的自然灾害的影响下，经过了一段时间，才下沉的，C 项 *gradually*（渐渐地）符合句意。A 项 *accidentally*（偶然地；意外地），B 项 *frequently*（频繁地），D 项 *temporarily*（暂时地），代入原文后分别表示“意外/频繁/暂时下沉”，均不符合文意。

【3】B 解析：空格所在句说“3000 多年前，地中海海平面的缓慢上升……这座城市”，根据常识可知，海平面上升可能会淹没沿海城市，且下一句提到 *lay unseen below some 13 feet of water*（躺在大约 13 英尺深的水下），B 项 *submerged*（淹没）符合句意。A 项 *disguised* 表示“伪装”，C 项 *relocated* 表示“（使）搬迁，迁移”，D 项 *isolated* 表示“孤立；隔离”，代入原文后分别表示“地中海海平面的缓慢上升伪装/迁移/隔离了这座城市”，均不符合文

意。

【4】C 解析：空格所在句说“几千年来，这座城市的……一直隐藏在约 13 英尺深的水下”，对比选项，A 项 legends（传说，传奇）是指无形的传奇故事，B 项 programs（计划；项目）指在某事物发展过程中要完成的事项，C 项 remains（遗迹；遗址）指保存下来并在今天被发现的古代物体和建筑的部分，D 项 surroundings（周围环境，周围事物）指某事物周围的其他事物。结合上下文可知，文章讲的是 Pavlopetri 这座古城的历史和发掘经过，C 项最符合文意，代入原文后表示“，这座城市的遗址一直隐藏在约 13 英尺深的水”。

【5】B 解析：空格填入词应能表示 a thick layer of sand（一层厚厚的沙子）和 the island of Laconia（拉科尼亚岛）之间的关系，上文提到，Pavlopetri 这座城市被淹没在海水下，且被沙子覆盖，那么这些沙子应该就是拉科尼亚岛边上海域里的沙子，B 项 off 表示“在某事物之外且距离不远”，符合文意。A 项 across 表示“在……对面；穿过”，C 项 under 表示“在……之下”，D 项 via 表示“通过；经由”，均不能合理描述前后的位置关系。

【6】A 解析：空格所在句说“近几十年来，不断变化的……和气候变化侵蚀了……Pavlopetri 的天然屏障”，shifting...和 climate change 都是破坏 Pavlopetri 的天然屏障的事物，而前文已经提到 Pavlopetri 被淹没在了海里，可知“不断变化的”是海里的某一自然现象。对比选项，A 项 currents 意为

“(海洋或江河的)水流, 潮流”, 符合文意。其余三项“河流/季节/风”均错误。

【7】D 解析: 空格所在句提到, 近几十年来, 不断变化的洋流和气候变化侵蚀了……Pavlopetri 的天然屏障。“天然屏障”应该是保护 Pavlopetri 免受外界侵蚀的, 对比选项, D 项 protected (保护) 符合文意。其余三项“抬起/分离/构成”均错误。

【8】A 解析: 空格所在句说, 一项对伯罗奔尼撒海岸的科学调查正在……数据以分析海平面的变化。A 项 gathering 代入后表示“收集数据”, 符合文意; B 项 restoring 和 C 项 updating 代入后表示“恢复/更新数据”, 但本句有说这一遗址是在 1967 年被 first spotted (首次发现), 可知先前并没有相关数据, 故错误; D 项 supplying 代入后表示“提供数据”, 而 supply 指的是提供自己已有的事物, 故错误。

【9】A 解析: 空格所在句说, 一项对伯罗奔尼撒海岸的科学调查正在收集数据以分析海平面的变化……英国海洋学家尼古拉斯·弗莱明首先发现了这些水下……。空格应填入一个连词引导空格后的从句, 对比选项, A 项 when 表示“当……时”, B 项 until 表示“到……时”, C 项 after 表示“在……之后”, D 项 once 表示“一……就”, 都是表示时间上的关系, 只有 A 项符合文意, 表示英国海洋学家尼古拉斯·弗莱明是在这次科学调查中首次发现的。

