

## 2023年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）试题

### Use of English

Caravanserais were roadside inns that were built along the Silk Road in areas including China, North Africa and the Middle East. They were typically 1 outside the walls of a city or village and were usually funded by governments of 2.

This word “Caravanserai” is a 3 of the Persian word “karvan”, which means a group of travellers or a caravan, and seray, a palace or enclosed building. The term caravan was used to 4 groups of people who travelled together across the ancient network for safety reasons, 5 merchants, travellers or pilgrims.

From the 10th century onwards, as merchant and travel routes become more developed, the 6 of the Caravanserais increased and they served as a safe place for people to rest at night. Travellers on the Silk Road 7 possibility of being attacked by thieves or being 8 to extreme conditions. For this reason, Caravanserais were strategically placed 9 they could be reached in a day’s travel time.

Caravanserais served as an informal 10 point for the various people who travelled the Silk Road. 11, those structures became important centers for culture 12 and interaction, with travelers sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs, 13 talking knowledge with them, greatly 14 the development of several civilizations.

Caravanserais were also an important marketplace for commodities and 15 in the trade of goods along the Silk Road. 16, it was frequently the first stop merchants looking to sell their wares and 17 supplies for their own journeys. It is 18 that around 120000 to 150000 caravanserais were built along the Silk Road, 19 only about 3000 are known to remain today, many of which are in 20.

1. A. displayed    B. occupied    C. located    D. equipped
2. A. privately    B. regularly    C. respectively    D. permanently
3. A. definition    B. transition    C. substitution    D. combination
4. A. classify    B. record    C. describe    D. connect
5. A. apart from    B. instead of    C. such as    D. along with
6. A. construction    B. restoration    C. impression    D. evaluation
7. A. doubted    B. Faced    C. accepted    D. reduced
8. A. assigned    B. subjected    C. accustomed    D. opposed
9. A. so that    B. even if    C. now that    D. in case
10. A. talking    B. starting    C. Breaking    D. meeting
11. A. By the way    B. On occasion    C. In comparison    D. As a result
12. A. heritage    B. revival    C. exchange    D. status
13. A. with regard to    B. in spite of    C. as well as    D. in line with

14. A. completing    B. influencing    C. resuming    D. pioneering  
15. A. aided    B. invested    C. failed    D. competed  
16. A. rather    B. indeed    C. otherwise    D. however  
17. A. go in for    B. stand up for    C. close in on    D. stock up on  
18. A. believed    B. predicted    C. recalled    D. implied  
19. A. until    B. because    C. unless    D. although  
20. A. ruins    B. debt    C. fashion    D. series

### Text 1

The weather in Texas may have cooled since the recent extreme heat, but the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting in Austin this month as officials debate how climate change is taught in Texas schools.

Pat Hardy, who sympathized with views of the energy sector, is resisting the proposed change to science standards for pre-teen pupils. These would emphasise the primacy of human activity in recent climate change and encourage discussion of mitigation measures.

Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy's views. "They casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists as just another misguided opinion." says Dan Quinn, senior communications strategist at the Texas Freedom Network, a non-profit group that monitors public education, "What millions of Texas kids learn in their public schools is determined too often by the political ideology of partisan board members, rather than facts and sound scholarship."

Such debate reflects fierce discussion discussions across the US and around the world, as researchers, policymakers, teachers and students step up demands for a greater focus on teaching about the facts of climate change in schools.

A study last year by the National Center for Science Education, a non-profit group of scientists and teachers, looking at how state public schools across the country address climate change in science classes, gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher. Among the 10 worst performers were some of the most populous states, including Texas, which was given the lowest grade (F) and has a disproportionate influence because its textbooks are widely sold elsewhere.

Glenn Branch, the centre's deputy director, cautions that setting state-level science standards is only one limited benchmark in a country that decentralises decisions to local school boards. Even if a state is considered a high performer in its science standards, "that does not mean it will be taught", he says.

Another issue is that while climate change is well integrated into some subjects and at some ages — such as earth and space sciences in high schools — it is not as well represented in curricula for younger children and in subjects that are more widely taught, such as biology and chemistry. It is also less prominent in many social studies courses.

Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted

perspectives are being distributed to teachers. They include materials sponsored by libertarian think-tanks and energy industry associations.

21. In paragraph 1, the weather in Texas is mentioned to \_\_\_

- A. forecast a policy shift in Texas schools.
- B. stress the consequences of climate change
- C. indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting
- D. draw the public's attention to energy shortages

22. What does Quinn think of Hardy?

- A. she exaggerates the existing panic.
- B. she denies the value of scientific work
- C. she shows no concern for pre-teens.
- D. she expresses self-contradictory views.

23. The study mentioned in Paragraph shows that \_\_\_

- A. climate education is insufficient at state public schools.
- B. policy makers have little drive for science education.
- C. Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbooks.
- D. environmental teaching in some states lacks supervision.

24. According to Branch, state-level science standards in the US \_\_\_

- A. call for regular revision
- B. require urgent application
- C. have limited influence
- D. cater to local needs

25. It is implied in the last paragraph that climate change teaching in some school \_\_\_

- A. agree to major public demands
- B. reflects teachers' personal bias
- C. may misrepresent the energy sector
- D. can be swayed by external forces

## Text 2

Communities throughout the region have been attempting to regulate short-term rentals since sites like Airbnb took off in the 2010s. Now, with record-high home prices and historically low inventory, there's an increased urgency in such regulation, particularly among those who worry

that developers will come in and buy up swaths of housing to flip for a fortune on the short-term rental market.

