

2023 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（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)

Here's a common scenario that any number of entrepreneurs face today: you're the CEO of a small business, and though you're making a nice 1, you need to find a way to take it to the next level. What you need to do is 2 growth by establishing a growth team. A growth team is made up of members from different departments within your company, and it harnesses the power of collaboration to focus 3 on finding ways to grow.

Let's look at a real-world 4. Prior to forming a growth team, the software company BitTorrent had 50 employees working in the 5 departments of engineering, marketing and product development. This brought them good results until 2012, when their growth plateaued. The 6 was that too many customers were using the basic, free version of their product. And 7 improvements to the premium, paid version, few people were making the upgrade.

Things changed, 8, when an innovative project-marketing manager came aboard, 9 a growth team and sparked the kind of 10 perspective they needed. By looking at engineering issues from a marketing point of view, it became clear that the 11 of upgrades wasn't due to a quality issue. Most customers were simply unaware of the premium version and what it offered.

Armed with this 12, the marketing and engineering teams joined forces to raise awareness by prominently 13 the premium version to users of the free version 14, upgrades skyrocketed, and revenue increased by 92 percent.

But in order for your growth team to succeed, it needs to have a strong leader. It needs someone who can 15 the interdisciplinary team and keep them on course for improvement. This leader will 16 the target area, set clear goals and establish a time frame for the 17 of these goals.

The growth leader is also 18 for keeping the team focused on moving forward and steering them clear of distractions. 19 attractive new ideas can be distracting, the team leader must recognize when these



ideas don't 20 the current goal and need to be put on the back burner.

1. [A] purchase [B] profit [C] connection [D] bet
2. [A] define [B] predict [C] prioritize  
[D] appreciate
3. [A] exclusively [B] temporarily [C] potentially [D]  
initially
4. [A] experiment [B] proposal [C] debate [D]  
example
5. [A] identical [B] marginal [C] provisional  
[D] traditional
6. [A] rumor [B] secret [C] myth [D]  
problem
7. [A] despite [B] unlike [C] through  
[D] besides
8. [A] moreover [B] however [C] therefore [D]  
again
9. [A] inspected [B] created [C] expanded  
[D] reformed
10. [A] cultural [B] objective [C] fresh  
[D] personal
11. [A] end [B] burden [C] lack  
[D] decrease
12. [A] policy [B] suggestion [C] purpose  
[D] insight
13. [A] contributing [B] allocating [C] promoting  
[D] transferring
14. [A] As a result [B] At any rate [C] By the way  
[D] In a sense
15. [A] unite [B] finance [C] follow  
[D] choose
16. [A] share [B] identify [C] divide  
[D] broaden
17. [A] announcement [B] assessment [C] adjustment  
[D] accomplishment
18. [A] famous [B] responsible [C] available [D]  
respectable
19. [A] Before [B] Once [C] While [D]  
Unless
20. [A] serve [B] limit [C] summarize

[D] alter

## 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

In the quest for the perfect lawn, homeowners across the country are taking a shortcut - and it is the environment that is paying the price. About eight million square metres of plastic grass is sold each year but opposition has now spread to the highest gardening circles. The Chelsea Flower Show has banned fake grass from this year's event, declaring it to be not part of its ethos. The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), which runs the annual show in west London, says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity.

Ed Horne, of the RHS, said: "We launched our sustainability strategy last year and fake grass is just not in line with our ethos and views on plastic. We recommend using real grass because of its environmental benefits, which include supporting wildlife, alleviating flooding and cooling the environment."

The RHS's decision comes as campaigners try to raise awareness of the problems fake grass causes. A Twitter account, which claims to "cut through



the green-wash” of artificial grass, already has more than 20,000 followers.

It is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an “ecological damage” tax on such lawns. They have gathered 7,276 and 11, 282 signatures

However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol. The industry also points out that real grass requires considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments and that people who lay fake grass tend to use their garden more. The industry also claims that people who lay fake grass spend an average of £500 on trees or shrubs for their garden, which provides habitat for insects.

In response to another petition last year about banning fake lawns, which gathered 30,000 signatures, the government responded that it has “no plans to ban the use of artificial grass.

It added: "We prefer to help people and organizations make the right choice rather than legislating on such matters, However the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage, while measures such as the strengthened biodiversity duty should serve to encourage public authorities to consider sustainable alternatives.”

21. The RHS thinks that plastic grass\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] is harmful to the environment

- [B] is a hot topic in gardening circles
- [C] is overpraised in the annual show
- [D] is ruining the view of west London

22. The petitions mentioned in Paragraph 3 reveal the campaigners' \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] disappointment with the RHS
- [B] resistance to fake grass use
- [C] anger over the proposed tax
- [D] concern about real grass supply

23. In Paragraph 4, supporters of fake grass point out \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the necessity to lower the costs of fake grass
- [B] the disadvantages of growing real grass
- [C] the way to take care of artificial lawns
- [D] the challenges of insect habitat protection

24. What would the government do with regard to artificial grass?

- [A] Urge legislation to restrict its use.
- [B] Take measures to guarantee its quality.
- [C] Remind its users to obey existing rules
- [D] Replace it with sustainable alternatives.

