

1、【完形填空】

[题干]

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 they just _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 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.

[子题干1.1] 第1题答案

[选项] A. afraid B. critical C. proud D. tolerant

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.2] 第2题答案

[选项] A. risky B. natural C. admirable D. foolish

[答案] B

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.3] 第3题答案

[选项] A. whether B. when C. why D. how

[答案] A

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.4] 第4题答案

[选项] A. citation B. imitation C. perception D. introduction

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.5] 第5题答案

[选项] A. poor B. loyal C. creative D. shy

[答案] A

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[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.6] 第6题答案

[选项] A. sponsored B. crowded C. disputed D. planned

[答案] D

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.7] 第7题答案

[选项] A. method B. term C. design D. goal

[答案] B

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.8] 第8题答案

[选项] A. evidence B. theory C. condition D. reality

[答案] D

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.9] 第9题答案

[选项] A. complaints B. choices C. mistakes D. suggestions

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.10] 第10题答案

[选项] A. Similarly B. Relatively C. Accordingly D. Contrarily

[答案] A

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.11] 第11题答案

[选项] A. opened B. changed C. trained D. cleared

[答案] B

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.12] 第12题答案

[选项] A. quotations B. experiments C. questions D. examples

[答案] D

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.13] 第13题答案

[选项] A. process B. objective C. outcome D. background

[答案] A

[解析] 暂无解析

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[子题干1.14] 第14题答案

[选项] A. blaming B. warning C. teaching D. asking

[答案] D

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.15] 第15题答案

[选项] A. arguing about B. accounting for C. engaging in D. interfering with

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.16] 第16题答案

[选项] A. happened B. continued C. returned D. disappeared

[答案] A

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.17] 第17题答案

[选项] A. casual B. obvious C. familiar D. fundamental

[答案] D

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.18] 第18题答案

[选项] A. reward B. feedback C. trust D. proof

[答案] B

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.19] 第19题答案

[选项] A. innovate B. concentrate C. improve D. relax

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干1.20] 第20题答案

[选项] A. strange B. strong C. vulnerable D. valuable

[答案] B

[解析] 暂无解析

2、【阅读理解】

[题干]

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.

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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.

[子题干2.1] What was the author commissioned to do about English public libraries?

- [选项]** A. Document their valuable traditions. B. Make a plan for their expansions. C. Obtain reader opinions on them.
D. Look into their current situation.

[答案] D

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干2.2] According to paragraph 3&4, the author finds that libraries ____.

- [选项]** A. boast desirable book collections B. keep detailed visitor records C. perform diversified functions
D. attract mostly young readers

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干2.3] It is implied in paragraph 5 that libraries should ____.

- [选项]** A. be given greater attention B. impose stricter visit limits C. work with private institutions
D. get their equipment upgraded

[答案] A

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干2.4] The statistics mentioned in paragraph 6 show ____.

- [选项]** A. the crisis faced by libraries B. the advancement of libraries C. the contributions of libraries
D. the flaws existing in libraries

[答案] A

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干2.5] Which of the following is suggested for the libraries in the last paragraph?

- [选项]** A. Inviting public feedback. B. Seeking adequate funding. C. Improving user convenience.

D. Offering lifetime membership.

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

3、【阅读理解】

[题干]

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 realize that AI platforms may not be very good at keeping our secrets... secret.

For business, the implications are worrying. Take Microsoft's Copilot for example. It grants Microsoft broad rights to the data inputted or outputted by any users—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 our research, 25% have decided to either outright ban AI or regulate its use within their organizations. But even with these policies in place, some employees chose AI increases their productivity, and some even feel AI offers more help than their human colleagues.

The situation presents a delicate balance between leveraging AI 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 AI. By instilling best practices in AI engagement and creating policies that evolve with the technology, businesses can positively shift the AI landscape.

With AI's potential to simplify our professional lives and to administer and enhance the work experience, it's up to us to navigate its usage cautiously so it supports us without compromising our privacy. There is no need to back away from progress as long as we are equipped with the knowledge and tools to make sure AI 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 is easy to fall victim. But by building a culture, a digital responsibility within our businesses, we can create a future where AI can help us without spilling the beans.

