

2025 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）真题

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)

Located in the southern Peloponnesian peninsula, Pavlopetri (the modern name of the site) emerged as a Neolithic settlement around 3500 B.C. and became an important trading center for Mycenaean Greece (1650-1180 B.C.). This area of the Aegean Sea is 1 to earthquakes and tsunamis, which caused the city to 2 sink. The slow sea level rise in Mediterranean 3 this city around 3000 years ago.

For millennia, the city's 4 lay unseen below some 13 feet of water. They were covered by a thick layer of sand 5 the island of Laconia. In recent decades, shifting 6 and climate change have eroded a natural barrier that 7 Pavlopetri. In 1967 a scientific survey of the Peloponnesian coast was 8 data to analyze changes in sea levels 9 British oceanographer Nicholas Flemming first spotted the sunken 10 . A year later, he returned with a few students to 11 the location and map the site. 12 the exciting initial finds, the site would lie 13 for decades before archaeologists would return.

In 2009 archaeologists Chrysanthi Gallou and Jon Henderson 14 the excavation of Pavlopetri in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Culture. Since the 1960s, underwater archaeology 15 and tools had made huge advances. The team 16 robotics, sonar mapping, and state-of-the-art graphics to survey the site. From 2009 to 2013 they were able to bring the underwater town to 17 . Covering about two and a half acres, Pavlopetri's three main roads 18 some 50 rectangular buildings, all of which had open courtyards. Excavations revealed a large number of Minoan-style loom weights, 19 Pavlopetri was a thriving trade center with a 20 textile industry.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 | [A] relevant | [B] prone | [C] available | [D] alien |
| 2 | [A] accidentally | [B] frequently | [C] gradually | [D] temporarily |
| 3 | [A] disguised | [B] submerged | [C] relocated | [D] isolated |
| 4 | [A] legends | [B] programs | [C] remains | [D] surroundings |
| 5 | [A] across | [B] off | [C] under | [D] via |
| 6 | [A] currents | [B] ricers | [C] seasons | [D] winds |
| 7 | [A] elevated | [B] separated | [C] comprised | [D] protected |
| 8 | [A] gathering | [B] restoring | [C] updating | [D] supplying |
| 9 | [A] when | [B] until | [C] after | [D] once |
| 10 | [A] belongings | [B] resources | [C] products | [D] structures |
| 11 | [A] preserve | [B] select | [C] display | [D] examine |

12	[A] Despite	[B] Unlike	[C] Besides	[D] Among
13	[A] unchallenged	[B] unknown	[C] unorganized	[D] undisturbed
14	[A] suspended	[B] transferred	[C] resumed	[D] canceled
15	[A] policies	[B] theories	[C] documents	[D] techniques
16	[A] ordered	[B] provided	[C] employed	[D] adjusted
17	[A] effect	[B] light	[C] reality	[D] mind
18	[A] crossed	[B] connected	[C] blocked	[D] altered
19	[A] expecting	[B] suggesting	[C] predicting	[D] recalling
20	[A] robust	[B] diverse	[C] marginal	[D] dependent

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

The grammar schoolboy from Stratford-Upon-Avon has landed a scholarly. Punch after groundbreaking research showed that Shakespeare does benefit children's literacy and emotional development, but only if you can act him out.

A study found that a "rehearsal room" approach to teaching Shakespeare broadened children's vocabulary and the capacity of their writing as well as their emotional literacy. "The research shows that the way actors work. Makes a big difference to the way children use language and also how they think about themselves," Jacqui O Hanlon of Royal Shakespeare Company(RSC) , which commission the study, said.

The randomised control trial involved hundreds of year 5 pupils--aged nine and ten--at 45. State primary schools that had not been previously exposed to RS Pedagogy. They were split into target and control groups and asked to write for example a message in bottle as ferdinanel after the shipwreck in the rempest. The target group was given a 30-minute drama-based activity to accompany the passage.

The peer-reviewed results showed that the target group of pupils drew on a wider vocabulary, used words, classed as more sophisticated or rarer, and wrote at greater length. They also appear to be more comfortable writing in role. While [control] pupils imagine how they themselves would react to being shipwrecked, [target] children put themselves in the shoes of literary character and express that character's emotion.

The Time to Act Study also found that while controlled pupils relied on desert is land cliches, such as palm trees, target pupils were more expansive [giving] a broader picture of the sky, the sea and the atmospheric conditions.

O'Helen said she had been most surprised by the emotional literacy that was evident in

the children's writing, and that they were more resilient in their writing more hopeful, she added: the emotional understanding was very evident and it is probably related to the rehearsal room process, where you are used to trying to imagine your way through. They were comfortable in describing different emotional states and part of what you do in drama is put yourself in different shoes. The study showed the importance of embedding our in education, she said.

But could the results be re replicated with any old dramatists? O'Hanlon said more research would be needed but suggested that Shakespeare's use of 20,000 words, compared with the everyday 2,000 words gave a massive expansion of language into a children's lives, which was combined with children using their whole bodies to bring words to life.

21. The rehearsal room approach requires pupils to ____.
- [A] rewrite the lines from Shakespeare
 - [B] watch RSC actors performances
 - [C] play the roles in Shakespeare
 - [D] study drama under RSC artists
22. The study divided the pupils into two groups to find ____.
- [A] whether a the change in situation enhance learning outcomes
 - [B] expanding vocabulary helps develop reading fluency
 - [C] see emotion affects understanding of sophisticated workers
 - [D] the classroom activity stimulates interest in the arts
23. Control pupil's reliance on desert island cliches shows their ____.
- [A] weakness in description
 - [B] omission of small details
 - [C] casual style of writing
 - [D] the preference for big words
24. What can promote children's emotional literacy according to O'Helen?
- [A] Writing in an imaginative manner
 - [B] Identifying with literacy characters
 - [C] Drawing inspiration from nature
 - [D] Centralizing on real life situations
25. It can inferred from the last paragraph that ____.
- [A] a the new teaching method may work best with Shakespeare
 - [B] the language of Shakespeare may be formidable for pupils
 - [C] other older dramatists may be included in primary education
 - [D] the pupils may be reluctant to work on other old dramatists

Text 2

I was shocked to learn recently that some scientists want to scale back their research in

an effort to decrease carbon emissions. I discovered this when I was sitting on a panel discussing sustainable space activities and my colleagues' concerns about their contribution to global warming was palpable. The crisis is here, they said, and we need to cut back on our energy intensive modelling. At the very least, we need to make our energy use far more sustainable.

It is unarguable that our laboratories, scientific instruments, rockets and satellites — the tools we scientists need to measure the planet's pulse — demand significant amounts of energy both in their construction and operation. And it is equally true that science's unrelenting appetite for information has caused a mushrooming of energy-intensive data centres around the world. According to the International Energy Agency, these buildings now consume about 1 per cent of the world's electricity.

However, this is a price we must pay for understanding the world. How can we inform decision makers about the best ways to bring down carbon emissions if we can't track the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, where it's coming from and who's producing it? The carbon emissions from technological research are well spent: ultimately this research will safeguard the future of our planet.

