

2026 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

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)

Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) are rapidly changing every aspect of human life. The world of AI is buzzing with an exciting potential to improve and enrich our lives. 1, AI also has the potential hazard of 2 our experiences in ways we might find difficult to control. One such 3 is how we understand and experience beauty.

AI can be a collaborative tool in a wide range of creative endeavors. 4 human creativity and AI algorithms can lead to unique artistic 5 that are beautiful to the human eye. These collaborations are likely to become increasingly common.

6, as convenient and provocative, AI enables virtual try-on experiences where you can virtually 7 makeup, hairstyles, clothing, and even cosmetic procedures 8 making any physical changes. Individuals can now experiment with different looks and 9 their preferences, potentially expanding the range of beauty ideals. AI algorithms can 10 facial features and skin conditions to provide personalized beauty recommendations. This 11 approach aims to cater to individual preferences and enhance the concept of beauty tailored to each person's unique characteristics. 12, AI can be a fun vehicle for self-discovery.

While AI offers exciting possibilities, it also raises ethical 13. There is a risk of deepening societal beauty 14 and perpetuating unattainable beauty standards. 15, AI-powered beauty filters and editing tools can lead to distorted self-perception and 16 body dissatisfaction. As summarized in a recent post on “The Hidden Dangers of Online Beauty Filters,” 17 on this technology for social presentation can cause harm—18 body image issues, lower self-esteem, and

social anxiety.

It's important to note that while AI can enhance our 19 of beauty, it should not 20 the genuine human experience and the emotional connections we derive from seeing the beauty in each other.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Still | B. Therefore | C. Afterward | D. Instead |
| 2. A. reviewing | B. narrating | C. ignoring | D. dominating |
| 3. A. reason | B. area | C. clue | D. belief |
| 4. A. Balancing | B. Distinguishing | C. Combining | D. Introducing |
| 5. A. prospects | B. outcomes | C. ambitions | D. sentiments |
| 6. A. At first | B. By comparison | C. For instance | D. In general |
| 7. A. test | B. copy | C. link | D. save |
| 8. A. upon | B. beyond | C. through | D. before |
| 9. A. explore | B. recall | C. simplify | D. cherish |
| 10. A. recover | B. arrange | C. reserve | D. analyze |
| 11. A. localized | B. normalized | C. randomized | D. customized |
| 12. A. At best | B. To the contrary | C. By definition | D. In this way |
| 13. A. divisions | B. expectations | C. concerns | D. values |
| 14. A. pressures | B. mysteries | C. understandings | D. suspicions |
| 15. A. Approximately | B. Additionally | C. Alternatively | D. Accidentally |
| 16. A. deal with | B. result from | C. contribute to | D. focus on |
| 17. A. starting | B. checking | C. relying | D. working |
| 18. A. apart from | B. such as | C. regardless of | D. prior to |
| 19. A. imitation | B. appreciation | C. preservation | D. consumption |
| 20. A. replace | B. seize | C. share | D. reflect |

【1】A 解析：前文提到人工智能的益处：an exciting potential to improve and enrich our lives，后文提到人工智能的害处：the potential hazard of。前后逻辑相反，still 有表示转折让步的作用，因此选 A。

【2】D 解析：后文提到“AI also has the potential hazard of 2 our experiences in ways we might find difficult to control”，以“以我们难以控制的方式……经历”。Dominate 表示“掌控；支配”，人

工智能可以支配我们的经历，令我们难以控制，符合文意，因此选 D。

【3】B 解析：“One such 3 is how we understand and experience beauty.”空额需要填写一个名词，概括“how we understand and experience beauty”。“我们对于美的理解和体验”属于一个维度一个领域，area 表示领域，符合文意，因此选 B。

【4】C 解析：前一句提到人工智能可以是一种“a collaborative tool”，即协作性工具；所以说应该是将人类的创造力和算法“相互结合”，combine 符合文意，因此选 C。

【5】B 解析：本句表示“人类的创造力和算法可以带来独特的艺术……”，后文的定语从句“that are beautiful to the human eye”表明此处需要填一个肉眼可见的事物，outcome 成果是人眼可见的，其余选项都属于抽象事物，因此选 B

【6】C 解析：上一段说到人工智能和人类创造力相结合可以带来独特的美学成果，空格后文进行详细举例说明：makeup, hairstyles, clothing, and even cosmetic procedures。For instance 表示举例说明，因此选 C。

