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# 2020年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题

## 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)

Even if families don’t sit down to eat together as frequently as before, millions of Britons will nonetheless have got a share this weekend of one of the nation’s great traditions: the Sunday roast. 1 a cold winter’s day, few culinary pleasures can 2 it. Yet as we report now, the food police are determined that this 3 should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure 4 to damage our health.

The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has 5 a public warning about the risks of a compound called acrylamide that forms in some foods cooked 6 high temperatures. This means that people should 7 crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only 8 toast their bread. But where is the evidence to support such alarmist advice? 9 studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no 10 evidence that it causes cancer in humans.

Scientists say the compound is 11 to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof. 12 the precautionary principle, it could be argued that it is 13 to follow the FSA advice. 14 , it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer for years before the evidence was found to prove a 15 .

Doubtless a piece of boiled beef can always be 16 up on Sunday alongside some steamed vegetables, without the Yorkshire pudding and no wine. But would life be worth living? 17 , the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods 18 , but to reduce their lifetime intake. However, its 19 risks coming across as being pushy and overprotective. Constant health scares just 20 with no one listening.

1. A. In B. On C. Till D. Towards

2. A. match B. express C. satisfy D. influence

3. A. patience B. concern C. surprise D. enjoyment

4. A. intensified B. guaranteed C. compelled D. privileged

5. A. ignored B. received C. issued D. cancelled

6. A. under B. by C. for D. at

7. A. forget B. avoid C. finish D. regret

8. A. easily B. regularly C. partially D. initially

9. A. If B. Since C. While D. Unless

10. A. conclusive B. external C. secondary D. negative

11. A. likely B. bound C. insufficient D. slow

12. A. In addition to B. At the cost of C. On the basis of D. In contrast to

13. A. interesting B. fortunate C. urgent D. advisable

14. A. As usual B. After all C. By definition D. In particular

15. A. connection B. combination C. resemblance D. pattern

16. A. made B. used C. saved D. served

17. A. To be brief B. For instance C. To be fair D. In general

18. A. entirely B. gradually C. reluctantly D. carefully

19. A. promise B. competition C. experience D. campaign

20. A. follow up B. end up C. open up D. pick up

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

A group of labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK “town of culture” award. The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017, and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities. Britain’s town, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitors. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

Some might see the proposal as a booby prize for the fact that Britain is no longer able to apply for the much more prestigious title of European capital of culture, a sought-after award bagged by Glasgow in 1990 and Liverpool in 2008. A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world: after town of culture, who knows what will follow — village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?

It is also wise to recall that such titles are not a cure-all. A badly run “year of culture” washes in and out of a place like the tide, bringing prominence for a spell but leaving no lasting benefits to the community. The really successful holders of such titles are those that do a great deal more than fill hotel bedrooms and bring in high-profile arts events and good press for a year. They transform the aspirations of the people who live there; they nudge the self-image of the city into a bolder and more optimistic light. It is hard to get right, and requires a remarkable degree of vision, as well as cooperation between city authorities, the private sector, community groups and cultural organisations. But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

A “town of culture” could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town's peculiarities — helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people. Jeremy Wright, the culture secretary, should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action.

21. Cooper and her colleagues argue that a “town of culture” award could

A. consolidate the town-city ties in Britain.

B. promote cooperation among Britain’s towns.

C. increase the economic strength of Britain’s towns.

D. focus Britain's limited resources on cultural events.

22. According to Paragraph 2, the proposal might be regarded by some as

A. a sensible compromise.

B. a self-deceiving attempt.

C. an eye-catching bonus.

D. an inaccessible target.

23. The author suggests that a title holder is successful only if it

A. endeavours to maintain its image.

B. meets the aspirations of its people.

C. brings its local arts to prominence.

D. commits to its long-term growth.

24. Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present

A. a contrasting case.

B. a supporting example.

C. a background story.

D. a related topic.

25. What is the author’s attitude towards the proposal?

A. Skeptical.

B. Objective.

C. Favourable.

D. Critical.

**Text 2**

Scientific publishing has long been a licence to print money. Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward. Other scientists perform the specialised work of peer review also for free, because it is a central element in the acquisition of status and the production of scientific knowledge.

With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only to find a market for its journal. Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive. Scientific publishers routinely report profit margins approaching 40% on their operations, at a time when the rest of the publishing industry is in an existential crisis.

The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research; both figures seem to rise unstoppably despite increasingly desperate efforts to change them.

The most drastic, and thoroughly illegal, reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub, a kind of global photocopier for scientific papers, set up in 2012, which now claims to offer access to every paywalled article published since 2015. The success of Sci-Hub, which relies on researchers passing on copies they have themselves legally accessed, shows the legal ecosystem has lost legitimacy among its users and must be transformed so that it works for all participants.

In Britain the move towards open access publishing has been driven by funding bodies. In some ways it has been very successful. More than half of all British scientific research is now published under open access terms: either freely available from the moment of publication, or paywalled for a year or more so that the publishers can make a profit before being placed on general release.

Yet the new system has not worked out any cheaper for the universities. Publishers have responded to the demand that they make their product free to readers by charging their writers fees to cover the costs of preparing an article. These range from around £500 to $5,000. A report last year pointed out that the costs both of subscriptions and of these “article preparation costs" had been steadily rising at a rate above inflation. In some ways the scientific publishing model resembles the economy of the social internet: labour is provided free in exchange for the hope of status, while huge profits are made by a few big firms who run the market places. In both cases, we need a rebalancing of power.

26. Scientific publishing is seen as "a licence to print money" partly because

A. its funding has enjoyed a steady increase.

B. its marketing strategy has been successful.

C. its payment for peer review is reduced.

D. its content acquisition costs nothing.

27. According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, scientific publishers like Elsevier have

A. thrived mainly on university libraries.

B. gone through an existential crisis.

C. revived the publishing industry.

D. financed researchers generously.

28. How does the author feel about the success of Sci-Hub?

A. Relieved.

B. Puzzled.

C. Concerned.

D. Encouraged.

29. It can be learned from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that open access terms

A. allow publishers some room to make money.

B. render publishing much easier for scientists.

C. reduce the cost of publication substantially.

D. free universities from financial burdens.

30. Which of the following characterises the scientific publishing model?

A. Trial subscription is offered.

B. Labour triumphs over status.

C. Costs are well controlled.

D. The few feed on the many.

**Text 3**

Progressives often support diversity mandates as a path to equality and a way to level the playing field. But all too often such policies are an insincere form of virtue-signaling that benefits only the most privileged and does little to help average people.

A pair of bills sponsored by Massachusetts state Senator Jason Lewis and House Speaker Pro. Tempore Patricia Haddad, to ensure "gender parity" on boards and commissions, provide a case in point.

Haddad and Lewis are concerned that more than half the state-government boards are less than 40 percent female. In order to ensure that elite women have more such opportunities, they have proposed imposing government quotas. If the bills become law, state boards and commissions will be required to set aside 50 percent of board seats for women by 2022.

