

2026年全国硕士研究生考试 (英语二) 真题及参考答案

(完整版)

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)

Most of us strive for self-respect -to see ourselves in a positive light, to be 1 of who we are. Any comments or experiences that undermine those feelings of self-worth can be uncomfortable and it's only 2 to want to avoid them. But the thing is, 3 your self-worth really is being undermined is, to a large degree, subjective. Much of it comes down to your 4 of what someone said or did.

When you take things personally, you're interpreting these situations as saying something significant and negative about you as a person. Say your boss picks holes in your sales report, and you come away feeling like this means she thinks you're a 5 member of staff. Or, two of your friends cancel your 6 get-together at the pub and you interpret this as meaning they're bored of you. Psychologists have a 7 for this way of thinking: personalisation.

But the 8 is that your boss might view you very highly. It's just you made some 9 in the report and she wanted to point these out so that you do better next time. 10, in the case of your friends cancelling, perhaps they both felt unwell that weekend or they just 11 their minds.

In both 12 - and others that we all experience - there's another 13 at work that psychologists call mind reading. This is when you assume to know what other people are thinking about you, when you can't really know without 14 them directly.

One simple way to avoid 15 personalisation and mind reading is to challenge your negative assumptions of what's 16. When you find yourself taking a situation personally, try to think of other interpretations that are less focused on you—especially in the sense of saying anything deep or 17 about you.

When you do this, it might help to try to put yourself in other people's shoes. The fact your boss

took the time to give you 18 at all means they care enough to want to help you 19. When it comes to your friends—maybe it's because your friendship is so 20 that they felt able to cancel at late notice.

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

【1】C 解析: 根据and并列前后语义相近, 前面是说“积极的角度看待自己”, “为自己感到___”, 空格处应该选一个情感积极的词。其他选项: afraid (害怕的)、critical (挑剔的)、tolerant (容忍的) 均不符合积极语境, 所以选C proud (自豪的)。

【2】B 解析: 根据上文提到自我价值感受到威胁的经历或评价让人不舒服, 所以想要避免它们应该是“自然的”反应。其他选项: risky (冒险的)、admirable (令人钦佩的)、foolish (愚蠢的) 不合逻辑, 所以选B natural (自然的)。

【3】A 解析: 此处引导主语从句, 表示“是否”受到损害是一个主观判断。其他选项: where (哪里)、why (为什么)、how (如何) 不符合句意, 所以选A whether (是否)。

【4】C 解析: 本句的it指代前文的self-worth, 结合上文说的“主观”, 应该是自我价值感受损取决于你对他人言行的“感知”或“看法”。其他选项: citation (引用)、imitation (模仿)、introduction (介绍) 均不相关, 所以选C perception (看法)。

【5】A 解析: 根据上文提到了“把一些情况解读为说一些重大或者负面的事情”, 本句话是举例, 所以这里老板挑刺会让你觉得自己应该是“差劲的”员工, 其他选项: loyal (忠诚的)、creative (有创造力的)、shy (害羞的) 不符合负面评价, 所以选A poor (差劲的)。

【6】D 解析: 根据后文提到“解读为朋友厌烦你”, 说明朋友取消的是你“计划好的”聚会。其他选项: sponsored (赞助的)、crowded (拥挤的)、disputed (有争议的) 不合语境, 所以选D planned (计划好的)。

【7】B 解析: 心理学家对这种思维模式有一个___, 即“personalisation” (个人化), 所以答案应该和定义或者概念相关。其他选项: method (方法)、design (设计)、goal (目标) 不准确, 所以选B term (术语)。

【8】D 解析: 根据上文语义, 上一段讨论的是自己的解读, 即主观想法, 这一段接下来讨论的应该是与自己解读相反的实际情况或者现实: 老板其实很看重你, 其他选项: evidence (证据)、theory (理论)、condition (条件) 不合逻辑, 所以选D reality (现实)。

【9】C 解析: 根据上文语义, 上一段提到的“老板对你的销售报告挑刺”, 对应这里的报告中你可能犯了一些“错误”, 导致老板批评。其他选项: complaints (抱怨)、choices (选择)、suggestions (建议) 不贴切, 所以选C mistakes (错误)。

【10】A 解析：此处举第二个例子，与前一个例子结构相似，用“同样地”衔接。其他选项：Relatively（相对地）、Accordingly（因此）、Contrarily（相反地）不符合上下文，所以选A Similarly（相似地）。