【7】A 解析：“AI enables virtual try-on experiences where you can virtually 7 makeup”，前文提到人工智能可以让你实现“try-on experiences”，“尝试经历”，test 表示试验，符合文意，因此选 A。

【8】D 解析：“AI enables virtual try-on experiences where you can virtually test makeup8 making any physical changes”，空前提到人工智能可以带来虚拟的尝试体验，让你体验各种化妆发型，空格后是做出外表改变。“尝试”先于改变，before 符合文意，因此选 D。

【9】A 解析：“Individuals can now experiment with different looks and 9 their preferences, potentially expanding the range of beauty ideals.”，空格前说“人们可以尝试各种不同的外观造型”，

空格后说“能够扩大美貌理想的范围”，空格需要填一个动词连接“preference”偏好。根据语境，需要填写“扩大；扩宽”的近义词。Explore 表示探索，符合文意，因此选 A。

【10】D 解析：“AI algorithms can 10 facial features and skin conditions to provide personalized beauty recommendations.”“人工智能算法可以10面部特征和皮肤情况来提供个性化美容建议”。根据主语和宾语的特殊关系，analyze 分析填在此处最符合文意，因此选 D。

【11】D 解析：“This 11 approach aims to cater to individual preferences”，“这种11方式旨在迎合个人偏好”，根据词组“cater to”以及前文的“personalized beauty recommendations”可知，此处应该是一种个性化的方式，customized 意为“个性化的；定制的”，因此选 D。

【12】D 解析：“12 AI can be a fun vehicle for self-discovery.”段末这句话表示人工智能可以成为自我发现的有趣工具，是对上文功能举例介绍的一个总结概括。in this way 表示“以这种方式”，符合前后语义一致的逻辑，因此选 D。

【13】C 解析：“While AI offers exciting possibilities, it also raises ethical 13.”前半句说人工智能会带来令人激动的可能性，同时有 while 表示让步，说明语意相反；后半句提到人工智能也可以会引发道德上的某种事物。根据前后语义相反的逻辑，可推测应该是消极层面的事物，concern 表示“令人担忧的事情”，因此选 C。

【14】A 解析：“There is a risk of deepening societal beauty 14”。前文提到人工智能在道德方面会引发担忧，后文距离说明人工智能会有某种风险，可见空格处应填消极含义的词汇。Pressure 表示“压力”，符合文意，因此选 A。

【15】B 解析：前文提到人工智能可能会带来社会审美压力，空格后文提到“AI-powered beauty filters and editing tools can lead to distorted self-perception”，造成扭曲的自我认知，前后都说明了

人工智能的弊端，因此空格处应填写表示“此外”意思的词汇， additionally 符合逻辑，因此选 B。

【16】C 解析：“...lead to distorted self-perception and 16 body dissatisfaction”，前文提到“导致扭曲的自我认知”，后面用“and”并列，需要在“body dissatisfaction”前面填写的动词词组需要表达“导致”的意思，contribute to 符合，因此选 C。

【17】C 解析：后半句提到“can cause harm”，结合选项来看，只有“过度依赖技术进行社交展示”才会引出后续的“身材焦虑、自尊心下降、社交焦虑”等负面影响，因此选 C。

【18】B 解析：空格前文提及依赖这种技术会造成伤害，空格后文列举了多种危害：body image issues, lower self-esteem, and social anxiety。可见前后文应该是概括和举例的关系。Such as 表示“例如”，因此选 B。

【19】B 解析：句子前半部分意为“值得注意的是，尽管人工智能能够提升我们对美的_____”。“appreciation of beauty”是固定搭配，意思是对美的欣赏。因此选 B。

【20】A 解析：句子前半部分由“while”引导，表示让步，“尽管人工智能能提升审美，后半句表示不应_____人类真实的体验，以及我们从彼此身上发现美时产生的情感联结。结合让步逻辑，此处强调人工智能的辅助性而非替代性，因此选 A。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. What can be learned about donkeys from Paragraph 1?

- A. They seemed mysterious to human ancestors.
- B. They underwent multiple domestication events.
- C. They were tamed at an earlier time than horses.