In New Hampshire, where the rental vacancy rate has dropped below 1 percent, housing advocates fear unchecked short-term rentals will put further pressure on an already strained market. The state Legislature recently voted against a bill that would've made it illegal for towns to create legislation restricting short-term rentals.

"We are at a crisis level on the supply of rental housing, so anytime you're taking the tool out of the toolkit for communities to address this, you're potentially taking supply off the market that's already incredibly stressed," said Nick Taylor, executive director of the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast. Without enough affordable housing in southern New Hampshire towns, "employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live," Taylor said.

However, short-term rentals also provide housing for tourists, a crucial part of the economies in places like Nantucket, Cape Cod, or the towns that make up New Hampshire's Seacoast and Lakes Region, pointed out Ryan Castle, CEO of the Cape Cod & Islands Association of Realtors. "A lot of workers are servicing the tourist industry, and the tourism industry is serviced by those people coming in short term," Castle said, "and so it's a cyclical effect."

Short-term rentals themselves are not the crux of the issue, said Keren Horn, an affordable housing policy expert at the University of Massachusetts Boston. "I think individuals being able to rent out their second home is a good thing. If it's their vacation home anyway, and it's just empty, why can't you make money off it?" Horn said. Issues arise, however, when developers attempt to create large-scale short-term rental facilities — de facto hotels — to bypass taxes and regulations. "I think the question is, shouldn't a developer who's really building a hotel, but disguising it as not a hotel, be treated and taxed and regulated like a hotel?" Horn said.

At the end of 2018, Governor Charlie Baker signed a bill to rein in those potential investor-buyers. "The bill requires every rental host to register with the state, mandates they carry insurance, and opens the potential for local taxes on top of a new state levy," the Globe reported. Boston took things even further, limiting who is authorized to rent out their home, and requiring renters to register with the city's Inspectional Services Department.

Horn said similar registration requirements could benefit other struggling cities and towns. The only way to solve the issue, however, is by creating more housing. "If we want to make a change in the housing market, the main one is we have to build a lot more."

26. Which of the following is true of New England?

- A. Its housing supply is at a very low level.
- B. Its communities are in need of funding.
- C. Its rental vacancy rate is going up slowly

D. Its home prices are under strict control.

27. The bill mentioned in Paragraph 2 was intended to

A. curb short-term rental speculation.

B. ensure the supply of cheap housing

C. punish illegal dealings in housing.

D. allow a free short-term rental market.

28. Compared with Castle, Taylor is more likely to support

A. further investment in local tourism.

B. an increase in affordable housing.

C. strict management of real estate agents.

D. a favorable policy for short-term workers.

29. What does Horn emphasize in Paragraph 5?

A. The urgency to upgrade short-term rental facilities.

B. The efficient operation of the local housing market.

C. The necessity to stop developers from evading taxes.

D. The proper procedures for renting out spare houses.

30. Horn holds that imposing registration requirements is

A. an irrational decision.

B. an unfeasible proposal.

C. an unnecessary measure.

D. an inadequate solution.

### Text 3

If you're heading for your nearest branch of Waterstones in search of the Duchess of Sussex's new children's book *The Bench*, you might have to be prepared to hunt around a bit; the same may be true of *The President's Daughter*, the new thriller by Bill Clinton and James Patterson. Both of these books are published next week by Penguin Random House, a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones.

The problem began late last year, when Penguin Random House confirmed that it had introduced a credit limit with Waterstones "at a very significant level". The trade magazine *The Bookseller* reported that Waterstones branch managers were being told to remove PRH books from prominent areas such as tables, display spaces and windows, and were "quietly retiring them to their relevant sections".

PRH declined to comment on the issue, but a spokesperson for Waterstones told me: “Waterstones are currently operating with reduced credit terms from PRH, the only publisher in the UK to place any limitations on our ability to trade. We are not boycotting PRH titles but we are doing our utmost to ensure that availability for customers remains good despite the lower overall levels of stock. We do this generally by giving their titles less prominent positioning within our bookshops. “We are hopeful with our shops now open again that normality will return and that we will be allowed to buy appropriately. Certainly, our shops are exceptionally busy and book sales are very strong. The sales for our May Books of the Month surpassed any month since 2018.”

In the meantime, PRH authors have been the losers - as have customers, who might expect the new titles from the country’s biggest publisher to be prominently displayed by its biggest book retailer. Big-name PRH authors may suffer a bit, but it’s those mid-list authors, who normally rely on Waterstones staff’s passion for promoting books by lesser-known writers, who will be praying for an end to the dispute.

It comes at a time when authors are already worried about the consequences of the proposed merger between PRH and another big publisher, Simon & Schuster - the reduction in the number of unaligned UK publishers is likely to lead to fewer bidding wars, lower advances, and more conformity in terms of what is published. And one wonders if PRH would have been confident enough to deal with Waterstones in the way it has if it weren’t quite such a big company (it was formed with the merger of Penguin and Random House in 2013) and likely to get bigger.