【11】B 解析：朋友取消聚会，可能是身体不适或者___他们的思维/主意。空格处填的一个动词与“their minds”搭配，来解释朋友取消聚会的原因，B选项change与“their minds”搭配意思是改变主意。其他选项：A opened（打开）、C. trained（训练）和D. cleared（清除）与“minds”搭配后语义不符，所以选B. changed（改变）。

【12】D 解析：指上文提到的两个“例子”。其他选项：quotations（引用）、experiments（实验）、questions（问题）不相关，所以选D examples（例子）。

【13】A 解析：另一个心理学称之为“mind reading（读心术）”的___在起作用，这里与another对应的是上文的思维模式“personalisation”（个人化），所以空格处应该是和思维模式相近的意思，比如思维过程。其他选项：objective（目标）、outcome（结果）、background（背景）不准确，所以选A process（过程）。

【14】D 解析：这句话是在定义“读心术”是什么时候发生的——即你在不直接___对方的情况下，就假设知道对方在想什么，要了解别人的想法，最直接的方法是什么？当然是“问”。其他选项：blaming（责备）、warning（警告）、teaching（教导）不符合语境，所以选D asking（询问）。

【15】C 解析：这里讲的是如何避免___“个人化”和“读心术”。需要一个动词短语，意思类似于“陷入”、“进行”或“做出”这些行为。其他选项：arguing about（争论）、accounting for（解释）、interfering with（干扰）不贴切，所以选C engaging in（参与，从事，陷入某种活动或状态）。

【16】A 解析：挑战你对已经___的事情的负面假设。“what's ___”引导一个名词性从句，作“of”的宾语，这里的what's是what has的缩写，结合前文所有的例子都是已经发生的事件，我们挑战的应该是对它们的负面解读。其他选项：continued（继续）、returned（返回）、disappeared（消失）不合逻辑，所以选A happened（发生）。

【17】D 解析：根据or前后语义逻辑相同，空格处应该填与deep相近的词，不要认为事情反映了你“深层的”或“根本的”特质。其他选项：casual（随意的）、obvious（明显的）、familiar（熟悉的）与“深层的”意思相差较远，所以选D fundamental（根本的）。

【18】B 解析: 根据上文提到的“老板挑刺”“你犯错”, 空格处应该填“挑刺”意思相近的词, 即花时间给“反馈”。其他选项: reward (奖励)、trust (信任)、proof (证明) 都与语义无关, 所以选B feedback (反馈)。

【19】C 解析: 结合上文, 老板花时间给你反馈是为了帮助你“改进”。其他选项: innovate (创新)、concentrate (专注)、relax (放松) 都与语境不相关, 所以选C improve (改进)。

【20】B 解析: 友谊足够_____, 朋友才觉得可以临时取消而不影响关系。根据后半句可知应该是这段友谊不会轻易被影响, 空格处应该填“牢固”, 其他选项: strange (奇怪的) 和vulnerable (脆弱的) 表示负面, valuable (有价值的) 不如strong符合语境, 所以选B strong (牢固的)。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

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

A. Document their valuable traditions.

B. Make a plan for their expansions.

C. Obtain reader opinions on them.

D. Look into their current situation.

【21】D Look into their current situation. 解析: 该题为细节题, 问关于英国公共图书馆, 作者被委托去做什么? 文中提到: “我受文化部委托对英国公共图书馆进行独立审查时所发现的那样, “现实情况” 截然不同, 令人震惊。该报告已于昨日发布。(**The reality** is startlingly different, as I discovered when the culture department commissioned me to conduct an independent review of English public libraries, published yesterday.) 此外, 文章还提到公共图书馆的数量、提供的服务、以及现存的问题, 由此可知, 作者调查的是公共图书馆的现状, 所以选 D。

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

- A.boast desirable book collections
- B.keep detailed visitor records
- C.perform diversified functions
- D.attract mostly young readers

【22】 C.perform diversified functions 解析: 该题为细节题, 问根据第 3 段和第 4 段, 作者发现图书馆怎么样? 第 3 段提到: 走进其中任何一家图书馆, 你都会看到一片繁忙景象。尽管书籍是、也理应永远是所有图书馆的核心, 但这里还提供着多种多样的其他服务: 就业指导、语言课程, 或是数字接入与支持。第 4 段继续介绍图书馆提供的商业、医疗和体育相关的服务, 由此可知, 作者发现图书馆履行多种多样的职能, 所以选 C。

