

2024 年全国硕士研究生入学考统一考试

英语（二）试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

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

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

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

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

socialising and use this time to relax, 20 and recover.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. because | B. unless | C. whereas | D. until |
| 2. A. contrast | B. balance | C. link | D. gap |
| 3. A. seeing | B. pleasing | C. judging | D. teaching |
| 4. A. misguided | B. surprised | C. spoiled | D. disconnected |
| 5. A. contribute to | B. rely on | C. interfere with | D. go against |
| 6. A. in fact | B. of course | C. for example | D. on average |
| 7. A. cutting back | B. missing out | C. breaking in | D. looking down |
| 8. A. shorten | B. trigger | C. follow | D. interrupt |
| 9. A. assess | B. interpret | C. provide | D. regain |
| 10. A. at first | B. in turn | C. on time | D. by chance |
| 11. A. far-sighted | B. strong-willed | C. kind-hearted | D. like-minded |
| 12. A. try | B. promote | C. watch | D. describe |
| 13. A. test | B. share | C. accept | D. revise |
| 14. A. already | B. thus | C. also | D. only |
| 15. A. list | B. order | C. space | D. boundary |
| 16. A. fatigue | B. criticism | C. injustice | D. dilemma |
| 17. A. sources | B. standards | C. signs | D. scores |
| 18. A. take over | B. wipe off | C. add up | D. mark out |
| 19. A. ungrateful | B. unavailable | C. responsible | D. regretful |
| 20. A. react | B. repeat | C. return | D. rest |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

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

Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health care and construction, says Coyle. But people can't be expected to embrace the changes if they're not seeing the benefits - if they're just seeing good jobs being destroyed.

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

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

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

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

Part of the solution could lie in somehow loosening the stranglehold that Big

Tech has on defining the AI agenda. That will likely take increased federal funding for research independent of the tech giants.

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

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

- A. give rise to innovations
- B. diversify career choices
- C. benefit people equally
- D. be promoted forcefully

22. According to Paragraph 2, digital technologies should be used to _____.

- A. bring about instant prosperity
- B. reduce people's workload
- C. raise overall work efficiency
- D. enhance cross-sector cooperation

23. What does Coyle fear about transformative technologies?

- A. They may affect work-life balance.
- B. They may be impractical to deploy.
- C. They may incur huge expenditure.
- D. They may be unwelcome to the public.

24. Several American cities are mentioned to show _____.

- A. the uneven distribution of AI technologies in the US
- B. the disappointing prospect of tech jobs in the US
- C. the fast progress of US regional economies
- D. the increasing significance of US AI assets

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

- A. raising funds to start new AI projects
- B. encouraging collaboration in AI research
- C. guarding against the side effects of AI
- D. redefining the role of AI technologies

Text 2

The UK is facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood, Confor has warned. The forestry and wood trade body has called for urgent action to reduce the country's reliance on timber imports and provide a stable supply of wood for future generations. Currently only 20 per cent of the UK's wood requirement is home-grown while it remains the second-largest net importer of timber in the world.

Coming at a time of fresh incentives from the UK government for landowners to grow more trees, the trade body says these don't go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies. ‘Not only are we facing a carbon crisis now, but we will also be facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood,’ said Stuart Goodall, chief executive of Confor. ‘For decades we have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply, leaving us exposed to fluctuating prices and fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises and our own supplies fall.’ ”

The UK has ideal conditions for growing wood to build low-carbon homes and is a global leader in certifying that its forests are sustainably managed, Confor says. While around three quarters of Scottish homes are built from Scottish timber, the use of home-grown wood in England is only around 25 per cent. The causes of the UK’s current position are complex and range from outdated perceptions of productive forestry to the decimation of trees by grey squirrels. It also encompasses significant hesitation on behalf of farmers and other landowners to invest in longer-term planting projects.

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

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

26. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the UK needs to_____.
- A. increase its domestic wood supply
 - B. reduce its demand for timber
 - C. lower its wood production costs
 - D. lift its control on timber imports
27. According to Confor, the UK government's fresh incentives_____.
- A. can hardly address a construction crisis
 - B. are believed to come at a wrong time
 - C. seem to be misleading for landowners
 - D. will be too costly to put into practice
28. The UK's exposure to fluctuating wood prices is a result of_____.
- A. the government's inaction on timber imports
 - B. inadequate investment in growing wood
 - C. the competition among timber traders at home
 - D. wood producers' motive to maximise profits
29. Which of the following causes the shortage of wood supply in the UK?

- A. Excessive timber consumption in construction.
- B. Unfavourable conditions for growing wood.
- C. Outdated technologies of the wood industry.
- D. Farmers' unwillingness to plant trees.