The bills are similar to a measure recently adopted in California, which last year became the first state to require gender quotas for private companies. In signing the measure, California Governor Jerry Brown admitted that the law, which expressly classifies people on the basis of sex, is probably unconstitutional.

The U.S. Supreme Court frowns on sex-based classifications unless they are designed to address an "important" policy interest. Because the California law applies to all boards, even where there is no history of prior discrimination, courts are likely to rule that the law violates the constitutional guarantee of "equal protection".

But are such government mandates even necessary? Female participation on corporate boards may not currently mirror the percentage of women in the general population, but so what?

The number of women on corporate boards has been steadily increasing without government interference. According to a study by Catalyst, between 2010 and 2015 the share of women on the boards of global corporations increased by 54 percent.

Requiring companies to make gender the primary qualification for board membership will inevitably lead to less experienced private sector boards. That is exactly what happened when Norway adopted a nationwide corporate gender quota.

Writing in *The New Republic*, Alice Lee notes that increasing the number of opportunities for board membership without increasing the pool of qualified women to serve on such boards has led to a "golden skirt "phenomenon, where the same elite women scoop up multiple seats on a variety of boards.

Next time somebody pushes corporate quotas as a way to promote gender equity, remember that such policies are largely self-serving measures that make their sponsors feel good but do little to help average women.

31. The author believes that the bills sponsored by Lewis and Haddad will

A. help little to reduce gender bias.

B. pose a threat to the state government.

C. raise women's position in politics.

D. greatly broaden career options.

32. Which of the following is true of the California measure?

A. It has irritated private business owners.

B. It is welcomed by the Supreme Court.

C. It may go against the Constitution.

D. It will settle the prior controversies.

33. The author mentions the study by Catalyst to illustrate

A. the harm from arbitrary board decision.

B. the importance of constitutional guarantees.

C. the pressure on women in global corporations.

D. the needlessness of government interventions.

34. Norway's adoption of a nationwide corporate gender quota has led to

A. the underestimation of elite women's role

B. the objection to female participation on boards.

C. the entry of unqualified candidates into the board.

D. the growing tension between labor and management.

35. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

A. Women's needs in employment should be considered.

B. Feasibility should be a prime concern in policymaking.

C. Everyone should try hard to promote social justice.

D. Major social issues should be the focus of legislation.

**Text 4**

Last Thursday, the French Senate passed a digital services tax, which would impose an entirely new tax on large multinationals that provide digital services to consumers or users in France. Digital services include everything from providing a platform for selling goods and services online to targeting advertising based on user data, and the tax applies to gross revenue from such services. Many French politicians and media outlets have referred to this as a "GAFA tax," meaning that it is designed to apply primarily to companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon — in other words, multinational tech companies based in the United States.

The digital services tax now awaits the signature of President Emmanuel Macron, who has expressed support for the measure, and it could go into effect within the next few weeks. But it has already sparked significant controversy, with the United States trade representative opening an investigation into whether the tax discriminates against American companies, which in turn could lead to trade sanctions against France.

The French tax is not just a unilateral move by one country in need of revenue. Instead, the digital services tax is part of a much larger trend, with countries over the past few years proposing or putting in place an alphabet soup of new international tax provisions. These have included Britain's DPT (diverted profits tax), Australia's MAAL (multinational antiavoidance law), and India's SEP (significant economic presence) test, to name but a few. At the same time, the European Union, Spain, Britain and several other countries have all seriously contemplated digital services taxes.

These unilateral developments differ in their specifics, but they are all designed to tax multinationals on income and revenue that countries believe they should have a right to tax, even if international tax rules do not grant them that right. In other words, they all share a view that the international tax system has failed to keep up with the current economy.

In response to these many unilateral measures, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is currently working with 131 countries to reach a consensus by the end of 2020 on an international solution. Both France and the United States are involved in the organization's work, but France's digital services tax and the American response raise questions about what the future holds for the international tax system.

France's planned tax is a clear warning: Unless a broad consensus can be reached on reforming the international tax system, other nations are likely to follow suit, and American companies will face a cascade of different taxes from dozens of nations that will prove burdensome and costly.

36. The French Senate has passed a bill to

A. regulate digital services platforms.

B. impose a levy on tech multinationals.

C. protect French companies’ interests.

D. curb the influence of advertising.

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that the digital services tax

A. will prompt the tech giants to quit France.

B. aims to ease international trade tensions.

C. is apt to arouse criticism at home and abroad.

D. may trigger countermeasures against France.

38. The countries adopting the unilateral measures share the opinion that

A. the current international tax system needs upgrading.

B. redistribution of tech giants' revenue must be ensured.

C. tech multinationals' monopoly should be prevented.

D. all countries ought to enjoy equal taxing rights.

39. It can be learned from Para 5 that the OECO's current work

A. is being resisted by US companies.

B. is faced with uncertain prospects.

C. needs to be readjusted immediately.

D. needs to involve more countries.

40. Which of the following might be the best title for this text?

A. France Leads the Charge on Digital Tax

B. France Is Confronted with Trade Sanctions

C. France Demands a Role in the Digital Economy

D. France Says "NO" to Tech Multinationals

**Part B**

**Directions:**

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

A. Eye fixations are brief.

B. Too much eye contact is instinctively felt to be rude.

C. Eye contact can be a friendly social signal.

D. Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact.

E. Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated.

F. Most people are not comfortable holding eye contact with strangers.

G. Eye contact can be aggressive.

In a social situation, eye contact with another person can show that you are paying attention in a friendly way. But it can also be antagonistic, such as when a political candidate turns toward their competitor during a debate and makes eye contact that signals hostility. Here's what hard science reveals about eye contact:

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

We know that a typical infant will instinctively gaze into its mother's eyes, and she will look back. This mutual gaze is a major part of the attachment between mother and child. In adulthood, looking at someone else in a pleasant way can be a complimentary sign of paying attention. It can catch someone's attention in a crowded room. "Eye contact and smiles" can signal availability and confidence, a common-sense notion supported in studies by psychologist Monica Moore.

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Neuroscientist Bonnie Auyeung found that the hormone oxytocin increased the amount of eye contact from men toward the interviewer during a brief interview when the direction of their gaze was recorded. This was also found in high-functioning men with some autistic spectrum symptoms, who may tend to avoid eye contact. Specific brain regions that respond during direct gaze are being explored by other researches, using advanced methods of brain scanning.

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

With the use of eye-tracking technology, Julia Minson of the Harvard Kennedy School of Government concluded that eye contact can signal very different kinds of messages, depending on the situation. While eye contact may be a sign of connection or trust in friendly situations, it's more likely to be associated with dominance or intimidation in adversarial situations. "Whether you're a politician or a parent, it might be helpful to keep in mind that trying to maintain eye contact may backfire if you're trying to convince someone who has a different set of beliefs than you," said Minson.

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When we look at a face or a picture, our eyes pause on one spot at a time, often on the eyes or mouth. These pauses typically occur at about three per second, and the eyes then jump to another spot, until several important points in the image are registered like a series of snapshots. How the whole image is then assembled and perceived is still a mystery although it is the subject of current research.