D. They were vividly portrayed by ancient travelers.

【21】 C They were tamed at an earlier time than horses 解析：该题为细节理解题，问“从第一段可以得知关于驴的什么信息，”原文明确指出：驴的驯化时间比马早大约 3000 年。（"trace their domestication back to a single event around 7,000 years ago in East Africa — about 3,000 years before humans tamed horses"）所以 C 项“它们比马更早被驯化”与原文完全一致，为正确选项。

22. What message is conveyed in Brooks' statement?

- A. The earliest habitats of donkeys are hardly traceable.
- B. It is increasingly easy to read donkeys' DNA sequences.
- C. Written accounts contain vital clues for donkey research.
- D. Genetic analysis offers insight into the history of donkeys.

【22】 D Genetic analysis offers insight into the history of donkeys 解析：该题为观点理解题，问“布鲁克斯的发言传达的信息，”文中提到：DNA 本身就是一种“历史证词”，能够弥补文字记载的不足，帮助人类了解驴的历史。（"Through their DNA, the animals are telling their history themselves, ""Looking at these DNA sequences, we get a biological testimony"）所以 D 项“基因分析可以帮助人类深入了解驴的历史”准确概括其观点。

23. In their study, the researchers investigated how donkeys

- A. dispersed widely in the world.
- B. survived with the help of herders.
- C. developed certain behavioral traits.
- D. adapted to the changing environment.

【23】 A dispersed widely in the world 解析：该题为细节理解题，问“研究者在研究中调查了驴是如何...，”文中提到：他们追溯了驴这个动物是如何扩散至该大陆其余地区以及欧洲和亚洲。（"They then traced how the animals spread across the rest of the continent and into Europe and Asia

about 2,500 years later.") 所以 A 项“在世界各地广泛扩散”与原文完全一致，为正确选项。

24. As to why the original domestication of donkeys happened, Orlando

- A. challenges conventional ideas.
- B. provides a possible explanation.
- C. calls for evidence from the Sahara.
- D. holds a different view from Kreier.

【24】 B provides a possible explanation 解析：该题为作者观点题，问“对于驴的最初驯化原因，奥兰多做了什么，”文中提到：驴适应沙漠环境，或被用于穿越不断扩大的撒哈拉沙漠，才会用于最初驯化。（"Donkeys are champions when it comes to carrying stuff and are good at going through deserts." "Prehistoric humans may have enlisted donkeys'help in navigating the expanding Sahara"）奥兰多并未给出确定结论，而是结合驴耐负重、适应沙漠环境的特性，推测史前人类可能因应撒哈拉沙漠扩张而驯化驴。这种表述属于基于事实特征提出的合理推测，即提供了一种可能的解释。B 项“提供了一个可能的解释”与原文完全一致，为正确选项。

25. The authors think that their research could help with

- A. greater protection of wildlife.
- B. better management of donkeys.
- C. recovering early types of donkeys.
- D. raising awareness of climate change.

【25】 B better management of donkeys 解析：该题为作者观点题，问“作者认为研究的具体帮助，”文中提到：研究成果有利于对于驴的管理。（"...help reveal their contributions to human history, but it also might improve their management in the future"）所以 B 项“更好的管理驴”与原文完全一致，为正确选项。

Text 2

26. The Art Directors Guild's statement reveals

- A. people's reduced interest in film.
- B. film workers' nostalgia for the past.
- C. the appeal of Southern California.
- D. the gloomy situation of Hollywood.

【26】 D the gloomy situation of Hollywood 解析：该题为观点细节题，问“艺术指导工会的声明揭示了什么情况，” 文中提到：在如此多会员仍然失业的情况下，我们无法良心上鼓励你从事这一行业。（"we cannot in good conscience encourage you to pursue our profession while so many of our members remain unemployed"）所以 D 项“好莱坞当前的萧条局面”与原文完全一致，为正确选项。

27. The example of Georgia is used to illustrate the efforts to

- A. lure production with tax incentives.
- B. drive improvements in film facilities.
- C. stimulate competition among studios.
- D. collect funds for film and TV making.

【27】 A lure production with tax incentives 解析：该题为例证题，问“作者提及佐治亚州的例子是为了说明什么，” 文中提到：其他地区已经稳定增加奖励以吸引电视节目和电影，佐治亚州为影视制作成本提供最高达 30% 的可转让税收抵免。（"Other regions in the United States, Canada and Europe have steadily increased incentives to attract TV shows and movies" "Georgia offers up to 30% in transferable tax credits on film and TV production costs"）所以 A 项“用税收优惠吸引制作”与原文完全一致，为正确选项。

28. Peak TV passed its peak as

- A. streamers lost their technical advantages.
- B. streamers changed their strategic priorities.
- C. subscribers grew weary of large platforms.

