2024年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试
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, Cor 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 personwon'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

PartA: 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

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 greateruse 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 percent 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 percent. 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 long-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 governments 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. Subsidise 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 do 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 date 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.

PartB: 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)

How Colleges Weigh Applicants' Extracurricular Activities

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.

	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. A student who exhibits abilities in doing business can impress colleges.
44. Mayghin Levine	E. High school students participating in a popular activity should excel in it.
45. Erica Gwyn	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.

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 middleman, 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 anancient 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.

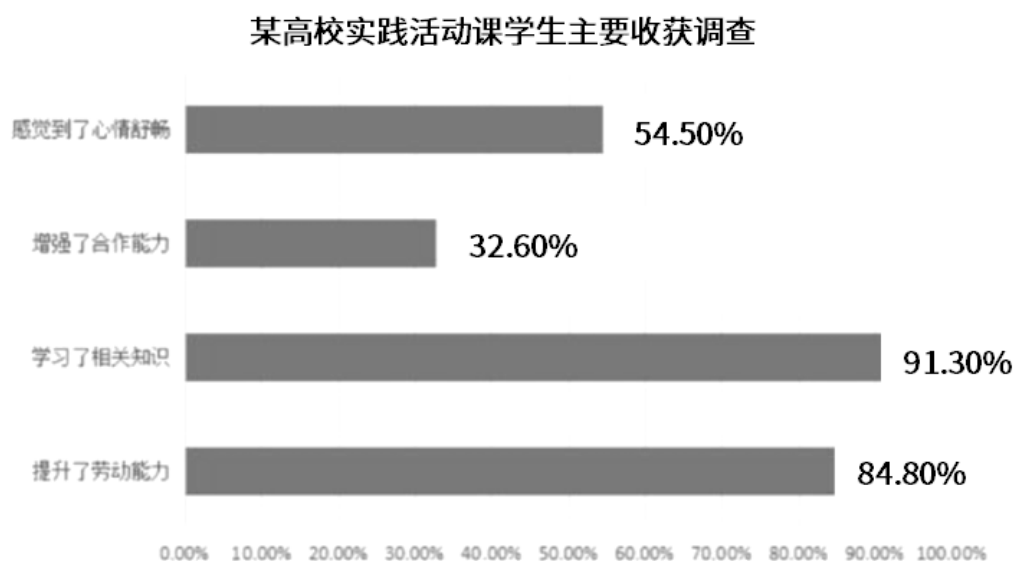Do not use your own name in your email; use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

Part B

48.Directions:

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

1) describe and interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

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

某高校实践活动课学生主要收获调查

项目	百分比
感觉到了心情舒畅	54.50%
增强了合作能力	32.60%
学习了相关知识	91.30%
提升了劳动能力	84.80%

0.00% 10.00% 20.00% 30.00% 40.00% 50.00% 60.00% 70.00% 80.00% 90.00% 100.00%

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1-5	C B A D A	6-10	C B B D A	11-15	D A B C C
16-20	A C D B D	21-25	C C D A D	26-30	A A B D C
31-35	C D B B B	36-40	A A D B D	41-45	C E A G B

1.答案：【C】

解析：本题空格前后都为主谓宾齐全的完整句子，并且选项为连词，考查空格前后句子之间的逻辑关系。前面分句中的energized(充满热情的)和后句中的drained(筋疲力尽的)构成转折关系，故正确答案为whereas。

2.答案：【B】

解析：本题填入名词充当finding的宾语，虽然句子本身较为简单但线索较远，需结合上下文。上文中说到不同的人对social life的感觉不一样，有人充满热情，有人感到疲惫；以及下文中 spending too much time on your own花太多时间独处"和第四段"to have too much of a social life 进行过多社交"，可知本文讨论的应该是"找到社交生活的平衡"，故正确答案为balance。

3.答案：【A】

解析：根据前文"spending too much time on your own"可知 not seeing others不与别人见面"，故正确答案为seeing。