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In people who score high in a test of neuroticism, a personality dimension associated with self-consciousness and anxiety, eye contact triggered more activity associated with avoidance, according to the Finnish researcher Jari Hietanen and colleagues. "Our findings indicate that people do not only feel different when they are the centre of attention but that their brain reactions also differ." A more direct finding is that people who scored high for negative emotions like anxiety looked at others for shorter periods of time and reported more comfortable feelings when others did not look directly at them.

**Part C**

**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Following the explosion of creativity in Florence during the 14th century known as the Renaissance, the modern world saw a departure from what it had once known. It turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and instead favoured a more humanistic approach to being. Renaissance ideas had spread throughout Europe well into the 17th century, with the arts and sciences flourishing extraordinarily among those with a more logical disposition. (46) With the Church's teachings and ways of thinking being eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged, leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.

During the Renaissance, the great minds of Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei demonstrated the power of scientific study and discovery. (47) Before each of their revelations, many thinkers at the time had sustained more ancient ways of thinking, including the geo-centric view that the Earth was at the centre of our universe. Copernicus theorized in 1543 that all of the planets that we knew of revolved not around the Earth, but the Sun, a system that was later upheld by Galileo at his own expense. Offering up such a theory during a time of high tension between scientific and religious minds was branded as heresy, and any such heretics that continued to spread these lies were to be punished by imprisonment or even death.

(48) Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore. It was with these great revelations that a new kind of philosophy founded in reason was born.

The Church's long-standing dogma was losing the great battle for truth to rationalists and scientists. This very fact embodied the new ways of thinking that swept through Europe during most of the 17th century. (49) As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new era — the Age of Reason.

The 17th and I8th centuries were times of radical change and curiosity. Scientific method, reductionism and the questioning of Church ideals was to be encouraged, as were ideas of liberty, tolerance and progress. (50) Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we already knew were captured by the Latin phrase ‘sapere aude’ or ‘dare to know’, after Immanuel Kant used it in his essay "An Answer to the Question: What is Enlightenment?". It was the purpose and responsibility of great minds to go forth and seek out the truth, which they believed to be founded in knowledge.

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

51. **Directions:**

The student union of your university has assigned you to inform the international students about an upcoming singing contest. White a notice in about 100 words.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** use your own name in the notice. (10 points)

**Part B**

52. **Directions:**

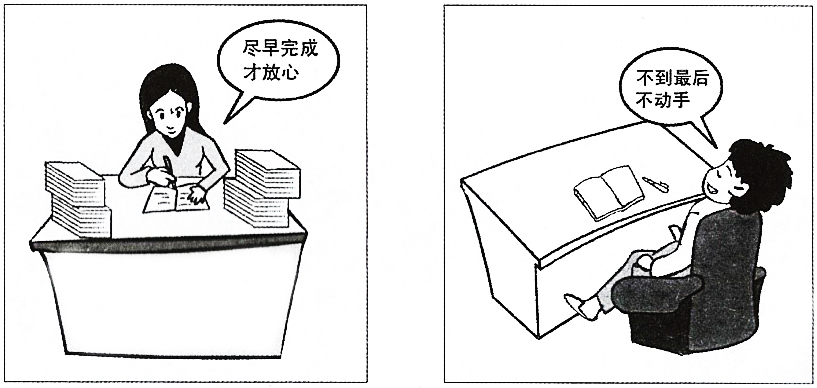
Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the pictures below. In your essay, you should

1) describe the pictures briefly,

2) interpret the implied meaning, and

3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



**习惯**

# 2021年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题

## 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)

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems. It 1 in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then 2 starts to slowly decline as we age. But 3 aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

One study found that muscle loss and the 4 of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the 5 that lifestyle factors might help prevent or 6 this type of decline.

The researchers looked at data that 7 measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and 8 that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people 9 higher measures of abdominal fat 10 worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years 11 .

For women, the association may be 12 to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be 13 . It is hoped that future studies could 14 these differences and perhaps lead to different 15 for men and women.

16 , there are steps you can 17 to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental 18 . The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your 19 of aerobic exercise and following a Mediterranean-style 20 that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.

1. [A] pauses [B] returns [C] fades [D] peaks

2. [A] generally [B] formally [C] accidentally [D] alternatively

3. [A] since [B] while [C] once [D] until

4. [A] detection [B] consumption [C] accumulation [D] separation

5. [A] decision [B] possibility [C] goal [D] requirement

6. [A] ensure [B] delay [C] seek [D] utilize

7. [A] modified [B] supported [C] predicted [D] included

8. [A] devoted [B] converted [C] compared [D] applied

9. [A] above [B] with [C] by [D] against

10. [A] lived [B] managed [C] played [D] scored

11. [A] went by [B] set off [C] drew in [D] ran out

12. [A] superior [B] parallel [C] attributable [D] resistant

13. [A] restored [B] isolated [C] controlled [D] involved

14. [A] explain [B] spread [C] remove [D] alter

15. [A] treatments [B] symptoms [C] demands [D] compensations

16. [A] Likewise [B] Therefore [C] Meanwhile [D] Instead

17. [A] take [B] watch [C] count [D] change

18. [A] process [B] wellbeing [C] formation [D] coordination

19. [A] love [B] level [C] knowledge [D] space

20. [A] design [B] diet [C] prescription [D] routine

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

How can Britain’s train operators possibly justify yet another increase rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. This year’s rise, an average of 2.7 percent, may be a fraction lower than last year’s, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidise the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

　　However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel. The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions. However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain’s railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, interrupted by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently. The threat of nationalisation may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

21. The author holds that this year’s increase in rail passengers fares .

[A] has kept pace with inflation

[B] remains an unreasonable measure

[C] is a big surprise to commuters

[D] will ease train operators’ burden

22. The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for .

[A] local investors

[B] ordinary taxpayers

[C] car drivers

[D] rail travellers

23. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators .

[A] have failed to provide an adequate service

[B] have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes

[C] are offering compensations to commuters

[D] are tying to repair relations with the unions

24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face .

[A] the loss of investment

[B] the collapse of operations

[C] a change of ownership

[D] a reduction of revenue

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?

[B] Constant Complaining Doesn’t Work

[C] Ever-rising Fares Aren’t Sustainable

[D] Can Nationalisation Bring Hope?

**Text 2**

　　Last year marked the third year in a row that Indonesia’s bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country’s antipoverty program.

　　In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They’re already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

　　But CCT programs don’t generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

　　That’s because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don’t prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

　　Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia’s poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

　　Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012—including during Indonesia’s phase-in of the antipoverty program—in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces. “We see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation,” Ferraro says.

　　That’s likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says. Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvests. With the CCTs, individuals instead can use the money to supplement their harvests.

　　Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody’s guess. Ferraro suggests the results may transfer to other parts of Asia, due to commonalities such as the importance of growing rice and market access. And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what’s good for people may also be good for the environment. Even if this program didn’t reduce poverty, Ferraro says, “the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs.”

26. According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to .

[A] help poor families get better off

[B] facilitate health care reform

[C] improve local education systems

[D] lower deforestation rates

27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that .