【10】D 解析：空格所在句说，英国海洋学家尼古拉斯·弗莱明首先发现了这些水下……。水下存在的就是 Pavlopetri 的遗址，对比选项，A 项 belongings 表示“所有物”，B 项 resources 表示“资源；来源”，C 项 products 表示“产品”，D 项 structures 表示“结构；建筑物”。而该遗址并非谁的所有物，也不是某种资源或者什么的产品，只有 D 项符合文意，代入后表示“这些水下建筑物”，且下文也提及弗莱明带领学生发现了 some 15 buildings, courtyards, a network of streets, and two chamber tombs。

【11】D 解析：空格所在句说，一年后，他带着几个学生回来……。地点并绘制地图，下一句说他们确定了一些遗址里的建筑物。对比选项，A 项 preserve 表示“保护”，但是文中并未提及他们进行了保护；B 项 select 表示“选择”，代入后不符合上下文逻辑；C 项 display 表示“展示”，而这一地点无法被他们展示；D 项 examine 表示“检查”，代入后表示“检查地点并绘制地图”，符合文意。

【12】A 解析：第 12 题和 13 题可以结合来看。空格所在句说，……令人兴奋的最初发现，在考古学家回来之前，这个遗址几十年来一直处于……。根据上文可知，尼古拉斯·弗莱明的团队在确定了一些遗址里的建筑物后并没有新的进展，而根据下文可知，直到 2009 年，对于 Pavlopetri 的发掘才有新的动作，可推测中间几十年并没有考古学家对此进行发掘，即遗址应该是“未受干扰的”，所以“最初的令人兴奋的发现”应该与“在此之后很长时

间遗址都没有被发掘”这一事实形成转折。对比四个选项，“尽管/不像/除此之外/在……之间”，只有 A 项 *Despite* 符合文意。

【13】D 解析：详见第 12 题解析。A 项 *unchallenged*（不被怀疑的）原文未提及，B 项 *unknown*（未知的）错误，C 项 *unorganized*（无组织的）原文未提及，只有 D 项 *undisturbed*（未受干扰的）符合文意。

【14】C 解析：空格所在句提到，2009 年，考古学家 *Chrysanthi Gallou* 和 *Jon Henderson* 与希腊文化部合作……*Pavlopetri* 的挖掘工作。上一段提到，这个遗址几十年来一直处于未收干扰的状态，即没有继续被挖掘。C 项 *resumed*（继续）符合文意。其余三项分别表示“暂停/转移/取消了挖掘工作”，均错误。

【15】D 解析：空格所在句提到，自 20 世纪 60 年代以来，水下考古……和工具取得了巨大进步。下一句提到了 *robotics, sonar mapping, and state-of-the-art graphics* 等新技术和工具。D 项 *techniques*（技术）符合文意。其余三项分别表示“政策/理论/文献”，都不属于实际能使用的技术工具。

【16】C 解析：空格所在句提到，该团队……机器人、声纳测绘和最先进的图形来调查现场。这些“机器人、声纳测绘和最先进的图形”都是考古工作人员用来调查现场的技术和工具，该团队应该是“使用，运用”它们。C 项 *employed*（使用，利用）符合文意，其余三项“命令/提供/调整”均错误。

【17】B 解析：空格所在句提到，从 2009 年到 2013 年，他们成功地将这

个水下小镇带到了……。结合上下文可知，考古人员成功地发掘了该遗址的内容，即让世人知晓。B项 light（光）代入后表示“他们成功地将这个水下小镇带到了世人面前”，符合文意，bring sth. to light 为固定搭配，意为“发现……；使……公开”。A项 effect 不能和上文形成合理搭配，C项 reality 和D项 mind 代入后分别表示“使某事成为现实/想起某事”，均不符合语义。

【18】B 解析：空格所在句提到，Pavlopetri 的三条主要道路占地约 2.5 英亩，……大约 50 座矩形建筑。根据常识可知，主要道路可以连接城镇中的建筑，B项 connected（连接）正确。其余三项代入后分别表示“主要道路横穿过/阻塞/改变了大约阻塞”，均不符合文意。

【19】B 解析：空格所在句提到，挖掘发现了大量米诺斯风格的织机砧码，……Pavlopetri 是一个繁荣的贸易中心。空格前的挖掘发现说明了 Pavlopetri 是一个繁荣的贸易中心，B项 suggesting（表明，暗示）符合文意。其余三项意思分别为“期盼/预测/使回想”，都不能表示“由挖掘发现能合理地推测”的意思，均错误。