4.答案：【D】

解析：本题空格处与 "lonely" 构成并列关系，故正确答案为disconnected"与世隔绝的"。

5.答案：【A】

解析：本题空格处填入谓语动词，其主语为Loneliness，宾语为 a low mood"情绪低落"，根据主谓宾搭配，正确答案为"contribute to 导致，促成"。整个句子意思为"孤独导致情绪低落"。其他选项"rely on 依赖，"interfere with 干扰"，"go against 违背，反对"皆不符合语境。

6.答案：【C】

解析：本题考察逻辑关系中的列举关系，空格前表达this might be especially true,概括表达这种情况是真是存在的，if 条件句中说具体情况在家工作，前概括后具体，是用的列举的逻辑关系故C. for example 正确，其他三个选项分别为：in fact 事实上，实际上，of course 当然，自然，on average 基本上，平均起来，都不符合文意。

7.答案：【B】

解析：本题考察逻辑关系中的并列关系，第7题所在句子是由and并列在一起的两个并列句，前一句讲you are working from home你在家工作，后一句表达的主语you和后面的the usual social conversations that happen in an office(办公室里常见的社交对话)得是没能进行才可以，这样并列句之间才能保持意义致性，所以本题选择B. miss out 与on是固定搭配错过，错失。其他三个选项分别为：cut back on 减少，降低；break in on 打断；look down on 看不起，都不符合文意。

8.答案：【B】

解析：本题考察成分搭配关系，需要选择动词，主语为Other life changes其他生活变化，宾语为periods of loneliness孤独时期，意为：其他生活变化也会引发孤独时期，故选择B trigger。其他选项为：shorten 缩短，follow 紧跟着，interrupt 解释，都不符合文意。

9.答案：【D】

解析：本题考察词义辨析，前一句在讲认识到孤独感很重要，后面

有些方法和社会生活之间的关系，应该是获得，接近社会生活，故选 regain，获得，其他选项access 评估，interpret 解释，provide 提供，不合符文意。

10.答案：【A】

解析：There are ways to regain a social life, but it can feel overwhelming at first.前半句重新获得社交生活，所以后半句说是刚开始会感觉到过于乏味，前后句在逻辑上是一种顺承关系。其它选项：in turn 轮流依次;on time 按时，by chance 碰巧，偶然，不合符文意。

11.答案：【D】

解析：本题根据上文主题解决"个人孤独问题"，Its a great idea to start by thinking about hobbies you enjoy."开始思考你喜欢的爱好"下文又写到 find groups.....说明此处应该是遇见"想法相似的"人，选择like-minded。

12.答案：【A】

解析：本题结合上文"找想法相似的人"，再结合句子内部动宾短语搭配，能和 sport 搭配且符合上下文句意的只有 try。其他三个选项 B. promote"促进"，C. watch"观看"，D. describe"描述"均不符合文意。

13.答案：【B】

解析：本题考察句子内部 and 前后并列一致逻辑关系,和 meet up 语义最接近的选项是 share.分享(观点)。其余三个选项 A. test"测试"，与 dea 搭配不当：C.accept"接受"和 D.revise"修正，改进"与上下文语意不搭。

14.答案：【C】

解析：本题前文中的 on the other hand 说明与上文之间是并列逻

辑关系，因此最佳选项选C. also.其余选项，A. already 强调时间先后顺序，B. thus 表示结果，D. only 表示强调，均不符合文意。

15.答案：【C】

解析：本题所在句子中 you're always doing something 与 there is never any 15 in your calendar之间构成and 并列一致关系，能满足致关系的只有 space，其余选项 A. list"清单"，B. order"顺序"，D. boundary"边界"，均语意不符。

16.答案：【A】

解析：本题通过句内并列连词or，判断 social 和 social burnout 是并列成分，其中空格对应burnout"疲惫"，选择fatigue。

17.答案：【C】

解析：本题中空格作表语，根据主系表搭配关系，主语low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping "情绪低落、能量不足、易怒、失眠"空格后有修饰语 poor social health "社交能力差",可知前者是后者的"迹象"。