[A] cattle rearing has been a major means of livelihood for the poor

[B] CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles

[C] economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation

[D] antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers

28. In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out .

[A] its annual rate of poverty alleviation

[B] the relation of CCTs to its forest loss

[C] the role of its forests in climate change

[D] its acceptance level of CCTs

29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that .

[A] it can boost grain production

[B] it can protect the environment

[C] it will reduce regional inequality

[D] it will benefit other Asian countries

30. What is the text centered on?

[A] The process of a study.

[B] The transferability of a study.

[C] The debates over a program.

[D] The effects of a program.

**Text 3**

　　As a historian who’s always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I’ve become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?). I’ve found quite a few, and—since I started posting them on Twitter—they have been causing quite a stir. People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

　　Of course, I need to concede that my collection of ‘Smiling Victorians’ makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. How do we explain this trend?

　　During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs. The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so a non-committal blank stare became the norm.

　　But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today’s digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous. Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

　　One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. “Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth,” ran one popular Victorian saying, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular ‘pearly whites’ was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

　　A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened teeth) lacked class: drunks, tramps and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carrol’s gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be “nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever”.

31. According to Paragraph 1, the author’s posts on Twitter .

[A] illustrated the development of Victorian photography

[B] highlighted social media’s role in Victorian studies

[C] re-evaluated the Victorians’ notion of public image

[D] changed people’s impression of the Victorians

32. What does the author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?

[A] They are rare among photographs of that age.

[B] They show effects of different exposure times.

[C] They mirror 19th-century social conventions.

[D] They are in popular use among historians.

33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?

[A] Their inherent social sensitiveness.

[B] Their tension before the camera.

[C] Their unhealthy dental condition.

[D] Their distrust of new inventions.

34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was .

[A] a thought-provoking idea

[B] a misguided attitude

[C] a controversial view

[D] a deep-rooted belief

35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?

[A] Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?

[B] When did the Victorians start to view photography differently?

[C] What made photography develop slowly in the Victorian period?

[D] How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?

**Text 4**

　　From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals’. That’s why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the internet.

　　Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill—in part because of pushback from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight. At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission’s authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn’t regulate broadband providers either.

　　The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals’ streaming services but not their own.

　On Tuesday, the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband providers, citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move. But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that “the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service,” and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to “avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism.”

　　In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC’s attempt to block all state rules on net neutrality, while preserving the commission’s power to preempt individual state laws that that undermine its order. That means more battles like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC’s abdication.

The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.

36. There has long been concern that broadband provides would .

[A] bring web-based firms under control

[B] slow down the traffic on their network

[C] show partiality in treating clients

[D] intensify competition with their rivals

37. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC .

[A] sticks to an out-of-date order

[B] takes an anti-regulatory stance

[C] has issued a special resolution

[D] has allowed the states to intervene

38. What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3?

[A] It protects against unfair competition.

[B] It engages in anti-competitive practices.

[C] It is under the FCC’s investigation.

[D] It is in pursuit of quality service.

39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court’s decision .

[A] focuses on trivialities

[B] conveys an ambiguous message

[C] is at odds with its earlier rulings

[D] is out of touch with reality

40. What does the author argue in the last paragraph?

[A] Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.

[B] The FCC should be put under strict supervision.

[C] Rules need to be set to diversify online services.

[D] Broadband providers’ rights should be protected.

**Part B**

**Directions:** In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10points)

　　In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence (AI) is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business，we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs，but in what ways is Al changing companies and the larger economy that don’t involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

　　A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. Here are a few ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

**Better hiring practices**

　　Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. “There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does,” says Pedro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World* and a computer science professor at the University of Washington. In addition, “(41) ” One company that’s doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

**More effective marketing**

　　Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue. (42) \_\_\_ These are “tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people,” says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

**Saving customers money**

　　Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately access risk. Domingos says, “(43) ”

**Improved accuracy**

　　“Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics, which makes data more valuable,” says Winston. It “helps people make smarter decisions.” (44)

**Protecting and maintaining infrastructure**

　　A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. “If they fail first and then you fix them, it’s very expensive,” says Domingos. “(45) ”

[A] AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you’re doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn’t have time for.

[B] There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

[C] One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

[D] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it’s useful for employees to go to.

[E] We’re also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

[F] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.

[G] AI looks at résumés in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

**Part C**

**Directions:** Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

　　 World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. (46) Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education. (47) And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during the 1970s and 1980s.

The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. There was first the *rate of growth*: (48) in many countries of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the *absolute size* both of systems and individual institutions. And third, growth was reflected in changes in the *proportion of the relevant age group* enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. When a faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members within three or four years, (49) and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution—this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. (50) High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with the empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

　　A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him/her an email to make some suggestions.

　　You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** sign your own name in the email; use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

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

　　1) describe the picture briefly,

　　2) interpret the implied meaning, and

　　3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



# 2022年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题

## 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)

①The idea that plants have some degree of consciousness first took root in the early 2000s. ②The term “plant neurobiology” was 1 around the notion that some aspects of plant behavior could be 2 to intelligence in animals. ③ 3 plants lack brains, the firing of electrical signals in their stems and leaves nonetheless triggered responses that 4 consciousness, researchers previously reported.

①But such an idea is untrue, according to a new opinion article. ②Plant biology is complex and fascinating, but it 5 so greatly from that of animals that so-called 6 of plants’ intelligence is inconclusive, the author wrote.

①Beginning in 2006, some scientists have 7 that plants possess [neuron-like cells](https://www.livescience.com/59396-plants-use-brainlike-structures.html) that interact with hormones and neurotransmitters, 8 “a plant nervous system, 9 to that in animals,” said lead study author Lincoln Taiz. ②“They 10 claimed that plants have ‘brain-like command centers’ at their root tips.”

①This 11 makes sense if you simplify the workings of [a complex brain](https://www.livescience.com/50273-unlocking-the-brain-and-its-complexity.html), 12 it to an array of electrical pulses; cells in plants also communicate through electrical signals. ② 13 , the signaling in a plant is only 14 similar to the firing in a complex animal brain, which is more than “a mass of cells that communicate by electricity,” Taiz said.

①“For consciousness to evolve, a brain with a threshold 15 of complexity and capacity is required,” he 16 . ②“Since plants don’t have nervous systems, the 17 that they have consciousness are effectively zero.”

①And what’s so great about consciousness, anyway? ②Plants can’t run away from 18 , so investing energy in a body system which 19 a threat and can feel pain would be a very 20 evolutionary strategy, according to the article.

