

## 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)

Your social life is defined as 'the activities you do with other people, for pleasure, when you are not working'. It's important to have a social life, but what's right for one person won't be right for another. Some of us feel energised by spending lots of time with others, 1 some of us may feel drained, even if it's doing something we enjoy.

This is why finding a 2 in your social life is key. Spending too much time on your own, not 3 others, can make you feel lonely and 4. Loneliness is known to impact on your mental health and 5 a low mood. Anyone can feel lonely at any time. This might be especially true if, 6, you are working from home and you are 7 on the usual social conversations that happen in an office. Other life changes can 8 periods of loneliness too, such as retirement, changing jobs or becoming a parent.

It's important to recognise these feelings of loneliness. There are ways to 9 a social life, but it can feel overwhelming 10. It's a great idea to start by thinking about hobbies you enjoy. You can then find groups and activities related to those where you will be able to meet 11 people. There are groups aimed at new parents, at those who want to 12 a new sport for the first time, or networking events for those in the same profession to meet up and 13 ideas.

On the other hand, it's 14 possible to have too much of a social life. If you feel like you're always doing something and there is never any 15 in your calendar for downtime, you could suffer social burnout or social 16. We all have our own social limit and it's important to recognise when you're feeling like it's 17 too much. Low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping could all be 18 of poor social health. Make sure you 19 some time in your diary when you're 20 for socialising and use this time to relax, 21 and recover.



- |                     |                  |                   |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. because       | B. unless        | C. whereas        | D. until        |
| 2. A. contrast      | B. balance       | C. link           | D. gap          |
| 3. A. seeing        | B. pleasing      | C. judging        | D. teaching     |
| 4. A. misguided     | B. surprised     | C. spoiled        | D. disconnected |
| 5. A. contribute to | B. rely on       | C. interfere with | D. go against   |
| 6. A. in fact       | B. of course     | C. for example    | D. on average   |
| 7. A. cutting back  | B. missing out   | C. breaking in    | D. looking down |
| 8. A. shorten       | B. trigger       | C. follow         | D. interrupt    |
| 9. A. assess        | B. interpret     | C. provide        | D. regain       |
| 10. A. at first     | B. in turn       | C. on time        | D. by chance    |
| 11. A. far-sighted  | B. strong-willed | C. kind-hearted   | D. like-minded  |
| 12. A. try          | B. promote       | C. watch          | D. describe     |
| 13. A. test         | B. share         | C. accept         | D. revise       |
| 14. A. already      | B. thus          | C. also           | D. only         |
| 15. A. list         | B. order         | C. space          | D. boundary     |
| 16. A. fatigue      | B. criticism     | C. injustice      | D. dilemma      |
| 17. A. sources      | B. standards     | C. signs          | D. scores       |
| 18. A. take over    | B. wipe off      | C. add up         | D. mark out     |
| 19. A. ungrateful   | B. unavailable   | C. responsible    | D. regretful    |
| 20. A. react        | B. repeat        | C. return         | D. rest         |



## Text 1

In her new book *Cogs and Monsters: What Economics Is, and What It Should Be*, Diane Coyle, an economist at Cambridge University, argues that the digital economy requires new ways of thinking about progress. “Whatever we mean by the economy growing, by things getting better, the gains will have to be more evenly shared than in the recent past,” she writes. “An economy of tech millionaires or billionaires and gig workers, with middle-income jobs undercut by automation, will not be politically sustainable.”

Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health care and construction, says Coyle. But people can't be expected to embrace the changes if they're not seeing the benefits – if they're just seeing good jobs being destroyed.

In a recent interview, Coyle said she fears that tech's inequality problem could be a roadblock to deploying AI. “We're talking about disruption,” she says. “These are transformative technologies that change the ways we spend our time every day, that change business models that succeed.” To make such “tremendous changes,” she adds, you need social buy-in.

Instead, says Coyle, resentment is simmering among many as the benefits are perceived to go to elites in a handful of prosperous cities.

According to the Brookings Institution, a short list of eight American cities that included San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and Seattle had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019. New AI technologies are particularly concentrated: Brookings's Mark Muro and Sifan Liu estimate that just 15 cities account for two-thirds of the AI assets and capabilities in the United States.