23.It is implied in Paragraph 5 that libraries should

- A.be given greater attention
- B.impose stricter visit limits
- C.work with private institutions
- D.get their equipment upgraded

【23】 A.be given greater attention 解析: 该题为细节题, 问第 5 段暗示, 图书馆应该怎么样? 第 5 段提到: 然而, 我们的图书馆依然常常被忽视, 未能得到足够的重视。(Yet still our libraries are often overlooked and underappreciated.) 由此可知, 作者认为图书馆应该得到更多的重视, 所以选 A。

24.The statistics mentioned in Paragraph 6 show

- A.the crisis faced by libraries
- B.the advancement of libraries
- C.the contributions of libraries
- D.the flaws existing in libraries

【24】 A.the crisis faced by libraries 解析: 该题为细节题, 问第 6 段提到的数据说明什么? 第 6 段的数据显示的是在英国及英格兰地区被关闭的图书馆数量, 分别是将近 800 和 230, 且作者指出, 关闭的数量“太多”。(The number of libraries that have closed since 2010 is disputed. An annual survey by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy puts it at nearly 800 across the UK; official statistics held by the Arts Council record 230 in England. It is, of course, 230 libraries too many.) 由此可知, 这些数据说明了图书馆被关闭的数量多, 意味着图书馆面临危机, 所以选 A。

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

- A.Inviting public feedback.
- B.Seeking adequate funding.
- C.Improving user convenience.
- D.Offering lifetime memberships.

【25】 C.Improving user convenience. 解析: 该题为细节题, 问以下哪项是最后一段给图书馆的建议? 最后一段提到, 该审查报告建议……重新推出一项计划, 使会员卡能在全国任何一家图书馆通用; 并为儿童提供自动注册会员服务。(The review recommends... the reintroduction of a scheme to enable members to use their card in any library in the country, and automatic memberships for children.) 会员卡通用以及儿童的自动会员服务都能提升用户的便利度, 所以选 C。

Text 2

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

- A.facilitate their career progress
- B.give them emotional support
- C.help maintain their motivation
- D.improve workplace communication

【26】 B.give them emotional support 解析: 该题为细节题, 问根据第 1 段, 工人与人工智能互动可以怎么样? 第 1 段提到, “我们的数据显示, 以这种方式与人工智能互动, 能让我们感到被倾听, 并减少孤独感。” (Our data shows that engaging with AI like this can leave us feeling heard and less isolated.) “被倾听和孤独感减少”都属于情感支持, 由此可知, 与人工智能互动, 可以让工人获得情感支持, 所以选 B。

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

A.pose a threat to businesses

B.generate unnecessary data

C.promote business cooperation

D.encourage information sharing

【27】 A.pose a threat to businesses 解析: 该题为例证题, 问引用 Microsoft Copilot 是为了说明使用人工智能可能会怎么样? 第 2 段以 Microsoft Copilot 举例, 例子提到 Microsoft Copilot 授予微软公司对所有用户输入或输出数据的广泛使用权——微软有权以任何自认为合适的方式使用这些数据, 甚至可以与第三方共享。这意味着, 任何敏感的商业信息都可能被公之于众。该例子是为了说明第 2 段首句的论点, 即“对企业而言, 影响令人担忧”。 (For businesses, the implications are worrying.) 由此可知, Microsoft Copilot 作为例子是用来说明使用人工智能时, 可能会泄漏公司的商业信息, 即对企业造成威胁, 所以选 A。

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

A.easy access to AI products

B.the desire to stay well-informed

C.its significant role in their work

D.the need to compete with others

【28】 C.its significant role in their work 解析: 该题为细节题, 问一些员工选择不遵守关于人工智能的规定, 是因为什么? 第 2 段提到, 一些员工选择不遵守关于人工智能的规定是有原因的。他们之中有 63%的人认为使用人工智能提高了他们的工作效率, 有些甚至觉得人工智能提供的帮助比其人类同事提供的还多。(They have their reasons-around 63%of them report that using AI increases their productivity, and some even feel AI offers more help than their human colleagues.) 由此可知, 因为人工智能在其工作当中所起到的显著作用, 一些员工会选择不遵守规定, 所以选 C。

