

2026年全国硕士研究生考试（英语一）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)*

Advance in artificial intelligence (AI) are rapidly 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. There 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 procedure 8 making any physical changes. Individuals can now experiment with different looks and 9 their preferences, potentially expanding the range of beauty in

deals.

AI algorithms can 10 financial 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”, on this technology for social presentation can cause harm 17 body image issues, 18 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] prospect [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

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

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

### Text 1

For thousands of years, donkeys have been critical for propelling human civilizations forward. They've helped pull wheeled vehicles, carry travelers and move goods across the world. But where and when these animals first became intertwined with humans has been a mystery. Now, researchers have used genomes of over 200 donkeys to trace their domestication back to a single event around 7,000 years ago in East Africa - about 3,000 years before humans tamed horses. The team published their findings in the journal *Science* this month.

“Through their DNA, the animals are telling their history themselves,” co-author Samantha Brooks, an equine researcher at the University of Florida, says in a statement. “We usually only get the human’s side of history through written accounts, but of course written history does not always record exactly how something happened. Looking at these DNA sequences, we get a biological testimony to the environment these animals lived in and the experiences they

survived.”

The researchers examined 207 genomes from modern donkeys living in 31 countries across the globe. They also looked at genomes from 15 wild equids and 31 earlier donkeys that lived between about 4,000 and 100 years ago. The team reconstructed the animals’ evolutionary tree and used computer models to pinpoint the domestication event: when herders in Kenya and the Horn of Africa tamed wild asses. They then traced how the animals spread across the rest of the continent into Europe and Asia about 2,500 years later.

Though it’s still unclear why the original domestication happened, *Science News*’ Freda Kreier reports that the event coincided with the Sahara growing larger and drier. “Donkeys are champions when it comes to carrying stuff and are good at going at Paul Sabin deserts,” co-author Ludovic Orlando, an evolutionary biologist at Paul Sabin University in France, tells the publication. Prehistoric humans may have tamed donkeys’ help navigate the expanding Sahara.

Researchers say these findings could help put donkeys in the spotlight. The animals could benefit from more research: Currently, there are no published genomes from donkeys located south of the Equator in Africa. But understanding

where the animals were first domesticated could guide archaeologists to a narrow region to search for insights about the original tamed donkeys.

Not only does human-understanding the equines' genetic makeup help reveal their contribution to human history, but it also might improve their management in the future, as climate change alters the planet's environment, write the authors.

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 are tamed at an earlier time than horses.
- [D] They were vividly portrayed by ancient travelers.

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.

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.

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.

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.

## Text 2

There's no business like show business – but in Los Angeles, it feels like there's no business at all.

If that sounds melodramatic, consider this: The Art

Directors Guild, a labor union representing about 3,000 film workers, has suspended a training program and issued a statement explaining that "we cannot in good conscience encourage you to pursue our profession is a reaction to Hollywood's decline, which is reaching a critical point for the industry and Southern California.

Production has been slipping away from Hollywood since the 1950s, but the effects have never been more apparent than at present. Other regions in the United States, Canada and Europe have steadily increased incentives to attract TV shows and movies, leaving California in the dust. Georgia offers up to 30% in transferable tax credits on film and TV production costs, plus an additional 10% increase on the base tax credit if the project includes a Georgia promotional logo.

Even as California lost a huge volume of production to other locations, there was still plenty of film production taking place in Los Angeles before this year. We were kept afloat by "peak TV", the glut of content that was required by the explosion of streaming services.

If productions in Southern California dip below a critical level for too long, the industry's essential talent will drift away along with enormous sums of revenue. Persuading

studios to film here would become much more challenging if we couldn't after a deep bench of local film workers, on-screen talent and local businesses that support the entertainment industry.

That's why the California Film Commission and its Los Angeles counterpart, Film LA, now should act now, before it's too late. These agencies and other government bodies should dramatically improve incentives to keep our current shows and attract new productions to Los Angeles. Let's go on with the show ... and make sure the show doesn't go on without us.

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.

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 states.
- [D] collect funds for film and TV making.

28. Peak TV passed its peak as \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] streamers lost their technical advantages.  
[B] Streamers changed their strategic priorities.  
[C] Subscribers grew wary of large platforms.  
[D] subscribers were unhappy with new shows.
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.
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 it had.  
[C] pursue a higher standard of production.  
[D] strengthen coordination with other states.

### Text 3

The pioneers of wireless saw it as a gift to all the people. Sir John Reith said that it would end “isolation of the spirit” and rejoiced: “It does not matter how many thousand may be

listening, there is always enough for others... the genius and the fool, the wealthy and the poor listen simultaneously.”

Between two great wars this technological innovation built a new kind of national consciousness. Opening this week, a book and exhibition curated by Beatty Rubens at the Bodleian in Oxford records how radio changed everyday life from 1922 to 1939. She draws on letters, diaries and fiction, and a 1939 field notebook of verbatim audience research by Winifred Gill.

There's fun in testimonies of people enjoying the sheer newness. A cartoon mocks a group failing to converse because they're all in headphones. People report that broad music made workmen whistle new tunes. A woman says there have been fewer street fights since the arrival of the wireless but also less stopping and “talking on the brush handle” .