[子题干3.1] According to Paragraph 1, worker's engagement with AI can ____.

- [选项] A. facilitate their career progress B. give them emotional support C. help maintain their motivation
- D. improve workplace communication

[答案] B

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干3.2] Microsoft Copilot is cited to show that the use of AI may ____.

- [选项] A. pose a threat to businesses B. generate unnecessary data C. promote business cooperation
- D. encourage information sharing

[答案] A

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干3.3] Some employees choose to break the rules on AI is due to ____.

- [选项] A. easy access to AI products B. the desire to be well-informed C. its significant role in their work
- D. the need to compete with others

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干3.4] To positively shift the AI landscape, businesses should ____.

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- [选项] 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

[答案] D
[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干3.5] We easily fall victim to AI as we ____.

- [选项] A. limited understanding on AI B. underestimate economic cost C. tend to overemphasize its power
- D. excessively expose to AI

[答案] D
[解析] 暂无解析

4、【阅读理解】

[题干]

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 3 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 travelers.

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% 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% 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's 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, says 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.

[子题干4.1] According to first two paragraphs, the high-speed rail network in Italy ____.

- [选项] 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

[答案] B
[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干4.2] Ferrovie is quoted in paragraph 3 to show ____.

- [选项] A. the common occurrence of train delays B. the value of Italian train network C. the wide media coverage of trains
- D.

the high efficiency of Trenitalia

[答案] A

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干4.3] Which of the following is one cause of the disruptions in the network?

[选项] A. Complex train schedules. B. Shortage of investments. C. Its limited capacity. D. Its massive scale.

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干4.4] It can be learned that the mixed system ____.

[选项] 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

[答案] D

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干4.5] Improvements to the Italian train network will include ____.

[选项] 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

[答案] B

[解析] 暂无解析

5、【阅读理解】

[题干]

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 are economic engines that directly benefit the neighborhoods they're in and the city of Chicago as a 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.

[子题干5.1] It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that Silver Room Block Party ____.

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- [选项] 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

[答案] D

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干5.2] One reality street festival organizers face is that_____.

- [选项] A. they are unable to use 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

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干5.3] According to Paragraph 3 & 4,Chicago’s street festivals_____.

- [选项] A. reflect typical urban lifestyles B. are funded by the government C. contribute to the local economy
- D. are famous for their music shows

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干5.4] It is implied that the organizers of Wicker Park Fest have to_____.

- [选项] A. count on amateur artists’ participation B. reduce the number of performances
- C. give up its most prominent feature D. collaborate with large businesses

[答案] B

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干5.5] The author holds that the future of street festival depends on_____.

- [选项] A. the variety of activities B. the generosity of attendees C. the reputation of neighborhoods
- D. the management of expenditures

[答案] B

[解析] 暂无解析

6、【新题型】

[题干]

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)

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, Biodiversity International's director for forest genetic resources and restoration in Rome, says that 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."

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 today 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 know enough to know that this is a concern, 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 Prescott, 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 motivated 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 climate 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 concerned about water,'" he says. Their interests as stewards of the land need to be better integrated with those who have the money to support restoration.

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."

[子题干6.1] 41. Ramni Jammnadass

[选项] A. People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.

B. Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.

C. The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.

D. Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.

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.

G. Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

[答案] E

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干6.2] 42. Christopher Kettle

[选项] A. People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.

B. Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.

C. The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.

D. Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.

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.

G. Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

[答案] A

[解析] 暂无解析

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[子题干6.3] 43. John Stanturf

- [选项] A. People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.
- B. Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.
- C. The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.
- D. Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.
- 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.
- G. Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

[答案] G

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干6.4] 44. Pedro Brancalion

- [选项] A. People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.
- B. Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.
- C. The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.
- D. Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.
- 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.
- G. Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

[答案] C

[解析] 暂无解析

[子题干6.5] 45. Robin Chazdon

- [选项] A. People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.
- B. Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.
- C. The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.
- D. Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.
- 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.
- G. Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

[答案] D

[解析] 暂无解析

7、【翻译】

[题干]

46. Directions:

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

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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 interaction 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 level. 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.