29.To positively shift the AI landscape, businesses should

A.increase the transparency of their data sources

B.prioritise the quality of AI-produced content

C.include employee perspectives in their rules

D.adjust their management to AI development

【29】 D.adjust their management to AI development 解析: 该题为细节题, 问为了积极改善人工智能的应用环境, 企业应该做什么? 第 3 段提到, “通过向员工灌输人工智能交互的最佳实践, 并制定能随技术发展而演进的政策, 企业能够积极改善人工智能的应用环境。”(By instilling best practices in AI engagement and creating policies that evolve with the technology, businesses can positively shift the AI landscape.) 由此可知, 为了积极改善人工智能的应用环境, 企业应该调整自身企业管理以适应人工智能发展, 所以选 D。

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

A.have a limited understanding of it

B.underestimate its economic costs

C.tend to overemphasise its power

D.are excessively exposed to it

【30】 A. have a limited understanding of it 解析: 该题为细节题, 问根据最后一段, 我们可能容易成为人工智能的受害者, 原因是我们怎么样? 最后一段提到, “市面上充斥着大量 (投入巨额广告营销预算推广) 的人工智能产品, 人们很容易成为受害者。而该段首句段落论点提到, “谨慎使用人工智能, 使其在支持我们的同时不损害我们的隐私, 这取决于我们。” (it's up to us to navigate its usage cautiously so it supports us without compromising our privacy.) 且 2 句也说, “只要我们掌握了确保人工智能保持友好性的知识与工具, 就无需畏惧进步。” (There's no need to back away from progress, as long as we're equipped with the knowledge and tools to make sure AI remains a friend.) 由此可知, 只要我们足够了解人工智能, 掌握足够的知识, 就能享受人工智能带来的进步, 且不会泄露隐私, 成为使用人工智能的受害者。换言之, 因为我们对人工智能的了解有限, 才容易成为受害者, 所以选 A。

Text 3

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

A.is seen by tourists as outdated

B.is a popular option for travelling

C.is inadequately utilised by locals

D.is an example of good maintenance

【31】 B.is a popular option for travelling 解析: 该题为细节题, 问意大利高铁网在前两段呈现的整体特点是什么。文中开头直接说高铁开通后, 火车成为本地人和游客的首选 (“trains have become the preferred means of travel ... for locals and tourists alike.”), 并且很多时候是“最佳选择” (“In many cases, it is the best option”)。因此它是大家常用、受欢迎的出行方式, 选 B。

32. Ferrovie is quoted in Paragraph 3 to show

- A. the common occurrence of train delays
- B. the value of the Italian train network
- C. the wide media coverage of trains
- D. the high efficiency of Trenitalia

【32】 A. the common occurrence of train delays 解析: 该题为例证题, 问第3段引用 Ferrovie 的数据是为了说明什么。第3段先下结论, 说晚点越来越常见(“Disruptions have become increasingly frequent ... delays now a fixture ...”), 紧接着用统计数据证明。数据的作用就是支撑“晚点很普遍”这一判断, 所以选 A。

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

- A. Complex train schedules.
- B. Shortage of investments.
- C. Its limited capacity.
- D. Its massive scale.

【33】 C. Its limited capacity 解析: 该题为细节题, 问造成铁路网络混乱/中断的原因之一是什么。第5段首句明确指出“运力不足”是另一个问题(“But lack of capacity is another problem.”), 并强调没有冗余容量(“there is no spare capacity”), 因此选 C。

34. It can be learned that the mixed system

- A. provides a wide choice of routes

- B.requires extra operational spending
- C.increases the level of travel comfort
- D.puts the high-speed network in trouble

[34] D puts the high-speed network in trouble 解析: 该题为细节题, 问“混合系统 (mixed system)”会带来什么影响。原文解释混合系统: 高铁在某些路段或穿过大城市时必须走普通轨道 (“high-speed trains must travel on the regular tracks ...”); 一旦普通线路拥堵或本地车故障, 会波及整个高铁网 (“If there’s congestion ... the entire high-speed network is affected.”)。所以混合系统会让高铁网络陷入麻烦, 因此选 D。

35.Improvements to the Italian train network will include

- A.reconstructing the regular train lines
- B.shortening high-speed train intervals
- C.building more stations in urban centres
- D.enhancing the safety of high-speed trains

[35] B shortening high-speed train intervals 解析: 该题为细节题, 问意大利铁路改进将包括什么。最后一段说新技术可以减少同一线路上高铁之间的距离, 从而提升运力与通行效率。 (“allow for a reduction of the distance between high-speed trains ...”), 即车与车的间距缩短, 因此选 B。