18.答案：【D】

解析：本题空格处作谓语，体现主宾之间关系，"当你...社交时，确保在你的日程表中，...一些时间"A. turn over 接; B. wipe off 消灭; C. add up 把...加起来; D. mark out 划分出："你"和"时间之间.按照搭配关系，应当是"你划分出一些时间"。

19.答案：【B】

解析：本题通过句内语义可知，主句：在日程表中划分出一些时间，是在你"没空"社交时，选择unavailable。ungrateful：a.不领情的；忘恩负义的；responsible：a.负责任的；regretful：a.后悔的，遗憾的；均不符合语义。

20.答案：【D】

解析：本题空格处和relax，recover构成并列关系"放松"，"恢复"和rest"休息"，属于相关语义。

21.答案：【C】

解析：由题干定位到原文第一段。根据"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."可知，Coyle 认为经济增长应该公平地惠及众生，因此选项 C 符合题意。

22.答案：【C】

解析：由题干定位到原文第二段第一句。原文指出：will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors，这表明应该用数字技术来提升个行业的生产率。因此选项 C 符合题意。

23.答案：【D】

解析：根据题干核心词，可定位到原文第三段。原文指出，she fears that tech's inequality problem could be a road block to deploying AI. These are transformative technologies that change the ways we spend our time every day, that change business models that succeed ，这表明transformative technologies 给我们带来的巨大变化。第四段又随即指出，resentment is simmering among many as the benefits are perceived too to elites in a handful of prosperous cities."resentment"和"among many"可知，公众对此不买账。因此选项D符合题意。

24.答案：【A】

解析：根据题干关键词 cities 可以定位到原文第五段。原文指出，a short list of eight American cities that ... had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019. New AI Technologies are particularly concentrated：...estimate that just 15 cities account for two-thirds of

the AI assets and capabilities in the United States. 通过数据分析可以发现，在2019年8个城市拥有所有技术工作的38%，而后又得知：15合格城市占据2/3的人工智能资产和产能。美国有50个州，由此可知选项A符合题意。

25. 答案：【D】

解析：原文第六段指出，Part of the solution could lie in somehow loosening the strangle hold that Big Tech has on defining the Al agenda.

第七段建议：A more immediate response is to broaden our digital imaginations lo conceive of Al technologies that don't simply replace jobs but expand opportunities in the sectors that different arts.由此可以得知需要重新定位人工智能。所以选项D符合题意。

26. 答案：【A】

解析：原文开篇指出，英国所面建筑危机的原因，即 failure to plant trees to produce wood;随后指出 called for urgent action to reduce the country's reliance on timber imports and provide a stable supply of wood for future generations.下文还就木材需求国产和进口的数量分对比。由此可知选项A符合题意。

27. 答案：【A】

解析：根据题干关键词fresh incentives and Confor 定位到第二段。原文指出，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.由此可知选项A符合题意。此外，该段上文贸易实体机构也指出，these (fresh incentives) don't go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies.

28. 答案：【B】

解析：根据题干定位到原文第二段最后一句。该句指出：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. 分析句子结构可知，leaving us...作为伴随状态，表示主干句的行为结果。由此得知上文必有原因，对照选项，可以确定B为正确答案。

29.答案：【D】

解析：原文最后一段指出，While the UK government has stated its ambition for more tree planting, there has been little action on the ground.其中 there has been little action on the ground，就表明"实际上没有行动"，因此对照选项可知 D 为正确答案。

30.答案：【C】

解析：原文最后一句指出,calling for much greater impetus behind those aspirations to ensure we have enough wood to meet increasing demand，则表明需要更大的推动力，由此可知选项C符合题意。

31.答案：【C】

解析：原文开篇指出one big challenge.由此可知困难重重，所以选项C为正确答案。

32.答案：【D】

解析：根据题干定位到原文第二段。原文指出，Some states require physicians to report others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report breach of confidentiality由此可知大家的反应不仅相同，所以选项D为正确答案。