The dominance of a few cities in the invention and commercialization of AI means that geographical disparities in wealth will continue to soar. Not only will this foster political and social unrest, but it could, as Coyle suggests, hold back the sorts of AI technologies needed for regional economies to grow.

Part of the solution could lie in somehow loosening the stranglehold that Big Tech has on defining the AI agenda. That will likely take increased federal funding for research independent of the tech giants.

A more immediate response is to broaden our digital imaginations to conceive of AI technologies that don't simply replace jobs but expand opportunities in the sectors that different parts of the country care most about, like health care, education, and manufacturing.



21. Coyle argues in her new book that economic growth should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give rise to innovations  
B. diversify career choices  
C. benefit people equally  
D. be promoted forcefully
22. According to Paragraph 2, digital technologies should be used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bring about instant prosperity  
B. reduce people's workload  
C. raise overall work efficiency  
D. enhance cross-sector cooperation
23. What does Coyle fear about transformative technologies?  
A. They may affect work-life balance.  
B. They may be impractical to deploy.  
C. They may incur huge expenditure.  
D. They may be unwelcome to the public.
24. Several American cities are mentioned to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the uneven distribution of AI technologies in the US  
B. the disappointing prospect of tech jobs in the US  
C. the fast progress of US regional economies ×  
D. the increasing significance of US AI assets
25. With regard to Coyle's concern, the author suggests \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. raising funds to start new AI projects  
B. encouraging collaboration in AI research  
C. guarding against the side effects of AI  
D. redefining the role of AI technologies



## Text 2

The UK is facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood, Confor has warned. The forestry and wood trade body has called for urgent action to reduce the country's reliance on timber imports and provide a stable supply of wood for future generations. Currently only 20 per cent of the UK's wood requirement is home-grown while it remains the second-largest net importer of timber in the world.

Coming at a time of fresh incentives from the UK government for landowners to grow more trees, the trade body says these don't go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies. "Not only are we facing a carbon crisis now, but we will also be facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood," said Stuart Goodall, chief executive of Confor. "For decades we have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply, leaving us exposed to fluctuating prices and fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises and our own supplies fall."

The UK has ideal conditions for growing wood to build low-carbon homes and is a global leader in certifying that its forests are sustainably managed, Confor says. While around three quarters of Scottish homes are built from Scottish timber, the use of home-grown wood in England is only around 25 per cent. The causes of the UK's current position are complex and range from outdated perceptions of productive forestry to the decimation of trees by grey squirrels. It also encompasses significant hesitation on behalf of farmers and other landowners to invest in longer-term planting projects.

While productive tree planting can deliver real financial benefits to rural economies and contribute to the UK's net-zero strategy, the focus of government support continues to be on food production and the rewilding and planting of native woodland solely for biodiversity. Goodall added: "While food production and biodiversity health are clearly of critical importance, we need our land to also provide secure supplies of wood for construction, manufacturing and contribute to net zero."

"While the UK government has stated its ambition for more tree planting, there has been little action on the ground. Confor is now calling for much greater impetus behind those aspirations to ensure we have enough wood to meet increasing demand."



26. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the UK needs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. increase its domestic wood supply  
B. reduce its demand for timber  
C. lower its wood production costs  
D. lift its control on timber imports
27. According to Confor, the UK government's fresh incentives \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can hardly address a construction crisis  
B. are believed to come at a wrong time  
C. seem to be misleading for landowners  
D. will be too costly to put into practice
28. The UK's exposure to fluctuating wood prices is a result of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the government's inaction on timber imports  
B. inadequate investment in growing wood  
C. the competition among timber traders at home  
D. wood producers' motive to maximise profits
29. Which of the following causes the shortage of wood supply in the UK?  
A. Excessive timber consumption in construction.  
B. Unfavourable conditions for growing wood.  
C. Outdated technologies of the wood industry.  
D. Farmers' unwillingness to plant trees.
30. What does Goodall think the UK government should do?  
A. Subsidise the building of low-carbon homes.  
B. Pay greater attention to boosting rural economies.  
C. Provide more support for productive tree planting.  
D. Give priority to pursuing its net-zero strategy.