By and large the wireless was welcome. 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” . True: for more than 80 pre-digital years, linear speech broadcasting brought the gift of serendipity, random enlivening of a car journey or dull manual task. In my own book about radio I recorded how, on one

drive: "I caught up with the news, learnt some 17th-century history, and was startlingly educated by an unpretentious programme on the history of the stethoscope."

But radio's enriching serendipity is ebbing. With multiple networks and countless podcasts, a smartphone user selects what to hear and when. And while it is wonderful to take a walk with anything in your headphones, infinite choice encourages us to shrink into niche interests and sympathetic beliefs.

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.

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.

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.
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.
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.

#### Text 4

When Tom Swetnam joined the U.S. Forest Service in the 1970s, his mandate was to “put everything out,” he recalled. But when Swetnam enrolled in graduate school at the University of Arizona’s Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, he

was surprised to find a record of repeated blazes dating back hundreds of years before European colonists arrived on the continent. Some of the trees he analyzed bore more than 20 fire scars among their rings.

The fact that fires happened so often meant they couldn't have been severe enough to kill most trees. Instead, a growing body of research showed that frequent, low-severity fires made many ecosystems healthier. They rid the forest of dead and sick trees, reducing competition and curbing the spread of disease. Because flammable material couldn't build up on the landscape, blazes tended to move slowly and peter out when they reached the footprints of previous burns.

In 2022, Swetnam and other scientists teamed up to compile a database of fire-scarred trees from across the continent. Their North American tree-ring fire-scar network (NAFSN) provided the basis for a study published last month. In the study, the researchers compared the historical fire cadence with the wildfires recorded over the past few decades, and uncovered a striking shortfall. The NAFSN sites experienced less than a quarter of the number of fires that would have been expected without fire suppression.

This deficit is a testament to the effectiveness of modern

firefighting, said Kelly Martin, a past president of the International Association of Wildland Fire. “ Yet the combined consequences of suppression and climate change have eroded humanity’s ability to suppress fires, particularly those that ignite under the most dangerous weather conditions.

To prevent entire ecosystems from going up in smoke, Martin said, people must bring healthy fire back to places that need it. At Yosemite National Park, Martin oversaw the use of what is known as prescribed burns to make the landscape more resilient. These fires were carefully planned and intentionally ignited during periods when weather kept the blazes easy to control, and helped eliminate some of the fuel that had build up around the important park’s facilities. Research shows that these prescribed burns make subsequent wildfires less severe, even if later fires happen under the most dangerous weather conditions.

Yet even as scientists and public officials increasingly agree on the need for more fires in our forests, climate change is making this tactic more challenging, experts said. “ It’s a double-edged sword because wildfires are getting more severe and larger under climate change and we need this work even more, but then the work gets more challenging, ” said Susan

Prichard, a fire ecologist at the University of Washington. and larger under climate change and we need this work even more, but then the work gets more challenging, ” said Susan Prichard, a fire ecologist at the University of Washington.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

## Part B

**Directions:** In the following text, some segments have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers *on the ANSWER SHEET*. (10 points)

[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 the 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.

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

### Part C

**Directions:** *Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)*

Science education today revolves around the idea of

scientific literacy – the base-level knowledge about science that nonscientists require to effectively get on in the world. This concept has served as a central goal for curriculum developers, local school boards, business and community leaders, and policymakers ever since its introduction nearly 80 years ago.

(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. And that’s a shame, because there is much to recommend in the idea of scientific literacy as it was originally articulated in 1945, a time when science appeared to be the key to progress and scientists seemingly held the fate of the world in their hands. (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.

In the United States, the desire to provide the public with a general, nontechnical education in science originated as far back as the late 1800s. (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.  
The development in 1915 of the popular new subject “general science ” was another effort to train students to apply the principles of science to everyday, nonscience problems.

Although these efforts were aimed at the nonscience-bound student, they never really made their way into mainstream thought and public discourse as a means to rally widespread support for the importance of science teaching in schools. (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.

(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. As the war unfolded, science rapidly assumed a central role. Battles increasingly depended on new military technologies such as radar and the proximity fuze. Science-based analytical approaches proved remarkably successful in the hunt for German submarines in the Atlantic Ocean. And there was the (then-secret) work building the world's first atomic bomb. As a result,

scientists-physicists in particular-found themselves in high demand.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

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.

You should write about 100 words **on the ANSWER SHEET.**

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

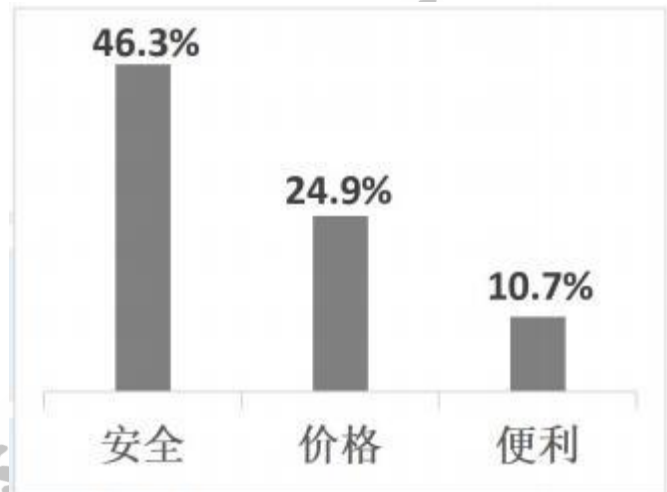
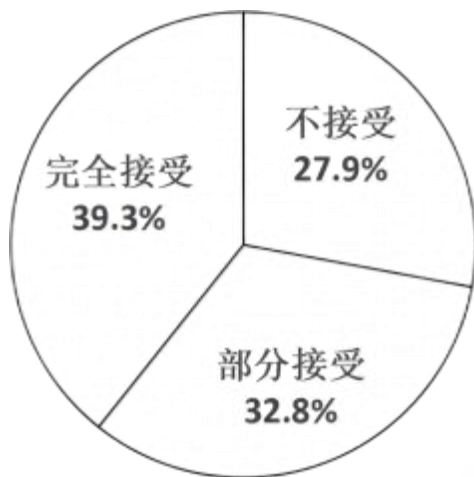
### Part B