1. [A] coined [B] discovered [C] collected [D] issued

2. [A] attributed [B] directed [C] compared [D] confined

3. [A] Unless [B] When [C] Once [D]Though

4. [A] coped with [B] consisted of [C] hinted at [D] extended to

5. [A] suffers [B] benefits [C] develops [D] differs

6. [A] acceptance [B] evidence [C] cultivation [D] creation

7. [A] doubted [B] denied [C] argued [D] requested

8. [A] adapting [B] forming [C] repairing [D] testing

9. [A] analogous [B] essential [C] suitable [D] sensitive

10. [A] just [B] ever [C] still [D] even

11. [A] restriction [B] experiment [C] perspective [D] demand

12. [A] attaching [B] reducing [C] returning [D] exposing

13. [A] However [B] Moreover [C] Therefore [D] Otherwise

14. [A] temporarily [B] literally [C] superficially [D] imaginarily

15. [A] list [B] level [C] label [D] load

16. [A] recalled [B] agreed [C] questioned [D] added

17. [A] chances [B] risks [C] excuses [D] assumptions

18. [A] danger [B] failure [C] warning [D] control

19. [A] represents [B] includes [C] reveals [D] recognizes

20. [A] humble [B] poor [C] practical [D] easy

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

①People often complain that plastics are too durable. ②Water bottles, shopping bags, and other trash litter the planet, from Mount Everest to the Mariana Trench, because plastics are everywhere and don’t break down easily. ③But some plastic materials change over time. ④They crack and frizzle. ⑤They “weep” out additives. ⑥They melt into sludge. ⑦All of which creates huge headaches for institutions, such as museums, trying to preserve culturally important objects. ⑧The variety of plastic objects at risk is dizzying: early radios, avant-garde sculptures, celluloid animation stills from Disney films, the first artificial heart.

①Certain artifacts are especially vulnerable because some pioneers in plastic art didn’t always know how to mix ingredients properly, says Thea van Oosten, a polymer chemist who, until retiring a few years ago, worked for decades at the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands. ② “It’s like baking a cake: If you don’t have exact amounts, it goes wrong,” she says. ③“The object you make is already a time bomb.”

①And sometimes, it’s not the artist’s fault. ②In the 1960s, the Italian artist Piero Gilardi began to create hundreds of bright, colorful foam pieces. ③Those pieces included small beds of roses and other items as well as a few dozen “nature carpet” — large rectangles decorated with foam pumpkins, cabbages, and watermelons. ④He wanted viewers to walk around on the carpets — which meant they had to be durable.

①Unfortunately, the polyurethane foam he used is inherently unstable. ②It’s especially vulnerable to light damage, and by the mid-1990s, Gilardi’s pumpkins, roses, and other figures were splitting and crumbling. ③Museums locked some of them away in the dark.

①So van Oosten and her colleagues worked to preserve Gilardi’s sculptures. ②They infused some with stabilizing and consolidating chemicals. ③Van Oosten calls those chemicals “sunscreens” because their goal was to prevent further light damage and rebuild worn polymer fibers. ④She is proud that several sculptures have even gone on display again, albeit sometimes beneath protective cases.

①Despite success stories like van Oosten’s, preservation of plastics will likely get harder. ②Old objects continue to deteriorate. ③Worse, biodegradable plastics, designed to disintegrate, are increasingly common.

①And more is at stake here than individual objects. ②Joana Lia Ferreira, an assistant professor of conservation and restoration at the NOVA School of Science and Technology, notes that archaeologists first defined the great material ages of human history — Stone Age, Iron Age, and so on — after examining artifacts in museums. ③We now live in an age of plastic, she says, “and what we decide to collect today, what we decide to preserve ... will have a strong impact on how in the future we’ll be seen.”

21. According to Paragraph 1, museums are faced with difficulties in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] maintaining their plastic items

[B] obtaining durable plastic artifacts

[C] handling outdated plastic exhibits

[D] classifying their plastic collections

22. Van Oosten believes that certain plastic objects are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] immune to decay

[B] improperly shaped

[C] inherently flawed

[D] complex in structure

23. Museums stopped exhibiting some of Gilardi’s artworks to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] keep them from hurting visitors

[B] duplicate them for future display

[C] have their ingredients analyzed

[D] prevent them from further damage

24. The author thinks that preservation of plastics is\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] costly

[B] unworthy

[C] unpopular

[D] challenging

25. In Ferreia’s opinion, preservation of plastic artifacts\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] will inspire future scientific research

[B] has profound historical significance

[C] will help us separate the material ages

[D] has an impact on today’s cultural life

**Text 2**

①As the latest crop of students pen their undergraduate application form and weigh up their options, it may be worth considering just how the point, purpose and value of a degree has changed and what Generation Z need to consider as they start the third stage of their educational journey.

①Millennials were told that if you did well in school, got a decent degree, you would be set up for life. ②But that promise has been found wanting. ③As degrees became universal, they became devalued. ④Education was no longer a secure route of social mobility. ⑤Today, 28 per cent of graduates in the UK are in non-graduate roles, a percentage which is double the average among OECD countries.

①This is not to say that there is no point in getting a degree, but rather stress that a degree is not for everyone, that the switch from classroom to lecture hall is not an inevitable one and that other options are available.

①Thankfully, there are signs that this is already happening, with Generation Z seeking to learn from their millennial predecessors, even if parents and teachers tend to be still set in the degree mindset. ②Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers who often prove themselves to be more committed and loyal employees than graduates. ③Many too are seeing the advantages of scrapping a degree requirement for certain roles.

①For those for whom a degree is the desired route, consider that this may well be the first of many. ②In this age of generalists, it pays to have specific knowledge or skills. ③Postgraduates now earn 40 per cent more than graduates. ④When more and more of us have a degree, it makes sense to have two.

①It is unlikely that Generation Z will be done with education at 18 or 21; they will need to be constantly up-skilling throughout their career to stay employable. ②It has been estimated that this generation, due to the pressures of technology, the wish for personal fulfilment and desire for diversity, will work for 17 different employers over the course of their working life and have five different careers. ③Education, and not just knowledge gained on campus, will be a core part of Generation Z’s career trajectory.

①Older generations often talk about their degree in the present and personal tense: ‘I am a geographer’ or ‘I am a classist’. ②Their sons or daughters would never say such a thing; it’s as if they already know that their degree won’t define them in the same way.

26. The author suggests that Generation Z should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] be careful in choosing college

[B] be diligent at each educational stage

[C] reassess the necessity of college education

[D] postpone their undergraduate application

27. The percentage of UK graduates in non-graduate roles reflects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Millennials’ opinions about work

[B] the shrinking value of a degree

[C] public discontent with education

[D] the desired route of social mobility

28. The author considers it a good sign that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Generation Z are seeking to earn a decent degree

[B] school leavers are willing to be skilled workers

[C] employers are taking a realistic attitude to degrees

[D] parents are changing their minds about education

29.It is advised in Paragraph 5 that those with one degree should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] make an early decision on their career

[B] attend on-the-job training programs

[C] team up with high-paid postgraduates

[D] further their studies in a specific field

30.What can be concluded about Generation Z from the last two paragraphs?

[A] Lifelong learning will define them.

[B] They will make qualified educators.

[C] Degrees will no longer appeal to them.

[D] They will have a limited choice of jobs.

**Text 3**

①Enlightening, challenging, stimulating, fun. ②These were some of the words that *Nature* readers used to describe their experiences of art-science collaborations in a series of articles on partnerships between artists and researchers. ③Nearly 40% of the roughly 350 people who responded to an accompanying poll said they had collaborated with artists; and almost all said they would consider doing so in future.

