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2026 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）

Section Ⅰ Use of English

Directions:

Most of us strive for self-respect - to see ourselves in a positive light, to be_1_of who we are. Any comments or experiences that undermine those feelings of self-worth can be uncomfortable and it's only _2_to want to avoid them. But the thing is, _3_your self-worth really is being undermined is, to a large degree, subjective. Most of it comes down to your _4_ of what someone said or did.

When you take things personally, you're interpreting these situations as saying something significant and negative about you as a person. Say your boss picks holes in your sales report, and you come away feeling like this means she thinks you're a _5_ member of staff. Or, two of your friends cancel your_6_get-together at the pub and you interpret this as meaning they're bored of you. Psychologists have a _7_for this way of thinking: personalisation.

But the _8_ is that your boss might view you very highly. It's just you made some _9_ in the report and she wanted to point these out so that you do better next time. _10_, in the case of your friends cancelling, perhaps they both felt unwell that weekend or theyjust_11_their minds.

In both_12_ and others that we all experience - there is another_13_ at work that psychologists call mind reading. This is when you assume to know what other people are thinking about you, when you can't really know without_14_them directly.

One simple way to avoid_15_ personalization and mind reading is to challenge your negative assumptions of what's _16_. when you find yourself taking a situation personally, try to think of other interpretations that are less focused on you, especially in the sense of saying

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anything deep or_17_about you. When you do this, it might help to try to put yourself in others' shoes. The fact your boss took time to give you_18_ at all means they care enough to want to help you_19. when it comes to your friends, maybe because your friendship is so_20_that they feel able to cancel at late notice.

1. A. afraid	B. critical	C. proud	D.tolerant
2. A. risky	B. natural	C. admirable	D.foolish
3. A. whether	B. when	C. why	D.how
4. A. citation	B. imitation	C. perception	D. introduction
5. A. poor	B. loyal	C. creative	D. shy
6. A. sponsored	B. crowded	C. disputed	D. planned
7. A. method	B. term	C. design	D. goal
8. A. evidence	B. theory	C. condition	D. reality
9. A. complaints	B. choices	C. mistakes	D. suggestions
10. A. Similarly	B. Relatively	C. Accordingly	D. Contrarily
11. A. opened	B. changed	C. trained	D. cleared
12. A. quotations	B. experiments	C. questions	D. examples
13. A. process	B. objective	C. outcome	D. background
14. A. blaming	B. warning	C. teaching	D. asking
15. A. arguing about	B. accounting for	C. engaging in	D. interfering with
16. A. happened	B. continued	C. returned	D. disappeared
17. A. casual	B. obvious	C. familiar	D. fundamental
18. A. reward	B. feedback	C. trust	D. proof
19. A. innovate	B. concentrate	C. improve	D. relax
20. A. strange	B. strong	C. vulnerable	D. valuable

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Part A

Text 1

Ask people about public libraries and a certain image springs to mind: dusty, old-fashioned, the sort of place you enjoyed as a child but, rather like a British seaside town, would you go there now? And anyway - aren't they all closing?

The reality is startlingly different, as I discovered when the culture department commissioned me to conduct an independent review of English public libraries, published yesterday. Over nine months, as I visited libraries up and down the country, I was surprised to learn there are more than twice the number of libraries (2,892) as there are branches of McDonald's.

Enter any one of them and you will find a hive of activity. While books are, and should always be, at the heart of any library, a multitude of other services are offered: employment advice, language classes or digital access and support.

There are libraries with business and intellectual property (IP) centres, which can help business owners and entrepreneurs. Many have nurses on site to carry out basic health checks, with a link to the GP's surgery. There are social groups to tackle the stigma of men's mental health, code clubs for children and libraries where young people can borrow a Fifa-standard football free.

In return for all of this, you'll be asked for precisely nothing. There will be no charge and you will never be asked to justify or explain yourself; you will simply be welcomed in, offered help if you need it and left alone if you do not. There is no other institution, public or private, that can say the same. Yet still our libraries are often overlooked and underappreciated. There is an overall decline in visits and many are struggling as local authorities come under continued financial pressure.

The number of libraries that have closed since 2010 is disputed. An annual survey by the

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (Cipfa) puts it at nearly 800 across the UK; official statistics held by the Arts Council record 230 in England. It is, of course, 230 libraries too many. So if we are to protect our libraries for future generations, we must raise awareness of them and the work they do.

The review recommends a national branding campaign to give libraries a stronger physical presence, the reintroduction of a scheme to enable members to use their card in any library in the country, and automatic memberships for children. If we don't use them, we will end up losing them. And for those who haven't been to a library for some time, they may be surprised by what they find.