#### 52. Directions:

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

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

Write your answers 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



## 2026 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）试题解析

### 参考答案与解析

#### Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】 [A] Still

【考点】 逻辑关系

【解析】 本题考的是句间逻辑关系。空格前一句讲 AI 有改善生活的潜力，空格后面说 AI 也有潜在危险，两者之间明显是转折逻辑。四个选项中表示转折的是 A 选项 still 以及 D 选项 Instead。再根据空后的 also，确定作者表达的是好处与坏处并存，A 选项 still 正好符合这个逻辑。而 Instead 则意味着好处与坏处二者只能选其一，这与普遍认知和上下文逻辑不符。

2. 【答案】 [D] dominating

【考点】 动宾搭配+上下文语义

【解析】 空格需要填入一个动词与 experiences 搭配在一起，考查上下文的语义关系。根据本句提到的信息“in ways we might find difficult to control”，意思是“以我们难以控制的方式”，就能锁定 D 选项 dominating（支配，控制），因为它与 difficult to control 可以形成最强逻辑关联。

3. 【答案】 [B] area

【考点】 上下文语义+逻辑关系

【解析】 前文讨论了“人工智能潜藏着以难以控制的方式支配我们体验的危险”，空后面提到“我们如何理解和体验美”，是人类体

验中一个非常具体的方面，根据重要解题线索词 such，确定空格内需要一个词来指代“这样一种危害的具体表现”，四个选项中，只有 area（领域）完美承接了上文概括性的“危险”，并引出了一个具体的例证。

4. 【答案】 [C] Combining

【考点】 上下文语义+逻辑关系

【解析】 空格所在句的核心意思是：“\_\_\_\_\_人类创造力与 AI 算法，能够带来独特的艺术”。空格处的动词需要描述对“人类创造力”和“AI 算法”这两个要素的某种处理方式，根据上句的 AI can be a collaborative tool（人工智能可以是一种协作工具），锁定 C 选项 combining，体现了“协作”的含义。

5. 【答案】 [B] outcomes

【考点】 成分搭配

【解析】 空前 artistic\_\_\_\_\_，空后定语从句修饰空中所缺内容，说这个“艺术的\_\_\_\_\_”是 beautiful to the human eye,结合前后搭配内容，只有“艺术结果”outcome 符合该空语义。

6 【答案】 [C] For instance

【考点】 逻辑关系

【解析】 上文刚说完“将人类创造力与人工智能算法相结合，能够产生独特的在人类眼中美的艺术成果”，空后一句即说“AI 实现了虚拟试妆、试发型、试装乃至模拟医美效果等体验”，前总后分，所以为举例关系。A 表顺序关系，本段后续内容不涉及顺序表述。

7. 【答案】 [A] test

【考点】 成分搭配

【解析】 主句说 AI 可以让人进行虚拟试穿体验，where 后的定语从句表述这些体验内容，本质话题仍然在说“体验”的事情，因此正确答案为 test。

8. 【答案】 [D]before

【考点】 逻辑关系

【解析】 本句前文说的都是 AI 给人一种虚拟体验，空后making any physical changes 中的“physical”对应空前 virtually，所以前后逻辑应该为 before。

9. 【答案】 [A] explore

【考点】 逻辑关系

【解析】 本题考查句子内部逻辑关系。本题空格需要填一个动词，而且空格前有并列连词 and，通过观察可知，此空的动词与and之前的动词 experiment 形成并列关系，在语义上应当具有相关性。而 experiment 做动词表示“做试验”，有“尝试、试探”之意，所以只能选择含义与其相近的 explore 探索。B 选项 recall（回想起），C 选项 simplify（简化），D 选项 cherish（珍惜）均不符合题意，故答案为 A。

10. 【答案】 [D] analyze

【考点】 动宾搭配+句内逻辑

【解析】 本题选项均为动词，需要从中选择恰当含义的动词做这句话的谓语动词，并与横线后面的 facial features and skin conditions “面部

特征与皮肤状态”形成动宾搭配关系。B选项 arrange（安排），C选项 reserve（保留）均不符合，故排除。根据此句后面目的状语: to provide personalized beauty recommendations（从而提供个性化的美容建议）可知，应当是“分析（analyze）面部特征”最通顺，A选项 recover（恢复）被排除。故答案为D选项。

11. 【答案】[D] customized

【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】结合选项与出题句可知，这里需要填过去分词形式的形容词做状语，修饰空格后的名词 approach。再由空前的代词This可知，这里的形容词应当是对上文所提到特征的总结概括，根据上句话中的“personalized”我们能看出AI的特点之一是可以提供“个性化的建议”，因此确定答案应当为D选项 customized（订制的）。其它选项均不符合题意。