Text 4

36.It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the Silver Room Block Party

- A.has been replaced by other festivals
- B.has gained great international fame
- C.was held in various neighborhoods

D.was an appealing cultural gathering

【36】 D was an appealing cultural gathering 解析: 该题为细节题, 问从第 1 段可知 Silver Room Block Party 是怎样的活动。文中说它从小型社区聚会发展为大型文化活动, 并且近 20 年每年吸引成千上万人。能长期吸引大量人群, (“blossomed into a massive cultural event, welcoming tens of thousands ...”)说明它很有吸引力、是受欢迎的文化聚会, 因此选 D。

37.One reality street festival organizers face is that

A.they are unable to use the donations wisely

B.they are unable to get sufficient facilities

C.they have to tackle financial difficulties

D.they have to step up security measures

【37】 C they have to tackle financial difficulties 解析: 该题为细节题, 问街头节日组织者面临的现实困难是什么。第 2 段首句点出两个原因成本上涨、捐款下降。 (“rising production costs and declining attendee donations”)后又详细说明了支出上升、收入下降, (“cost ... has skyrocketed ... donations ... have dropped dramatically.)因此可看出其财务压力巨大, 选 C。

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

A.reflect typical urban lifestyles

B.are funded by the government

C.contribute to the local economy

D.are famous for their music shows

【38】 C contribute to the local economy 解析: 该题为细节题, 问第 3&4 段对芝加哥街头节日的评

价是什么。第3段明确说它们是经济引擎, (“Chicago's summer festivals ... are economic engines”) 带动社区与城市经济 (“drive foot traffic to local businesses”)。因此街头节日能促进当地经济, 选C。

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

- A. count on amateur artists' participation
- B. reduce the number of performances
- C. give up its most prominent feature
- D. collaborate with large businesses

[39] B reduce the number of performances 解析: 该题为推断题, 问 Wicker Park Fest 的组织者不得不做什么。第5段说明为降低成本, 他们“取消一个舞台、减少表演者”, (“eliminating a stage, booking fewer performers”) 可推断出演出数量的减少, 因此选B。

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

- A. the variety of activities
- B. the generosity of attendees
- C. the reputation of neighborhoods
- D. the management of expenditures

[40] B the generosity of attendees 解析: 该题为细节题, 问作者认为街头节日未来取决于什么。最后一段作者强调节日存在靠社区支持, (“they exist because of community support”) 并用“大家一起出力/掏钱”来总结, (“it happens when we all chip in.”) 因此选B。

Part B

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

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

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

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

With so much research left to do, leaders in the field have been doing some soul-searching, and acknowledging that restoration can be motivated by-and designed to meet -different needs. "When you talk about conservation or restoration, the first question has to be restoration by whom, for whom?" says Daniel Janzen, a biologist at the University of Pennsylvania.

The question can have more than one answer. Much of the global funding for restoration is dedicated to developing it as a tool to mitigate climate change, notes restoration ecologist Pedro Brancalion. "But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about climate change, they would say, No, I am concerned about water," he says. Their interests as stewards of the land need to be better integrated with those who have the money to support restoration.

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

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

【41】 E

The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with. 其中“planting material (种植材料)”指的是文章第一段的seeds and seedlings (种子和幼苗), 对应的是题干的“seeds” “a tough problem” 是对应文中的 “one big bottleneck (一个大瓶颈)”。

【42】 A

People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually. 其中“some kinds of trees”对应文中的 “many trees are ‘masting’ species”, “don't produce seeds every year”是对应文中的 “do not produce seeds annually”。

【43】 G

Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration. 其中“creatures in the forest”对应文中的“Insects”，“produce three or four generations in a year” 对应文中的“multiply fast（繁殖很快）”，“become a major problem”对应文中的“become a great threat”。

【44】 C

The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved. 原文 Brancalion指出：全球资金将恢复视为缓解气候变化的工具，但巴西农民关心的是水。这说明“官方/资助者目的”（减缓气候变化）与“当地参与者真实需求”（水资源）之间的差异。原文通过对比“mitigate climate change”（全球目的）和“concerned about water”（当地需求）体现选项C的“purpose... different from... real needs”。

【45】 D

Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasised in forest restoration. 其中“as well as trees planted”对应文中的“more than what gets planted”，“Human factors... should be emphasised”对应文中的“it's really about people”。