【20】A 解析：空格所在句提到，挖掘发现了大量米诺斯风格的织布机砧码，表明 Pavlopetri 是一个繁荣的贸易中心，拥有……纺织工业。由“大量织布机砧码”和“繁荣的贸易中心”可知，Pavlopetri 的纺织业是很发达的，对比选项，只有 A项 robust（强大的，稳固的）符合。B项 diverse（多样的）和 D项 dependent（独立的）均不能表达纺织业发达的意思，C项 marginal

(边缘的, 微不足道的) 更是与原文意思相反。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. The “rehearsal room” approach requires pupils to

A. rewrite the lines from Shakespeare.

B. watch RSC actors' performance.

C. play the roles in Shakespeare.

D. study drama under RSC artists.

【21】 C. play the roles in Shakespeare. 解析: 该题为细节题, 问“排练室”方法要求学生…, 文中提到: Shakespeare 确实有益于儿童的识字和情感发展。但前提是你把他演出来。一项研究发现, 教授莎士比亚的“排练室”方法拓宽了儿童的词汇量和写作的复杂性, 以及他们的情感素养。所以要求学生去表演, 演的是莎士比亚的剧作。

22. The study divided the pupils into two groups to find whether

A. the change in instruction enhances learning outcomes.

B. expanding vocabulary helps develop reading fluency.

C. emotion affects understanding of sophisticated works.

D. the classroom activity stimulates interest in the arts.

[22] C. emotion affects understanding of sophisticated works.

解析：该题为细节题，问 该研究将学生分为两组，为了找出是否……，文中并未完全提到目的，但是我们可以通过文中的研究结果去推测研究的目的，研究结果显示：目标群体被安排了一个 30 分钟的戏剧活动来配合这段话。目标学生群体利用了更广泛的词汇量，使用了“被归类为更复杂或更稀有”的单词，并且写作的篇幅更大。他们还“似乎更愿意以角色写作……当 [Control] 学生想象他们自己对遭遇海难的反应时，[TARGET] 儿童将自己置于文学人物的立场上并表达该人物的情感。”，可以看出目标群体由于受到人物的情绪影响，而表达更好。

23. Control pupils reliance on

A. weakness in description.

B. omission of small details.

C. casual style of writing.

D. preference for big words.

[23] A. weakness in description. 解析：该题为细节题，问 控制的学生

依赖于…，文中提到：控制的学生依赖于棕榈树等“荒岛陈词滥调”，而
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目标学生则“更具表现力 [给出] 更广阔的天空、海洋和大气条件。所以体现了描述有弱点。

24. What can promote children's emotional literacy according to O'Hanlon?

- A. writing in an imaginative manner.
- B. Identifying with literary characters.
- C. Drawing inspiration from nature.
- D. Concentrating on real - life situations.

【24】 B. Identifying with literary characters. 解析： 该题为细节题，问 根据 O'Hanlon 的说法，什么可以促进儿童的情感素养，文中提到“情感理解非常明显，这可能与 [排练室过程] 有关，你习惯于试图想象自己的方式。他们很擅长描述不同的情绪状态，你在戏剧中所做的部分工作就是设身处地为自己着想，所以文学人物促进儿童情感的素养。

25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that

- A. the new teaching method may work best with Shakespeare.
- B. the language of Shakespeare may be formidable for pupils.
- C. other old dramatists may be included in primary education.

D. pupils may be reluctant to work on other old dramatists.

[25] C. other old dramatists may be included in primary education.

解析：该题为推理题，问最后两段能够推测出什么？文中提到：但这种效果能否在任何其他剧作家的作品中复制呢？奥汉隆表示，虽然还需要更多的研究来验证，……。体现了其他古典剧作家也可能会纳入小学教育中。

Text 2

26. The author expressed great surprise at some scientists'

A. unwillingness to cut carbon emissions

B. intention to reduce their research

C. suspicions about sustainable energy

D. Waste of electricity in their projects.

[26] B. intention to reduce their research 解析：该题为细节题，问“对

于科学家的哪方面，作者表达了惊讶”。文中提到，“最近，我很震惊地发现，一些科学家想要缩减研究规模，以减少碳排放”（I was shocked to learn recently that some scientists want to scale back their research.）因此，科学家“意图减少研究”让作者惊讶，故答案为 B。

27. The author believes that carbon emissions from research

- A. have caused grave consequences.
- B. have aroused groundless worries.
- C. are hard to handle at present.
- D. are justifiable in the long run.