D. subscribers were unhappy with new shows.

【28】 B streamers changed their strategic priorities 解析：该题为因果细节题，问“巅峰电视为何已过巅峰、走向衰退，”文中提到：随着流媒体平台的重点从用户增长转向盈利能力。（"As the streamers' emphasis changed from subscriber growth to profitability"）所以 B 项“流媒体改变了他们的战略重点”与原文完全一致，为正确选项。

29. According to Paragraph 6, California's entertainment industry might face

A. a decline in product quality.

B. a demand for foreign talent.

C. a brain drain to other places.

D. a dramatic rise in labor costs.

【29】 C a brain drain to other places 解析：该题为推理细节题，问“加州的娱乐行业可能会面临的后果，”文中提到：该行业的核心人才将逐渐流失。（"the industry's essential talent will drift away"）所以 C 项“人才外流至其他地区”与原文完全一致，为正确选项。

30. The author concludes the text by emphasizing that California should strive to

A. maintain its position in the industry.

B. attract more investment than its rivals.

C. pursue a higher standard of production.

D. strengthen coordination with other states.

【30】 A maintain its position in the industry 解析：该题为作者观点题，问“作者强调加州应在什么方向努力，”文中提到：加州立即采取行动，留住制作项目，防止被边缘化，本质上是要维护其在影视产业中的地位。（"should dramatically improve incentives to keep our current shows and attract new productions to Los Angeles""make sure the show doesn't go on without us"）所以 A 项“维持其在行业中的地位”与原文完全一致，为正确选项。

Text 3

31. What can be learnt about wireless from Reith?

- A. It was accessible to everyone.
- B. It improved interpersonal relations.
- C. It was a miracle of human ingenuity.
- D. It led to a new era of isolating culture.

【31】 A. It was accessible to everyone. 解析：该题为细节题，问里思对于无线电的观点，根据关键词定位到第一段第二句 Sir John Reith said that it would end “isolation of the spirit” and rejoiced: “It does not matter how many thousands may be listening, there is always enough for others”该句中提到：总有足够的空间留给他人。即人人皆可接触无线电，因此选 A。

32. What is the theme of the exhibition at the Bodleian in Oxford?

- A. The impact of radio on its early audience.
- B. The role of radio in public music education.
- C. The innovation process of radio technology.
- D. The eminent pioneers in radio broadcasting.

【32】 A. The impact of radio on its early audience. 解析：该题为细节题，问展览的主题，根据关键词定位到第二段第二句 Opening this week, a book and exhibition curated by Beaty Rubens at the Bodleian in Oxford records how radio changed everyday life from 1922 to 1939. 该句中提到：展览记录了1922年至1939年无线电如何改变日常生活。即广播对于早期听众的影响，因此选A。

33. It is indicated in Paragraph 4 that

- A. the research on radio used to be inadequate.
- B. the charm of radio remains in the digital age.
- C. radio listeners could make unexpected gains.
- D. radio shows have changed little over the years.

【33】 C. radio listeners could make unexpected gains. 解析：该题为推理题，定位到第四段。根据 I loved the man from the Thirties research who found that wireless suddenly offered “a lot of variety ... things I thought I'd never be interested in...ice hockey perhaps”. 该句提到了调查研究的目的、结论：他发现无线电提供了很多他以为他永远不会感兴趣的东西。即广播会使听众获得意想不到的收益，因此选C。

34. The expression “talking on the brush handle” in Paragraphs 3 and 6 refers to the act of

- A. making a loud noise.
- B. having a casual chat.
- C. starting a trivial quarrel.
- D. humming a popular song.

【34】 B. having a casual chat. 解析：该题为语义题，问“talking on the brush handle”对应的行为，根据关键词定位到第三段，第三段第二句(A cartoon mocks a group failing to converse because they're all in headphones.) 提到：一幅漫画嘲笑一群人因为戴着耳机而无法交谈。即对应聊天、闲聊的行为，因此选B。

35. In the last paragraph,the author intends to express the opinion that

- A. technology should be aimed at benefiting humans.
- B. actions should be taken to revive the art of listening.
- C. adolescents should form healthy social media habits.
- D. people should adopt a sensible attitude to innovations.