30. What does Goodall think the UK government should do?

- A. Subsidies the building of low-carbon homes.
- B. Pay greater attention to boosting rural economies.
- C. Provide more support for productive tree planting.
- D. Give priority to pursuing its net-zero strategy.

Text 3

One of the biggest challenges in keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road is convincing them that it's time to turn over the keys. "It's a complete life-changer" when someone stops - or is forced to stop - driving, said former risk manager Anne M. Menke.

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

Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials, automotive engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan. "There's not a National Institute of Older Driver Studies," she said. "We need better evidence on what makes drivers unsafe" and what can help, said Dugan.

One thing that does seem to work is requiring drivers to report in person for license renewal. Mandatory in-person renewal was associated with a 31 percent reduction in fatal crashes involving drivers 85 or older, according to one study. Passing vision tests also produced a similar decline in fatal crashes for those drivers, although there appeared to be no benefit from combining the two.

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

As long as there are other cars on the roads, self-driving cars won't solve the problems of crashes, said Dugan. Avoiding dangers posed by all those human drivers would require too many algorithms, she said. But we need to do more to improve safety, said Dugan. "If we're going to have 100-year lives, we need cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably."

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

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

32. The American Medical Association's advice _____.

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

33. According to Dugan, efforts to keep older drivers safe _____.

- A. have brought about big changes

- B. need to be well coordinated
- C. have gained public recognition
- D. call for relevant legal support

34. Some older drivers have trouble driving because they tend to_____.

- A. stick with bad driving habits
- B. have a weakened memory
- C. suffer from chronic pains
- D. neglect car maintenance

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

- A. upgrading self-driving vehicles
- B. developing senior-friendly cars
- C. renovating transport facilities
- D. adjusting the age limit for drivers

Text 4

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

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

protections.

Without additional protections in place, companies may share (and potentially monetize) personal health information in a way consumers may not have authorized or anticipated. In 2021, Flo Health faced a Federal Trade Commission(FTC) investigation. The FTC alleged in a complaint that “despite express privacy claims, the company took control of users’ sensitive fertility data and shared it with third parties.” Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a Consent Order requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before sharing their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.

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

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

36. The research findings are cited in Paragraph 1 to show_____.

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

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

- A. Its coverage needs to be extended.
 - B. Its enforcement needs strengthening.
 - C. It has discouraged medical misconduct.
 - D. It has disappointed insurance companies.
38. Before sharing its users' health information, Flo Health is required to_____.
- A. seek the approval of the FTC
 - B. find qualified third parties
 - C. remove irrelevant personal data
 - D. obtain their explicit permission
39. What challenge is the FTC currently faced with?
- A. The complexity of health information.
 - B. The rapid increase in new health apps.
 - C. The subtle deceptiveness of health apps.
 - D. The difficulty in assessing consumer harm.
40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that health data protection_____.
- A. has been embraced by health app developers
 - B. has been a focus of federal policy-making
 - C. has encountered opposition in California
 - D. has gained legislative support in some states

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

High school students eager to stand out in the college application process often participate in a litany of extracurricular activities hoping to bolster their chances of

admission to a selective undergraduate institution.

However, college admissions experts say that the quality of a college hopeful's extracurricular activities matters more than the number of activities he or she participates in.

Sue Rexford, the director of college guidance at the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School, says it is not necessary for a student filling out the Common Application to list 10 activities in the application.

"No college will expect that a student has a huge laundry list of extracurriculars that they have been passionately involved in each for an extended period of time," Rexford wrote in an email.

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

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

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

"For example, a student with an interest in entrepreneurship could demonstrate skill and potential by starting a profitable small business," Olivia Valdes, the founder of Zen Admissions consulting firm, wrote in an email.

Joseph Adegboyega-Edun, a Maryland high school guidance counselor, says unconventional extracurricular activities can help students impress college admissions offices, assuming they demonstrated serious commitment. "Again, since one of the big questions high school seniors must consider is 'What makes you unique?,' having an uncommon extracurricular activity vs. a conventional one is an advantage," he wrote in an email.