21. What was the author commissioned to do about English public libraries?

A. Document their valuable traditions.

B. Make a plan for their expansions.

C. Obtain reader opinions on them.

D. Look into their current situation.

22. According to Paragraphs 3 & 4, the author finds that libraries___.

A. boast desirable book collections

B. keep detailed visitor records

C. perform diversified functions

D. attract mostly young readers

23. It is implied in Paragraph 5 that libraries should ___.

A. be given greater attention

B. impose stricter visit limits

C. work with private institutions

D. get their equipment upgraded

24. The statistics mentioned in Paragraph 6 show___.

A. the crisis faced by libraries

B. the advancement of libraries

C. the contributions of libraries

D. the flaws existing in libraries

25. Which of the following is suggested for libraries in the last paragraph?

A. Inviting public feedback.

B. Seeking adequate funding.

C. Improving user convenience.

D. Offering lifetime memberships.

Text 2

According to our research, around one in five workers in the UK talk to AI like a friend, looking for guidance on personal and professional problems. Our data shows that engaging with AI like this can leave us feeling heard and less isolated. But, with this newfound connection, many of us share sensitive, sometimes highly confidential information, even though over a third of people don't realise that AI platforms may not be very good at keeping our secrets...secret.

For businesses, the implications are worrying. Consider Microsoft Copilot for example. It grants Microsoft broad rights to the data inputted or outputted by any user - rights to use this data in any way it sees fit, it can even share it with third parties. This means that any sensitive business information could potentially be exposed to the world. Employers are taking note and taking action. According to our research, 25% have decided to either outright ban AI or regulate its use within their organisations. But even with these policies in place, some

employees choose to break the rules. They have their reasons - around 63% of them report that using Al increases their productivity, and some even feel AI offers more help than their human colleagues.

The situation presents a delicate balance between leveraging Al for its productivity gains and risking confidential data exposure. Employers need to manage AI tools with the same level of care as any other form of data sharing or storage. There's also a knowledge gap that needs to be addressed - 40% of individuals surveyed are unsure about who retains ownership over the content produced by Al. By instilling best practices in AI engagement and creating policies that evolve with the technology, businesses can positively shift the Al landscape.

With AI's potential to simplify our professional lives, do the admin and enhance the work experience, it's up to us to navigate its usage cautiously so it supports us without compromising our privacy, There's no need to back away from progress, as long as we're equipped with the knowledge and tools to make sure Al remains a friend, And this is where the challenge lies. There are so many products out there, being promoted with huge advertising and marketing budgets, that it's easy to fall victim, But by building a culture of digital responsibility within our businesses, we can create a future where AI can help us without spilling the beans.

26. According to Paragraph 1, workers' engagement with AI can____.

A. facilitate their career progress

B. give them emotional support

C. help maintain their motivation

D. improve workplace communication

27. Microsoft Copilot is cited to show that the use of AI may___.

A. pose a threat to businesses

B. generate unnecessary data

C. promote business cooperation

D. encourage information sharing

28. Some employees choose to break the rules on AI due to___.

A. easy access to AI products

B. the desire to stay well-informed

C. its significant role in their work

D. the need to compete with others

29. To positively shift the AI landscape, businesses should___.

A. increase the transparency of their data sources

B. prioritise the quality of AI-produced content

C. include employee perspectives in their rules

D. adjust their management to. AI development

30. According to the last paragraph, we may easily fall victim to AI as we___.

A. have a limited understanding of it

B. underestimate its economic costs

C. tend to overemphasise its power

D. are excessively exposed to it

Text 3

Since the 2008 launch of the high-speed rail network between Rome and Milan, trains have become the preferred means of travel across Italy for locals and tourists alike. Fast trains can cover the 500km between the two cities in three hours. The network also connects Naples, Bologna, Florence and Turin. In many cases, it is the best option - in terms of travel time and cost-- for both leisure and business travellers

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This is why the recent severe delays caused by numerous maintenance works have thrown the rail industry into chaos at a time when most people head on holiday, which matters for business in a country where tourism accounts for 10 per cent of GDP.

Disruptions have become increasingly frequent with train delays now a fixture in Italian media coverage. Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane, the publicly controlled group that owns train operator Trenitalia and the national train network RFI, said 23 per cent of all high-speed trains it operated were late in 2023.

The huge improvements in Italy's obsolete infrastructure partly explained the disruption, said Ferrovie. RFI, the network operator, is the single largest European recovery fund beneficiary with planned investments of 24bn by 2026. Ferrovie will invest a total of 124bn in infrastructure over the next 10 years.

But lack of capacity is another problem. Transport economist Andrea Giuricin said the planned investments would bring improvements but disruptions in the meantime were inevitable. "We have a mixed system, there is no spare capacity and as soon as there's a hiccup on the line, the situation becomes highly complex," he said. A mixed system means that high-speed trains must travel on the regular tracks on certain routes or when passing through large cities. If there's congestion or, for example, a local train breaks down, the entire high-speed network is affected.