### Text 3

One of the biggest challenges in keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road is convincing them that it's time to turn over the keys. "It's a complete life-changer" when someone stops – or is forced to stop – driving, said former risk manager Anne M. Menke.

"The American Medical Association advises physicians that 'in situations where clear evidence of substantial driving impairment implies a strong threat to patient and public safety, and where the physician's advice to discontinue driving privileges is ignored, it is desirable and ethical to notify the Department of Motor Vehicles,'" Menke wrote. "Some states require physicians to report, others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report a breach of confidentiality. There could be liability and penalties if a physician does not act in accordance with state laws on reporting and confidentiality," she counseled.

Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials, automotive engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan. "There's not a National Institute of Older Driver Studies," she said. "We need better evidence on what makes drivers unsafe" and what can help, said Dugan.

One thing that does seem to work is requiring drivers to report in person for license renewal. Mandatory in-person renewal was associated with a 31 percent reduction in fatal crashes involving drivers 85 or older, according to one study. Passing vision tests also produced a similar decline in fatal crashes for those drivers, although there appeared to be no benefit from combining the two.

Many older drivers don't see eye doctors or can't afford to. Primary care providers have their hands full and may not be able to follow through with patients who have trouble driving because they can't turn their heads or remember where they are going – or have gotten shorter and haven't changed their seat settings sufficiently to reach car pedals easily.

As long as there are other cars on the roads, self-driving cars won't solve the problems of crashes, said Dugan. Avoiding dangers posed by all those human drivers would require too many algorithms, she said. But we need to do more to improve safety, said Dugan. "If we're going to have 100-year lives, we need cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably."



31. According to Paragraph 1, keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is a new safety measure
- B. has become a disputed issue
- C. can be a tough task to complete
- D. will be beneficial to their health

32. The American Medical Association's advice \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has won support from drivers
- B. is generally considered unrealistic
- C. is widely dismissed as unnecessary
- D. has met with different responses

33. According to Dugan, efforts to keep older drivers safe \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have brought about big changes
- B. need to be well coordinated
- C. have gained public recognition
- D. call for relevant legal support

34. Some older drivers have trouble driving because they tend to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stick with bad driving habits
- B. have a weakened memory
- C. suffer from chronic pains
- D. neglect car maintenance

35. Dugan thinks that the solution to the problems of crashes may lie in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. upgrading self-driving vehicles
- B. developing senior-friendly cars
- C. renovating transport facilities
- D. adjusting the age limit for drivers



#### Text 4

If you look at the apps on your phone, chances are you have at least one related to your health – and probably several. Whether it is a mental health app, a fitness tracker, a connected health device or something else, many of us are taking advantage of this technology to keep better track of our health in some shape or form. Recent research from the Organization for the Review of Care and Health Applications found that 350,000 health apps were available on the market, 90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone.

While these apps have a great deal to offer, it is not always clear how the personal information we input is collected, safeguarded and shared online. Existing health privacy law, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, is primarily focused on the way hospitals, doctors' offices, clinics and insurance companies store health records online. The health information these apps and health data tracking wearables are collecting typically does not receive the same legal protections.

Without additional protections in place, companies may share (and potentially monetize) personal health information in a way consumers may not have authorized or anticipated. In 2021, Flo Health faced a Federal Trade Commission (FTC) investigation. The FTC alleged in a complaint that "despite express privacy claims, the company took control of users' sensitive fertility data and shared it with third parties." Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a Consent Order requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before sharing their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.

Section 5 of the FTC Act empowers the FTC to initiate enforcement action against unfair or deceptive acts, meaning the FTC can only act after the fact if a company's privacy practices are misleading or cause unjustified consumer harm. While the FTC is doing what it can to ensure apps are keeping their promises to consumers around the handling of their sensitive health information, the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is.

As to the prospects for federal legislation, commentators suggest that comprehensive federal privacy legislation seems unlikely in the short term. States have begun implementing their own solutions to shore up protections for consumer-generated health data. California has been at the forefront of state privacy efforts with the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018. Virginia, Colorado and Utah have also recently passed state consumer data privacy legislation.