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

"Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a

positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions, where having top grades and test scores is not enough," Katie Kelley, admissions counselor at IvyWise admissions consultancy, wrote in an email. "Students need to have that quality or hook that will appeal to admissions officers and allow them to visualize how the student might come and enrich their campus community. "

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

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

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

	activity that is related to their future study at college.
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Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

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

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

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

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

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

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

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

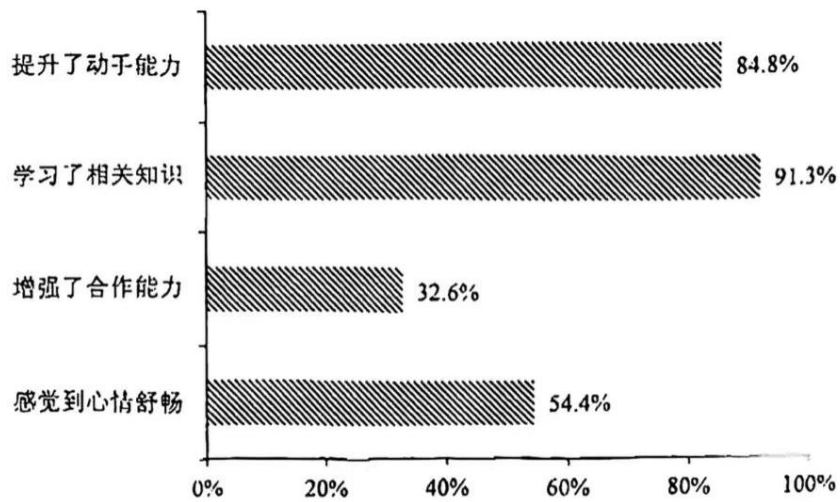
Part B

48. Directions:

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

- 1) describe and interpret the chart, and
- 2) Give your comments

Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.(15points)



某高校劳动实践课学生主要收获调查

2024 考研英语(二)真题及解析

完型填空

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

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1. A. because B. unless C. whereas D. until

答案: C

【解析】这个句子在比较不同类型的人在社交活动中的感受。词汇“whereas”用于引入对比，即有些人在与他人共度大量时间时会感到精力充沛，而其他人即便在做他们喜欢的事情时也可能感到疲惫。这里需要一个表示对比的连词，因此选择 C 项“whereas”。

2. A. contrast B. balance C. link D. gap

答案: B

【解析】这里讨论的是在社交生活中找到一个适当的状态。词汇“balance”（平衡）在这里最合适，因为句子的意思是找到独处和社交之间的平衡。因此选择 B 项“balance”。

3. A. seeing B. pleasing C. judging D. teaching

答案: A

【解析】这个空格所在的句子谈论的是过多独处的后果。词汇“seeing”（见到）在此处合适，因为它指的是与他人的互动。因此选择 A 项“seeing”。

4.A misguided B. surprised C.spoiled D.disconnected

答案：D

【解析】这个空格后面提到孤独感，这是一个关于情感状态的描述。在这里，“disconnected”（感到孤立）是一个描述情感隔离感的合适词汇，与孤独感相关联。因此选择 D 项“disconnected”。

5.A. contribute to B. rely on C.interfere with D. go against

答案：A

【解析】这个空格所在的句子谈论的是孤独对心理健康的影响。短语“contribute to”（导致）在这里最合适，因为它表示孤独会导致心理健康问题和低落的情绪。因此选择 A 项“contribute to”。

6.A. in fact B. of course C. for example D. on average

答案：C

【解析】这个句子谈论的是任何人都可能在任何时候感到孤独，并且特别指出了在家工作可能错过办公室社交对话这一具体情形。选项 C “for example” 用于引入一个具体的例子，以说明在特定情况下人们可能感到孤独。这与句子的意图和结构相符合。

7.A. cutting back B. missing out C. breaking in D.looking down

答案：B

【解析】这个空格所在的句子讨论的是在家工作时可能错过的社交互动。短语“missing out”（错过）在此情境中最合适，因为它指的是人们错过了在办公室发生的社交对话。因此选择 B 项“missing out”。

8.A. shorten B. trigger C. follow D.interrupt

答案：B

【解析】这个空格所在的句子谈论的是可能导致孤独感的生活变化。词汇“trigger”（触发）在这里合适，因为它指的是引发孤独感的生活事件，如退休、换工作或成为父母。因此选择 B 项“trigger”。

9.A. assess B.interpret C.provide D.regain

答案：D

【解析】这个空格所在的句子讨论的是识别孤独感后采取的行动。短语“regain a social life”（重新获得社交生活）在此最合适，因为它表示恢复或重新获得丢失的社交活动。因此选择 D 项“regain”。

10.A. at first B. in turn C. on time D. by chance

答案：A

您已经选择了这个答案，这里解释一下。这个空格所在的句子提到开始恢复社交生活可能会感到压倒性。短语“at first”（起初）在这里适用，因为它指的是开始一个过程或经历的初始阶段。因此，选择 A 项“at first”。

11.A. far-sighted B.strong-willed C.kind-hearted D. like-minded

答案：D

【解析】这个空格所在的句子讨论的是找到相关的团体和活动，以便能够遇见新的人。词汇“like-minded”（志趣相投的）在这里最合适，因为它指的是与你拥有相似兴趣或观点的人。因此选择 D 项“like-minded”。