It can be hard for scientists to make the case because our work is complex, often takes place behind closed doors and does not always lend itself to easy interpretation or explanation. But demonstrating the efficacy of science will be crucial if we are to solve humanity's greatest challenges. It is all too easy to feel paralysed in the face of daunting problems such as climate change and to do nothing. But then I think of a friend's daughter who turned her fears into action: she became a wind energy engineer and now thrives on delivering renewable energy, limiting emissions.

Recognising the hope that science and engineering can bring was the impetus behind the creation of the Millennium Technology Prize, which is now entering its 20th year as a celebration of human ingenuity. One of the past winners, Professor Martin Green from the University of New South Wales, Australia, is the inventor of the Passivated Emitter and Rear Cell technology which is now found in most of the world's solar panels. Thanks to his invention, we have a real chance to decrease the world's carbon emissions.

Every day, scientists, technologists and engineers are discovering new ways to exploit renewable energy sources and develop techniques not just to use power more intelligently but to power our intelligence. A great example of this is Europe's largest supercomputer, LUMI in Finland, which is astonishingly carbon-negative. Established in an old paper mill, it is powered by a nearby river and its remote heat warms the people who live in the surrounding town of Kajaani.

If the world is to meet its net-zero ambitions, we must think hard about how we can deliver sustainable computing and deliver more LUMIs.

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26. The author expressed great surprise at some scientists' ____.
- [A] unwillingness to cut carbon emissions
 - [B] intention to reduce their research
 - [C] suspicions about sustainable energy
 - [D] waste of electricity in their projects
27. The author believes that carbon emissions from research ____.
- [A] have caused severe consequences
 - [B] have aroused groundless worries
 - [C] are hard to handle at present
 - [D] are justifiable in the long run
28. The example of green in paragraph 5 is used to illustrate ____.
- [A] the achievements of great scientists
 - [B] the urgency of addressing climate change
 - [C] the reverse of scientific endeavors
 - [D] the value of fostering human ingenuity
29. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that LUMI ____.
- [A] is a model of sustainable efforts
 - [B] is a triumph against energy shortage
 - [C] owes much to global net zero initiatives
 - [D] aims to explore the power of intelligence
30. Which of the following statements would they also agree with?
- [A] emission free modeling demands extra funding
 - [B] the need for super computers is difficult to meet
 - [C] energy intensive research work is inevitable
 - [D] the goals of researchers ought to be realistic

Text 3

Ever since taking on Netflix in [C] at its own game, old Hollywood has struggled to turn a profit in streaming, with the likes of Disney+, Peacock and Paramount+ losing billions of dollars each year, sparking concerns on Wall Street that the services will never be as profitable as cable once was. But the age of streaming has been a boon for some unintended winners: pirates that use software to rip a film or television show in seconds from legitimate online video platforms and host the titles on their own, illegitimate services, which rake in about \$2 billion annually from ads and subscriptions.

With no video production costs, illegal streaming sites have achieved profit margins approaching 90%, according to the Motion Picture Association (MPA), a trade group representing Hollywood studios that's working to crack down on the thousands of illegal platforms that have cropped up in recent years.

Initially the rise of legitimate online businesses such as Netflix actually helped curb digital piracy, which had largely been based on file uploads. But now piracy involving illegal streaming services as well as file-sharing costs the US economy about \$30 billion in lost revenue a year and some 250,000 jobs, estimates the US Chamber of Commerce's Global Innovation Policy Center. The global impact is about \$71 billion annually.

"The people who are stealing our movies and our television shows and operating piracy sites are not mom and pop operations," says Charlie Rivkin, chief executive officer of the MPA. "This is organized crime." Rivkin joined the MPA in 2017 after the organization failed five years earlier to build consensus between Hollywood and Silicon Valley to win passage of legislation in Congress aimed at stopping online piracy. In 2017 the association formed the Alliance for Creativity and Entertainment (ACE), an enforcement task force of about 100 detectives circling the globe to help local authorities arrest streaming pirates.

ACE says it's helped shrink the number of illegal streaming services in North America to 126, from more than 1,400 in 2018, aided in part by the MPA's support for a 2020 federal law that made large-scale streaming of copyrighted material a serious crime.

Consulting firm Parks Associates predicts that legitimate US streaming services' cumulative loss from piracy since 2022 will reach \$113 billion in the next two years. While there is some optimism that emerging countermeasures and best practices may see piracy begin to plateau by 2027, there is no consensus among stakeholders as to when it may begin to decline," says analyst Steve Hawley.

31. According to paragraph 1, legitimate streaming services _____.

- [A] have drawn lessons from Hollywood
- [B] have surpassed cable in revenue
- [C] are unpopular with advertiser
- [D] are confronted with a real threat

32. It can be learned that streamers like Netflix ____.

- [A] played a part in the fight against illegal file-sharing
- [B] reaped benefits from the war with digital pirates
- [C] promised to become big job creators in the US
- [D] used to collaborate with file-uploading platforms

33. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that MPA ____.

- [A] was denied cooperation by Silicon Valley
- [B] led a national protest against online piracy
- [C] was urged to reform an enforcement task force
- [D] failed to win support from local authorities

34. According to Hawley, digital piracy ____.

- [A] cannot be checked in spite of new legislation

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- [B] will possibly overwhelm legitimate streamers
[C] is unlikely to diminish in the near future
[D] has been underestimated by some analysts
35. Which of the following is emphasized in the text?
[A] The need to coordinate anti-privacy action
[B] The criminal nature of copyright violation
[C] Prospect of eliminating online privacy
[D] Economic harm from illegal streaming

Text 4

Visit any antiques stores and you may encounter artifact from the past: photographs, letters, a brochure Sinclair dinosaur 1964-1965 Fair, the ephemera of history. Yet they aren't truly ephemeral. Why? Because they are still here, decades, and they are tangible.

Have you pondered the life cycle of intangible formats, digital information, given that those who produce these artifacts seldom make provision for their long-term preservation? For millennia, we've known what we've known due to artifacts that have survived, often despite their original creators' neglect. The thing itself is the medium that delivers the information. At the time of creation, no attempts were made at intentional preservation, yet analog materials have a chance of surviving and serving as the historical record that biographers, historians, and novelists rely on. Libraries and archives have traditionally shouldered the responsibility of organization, preservation, and access to information. Thus, librarians digitize the tangible so that researchers the world over can quickly search and access their holdings. The result is an embarrassment of historical riches, which brings its own needle-and-haystack problems.

Librarians selfless devotion can act against us when users point to universality of access by holding up a cellphone and saying, "it's all in here" as evidence that libraries are less vital for researchers today. Yet how was that universality of access of made possible and, perhaps more importantly, how is it maintained? Who curates what is preserved? When it comes to born-digital information, the terrifying answer can be: if not librarians and archivists, then no one. Digital information requires a great deal more care than analog.

Even when a digital object is preserved, it may only be the carrier that's saved, not the information itself. As technology advances and a format becomes obsolete, the object is useless. Have you ever stared helplessly at a ZIP disk, think how do I get the files off this? Without constant migration of digital assets a nightmare about what keeps historians up at night: a historical record that abrupt stops when digital assets replaces analog.