36. The research findings are cited in Paragraph 1 to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the prevalence of health apps  
B. the public concern over health  
C. the popularity of smartphones  
D. the advancement of technology
37. What does the author imply about existing health privacy law?  
A. Its coverage needs to be extended.  
B. Its enforcement needs strengthening.  
C. It has discouraged medical misconduct.  
D. It has disappointed insurance companies.
38. Before sharing its users' health information, Flo Health is required to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. seek the approval of the FTC  
B. find qualified third parties  
C. remove irrelevant personal data  
D. obtain their explicit permission
39. What challenge is the FTC currently faced with?  
A. The complexity of health information.  
B. The rapid increase in new health apps.  
C. The subtle deceptiveness of health apps.  
D. The difficulty in assessing consumer harm.
40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that health data protection \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has been embraced by health app developers  
B. has been a focus of federal policy-making  
C. has encountered opposition in California  
D. has gained legislative support in some states



## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

High school students eager to stand out in the college application process often participate in a litany of extracurricular activities hoping to bolster their chances of admission to a selective undergraduate institution.

However, college admissions experts say that the quality of a college hopeful's extracurricular activities matters more than the number of activities he or she participates in.

Sue Rexford, the director of college guidance at the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School, says it is not necessary for a student filling out the Common Application to list 10 activities in the application.

"No college will expect that a student has a huge laundry list of extracurriculars that they have been passionately involved in each for an extended period of time," Rexford wrote in an email.

Experts say it is tougher to distinguish oneself in a school-affiliated extracurricular activity that is common among high school students than it is to stand out while doing an uncommon activity.

"The competition to stand out and make an impact is going to be much stiffer, and so if they're going to do a popular activity, I'd say, be the best at it," says Sara Harberson, a college admissions consultant.

High school students who have an impressive personal project they are working on independently often impress colleges, experts say.

"For example, a student with an interest in entrepreneurship could demonstrate skill and potential by starting a profitable small business," Olivia Valdes, the founder of Zen Admissions consulting firm, wrote in an email.

Joseph Adegboyega-Edun, a Maryland high school guidance counselor, says unconventional extracurricular activities can help students impress college admissions offices, assuming they demonstrated serious commitment. "Again, since one of the big questions high school seniors must consider is 'What makes you unique?', having an uncommon extracurricular activity vs. a conventional one is an advantage," he wrote in an email.

Experts say demonstrating talent in at least one extracurricular activity can help in the college admissions process, especially at top-tier undergraduate



institutions.

“Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions, where having top grades and test scores is not enough,” Katie Kelley, admissions counselor at IvyWise admissions consultancy, wrote in an email. “Students need to have that quality or hook that will appeal to admissions officers and allow them to visualize how the student might come and enrich their campus community.”

Extracurricular activities related to the college major declared on a college application are beneficial, experts suggest. “If you already know your major, having an extracurricular that fits into that major can be a big plus,” says Mayghin Levine, the manager of educational opportunities with The Cabbage Patch Settlement House, a Louisville, Kentucky, nonprofit community center.

High school students who have had a strong positive influence on their community through an extracurricular activity may impress a college and win a scholarship, says Erica Gwyn, a former math and science magnet program assistant at a public high school who is now executive director of the Kaleidoscope Careers Academy in Atlanta, a nonprofit organization.

41. Sue Rexford	A. Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions.
42. Sara Harberson	B. Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.
43. Katie Kelley	C. Undertaking too many extracurricular activities will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges.
44. Mayghin Levine	D. A student who exhibits abilities in doing business can impress colleges.
45. Erica Gwyn	E. High school students participating in a popular activity should excel in it. F. Engaging in uncommon activities can demonstrate students' determination and dedication. G. It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college.



### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

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

With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air, stalls bursting with colourful vegetables and tempting cheeses, and the buzz of friendly chats, farmers' markets are a feast for the senses. They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food, support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce – all at the same time.

Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events, most often with outdoor stalls, which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers. The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season, depending on the area's agricultural calendar, and you're likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year. By cutting out the middlemen, the farmers secure more profit for their produce. Shoppers also benefit from seeing exactly where – and to who – their money is going.



## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose you and Jack are going to do a survey on the protection of old houses in an ancient town. Write him an email to

- 1) put forward your plan, and
- 2) ask for his opinion.

Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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



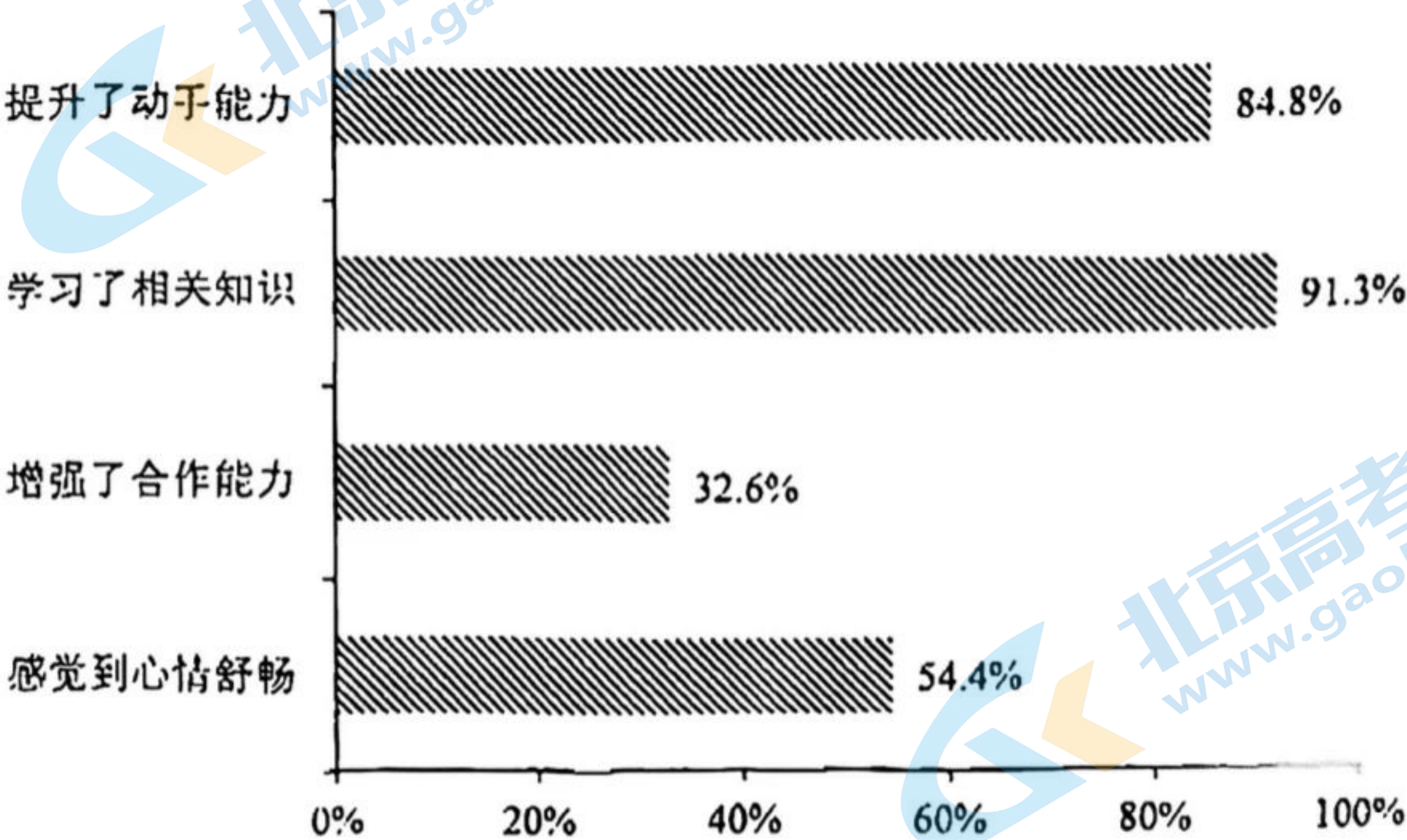
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your 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)



某高校劳动实践课学生主要收获调查



# 2024 考研英语二答案

完形填空

参考答案:

whereas

balance

seeing

disconnected

contribute to

for example

missing out

trigger

regain

at first

like-minded

try

share

also

space

fatigue

signs



mark out

unavailable

Rest

## 阅读理解 A

### 第一篇：

21.Coyle argues in her new book that economic growth should\_\_\_\_\_.