One of the most important changes the upgrades will bring is the segregation of the high-speed line from the regular one in certain urban centres through the construction of underground rail links.

Improvements will also come from the high-density technology and satellite Signalling that RFI has been investing in for years, say experts. It will allow for a reduction of the distance

between high-speed trains travelling on the same line at any given time, which should mean a significant increase in capacity and traffic fluidity, according to Giuricin.

31. According to the first two paragraphs, the high-speed rail network in Italy_____

A. is seen by tourists as outdated

B. is a popular option for travelling

C. is inadequately utilised by locals

D. is an example of good maintenance

32. Ferrovie is quoted in Paragraph 3 to show_____

A. the common occurrence of train delays

B. the value of the Italian train network

C. the wide media coverage of trains

D. the high efficiency of Trenitalia

33. Which of the following is one cause of the disruptions in the network?

A. Complex train schedules.

B. Shortage of investments.

C. Its limited capacity.

D. Its massive scale.

34. It can be learned that the mixed system____

A. provides a wide choice of routes

B. requires extra operational spending

C. increases the level of travel comfort

D. puts the high-speed network in trouble

35. Improvements to the Italian train network will include____

A. reconstructing the regular train lines

B. shortening high-speed train intervals

C. building more stations in urban centres

D. enhancing the safety of high-speed trains

Text 4

In 2023, Chicago lost one of its most beloved street festivals. The Silver Room Block Party, staged by Hyde Park community leader Eric Williams, announced it would not return in 2024.What began as a small neighborhood gathering blossomed into a massive cultural event, welcoming tens of thousands of people each year over nearly two decades before abruptly shutting down.

Williams pointed to rising production costs and declining attendee donations as primary reasons the Silver Room Block Party could not continue, highlighting a reality that all street festival organizers face right now. The cost of producing a street festival in Chicago has skyrocketed. Security, entertainment, portable restrooms, insurance and even basics such as fencing and staffing have all become significantly more expensive. At the same time, donations at festival gates have dropped dramatically.

Chicago's summer festivals are about more than just entertainment; they areeconomic engines that directly benefit the neighborhoods they're in and the city of

Chicago as whole. Street festivals drive foot traffic to local businesses and foster the kind of cultural vibrancy that makes our city special.

We often hear people ask why we solicit donations at our entry points, especially when the city's largest festivals like the Chicago Jazz Festival do not request donations. The fact is, unlike those large, city-produced music festivals, your neighborhood street festivals receive no city funding and rely on a combination of sponsorships, vendor fees and gate donations to cover their costs.

Wicker Park Fest has long been one of Chicago's most anticipated summer festivals, drawing upward of 70,000 attendees for a full weekend of live indie music, local art, small business vendors and, most importantly, community connection. In 2024, Wicker Park Fest saw record-breaking attendance. Despite the turnout, gate donations reached their lowest point in our history. This year, we've been forced to scale back the footprint of the fest. We are eliminating a stage, booking fewer performers and making additional cuts to reduce our costs, all while striving to keep the festival as vibrant as ever, as supportive of local artists and businesses, and as true to Wicker Park's unique spirit and reputation as festgoers have come to expect.

This summer, as you enjoy your favorite neighborhood street festival, I hope you'll remember that they exist because of community support. A thriving summer festival season doesn't happen by accident; it happens when we all chip in.

36. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the Silver Room Block Party____.

A. has been replaced by other festivals

B. has gained great international fame

C. was held in various neighborhoods

D. was an appealing cultural gathering

37. One reality street festival organizers face is that___.

A. they are unable to use the donations wisely

B. they are unable to get sufficient facilities

C. they have to tackle financial difficulties

D. they have to step up security measures

38. According to Paragraphs 3 & 4, Chicago's street festivals____.

A. reflect typical urban lifestyles

B. are funded by the government

C. contribute to the local economy

D. are famous for their music shows

39. It is implied that the organizers of Wicker Park Fest have to____.

A. count on amateur artists' participation

B. reduce the number of performances

C. give up its most prominent feature

D. collaborate with large businesses

40. The author holds that the future of street festivals depends on____.

A. the variety of activities

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B. the generosity of attendees

C. the reputation of neighborhoods

D. the management of expenditures

Part B

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)

In an effort to support restoration programmes, specialists are developing supplies of seeds and seedlings, maintaining gene banks and sequencing the genomes of indigenous trees and other crops. Their work deals with one of the problems that could block major restoration efforts in different parts of the world."