12. 【答案】[D] in this way

【考点】上下文语义关系

【解析】由本题选项和出题位置可知，我们要选择含义恰当的短语连接两个句子，此题考查句子之间的语义关系，起到承上启下的作用。空格的前一句话指出AI具有个性化的特点，并给出了具体的举例和解释。下一句话表明：AI就能成为一种有趣的自我探索工具。由此确定答案为D选项 in this way“以这种方式”最为通顺。A选项 At best（最多），B选项 To the contrary（相反），C选项 By definition（按照定义）均不符合题意。

13. 【答案】 [C] concerns

【考点】 固定搭配与语义匹配

【解析】 本题考查动词与名词的固定搭配及对整体语义理解。句中 raises ethical \_\_\_\_ 表达的是人工智能在发展过程中引发的伦理层面问题。raise concerns 是英语中表示“引发担忧”的常见搭配，既符合动词 raise 的习惯用法，也准确传达了作者对 AI 带来伦理问题的态度。其余选项虽在语义上各自成立，但均不能与 raise 构成自然地道的搭配，故选 C。

14. 【答案】 [A] pressures

【考点】 名词语义辨析

【解析】 本题考查名词在具体语境中的语义适配。句中 deepening societal beauty \_\_\_\_ 描述的是人工智能可能带来的消极社会影响，尤其与审美相关。pressures 表示“压力”，常用于描述社会或群体层面对个体产生的负面影响，与下文不切实际的审美标准形成紧密的语义呼应。其余选项无法在语义上体现审美所带来的社会负担，故选 A。

15. 【答案】 [B] Additionally

【考点】 逻辑关系

【解析】 本题考查副词语义以及对句子的衔接作用。前一句指出 AI 加深社会审美压力，后一句进一步补充说明其延续不切实际的审美标准，两句之间为递进补充关系。additionally 意为“此外，而且”，能够自然引出新的补充信息，使行文逻辑更加连贯。其他选项要么表示选择、偶然或数量概念，均与上下文逻辑不符，故选 B。

16. 【答案】[C] contribute to

【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】本题考查动词短语的搭配能力及因果逻辑理解。句中 can lead to distorted self-perception and \_\_\_ body dissatisfaction 形成并列结构，两个动词短语共同说明 AI 技术可能造成的负面后果。contribute to 表示“导致、促成”，与 lead to 在语义方向上保持一致，使句子逻辑完整自然。其余选项要么表示因果方向相反，要么与宾语搭配不当，故选 C。

17. 【答案】[C] relying

【考点】固定搭配+语义理解

【解析】考察动词与介词的固定搭配及上下文语义。该句意为“在社交展示中\_\_\_这项技术会造成伤害”，“rely on”是固定搭配，意为“依赖”，符合“依赖 AI 美颜技术”的语义逻辑；其他选项“starting（开始）”“checking（检查）”“working（工作）”均无法与“on”搭配出符合语境的含义，故选 C 选项 relying。

18. 【答案】[B] such as

【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】考察逻辑连接词的语义。前文提到“cause harm”，后文“body image issues, lower self-esteem, and social anxiety”是“harm”的具体例子，“such as”用于引出举例内容；其他选项“apart from（除了）”“regardless of（不管）”“prior to（在……之前）”均不符合“举例说明伤害类型”的逻辑，故选 B 选项 such as。

19. 【答案】[B] appreciation

【考点】语义理解+上下文呼应

【解析】考察名词的语义及上下文关联。该句意为“AI可以提升我们对美的\_\_\_\_\_”，结合前文“enhance our appreciation of beauty”的呼应内容，“appreciation”表示“欣赏”，符合“AI增强对美的欣赏”的语义；其他选项“imitation（模仿）”“preservation（保存）”“consumption（消费）”均与“对美的认知”的语境不符，故选 B 选项 appreciation。

20. 【答案】[A] replace

【考点】上下文语义

【解析】考察动词的语义逻辑。该句意为“AI不应\_\_\_\_\_真实的人类体验和情感联结”，结合语境，此处强调AI的辅助性而非替代性，“replace”表示“替代”，符合“AI不能替代真实人类体验”的语义；其他选项“seize（抓住）”“share（分享）”“reflect（反映）”均无法体现“替代”的核心逻辑，故选 A 选项 replace。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

21. 【答案】[C] They are tamed at an earlier time than horses.

【考点】细节题

【解析】本题为细节题，根据定位信息“Paragraph 1”和“donkeys”回文定位。第一段明确提到驴的驯化发生在约7000年前的东非，比人类驯化马早了约3000年，对应选项[C]“它们被驯化的时间比马

更早”。

22. 【答案】 [D] Genetic analysis offers insight into the history of donkeys.