[27] D. are justifiable in the long run. 解析：该题为细节题，问“作者认为，研究所产生的碳排放，怎么了”。文中提到，“技术研究的碳排放是物有所值的：最终，这项研究将保护我们星球的未来”（The carbon emissions from technological research are well spent: ultimately this research will safeguard the future of our planet.）。因此，作者认为研究所带来的碳排放，是能给地球带来长期价值的，即“在长期看来是合理的”，故答案为 D。

28. The example of Green in Paragraph 5 is used to illustrate

- A. the achievements of great scientists.
- B. the urgency of addressing climate change.
- C. the rewards of scientific endeavors.
- D. the value of fostering human ingenuity.

[28] D. the value of fostering human ingenuity. 解析：该题为例证题，问“第五段格林的例子被用来说明什么”。文中指出，格林是千禧年科技奖的获得者，他发明了钝化发射极和后电池技术，该技术被运用在太阳能板

上，能极大地减少世界二氧化碳的排放。此外，结合第 5 段 1 句论点句，该句指出“千禧年科技奖的目的是“认可科学和工程所带来的希望”，该奖项旨在颂扬人类的创造力；结合该论点句和论据可知，格林的例子旨在说明“培养人类创造力的价值，故答案为 D。

29. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that LUMI

- A. is a model of sustainability efforts.
- B. is a triumph against energy shortage.
- C. owes much to global net-zero initiatives.
- D. aims to explore the power of intelligence.

[29] A. is a model of sustainability efforts. 解析：该题为细节题，问“从最后两段了解到 LUMI 什么信息”。文中提到，LUMI 是一个伟大的例子，它是芬兰的最大型的超级计算机，它实现的负碳（“碳吸收量大于碳排放量”）效率令人惊讶。它位于一家古老的造纸厂内，由附近的河流提供动力，其热量为居住在 Kajaani 镇周围的人们带来了温暖。此外，尾段也提到“我们必须认真思考如何提供可持续的计算并提供更多的 LUMI。”结合两处可知，LUMI 实现了能源的可持续利用，是一个应该效仿的榜样，故答案为 A。

30. Which of the following statements would the author agree with?

- A. Emission-free modelling demands extra funding.
- B. The need for supercomputer is difficult to meet.
- C. Energy-intensive research work is inevitable.
- D. The goals of researchers ought to be realistic.

【30】 C. Energy-intensive research work is inevitable. 解析：该题为主旨题，问“作者会同意以下哪项说法”。文中开篇指出科研会消耗能量、排放二氧化碳；之后转折，明确指出科学研究，尽管会产生二氧化碳，长期看来，是有价值且值得的；随后，文章提出需要展示科研的价值、并通过例子说明了科学研究已经发挥的价值，尤其是对可持续能源方面所推动的进步；最后指出我们需要通过科研，加强推动可持续能源的进步。即长期看来，科研能推动可持续能源方面的进步，推动人类前进，但目前需要消耗能源的科学研究是无法避免的，故答案为 C。

Text 3

31. According to Paragraph 1, legitimate streaming services

- A. have drawn lessons from Hollywood.
- B. have surpassed cable in revenue.
- C. are unpopular with advertisers.

D. are confronted with a real threat.

【31】 D. are confronted with a real threat. 解析：该题为细节题，问“合法的流媒体服务怎么样了”。文中指出，好莱坞一直以来难以在流媒体方面获得利润，并担心流媒体服务将难以会像有线电视一样盈利。随后，文中指出非法流媒体违法获得视频资源，并大量盈利。由此可知，非法流媒体给合法流媒体服务造成了极大威胁，故答案为 D。

32. It can be learned that streamers like Netflix

A. played a part in the fight against illegal file-sharing

B. reaped benefits from the war with digital pirates.

C. promised to become big job creators in the US.

D. used to collaborate with file-uploading platforms.

【32】 A. played a part in the fight against illegal file-sharing 解析：该题为细节题，问“可以了解到像 Netflix 之类的流媒体怎么样。”文中指出，“起初，像 Netflix 之类的合法线上公司抑制了数字盗版，而数字盗版绝大部分是以上传文件为基础的”，由此可知，Netflix 曾经打击过非法盗版，故答案为 A。

33. It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 that the MPA

- A. was denied cooperation by Silicon Valley.
- B. led a national protest against online piracy.
- C. was urged to form an enforcement task force.
- D. failed to win support from local authorities.