Section III Translation

【46】

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

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

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

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

第一段表明服装影响心理，兼具塑造认知与社交作用：

服装对心理的影响指的是我们所穿的衣物如何影响自身思想、情绪和行为。衣物绝不仅仅是用来遮蔽身体的；它在塑造自我认知以及促进人际交往方面，也发挥着重要作用。

第二段突出衣着可反映自我，传递个人身份与印象信息：

这种影响的其中一个方面体现在自我表达上。我们所选择的衣物能够反映出自己的性格、心情和身份认同。无论我们是选择风格大胆，色彩鲜明的服装，还是更偏爱低调简约的风格，衣着选择都在传递着关于我们自身身份，以及我们希望给他人留下何种印象的信息。

第三段强调衣着会对自信产生影响：

此外，服装还会影响我们的自信程度。当我们穿上让自己感到舒适自在且自信的衣服时，这会对我们的自尊心和整体情绪产生积极影响。

第四段重点阐述文化社会规范影响着装选择及衣物含义：

再者，文化和社会因素的影响在塑造穿衣选择方面也起着重要作用。不同的文化对于着装有着各自的规范和期望，这些规范和期望会影响人们所穿衣物的类型，以及人们赋予这些衣物的含义。

Section IV Writing

Part A

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

- 1) how you feel about the video, and
- 2) your wish to learn more about their travel.

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

Do not use your own name in your email; use “Li Ming” instead.(10 points)

参考范文

Dear Jack,

I am so glad to see your fantastic video of your family’s travel.

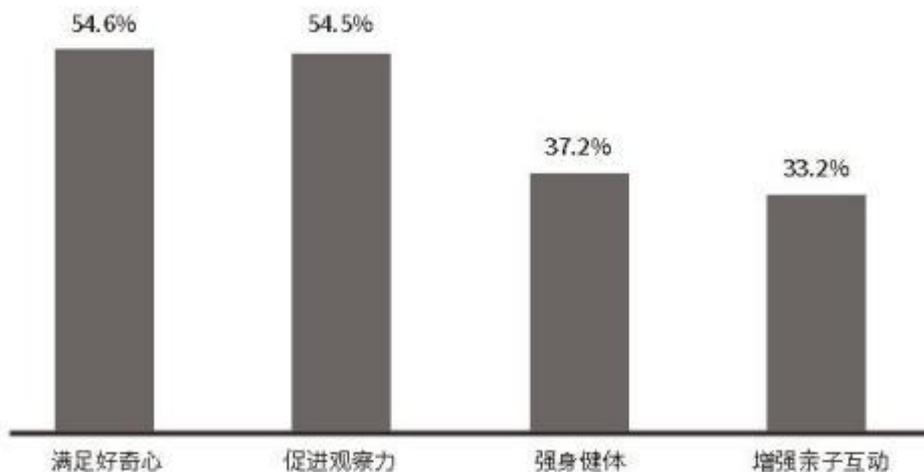
I was deeply impressed by the tourist attractions you visited, which embody our nation's profound and diverse ancient culture with their splendid architecture and precious treasures. And the happy moments you shared made me feel as if I was right there with you. Could you share more details with me? For example, did you meet some new friends or taste some local food? I am convinced that this trip has allowed you to develop a more specific and in-depth understanding of China and Chinese culture.

Thanks for sharing the video! I am looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Ming

Part B

【48】 In your essay, you should describe the picture briefly, interpret the implied meaning and give your comments.



某项关于儿童户外活动看法的调查

参考范文

The bar chart presents the survey on public perceptions of children's outdoor activities. One can see that "satisfying curiosity" accounts for the largest share, at 54.6%, while "boosting observation skills" follows closely at 54.5%. "Physical fitness" and "strengthening parent-child interaction" make up 37.2% and 33.2% respectively.

These figures reveal a focus on the benefits of children's outdoor activities. Firstly, outdoor activities could cultivate children's sound and comprehensive abilities. Beyond improving physical fitness, they also help enhance kids' observation skills and satisfy their curiosity. Besides, another equally significant point worth mentioning is the noticeable shift in young parents' attitudes toward child-rearing: an increasing number of parents now tend to strengthen parent-child interaction by participating in outdoor activities with their children.

Outdoor experiences not only boost children's cognitive and physical abilities but also deepen family connections. To fully unlock the value of children's outdoor activities, society should raise awareness of their holistic benefits. Only by doing so can these activities truly support children's growth in all aspects.

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