12.A. try B. promote C. watch D. describe

答案：A

【解析】这个空格所在的句子提到了针对特定群体的团体，如新父母、想要尝试新运动的人。词汇“try”

(尝试) 在此合适, 因为它与“尝试一项新运动”相关联。因此选择 A 项“try”。

13.A. test B. share C. accept D. revise

答案: B

【解析】这个句子的上下文是关于寻找团体和活动, 以便在共同兴趣或相似专业背景的基础上与他人相遇并交流。在这种网络活动或团体聚会的背景下, 最合适的动作是“share”(分享)。因为这些活动通常是交流想法和经验的平台。所以, 第 13 题的答案应该是 B. share

14.A. ready B. thus C. also D. only

答案: C

【解析】这个空格所在的句子讨论的是社交生活过多的可能性。词汇“also”(也)在此处合适, 因为它指出了除了社交不足, 社交过度也是可能的。因此选择 C 项“also”。

15.A. visit B. order C. space D. boundary

答案: C

【解析】这个空格所在的句子讨论的是日程中为休息和放松预留的时间。词汇“space”(空间, 时间)在这里合适, 因为它指的是在忙碌的日程中为个人时间留出空间。因此选择 C 项“space”。

16.A. fatigue B. criticism C. injustice D. dilemma

答案: A

【解析】这个空格所在的句子讨论的是社交生活过度可能导致的问题。在这种情况下, “fatigue”(疲劳)是最合适的选择, 因为它指的是由于过度社交而导致的疲惫感。因此选择 A 项“fatigue”。

17.A. sources B. standards C. signs D. scores

答案: C

【解析】这个空格所在的句子提到了社交健康状况不佳的潜在迹象。词汇“signs”(迹象)在这里最合适, 因为它指的是可能指示社交健康问题的症状, 如低情绪、低能量、易怒和睡眠问题。因此选择 C 项“signs”。

18.A. take over B. wipe off C. add up D. mark out

答案: D

【解析】这个空格所在的句子谈论的是在日程中预留时间。短语“mark out”(标记出)在此最合适, 因为它意味着在日历上明确指出特定的时间段用于特定的活动, 这里指的是休息和放松。因此选择 D 项“mark out”。

19.A. ungrateful B. unavailable C. responsible D. regretful

答案: B

【解析】这个空格所在的句子讨论的是预留出的时间用于什么目的。词汇“unavailable”(不可用的)在此合适, 因为它指的是在某段时间内不参与社交活动, 专注于个人放松和恢复。因此选择 B 项“unavailable”。

20.A. react B. repeat C. return D. rest

答案: D

【解析】这个空格所在的句子讨论的是如何使用预留出来的时间。词汇“rest”(休息)在这里最合适, 因为它与放松和恢复的概念相符, 符合句子的语境。因此选择 D 项“rest”。

Part A

Text 1

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

Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health

care and construction, says Coyle. But people can't be expected to embrace the changes if they're not seeing the benefits—if they're just seeing good jobs being destroyed.

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

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

In the US, for instance, during much of the 20th century the various regions of the country were—in the language of economists—"converging," and financial disparities decreased. Then, in the 1980s, came the onslaught of digital technologies, and the trend reversed itself. Automation wiped out many manufacturing and retail jobs. New, well-paying tech jobs were clustered in a few cities.

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

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

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

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

21. Coyle argues that economic growth should ___.

- A. give rise to innovations
- B. diversify career choices
- C. benefit people equally
- D. be promoted forcefully

答案:C

【解析】题干中的关键词是“Coyle 主张经济增长应该”，在文中 Diane Coyle 提出的观点是，无论我

们对经济增长的定义如何，增长的收益需要比过去更公平地分配。她强调，“一个由科技百万富翁或亿万富翁和零工组成的经济体，中等收入工作被自动化所取代，政治上是不可持续的。”因此，从这段描述中可以明确看出，她主张经济增长的收益应该更加平等地惠及人们，故选择 C 项。

22. Para2, digital technologies should be used to __

- A. bring about instant prosperity
- B. reduce people's workload
- C. raise overall work efficiency
- D. enhance cross-sector cooperation

答案:C

【解析】题干询问的是“数字技术应该用来”，第二段中提到，提高生活标准和为更多人增加繁荣将需要更广泛地使用数字技术来提高各个领域（包括医疗保健和建筑）的生产率。这表明数字技术的使用目的是提高整体工作效率，而不是立即带来繁荣或减少工作量。因此，根据这段内容，应选择 C 项。

23. What does Coyle fear about transformative echnologies?

- A. They may affect work-life balance.
- B. They may be impractical to deploy.
- C. They may incur huge expenditure.
- D. They may unwelcome to public.