“This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power and cartels. Literary agencies are getting bigger to have the clout to negotiate better terms with publishers, publishers consolidating to deal with Amazon,” says Lownie. “The publishing industry talks about diversity in terms of authors and staff but it also needs a plurality of ways of delivering intellectual contact, choice and different voices. After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers.”

We shall see whether that plurality is a casualty of the current need among publishers to be big enough to take on all-comers.

31. the author mentions two books in the paragraph 1 to present \_\_\_\_\_

- A. an ongoing conflict
- B. an intellectual concept
- C. a prevailing sentiment
- D. a literary phenomenon

32. Why did Waterstones shops retire PRH books to their relevant sections?

- A. to make them easily noticeable
- B. to comply with PRH's requirement

- C. to respond to PRH's business move
- D. to arrange them in a systematic way

33. What message did the spokesman of Waterstones seem to convey?

- A. their customers remain loyal
- B. the credit limit will be removed
- C. their stock is underestimated
- D. the book market is rather slack

34. What can be one consequence of the current dispute?

- A Sales of books by mid-list PRH writers fall off considerably
- B Lesser-known PRH writers become the target of criticism
- C Waterstones staff hesitate to promote big-name author's books
- D Waterstones branches suffer a severe reduction in revenue

34. Which of the following statements best represents Lownie's view?

- A Small publishers ought to stick together
- B Big publishers will lose their dominance
- C The publishing industry is having a hard time
- D The merger of publishers is a worrying trend

#### **Text 4**

Scientific papers are the recordkeepers of progress in research. Each year researchers publish millions of papers in more than 30,000 journals. The scientific community measures the quality of those papers in a number of ways, including the perceived quality of the journal (as reflected by the title's impact factor) and the number of citations a specific paper accumulates. The careers of scientists and the reputation of their institutions depend on the number and prestige of the papers they produce, but even more so on the citations attracted by these papers.

In recent years, there have been several episodes of scientific fraud, including completely made-up data, massaged or doctored figures, multiple publications of the same data, theft of complete articles, plagiarism of text, and self-plagiarism. And some scientists have come up with another way to artificially boost the number of citations to their work.

Citation cartels, where journals, authors, and institutions conspire to inflate citation numbers, have existed for a long time. In 2016, researchers developed an algorithm to recognize suspicious citation patterns, including groups of authors that disproportionately cite one another and groups

of journals that cite each other frequently to increase the impact factors of their publications. Recently, I came across yet another expression of this predatory behavior: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles and the articles of colleagues. Some of these consultancies are also active in organizing conferences and can advise that citations be added to conference proceedings. In this manner, a single editor can drive hundreds of citations in the direction of his own articles or those of colleagues that may be in his circle.

How insidious is this type of citation manipulation? In one example, an individual—acting as author, editor, and consultant—was able to use at least 15 journals as citation providers to articles published by five scientists at three universities. The problem is rampant in Scopus, which includes a high number of the new “international” journals. In fact, a listing in Scopus seems to be a criterion to be targeted in this type of citation manipulation.

36 According paragraph1, the careers of scientists can be determined by\_\_\_\_\_

- A how many citations their works contain
- B how many times their papers are cited
- C the prestige of the people they work with
- D the status they have in scientific circles

37 The support service consultancies tend to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A recommended journals to their clients
- B list citation patterns for their clients
- C ask authors to include extra citation
- D advise contributors to cite each other

38 the function of the milk cow to journals is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A boost citation counts for certain authors
- B help scholars publish articles at low cost
- C instruct first time contributors in citation
- D increase the readership of new journals

答案 A

39. What can be learned about Scopus from the last two paragraph?

- A It fosters competition among citation providers
- B It has the capability to identify suspicious citation
- C It hinders the growth of international journals
- D It is established to prevent citation manipulation



40. What should an author do to deal with citation manipulation?

- A Take legal action
- B Demand an apology
- C Seek professional advice
- D Reveal their misconduct

### Reading Part B

**A.** Last year marks the 150th anniversary of a series of Yellowstone photographs by the renowned landscape photographer William Henry Jackson. He captured the first-ever shots of iconic landmarks such as the Tetons, Old Faithful and the Colorado Rockies.

**B.** Two centuries ago, the idea of preserving nature, rather than exploiting it, was a novel one to many U.S. settlers. One of the turning points in public support for land conservation efforts — and recognizing the magnificence of the Yellowstone region in particular — came in the form of vivid photographs.

**C** As an effective Washington operator, Hayden sensed that he could capitalize on the expedition's stunning visuals. He asked Jackson to print out large copies and distributed them, along with reproductions of Moran's paintings, to each member of Congress. "The visualization, particularly those photographs, really hit home that this is something that has to be protected," says Murphy.

**D** Though Native Americans (and later miners and fur trappers) had long recognized the area's riches, most Americans did not. That's why Hayden's expedition aimed to produce a fuller understanding of the Yellowstone River region, from its hot springs and waterfalls to its variety of flora and fauna. In addition to the entourage of scientists, the team also included artists: Painter Thomas Moran and photographer William Henry Jackson were charged with capturing this astounding natural beauty and sharing it with the world.