25. It can be learned from the text that fake grass \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] is being improved continuously
- [B] has seen a market share decline



[C] is becoming increasingly affordable

[D] has been a controversial product

## Text 2

It's easy to dismiss as absurd the federal government's ideas for plugging the chronic funding gap of our national parks. Can anyone really think it's a good idea to allow Amazon deliveries to your tent in Yosemite or food trucks to line up under the redwood trees at Sequoia National Park?

But the government is right about one thing: U.S. national parks are in crisis. Collectively, they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion. Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling.

But privatizing and commercializing the campgrounds would not be a cure-all. Campgrounds are a tiny portion of the overall infrastructure backlog, and businesses in the parks hand over, on average, only about 5% of their revenues to the National Park Service.

Moreover, increased privatization would certainly undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a break from the commercial drumbeat that overwhelms daily life.

The real problem is that the parks have been chronically starved of funding. An economic survey of 700 U.S. taxpayers found that people would be willing to pay a significant amount of money to make sure the parks and their programs are kept intact. Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.

The national parks provide great value to U.S. residents both as places to escape and as symbols of nature. On top of this, they produce value from their extensive educational programs, their positive impact on the climate through carbon sequestration, their contribution to our cultural and artistic life, and of course through tourism. The parks also help keep America's past alive, working with thousands of local jurisdictions around the country to protect historical sites and to bring the stories of these places to life.

The parks do all this on a shoestring. Congress allocates only \$3 billion a year to the national park system—an amount that has been flat since 2001 (in inflation-adjusted dollars) with the exception of a onetime boost in 2009. Meanwhile, the number of annual visitors has increased by more than 50% since 1980, and now stands at 330 million visitors per year.



26. what problem are U.S. national parks faced with ?

- [A] Decline of business profits
- [B] Inadequate commercialization
- [C] Lack of transportation services
- [D] poorly maintained infrastructure

27. Increased privatization of the campgrounds may \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] spoil visitor experience
- [B] help preserve nature
- [C] bring operational pressure
- [D] boost visits to parks

28. According to paragraph 5 most respondents in the survey would \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] go to the national parks on a regular basis
- [B] advocate a bigger budget for the national parks
- [C] agree to pay extra for the national parks
- [D] support the national parks' receive reforms

### Text 3

The Internet may be changing merely what we remember, not our capacity to do so, suggests Columbia University psychology professor Betsy Sparrow. In 2011, Sparrow led a study in which participants were asked to record 40 factoids in a computer (“an ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain,” for example). Half of the participants were told the information would be erased, while the other half were told it would be saved. Guess what? The latter group made no effort to recall the information when quizzed on it later,



because they knew they could find it on their computers. In the same study, a group was asked to remember both the information and the folders it was stored in. They didn't remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders. In other words, human memory is not deteriorating but “adopting to new communications technology,” Sparrow says.

In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as “cognitive offloading.” Traditionally, this role was fulfilled by data banks, libraries, and other humans. Your father may never remember birthdays because your mother does, for instance. Some worry that this is having a destructive effect on society, but Sparrow sees an upside. Perhaps, she suggests, the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking something that is not available on the Internet. “I personally have never seen all that much intellectual value in memorizing things,” Sparrow says, adding that we haven't lost our ability to do it.

Still other experts say it's too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains. There is no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus, for instance, wrote psychologists Christopher Chabris and Daniel.J. Simons. And surfing the web exercised the brain more than reading did among computer-savvy older adults in a 2008 study involving 24 participants at the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at the University of California, Los Angeles.

“There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet, but I'd have to imagine that overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs,” observes psychology professor Benjamin Storm. “It seems pretty clear that memory is changing, but is it changing for the better? At this point, we don't know.”

31. Sparrow's study shows that with the Internet, the human brain will

\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] analyze information in detail
- [B] collect information efficiently
- [C] switch its focus of memory
- [D] extend its memory duration

32. The process of “cognitive offloading” \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] helps us identify false information

[B] keeps our memory from failing

[C] Enables us to classify trivial facts

[D] lessens our memory burdens

33. Which of the following would Sparrow support about the Internet?

[A] It may reform our learning approach

[B] It may impact our society negatively

[C] It may enhance our adaptability to technology

[D] It may interfere with our conceptual thinking

34. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that how the Internet affects our brains

\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] requires further academic research

[B] is most studied in older adults

[C] is reflected in our reading speed

[D] depends on our web-surfing habits

35. Neither Sparrow nor Storm would agree that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] our reliance on the Internet will be costly

[B] the Internet is weakening our memory

[C] memory exercise is a must for our brains

[D] our ability to focus declines with age

**Text 4**



36. According to Paragraph, children growing into adolescence tend to

\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] develop opposite personality traits
- [B] see the world in an unreasonable way
- [C] have fond memories of their past
- [D] show affection for their parents

37. It can be learned from 2 that Crone's study \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] explores teenagers' social responsibilities
- [B] examines teenagers' emotional problems
- [C] provides a new insight into adolescence
- [D] highlights negative adolescent behavior

38. What does crone's study find about prosocial behavior?

- [A] It results from the wish to cooperate
- [B] It is cultivated through education
- [C] It is subject to family influence
- [D] It tends to peak in adolescence

39. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that teenagers \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] over-stress their influence on others
- [B] care a lot about social recognition
- [C] Become anxious about their future
- [D] Endeavor to live a joyful life

40. What is the text mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Why teenagers are self-contradictory.

[B] Why teenagers are risk-sensitive.