【解析】 穿着对心理的影响，指的是我们穿着的衣物如何影响我们的思想、情感与行为。服装不仅仅是为了遮蔽身体，它更在塑造我们的自我认知以及与他人的互动中发挥着重要作用。

这种影响的一个方面体现在自我表达上。我们所选择的衣着能够反映个性、情绪与身份认同。不论是选择鲜明艳丽的服饰，还是偏爱低调简约的风格，我们的着装选择都在传递关于我们是谁以及我们希望如何被看待的信息。

此外，衣着也会影响我们的信心水平。当我们穿上让自己感到舒适与自信的衣物时，它会正向提升我们的自尊与整体情绪。

同时，文化与社会影响也在很大程度上塑造着我们的衣着选择。不同文化对服装有着各自的规范与期待，这会影响人们穿着的服装类型以及其被赋予的意义。

8、【写作】

【题干】

Directions:

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) your wish to learn more about their travel.

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)

【解析】 Dear Jack,

I was truly delighted when I watched the travel video you shared with me. Every frame filled me with joy, and it was lovely to see your family enjoying such a wonderful journey in China.

From the video, I noticed you visited the majestic Terracotta Army in Xi'an — those life-sized warriors looked incredibly impressive. Besides, I also saw your family wandering around the ancient alleyways, trying crispy snakes at a local stall, and even taking a leisurely boat ride on the Li River, with the beautiful mountains in the background. The way you all laughed and interacted with the locals made the trip seem so vibrant and memorable.

I am eager to hear more about your travel stories. Did you have any interesting experiences not shown in the video? Which part of the trip did your family enjoy the most? I am looking forward to your detailed sharing!

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

评分标准:

- 10—9分：内容切题，包括提纲的全部要点；表达清楚，文字连贯；句式有变化，句子结构和用词正确。文章长度符合要求。
- 8—7分：内容切题，包括提纲的全部要点；表达比较清楚，文字基本连贯；句式有一定变化，句子结构和用词无重大错误。文章长度符合要求。
- 6—5分：内容切题，基本包括提纲的要点；表达基本清楚；句子结构和用词有少量错误。文章长度符合要求。

26考研英语二估分试卷 (共 48 题, 100 分)

4—3分：内容基本切题，基本包括提纲的要点；语句可以理解，但有较多的句子结构和用词错误。文章长度基本符合要求。
2—1分：基本按题写作，但只有少数句子可以理解。

9、【写作】

[题干]