**E** The journey officially began in Ogden, Utah, on June 8, 1871. Over nearly four months, dozens of men made their way on horseback into Montana and traversed along the Yellowstone River and around Yellowstone lake. That fall, they concluded the survey in Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

**F** Though Native Americans (and later miners and fur trappers) had long recognized the area's riches, most Americans did not. That's why Hayden's expedition aimed to produce a fuller understanding of the Yellowstone River region, from its hot springs and waterfalls to its variety of flora and fauna. In addition to the entourage of scientists, the team also included artists: Painter Thomas Moran and photographer Jackson were charged with capturing this astounding natural beauty and sharing it with the world.

**G** The bill proved largely popular and sailed through Congress with large majorities in favor. In quick succession, the Senate and House passed legislation protecting Yellowstone in early 1872.

That March, President Ulysses S. Grant signed an act into law that established Yellowstone as the world's first national park. While some locals opposed to the designation, the decision was largely accepted—and Jackson's photos played a key role in the fight to protect the area. I don't believe that the legal protection would have happened in the timeframe that it did without those images, says Heather Hansen, journalist and author of *Prophets and Moguls, Rangers and Rogues, Bison and Bears*: 100 years of the national Park Service.

Perhaps most importantly, the images provided documentary evidence that later made its way to government officials. Weeks after completing the expedition, Hayden collected his team's observation into an extensive report aimed at convincing Senators and Representatives, along with colleagues at government agency like the department of Interior that Yellowstone ought to be preserved.

排序

## Translation

There has been some exploration around the use of AI in digital marketing. For example, AI can be used to analyse what type of advertising content or copy would be appropriate to 'speak' to a specific target customer group by revealing information about trends and preferences through the analysis of big data. (46) AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities and fashions to provide unique content in marketing messages put out through social media. At the same time AI can also be used to generate content for social media posts and chat sites. AI can also provide a bridge between the need of the brand to communicate emotionally with the customer and identifying their rapidly changing needs.

The main disadvantage of using AI to respond to customers is that there are concerns about trusting personal interactions to machines, which could lead not only to the subsequent loss of interpersonal connections, but also to a decrease in marketing personnel. (47) Some believe that AI is negatively impacting on the marketer's role by reducing creativity and removing jobs, but they are aware that it is a way of reducing costs and creating new information. By allowing AI to develop content some brand marketers may find that they are losing control over the brand narrative. (48) Algorithms that are used to simulate human interactions are creating many of these concerns, especially as no-one is quite sure what the outcomes of using AI to interact with customers will be.

For AI to be successful, data needs to be accessible, but the use of personal data is becoming more regulated and the automated sharing of data is becoming more difficult. (49) If customers are not willing to share data, AI will be starved of essential information and will not be able to

function effectively or employ machine learning to improve its marketing content and communication. Therefore, unless customers are prepared to sign release agreements, the use of AI may become somewhat restricted in the future. Not only can AI help to create the marketing content, but it can also provide a non-intrusive way of delivering the content to the target customers. Data can be gathered on where the customer can be engaged, such as location, devices used, website interactions, and sites visited, to display marketing messages in appropriate forms, including emails, social media posts, pop-up advertisements, and banners at an appropriate frequency. (50) The non-intrusive delivery of the marketing messages in a way that is sensitive to the needs of the target customer is one of the critical challenges to the digital marketer.

### Writing Part A

Directions:

Write a notice to recruit a student for Prof. Smith's research project on campus sports activities. Specify the duties and requirements of the job.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

### Writing Part B

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the picture below. In your essay you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



## Section I Use of English

## 1. C 【考点】动词搭配

【解析】本题要选一个动词与 were 构成谓语动词,其主语是 They, 没有宾语, 后接一个介词短语 outside the walls of a city 表地点。只有 “located 位于” 语义合适, 因此为正确选项。

## 2. A 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】本题要选一个副词, 空前的 or 说明此处的副词应该与前面某个成分构成并列结构, 观察前面句子, 只有介词短语 “by local governments” 可与副词构成并列关系, 那么此处填入的副词应该修饰动词 funded, 并与 “by local governments 当地政府 (出资)” 构成语义上的关联。只有选项 A “privately 私人地, 个人地 (出资)” 符合要求, 因此为正确选项。

## 3. B 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】本题要选一个名词做表语, 其后由介词短语 “of the Persian words ‘kàrvàn’ ” 修饰, 可以理解本句话意思为 “单词 ‘caranseraï’ 是单词 ‘kàrvàn’ 的...”。只有选项 B “transition 变化、变迁” 符合要求, 因此为正确选项。

## 4. C 【考点】动词搭配

【解析】本题要选一个动词, 其主语为 “the term caravan”, 宾语为 “groups of people”, 可以理解本句话意思为 “单词 caravan 是用来.....一些人群的”。只有选项 C “describe 描述、描绘” 符合要求, 因此为正确选项。



5. C 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】本题要选一个介词短语，空后列举了“merchants, travellers or pilgrims 商人、旅客或者朝圣者”三种人群，因此可以判断它们与前面的名词短语“groups of people”之间构成举例关系。只有选项 C “such as 例如”符合要求，因此为正确选项。

6. A 【考点】句内语义

【解析】本题要选一个名词与 increased 构成主谓搭配，结合本句话的语义，“随着商船和旅行路线更加发达，商队旅馆的\_\_\_\_\_也增加了”。根据前后语义，选择[A] construction “建造”。