[C] How teenagers develop prosociality.

[D] How teenagers become independent.

## 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)

### Net-zero rules set to send cost of new homes and extensions soaring

New building regulations aimed at improving energy efficiency are set to increase the price of new homes, as well as those of extensions and loft conversions on existing ones.

The rules, which came into effect on Wednesday in England, are part of government plans to reduce the UK's carbon emissions to net zero by 2050. They set new standards for ventilation, energy efficiency and heating, and state that new residential buildings must have charging points for electric vehicles.

The moves are the most significant change to building regulations in years, and industry experts say they will inevitably lead to higher prices at a time when a shortage of materials and high labour costs are already driving up bills.

Brian Berry, chief executive of the Federation of Master Builders, says



the measures will require new materials, testing methods, products and systems to be installed. "All this comes at an increased cost during a time when prices are already sky high. Inevitably, consumers will have to pay more," he says.

Gareth Belsham, of surveyors Naismiths, says people who are upgrading, or extending their home, will be directly affected. "The biggest changes relate to heating and insulation," he explains. "There are new rules concerning the amount of glazing used in extensions, and any new windows or doors must be highly insulated."

Windows and doors will have to adhere to higher standards, while there are new limits on the amount of glazing you can have to reduce unwanted heat from the sun.

Thomas Goodman, of MyJobQuote, says this will bring in new restrictions for extensions. "Glazing on windows, doors and rooflights must cover no more than 25% of the floor area to prevent heat loss," he says.

As the rules came into effect last Wednesday, property developers were rushing to file plans just before the deadline. Any plans submitted before that date are considered to be under the previous rules, and can go ahead as long as work starts before 15 June next year.

Builders which have costed projects, but have not filed the paperwork, may need to go back and submit fresh estimates, says Marcus Jefford of Build Aviator.

Materials prices are already up 25% in the last two years. How much

overall prices will increase as a result of the rule changes is not clear."Whilst admirable in their intentions, they will add to the cost of housebuilding at a time when many already feel that they are priced out of homeownership,"says Jonathan Rolande of the National Association of Property Buyers. "An average extension will probably see around £3,000 additional cost thanks to the new regs."

John Kelly, a construction lawyer at Freeths law firm, believes prices will eventually come down. But not in the immediate future."As the marketplace adapts to the new requirements, and the technologies that support them, the scaling up of these technologies will eventually bring costs down, but in the short term, we will all have to pay the price of the necessary transition." he says.

However, the long-term effects of the changes will be more comfortable and energy-efficient homes, adds Andrew Mellor, of PRP architects."Homeowners will probably recoup that cost over time in energy bill savings. It will obviously be very volatile at the moment, but they will have that benefit over time."

	A. The rise of home prices is a temporary matter.
41. Brian Berry	B. Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.
42. Gareth Belsham	C. There will be specific limits on home extensions to prevent heat loss.
43. Marcus Jefford	D. The new rules will take home prices to an even higher level.



44. John Kelly	E. Many people feel that home prices are already beyond what they can afford.
45. Andrew Mellor	F. The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows or doors.
	G. The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually.

### Section III Translation

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

In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature. And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.

Poetry is powerful. Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently. Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring.

No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write. It was a way to tell stories and pass down history. It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud. Poems really come to life when they are recited. This can also help with understanding them too, because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

**47. Directions:**



An art exhibition and a robot show are to be held on Sunday and your friend David asks you which one he should go to. Write him an email to

- 1) make a suggestion, and
- 2) give your reason(s)

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:

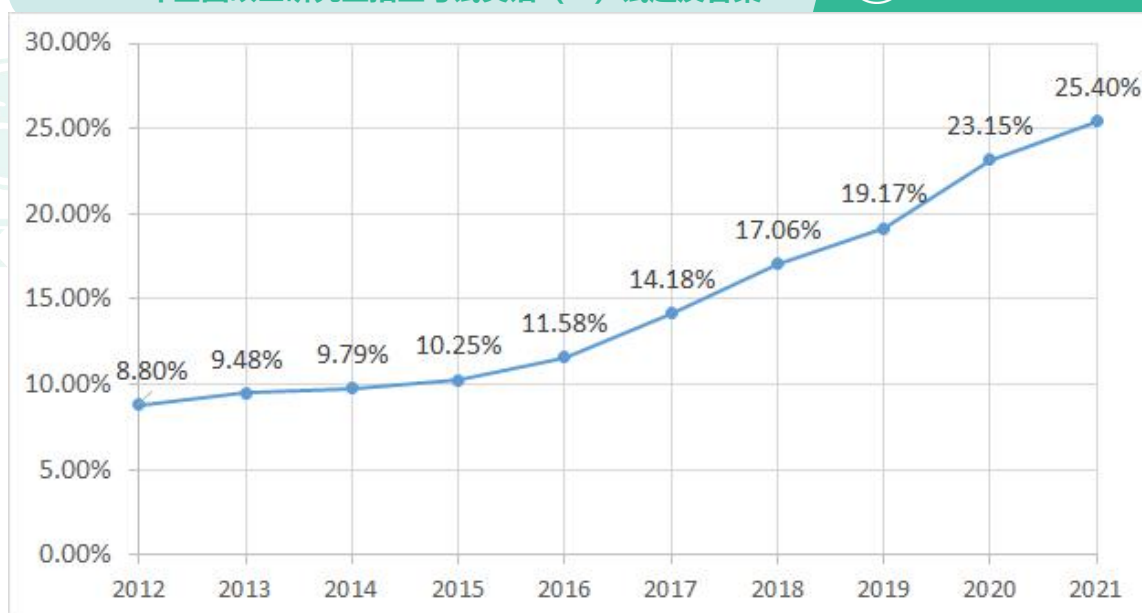
Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

- 1) describe and interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

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

health literacy 健康素养





2011-2021 我国居民健康素养水平

海文考研



## 2023 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（二）试题

### 参考答案与解析

#### Section I Use of English

1. B

【考点】上下文和词汇识别

【解析】根据上下文语意，make a nice profit 在这里表示“做的很好”，其他三个选项 purchase“购买”，connection“联系”，bet“打赌”，不符合上下文语意。

2. C

【考点】上下文和词汇识别

【解析】根据上下文语意，“你需要优先考虑团队成长”，prioritize sth. 表示“优先考虑某事”，符合上下文语义。其他三个选项 define“下定义”，predict“预测”，appreciate“欣赏；增值”，不符合上下文语意。

3. A

【考点】上下文和词汇识别

【解析】根据上下文语意，“它有助于团队合作以专门专注于寻找团队成长的方法”，exclusively“仅仅；专门”，符合语意。其他三个选项 temporarily“暂时”，potentially“潜在地、可能”initially“最初、起初”，不符合上下文语意。



4. D

**【考点】**固定搭配和词汇识别

**【解析】**该题考查固定搭配“look at an example”其他三个选项 experiment“实验”，proposal“提议”，debate“辩论”，后面为例子作为段落论据部分。

5. D **【考点】**上下文和词义辨析

**【解析】**本题要选一个形容词修饰后面的 departments of engineering, marketing and product development。由第三段的第一话“当一位富有创新精神的项目营销经理加入后，情况发生了变化，”可以看出原来的工程、营销和产品开发部门属于传统部门，与具有创新精神的营销经理形成对比，因此[D]“traditional 传统的”为正确选项。[A] identical 完全同样的；相同的；[B] marginal；微不足道的；边缘的；[C] provisional 临时的；暂时的 都不符合题意。

6. D **【考点】**上下文和词义辨析

**【解析】**本题要选一个名词，既能承接上文，又能概括下文，上文说“直到 2012 年，他们的增长进入平稳期。”下文说“.....是有太多的客户在使用他们产品的基本免费版本...”可见这里说的是他们的业绩增长进入平稳期的问题所在，因此[D] problem 为正确选项。[A] rumor 谣言 [B] secret 秘密 [C] myth 神话，三项都不符合上下文语义衔接。

7. A **【考点】**逻辑关系

**【解析】**本题要选一个介词对本句的“improvements to the premium, paid version 高级付费版本有所改进”和“few people were making the upgrade 很少有人进行升级”的关系进行补充说明。前后是反向对应关系，而四个选项中只有[A] despite 表示让步转折逻辑，因此为正确选项。[B] unlike 不像.....；[C] through 通过；[D] besides 除.....之外（还）不符合前后反向逻辑。

8. B **【考点】**逻辑关系

**【解析】**本题要选一个副词对本段和上一段的关系进行补充说明。本段说“当一位富有创新精神的项目营销经理加入后，情况发生了变化”，说明与前文是不同的情况，为反向关系，而四个选项中只有 however 表示转折逻辑，因此为正确选项。

9. B

**【考点】**动词搭配/逻辑关系

【解析】根据上下文可知，这个公司中的 growth team 是第一次出现，之前并没有，所以是创立 create，其它三个选项 inspect 检查，expand 扩大，reform 改革，意味着之前已经有 growth team，再根据 an innovative manager 登场以后的并列关系，只有 created 和 innovative 语义上构成复现，因此选 B。

10. C

【考点】逻辑关系/句内语义

【解析】and 前后保持并列，因此可以参照前文内容 innovative (创新的) 和 create (创造)，四个选项分别谓：cultural 文化的，objective 客观的，fresh 新鲜的，personal 个人的，只有 fresh 有“新”的语义，和原文中 innovative (创新的) 和 create (创造) 形成呼应，故选 C。