【35】 D. people should adopt a sensible attitude to innovations. 解析：该题为细节题，问最后一段中作者的观点，根据最后一段第二句But inventions shape all of us and it is worth noticing when techno-social habits do change, and asking whether to control them a bit or shield the youngest,whatever we do, innovation will happen. 该句中提到：当技术社交习惯发生变化时，无论我们做什么，创新都会发生。即人们应该对创新采取明智的态度，因此选D。

Text 4

36. According to Paragraph 1, Swetnam was surprised by

- A. the scarcity of tree-ring research in the U.S.
- B. the firefighting measures in ancient Europe.
- C. the forest management practices in the 1970s.
- D. the number of wildfires in precolonial times.

【36】 D. the number of wildfires in precolonial times. 解析：该题为细节题，问斯韦特纳姆对什么感到惊讶，根据第一段第二句 ... he was surprised to find a record of repeated blazes dating back hundreds of years before European colonists arrived on the continent. 该句指出，他惊讶地发现，在欧洲殖民者抵达欧洲大陆之前的数百年里，就有反复发生火灾的记录，因此选D。

37. Paragraph 2 mainly focuses on

- A. the causes of previous burns.
- B. the treatment of diseased trees.
- C. the benefits of low-severity fires.
- D. the importance of forest ecosystems.

【37】 C. the benefits of low-severity fires. 解析：该题考查段落主旨，根据第二段第二句调查研究的目的、结论 Instead, a growing body of research showed that frequent, low-severity fires made many ecosystems healthier. 该句指出，越来越多的研究表明，频繁、低严重程度火灾使许多生态系统更健康，即低严重程度火灾的好处，因此选C。

38. What did the study find about the wildfires over the past few decades?

- A. Their intensity has vastly fluctuated.
- B. Their frequency has markedly decreased.
- C. Their threats have been underestimated.
- D. Their records have been misinterpreted.

【38】B. Their frequency has markedly decreased. 解析：该题为细节题，问调查研究的目的、结论，根据关键词定位到第三段In the study, the researchers compared the historical fire cadence with the wildfires recorded over the past few decades, and uncovered a striking shortfall. uncovered a striking shortfall 发现了明显的差额对应选项他们的频率在下降，因此选B。

39. What can be inferred about modern firefighting?

- A. Its workforce needs more training.
- B. Its effectiveness is questioned by the public.
- C. It may render traditional tactics useless.
- D. It may make severe fires harder to put out.

【39】D. It may make severe fires harder to put out. 解析：该题为推理题，根据关键词modern firefighting定位到第四段，第四段第二句(Yet the combined consequences of suppression and climate change have eroded humanity's ability to suppress fires, ...)指出人们的灭火能力削弱了，即可能会使严重的火灾更难扑灭，因此选D。

40. Both Martin and Prichard would agree that

- A. it is challenging to predict large wildfires.
- B. it is urgent to assess the use of planned fires.
- C. it is necessary to introduce prescribed burns.
- D. it is rewarding to double fire detection efforts.

【40】C. it is necessary to introduce prescribed burns. 解析：该题为细节题，问马丁和普里查德共同支持的观点，根据第五段最后一句(Research shows that these prescribed burns make subsequent wildfires less severe, even if the later fires happen under the most dangerous weather conditions.)调查研究的目的、结论（即两人都认同的观点）：计划点火使随后的野火不那么严重，即使后来的火灾发生在最危险的天气条件下。即有必要引入计划点火，因此选C。

Part B

A. And just read a single poem. In his Oxford lectures, Seamus Heaney argued that a poem draws a picture of reality, a “glimpsed alternative” that sets up a contradiction with your own, in ways little and large. The negotiation, between you and it, is the heart of the matter. What does the poet see that you don't? What does the difference mean? It could be one of the best conversations you ever have. Forget self-help books; reading is self-help in action.

B. But for the most part, this isn't what the business community does. I have yet to meet a chief executive who reads regularly. Many skip newspapers, and magazines are a stretch. They don't have time, they say. It's inefficient; they can get the information they need from those around them. At a pinch, they might pick up a business book before a long flight, in the hope that, like a cookbook, it will provide a foolproof recipe. Some are drawn to what I think of as “business car crash” books-the stories of Theranos, Purdue, or WeWork. But outside those narrow pools of interest, a vast ocean awaits, bountiful with simmering ideas, mental adventure and imaginative refreshment.