答案:D

【解析】题干询问的是“Coyle 对变革性技术的担忧是什么”，在文中 Coyle 表示她担心技术不平等的问题可能会成为部署 AI 的障碍。她强调了这些技术是变革性的，会改变我们每天的时间花费和成功的商业模式，并指出为了实现这样巨大的变化，需要社会的接受和支持。这表明她担忧的是这些技术可能不受公众欢迎，故选择 D 项。

24. Several cities are mentioned to _

- A. the uneven distribution of AI technology in US
- B. disappointing prospect of jobs in US
- C. fast progress of US regional economics
- D. increasing significance of US AI asset

答案:A

【解析】题干询问的是“提到几个城市的目的是”，在文中通过提到旧金山、圣何塞、波士顿和西雅图等城市，并强调这些城市在 2019 年拥有大约 38% 的所有科技工作职位，来说明 AI 技术在美国的地理分布是不均衡的。因此，提到这些城市的目的是为了突出 AI 技术在美国的不均匀分布情况，故选择 A 项。

25. With regard to concern, the author suggest __

- A. raising funds to start new AI projects
- B. encourage collaboration in AI research
- C. guarding against side effects
- D. redefine the role of AI

答案:D

【解析】题干询问的是“关于忧虑，作者建议”，在文末作者提出，更直接的回应是拓展我们对数字技术的想象，来构想 AI 技术不仅仅是替代工作，而是在不同部分国家关心的领域（如医疗保健、教育和制造业）中扩大机会。这表明作者建议重新定义 AI 的角色，使其不仅仅是工作的替代品，而是一个扩展不同领域机会的工具。因此，根据这段内容，应选择 D 项。

Text 2

The UK is facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood, a trade body has warned. Confor chiefs believe urgent action is needed to reduce the country's reliance on timber imports and provide a stable supply of wood for future generations. Currently only 20 percent of the UK's wood requirement is homegrown while it remains the second-largest net importer of timber in the world, bringing in around £7.5 billion annually.

Coming at a time of fresh incentives from the UK government for landowners to grow more trees, the trade body says these don't go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies. "Not only are we facing a carbon crisis now, but we will also be facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood," said Stuart Goodall, chief executive of Confor. "For decades we have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply, leaving us exposed to fluctuating prices and fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises and our own supplies fall."

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

The causes of the UK's current position are complex and range from outdated perceptions of productive forestry to the decimation of trees from grey squirrels. It also encompasses significant hesitation on behalf of farmers and other landowners to invest in longer term planting projects.

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

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

26. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that UK need to.

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

答案:A

【解析】第一段中提到，英国需要减少对木材进口的依赖并为未来几代人提供稳定的木材供应。目前英国只有 20% 的木材需求是国内生产的，这表明英国需要增加国内木材供应。因此选择 A 项“increase domestic wood supply”。

27. According to Confor, UK government fresh incentives _____

- A. can hardly address construction crisis
- B. are believed to come at wrong time
- C. seem to be misleading
- D. too costly to put into practice

答案: A

【解析】Confor 提到英国政府对土地所有者种植更多树木的新激励措施不够远大，未能推广种植树木以增加木材供应的好处。这意味着这些激励措施很难解决建筑危机。因此选择 A 项“can hardly address construction crisis”。

28 The UK exposure to fluctuating wood prices is the result of

- A. government's inaction on timber import
- B inadequate investment for wood
- C. competition among traders at home
- D. wood producers' motive to maximize profits

答案:B

【解析】文章中提到，由于几十年来未对国内木材供应进行投资，英国面临着价格波动和为未来木材供应而争夺的问题。这表明英国木材价格波动的原因是对木材的投资不足。因此选择 B 项“inadequate investment for wood”。

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

- A. excessive timber consumption in construction.
- B. unfavorable conditions in UK.
- C. outdated technology for wood production.
- D, farmers'unwillingness to plant trees.

答案:D

【解析】文章提到英国木材供应短缺的原因包括农民和其他土地所有者对长期种植项目的显著犹豫。这表明农民不愿意种植树木是造成木材供应短缺的原因之一。因此选择 D 项“farmers' unwillingness to plant trees”。

30. What does Goodall think US government should do?

- A. Subsidize the building.
- B. Pay attention to rural economy.
- C. Provide support for tree planting.
- D. Give priority to pursue net-zero strategy

答案:C

【解析】文章中 Goodall 提到，尽管英国政府表达了种植更多树木的愿望，但在实际行动上却很少。Confor 现在呼吁更大的力度支持这些愿望，以确保有足够的木材满足日益增长的需求。这表明 Goodall 认为英国政府应该提供对树木种植的支持。因此选择 C 项“Provide support for tree planting”

Text 3

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

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

Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials,automotive

engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan. "There's not a National Institute of Older Driver Studies," she said. "We need better evidence on what makes drivers unsafe" and what can help, said Dugan.