As a librarian whose day job revolves around special collections and digital assets, I share the night terrors of historians, and I'd be lying if I said a comprehensive preservation

solution currently exists. Yet researchers can take some comfort in the fact that there are a multitude of librarians devoted to discovering, organizing, and preserving digital information for researchers current and future. Librarians are uniquely positioned to understand how end users seek and use information. Thus we play an integral role in identifying, preserving, and providing accessibility to digital artifacts so that, while future researchers may find the digital realm a challenging place to ply their trade, they won't find it an impossible one.

36. The author mentions the art crafts from the past to _____.
[A] introduce the coming of antiques
[B] contrast them with everyday items
[C] bring up the issue of preservation
[D] comment on their historical value
37. Compared with digital objects, tangible artifacts _____.
[A] are less subject to their creators' neglect
[B] convey information in a more direct way
[C] require more intentional preservation
[D] are less likely to suffer serious damage
38. According to the passage, librarians' work may result in _____.
[A] oversupply of materials
[B] undervaluation of libraries
[C] researchers' under-performance
[D] users' overreliance on technology
39. The "ZIP disk" is cited as an example to show _____.
[A] the difficulty of retrieving files through unusual means
[B] the infeasibility of constantly migrating digital assets
[C] the possibility of losing Information in obsolete formats
[D] the inconvenience of storing information on analog device
40. Which of the following statements best summarizes the text?
[A] Hard work should be done to preserve artifacts
[B] The contribution of librarians should be recognized
[C] Accessing databases is essential to researchers
[D] Keeping digital historical records is a challenge

Part B

Directions: For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A-G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. Paragraph F and G have been correctly placed. Mark your answers **on the ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

- [A] Peters likes to photograph butterflies in a landscape, celebrating the beauty of their

surroundings as well as the insects themselves. His pictures of a Glanville fritillary rising from the sea-pinks beside the chalk cliffs of Compton Bay on the Isle of Wight are particularly glorious. These take-off shots are even more challenging because they require a wide-angle lens, which means he must be less than 2 cm from the butterfly. It's incredibly difficult to get that close to a skittish, sun-warmed insect. Unlike some photographers, who "cheat" by keeping insects in a fridge to slow them down, Peters refuses to tamper with wild butterflies.

[B] Peters' signature shot is a "butterfly take-off", showing a multiple wing-beat of one butterfly in one frame when it lifts off a flower. How does he capture it? Technology helps. A typical digital SLR camera shoots 20 frames a second. He uses a high-speed OM System which shoots 120 frames a second.

[C] Britain has relatively few butterfly species compared with mainland Europe and 80% are in decline, mostly because intensive chemical farming has reduced many species to tiny fragments of habitat and small nature reserves. Global heating is benefiting some species but others are too isolated to find suitable new habitat, and gardening habits – paving over gardens and using pesticides – aren't helping either. Butterflies may not pollinate as many plants as wild bees and hover flies, but because British butterflies are the best-studied group of insects in the world, they are an extremely useful indicator of the wider declines in flying insects.

[D] Five years ago, at summer's end, Andrew Fusek Peters was diagnosed with bowel cancer. "I was waiting for surgery, feeling really ill, sitting in my garden. It was amazing weather and there were painted lady butterflies everywhere," he says. "They were a symbol of fragile life, of hope and defiance, and something appealed to my soul."

[E] That makes it sound easy, and artificial, but Peter insists it is still a massive challenge. He typically takes between 10,000 and 20,000 shots to get one butterfly take-off sequence in focus. At such high shutter speeds, the depth of field is tiny, and as butterflies do not fly in a straight line they swiftly flutter out of focus. As well as thousands of attempts, it takes patience and fieldcraft to anticipate a butterfly's likely flight-line-and catch it -in focus.

[F] So what's the appeal of a long, sweaty day in pursuit of an elusive, fast-moving wild animal? "It just feels bloody brilliant," says Peters. "If I've had a full day of good encounters with butterflies, met interesting butterfly people and I've got some good shots, that becomes a vault in my spiritual bank. It's a happy feeling."

[G] A children's author and poet who had become a keen amateur photographer, Peters watched the butterflies and idly wondered if he could capture them in flight. It swiftly became an obsession as he recovered from a successful operation to remove the cancer. In recent summers, he has travelled the length and breadth of Britain to photograph all 58 native species of butterfly. Now the fruits of these summers have been published in a beautiful new book.

A butterfly takes off so quickly it is still impossible to react quickly enough to capture that take-off but if he half-presses the shutter, the camera saves the 70 previous frames before the moment he actually takes the picture. "It's time travel, so I don't miss the moment of take-off," he says. After he's captured the butterfly taking off, he layers 10 to 15 frames together in Photoshop.

Section III Translation

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

Innovation and research have relied on public participation in science for centuries. It was a musician who discovered the planet Uranus in the 18th century by making his own telescope with mirrors composed of copper and tin. (46) Recent decades have seen more engagement in the subject can only be done through institutions such as a university. Citizen science provides an opportunity for greater public engagement and the democratisation of science.

In the information era, large data sets, small teams and contradictions have slowed scientific process. (47) But by utilizing the naturalization of the general public it is possible to overcome many of these challenges by engaging non-scientists directly in the research process. Anyone can be a citizen scientist, regardless of age, nationality of academic experience. You don't even need any formal training, just an inquisitive mind and the enthusiasm to join one of the thousands of citizen science projects to generate new knowledge and the means to understand a genuine scientific outcome. (48) Scientists have employed a variety of ways to engage the general public in their research, such as making data analysis into an online game or sample collection into a smartphone application. They've implored citizens to help with bug counting and categorizing cancer cells, and even identifying distant galaxies.

This form of accessible science means that great minds are able to join the race to create and develop projects with the potential to change the world. A citizen science-based approach can extend the field of vision and include different ideas and different brains to problem-solve and create making innovation faster and more effective.

The rise of citizen sciences has grown alongside the rise of do-it-yourself biology laboratories around the world. (49) These groups of people are part of a rapidly expanding biotechnological social movement of citizen scientists and professional scientists seeking to take discovery out of institutions and put it into the hands of anyone with the enthusiasm. There are around 40 official do-it-yourself biology centres across the globe in locations including Paris, London, Sydney, and Tel Aviv. (50) The pool resources, collaborate, think outside the box, and find solutions any ways around obstacles to explore science for the sake

of science without the traditional boundaries of working inside a formal setting. So is it time to take the Petri dish out of the laboratory and into the garage?

Section IV Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Read the following email from your classmate Paul and write him a reply.

Dear Li Ming,

I was really excited to hear that you'd invite some young craftsmen to demonstrate their innovative craft-making on campus. May I know more about what they'll show? Also, I'd like to help with your preparation work. Please let me know what I can do?