7. B 【考点】句内语义

【解析】本题要选一个动词与“Travellers”与“the possibility of being attacked by thieves”形成主谓宾搭配，根据本句句意，“丝绸之路上的旅行者\_\_\_\_\_被小偷袭击的可能性”，可知选择[B]选项“面临”。

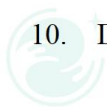
8. B 【考点】短语搭配

【解析】本题要选一个分词形式填入“being\_\_\_\_\_to extreme weather conditions”。选择[B]，be subjected to 意为“遭受；经受”，符合语境。

9. A 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】本题要选一个逻辑短语，使前后句逻辑成立。前句语义为“商队旅馆形成战略分布”，后句为“他们能在白天的旅行时间到达”。前后是目的状语的逻辑，所以选择[A] so that “以至于”。

10. D 【考点】上下文语境



【解析】本题的线索在下文，下句提到“interaction with travellers sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs”，即分享文化和想法的地方。所以选择[D]meeting“会面；会议”，符合下文语境。

11. D 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】本题要选一个词引导后面这个句子。后面这个句子的主语被 these 修饰，说明是对前面的指代。became 这个词体现的是事物随着时间的推移而得到的发展，informal（非正式的）表明一开始做的人很少，随着时间推移，做的人越来越多，导致的结果就是 important（重要的）。所以 As a result 为正确选项。

12. C 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】本题要选一个词和 interaction（互动）形成并列关系，四个选项只有 exchange 和 cultural 搭配之后表示“文化交流”，能体现“互动”的含义。

13. C 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】本题要选一个词连接 sharing...beliefs 和 taking knowledge 这两部分内容。这两部分是平级关系并且逻辑关系是正相关，所以选 as well as。

14. B 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】本题要选一个现在分词做状语修饰 these structures。第 11 题前后表明 these structures 以前的作用使得它们成为了非常重要的文化交流中心，并且随着 travellers 进一步地相互交流文化，这就





会对 development of several civilisations（文化发展）带来进一步的促进作用，只有 influence 能够满足这个条件。

15. A 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】本题要选一个动词和前面内容形成并列关系。前面半句中 important 这个词表明主语的情感色彩是正向的，所以这里也要选一个能够体现正向情感色彩的词，只有 aided（促进，帮助）符合条件。failed 和 competed 不能体现正向情感，可以排除。invested 不能和主宾构成修饰关系，也可以排除。

16. B 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】本题要选一个逻辑连词体现上一句和本句的关系。上一句说“旅舍是一个重要的集市……”，本句说“旅舍也是商人的首要站点……”。两句话都是在说旅舍的作用，语义上并无转折，而是一致的，因此正确答案选择 B。

17. D 【考点】短语辨析

【解析】本空主要考察动名词搭配，根据语义，“商人为他们自己的旅行\_\_\_\_\_必需品。”

A 项意为“参加；从事；赞成”，B 项意为“支持，拥护”，C 项意为“接近，围住”，而 D 项意为“储存，囤积”，因此正确答案选择 D。

18. A 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】本题后面的内容是在阐述一个过去的事实，因此 C 项“回忆起”和 D 项“暗示”均不合语义，而 B 项通常表示对将来事件的预

测，因此本题选择 A。

19. D 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】本题根据选项可知，考察空前后的逻辑关系，前面说过去的情况，后面说现在的情况进行对比，再结合 only 的语气，可知本空应填入表示转折意味的连词，故正确答案选择 D。

20. A 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】本题根据前文内容可知，前面说过去建造了很多旅舍，而现在只留下了很少一部分，由此可知大部分的旅舍都被摧毁了，因此答案选择 A。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

21. C 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】根据题干关键词“the weather in Texas is mentioned to”回文定位在第一段开头部分“but the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting in Austin this month as officials debate how climate change is taught in Texas schools.”（但本月在奥斯汀举行的州教育委员会会议上气温将很高，因为官员们正在讨论德克萨斯州学校如何教授气候变化。对比四个选项，只有 C 项中的





“indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting” 和“temperature will be high”与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。

22. B 【考点】人物观点题

【解析】根据题干关键词“What does Quinn think of Hardy?”回文定位在第三段找到对应人物“Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy's views. They casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists as just another misguided opinion.” says Dan Quinn.”（大多数科学家和专家强烈反对哈代的观点。“他们随意地将学者和科学家的职业工作视为另一种被误导的观点。”德州自由网络高级传播策略师丹·奎因说），由此推出 Quinn（奎因）否认科学价值。对比四个选项，只有 B 项中的“*She denies the value of scientific work*”是对原文的同义改写，故为正确答案。

23. A 【考点】例证题

【解析】根据题干关键词“paragraph5”回文定位在第五段，其中第一句话中的“gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher.”（只勉强给了一半的州 B 或以上的成绩。）即总体来说美国的州立学校就气候问题教育没有做得很好；其中重点副词 *barely* 表示几乎，仅仅，具有很强的否定意味。对比四个选项，只有 A 项中的“*climate education is insufficient at state public schools*”与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。其他答案在本段中没有体现。