C. Neuroscientists have been at pains to demonstrate that the pleasure a book provides isn't indulgence; it's good for you. Reading will keep you better informed about the world but it can also improve our tech-shattered ability to concentrate. Standing in the shoes of others fine tunes our social understanding, useful as we struggle to understand friends, neighbours, customers and co-workers. Different parts of our brain engage as we simulate scenes, characters and mental states. Our imagination -remember that?-is rekindled.

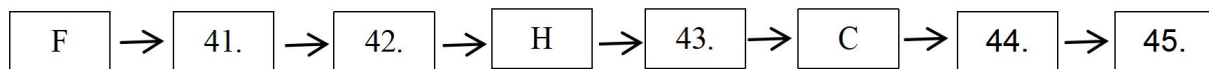
D. It is undoubtedly true that all work and no play really does make Jack, or Jill, dull. The cure is right at hand. Reading is cheap, easy and, most important, it's fun. Liberate your imagination this year.

E. We are living through a golden age of science writing, so lucid and accessible that even lay readers can relish the unpredictability of discovery. Daunted by uncertainty? Stand in the shoes of scientists and witness the degree to which breakthroughs emerge from accidents, conflict and sheer mental stamina. “We are never sure of anything,” says the physicist (and writer) Carlo Rovelli.

F. You don't need to get out more. If, like most business people, you spend your life dashing from office to plane, train to home, boardroom to washroom, what you really need to do is stay in more, sit down-and read a book.

G. Reading has also been found to make us more helpful, to reduce bias, and even to increase longevity-something we will enjoy all the more if we have a good book in our hands.(And yes, all these benefits are more closely associated with physical books than digital ones.)

H. Read fiction. Any fiction. Free yourself from algorithms and choose-anything. You don't need technology for an immersive experience -just surrender to narratives across time and place. Modern (Sebastian Barry or Olga Tokarczuk), classic(Virginia Woolf or James Baldwin)or genre (Stephen King, Margaret Atwood, Georges Simenon)-it doesn't matter. Fiction invites you to loiter unseen in the lives of others. We are living through a golden age of translation too, so you can go anywhere in time or place.



【41】 B

题干已给出的第一段 F 结尾表示“what you really need to do is stay in more, sit down-and read a book.”, 建议人们要坐下来阅读; B 段开头出现转折, “But for the most part, this isn't what the business community does. I have yet to meet a chief executive who reads regularly.”, “但大多数时候, 商业圈的人并不会这样做。我还没有遇到一位经常阅读的高管”, 说明再商业圈很少有人阅读, 与第一段结尾的建议构成完整的转折关系链条, 因此答案为 B。

【42】 E

前一段 B 结尾作者将要推荐阅读书籍的种类, 同时下一段介绍了小说, 可推测本段也是推荐阅读种类的。E 段第一句“We are living through a golden age of science writing, so lucid and accessible that even lay readers can relish the unpredictability of discovery.”, 表明作者开始推荐的第一种阅读类别

——科学作品 (science writing)。因此 E 选项放在 B 后面最为合适；同时排除 A，虽然 A 选项也是在推荐阅读类别，但开头的“and”表明 A 段前面已经推荐了其他种类的书籍，不可能作为第一种推荐读物，因此答案为 E。

【43】 A

H 段作者推荐阅读小说，A 段开头“And just read a single poem.”，“另外再读一首诗歌吧”，同样也是在提建议；结合“and”可知，前面已经提及了一些建议，这一段是与上一段并列的建议，因此答案为 A。

【44】 G

C 段表明，神经科学家发现了阅读的种种好处，“keep you better informed”“improve our tech-shattered ability”“Our imagination”；G 段开头第一句“Reading has also been found to make us more helpful, to reduce bias, and even to increase longevity”，“科学家还发现阅读能让我们更有帮助，减少偏见，延长寿命。”，也是在表达阅读的益处，同时“also”表示并列，说明前文一定出现了对于阅读益处的描述，因此 G 填在 C 后最恰当，因此答案为 G。

【45】 D

前文分别介绍了推荐的阅读书籍种类和阅读的益处，最后一段应该进行总结。D 段倒数第二句“Reading is cheap ,easy and, most important, it's fun.”“阅读很便宜，简单，最重要的是，阅读很有趣。”，对阅读的益处进行简单总结；最后一句“Liberate your imagination this year. ”，“今年就解放你的想象力吧。”起到了呼吁的作用，符合最后一段的功能，因此答案为 D。

Part C

【46】 Tracing the history of the term, we can see how the definition of scientific literacy has shifted over time, muddying the waters when it comes to determining the goals of science education.