C. benefit people equally.

原文线索: Coyle emphasizes the need for the gains from economic growth, particularly in the digital economy, to be more evenly shared, contrasting the current situation where tech millionaires and billionaires thrive while middle-income jobs are undercut by automation.

22.According to paragraph 2, digital technology should be useful to\_\_\_\_\_.

C. raise overall work efficiency.

原文线索: Coyle suggests that digital technologies need to be used to boost productivity in various sectors like health care and construction, which implies an increase in overall work efficiency.

23.What does Coyle fear about transformative technology?

D. They may be unwelcome to the public.

原文线索: Coyle expresses concern that if people do not see the benefits of these technologies and only witness the destruction of good jobs, they may not embrace the changes, indicating a fear of public unwelcomeness or resistance.



24. Several American cities are mentioned to show \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the uneven distribution of AI technologies in the US.

原文线索: The mention of cities like San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and Seattle having a significant portion of tech jobs and AI assets highlights the geographical disparities and concentration of AI technologies in a few areas.

25. With regard to Coyle's concern, the author suggests \_\_\_\_\_.

D. redefining the role of AI technologies.

原文线索: The author suggests broadening digital imaginations to conceive of AI technologies that expand opportunities and don't just replace jobs, which implies a redefinition of how AI is utilized in various sectors.

## 第二篇:

26. It can be learned from paragraph 1 that the UK needs to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. increase its domestic wood supply.

原文线索: The paragraph highlights the UK's reliance on timber imports and the fact that only 20 percent of its wood requirement is home-grown, indicating a need to increase domestic wood supply.

27. According to Confor, the UK government's fresh incentives \_\_\_\_\_.

A. can hardly address the construction crisis.

原文线索: Confor criticizes the government's incentives for not going far enough and failing to promote the benefits of planting trees for boosting timber supplies, suggesting that these incentives are insufficient to address the looming construction crisis.



28. The UK' s exposure to fluctuating wood prices is a result of \_\_\_\_\_.

B. inadequate investment in growing wood.

原文线索：Stuart Goodall of Confor mentions that the UK has not taken responsibility for investing in its domestic wood supply, which has left it exposed to fluctuating prices and supply issues.

29. Which of the following causes the shortage of wood supply in the UK?

D. farmers' unwillingness to plant trees.

原文线索：While not explicitly stated, the context suggests that the shortage of wood supply is due to insufficient tree planting, which could be attributed to landowners' or farmers' priorities, such as food production and biodiversity, rather than tree planting for timber.

30. What does Goodall think the UK government should do?

C. provide more support for tree planting.

原文线索：Goodall emphasizes the need for the UK land to provide secure supplies of wood for construction and contribute to the net-zero strategy, suggesting that the government should offer more support for tree planting.

### 第三篇：

31. According to Paragraph 1, keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road \_\_\_\_\_.

C. can be a tough task to complete.

32. 原文线索：The paragraph discusses the challenge of convincing aging drivers to stop driving, which suggests it is a difficult task to accomplish.



33. 32.The American Medical Association's advice \_\_\_\_\_.

D. has met with different responses.

34. Rationale: The paragraph describes various state laws regarding physician reporting of unsafe drivers, ranging from mandatory reporting to considering it a breach of confidentiality, indicating varied responses to the advice.

35. According to Dugan, efforts to keep older drivers safe \_\_\_\_\_.

B. need to be well coordinated.

36. Rationale: Dugan mentions the piecemeal approach of different professions to the issue and the absence of a dedicated institute for older driver studies, implying the need for better coordination.

37. 34.Some older drivers have trouble driving because they tend to \_\_\_\_\_.

B. have a weakened memory.

原文线索：The paragraph mentions issues such as the inability to turn their heads, memory problems, and difficulty in reaching car pedals, among which weakened memory is explicitly mentioned as a reason for driving difficulties.

38. 35.Dugan thinks that the solution to the problems of crashes may lie in \_\_\_\_\_.