33.答案：【B】

解析：原文第三段指出了问题，Part of the problem in keeping older

drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piece meal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials automotive engineers and other.这表明问题没有统一协调处理，而是被零散解决，而且各种专业人士如老年学家、公路管理官员和汽车工程师等各自关注的重点不同。这从侧面反应需要协调解决。所以选项B正确。

34.答案：【B】

解析：由原文 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，由此可知选项B为正确答案。

35.答案：【B】

解析：原文最后一段指出：we need to do more to improve safety，而且Dugan认为we need cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably. 这是对车提出了要求。Comfortably对应选项friendly，而senior对应90-year-old，所以选项B正确。

36.答案：【A】

解析：由原文最后一句指出，350,000 health apps were available on the market,90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone. 由此可知可用的健康APP很多,而且但就2020年就有9万个。这说明非常流行。因此选项A符合题意。

37.答案：【A】

解析：由题干关键词 existing health privacy law 定位到第二段。原文指出，Existing health privacy law, such ...Act, is primarily focused on the way hospitals, doctors offices. clinics and insurance companies store health records online，这表明现有的健康隐私法律

主要焦聚在医院,医生办公室等地方。但下文又指出The health information ... does not receive the same legal protections，表明没有得到同样的法律保护。由此可知，选项A符合题意。

38.答案：【D】

解析：原文第二段指出，requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before haring their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.，由此可知选项D为正确答案。

39.答案：【B】

解析：原文第二段最后指出，the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is，这表明健康应用程序迅速涌入市场的速度是FTC面临的巨大挑战。所以选项B符合题意。

40.答案：【D】

解析：原文最后一段开始说"comprehensive federal privacy legislation seems unlikely in the short term"，这表明短期内实施不太现实，但下文随即指出了其他州采取的措施。所以选项D符合题意。

41.答案：【C】

解析：Sue Rexford 出现在文章的第3段和第4段，文章 has a huge laundry list of extracurricular activities 与选项 Undertaking too many extracurricular activities 对应; No college will expect that 与选项 will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges 对应，故C项正确。

42.答案：【E】

解析：Sara Harbenson出现在文章第6段，文章they与选项High school students对应;文章be the best at it与选项should excel in it对

应;文章 do a popular activity与选项participating in a popular activity

对应。可知E为正确答案。

43.答案：【A】

解析：Katie Kalley 出现在文章的第11段，文章 Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity 与选项 Students who stands out in a specific extracurricular activity 对应;文章 can be a positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions 与选项 will be favored by top-tier institutions 对应。故A项正确。

44.答案：【G】

解析：Mayghin Leuine 出现在文章的倒数第二段，文章 Extracurricular activities related to the college major declared on a college application 与选项 an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college 以及 having an extracurricular that fits into that major 对应;文章 are beneficial 和 can be a big plus 与选项 It is advisable 对应。可以确定选项G为正确选项。

45.答案：【B】

解析：Erica Gwyn 出现在文章的最后一段，文章 students 和 extracurricular activity 在选项中复现;文章 had a strong positive influence on their community 与选项 has benefited their community 对应;文章 may win a scholarship 与选项 are likely to win a scholarship 对应。对应选项B符合题意。

46.答案：

空气中飘散着咖啡和新鲜面包的香气，摊位上摆满了各色蔬菜和诱人的奶酪，伴随着人们欢快交谈的嘈杂声，农贸市场俨然给人们带来了一场感官盛宴。它们不仅使你有机会直接与种植农户们面对面进

行交谈，促进当地经济发展，还能让你挑选到新鲜的时令农产品遇常情况下，农贸市场在每周或每月都会形成周期性集市，它们往往以户外摊位的形式让农户或农业生产者能够直接向顾客出售他们的农产品。另一方面，根据当地的农历节令，市场规模或交易频率可能会因季节而调整。你可能会在一年当中的不同阶段发现五花八门的农产品上市。由于减少了中间商赚差价，农户们可以通过他们的农产品赚取更多的钱。购买者们也可以确切地了解到他们的钱流向何方，进了谁的腰包。

47.答案：略。

48.答案：略。