24. C 【考点】细节理解

**【解析】**根据题干关键词“state level science standards in the US”回文定位在第六段第一句“cautions that setting state-level science standards is only one limited benchmark in a country.”(设立国家水平科学标准只是一个有限的基准。)即国家水平科学标准只是一个最基本的要求,同时根据后文的“that does not mean it will be taught”可知,它的影响力是有限的。对比四个选项,只有C项中的“have limited influence”是原文的同义复现,故为正确答案。

25. D **【考点】**细节推理

**【解析】**根据题干关键词“climate change teaching in some schools”回文定位本段第一句。关键词“climate change”位于一个让步状语从句之中。该从句前半句大意为越来越多的官方指南和教科书反映了关于气候变化的科学共识,而后半句提到的“unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers.”(传达更偏向观点的非官方教材正被分发给学校的教师们)。两句形成了对比转折。随后该段第二句对非官方材料做了补充说明“They include materials sponsored by libertarian think-tanks and energy industry associations.”指出这些非官方材料是由自由主义智库和能源行业协会赞助的。对比四个选项,只有D项中的“external forces”与原文当中的“libertarian think-tanks and energy industry associations”形成呼应,故为正确答案。





## Text 2

26. A 【考点】事实细节

【解析】回文定位答案在第一段，由原文第二句“with record-high home prices and historically low inventory”可知现行租房价格高，房屋库存少，即房屋供应紧缺（its housing supply is at a very low rate），故选择 A。

27. D 【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干中的 the bill 定位到第二段的末句，其中关键信息是 illegal...restricting short-term rentals“限制短期租房是不合法的”，言外之意是可以“短期租房”，与 D allow a free short-term rental market“允许自由的短期租房市场”是一个意思。所以答案选 D。

28. B 【考点】事实细节

【解析】本题是要对比两个人的观点，重点考核 Taylor 的观点，定位到第三段。其中提到 without enough affordable housing ..., employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live. 由此可见 affordable housing 的重要性。因此 B 中的 Increase in affordable housing 与其是同义替换。所以答案选 B。





29. C 【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干关键词“Horn emphasize”定位到第五段，整段都是 Horn 的观点，A 选项中的 upgrade“升级”，文章没有提到。B 中的 local housing market 也没有提到。C 中 stop developers from evading taxes 组织开发商偷税，与最后一句话 shouldn't a developer ... be treated and taxed? 是同义转换，因此 C 正确。D 中的 producers for renting“租房流程”文章没有提到，属于无中生有。所以本题选 C。

30. D 【考点】事实细节

【解析】本题是个人观点题，根据题干的 imposing registration requirement 定位到最后一段，后面提到了 benefit, but have to build a lot more, 对应 D 中的 inadequate“不充分”。

### Text 3

31. A 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】根据题干关键词可以快速定位到第一段，第一段总共两句话，第一句话中提及到了两本书，第二句中 these books 指代第一句中提到的两本书，这两本书下周由 Penguin Random House (PRH) 企鹅兰登书屋出版，该公司目前正与 Waterstones 发生对峙，其中 stand-off 表示僵持、对峙；因此第一段中提到的两本书想要再

现 Penguin Random House (PRH)和 Waterstones 之间的冲突。对比四个选项,发现 A 项表示持续的冲突与文中的语义相符,故为正确选项。

32. C 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】根据题干的关键词可以快速定位到文章第二段第二句话。第二句话提到 Waterstones 分店的经理被告知将 PRH 的书从显眼的地方撤下来。第一句话给出了做出这种行为的原因,PRH 向 Waterstones 提出了非常高的信贷限额,这也是为什么 PRH 的书从显眼的地方被撤下来。对比四个选项,只有 C 项回应 PRH 的商业行为与文意相符合,因此为正确选项。

33. B 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】根据题干的关键词可以快速定位到文章第三段第一句。第一句提到 Waterstones are currently operating with reduced credit terms from PRH 表示 Waterstones 正在以优惠的信贷条款向 PRH 提供服务,可见 Waterstones 的代言人想要表达的是 PRH 之前提出的高信贷限额被解除了,与 B 项信用额度将被取消语义相符,故为正确选项。

34. A 【考点】逻辑关系

【解析】根据题干关键词“the dispute”定位至四段第二句。一开

始说 big-name author 只会遭受一点伤害, but 后表明 “it's those mid-list authors who will be praying for an end to the dispute.” 强调那些 “mid-list authors” 才是最祈祷这场争论结束的一群人, 说明这群人才是真正会受到波及的, 因此 A 选项 “Sales of books by mid-list PRH writers fall off considerably.” 符合题意。文中并未提及 “Lesser-known PRH writers” 会成为批评目标, 只是说通常依靠水石书店员工的热情来推销不太知名作家的书, 所以 B 排除; C 选项中文中并未提及 Waterstones staff 与推广 Big-name's authors book 之间的关系, 故排除; D 项属于无中生有, 也排除。

35. D 【考点】人物观点

【解析】根据题干关键词 Lownie 定位至倒数第二段, 找人物观点。本段第一句即点出 “This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power” 这是权力集中变化的一部分, 紧接着第二句 but 后提到需要 “plurality” 多种方式来传递不同的声音, 显然, 这是对于权利集中化的担忧, 因此 D 选项 “The merger of publishers is a worrying trend.” 为正确选项。选项 ABC 在文中均未提及, 故排除。