11. C

【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】寻找 upgrade，根据上一段最后一句 few people were making the upgrade，可知升级的人很少，end 结束，burden 负担，lack 缺少，decrease 减少，C 选项 lack 对应 few，并没有减少，decrease 为干扰项，故选 C。

12. D

【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】this 指代上文所指内容，上一段末尾 it became clear that...，以及最后一句 Most people were... 问题不是质量问题，而是人们根本不知道



premium version, 现在知道了问题所在, policy 政策, suggestion 建议, purpose 目的, insight 洞悉, 了解, 比较其它选项, insight 与上文 perspective (观点; 视角) 形成呼应, 近义词复现, 在原文最合适。

13. C

【考点】上下文和词汇识别

【解析】上文提到, 问题不在于质量问题, 而是消费者的意识问题, 所以需要通过讲优化的产品促销给消费者来提高意识。只有 C promoting 合适。contributing 做贡献; allocating 分配; transferring 转变, 三个选项意识都不符合语境。

14. A

【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】前文提到, 通过将优化的产品促销给消费者以提高意识, 后文讲到收入增长了 92%, 前后的逻辑关系顺承因果, 选择 A 选项 As a result, BCD 均不符文意。

15. A

【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】此处原文说需要一个人在\_\_\_一个团队, 这个空应该与“领导”相关, 而且后文也出现了 leader, 四个选项中只有 A 选项 unite (团结) 能与原文中团队形成合理的动宾搭配。

16. B

【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】此处考查的前后文并列关系, 后文讲到了 set clear goals and

establish a time frame, 需要填的的\_\_\_\_\_ the target area, 根据逻辑, 先确定目标区域, 然后再设定目标并且建立时间框架。所以本题答案选择 identify, 其他几个选项都与后文无法构成先后关系。

17. D 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】根据选项特征, 本题考查名词词义辨析。根据空格所在句, identify the target area, set clear goals and establish a time frame for the\_\_\_\_of these goals, 这三个动词短语形成并列关系, 会隐含动作发生的时间先后顺序, 并且 these goals 指代前面的 clear goals, 因此可推出, 先 identify the target area (识别目标区域), 再 set clear goals (设定清晰目标), 最后再 establish a time frame for the\_\_\_\_of these goals (确定这些目标实现的时间范围)。因此 D 选项 accomplishment 符合语义要求, 故为正确答案。

18. B 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】根据选项特征, 本题考查形容词词义辨析。根据空格所在句的逻辑关键词 also 来看, 空格处所在句的内容和上文形成了递进关系。根据上段尾句得知, “领导人需要识别目标区域, 设定清晰目标, 并且确定目标实现的时间范围”, 这是团队领导人的责任; 因此空格处填入 responsible, 表示 the growth leader is also responsible for keeping the team focused on moving forward... (领导人也有责任让团队专注于前进..), 符合递进关系的语义要求, 故 B 选项 responsible 为正确答案。

19. C 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】根据选项特征, 本题考查逻辑关系词辨析, 并且选项词均为连词性质的逻辑关系词, 因此只需弄清楚空格所在的从句和后面的主句之间的关系即可。空格所在句指出“有吸引力的新想法会转移注意力”, 为负向情感, 后面的主句指出“团队领导人必须认识到这些想法对当前目标不...并且需要搁置”, 为正向情感, 因此可推出主从句之间为对立关系, 符合要求的只有 while“虽然”, 故 C 选项 while 为正确答案。

20. A 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】根据选项特征, 本题考查动词词义辨析。根据空格所在句特征, don't \_\_\_\_\_ the current goal 和 need to be put on the back burner (需要搁置) 形成了并列关系, 情感应该保持一致; 根据“need to be put on the back burner (需要搁置)”负向情感, 可推出 these ideas 对 current goal (当前目标) 无用, 因此 A 选项 serve“对...有用”填入之后, 更符合语义要求, 故 A 选项 serve 为正确答案。



## Section II Reading Comprehension

## Part A

## Text 1

## 21. A 【考点】人物观点

【解析】根据题干关键词“The RHS thinks that plastic grass”回文定位在第一段第四句“The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), which runs the annual show in west London, says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity.”(在伦敦西部举办年度展览的皇家园艺协会 (RHS) 表示, 由于塑料草对环境和生物多样性造成的破坏, 它已经实施了禁令。)对比四个选项, 只有 A 项中的“is harmful to the environment”和“the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity”与原文形成呼应, 故为正确答案。

## 22. B 【考点】例证题

【解析】根据题干关键词“The petitions mentioned in Paragraph 3 reveal the campaigners'”回文定位在第三段, 找到例子后, 往往向前后寻找例子支持的论点。第三句 “It is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an “ecological damage” tax on such lawns.”(它正试图鼓励人们签署两份请愿书, 一份呼吁禁止销售塑料草, 另一份呼吁对此类草坪征收“生态损害”税)。对比四个选项, 只有 B 项中的“resistance to fake grass use”和“ban on the sale of plastic grass”与原文形成呼应, 故为正确答案。