Yours,
Paul

Part B

52. Directions:

近年来全国居民平均每百户年末主要耐用消费品拥有量

年份	空调（台）	洗衣机（台）	电冰箱（台）
2014	75.2	83.7	85.5
2017	96.1	91.7	93.3
2020	117.7	96.7	101.8
2023	145.9	98.2	103.4

2025 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）真题解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】B

【解析】考查词义辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“*This area of the Aegean Sea is _____ to earthquakes and tsunamis*”，根据常识和地理知识，爱琴海地区确实容易发生地震和海啸。选项 A “*relevant*”意为“相关的”，不符合语境；选项 B “*prone*”意为“易于……的，有……倾向的”，用在这里表示“这个地区容易发生地震和海啸”，符合语境；选项 C “*available*”意为“可获得的”，与地震和海啸的发生无直接关联；选项 D “*alien*”意为“外国的，相异的”，同样不符合语境。因此，正确答案为 B。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】考查副词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“*which caused the city to _____ sink*”，根据后文“*The slow sea level rise in Mediterranean _____ this city around 3000 years ago*”可知，地中海海平面的缓慢上升导致了这座城市的沉没。因此，空格处应填入一个表示“逐渐”的副词。选项 A “*accidentally*”意为“偶然地”，不符合语境；选项 B “*frequently*”意为“频繁地”，虽然可以表示多次发生，但不符合“逐渐沉没”的意思；选项 C “*gradually*”意为“逐渐地”，符合语境；选项 D “*temporarily*”意为“暂时地”，与后文的“3000 年前”时间跨度不符。因此，正确答案为 C。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“*The slow sea level rise in Mediterranean _____ this city around 3000 years ago*”，根据常识和语境，海平面的上升会导致城市被淹没。选项 A “*disguised*”意为“伪装”，不符合语境；选项 B “*submerged*”意为“淹没”，符合语境；选项 C “*relocated*”意为“迁移”，与沉没的意思不符；选项 D “*isolated*”意为“隔离”，同样不符合语境。因此，正确答案为 B。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“*For millennia, the city's _____ lay unseen below some 13 feet of water*”，根据后文“*In recent decades, shifting _____ and climate change have eroded a natural barrier*”以及“*In 1967 a scientific survey of the Peloponnesian coast was _____ data to analyze changes in sea levels*”可知，这座城市的遗迹（remains）被水淹没，后来因为洋流和气候变化的影响，自然屏障被侵蚀，才使得科学家们有机会进行考古调查。选项 A “legends”意为“传说”，不符合语境；选项 B “programs”意为“节目，计划”，与考古无关；选项 C “remains”意为“遗迹”，符合语境；选项 D “surroundings”意为“周围环境”，虽然与考古地点相关，但不如“遗迹”直接。因此，正确答案为 C。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“*They were covered by a thick layer of sand _____ the island of Laconia*”，根据常识和语境，这些遗迹被厚厚的沙子覆盖，并且这些沙子位于拉科尼亚岛附近或周围。选项 A “across”意为“穿过”，不符合语境；选项 B “off”意为“在……的外面，在……的附近”，符合语境；选项 C “under”意为“在……下面”，与句子意思相反；选项 D “via”意为“通过”，不符合语境。因此，正确答案为 B。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“*In recent decades, shifting _____ and climate change have eroded a natural barrier*”，根据语境和常识，洋流（currents）和气候变化是影响海岸线侵蚀的重要因素。选项 A “currents”意为“洋流”，符合语境；选项 B “ricers”不是常见词汇，可能是拼写错误，不符合语境；选项 C “seasons”意为“季节”，虽然与气候变化相关，但不如洋流直接；选项 D “winds”意为“风”，虽然也能影响海岸线，但在此语境中不如洋流重要。因此，正确答案为 A（注意：如果 B 选项是“rivers”则可能是一个干扰项，但根据给出的答案和语境，A 选项更为合适）。

7. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“*that _____*”

Pavlopetri”，根据前文“In recent decades, shifting currents and climate change have eroded a natural barrier”可知，自然屏障被侵蚀，这意味着原本保护帕夫洛佩特里（Pavlopetri）的屏障消失了。选项 A“elevated”意为“提升”，不符合语境；选项 B“separated”意为“分离”，虽然可以表示屏障与帕夫洛佩特里之间的关系，但不如“保护”直接；选项 C“comprised”意为“包含”，不符合语境；选项 D“protected”意为“保护”，符合语境。因此，正确答案为 D。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“In 1967 a scientific survey of the Peloponnesian coast was _____ data to analyze changes in sea levels”，根据语境和常识，科学调查的目的是收集（gathering）数据以进行分析。选项 A“gathering”意为“收集”，符合语境；选项 B“restoring”意为“恢复”，不符合语境；选项 C“updating”意为“更新”，虽然科学调查可能会更新数据，但在此语境中不如“收集”直接；选项 D“supplying”意为“提供”，不符合语境。因此，正确答案为 A。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查连词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“_____ British oceanographer Nicholas Flemming first spotted the sunken structures”，根据语境和常识，这里需要一个表示时间关系的连词。选项 A“when”意为“当……时”，符合语境；选项 B“until”意为“直到”，不符合语境；选项 C“after”意为“在……之后”，虽然可以表示时间顺序，但不如“当……时”直接；选项 D“once”意为“一旦”，不符合语境。因此，正确答案为 A。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“A year later, he returned with a few students to _____ the location and map the site”，根据语境和常识，这里需要一个表示“检查、考察”的动词。选项 A“preserve”意为“保存”，不符合语境；选项 B“select”意为“选择”，不符合语境；选项 C“display”意为“展示”，不符合语境；选项 D“examine”意为“检查，考察”，符合语境。因此，正确答案为 D。

11. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“he returned with a few students to _____ the location”，根据语境，此处指尼古拉斯·弗莱明带着学生回到遗址是为了进行考察（examine）和绘制地图。选项 A“preserve”意为“保存”，不符合语境；选项 B“select”意为“选择”，与文意不符；选项 C“display”意为“展示”，也不符合语境；选项 D“examine”意为“检查，考察”，符合语境。因此，正确答案为 D。【答案】A

12. 【答案】D

【解析】考查介词短语辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“_____ the exciting initial finds, the site would lie _____ for decades”，此处表示尽管有了这些令人兴奋的初步发现，但遗址在接下来的几十年里仍然未被探索（unchallenged 为干扰项，此处应理解为“未被进一步发掘或研究”）。选项 A“Despite”意为“尽管”，符合语境；选项 B“Unlike”意为“不像”，不符合语境；选项 C“Besides”意为“除了”，也不符合语境；选项 D“Among”意为“在……之中”，与文意不符。因此，正确答案为 A，但需注意，原答案中的“AD”应为笔误，应为“A（Despite）”。【答案】D

13. 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“the site would lie _____ for decades”，此处表示遗址在接下来的几十年里将保持未受干扰（undisturbed）的状态。选项 A“unchallenged”意为“未受挑战的”，不符合语境；选项 B“unknown”意为“未知的”，虽然遗址在当时可能未被广泛知晓，但此处强调的是其未受外界干扰的状态；选项 C“unorganized”意为“无组织的”，与文意不符；选项 D“undisturbed”意为“未受干扰的”，符合语境。因此，正确答案为 D。【答案】C

14. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“archaeologists Chrysanthi Gallou and Jon Henderson _____ the excavation of Pavlopetri”，此处表示考古学家们恢复（resumed）了对帕夫洛佩特里的挖掘工作。选项 A“suspended”

意为“暂停”，不符合语境；选项 B“transferred”意为“转移”，与文意不符；选项 C“resumed”意为“恢复”，符合语境；选项 D“canceled”意为“取消”，也不符合语境。因此，正确答案为 C。【答案】D

15. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“Since the 1960s, underwater archaeology _____ and tools had made huge advances”，此处表示自 20 世纪 60 年代以来，水下考古的技术（techniques）和工具取得了巨大进步。选项 A“policies”意为“政策”，不符合语境；选项 B“theories”意为“理论”，与文意不符；选项 C“documents”意为“文件”，也不符合语境；选项 D“techniques”意为“技术”，符合语境。因此，正确答案为 D。【答案】C

16. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“The team _____ robotics, sonar mapping, and state-of-the-art graphics to survey the site”，此处表示团队采用（employed）了机器人技术、声纳测绘和先进的图形技术来调查该遗址。选项 A“ordered”意为“订购”，不符合语境；选项 B“provided”意为“提供”，虽然团队可能提供了这些技术，但此处强调的是他们的使用；选项 C“employed”意为“采用，雇佣”，符合语境；选项 D“adjusted”意为“调整”，与文意不符。因此，正确答案为 C。【答案】B

17. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“they were able to bring the underwater town to _____”，此处表示他们成功地将这座水下城镇带到了人们的视野中（to light），即让人们能够了解和研究它。选项 A“effect”意为“影响”，不符合语境；选项 B“light”在此处为固定短语“bring to light”的组成部分，意为“使……显露出来”，符合语境；选项 C“reality”意为“现实”，虽然水下城镇是现实的存在，但此处强调的是它被揭示或发现的过程；选项 D“mind”意为“头脑”，与文意不符。因此，正确答案为 B，但需注意原答案中的“D”应为笔误。【答案】B

18. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“Pavlopetri’s three main roads _____ some 50 rectangular buildings”，此处表示帕夫洛佩特里的三条主要道路连接（connected）着大约 50 座矩形建筑。选项 A“crossed”意为“穿过”，不符合语境；选项 B“connected”意为“连接”，符合语境；选项 C“blocked”意为“阻挡”，与文意不符；选项 D“altered”意为“改变”，也不符合语境。因此，正确答案为 B。【答案】B

19. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“Excavations revealed a large number of Minoan-style loom weights, _____ Pavlopetri was a thriving trade center with a robust textile industry”，此处表示挖掘工作揭示了大量米诺斯风格的织机砵码，表明（suggesting）帕夫洛佩特里是一个繁荣的贸易中心，拥有强大的纺织业。选项 A“expecting”意为“期望”，不符合语境；选项 B“suggesting”意为“表明”，符合语境；选项 C“predicting”意为“预测”，虽然挖掘工作可能有助于预测帕夫洛佩特里的历史地位，但此处更强调的是挖掘结果的直接启示；选项 D“recalling”意为“回忆”，与文意不符。因此，正确答案为 B。

20. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词辨析及上下文逻辑关系。空格所在句提到“with a _____ textile industry”，此处表示帕夫洛佩特里拥有强大（robust）的纺织业。选项 A“robust”意为“强壮的，强健的，强健有力的”，在此处可引申为“强大的”，符合语境；选项 B“diverse”意为“多样的”，虽然纺织业可能包含多种类型的产品，但此处更强调的是其规模和实力；选项 C“marginal”意为“边缘的，微不足道的”，与文意不符；选项 D“dependent”意为“依赖的”，也不符合语境。因此，正确答案为 A。

【全文翻译】

位于南佩洛波尼斯半岛的帕夫洛佩特里（该遗址的现代名称）大约公元前 3500 年兴起为一个新石器时代定居点，并成为迈锡尼希腊（公元前 1650-1180

年)的一个重要贸易中心。爱琴海的这一地区容易发生地震和海啸,这导致该城市逐渐沉没。大约3000年前,地中海海平面的缓慢上升淹没了这座城市。

数千年来,这座城市的遗迹在13英尺深的水下一直未被发现。它们被一层厚厚的沙子所覆盖,位于拉科尼亚岛下方。近几十年来,洋流和气候变化的改变侵蚀了保护帕夫洛佩特里的天然屏障。1967年,在对佩洛波尼斯海岸进行科学调查时,收集了数据以分析海平面的变化,当时英国海洋学家尼古拉斯·弗莱明首次发现了沉没的建筑。一年后,他带着一些学生回到那里考察该地点并绘制了地图。尽管有了这些令人兴奋的初步发现,但在考古学家们再次返回之前,这个遗址将未受干扰地沉寂了几十年。

2009年,考古学家克里斯安西·加洛和乔恩·亨德森与希腊文化部合作,恢复了对帕夫洛佩特里的挖掘工作。自20世纪60年代以来,水下考古的技术和工具取得了巨大进步。该团队采用了机器人技术、声纳测绘和最先进的图形技术来调查该遗址。从2009年到2013年,他们成功地将这座水下城镇带到了现实中。帕夫洛佩特里占地约两英亩半,其主要的三条道路连接着大约50座矩形建筑,所有这些建筑都有开放的庭院。挖掘工作揭示了大量米诺斯风格的织机砧码,表明帕夫洛佩特里是一个繁荣的贸易中心,拥有强大的纺织业。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。文章明确提到“rehearsal room”方法的核心是通过戏剧化表演(acting out)莎士比亚的作品,帮助学生理解语言和角色情感。文中提到“drama-based activity”和“put themselves in the shoes of literary characters”,说明这一方法需要学生扮演莎士比亚的角色,而不是仅仅阅读、观看表演或在专业艺术家指导下学习。因此,答案为[C]。

22. 【答案】A

【解析】细节题。文章提到研究通过随机对照试验,将学生分为两组:目标

组接受戏剧化教学活动，对照组未接受。研究的目的是比较两种教学方法的效果，特别是目标组是否在词汇使用、写作能力和情感素养上表现更好。这表明研究关注情境变化对学习成果的影响，而非词汇扩展、情感或艺术兴趣的直接作用。因此，答案为 [A]。

23. 【答案】A

【解析】细节题。文章指出，对照组学生在写作中“relied on clichés such as palm trees”（依赖椰子树等刻板印象），而目标组描述更为丰富，涉及“sky, the sea and the atmospheric conditions”。这表明对照组的描述能力不足，无法超越简单的刻板描写。[B]项“omission of small details”（忽略细节）。[C]项“casual style of writing”（随意风格）。[D]项“preference for big words”（喜欢大词）与文章内容无关。因此，答案为 [A]。

24. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。O'Hanlon 在文中提到，戏剧活动能够提升学生的情感素养，因为它让学生通过“putting themselves in different shoes”（站在角色的立场）去理解和表达角色的情感状态。这种活动帮助学生想象、体验和描述不同的情感，因此答案为 [B]。[A]项是说“写作中使用想象力”。[C]项“从自然中汲取灵感”。[D]项“专注于现实生活”，均未提及。

25. 【答案】A

【解析】推断题。文章最后一段提到，莎士比亚拥有“20,000 个词汇”，远超日常语言的“2,000 个词汇”，这为学生的语言扩展提供了巨大的资源。结合“bringing words to life”，这种方法尤其适用于语言复杂且丰富的莎士比亚作品。而对于其他作家，O'Hanlon 提到需要更多研究验证，未明确说明效果。因此，答案为 [A]。[B]项“语言对学生而言过于困难”。[C]项“将其他作家纳入小学教育”。[D]项“学生不愿意接触其他作家”，属于无中生有。

【全文翻译】

这个来自埃文河畔斯特拉特福的文法学校男孩找到了一名学者。一项突破性的研究表明，莎士比亚确实有益于儿童的读写能力和情感发展，但前提是你能把他表演出来。

一项研究发现，用“排练室”的方式教授莎士比亚作品可以拓宽孩子们的词汇量、写作能力以及情感素养。“研究表明，演员的工作方式。委托开展这项研究的皇家莎士比亚剧团的杰基·奥汉隆说：“这对孩子们使用语言的方式以及他们对自己的看法都有很大的影响。”

这项随机对照试验涉及了数百名年龄在 9 岁和 10 岁之间的 45 岁五年级学生。以前没有接触过 RS 教学法的公立小学。他们被分成目标组和对照组，并被要求在遥远的海难后用费迪南内尔的瓶子写一条信息。目标群体被安排了一个 30 分钟的戏剧活动来配合这段话。

同行评议的结果显示，目标学生群体使用的词汇量更大，使用的词汇被分类为更复杂或更罕见，写作的篇幅也更长。他们似乎也更适合角色写作。对照组的学生想象他们自己对船失事的反应，而对照组的孩子则把自己放在文学人物的位置上，表达人物的情感。

“行动的时间”研究还发现，对照组的学生依赖于沙漠和陆地的陈词滥调，比如棕榈树，而对照组的学生则更广阔，对天空、海洋和大气状况有更广阔的认识。

O'Helen 说，她最惊讶的是孩子们写作中明显的情感素养，他们在写作中更有弹性，更有希望，她补充说：“情感理解非常明显，这可能与排练室的过程有关，在排练室里，你习惯于尝试想象你的方式。”他们在描述不同的情绪状态时很自在，在戏剧中，你要做的一部分就是把自己放在不同的位置上。她说，这项研究显示了将我们融入教育的重要性。

但是，这些结果能在任何一位老戏剧家身上重现吗？奥汉隆表示，还需要进行更多的研究，但他表示，与日常使用的 2000 个单词相比，莎士比亚使用了 2 万个单词，这给孩子们的生活带来了巨大的语言扩展，这与孩子们用他们的整个身体来赋予单词生命相结合。

Text 2

26. 【答案】B

【解析】根据定位句: "I was shocked to learn recently that some scientists want to scale back their research in an effort to decrease carbon emissions."意思是作者惊讶地发现一些科学家为了减少碳排放想要缩减他们的研究。作者明确表达了对科学家们意图减少研

究活动以降低碳排放的惊讶。因此正确答案是 [B] intention to reduce their research。

27. 【答案】D

【解析】根据定位句: "The carbon emissions from technological research are well spent: ultimately this research will safeguard the future of our planet."

意思是说技术研究产生的碳排放是值得的: 最终这些研究将保障我们星球的未来。作者认为, 尽管科技研究会产生碳排放, 但这些排放是有正当理由的, 因为它们最终会保护地球的未来。所以正确答案是 [D] are justifiable in the long run。

28. 【答案】C

【解析】根据定位句: "But then I think of a friend's daughter who turned her fears into action: she became a wind energy engineer and now thrives on delivering renewable energy, limiting emissions."意思是说但是接着我想到一个朋友的女儿, 她将恐惧转化为行动: 她成为一名风能工程师, 现在致力于提供可再生能源, 限制排放。这段文字讲述了作者朋友的女儿如何从对环境问题的担忧转变为积极行动, 选择了风能工程作为职业, 为减少排放和提供可再生能源做出了贡献。这实际上体现了个人行为对科学努力的反向促进作用——不是指科学研究的倒退, 而是指个人的行为(如选择环保职业)反过来推动了科学技术的发展。因此, 这个例子用来说明的是人类创造力和个人行动可以怎样逆转或补充科学的努力, 即选项 [C] the reverse of scientific endeavors。

29. 【答案】A

【解析】根据定位句: "A great example of this is Europe's largest supercomputer, LUMI in Finland, which is astonishingly carbon-negative... If the world is to meet its net-zero ambitions, we must think hard about how we can deliver sustainable computing and deliver more LUMIs."意思是说一个很好的例子是芬兰的欧洲最大的超级计算机 LUMI, 它令人惊讶地实现了碳负排放...如果世界要实现其净零目标, 我们必须认真思考如何提供可持续计算, 并提供更多像 LUMI 这样的设施。

文章提到 LUMI 是一个可持续努力的典范, 强调了它的环保特性以及作为未来可持续发展的榜样。因此正确答案是 [A] is a model of sustainable efforts。

30. 【答案】C

【解析】整篇文章都在讨论科学研究的重要性及其在应对气候变化中的作用, 同时承

研究需要消耗能量。作者在全文中表达了对科研重要性的支持，同时也认识到科研工作的能源密集型本质。作者认为，尽管存在能源密集型的研究工作，但它对于理解和解决全球变暖问题是不可避免的。因此正确答案是 [C] energy intensive research work is inevitable。

【全文翻译】

最近，我震惊地得知，一些科学家想要缩减他们的研究规模，以减少碳排放。当我坐在一个讨论可持续太空活动的小组上时，我发现了这一点，我的同事们他们对全球变暖的贡献的担忧是显而易见的。他们说，危机就在这里，我们需要减少我们的能源密集型模型。至少，我们需要使我们的能源使用更加可持续。

毫无疑问，我们的实验室、科学仪器、火箭和卫星——我们科学家测量地球脉搏所需的工具——在建造和运行中都需要大量的能源。同样真实的是，科学对信息的无情需求导致世界各地能源密集型数据中心如雨后春笋般涌现。根据国际能源署（International Energy Agency）的数据，这些建筑目前消耗了全球约 1% 的电力。

然而，这是我们了解世界必须付出的代价。如果我们无法追踪大气中二氧化碳的数量，它从哪里来，谁在制造它，我们如何告诉决策者减少碳排放的最佳方法？技术研究产生的碳排放是物有所值的：最终，这项研究将保护我们星球的未来。

科学家们很难证明这一点，因为我们的工作很复杂，往往是关起门来进行的，并不总是容易解释或解释。但是，如果我们要解决人类面临的巨大挑战，展示科学的功效将是至关重要的。面对气候变化等令人生畏的问题，人们很容易感到无所作为。但后来我想起了一个朋友的女儿，她把自己的恐惧变成了行动：她成为了一名风能工程师，现在在提供可再生能源、限制排放方面发展得很好。