B. developing senior-friendly cars.

原文线索：Dugan suggests the need for cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably, indicating the development of senior-friendly cars as a potential



solution to the problem of crashes.

#### 第四篇：

36.The research findings are cited in Paragraph 1 to show \_\_\_\_.

A. the prevalence of health apps.

Rationale: The mention of the number of health apps available and the number launched in 2020 highlights the widespread availability and prevalence of health apps in the market.

37.What does the author imply about existing health privacy law?

A. Its coverage needs to be extended.

Rationale: The author notes that existing health privacy laws primarily focus on traditional healthcare providers and do not adequately cover the health information collected by apps, implying a need for broader coverage.

38.Before sharing its users' health information, Flo Health is required to \_\_\_\_.

D. obtain their explicit permission.

Rationale: The Consent Order requires Flo Health to get app users' express affirmative consent before sharing their health information, meaning they need explicit permission from users.

39.What challenges is the FTC currently faced with?

B. The rapid increase in new health apps.

Rationale: The text mentions the immense challenge for the FTC due to the rapid rate at which health apps are entering the market, indicating the difficulty in keeping up with and regulating these new apps.



40.It can be learned from the last paragraph that health data protection \_\_\_\_\_.

D. has gained legislative support in some states.

Rationale: The paragraph mentions states like California, Virginia, Colorado, and Utah passing their own consumer data privacy legislation, indicating that health data protection has received legislative support at the state level.

41.Sue Rexford

C. Undertaking too many extracurricular activities will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges.

原文线索: Sue Rexford mentions that it is not necessary for students to list 10 activities in the Common Application, indicating that having a large number of extracurricular activities is not essential.

42.Sara Harberson

E. High school students participating in popular activity should excel in it.

原文线索: Sara Harberson advises that if students are going to do a popular activity, they should be the best at it, emphasizing excelling in the activity rather than just participating.

43.Katie Kelley

A. Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions.

原文线索: Katie Kelley states that distinguishing oneself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a positive in the admissions process for highly selective institutions.



#### 44. Mayghin Levine

G. It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college.

Rationale: Mayghin Levine suggests that having an extracurricular activity related to the college major declared on a college application can be a big plus.

#### 45. Erica Gwyn

B. Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.

原文线索: Erica Gwyn mentions that high school students who have had a strong positive influence on their community through an extracurricular activity may impress a college and win a scholarship.

#### 翻译部分:

参考译文: 咖啡和新鲜面包的香味飘荡在空气中, 摊位上摆满了五颜六色的蔬菜和诱人的奶酪, 还有友好交谈的嘈杂声, 农贸市场是一场感官盛宴。它们还提供了一个与负责种植或饲养你食物的人交谈的机会, 支持当地经济, 并同时购买新鲜的时令产品。农贸市场通常是每周或每月举办的活动, 大多数都有户外摊位, 允许农民或生产者直接向顾客销售他们的食品。市场的规模或常规性可能因季节和地区的农业日历而有所不同, 你可能会在一年中的不同时间发现不同的产品在售。通过省去中间商, 农民们能为他们的产品获得更多的利润。顾客也从中受益, 因为他们能够清楚地看到——以及给谁——他们的钱去了哪里。

#### 写作 A 节:



参考例文：

Dear Jack,

I hope this email finds you well. I've been thinking about our upcoming survey on the protection of old houses in the ancient town and wanted to share my plan with you.

My idea is to start by conducting interviews with local residents and historians to understand the historical significance of these old houses. Additionally, we could document their current conditions through photographs and note any preservation efforts already in place. This data would provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of existing preservation measures.

I also think it would be beneficial to gather opinions from tourists and local business owners, as they offer different perspectives on the importance of these old houses to the town's heritage and economy.

I'd love to hear your thoughts on this approach or any other ideas you might have. Your insights would be greatly appreciated in shaping our survey to make it as impactful as possible.

Looking forward to your reply.

Best regards,

Li Ming



## 关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 50W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承“精益求精、专业严谨”的建设理念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数千场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。

推荐大家关注北京高考在线网站官方微信公众号：京考一点通，我们会持续为大家整理分享最新的高中升学资讯、政策解读、热门试题答案、招生通知等内容！



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