考察知识点: 宾语从句, 时间状语从句

追溯这一术语的历史, 我们可以看到“科学素养”的定义随着时间推移不断变化, 这也使得确定科学教育的目标变得棘手。

【47】 A return to that version of scientific literacy, which focused more on teaching what science is and how it works and less on memorizing scientific facts, seems like something society today desperately needs.

考察知识点: 定语从句, 宾语从句

回归那种早期版本的科学素养观——更侧重于教授“科学是什么”以及“科学如何运作”, 而非死记硬背科学事实——似乎是当今社会迫切需要的。

【48】 Educators advanced the idea of having students complete detailed laboratory exercises in high schools in the belief that such work was beneficial primarily as a way to enhance logical reasoning and observational skills.

考察知识点: 定语, 同位语从句

教育工作者曾提倡让学生在高中完成详尽的实验练习, 因为他们相信, 这类活动主要益于培养逻辑推理能力和观察能力。

【49】 It wasn't until the phrase "scientific literacy" came along in the 1940s that science had the formidable slogan it needed to command public attention and make improving science education an important national goal.

考察知识点: 强调句, 定语从句

直到 20 世纪 40 年代“科学素养”(scientific literacy) 这一短语出现, 科学才拥有了一个强有力的

口号，足以吸引公众关注，并使提升科学教育成为一项重要的国家目标。

【50】 The intense focus on scientific literacy in the United States originally grew out of the critical role of science and technology during World War II, as well as the perceived deficiencies of American soldiers.

考察知识点：状语

美国对科学素养的强烈关注，最初源于第二次世界大战期间科学技术所发挥的关键作用，以及当时人们所感知到的美国士兵在科学素养方面的不足。

Section III Writing

Part A

【51】 Read the following email from your friend Paul and write him a reply.

Hi Li Ming,

I was really moved by the Chinese families' handwritten letters you posted yesterday. They are priceless! Could you please tell me a bit more about them? And are they currently on public display somewhere? I'm very keen to see them in person. Thanks!

Paul

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)

参考范文

Dear Paul,

I hope you're doing well! I'm thrilled to hear you're interested in handwritten family letters—a beautiful part of Chinese tradition.

These letters capture ordinary people's daily joys, struggles, and deep affections, making them truly priceless. They're currently on display at the downtown City Museum, where the exhibition is enriched with vintage photos and archival videos that bring the historical context to life—a real treat for history

lovers! By the way, my grandparents also have a personal collection full of warmth and wisdom. If you'd like, I'd be happy to show it to you when you visit next month.

I hope this helps—and look forward to your reply!

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

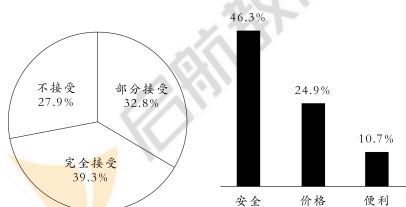
Part B

【52】 Directions:

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

- 1) describe the charts briefly, 2) interpret the charts, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer in 160-200 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



一项关于养老机器人的消费者接受度和首要关注点调查

参考范文

The pie chart clearly illustrates a survey on Chinese consumers' acceptance of elderly care robots, revealing that a significant 39.3% fully accept the use of such technology. Meanwhile, categories of "partial acceptance" and "rejection" account for 32.8% and 27.9%, respectively. Further insight from the bar chart indicates that "safety" (46.3%) stands out as the primary concern among consumers, followed by "price" (24.9%), and "convenience" (10.7%).

Several factors contribute to this scenario. Firstly, economic advancements have significantly

enhanced living standards while fostering the innovation of intelligent elderly care products. With increased disposable income, more individuals can now consider purchasing smart care devices for their elderly family members. Notably, the rising aging population has intensified the demand for effective elderly care solutions, positioning robots as a viable option for many households. Secondly, there is an escalating emphasis on the reliability and cost-effectiveness of elderly care tools. This shift highlights a consumer preference towards safety and affordability, driving manufacturers to prioritize these elements in their product designs.

In conclusion, given the ongoing trends and evolving consumer preferences, it is reasonable to predict that the acceptance and demand for elderly care robots will continue to grow. Manufacturers are advised to focus on refining pricing strategies to better address the needs and concerns of consumers.