①Such an encouraging result is not surprising. ②Scientists are increasingly seeking out visual artists to help them to communicate their work to new audiences. ③“Artists help scientists reach a broader audience and make emotional connections that enhance learning,” one respondent said.

①One example of how artists and scientists have together rocked the senses came last month when the Sydney Symphony Orchestra performed a reworked version of Antonio Vivaldi’s *The Four Seasons*. ②They reimagined the 300-year-old score by injecting the latest climate prediction data for each season — provided by Monash University’s Climate Change Communication Research Hub. ③The performance was a creative call to action ahead of November’s United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, UK.

①But a genuine partnership must be a two-way street. ②Fewer artists than scientists responded to the *Nature* poll; however, several respondents noted that artists do not simply assist scientists with their communication requirements. ③Nor should their work be considered only as an object of study. ④The alliances are most valuable when scientists and artists have a shared stake in a project, are able to jointly design it and can critique each other’s work. ⑤Such an approach can both prompt new research as well as result in powerful art.

①More than half a century ago, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology opened its Center for Advanced Visual Studies (CAVS) to explore the role of technology in culture. ②The founders deliberately focused their projects around light — hence the ‘visual studies’ in the name. ③Light was a something that both artists and scientists had an interest in, and therefore could form the basis of collaboration. ④As science and technology progressed, and divided into more sub-disciplines, the centre was simultaneously looking to a time when leading researchers could also be artists, writers and poets, and vice versa.

①*Nature*’s poll findings suggest that this trend is as strong as ever, but, to make a collaboration work, both sides need to invest time, and embrace surprise and challenge. ②The reach of art–science tie-ups needs to go beyond the necessary purpose of research communication, and participants must not fall into the trap of stereotyping each other. ③Artists and scientists alike are immersed in discovery and invention, and challenge and critique are core to both, too.

31. According to Paragraph 1, art-science collaborations have \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] caught the attention of critics

[B] received favorable responses

[C] promoted academic publishing

[D] sparked heated public disputes

32. The reworked version of The Four Seasons is mentioned to show that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] art can offer audiences easy access to science

[B] science can help with the expression of emotions

[C] public participation in science has a promising future

[D] art is effective in facilitating scientific innovations

33. Some artists seem to worry that in the art-science partnership \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] their role may be underestimated

[B] their reputation may be impaired

[C] their creativity may be inhibited

[D] their work may be misguided

34. What does the author say about CAVS?

[A] It was headed alternately by artists and scientists.

[B] It exemplified valuable art-science alliances.

[C] Its projects aimed at advancing visual studies.

[D] Its founders sought to raise the status of artists.

35. In the last paragraph, the author holds that art-science collaborations \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] are likely to go beyond public expectations

[B] will intensify interdisciplinary competition

[C] should do more than communicating science

[D] are becoming more popular than before

**Text 4**

①The personal grievance provisions of New Zealand’s Employment Relations Act 2000 (ERA) prevent an employer from firing an employee without good cause. ②Instead, dismissals must be justified. ③Employers must both show cause and act in a procedurally fair way.

①Personal grievance procedures were designed to guard the jobs of ordinary workers from “unjustified dismissals”. ②The premise was that the common law of contract lacked sufficient safeguards for workers against arbitrary conduct by management. ③Long gone are the days when a boss could simply give an employee contractual notice.

①But these provisions create difficulties for businesses when applied to highly paid managers and executives. ②As countless boards and business owners will attest, constraining firms from firing poorly performing, high-earning managers is a handbrake on boosting productivity and overall performance. ③The difference between C-grade and A-grade managers may very well be the difference between business success or failure. ④Between preserving the jobs of ordinary workers or losing them. ⑤Yet mediocrity is no longer enough to justify a dismissal.

①Consequently — and paradoxically — laws introduced to protect the jobs of ordinary workers may be placing those jobs at risk.

①If not placing jobs at risk, to the extent employment protection laws constrain business owners from dismissing underperforming managers, those laws act as a constraint on firm productivity and therefore on workers’ wages. ②Indeed, in “An International Perspective on New Zealand’s Productivity Paradox” (2014), the Productivity Commission singled out the low quality of managerial capabilities as a cause of the country’s poor productivity growth record.

①Nor are highly paid managers themselves immune from the harm caused by the ERA’s unjustified dismissal procedures. ②Because employment protection laws make it costlier to fire an employee, employers are more cautious about hiring new staff. ③This makes it harder for the marginal manager to gain employment. ④And firms pay staff less because firms carry the burden of the employment arrangement going wrong.

①Society also suffers from excessive employment protections. ②Stringent job dismissal regulations adversely affect productivity growth and hamper both prosperity and overall wellbeing.

①Across the Tasman Sea, Australia deals with the unjustified dismissal paradox by excluding employees earning above a specified “high-income threshold” from the protection of its unfair dismissal laws. ②In New Zealand, a 2016 private members’ Bill tried to permit firms and high-income employees to contract out of the unjustified dismissal regime. ③However, the mechanisms proposed were unwieldy and the Bill was voted down following the change in government later that year.

36. The personal grievance provisions of the ERA are intended to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] punish dubious corporate practices

[B] improve traditional hiring procedures

[C] exempt employers from certain duties

[D] protect the rights of ordinary workers

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that the provisions may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] hinder business development

[B] undermine the managers’ authority

[C] affect the public image of the firms

[D] worsen labor-management relations

38. Which of the following measures would the Productivity Commission support?

[A] Imposing reasonable wage restraints.

[B] Enforcing employment protection laws.

[C] Limiting the powers of business owners.

[D]Dismissing poorly performing managers.

39. What might be an effect of the ERA’s unjustified dismissal procedures？

[A] Highly paid managers lose their jobs.

[B] Employees suffer from salary cuts.

[C] Society sees a rise in overall wellbeing.

[D] Employers need to hire new staff.

40. It can be inferred that the “high-income threshold” in Australia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] has secured managers’ earnings

[B] has produced undesired results

[C] is beneficial to business owners

[D] is difficult to put into practice

**Part B**

**Directions:**

Read the following comments on an article titled “Cases Against Zoos” by Emma Marris and a list of statements summarizing the comments. Choose the best statement from the list A-G for each numbered name (41—45). There are two extra choices which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

(41) **Teri Byrd**

I was a zoo and wildlife park employee for years. Both the wildlife park and zoo claimed to be operating for the benefit of the animals and for conservation purposes. This claim was false. Neither one of them actually participated in any contributions to animal research or conservation. They are profitable institutions whose bottom line is much more important than the condition of the animals.

Animals despise being captives in zoos. No matter how you “enhance” enclosures, they do not allow for freedom, a natural diet or adequate exercise. Animals end up stressed and unhealthy or dead. It’s past time for transparency with these institutions, and it’s past time to eliminate zoos from our culture.

(42) **Karen R. Sime**

As a zoology professor, I agree with Emma Marris that zoo displays can be sad and cruel. But she underestimates the educational value of zoos.