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 本题为观点细节题，根据题干中的人物名字“Brooks”回文定位他的观点到第二段第一句话，明确说明 Brooks 的观点：“通过 DNA 序列能获得驴的历史佐证，文字记载无法精准还原事件”，由此可推理出“基因分析能揭示驴的历史”，对应选项[D]。

23. 【答案】 [A] dispersed widely in the world

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 本题为细节题，对研究方法进行提问，根据定位词“...how”精准定位到第三段最后一句话，原文明确表述“研究人员追踪驴如何扩散至非洲其他地区、再到欧亚大陆”，对应选项[A]“在世界上广泛分布”。

24. 【答案】 [B] provides a possible explanation

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 本题是一个细节题，根据题干信息“对于驴最初被驯化的原因，Orlando”可以定位到文中第四段，该段第一句提出：目前仍不清楚驴最初被驯化的原因，但这一事件与撒哈拉沙漠扩张、气候变得更干旱的时间相吻合。紧接着第二句中Orlando 指出，“驴是驮运货物的能手，且擅长穿越沙漠”，并推测史前人类可能借助驴来应对不断扩张的撒哈拉沙漠。可见，本段都是围绕驴为什么被驯化来展开，而且

Orlando 基于驴的生理优势（驮运、耐沙漠环境）和当时的环境背景（撒哈拉扩张），推测人类驯化驴是为了借助其能力穿越沙漠，分析了驴被驯化的原因。所以[B]选项provides a possible explanation 为正确答案。

25. 【答案】 [B] better management of donkeys

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 本题是一个细节题，根据题干信息“作者们认为他们的研究能够对什么有帮助”优先定位到第五段，但是该段提及研究可让驴受到更多关注、为考古学家缩小搜寻早期驯化驴线索的范围，但未涉及选项核心内容；第六段中第一句“help”一词也是对研究的意义进一步解释，而且该句提出：帮助“improve their management”（改善对它们的管理），可见[B]选项为正确答案。

## Text 2

26. 【答案】 [D] the gloomy situation of Hollywood.

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 根据题干“the Art Directors Guild's statement”可以定位在原文第二段，第二段中有提到“the Art Directors Guild has suspended..and issued a statement explaining that....is a reaction to Hollywood's decline...”(艺术指导工会暂停...并发表声明...是对好莱坞衰落的回应)对比所给四个选项，[D]项好莱坞惨淡局面与原文同义复现，故为正确答案。

27. 【答案】 [A] lure production with tax incentives.

【考点】 例证题

**【解析】**用 Georgia 的例子想证明在哪方面的努力。可以定位到第三段中间位置, Georgia offers up to 30% intransferable tax credit on film and TV production... (佐治亚州为电影和电视生产提供多达 30% 的税收抵免...), 结合例子前一句 Other regions in the United States, Canada and Europe have steadily increased incentives to attract TV shows and movies... (美国其它地区、加拿大和欧洲稳步增加激励措施来吸引电视节目和电影...) A 选项 lure production with tax incentives (用税收激励政策来促进生产)。属于原文的同义转述, 是正确选项。

28. **【答案】** [B] streamers changed their strategic priorities.

**【考点】** 细节题

**【解析】** 本题属于细节题, 定位词是 Peak TV 和 pass its peak, 可以定位到第五段, We were kept afloat by Peak TV: the glut of content that was required by the explosion of streaming services. (Peak TV 让我们可以继续维持下去: 流媒体服务之前的爆炸式发展生产出了大量影视内容。) 可以得知 Peak TV 是流媒体服务商之一, 之前生产了大量影视内容, 如今影视生产整体下滑的情况下, 靠 Peak TV 之前生产的存量还能继续维持。文中没有提到 subscribers 订阅用户, 可排除 C 和 D 选项。A 选项流媒体服务商丧失了技术优势, 原文没有提到, 故排除。流媒体服务之前的爆炸式发展要求生产大量影视作品, 现在不是了, 结合题干, Peak TV 已过峰值的原因是..., “B 选项流媒体商改变了主要策略”是正确选项。

29. 【答案】 [C] a brain drain to other places

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 本题为细节题，根据题干信息定位在第六段。第六段第一句说“If productions in Southern California dip below a critical level for too long”（如果南加州制作量长期低于临界水平），原文紧接下来的一句就在讲后果，“the industry's essential talent will drift away along with enormous sums of revenue”（行业核心人才会流失，还会带走巨额收入），对比所给四个选项，[C]项人才流失到其他地区，与原文表达最为接近，故为正确答案。

30. 【答案】 [A] maintain its position in the industry

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 本题为细节题，根据题干信息 The author ..that California should strive to（作者强调，加州应努力...）定位在最后一段，最后一段结尾，原文呼吁“should dramatically improve incentive to keep our current shows and attracts new production to Los Angeles”（核心目标是保住/维持其产业中心地位），对应选项 A "maintain its position in the industry"（维持在产业中的地位），故选 A。

### Text 3

31. 【答案】 [A] It was accessible to everyone.

【考点】 人物细节题

【解析】 本题要求理解第一段中无线广播先驱 John Reith 的观点。

根据题干定位至文章首段, Reith 的引语指出, 广播“终结了‘精神上的孤立’”, 并强调“无论有成千上万的人在听, 总会有足够的(广播)给其他人……天才与愚人、富人与穷人同时收听”。其核心观点是广播打破了资源与阶层的限制, 使所有人都能够平等、即时地获取信息与娱乐, 即广播具有普及性和可及性。A 选项“accessible to everyone”(对所有人都是可及的)正是此意的概括。

32. 【答案】[A] The impact of radio on its early audience.

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】本题考察事实细节。根据题干 the theme of the exhibition at the Bodleian in Oxford 定位到第二段第二句 the Bodleian in Oxford records how radio changed everyday life from 1922 to 1939. 记录了 1922 至 1939 年间收音机如何改变了日常生活。1922 至 1939 对应选项 early, how changed 对应 impact, 故正确选项为[A] The impact of radio on its early audience.