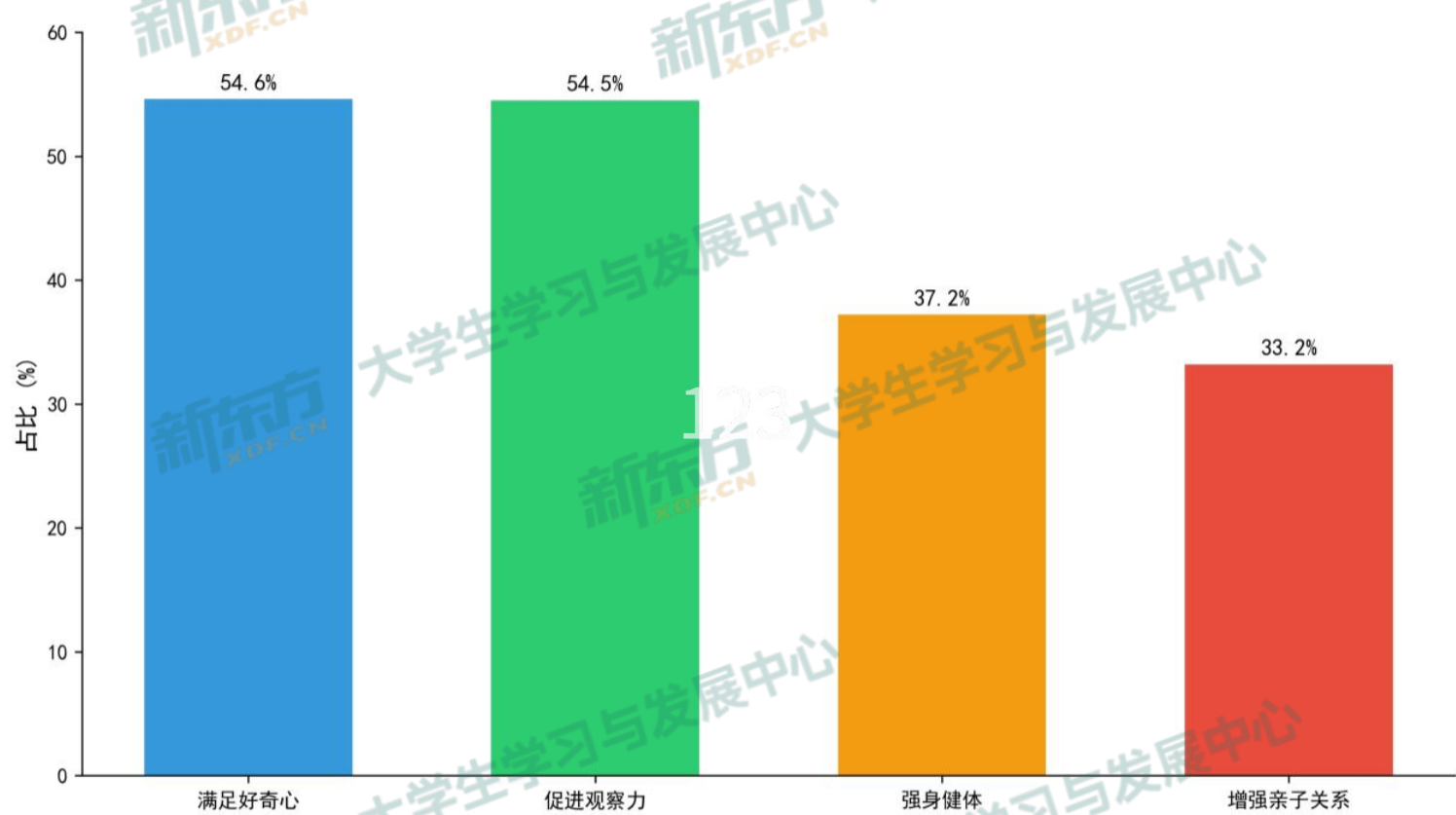
48. Directions:

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)

某项关于儿童户外活动看法的调查



【解析】 【参考范文】

The bar graph given above presents a survey on people's views on outdoor activities of children. The graph shows the largest part of satisfying curiosity and its percentage of 54.6% ranked first, followed by that of enhancing the ability of observation and perception, which was 54.5%, while building up body strength came next, accounting for 37.2%, with the fourth part of strengthening parent-child relationships occupying 33.2%.

No doubt behind the instructive graph lies a perception: people hold a supportive attitude toward children's outdoor activities, deeming that they can benefit kids greatly. To come straight to the point, these activities have a positive influence on how children perceive their own self-worth, as well as on whether they can explore their interests and talents. Also, outdoor activities contribute to children's physical and psychological health, social skills and emotional regulation, thus enabling them to build confidence and improve competence. Moreover, shared outdoor experiences provide opportunities for parents and children to communicate more effectively, fostering emotional bonds.

To sum up, greater attention should be given to children's outdoor activities and their ripple effects. With more supportive policies and facilities, it is expected that outdoor activities will play an increasingly important role in promoting children's all-round development.

评分标准：

26考研英语二估分试卷 (共 48 题，100 分)

- 15—13分：内容切题，包括提纲的全部要点；表达清楚，文字连贯；句式有变化，句子结构和用词正确。文章长度符合要求。
- 12—10分：内容切题，包括提纲的全部要点；表达比较清楚，文字基本连贯；句式有一定变化，句子结构和用词无重大错误。文章长度符合要求。
- 9—7分：内容切题，基本包括提纲的要点；表达基本清楚；句子结构和用词有少量错误。文章长度符合要求。
- 6—4分：内容基本切题，基本包括提纲的要点；语句可以理解，但有较多的句子结构和用词错误。文章长度基本符合要求。
- 3—1分：基本按题写作，但只有少数句子可以理解。