Text 4

36. B 【考点】事实细节

【解析】本题为细节题, 根据题干关键词可以定位到第一段最后一句, The careers of scientists and the reputation of their institutions



depend on the number and prestige of the papers they produce, but even more so on the citations attracted by these papers. 由本句中的 but even more so on the citations attracted by these papers. 可知, The careers of scientists 更加依赖的是这些论文吸引的引用量, 由此可知 B 选项“他们的论文被引用了多少次”为正确选项。

37. C 【考点】事实细节

【解析】本题为细节题, 根据题干关键词 The support service consultancies 可以定位到第二段最后一句 Recently, another expression of this predatory behavior has emerged: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles. 本句最后提到“建议贡献者在他们的文章中添加一些引用”也即是说需要写文章的人自己添加引用, 由此可知 C 选项, “要求作者添加额外的引用”为正确答案。而 D 选项“建议贡献者相互引用”为干扰项, 文章并没有提到贡献者要相互引用。

38. A 【考点】事实细节

【解析】本题为细节题, 根据题干信息“milk cow”可以定位到第三段第三句 These journals can act as milk cows where every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers. 由本



句可知“一期的每一篇文章都可以引用一篇或一系列论文”也即是说 milk cow 能够增加引用量,因此 A 选项“提高某些作者的引用量”为正确答案

39. B 【考点】事实细节

【解析】本题是一题微观推理题,根据题干关键词 Scopus 回文分别定位到第四段第二、三两句,以及第五段开篇部分。根据第五段开篇部分“Scopus itself has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice. (Scopus 本身拥有检测这种不当行为所需的所有数据。)”说明 Scopus 有能力发现这种在论文引用上的不当行为,文中的“this malpractice”即指上文中的“citation manipulation”,对比四个选项,只有 B 项与原文形成呼应,故为正确答案。

40. D 【考点】事实细节

【解析】本题是一题事实细节题,根据题干关键词 author 和 deal with citation manipulators 回文分别定位到第五段到三句“when an editor a reviewer, or a support service asks you to add inappropriate references, do not oblige and do report the request to the journal. (当编辑、审稿人或支持服务要求你添加不适当的参考文献时,不要勉强,而是要向期刊报告这一要求)”。说明,作为作者,应能揭露这种行为。对比四个选项,只有 D 项与原文形成呼应,故为正确答案。





## Part B

41. 【答案】[B]

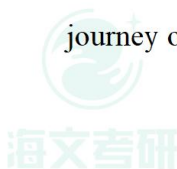
【解析】本篇文章未提供首段，但提供了三个已知段落，可以优先查找首段，首先要明确在句首包含转折、指代等信息的段落是不可以做首段的，符合要求的只有 B 段，且在 B 段句末提到 Yellowstone 以及对它的保护来自 photographs，而在已知段落 A 段落中也提及了相关信息，因此可以确定文章首段为 B 段落。

42. 【答案】[F]

【解析】在 B 段提及 recognizing the magnificence of the Yellowstone region，而 F 段提及 Though Native Americans (and later miners and fur trappers) had long recognized the area's riches, most Americans did not 前后话题相关，应该在 B 段落之后。且 That's why Hayden's expedition aimed to 属于原因分析，从文章篇章布局角度分析，分析原因的段落一般排在较前位置。且 A 段提及做调查的 team 包含哪些成员，F 段落提到 the team also included，说明 ABF 三段间关系密切，且 F 应在 A 段之后。

43. 【答案】[D]

【解析】D 选项提及 through the trip，而己知段落 E 段句首就说 the journey officially began...，说明两段话题一致，且旅程先开始，然后才



是旅途中发生的事情，所以 D 段应在 E 段之后。且已知段落 H 段提到 the images provided...（这些图画提供了……），而 D 段段末有提及 Jackson captured dozens of striking photos, ranging from majestic images like...，对 images 做了具体说明，所以 H 段的 the images 就是 D 段的指代信息，可以确定 D 段应在 E 段和 H 段之间。

44. 【答案】[C]

【解析】H 段中提到 the images provided documentary evidence that later made its way to government officials，涉及政府官员，C 和 D 段都有涉及 Congress，但 H 段段末说到 Hayden 收集所观察的信息提出报告，其目的是说服 senators（参议员）和 representatives（众议员）们认为 Yellowstone 应该得到保护，而 C 段落段末 Murphy 说到“really hit home that this is something that has to be protected”，与 H 段段末信息关系更为密切，H 段之后应为 C 段。

45. 【答案】[G]

【解析】G 段落提及国会通过法案，先认同然后才能通过，可知应在 C 段落之后，且 G 段第二句说到 In quick succession, the Senate and House passed legislation protecting Yellowstone in early 1872，即最终通过立法认同要保护 Yellowstone。

### Part C

46. 【译文】人工智能还可以用来识别出消费者生活方式的选择，包



括他们的爱好、最喜欢的名人和时尚，从而通过社交媒体发布的营销信息为消费者提供独特的内容。

【词义】celebrity n.名人; unique adj. 独特的

【采分点】人工智能还可以用来识别出消费者生活方式的选择：--1

分

包括他们的爱好、最喜欢的名人和时尚： --0.5 分

从而通过社交媒体发布的营销信息来提供独特的内容： --0.5 分

【语法考点】基本句型；并列结构

【语法结构分析】主干：AI can also be used to identify the lifestyles choices。其中 their hobbies, favorite celebrities, and fashions 为并列结构，to provide...作目的状语，put out through social media 作 messages 的后置定语。

