本文介绍了AI是如何辅助商品定价的。文章首先介绍了制造商的建议零售价(retail price)的由来，接下来介绍了当今零售商们采用的价格优化系统(price-optimization system)的模式，再举例了几家采用AI辅助模式定价的公司。

1．B 根据第二段Getting retail price right can be tricky(棘手的). Set prices too high and you risk losing customers; set them too low and you leave money on the table. 要把握好这个度可能会很难。定价过高会有失去客户的风险；定价过低就无法使利益最大化。

2．B 根据第三段At their core(核心) are mathematical models that use deal data to estimate price flexibility—how much demand increases as the price falls and vice versa(反之亦然)—for thousands of products. 其核心是利用大量交易数据来评估成千上万种产品的价格弹性（即价格下跌时需求增加多少，价格上涨时需求减少多少）的数学模型。可以推测。

3．A Matt Pavich也是一家价格优化系统公司的代表。他认为这个系统是多方获益的，能达到完美的效果（hit the sweet point）。cut a long story short长话短说；run counter to its target事与愿违；compare apples and oranges不能相提并论。

4．C 文章第一段介绍了零售价的由来并且沿用至今。第二段介绍了定价的难度，传统模式依靠经验，现在越来越多零售商依靠定价系统。第三段介绍了定价系统的工作原理。第四段介绍了现今AI是如何辅助定价，并举例了几家采用了该系统的公司。第五段以Matt Pavich为代表，介绍了定价系统的优势。

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些研究人员研发出了一个新的工具，可以帮助预测3-5岁的小孩是否会有阅读困难。【1题详解】细节理解题。根据第一段的“The tool, called The Reading House (TRH), is the first of its kind. It has the potential to identify reading difficulties as early as possible, according to researchers at Cincinnati Children‘s Hospital Medical Center.【2题详解】推理判断题。根据第二段的“Screening takes just about five minutes and assesses performance levels for kids aged from 3 to 5. It addresses a significant gap in ways to screen early literacy skills efficiently and directly.【3题详解】细节理解题。根据第三段的“The thicker cortex (皮质), particularly in left-sided areas supporting language and reading, has been associated with higher skills that are predictive of reading outcomes.(较厚的皮层，特别是在支持语言和阅读的左侧区域，与预测阅读结果的较高技能有关)”可知，左边大脑皮质层较厚的孩子会有较强的阅读能力。【4题详解】推理判断题。根据最后一段By screening early during clinic visits, we can target effective interventions that help these children better prepare for kindergarten and improve reading outcomes –literally, snaping thein brains to read.” said Hutton “通过在诊所就诊期间尽早进行筛查，我们可以针对有效的干预措施，帮助这些孩子更好地为上幼儿园做准备，并改善阅读效果——实际上，就是在大脑中快速阅读。”)”可知，Hutton认为该工具能帮助改善来自贫穷家庭孩子的阅读，因此他是满怀希望的。

1. 细节理解题。根据第一段But a new analysis of American data, published in Environmental Science & Technology, suggests the numbers have little impact on bird populations.
2. 细节理解题。根据第三段中“He combined bird population and species maps with the locations and construction dates of all wind turbines in America, with the exceptions of Alaska and Hawaii, between 2000 and 2020. (他将2000年至2020年间美国除阿拉斯加和夏威夷以外的所有风力涡轮机的位置和建造日期与鸟类种群和物种地图相结合。
3. 细节理解题。根据第四段中“Comparing bird populations to the locations of new gas wells revealed an average 15% drop in bird numbers when new wells were drilled … When drilling happened in places designated by experts as “important bird areas”, bird numbers instead dropped by 25%. (将鸟类数量与新气井的位置进行比较发现，当新气井钻探时，鸟类数量平均下降了15%……当钻探发生在专家指定的“重要鸟类区”时，鸟类数量反而下降了25%。
4. 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，文章围绕一份利用圣诞鸟类统计的新分析展开，该分析表明在美国风力涡轮机对鸟类种群的影响很小，即使是针对大型易受影响的鸟类也是如此，但对石油天然气的开采会对鸟类数量有显著的负面影响，尤其是在重要鸟类区。

这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了人们认为囊鼠主要通过吃它们在建造新地道系统时遇到的树根来喂养自己。然而，挖掘地道的能量成本很高，研究人员表明，只吃树根并不能弥补所消耗的能量。为了了解这些动物是如何获得足够的根来生存的，佛罗里达大学教授弗朗西斯·普茨(Francis Putz)和学生研究员维罗妮卡·塞尔登(Veronica Selden)研究了佛罗里达州北部囊鼠的行为。【1题详解】细节理解题。根据第一段中“Although they’re common across North and Central American grasslands, you’re unlikely to see one—their presence is usually only noticeable thanks to the piles of sandy soil they leave behind reaching more than 500 feet, usually about 50 inches below the ground.”（尽管它们在美国北部和中部草原上很常见，但你不太可能看到它们的存在
【2题详解】细节理解题。根据第二段Yet, digging tunnels is energetically costly and researchers show that only eating the roots just doesn’t make up for the energy spent.”（然而，挖掘地道的能量成本很高，研究人员表明，只吃树根并不能弥补所消耗的能量。）可知，研究人员认为囊鼠在挖掘时遇到的根不能满足囊鼠对能量的需求。故选D项。【3题详解】细节理解题。根据第四段中“This is rather unlike other gopher species, which tend to have fixed waste areas.”（这与其他种类的囊鼠不同，它们往往有固定的废物区域。）可知，关于佛罗里达州的囊鼠，研究人员发现了它们通常在地道里有固定的废物区。【4题详解】推理判断题。根据最后一段中But some researcher wonder if “farming” is a right term for the gophers activities. “I don’t see this as all that different from many other plant and plant-eating animal relationships.””