The zoology program at my university attracts students for whom zoo visits were the crucial formative experience that led them to major in biological sciences. These are mostly students who had no opportunity as children to travel to wilderness areas, wildlife refuges or national parks. Although good TV shows can help stir children’s interest in conservation, they cannot replace the excitement of a zoo visit as an intense, immersive and interactive experience. Surely there must be some middle ground that balances zoos’ treatment of animals with their educational potential.

(43) **Greg Newberry**

Emma Marris’s article is an insult and disservice to the thousands of passionate, dedicated people who work tirelessly to improve the lives of animals and protect our planet. She uses outdated research and decades-old examples to undermine the noble mission of organizations committed to connecting children to a world beyond their own.

Zoos are at the forefront of conservation and constantly evolving to improve how they care for animals and protect each species in its natural habitat. Are there tragedies? Of course. But they are the exception, not the norm that Ms. Marris implies. A distressed animal in a zoo will get as good or better treatment than most of us at our local hospital.

(44) **Dean Gallea**

As a fellow environmentalist, animal-protection advocate and longtime vegetarian, I could properly be in the same camp as Emma Marris on the issue of zoos. But I believe that well-run zoos, and the heroic animals that suffer their captivity, do serve a higher purpose. Were it not for opportunities to observe these beautiful, wild creatures close to home, many more people would be driven by their fascination to travel to wild areas to seek out, disturb and even hunt them down.

Zoos are, in that sense, similar to natural history and archaeology museums, serving to satisfy our need for contact with these living creatures while leaving the vast majority undisturbed in their natural environments.

(45) **John Fraser**

Emma Marris selectively describes and misrepresents the findings of our research. Our studies focused on the impact of zoo experiences on how people think about themselves and nature, and the data points extracted from our studies do not, in any way, discount what is learned in a zoo visit.

Zoos are tools for thinking. Our research provides strong support for the value of zoos in connecting people with animals and with nature. Zoos provide a critical voice for conservation and environmental protection. They afford an opportunity for people from all backgrounds to encounter a range of animals, from drone bees to springbok or salmon, to better understand the natural world we live in.

[A] Zoos, which spare no effort to take care of animals, should not be subjected to unfair criticism.

[B] To pressure zoos to spend less on their animals would lead to inhumane outcomes for the precious creatures in their care.

[C] While animals in captivity deserve sympathy, zoos play a significant role in starting young people down the path of related sciences.

[D] Zoos save people trips to wilderness areas and thus contribute to wildlife conservation.

[E] For wild animals that cannot be returned to their natural habitats, zoos offer the best alternative.

[F] Zoos should have been closed down as they prioritize moneymaking over animals’ wellbeing.

[G] Marris distorts our findings, which actually prove that zoos serve as an indispensable link between man and nature.

**Part C**

**Directions:** Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Between 1807 and 1814 the Iberian Peninsula (comprising Spain and Portugal) was the scene of a titanic and merciless struggle. It took place on many different planes: between Napoleon’s French army and the angry inhabitants; between the British, ever keen to exacerbate the emperor’s difficulties, and the marshals sent from Paris to try to keep them in check; between new forces of science and meritocracy and old ones of conservatism and birth. (46) It was also, and this is unknown even to many people well read about the period, a battle between those who made codes and those who broke them.

I first discovered the Napoleonic code-breaking battle a few years ago when I was reading Sir Charles Oman’s epic *History of the Peninsular War*. In volume V he had attached an appendix, “The Scovell Ciphers.” (47) It listed many documents in code that had been captured from the French army of Spain, and whose secrets had been revealed by the work of one George Scovell, an officer in British headquarters. Oman rated Scovell’s significance highly, but at the same time, the general nature of his *History* meant that (48) he could not analyze carefully what this obscure officer may or may not have contributed to that great struggle between nations or indeed tell us anything much about the man himself. Keen to read more, I was surprised to find that Oman’s appendix, published in 1914, was the only considered thing that had been written about this secret war.

I became convinced that this story was every bit as exciting and significant as that of Enigma and the breaking of German codes in the Second World War. The question was, could it be told?

Studying Scovell’s papers at the Public Record Office, London, I found that he had left an extensive journal and copious notes about his work in the peninsula. What was more, many original French dispatches had been preserved in this collection, which, I realized, was priceless. (49) There may have been many spies and intelligence officers during the Napoleonic Wars, but it is usually extremely difficult to find the material they actually provided or worked on.

As I researched Scovell’s story, I found far more of interest besides his intelligence work. His status in Lord Wellington’s headquarters and the recognition given to him for his work were bound up with the class politics of the Army at the time. His story of self-improvement and hard work would make a fascinating biography in its own right, but represents something more than that. (50) Just as the code-breaking has its wider relevance in the struggle for Spain, so his attempts to make his way up the promotion ladder speak volumes about British society.

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

Write an email to a professor at a British university, inviting him/her to organize a team for the international innovation contest to be held at your university.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

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

1) describe the picture briefly,

2) interpret the implied meaning, and

3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

**卡通人物

描述已自动生成**

# 2023年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题

## 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)

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

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

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

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

Caravanserais were also an important marketplace for commodities and 15 in the trade of goods along the Silk Road. 16 , it was frequently the first stop for merchants looking to sell their wares and 17 supplies for their own journeys. It is 18 that around 12,000 to 15,000 caravanserais were built along the Silk Road, 19 only about 3,000 are known to remain today, many of which are in 20 .

1. A. displayed B. occupied C. located D. equipped
2. A. privately B. regularly C. respectively D. permanently
3. A. definition B. transition C. substitution D. combination
4. A. classify B. record C. describe D. connect
5. A. apart from B. instead of C. such as D. along with
6. A. construction B. restoration C. impression D. evaluation
7. A. doubted B. faced C. accepted D. reduced
8. A. assigned B. subjected C. accustomed D. opposed
9. A. so that B. even if C. now that D. in case
10. A. talking B. starting C. breaking D. meeting
11. A. By the way B. On occasion C. In comparison D. As a result
12. A. heritage B. revival C. exchange D. status
13. A. with regard to B. in spite of C. as well as D. in line with
14. A. completing B. influencing C. resuming D. pioneering
15. A. aided B. invested C. failed D. competed
16. A. Rather B. Indeed C. Otherwise D. However
17. A. go in for B. stand up for C. close in on D. stock up on
18. A. believed B. predicted C. recalled D. implied
19. A. until B. because C. unless D. although
20. A. ruins B. debt C. fashion D. series

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

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

Pat Hardy, who sympathised with views of the energy sector, is resisting the proposed change to science standards for pre-teen pupils. “There are as many scientists working against all the panic of global climate change as there are those who are pushing it,” she claims. “Texas is an energy state and we need to recognise that. You need to remember where your bread is buttered.”

Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy’s views. Board members like her “casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists as just another misguided opinion,” says Dan Quinn, senior communications strategist at the Texas Freedom Network, a non-profit group that monitors public education.

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

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

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

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

Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more biased perspectives are being distributed to teachers. They include materials sponsored by energy industry associations.