One thing that does seem to work is requiring drivers to report in person for license renewal. Mandatory in-person renewal was associated with a 31 percent reduction in fatal crashes involving drivers 85 or older, according to one study. Passing vision tests also produced a similar decline in fatal crashes for those drivers, although there appeared to be no benefit from combining the two.

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

As long as there are other cars on the roads, self-driving cars won't solve the problems of crashes, said Dugan. Avoiding dangers posed by all those human drivers would require many algorithms, she said. But we need to do more to improve safety, said Dugan. "If we're going to have 100-year lives, we need cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably."

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

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

答案： C

【解析】第一段提到了让老年司机停止开车的挑战，特别指出说服他们放弃车钥匙是一个完全改变生活的大挑战。这表明让不安全的老年司机下路是一个艰难的任务。因此选择 C 项“can be a tough task to complete”。

32 The American medical associations advice __.

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

答案： D

【解析】第二段中提到美国医学会建议医生在某些情况下向机动车辆管理部门报告，但各州的法律对此有不同的规定和反应，有的州要求报告，有的允许但不强制，而有的则认为这是违反保密的行为。这表明美国医学会的建议在不同地区得到了不同的反应。因此选择 D 项“has met with different responses”。

33. According to Dugan, efforts to keep older drivers safe __.

- A. have brought about big changes
- B. need to be well coordinated
- C. have gained public concern
- D. call for relevant legal support

答案： B

【解析】第三段中 Dugan 提到保持老年司机安全的困难之一是这些问题被不同专业领域以不同的重点逐个处理，暗示这些努力需要更好的协调。因此选择 B 项“need to be well coordinated”。

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

- A.stick with bad driving habits
- B.have a weakened memory
- C.suffer from chronic pains
- D.neglect car maintenance

答案： B

【解析】第四段提到许多老年司机因为不能转头或记住他们要去的地方而开车时遇到麻烦，这指向记忆力减退的问题。因此选择 B 项“have a weakened memory”。

- 35.Dugan thinks that the solution to the problems of crashes may lie in__
- A.upgrading self-driving vehicle
 - B.developing senior-friendly cars
 - C.renovating transport facilities
 - D.adjusting the age limit for drivers

答案： B

【解析】在最后一段中，Dugan 提出，如果我们要过上 100 年的生活，我们需要适合 90 岁老人开的汽车，这意味着需要开发适合老年人驾驶的汽车。因此选择 B 项“developing senior-friendly cars”。

Text 4

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

90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone.

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

Without additional protections in place, companies may share (and potentially monetize) personal health information in a way consumers may not have authorized or anticipated. In 2021, Flo Health faced a Federal Trade Commission (FTC) investigation. The FTC alleged in a complaint that “despite express privacy claims, the company took control of users' sensitive fertility data and shared it with third parties.” Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a Consent Order requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before having their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained. Section 5 of the FTC Act the FTC to initiate enforcement action against unfair or deceptive acts, meaning the FTC can only act after the fact if a company's privacy practices are misleading or cause unjustified consumer harm. While the FTC is doing what it can to ensure apps are keeping their promises to consumers around the handling of their sensitive health information, the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is.

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

36. The researcher findings are seated to show

- [A] The prevalence of health apps
- [B] The public concern over health
- [C] Popularity of smartphones
- [D] Advancement of technology

正确答案：A

【解析】文章开头提到了健康应用程序的数量，指出市场上有 350,000 个健康应用可用，其中 90,000 个仅在 2020 年推出。这些数据是为了展示健康应用的普及程度。因此选择 A 项“The prevalence of health apps”。

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

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

正确答案：A

【解析】文章中提到现有的健康隐私法律，如健康保险流通和责任法案(HIPAA)，主要关注医院、诊所和保险公司在线存储健康记录的方式。它暗示这些法律没有覆盖通过健康应用和健康数据追踪可穿戴设备收集的健康信息。因此，作者暗示现有的健康隐私法律的覆盖范围需要扩大。因此选择 A 项“its coverage needs to be extended”。

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

- [A] seek the approval of the FTC
- [B] find qualified third parties
- [C] remove irrelevant personal data
- [D] obtain their explicit permission

正确答案：D

【解析】文章提到 Flo Health 面临联邦贸易委员会(FTC)的调查，并与 FTC 达成和解，要求公司在分享用户健康信息之前获得用户的明确同意。因此，Flo Health 在分享用户健康信息之前需要获得他们的明确许可。因此选择 D 项“obtain their explicit permission”。

39. What challenges is the FTC currently faced with?

- [A] The complexity of health information.
- [B] The rapid increase in new health apps
- [C] The subtle deceptiveness of health apps.
- [D] The difficulty in assessing consumer harm.