【33】 B. led a national protest against online piracy. 解析：该题为细节推断题，问“从第4段能推断出MPA怎么了”。文中指出，MPA2012年没能够促成好莱坞和硅谷达成共识，以让国会通过阻止线上盗版的立法。而2017年，MPA建立了ACE，一个执法工作组。由此可知，MPA被敦促形成执法工作组，故答案为C。

34. According to Hawley, digital piracy

- A. cannot be checked in spite of new legislation.
- B. will possibly overwhelm legitimate streamers.
- C. is unlikely to diminish in the near future.
- D. has been underestimated by some analysts.

【34】 C. is unlikely to diminish in the near future. 解析：该题为细节题，问“根据Hawley，数字盗版怎么样”。文中提到，Steve Hawley说，“尽管一些乐观的声音认为，数字盗版可能会在2027年处于停滞状态，但是，关于盗版到底何时开始下降，还未达成共识”。由此可知，短期内，数字盗

版现象不太可能下降，故答案为 C。

35. Which of the following is emphasized in the text?

- A. The need to coordinate anti-piracy action.
- B. The criminal nature of copyright violation.
- C. The prospect of eliminating online piracy.
- D. The economic harm from illegal streaming.

[35] D. The economic harm from illegal streaming. 解析：该题为主旨题，问“文章强调了以下哪一点”。文章开篇指出非法流媒体获取大额利润，给美国经济收入带来巨大损失，减少了人们的工作机会；随后之后，数字盗版是有组织的犯罪；最后预测，非法流媒体服务从 2022 年带来的累计损失，在接下来的两年会达到 1130 亿美元。综上所述可知，文章强调的是非法的流媒体服务所带来的经济伤害，故答案选 D。

Text 4

36. The author mentions the artifacts from the past to

- A. introduce the collection old antiques.
- B. contrast them with everyday
- C. bring up the issue of preservation

D. comment on their historical value

[36] C bring up the issue of preservation 解析：该题为例证题，问作者提到过去的文物是为了，文中提到：你是否思考过无形格式和数字信息的生命周期，考虑到那些制作这些文物的人很少为它们的长期保存做出安排？("Have you pondered the life cycle of intangible formats, digital information, given that those who produce these artifacts seldom make provision for their long-term preservation?") 所以作者提到过去的文物是为了提出文物保护的问题，因为许多数字信息和无形格式的创作往往没有考虑到长期保存的问题，制作这些文物的人很少为其未来的保存做安排。

37. Compared with digital objects, tangible artifacts

A. are less subject to their creators' neglect.

B. convey information in a more direct way.

C. require more intentional preservation.

D. are less likely to suffer serious damage.

[37] D are less likely to suffer serious damage 解析：该题为细节题，问与数字物品相比，有形文物，文中提到：几千年来，我们所知的知识正是依靠那些保存下来的文物，尽管它们的原始创造者常常忽视了保存工作

("For millennia, we've known what we've known due to artifacts that have

survived, often despite their original creators' neglect.") 在创作时, 并没有专门的保存措施, 但模拟材料 (一些类似于纸质书籍、信件、胶带、录音带等) 有机会得以保存, 并作为历史记录为传记作家、历史学家和小说家提供依赖 ("At the time of creation, no attempts were made at intentional preservation, yet analog materials have a chance of surviving and serving as the historical record that biographers, historians, and novelists rely on.") 即使数字物品得以保存, 也可能只是保存了载体, 而不是信息本身。随着技术的发展, 格式变得过时, 物品就变得毫无用处 ("Even when a digital object is preserved, it may only be the carrier that's saved, not the information itself. As technology advances and a format becomes obsolete, the object is useless.") 所以数字物品如果不进行适当的保存 (如格式迁移), 随着时间的推移, 可能会因技术的变化而无法读取或丢失, 而有形文物则可以保存下来, 因此与数字物品相比, 有形文物更不容易受到严重的损害。

38. According to Paragraph 3, librarians' work result in

- A. oversupply of materials .
- B. undervaluation of libraries.
- C. researchers' underperformance.
- D. users' overreliance on technology.