“Where's the planting material going to come from? That's one big bottleneck," says genetic-resources specialist Ramni Jamnadass

Asia is arguably the region most neglected by global efforts to increase diversity in restoration and to study native species. Christopher Kettle, Bioversity International's director for forest genetic resources and restoration in Rome, saysthat the need for infrastructure - things such as mechanisms for collecting and storing seeds, and nurseries to raise seedlings - might be most desperate here because many trees are 'masting' species, which don't produce seeds every year. People need to be ready. "Otherwise, you miss the boat, you lose all the seed and you've got to wait another seven years, says Kettle. "This is a really, really critical issue for restoration in Southeast Asia, because many of the most important timber species and tree species - the ones that will lock up the most carbon - they're all masting species.

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Climate change is a driving factor in the push to restore forests, but it also raises questions, such as where trees can thrive in the future. Climate change is also expected to alter relationships between trees, insects, diseases and other forest species. "Insects that loday are a minor problem may become a major problem if they can produce three or four generations in a year, says forest ecologist John Stanturf. This remains a significant knowledge gap. "We knowe rough to know that this is a conccrn,but we don't know enough about how to respond to it yet, That's a great area to be doing research."'So is soil, says Cindy Prescot, a forest ecologist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, "If you don't look at the soil at the start, you can spend a lot of money and time putting in species that aren't going to survive there."'

With so much research left to do, leaders in the field have been doing some soul-searching, and acknowledging that restoration can be motivat ed by - and designed to meet - different needs. "When you talk about conservation or restoration, the first question has to be restoration by whom, for whom?" says Janzen.

The question can have more than one answer. Much of the global funding for restoration is dedicated to developing it as a tool to mitigate clim ate change, notes Brancalion. "But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about climate change, they would say, 'No, I am concern ed about water," he says. Their interests as stewards of the land need to be better integrated with those who have the money to support restor ation.

That has been the strongest lesson of all for Chazdon. Restoration is about more than what gets planted in the ground, she says. "Yes, it's about forests, but it's really about people. They are the agents of restoration."

41. E 42.A 43.G 44.C 45.D

41.Rammi Jamradess	A. people must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.
42.christopher kettle	B. soil is an important element to taken into account in forest restoration。
43.John stanturf	C. The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.
44.predro Brancalion	D. Human's factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.
45.Robin Chazdon	E. The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with.
	F. When it comes to restoration，we have to start with an awareness of whose interests to serve.

Translation

The influence of wearables on psychology refers to how the clothes we wear affect our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Clothing is not just about covering our bodies， it plays a significant role in shaping our self-perception and interactions with others.

One aspect of this influence is self-expression. The clothes we choose can reflect our personality, mood, and identity. whether we opt for bold, colorful outfits or prefer more understated styles, our dress choices convey messages about who we are and how we want to be perceived.

Additionally, clothing can impact our confidence levels. When we wear clothes that make us feel comfortable and confident, it can positively affect our self-esteem and overall mood.

Moreover, cultural and social influences play a significant role in shaping our dress choices. Different cultures have their norms and expectations regarding dress, which can influence the types of clothing people wear and the meanings attributed to them.

[范文]

可穿戴服饰对心理学的影响，是指我们所穿的衣物会在何种程度上影响人的思想、情绪与行为。衣物绝非仅仅是遮体之用，它在塑造自我认知以及人与人之间的交往模式方面，都发挥着重要作用。

这种影响体现在多个方面，自我表达便是其中之一。我们选择的衣物能够反映出自身的个性、心情与身份。无论我们是偏爱风格大胆、五颜六色的穿搭，还是更倾向于低调简约的服饰，着装选择都在向外传递着关于我们自身，以及我们希望如何被他人看待的信息。

此外，服饰还会影响人的自信心水平。当我们身着让自己感到舒适自在、信心满满的衣物时，会对自尊感与整体情绪状态产生积极作用。

再者，文化与社会因素也在很大程度上影响着人们的着装选择。不同的文化有着各自关于服饰的规范与期许，这些规范会影响人们的衣物类型选择，以及人们赋予各类衣物的内涵意义。

Writing

47. suppose your friend Jack has shared with you a video of his family's travel in China. write an email to tell him

(1) how you feel about the video, and

(2) you wish to learn more about their travel.

use "Li Ming" instead.

[范文]

Dear Jack,

How is everything going these days? I hope everything is going well with you and your family.

I'm writing to you because I've just watched the travel video you shared through Wwchat, and I couldn't wait to tell you my thoughts.

The video is absolutely fantastic! Seeing your family having such a great time together, I feel so warm. I'm really curious about their travel itinerary. Which places did they visit first? Were there any unexpected adventures or cultural shocks during the trip? I'd love to hear all the details.

I'm looking forward to your reply. Can't wait to learn more about your family's wonderful journey in China!

Yours,

Li Ming.

48. Directions:

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

1) describe and interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments

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