正确答案：B

【解析】文章提到 FTC 正在努力确保应用程序遵守对消费者的承诺，特别是在处理敏感健康信息方面。同时，文章指出健康应用程序上市的速度展示了 FTC 面临的巨大挑战。这表明 FTC 目前面临的挑战是新健康应用程序的快速增长。因此选择 B 项“The rapid increase in new health apps”。

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

- A. has been embraced by health app developers
- B. has been a focus of federal policy-making
- C. has encountered opposition in California
- D. has gained legislative support in some states

正确答案: D

【解析】文章最后一段提到, 尽管在短期内看来全面的联邦隐私立法似乎不太可能, 但一些州已开始实施自己的解决方案来加强消费者生成的健康数据保护。加州、弗吉尼亚州、科罗拉多州和犹他州等州已通过了州消费者数据隐私立法。这表明健康数据保护在一些州获得了立法支持。因此选择 D 项“has gained legislative support in some states”。

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what personal qualities a teacher should have. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41-45). There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

High school students eager to stand out in the college application process often participate in a litany of extracurricular activities hoping to bolster their chances of admission to a selective undergraduate institution. However, college admissions experts say that the quality of a college hopeful's extracurricular activities matter more than the number of activities he or she participates in. Sue Rexford, the director of college guidance at the Charles. E. Smith Jewish Day School, says it is not necessary for a student filling out the Common Application to list activities in the application.

No college will expect that a student has a huge laundry list of extracurricular activities that they have been passionately involved in each for an extended period of time. "Rexford wrote in an email.

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

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

admission consultant. High school students who have an impressive personal project they are working on independently often impress colleges, experts say. "For example, a student with an interest in entrepreneurship could demonstrate skills and potential by starting a profitable small business." Olivia Valdes, the founder of ZerAdmissions consulting firm wrote in an email.

Joseph Adegbovega, a Maryland high school guidance counselor, says unconventional extracurricular activities can help students impress college admission officers. "Again, since one of the big questions high school seniors must consider is 'What makes you unique?' having an uncommon extracurricular activity is an advantage," he wrote in an email.

Experts say demonstrating talent in the college admissions process, especially at top-tier undergraduate institutions, can distinguish oneself in one can be a positive focus on extracurricular activities in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions where having top grade and test scores is not enough. "Katie Keller, an admissions counselor at Ivy Wise admission consultancy, wrote in an email: "Students need to have that quality or hook that will appeal to admissions officers and allow them to distinguish themselves from the rest of the campus community.

Extracurricular activities on a college application are beneficial, experts suggest. "If you have an activity that fits into that major category, it can be a high plus," says Mavohin T. Ewine, the manager of education opportunities with The Cabbage Patch Community Center in Louisville, Kentucky.

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

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

41. 答案: C

41. Sue Rexford - C 【解析】Sue Rexford 认为, 学生没有必要在 Common Application 中列出大量课外活动, 因为学院并不期望学生长期热情地参与大量的课外活动。这表明, 仅仅参与很多活动并不会被看作是一个优点, 更重要的是活动的质量和学生的深入参与。

42. 答案: E

42. Sara Harberson - E 【解析】Sara Harberson 提到如果学生要参与流行的课外活动, 那么应该力求在该活动中做到最好。这与选项 E "High school students participating in popular activity should excel in it." (参与流行活动的高中生应该在其中表现出色。) 相吻合, 表明在流行的课外活动中出类拔萃是被推崇的。

43. 答案: A

43. Katie Kelley - A 【解析】Katie Kelley 强调学生在申请过程中需要有能吸引招生官注意的特质或“钩子”, 这有助于展示学生将如何丰富校园社区。这与选项 A "Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions." (在某一特定课外活动中脱颖而出的学生将受到顶尖院校的青睐。) 相一致。

44. 答案: G

44. Mayghin Levine - G 【解析】Mayghin Levine 说明如果学生的课外活动与其未来的专业领域相符, 这将是一个很大的加分项。这与选项 G "It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college." (建议学生选择与他们未来在大学学习相关的课外活动。) 相符合, 表明选择与未来专业相关的课外活动更有益。

45. 答案: B

45. Erica Gwyn - B 【解析】Erica Gwyn 提到, 那些通过课外活动为社区带来贡献的高中生可能会给大学留下深刻印象并获得奖学金。这与选项 B "Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship." (那些课外活动为社区带来益处的学生很可能会获得奖学金。) 相符, 强调了课外活动对社区的正面影响。

46.Directions

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

With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air, stalls bursting with colourful vegetables and tempting chesese, And the buzz offriendly chats, farmers' markets are a feast for the senses. They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food, support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce --- all at the same time.

Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events, most often with outdoostalls.which allows farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers. The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season, depending on the areas's agriculture calendar, and you are likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year. Shoppers also benefit from seeing exactly where and to who their money is going.

参考答案:

咖啡与新鲜面包的香味在空气中轻轻飘扬，色彩斑斓的蔬菜和诱人的奶酪装点着每一个摊位，到处都是邻里间的友好交流声。农贸市场，宛如一个充满生活气息的感官盛宴。在这里，你不仅可以与种植或养殖食材的农户亲切交谈，还能在支持本地经济的同时，选购到新鲜应季的农产品。

这样的市场，通常每周或每月举办一次，大多设有开放的户外摊位，农民或生产者在此直接向顾客展示和销售他们的劳动成果。市场的规模和举办频次随着季节的更迭而有所不同，因为这直接与当地的农业生产周期息息相关。因此，一年四季你都可能在这里发现各式各样、应季的农产品。顾客还能清楚地看到自己的钱究竟花在了哪里，给了谁。

47. Directions:

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

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

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming"instead.(10 points)

Dear Jack ,

How are you getting along these days? It was exciting news for me to learn of we can do a survey on the protection of old houses in an ancient town .

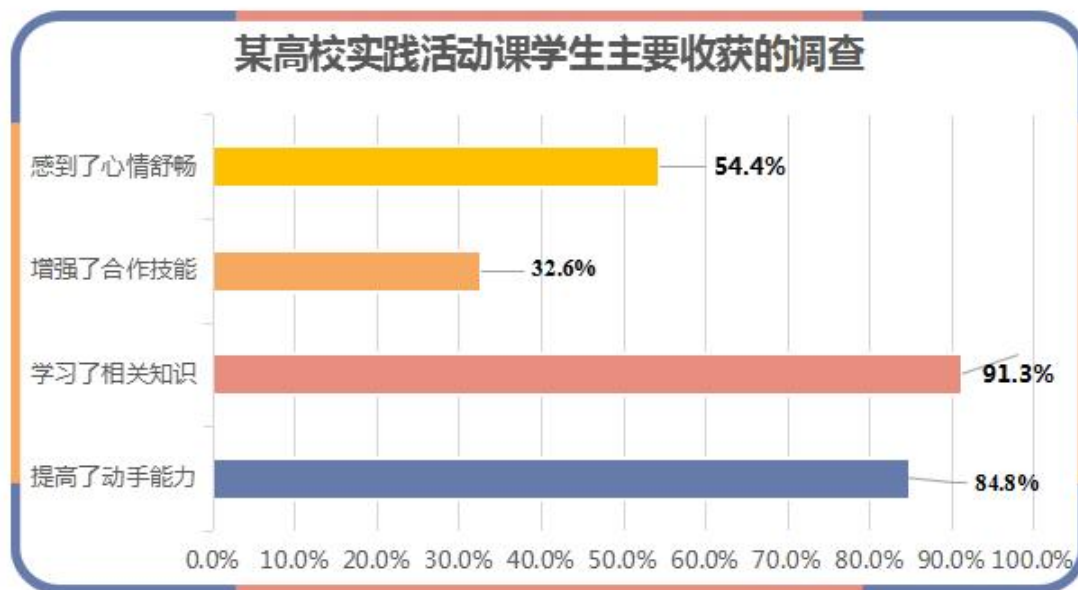
The following are some details about my plan .

Architectural Culture plays a crucial role in old houses protection, making it an ideal point for discussion in my plan . It is not only central to understanding the old houses protection but also provides important perspectives. Furthermore, with the increasing attention on historical knowledge , integrating this aspect into my plan would be both relevant and timely.

Once again. It would be a privilege to have your valuable input on old houses protection in our upcoming discussion. I am looking forward to your reply .

Regards,
Li Ming

48.Directions:



The chart illustrates several factors considered by a survey on the main gains of students in practical activity courses at a certain university . Learned related knowledge occupies a lion's share, which accounts for 91.3%. However, enhanced cooperation skills accounts for only 32.6% of the share.

At least two fundamental factors could be identified to contribute to this phenomenon. Obviously, due to increasing employment and academic pressures, students today need to arm themselves with a vast array of skills and knowledge before graduation, which can be overwhelming. Therefore, it is not surprising that most people believe that the course involves learning related knowledge . By contrast, there is no denying that, not having switched the awareness on team collaboration .Therefore, it is not surprising that the least number of people believe that the course enhances team cooperation .

From what I have discussed above, we may safely come to the conclusion that students' focus on studying and less awareness of team collaboration are the major indispensable factors for this phenomenon.