【38】 B undervaluation of libraries 解析： 该题为细节题，问根据第三段，图书馆的工作导致了，文中提到：图书馆对今天的研究人员来说不再那么重要时 ("libraries are less vital for researchers today.") 当谈到数字化信息时，令人恐惧的答案可能是：如果不是图书馆员和档案管理员，那么就没有人了 ("When it comes to born-digital information, the terrifying answer can be: if not librarians and archivists, then no one.") 所以图书馆的工作导致了图书馆的低估。

39. The "ZIP disk" is cited as an example to show

- A. the hazard of retrieving files through unusual means.
- B. the infeasibility of constantly migrating digital assets.
- C. the possibility of losing information in obsolete formats.
- D. the inconvenience of storing information on analog devices.

【39】 C the possibility of losing information in obsolete formats 解析： 该题为例证题，问 ZIP 硬盘被列为一个例子说明，文中提到：即使数字物品得以保存，也可能只是保存了载体，而不是信息本身。随着技术的发展，格式变得过时，物品就变得毫无用处 ("Even when a digital object is preserved, it may only be the carrier that's saved, not the information itself. As technology advances and a format becomes obsolete, the object is useless.") 所

以是为了表明丢失过时格式信息的可能性。

40. Which of the following statements best summarizes the text?

- A. Hard work should be done to preserve artifacts.
- B. Contributions of librarians should be recognized.
- C. Accessing databases is essential to researches.
- D. Keeping digital historical records is a challenge.

[40] D Keeping digital historical records is a challenge 解析： 该题

为主旨题，问以下哪个说法总结了文章，文中提到：现在需要做什么来确保其可获得性，未来需要哪些规划（如格式迁移、固定性检查、备份）来维持这种可获得性？也许几乎同样重要的是：需要做什么来提升可获得性？

("What needs to be done to make it accessible now, and what future planning is necessary (via format migration, fixity checks, backup) to maintain that accessibility? Perhaps almost as important: what needs to be done to enhance accessibility?") 所以是文章的中心是保存数字历史记录是一项挑战。

Part B

A. Peters likes to photograph butterflies in a landscape, celebrating the beauty of their surroundings as well as the insects themselves. His pictures of a Glanville fritillary rising from the sea-pinks beside the chalk cliffs of Compton Bay on the Isle of Wight are particularly glorious. These take-off shots are even more challenging because they require a wide-angle lens, which means he must be less than 2cm from the butterfly. It's incredibly difficult to get that close to a skittish, sun-warmed insect. Unlike some photographers, who "cheat" by keeping insects in a fridge to slow them down, Peters refuses to tamper with wild butterflies.

B. Peters' signature shot is a butterfly "take-off", showing the multiple wing-beats of one butterfly in one frame as it lifts off from a flower. He uses a high-speed OM System which shoots 120 frames a second.

C. Britain has relatively few butterfly species compared with mainland Europe and 80% are in decline, mostly because intensive

chemical farming has reduced many species to tiny fragments of habitat and small nature reserves. Global heating is benefiting some species but others are too isolated to find suitable new habitat, and gardening habits – paving over gardens and using pesticides – aren't helping either. Butterflies may not pollinate as many plants as wild bees and hoverflies, but because British butterflies are the best-studied group of insects in the world, they are an extremely useful indicator of the wider declines in flying insects.

D. Five years ago, at summer's end, Andrew Fusek Peters was diagnosed with bowel cancer. "I was waiting for surgery, feeling really ill, sitting in my garden. It was amazing weather and there were painted lady butterflies everywhere," he says. "They were a symbol of fragile life, of hope and defiance, and something appealed to my soul."

E. That makes it sound easy, and artificial, but Peters insists it is still a massive challenge. He typically takes between 10,000 and 20,000 shots to get one butterfly take-off sequence in focus. At such high shutter speeds, the depth of field is tiny, and as butterflies do not fly

in a straight line they swiftly flutter out of focus. As well as thousands of attempts, it takes patience and fieldcraft to anticipate a butterfly's likely flight-line—and catch it—in focus.