## 23. B 【考点】细节理解

【解析】根据题干关键词“supporters of fake grass point out”回文定位在第四段第一句“However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also

an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol.” (但是, 人工草地的支持者们指出, 天然草坪需要来定期用割草机割, 耗油耗电, 也会造成一些环境问题。) 即天然草坪也存在缺点, 并不是完美的。对比四个选项, 只有 B 项中的“the disadvantages of growing real grass”是对原文的正确解读, 故为正确答案。

24. C 【考点】细节理解

【解析】根据题干关键词“government 和 artificial grass”回文定位在第六段“However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage” (然而, 使用人工草坪必须正确遵守法律和政策规定的安全措施以此保护生物多样性和保证排水系统的持续运作。) 对比四个选项, 只有 B 项中的 obey existing rules 是 comply with the legal and policy safeguards 是的同义替换, 与原文形成呼应, 故为正确答案。

25. D 【考点】全文中心

【解析】根据题干关键词“the text”可知本题考查全文中心。通过梳理全文重点段落即可得出答案。首先, 本文第一段末句首先抛出 RHS 的观点, 认为“plastic grass”即假草对环境有害。然后, 在第三段当中用支持者的行为进一步论证假草有害的观点。但是, 在第四段中, 作者抛出了支持使用假草的人的观点, 认为使用真草不仅会消耗大量的水、电等能源, 还有可能带来其他的危害等。然后作者在第五段给出了政府的态度“the government responded that it has ‘no plans to ban the use of artificial grass’”作为呼吁禁止假草使用的回应。而本文最后一段(第六段)第二句中, 作者用再次阐明了政府对待使用假草的态度“However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage”, 既没有反对也没有鼓励, 因此可以查看出, 假草的使用仍然尚未有清晰的定论。对比四个选项, 只 D 项中的“a controversial product”最符合全文中心, 故为正确答案。

Text 2

26. D 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据题干关键词“national parks”回文定位在第一段和第二段, 由于第二段是转折句, 表示作者强调的内容, 接着第二句就做了解释, “they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$ 12 billion”, 译为“他们有超过 120 亿美金的维修积压。”并且第三句也举例了各种基础设施。说明他们基础设施维修不好。所以选 D “基础设施维护不善”。



## 27. A 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据题干关键词“increased privatization of the campgrounds”回文定位在第三和第四段，由于第四段讲到“increased privatization would undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year.”译为：“扩大私有化会削弱其中一个主要原因，即为为什么每年有 3 亿人来这些公园”，并且冒号后面也能看出游客认为在这些公园游玩是享受。所以整体结合意思，应该选 A 会毁掉游客的体验。

## 28. C 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据题干关键词“most respondents to the survey”回文定位在第五段的最后一句，此处的 81% 对应 most。他们愿意多缴税，从而换来 10 年中不要对国家公园进行任何削减。所以选 C，“同意为了国家公园多交钱。”

## Text 3

## 31. C 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】根据题文同序原则以及题干关键词“Sparrow’s study, human brain”回文定位在第一段，并且根据选项的共性我们发现都是动词开头，也就是需要找到人类大脑将会做什么事情。我们就看到了这一段倒数第二句和倒数第三句“In the same study, a group was asked to remember both the information and the folders it was stored in. They didn’t remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders.”（在同一项研究中，一组人被要求记住信息和存储信息的文件夹。他们不记得信息，但他们记得如何找到文件夹。）即现在人们头脑中记住的事物发生了改变。对比四个选项，只有 C 项中的“switch its focus of memory”与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。

## 32. D 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】根据题干关键词“cognitive offloading”回文定位在第二段第一句，“In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as “cognitive offloading.”（互联网正在以一种非常实际的方式，成为我们记忆的外部硬盘，这个过程被称为“认知卸载”。）即现在人们并不需要时时刻刻把所有的东西记在脑海里，如果需要获取什么东西，直接打开“外部硬盘”去搜索即可。因此人们的记忆压力有所缓解。对比四个选项，只有 D 项中的“lessens our memory burdens”与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。

## 33. A 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】题干问 Sparrow 将会支持哪一种观点，那么根据关键词



“Sparrow”以及题文同序的原则回文定位在第二段后半部分,在第五句话 “Perhaps, she suggests, the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking” (她认为,这种趋势可能会改变我们的学习方法,从注重个人事实和记忆,转向强调更多的概念性思维。)即这是一种学习方法的改变。对比四个选项,只有A项中的 “It may reform our learning approach”与原文形成呼应,故为正确答案。

34. A 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第3段第1+2句可知,目前的研究还有很多尚未定论,所以依然需要进一步的研究来证实。

35. B 【考点】细节题

【解析】题目问哪个不是他们同意的观点。ACD文中都有体现,唯独B没有涉及到过。

## Part B

41. 【答案】[D] The new rules will take home prices to an even higher level.