47. 【译文】一些人认为，人工智能通过抑制创造力和减少工作机会对营销人员产生了负面影响，但他们也意识到，这是一种降低成本和创造新信息的方式。

【词义】impact on 对.....有影响; marketer n. 营销人员; creativity n.创造力; aware adj.意识到

【采分点】

一些人认为，人工智能通过抑制创造力和减少工作机会对营销人员产生了负面影响：--1 分

但他们也意识到，这是一种降低成本和创造新信息的方式。--1 分

【语法考点】并列结构；宾语从句



**【语法结构分析】**主干: some believe..., but they are aware...。句中的两个宾语从句为: that AI is..., that it is a way...; 其中 by reducing creativity and removing jobs 作方式状语, of reducing costs and creating new information 作 way 的定语。

48. **【译文】**用于刺激人际互动的算法正在引发许多此类担忧, 尤其是在没有人非常确定使用人工智能与客户互动的结果会是什么情况下。

**【词义】**algorithm n. 算法; concern n. 担忧; outcome n. 结果, 后果; interact v. 互动, 相互作用; interaction n. 互动。

**【采分点】**用于刺激人际互动的算法正在引发许多此类担忧: --1 分  
尤其是在没有人非常确定使用人工智能与客户互动的结果会是什么情况下: --1 分

**【语法考点】**基本句型; 时间状从; 宾语从句

**【语法结构分析】**主干: Algorithms used to stimulate human interactions are creating many of these concerns。其中 used to stimulate human interactions 作 Algorithms 的后置定语; as 引导引导状语从句; what 引导宾从, of using AI to interact with customers 作 outcome 的后置定语。

49. **【译文】**如果客户不愿意分享数据, 人工智能将缺乏必要的信息, 无法有效地发挥作用, 也无法使用机器学习来改善其营销内容和传播。

**【词义】**be starved of 缺乏; essential adj. 必要的; function v. 运转, 工作, 发挥作用。

**【采分点】**如果客户不愿意分享数据: --0.5 分



人工智能将缺乏必要的信息：--0.5 分

无法有效地发挥作用，也无法使用机器学习来改善其营销内容和传播：--1 分

【语法考点】基本句型；条件状从；并列结构

【语法结构分析】主干：AI will be starved of ... and will not be able to..., If 引导条件状从。其中 to function effectively or employ machine... 为并列结构。

50. 【译文】以一种对目标客户需求敏感的方式非侵入式地传递营销信息是数字营销人员面临的关键挑战之一。

【词义】non-intrusive adj. 非侵入式的; sensitive adj. 敏感的; target n. 目标; critical adj. 关键的; digital adj. 数字的。

【采分点】以一种对目标客户需求敏感的方式：--0.5 分

非侵入式地传递营销信息是数字营销人员面临的关键挑战之一：--1.5 分

【语法考点】基本句型；定语从句

【语法结构分析】主干：The non-intrusive delivery ... is...。其中 in a way 作方式状语，that 引导的定语从句修饰 way。

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

51. 【考点】通知

Notice

December 24, 2022

Professor Smith is looking for a student to join his research program regarding campus sports activities. The duties of the position require that the student collect data on campus sports activities to be analyzed by the research team. This includes observing various athletic events, speaking to student athletes, staff, and faculty, and documenting their experiences.

In addition to data collection, the student will also be responsible for organizing meetings with Professor Smith or other research team members to discuss project progress. The successful applicant should be highly organized, patient, and have a keen interest and knowledge in sports.

If you are interested in joining this research program, please contact us at email@123.com to apply.

Li Ming

**Part B**

## 52. 【考点】图画+传统文化类

Unfolded in the elaborately painted cartoon is an eye-catching and thought-stimulating scene: some young men are rowing dragon boats, and a large number of people crowded to watch the game. An aged grandma turned to her spouse and said cheerfully: “it is wonderful that the Dragon Boat racing is getting increasingly lively in our village.” Apparently, what the cartoonist attempts to emphasize is the inheritance of traditional culture.

There is no denying that our Chinese, in recent years, have been attaching great importance to the carrying of the traditional culture and bringing it to vitality. Traditions are supposed to be inherited and advocated from one generation to another. Like tangible cultural heritages such as Great Wall and the Forbidden City, intangible cultural heritages like Peking Opera and celebration of traditional festivals are equally crucial. As a country consisting of a great diversity of ethnic groups and with time-honored history and civilization, China abounds in intangible cultural heritages, which connect modern people to the historical past, allowing them to acquire a cultural and historical identity. Without cultural heritages, we would be rendered absolutely rootless and we would find it hard to cope with challenges at present and in the future.

However, the modernization process poses mounting threats to intangible heritages. It is also pathetic to see elderly people in possession of such legacies pass away without transmitting them to the younger generation. Confronted with those challenges, we should both preserve and rejuvenate our ancestral heritages so that we can help contribute to cultural diversity of the world.