F. So what's the appeal of a long, sweaty day in pursuit of an elusive, fast-moving wild animal? "It just feels bloody brilliant," says Peters. "If I've had a full day of good encounters with butterflies, met interesting butterfly people and I've got some good shots, that becomes a vault in my spiritual bank. It's a happy feeling."

G. A children's author and poet who had become a keen amateur photographer, as Peters watched the butterflies and idly wondered if he could capture them in flight. It swiftly became an obsession as he recovered from a successful operation to remove the cancer. In recent summers, he has travelled the length and breadth of Britain to photograph all 58 native species of butterfly, from the ubiquitous small tortoiseshell to the rare and elusive high brown fritillary. Now the fruits of those summers have been published in a beautiful new book.

H. A butterfly takes off so quickly it is still impossible to react quickly enough to capture that take-off but if he half-presses the shutter, the camera saves the 70 previous frames before the moment he actually takes the picture. “It’s time travel, so I don’t miss the moment of take-off,” he says. After he’s captured the butterfly taking off, he layers 10 to 15 frames together in Photoshop.

41. → 42. → C → 43. → H → 44. → A → 45.

[41] D 本题需要找到整篇文章的首段。从时间顺序上看，D项开头有明确的时间词 Five years ago（五年前），可用于引出下文，且纵观所有选项，虽然大部分中都提到了 Peters 这个人，但只有 D 项中是完整提及这个人名 Andrew Fusek Peters。再者，结合 G 项中的 he recovered from a successful operation to remove the cancer（他从一次成功的癌症切除手术中恢复过来）倒推，其前一段应当会适当介绍与癌症相关的信息，而 D 项中刚好提及 Andrew Fusek Peters was diagnosed with bowel cancer（安德鲁·福塞克·彼得斯被诊断出患有肠癌），故推测此题答案应为 D 项。

[42] G C 项已给出，此题需要找到 C 项前面的一段。C 项段首提及 Britain has relatively few butterfly species compared with mainland Europe（与

欧洲大陆相比，英国的蝴蝶种类相对较少），随后的整个段落都是围绕英国蝴蝶种类少的原因以及研究英国蝴蝶的意义而展开。其他段落中涉及英国蝴蝶的只有 G 项，其中提到 he has travelled the length and breadth of Britain to photograph all 58 native species of butterfly（他走遍了英国，拍摄了所有 58 种本地蝴蝶），故推测此题答案应为 G 项。

【43】B 纵观剩余段落，都与彼得斯拍摄蝴蝶有关，B 项开头就说 Peters' signature shot is a butterfly“take-off”（彼得斯的标志性镜头是蝴蝶“起飞”），随后介绍“起飞”的镜头是怎样的、是怎么拍出来的，可以作为剩余段落的总起段，故推测此题答案应为 B 项。

【44】E H 项结尾说 After he's captured the butterfly taking off, he layers 10 to 15 frames together in Photoshop（在他捕捉到蝴蝶起飞的瞬间后，他会在 Photoshop 中将 10 到 15 张照片叠加在一起），而 E 项开头说 That makes it sound easy, and artificial（这听起来很容易，也很做作），其中的 That 正好可以指代 H 项结尾谈及的照片处理技术。且 A 项已给出，本题需要找到 A 项前面的段落，E 项中提到 Peters insists it is still a massive challenge（彼得斯坚持认为这仍然是一个巨大的挑战），A 项中的 These take-off shots are even more challenging（这些起跳镜头更具挑战性）可以与其进行衔接，故推测此题答案应为 E 项。

【45】 F 本题需要找到 A 项后面的一段，A 项开头就说到 Peters likes to photograph butterflies in a landscape（彼得斯喜欢在风景中拍摄蝴蝶），随后整段都是在介绍彼得斯对拍摄蝴蝶的热情以及其中蕴含的挑战性。而 F 项开头说 So what's the appeal of a long, sweaty day in pursuit of an elusive, fast-moving wild animal?（那么，为了追捕一种难以捉摸、行动迅速的野生动物，花上漫长、汗流浹背的一天有什么吸引力呢？）随后介绍彼得斯的回答，正好可以与 A 项中的内容相呼应，故推测此题答案应为 F 项。

Part C

【46】 Recent decades have seen science move into a convention where engagement in the subject can only be done through institutions such as a university.