【解析】本题根据人名首次出行位置,定位在第四段,本段第2句提到 price are already sky high, consumers will have to pay more 价格已经很高,消费者需要支付更高的价格,选项D中出现了 will take home prices to an even higher level 更高的价格,与文章中支付更高价格,属于同义表达,所以正确答案为[D]。

42. 【答案】[F] The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows or doors.

【解析】本题根据人名首次出行位置,定位在第五段,本段第1句提到 people who... will be affected, 下一句进一步补充到原因,其中提到 any new windows or doors must be highly insulated. 选项F中也使用了同样的句型 will affect people whose home...include new windows or doors, 这与原文存在关键处原词复现,所以正确答案为[F]。

43. 【答案】[B] Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.

【解析】本题根据人名首次出行位置,定位在第九段,本段第一句提到 builders which have costed....may need to go back and submit fresh



estimates, 这与选项 B 内容一致, 且有 builders, needs to, submit, estimates 等原词复现, new 与 fresh 属于同义词替换, 因此正确答案为 [B]。

44. 【答案】 [A] The rise of home prices is a temporary matter.

【解析】 本题根据人名首次出行位置, 定位在第十一段, 本段第一句提到...prices will eventually come down. But not in the immediate future, 即房价最终会降下来, 但是不是马上可以下降。本段末句也提到 we will have to pay the price of the necessary transition, 选项 A 高额的房价只是暂时的问题, 即房价会降下来, 属于对本段的正话反说, 因此正确答案为 [A]。

45. 【答案】 [G] The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually.

【解析】 本题根据人名首次出行位置, 定位在最后一段, 本段首句提到 the long-term effects of the changes will be more comfortable, 即长远来看有益处, 本段尾句也提到 homeowners will have that benefit, 这与选项 G the changes will benefit homeowners 内容一致, 出现 homeowners, benefit 两处原词复现, 并且选项中 eventually 与文章中 over time 都属于时间上的论述, 因此正确答案为 [G]。

### Section III Translation

#### 【参考译文】

18 世纪晚期, 威廉·华兹华斯因其关于自然的诗歌而闻名。他是浪漫主义运动的创始人之一, 该运动颂扬自然世界的奇迹。

诗歌是强大的。它的能量和节奏可以吸引读者, 将他们带到另一个世界, 让他们以不同的方式看待事物。通过精心挑选单词和短语, 诗歌可以是戏剧性的、有趣的、美丽动人的和鼓舞人心的。

没有人确切地知道诗歌是什么时候开始的, 但它已经存在了几千年, 甚至在人们会写字之前就已经出现了。这是一种讲述故事和传承历史的方式。它和歌曲有着密切的关系, 即使是在创作时, 它也通常是大声演



奏的。诗歌朗诵后才真正鲜活起来，因为单词的节奏和声音变得更清晰了，所以这也有助于理解它们。

句 1.

In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature.

【译文】18 世纪晚期，威廉·华兹华斯因其关于自然的诗歌而闻名。

【词义】late 晚的；迟到；接近末期；became 开始变得；变成；poems 诗；韵文；poem 的复数

【采分点】18 世纪晚期，威廉·华兹华斯因其关于自然的诗歌而闻名。

---1 分

【语法考点】基本句型

【语法结构分析】句子主干：William Wordsworth became famous，时间状语 In the late 18th century，原因状语 for his poems about nature.

句 2.

And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.

【译文】他是崇尚自然世界奇迹的浪漫主义运动的创始人之一。

【词义】founders 创建者，创办者；Romanticism 浪漫主义；浪漫主义时期；celebrated 著名的；闻名的；驰名的；庆祝；庆贺；推崇

【采分点】他是崇尚自然世界奇迹的浪漫主义运动的创始人之一。---1 分

【语法考点】基本句型；后置定语；定语从句

【语法结构分析】句子主干：he was one of the founders of a movement；后置定语 called Romanticism 修饰 movement；which 引导定语从句修饰 Romanticism。

句 3.

Poetry is powerful.

【译文】诗歌是强大的。

【词义】Poetry 诗；诗意；诗集；诗作；美好的品质；优雅的气质

【采分点】诗歌是强大的。---1 分

【语法考点】基本句型

【语法结构分析】本句为主系表结构。





## 句 4.

Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently.

**【译文】** 它的能量和节奏可以吸引读者，将他们带到另一个世界，让他们以不同的方式看待事物。

**【词义】** energy 能量；能源；精力；活力；rhythm 节奏；韵律；律动；transport 运输；交通运输系统；传播；differently 不同地；相异地

**【采分点】** 它的能量和节奏可以吸引读者， ---1

将他们带到另一个世界， ---0.5

让他们以不同的方式看待事物。 ---0.5

**【语法考点】** 并列句

**【语法结构分析】** 本句为并列句，主语是 Its energy and rhythm，三个并列的动宾结构为 can capture ... , transport ... and make ... 其中 transport A to B 意为把 A 带到 B，这个句子在翻译时需要注意代词 them 指的是读者。

## 句 5.

Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring.