认识到科学和工程能够带来希望，推动了千年科技奖（Millennium Technology Prize）的创立。作为对人类聪明才智的表彰，该奖项今年已进入第 20 个年头。过去的获奖者之一，来自澳大利亚新南威尔士大学的马丁·格林教授，是钝化发射极和后电池技术的发明者，该技术现在在世界上大多数太阳能电池板中都有发现。多亏了他的发明，我们才有真正的机会减少世界的碳排放。

每一天，科学家、技术人员和工程师都在探索开发可再生能源的新方法，并开发

技术，不仅是为了更智能地使用电力，而且是为了为我们的智能提供动力。一个很好的例子是欧洲最大的超级计算机，芬兰的 LUMI，它的碳负性惊人。它建在一个古老的造纸厂里，由附近的一条河流提供动力，它遥远的热量温暖着住在周围城镇卡贾尼的人们。

如果世界要实现净零排放的目标，我们必须认真思考如何提供可持续的计算和更多的 LUMI。

Text 3

31. 【答案】D

【解析】根据定位句: "old Hollywood has struggled to turn a profit in streaming... sparking concerns on Wall Street that the services will never be as profitable as cable once was."意思是说传统的好莱坞在流媒体上难以盈利... 引发了华尔街的担忧，即这些服务可能永远不会像有线电视曾经那样有利可图。这句话表明合法的流媒体服务面临着盈利能力的问题，并且引起了市场的担忧。因此正确答案是 [D] are confronted with a real threat.

32. 【答案】A

【解析】根据定位句: "Initially the rise of legitimate online businesses such as Netflix actually helped curb digital piracy, which had largely been based on file uploads."意思是说最初，像 Netflix 这样的合法在线业务的兴起实际上有助于遏制基于文件上传的数字盗版。此处说明了 Netflix 等合法流媒体平台曾在一定程度上帮助减少了非法文件共享的现象。因此正确答案是 [A] played a part in the fight against illegal file-sharing.

33. 【答案】A

【解析】根据定位句: "Rivkin joined the MPA in 2017 after the organization failed five years earlier to build consensus between Hollywood and Silicon Valley to win passage of legislation in Congress aimed at stopping online piracy."意思是说 Rivkin 在 2017 年加入了 MPA，此前该组织未能在五年前建立好莱坞和硅谷之间的共识，以通过国会立法来阻止在线盗版。从这句话可以推断出 MPA 之前试图与 Silicon Valley 合作以推动反盗版立法但没有成功。因此正确答案是 [A] was denied cooperation by Silicon Valley.

34. 【答案】C

【解析】根据定位句: "While there is some optimism that emerging countermeasures and best practices may see piracy begin to plateau by 2027, there is no consensus among stakeholders as to when it may begin to decline."意思是说尽管有人乐观地认为新兴的对策和最佳实践可能会让盗版到 2027 年开始趋于平稳, 但利益相关者之间并没有就何时开始下降达成一致意见。Hawley 的观点表明, 尽管有一些新的措施, 但短期内数字盗版不太可能减少。因此正确答案是 [C] is unlikely to diminish in the near future.

35. 【答案】D

【解析】整篇文章都在讨论由于盗版造成的经济损失、非法流媒体服务的猖獗以及对抗盗版的努力。文章整体上强调了非法流媒体带来的经济伤害, 以及需要采取行动打击这种行为。文章中多次提到非法流媒体对经济的影响, 包括收入损失和工作机会的丧失。因此正确答案是 [D] Economic harm from illegal streaming.

【全文翻译】

自从在自己的游戏中与奈飞公司 (Netflix Inc.) 展开竞争以来, 老牌好莱坞一直难以在流媒体业务中盈利, 迪士尼+、孔雀和派拉蒙+等公司每年亏损数十亿美元, 这引发了华尔街的担忧, 即流媒体服务永远不会像有线电视那样盈利。但是, 流媒体时代却给一些意想不到的赢家带来了福音: 盗版者利用软件在几秒钟内从合法的在线视频平台上下载电影或电视节目, 并在自己的非法服务上播放这些节目, 这些盗版者每年从广告和订阅中赚取约 20 亿美元。

据美国电影协会 (MPA) 称, 由于没有视频制作成本, 非法流媒体网站的利润率接近 90%。美国电影协会是好莱坞电影公司的一个贸易组织, 致力于打击近年来涌现的数千个非法平台。

最初, Netflix 等合法在线业务的兴起实际上有助于遏制主要基于文件上传的数字盗版。但据美国商会全球创新政策中心估计, 目前涉及非法流媒体服务和文件共享的盗版行为每年给美国经济造成约 300 亿美元的收入损失, 以及约 25 万个就业岗位。全球每年的影响约为 710 亿美元。

电影协会的首席执行官 Charlie Rivkin 说: “那些偷我们的电影和电视节目的人, 以及经营盗版网站的人, 都不是夫家经营的。”“这是有组织犯罪。”里夫金于 2017 年

加入美国电影协会，五年前，该组织未能在好莱坞和硅谷之间达成共识，赢得国会通过旨在阻止在线盗版的立法。2017年，该协会成立了创意与娱乐联盟（ACE），这是一个由全球约100名侦探组成的执法工作队，帮助地方当局逮捕流媒体盗版。

ACE表示，它帮助将北美的非法流媒体服务数量从2018年的1400多个减少到126个，部分原因是MPA支持2020年的一项联邦法律，该法律将大规模流媒体版权材料定为严重犯罪。

咨询公司Parks Associates预测，自2022年以来，美国合法流媒体服务因盗版造成的累计损失将在未来两年内达到1130亿美元。分析师史蒂夫·霍利（Steve Hawley）表示：“尽管人们乐观地认为，新兴的应对措施和最佳做法可能会使海盗行为在2027年开始趋于平稳，但利益相关者对何时开始下降没有达成共识。”

Text 4

36. 【答案】C

【解析】根据“Visit any antiques stores and you may encounter artifacts from the past... Yet they aren't truly ephemeral. Because they are still here, decades later, and they are tangible.”意思是说访问任何古董店，你可能会遇到过去的工艺品...然而它们并不是真正短暂的，因为几十年后它们仍然存在，而且是有形的。表明作者提到过去的工艺品是为了引出保存问题，即这些物品尽管没有特意保存，但仍然存留至今，并且是有形的。因此正确答案是 [C] bring up the issue of preservation。

37. 【答案】B

【解析】根据定位句“The thing itself is the medium that delivers the information... Libraries and archives have traditionally shouldered the responsibility of organization, preservation, and access to information.”意思是说实体物品本身即是传递信息的媒介...图书馆和档案馆传统上承担着信息的组织、保存和获取的责任。

文章中指出，实体文物本身即为信息传递的媒介，这意味着人们可以直接通过接触这些文物来获得信息。相比之下，数字对象需要特定的技术或平台才能访问其内容。因此，实体文物在传达信息时更为直接，因为它们不需要额外的设备或软件来解读。所以，[B] 选项最准确地反映了文章中的观点。