33. 【答案】[C] radio listeners could make unexpected gains.

【考点】段落推理题

【解析】本题属于段落推理题。根据题干信息可知, 题目询问从第四段中我们可以得到什么信息。第四段共四句, 首句为段落主旨“By and large the wireless was welcome.” 可以得出对无线电收音机的整体态度是积极向上的。第二至第四句都为具体举例论证说明首句观点无线电收音机是广受欢迎的。且在第四段第三句强调前文 True 确实如此, for more than 80 pre-digital years, linear speech broadcasting

brought the gift of serendipity, random enlivening of a car journey or dull manual task. ” 可以得出，无线电位人们带来了“the gift of serendipity”（“不期而遇的惊喜”），与[C]选项中“unexpected gains”构成同义替换。故正确选项为 [C] radio listeners could make unexpected gains.

34. 【答案】 [D] having a casual chat.

【考点】 词义理解题。

【解析】 根据题干信息定位到第三段和第六段，“talking on the brush handle”具体出现在第三段第四句有了无线电，街头斗殴和“talking on the brush handle”变少了，涉及无线电带来的影响。该句为个人具体观点阐述，属于举例论证，论证段落首句：全新体验带来的影响。J 接着第三段第二句 A cartoon mocks a group failing to converse because they’re all in headphones 提到一幅漫画调侃了一群人因都戴着耳机而无法交谈的场景，与第四句都涉及新体验：耳机与无线电带来的影响：failing to converse 无法交谈。其次题目短语还出现在第六段首句：古今对比强调无线电出现，talking on the brush handle 的习俗消失了，也是无线电带来的影响，综合两段主旨复现，可知是指无线电让人们交谈减少消失了。故正确答案为[D] having a casual chat 闲聊。

35. 【答案】 [D] people should adopt a sensible attitude to innovations.

【考点】 作者观点题

【解析】 本题考察最后一段作者观点。根据题干要求定位最后一

段，首句提到现在人们担心沉迷智能手机的危害，次句提到应该放下手机，走出去互动。由此可见作者想要表达的观点是人们对新科技智能手机的态度，要理性利用，不能沉迷。因此正确选项是选项[D] people should adopt a sensible attitude to innovations 人们应该对创新技术抱有理性的态度。

#### Text 4

36. 【答案】 [D] the number of wildfires in precolonial times

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 第一段提到：“he was surprised to find a record of repeated blazes dating back hundreds of years before European colonists arrived” “Some of the trees ... bore more than 20 fire scars”可知他的惊讶点在于欧洲殖民者到来之前就已经有频繁的野火记录，且数量很多（超过 20 次火疤痕），因此正确答案是 D（前殖民时期的野火数量）。

37. 【答案】 [C] the benefits of low-severity fires

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 第二段开头就说：“frequent, low-severity fires made many ecosystems healthier”接着具体说明它们如何清除死树病树、减少竞争、阻止疾病蔓延、防止易燃物堆积等，都是在讲低强度火灾的好处。因此正确答案是 C。

38. 【答案】 [B] their frequency has markedly decreased

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 第三段最后一句：“The NAFSN sites experienced less than a

quarter of the number of fires that would have been expected without fire suppression.”说明实际火灾数量不到预期数量的四分之一，即火灾频率显著下降。

因此正确答案是 B。

39. 【答案】 [D] It may make severe fires harder to put out

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 第四段最后一句：“the combined consequences of suppression and climate change have eroded humanity’s ability to suppress fires, particularly those that ignite under the most dangerous weather conditions.”说明现代灭火虽然有效，但加上气候变化的影响，反而削弱了人类应对危险天气下火灾的能力，意味着可能让严重火灾更难扑灭。

因此正确答案是 D。

40. 【答案】 [C] it is necessary to introduce prescribed burns.

【考点】 细节题

【解析】 Martin 在第五段说：“people must bring healthy fire back to places that need it”，并举例 prescribed burns（计划烧除）。Prichard 在第六段说：“we need this work even more”，这里的“this work”即指 prescribed burns 这类防火措施，虽然她也提到气候变化使其更具挑战。两人都认同有必要引入计划烧除。因此正确答案是 C。

## Part B

41. [B] But for the most part, this isn't what the business community does.

【考点】内容一致+逻辑衔接

【解析】F 段提到“如果你像大多数商务人士一样，每天从办公室跑到飞机上，从火车跑到家里，从会议室跑到洗手间，那么你真正需要做的是多呆在家里，坐下来读一本书。”，B 段 开头第一句：“But for the most part, this isn't what the business community does.” 用“But”直接转折，指出现实情况——这不是商界所做的，商界人士实际上不是经常阅读。因此 B 放在 F 后面。

42. [E] We are living through a golden age of science writing

【考点】内容一致+逻辑衔接

【解析】H 段提到“ We are living through a golden age of translation too, so you can go anywhere in time or place.”，由此处的 We are living through a golden age of translation too 可以前面应该有一个 We are living through a golden age of... 和此处的内容并列的内容，而选项 E 中有一个 We are living through a golden age of science writing 可以构成并列关系，因此 E 放在 H 的前面。

43. [A] And just read a single poem.