考查知识点：定语从句；被动语态

参考译文：近几十年来，科学进入了一种惯例，即只有通过大学等机构才能参与该学科的研究。

【47】 But by utilising the natural curiosity of the general public it is possible to overcome many of these challenges by engaging non-scientists directly in the research process.

考查知识点：形式主语；介词短语

参考译文：但是，利用公众天生的好奇心，让非科学家直接参与研究过程，就有可能克服许多挑战。

【48】 Scientists have employed a variety of ways to engage the general public in their research, such as making data analysis into an online game or sample collection into a smartphone application.

考查知识点：省略结构

参考译文：科学家们采用了多种方式让公众参与研究，例如将数据分析制作成在线游戏，或将样本采集制作成智能手机应用程序。

【49】 These groups of people are part of a rapidly expanding biotechnological social movement of citizen scientists and professional scientists seeking to take discovery out of institutions and put it into the hands of anyone with the enthusiasm.

考查知识点：并列结构；后置定语

参考译文：这些人群是公民科学家和专业科学家迅速扩大的生物技术社会运动的一部分，他们试图将发现带出机构，交到任何有热情的人手中。

【50】 They pool resources, collaborate, think outside the box, and find solutions and ways around obstacles to explore science for the sake of science without the traditional boundaries of working inside a formal setting.

考查知识点：并列结构；后置定语

参考译文：他们汇集资源、相互协作、跳出条条框框、寻找解决方案和绕过障碍的方法，为科学本身而探索科学，摆脱了在正式环境中工作的传统束缚。

Section IV Writing

Part A

[47] Read the following email from your classmate Paul and write him a reply.

Dear Li Ming,

I was really excited to hear that you'd invite some craftsmen to demonstrate their innovative craft-making on campus. May I know more about what they'll show?

Also, I'd like to help with your preparation work. Please let me know what I can do.

Yours,

Paul.

参考范文

Dear Paul,

Thank you so much for your enthusiastic response! I'm glad to hear that you're excited about the craftsmen demonstration event and I am writing to share some information about it.

Each artist will give a detailed demonstration of their craft, explaining the history and significance behind their methods.

Afterward, attendees will have the opportunity to try their hand at these crafts, allowing them to experience the techniques firsthand. We hope this will not only showcase their skills but also inspire creativity among the students. Additionally, they can gain a better appreciation of the arts as well as foster a deeper connection to traditional craftsmanship in modern times.

I am looking forward to your participation. If you're available, it would be great if you could assist with setting up the event space and promoting the demonstrations to other students.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

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

- 1) describe the chart briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer in 160–200 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20

points)

年份	空调 (台)	洗衣机 (台)	电冰箱 (台)
2014	75.2	83.7	85.5
2017	96.1	91.7	95.3
2020	117.1	96.7	101.8
2023	145.9	98.2	103.4

近年来全国居民平均每百户每年主要耐用消费品拥有量

参考范文

In recent years, the ownership of durable goods per 100 households in China has undergone a significant increase. From 2014 to 2023, air conditioners rose sharply from 75.2 to 145.9 units, nearly doubling, while washing machines increased modestly from 83.7 to 98.2 units, and refrigerators climbed from 85.1 to 103.4 units. Evidently, air conditioners witnessed the most pronounced surge among these categories.

This remarkable growth can be attributed to several critical drivers. The rapid pace of economic development, coupled with increasing disposable incomes, has stimulated demand for enhanced

comfort and convenience in daily life, with air conditioners especially meeting the growing need to cope with changing weather conditions. Moreover, technological advancements have reduced production costs and diversified product features, making durable goods both more affordable and attractive to consumers spanning various income levels. Additionally, government programs, like energy-saving subsidies and measures to encourage consumer spending, have helped expand the market by making these goods more affordable for families. Collectively, these factors highlight the many reasons behind the growing ownership of durable goods in China.

Overall, this trend reflects improved living standards and optimized consumption patterns. However, it also underscores the importance of focusing on the environmental performance of durable goods. To achieve sustainable development, the government and businesses should prioritize technological innovation, enhance energy efficiency, and promote green consumption practices.