38. 【答案】B

【解析】根据定位句"Librarians selfless devotion can act against us when users point to universality of access by holding up a cellphone and saying, 'it's all in here' as evidence that libraries are less vital for researchers today."意思是说图书馆员无私的奉献可能会适得其反，当用户举起手机说“都在这里”来证明图书馆对于今天的研究人员来说不再那么重要时。文中提到图书馆员的工作可能无意中导致了人们低估图书馆的重要性，认为所有信息都在手机里。因此正确答案是 [B] undervaluation of libraries。

39. 【答案】C

【解析】根据下定位句"Even when a digital object is preserved, it may only be the carrier that's saved, not the information itself... Have you ever stared helplessly at a ZIP disk, think how do I get the files off this?"意思是说即使数字对象被保存下来，也可能只有载体被保存下来，而不是信息本身...你有没有无助地看着一个 ZIP 磁盘，想着如何从上面获取文件？从而可知 ZIP 磁盘的例子用来说明如果格式过时，即使载体保存下来，信息也可能丢失。因此正确答案是 [C] the possibility of losing information in obsolete formats。

40. 【答案】D

【解析】整篇文章讨论了实体文物与数字信息的保存难题，以及图书馆员在这个过程中扮演的重要角色。文章整体上是在谈论实体文物与数字信息的保存挑战，以及图书馆员在此过程中的重要作用。最能概括文本的陈述应当反映出文章的主要论点，即保存数字历史记录是一项挑战。因此正确答案是 [D] keeping digital historical records is a challenge。

【全文翻译】

参观任何一家古董店，你可能会遇到过去的文物：照片、信件、辛克莱恐龙 1964-1965 年博览会的小册子，这是短暂的历史。然而，它们并不是真正短暂的。为什么？因为它们还在这里，几十年，它们是有形的。

你有没有考虑过无形形式的生命周期，数字信息，因为那些生产这些文物的人很少为它们的长期保存做准备？几千年来，我们知道了我们所知道的，这要归功于那些幸存下来的人工制品，尽管它们的原始创造者经常忽视它们。事物本身就是传递信息

的媒介。在创作的时候，没有人试图故意保存，但模拟材料有机会幸存下来，并作为传记作家、历史学家和小说家所依赖的历史记录。图书馆和档案馆传统上肩负着组织、保存和获取信息。因此，图书馆员将有形资料数字化，以便世界各地的研究人员可以快速搜索和访问他们的馆藏。其结果是历史财富的尴尬，这带来了自己的大海捞针的问题。

当用户拿起手机说，“都在这里”，指出图书馆对研究人员来说不那么重要时，图书馆员的无私奉献可能会对我们产生不利影响。然而，这种访问的普遍性是如何实现的，也许更重要的是，它是如何维持的？谁来管理保存下来的东西？当谈到天生的数字信息时，可怕的答案可能是：如果不是图书管理员和档案管理员，那么就没有人了。数字信息比模拟信息需要小心得多。

即使一个数字对象被保存下来，它也可能只是被保存的载体，而不是信息本身。随着技术的进步和一个垫子变得过时，这个物体是无用的。你是否曾经无助地盯着一个 ZIP 磁盘，想我怎么把文件从这里取出来？如果没有数字资产的持续迁移，历史学家就会夜不能寐：当数字资产取代模拟资产时，历史记录就会突然停止。

作为一名日常工作围绕着特殊藏品和数字资产的图书管理员，我和历史学家们一样夜惊，如果我说目前存在一个全面的保存解决方案，那我就是在撒谎。然而，研究人员可以感到一些安慰的是，有大量的图书馆员致力于研究人员发现、组织和保存数字信息。图书馆员在了解最终用户如何查找和使用信息方面处于独特的地位。因此，我们在识别、保存和提供数字文物的可访问性方面发挥着不可或缺的作用，这样，尽管未来的研究人员可能会发现数字领域是一个具有挑战性的地方，但他们不会发现这是一个不可能的地方。

Part B

41. 【答案】D

【解析】考查文章开头引入与个人经历的相关性。文章以Andrew Fusek Peters (Peters) 的个人经历为开头，特别提到了他在被诊断为肠癌后，在花园里观察到蝴蝶的情景。选项 D 详细叙述了这段经历，不仅描绘了当时的天气和蝴蝶的美丽，还深入表达了蝴蝶对 Peters 心灵的触动，象征了生命的脆弱、希望与抗争。这为后文他如何迷上蝴蝶

并投身于蝴蝶摄影做了情感上的铺垫。因此，D 选项作为文章的开头引入是恰当的。

42. 【答案】G

【解析】考查个人经历与摄影兴趣的关联。在 D 选项之后，文章需要进一步展开 Peters 如何从观察蝴蝶发展到拍摄蝴蝶的过程。G 选项详细描述了 Peters 作为儿童文学作家和诗人的背景，以及他如何成为一名热衷于业余摄影的人。更重要的是，它提到了他在成功接受癌症手术后，对拍摄飞行中的蝴蝶产生了浓厚的兴趣，并迅速成为了一种痴迷。这为后文他如何努力拍摄蝴蝶，以及他在摄影上的成就做了背景上的铺垫。因此，G 选项紧随 D 选项之后是合理的。

43. 【答案】B

【解析】考查摄影技术与拍摄手法的介绍。在介绍了 Peters 的背景和兴趣后，文章需要具体描述他如何拍摄蝴蝶的。B 选项详细解释了 Peters 的标志性拍摄手法——“蝴蝶起飞”，并介绍了他使用的高速摄影技术。特别是他使用的高速 OM 系统，每秒能拍摄 120 帧，这对于捕捉蝴蝶起飞的瞬间至关重要。这为后文他如何成功拍摄到这些精彩瞬间提供了技术支持和解释。因此，B 选项在逻辑上应该紧随 G 选项之后。

44. 【答案】E

【解析】考查拍摄挑战与努力过程的描述。在介绍了 Peters 的拍摄手法和技术后，文章需要进一步阐述他拍摄蝴蝶所面临的挑战和付出的努力。E 选项详细描述了拍摄蝴蝶起飞序列的艰巨性，包括需要拍摄大量照片（10,000 到 20,000 张）才能得到一张清晰的序列，以及由于快门速度高、景深小和蝴蝶飞行轨迹不固定等因素导致的拍摄难度。这为后文他如何克服这些困难，成功拍摄到精彩瞬间提供了努力和坚持的例证。因此，E 选项在逻辑上应该紧随 B 选项之后。

45. 【答案】F

【解析】考查个人感受与总结陈述的呈现。在描述了 Peters 的拍摄手法、技术和努力过程后，文章需要以一个总结性的陈述来结束全文，强调他对拍摄蝴蝶的热爱和成就感。F 选项以 Peters 的口吻表达了这种感受，他称拍摄蝴蝶为“血腥的棒极了”（可能是指非常棒或令人兴奋的意思，这里进行了意译），并描述了拍摄成功后的精神满足和快乐感觉。