【考点】内容一致+逻辑衔接

【解析】本题位于已知选项 H 后，选项 H 中提及 read fiction 读小说，可以让我们有所收获，下一段用并列逻辑提及读诗歌的好处。And

为并列逻辑关系词, And just read a single poem, 并列两个读书类型的建议。

44. [G] reading has also been found...

**【考点】** 内容一致+逻辑衔接

**【解析】** 本题位于已知选项 C 后, 选项 C 提及 Reading will keep you better informed... 即读书的好处, 选项 G 继续用并列形式提及读书的好处 reading has also been found to make us more helpful, 选项中 also 为并列逻辑体现, 因此位于 C 之后。

45. [D] It is undoubtedly true that...

**【考点】** 总结段特点

**【解析】** 本题作为总结段, 概括性提及 reading is cheap, easy and it's fun. 读书方便易操作, 呼吁行动。

### Part C

46. **【译文】** 追溯这一术语的历史, 我们可以看到科学素养的定义是如何随着时间的推移而改变的, 这使得在确定科学教育的目标时, 情况变得模糊不清。

**【词义】** Tracing: 追溯, 探究

shifted: 改变, 转变

muddying the waters: 把水搅浑, 使情况变得模糊或复杂

when it comes to: 当谈到, 在...方面

**【采分点】**

1. 将现在分词短语 Tracing the history of the term 独立译为分句“追溯

这一术语的历史”。(0.5分)

2. 将宾语从句 *how the definition... has shifted over time* 准确译为“...的定义是如何...而改变的”。(0.5分)

3. 将现在分词短语 *muddying the waters...* 作为结果状语译出, 体现与主句的逻辑关系。(0.5分)

4. 准确翻译习语 *muddying the waters* (使情况模糊不清) 和短语 *when it comes to* (在...方面)。(0.5分)

**【语法考点】** 1. 现在分词短语作状语 2. *how* 引导的宾语从句 3. 习语和固定搭配 4. 长句的逻辑拆分与重组

**【语法结构分析】** 主干: *we* (主语) *can see* (谓语) *how...* (宾语从句)。

伴随状语: *Tracing the history of the term* (现在分词短语作状语, 表示动作的方式或伴随情况)。

宾语从句: *how the definition... has shifted over time* (*how* 引导的从句, 作 *see* 的宾语)。

结果状语: *muddying the waters...* (现在分词短语作状语, 表示主语动作“看到定义改变”所导致的结果)。

时间状语从句: *when it comes to determining the goals...* (*when* 引导的从句, 修饰 *muddying*, 说明“模糊化”发生的具体情境)。

47. **【译文】** 回归到那种更注重教授科学的本质和运行方式、而非死记硬背科学事实的科学素养观, 似乎是当今社会所迫切需要的。

**【词义】** *version*: (此处指) 版本, 形式, 观点

*focused on*: 专注于, 侧重于

how it works: 它如何运作 (此处指科学如何运行)

desperately: 极度地, 迫切地

### 【采分点】

1. 将长主语 A return to that version... 的核心意思准确译为“回归到...观”, 并作为译文主语。(0.5分)
2. 将定语从句 which focused more on... and less on... 译为“的”字定语, 正确修饰“科学素养观”, 并译出对比关系。(0.5分)
3. 准确翻译从句 what science is and how it works 为“科学的本质和运行方式”。(0.5分)
4. 将主句 seems like something... desperately needs 通顺译为“似乎是...所迫切需要的”。(0.5分)

**【语法考点】** 1. 长主语的识别与处理 2. which 引导的定语从句的翻译 3. what 和 how 引导的并列宾语从句。4. 省略关系词的定语从句

**【语法结构分析】** 主干: A return (主语) seems like something (系表结构)。

主语后置定语: to that version of scientific literacy (介词短语修饰 A return)。

定语从句: which focused more on teaching... and less on memorizing... (which 引导的从句, 修饰 that version, 从句本身包含 and 连接的并列宾语 what...和 how...)。

宾语从句: what science is and how it works (并列的宾语从句, 作 teaching 的宾语)。

定语从句: (that) society today desperately needs (省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句, 修饰 something)。

48. 【译文】教育工作者曾提出一种理念, 主张让高中生完成详细的实验操作, 他们相信这类工作主要是有益的, 能作为一种提升逻辑推理和观察能力的方式。

【词义】 advanced the idea: 提出、推进了这一想法

detailed laboratory exercises: 详细的实验操作/练习

beneficial: 有益的

enhance: 提高, 增强

### 【采分点】

1. 主干 Educators advanced the idea 译为“教育工作者曾提出一种理念”, 准确、流畅。(0.5分)
2. 将介词短语 of having students complete... 译为动宾结构“主张让...完成...”, 作为“理念”的具体内容。(0.5分)
3. 将 in the belief that... 译为独立分句“他们相信...”, 符合中文表达习惯。(0.5分)
4. 将 beneficial primarily as a way to enhance... 译为“主要是有益的, 能作为...方式”, 目的状语处理得当。(0.5分)

【语法考点】 1. 宾语后复杂的 of介词短语作定语。

2. 动名词复合结构 3. 介词+抽象名词+从句”结构的识别与翻译 (常可译为动词短语, 如“他们认为...”)。4. that 引导的同位语从句。5. 目的/方式状语 as a way to... 的翻译。

**【语法结构分析】** 主干: Educators (主语) advanced (谓语) the idea (宾语)。

宾语后置定语: of having students complete... exercises... (of 介词短语修饰 the idea, 其中 having sb. do sth. 为复合宾语结构)。