**【译文】** 通过精心挑选单词和短语，诗歌可以是戏剧性的、有趣的、美丽的、动人的和鼓舞人心的。

**【词义】** dramatic 戏剧性的；引人注目的；戏剧的；moving 移动；前进；感动的；inspiring 鼓舞人心的；激励的；启发灵感的

**【采分点】** 通过精心挑选的单词和短语， ---1 分

诗歌可以是戏剧性的、有趣的、美丽的、动人的和鼓舞人心的。 ---1 分

**【语法考点】** 基本句型，并列结构

**【语法结构分析】** 句子主干：poems can be A, B, C, D and E. 方式状语 Through carefully selected words and phrases；selected 分词作定语修饰 words 和 phrases.

## 句 6.

No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write.

【译文】没有人确切地知道诗歌是什么时候开始的,但它已经存在了几千年,甚至出现在人们会写作之前。

【词义】for sure 当然可以;确实;around 围绕;周围;大约;四周;before 之前;在...以前;

【采分点】没有人确切地知道诗歌是什么时候开始的, ---1分  
但它已经存在了几千年,甚至出现在人们会写作之前。 ---1分

【语法考点】并列句;宾语从句;时间状语从句;

【语法结构分析】句子主干: No one knows ... but it has been ... , 其中 when 引导宾语从句, even before 引导的时间状语从句。

句 7.

It was a way to tell stories and pass down history.

【译文】这是一种讲述故事和传承历史的方式。

【词义】way 方法, 手段;途径;stories 故事;小说;叙述, 描述;pass down 过;一闪即逝;下达

【采分点】这是一种讲述故事和传承历史的方式。 ---1分

【语法考点】基本句型, 后置定语

【语法结构分析】句子主干: It was a way. 不定式 to tell stories and pass down history 做 a way 的后置定语。

句 8.

It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud.

【译文】它和歌曲有着密切的关系, 即使是在创作时, 它也通常是大声演奏的。

【词义】be related to 与...相联系;written 书面的;笔头的;以书信形式的;created 创造;创作;创建;

【采分点】它和歌曲有着密切的关系, ---1分  
即使是在创作时, 它也通常是大声演奏的。 ---1分

【语法考点】并列句;让步状语从句及其省略;被动语态

【语法结构分析】句子主干: It is closely related to song and it is usually created to be performed out loud. 其中 even when 引导让步状语从句, 省略了主语和 be (it is), is written 和 is created 均为被动语态翻译是需要主动化翻译。

句 9.



Poems really come to life when they are recited.

【译文】诗歌朗诵后才真正鲜活起来。

【词义】really 真正地, 确实地; come to life 苏醒过来; recited 背诵, 吟诵

【采分点】】诗歌朗诵后才真正鲜活起来。---1 分

【语法考点】基本句型; 时间状语从句; 被动语态

【语法结构分析】句子主干: Poems really come to life; 时间状语从句 when they are recited, 此句用到了被动语态应该主动化翻译。

句 10.

This can also help with understanding them too, because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

【译文】因为单词的节奏和声音变得更清晰了, 所以这也有助于理解它们。

【词义】help with 帮助; 用.....来帮助; understanding 理解力; 理解; 了解; rhythm 节奏; 韵律; 律动; clearer 清晰易懂的;

【采分点】因为单词的节奏和声音变得更清晰了, ---1 分  
所以这也有助于理解它们。---1 分

【语法考点】基本句型; 原因状语从句

【语法结构分析】主句: This can also help with。。。原因状语从句: because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 47. 【考点】建议信

Dear David,

It sounds like you have some choices to make on what to do this weekend. Between the art exhibition and the robot show, I strongly recommend that you go with the art exhibition, as it is a wonderful way to explore culture and artistic expression.

Not only does art open windows into different cultures and time periods,

but it also enables us to express ourselves and experience the world in a different way. You can enjoy the beauty and creativity of art without any prior knowledge or experience. It's an incredible way to explore the cultural differences between different people.

I hope you take my advice and enjoy the art exhibition on Sunday!

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

## Part B

### 48. 【考点】线形图+社会生活类

As is revealed in the line chart, some noticeable changes took place concerning the health literacy of our residents from 2012 to 2021. To be specific, the status of health literacy ascended from 8.8% in 2012 to 11.58% in 2016. Since then, the figure witnessed a sharp increase, rising to 25.4% in 2021.

It is not difficult for us to come up with several possible factors to account for this trend. To begin with, it must be pointed out that this phenomenon is closely related to the emphasis on the construction of medical facilities. It is reported that residents in both urban and rural areas have more chances to enjoy better health care services and medical treatments. Besides, this trend, to a large extent, can also be attributed to the widespread publicity and positive guidance from relevant departments, which promotes residents to pay more attention to their physical and mental health. Last but not least, the change of people's ideology and the



improvement of educational level is another significant reason that cannot be overlooked.

To sum up, the trend shown in the chart is an inevitable result of social and economic development. Hence, there is every reason to believe that it will keep going in the foreseeable future.



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