地点状语: in high schools。

原因状语: in the belief that... (介词短语作状语, 表示 advanced 这个动作的原因或依据)。

同位语从句: that such work was beneficial... (that 引导的从句, 作 belief 的同位语, 解释其具体内容)。

方式状语: primarily as a way to enhance... skills (介词短语作状语, 修饰 was beneficial, 说明“有益”的方式)。

49. **【译文】** 直到 20 世纪 40 年代“科学素养”这一短语出现, 科学才获得了它所需要的响亮口号, 以此来唤起公众的关注, 并将改善科学教育确立为国家的一项重要目标。

**【词义】** came along: 出现, 到来

formidable: 强大的, 令人印象深刻的

(此处引申为“响亮的”)

command public attention: 唤起/赢得公众关注

make AB: 使 A 成为 B

### **【采分点】**

1. 识别并准确翻译 It wasn't until... that... 强调句型为“直到...才...”。  
(0.5 分)

2. 将 the formidable slogan it needed 译为“它所需要的响亮口号”，定语从句 it needed 前置翻译正确。(0.5 分)
3. 将不定式短语 to command public attention 译为“以此来唤起公众的关注”，目的关系明确。(0.5 分)
4. 准确翻译 make improving science education an important national goal 这一复合宾语结构。(0.5 分)

**【语法考点】** 1. 强调句型的识别与翻译 2. until 引导的时间状语从句 3. 省略关系词的定语从句 4. 不定式短语作目的状语。5. make 接复合宾语的结构。

**【语法结构分析】** · 主干（强调句框架）：It was... that... （这是一个 It is/was... that... 的强调句型，被强调部分是 not until... 1940s 这个时间状语）。

被强调的时间状语从句：until the phrase... came along in the 1940s （until 引导的从句）。

主句（在 that 之后）：science had the formidable slogan。

定语从句：(that/which) it needed （省略了关系词的定语从句，修饰 slogan）。

目的状语：to command public attention and make... goal （不定式短语作目的状语，修饰 had，其中 make 接复合宾语 improving... an... goal）。

50. **【译文】** 美国最初对科学素养的高度重视，源于科学技术在第二次世界大战中发挥的关键作用，以及当时人们所认识到的美国士兵（在科学素养上）的不足。

**【词义】** intense focus: 高度关注, 极度重视

grew out of: 源于, 产生于

critical role: 关键作用

perceived deficiencies: 被察觉到的缺陷/不足 (perceived: 被感知的, 被认识的)

**【采分点】**

1. 将名词短语主语 The intense focus on... 准确译为动词化表达“对...的高度重视”。(0.5 分)
2. 准确翻译谓语动词短语 grew out of 为“源于”。(0.5 分)
3. 将第一个原因 the critical role of... during World War II 译为“...在...中发挥的关键作用”, 定语后置处理通顺。(0.5 分)
4. 将第二个原因 the perceived deficiencies of American soldiers 译为“人们所认识到的美国士兵的不足”, 准确译出 perceived 的含义, 并根据上下文补足“在科学素养上”使语义完整。(0.5 分)

**【语法考点】** 1. 名词短语 2. 动词短语 3. 连接并列宾语。4. 多个介词短语作后置定语的识别与语序调整

**【语法结构分析】** · 主干: The intense focus (主语) grew out of (谓语) the critical role... as well as the perceived deficiencies... (并列宾语)。

主语定语: on scientific literacy (介词短语修饰 focus)。

地点状语: in the United States。

时间状语: originally。

宾语 1 的定语: of science and technology during World War II (of 短

语和 during 短语均修饰 role)。

宾语 2 的定语: of American soldiers (of 短语修饰 deficiencies)。

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. 【考点】介绍信

Dear Paul,

I am writing to tell you more about the Chinese families' handwritten letters I posted yesterday and answer your question.

These letters date back to the 1950s to 1990s, carrying heartfelt family messages like greetings between relatives and shared daily stories. Unlike cold digital messages, they embody genuine emotions with unique handwriting. Good news is that they are on display at the Urban Culture Museum this month, and the entry is free.

I'm delighted that you're fascinated by these letters. I sincerely hope you can visit the exhibition and feel the warmth hidden in the lines.

Yours,

Li Ming

#### Part B

##### 52. 【考点】图表+社会生活类

The two charts present a survey on consumers' attitudes toward and key concerns about elderly care robots. The pie chart shows that 39.3% of

respondents fully accept these robots, 32.8% partially accept them, and 27.9% reject them. Meanwhile, the bar chart reveals that safety (46.3%) is the top concern for consumers, followed by price (24.9%) and convenience (10.7%).

Several factors shape this pattern. First, the growing aging population has made elderly care robots a sought-after solution to care-giving gaps, which explains the majority's acceptance. As for safety being the primary concern: since these robots are meant to assist vulnerable seniors—even handling emergencies like falls—any functional failure could pose direct risks to users' well-being, so consumers naturally prioritize reliability. In contrast, price ranks lower because rising disposable incomes have reduced financial constraints for most households, making affordability a secondary worry compared to the critical issue of safety. Convenience, though valued, is overshadowed by these more urgent considerations.

Overall, the survey reflects a promising market with practical priorities. Prioritizing safety improvements will further boost the adoption of elderly care robots.

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