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

A. forecast a policy shift in Texas schools

B. stress the consequences of climate change C. indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting D. draw the public’s attention to energy shortages22. What does Quinn think of Hardy? A. She exaggerates the existing panic. B. She denies the value of scientific work. C. She shows no concern for pre-teens. D. She expresses self-contradictory views.23. The study mentioned in Paragraph 5 shows that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. climate education is insufficient at state public schools B. policymakers have little drive for science education

C. Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbooks D. environmental teaching in some states lacks supervision24. According to Branch, state-level science standards in the US \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. call for regular revision B. require urgent application C. have limited influence D. cater to local needs 25. It is implied in the last paragraph that climate change teaching in some schools \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. agrees to major public demands B. reflects teachers’ personal biases

C. may misrepresent the energy sector D. can be swayed by external forces

**Text 2**

Communities throughout New England have been attempting to regulate short-term rentals since sites like Airbnb took off in the 2010s. Now, with record-high home prices and historically low inventory, there’s an increased urgency in such regulation, particularly among those who worry that developers will come in and buy up swaths of housing to flip for a fortune on the short-term rental market.

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

“We are at a crisis level on the supply of rental housing,” said Nick Taylor, executive director of the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast. Without enough affordable housing in southern New Hampshire towns, “employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live,” Taylor said.

However, short-term rentals also provide housing for tourists, pointed out Ryan Castle, CEO of a local association of realtors. “A lot of workers are servicing the tourist industry, and the tourism industry is serviced by those people coming in short term,’’ Castle said, “and so it’s a cyclical effect.’’

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

At the end of 2018, Governor Charlie Baker of Massachusetts signed a bill to rein in those potential investor-buyers. The bill requires every rental host to register with the state, mandates they carry insurance, and opens the potential for local taxes on top of a new state levy. Boston took things even further, requiring renters to register with the city’s Inspectional Services Department.

Horn said similar registration requirements could benefit struggling cities and towns, but “if we want to make a change in the housing market, the main one is we have to build a lot more.”

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

A. Its housing supply is at a very low level.

B. Its communities are in need of funding.

C. Its rental vacancy rate is going up slowly.

D. Its home prices are under strict control.

27. The bill mentioned in Paragraph 2 was intended to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. curb short-term rental speculation

B. ensure the supply of cheap housing

C. punish illegal dealings in housing

D. allow a free short-term rental market

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

A. further investment in local tourism

B. an increase in affordable housing

C. strict management of real estate agents

D. a favorable policy for short-term workers

29. What does Horn emphasize in Paragraph 5?

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

B. The efficient operation of the local housing market.

C. The necessity to stop developers from evading taxes.

D. The proper procedures for renting out spare houses.

30. Horn holds that imposing registration requirements is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an irrational decision

B. an unfeasible proposal

C. an unnecessary measure

D. an inadequate solution

**Text 3**

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

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

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

In the meantime, PRH authors have been the losers. Big-name PRH authors may suffer a bit, but it’s those mid-list authors, who normally rely on Waterstones staff’s passion for promoting books by lesser-known writers, who will be praying for an end to the dispute.

It comes at a time when authors are already worried about the consequences of the proposed merger between PRH and another big publisher, Simon & Schuster — the reduction in the number of unaligned UK publishers is likely to lead to fewer bidding wars, lower advances, and more conformity in terms of what is published.

“This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power,” says literary agent Andrew Lownie. “The publishing industry talks about diversity in terms of authors and staff but it also needs a plurality of ways of delivering intellectual contact, choice and different voices. After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers.”

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

31. The author mentions two books in Paragraph 1 to present \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an ongoing conflict

B. an intellectual concept

C. a prevailing sentiment

D. a literary phenomenon

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

A. To make them easily noticeable.

B. To comply with PRH’s requirement.

C. To respond to PRH’s business move.

D. To arrange them in a systematic way.33. What message does the spokesman for Waterstones seem to convey? A. Their customers remain loyal.

B. The credit limit will be removed.

C. Their stock is underestimated.

D. The book market is rather slack.

34. What can be one consequence of the current dispute? A.   Sales of books by mid-list PRH writers fall off considerably. B .  Lesser-known PRH writers become the target of criticism. C.   Waterstones staff hesitate to promote big-name author's books. D.   Waterstones branches suffer a severe reduction in revenue. 35. Which of the following statements best represents Lownie`s view? A.   Small publishers ought to stick together. B.   Big publishers will lose their dominance.

C.   The publishing industry is having a hard time.

D.   The merger of publishers is a worrying trend.

**Text 4**

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

Citation cartels, where journals, authors, and institutions conspire to inflate citation numbers, have existed for a long time. In 2016, researchers developed an algorithm to recognize suspicious citation patterns, including groups of authors that disproportionately cite one another and groups of journals that cite each other frequently to increase the impact factors of their publications. Recently, another expression of this predatory behavior has emerged: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles.

The advent of electronic publishing and authors’ need to find outlets for their papers resulted in thousands of new journals. The birth of predatory journals wasn’t far behind. These journals can act as milk cows where every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers. In some instances, there is absolutely no relationship between the content of the article and the citations. The peculiar part is that the journal that the editor is supposedly working for is not profiting at all—it is just providing citations to other journals. Such practices can lead an article to accrue more than 150 citations in the same year that it was published.

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

Scopus itself has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice. Red flags include a large number of citations to an article within the first year. And for authors who wish to steer clear of citation cartel activities: when an editor, a reviewer, or a support service asks you to add inappropriate references, do not oblige and do report the request to the journal.

36. According to Paragraph 1, the careers of scientists can be determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how many citations their works contain

B. how many times their papers are cited

C. the prestige of the people they work with

D. the status they have in scientific circles

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

A. recommended journals to their clients

B. list citation patterns for their clients

C. ask authors to include extra citations

D. advise contributors to cite each other

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

A. boost citation counts for certain authors

B. help scholars publish articles at low cost

C. instruct first time contributors in citation

D. increase the readership of new journal

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

A.  It fosters competition among citation providers.

B. It has the capability to identify suspicious citations.

C. It hinders the growth of “international” journals.

D. It is established to prevent citation manipulation.

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

A. Take legal action.

B. Demand an apology.

C. Seek professional advice.

D. Reveal their misconduct.

**Part B**

**Directions:**

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-H and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraph A, E and H** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

A. Last year marks the 150th anniversary of a series of Yellowstone photographs by the renowned landscape photographer William Henry Jackson. Jackson snapped the first-ever shots of iconic landmarks such as the Tetons, Old Faithful and the Colorado Rockies on a late 19th-century expedition through the Yellowstone Basin, conducted by the head of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, Ferdinand V. Hayden. The team included a meteorologist, a zoologist, a mineralogist, and an agricultural statistician.

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

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

D. Throughout the trip, Jackson juggled multiple cameras and plate sizes using the collodion process that involved coating the plates with a chemical mixture, exposing them and developing the resulting images with a portable darkroom. The crude technique required educated guesses on exposure times, and involved heavy, awkward equipment — several men had to assist in its transportation. Despite these challenges, Jackson captured dozens of striking photos, ranging from majestic images like his now-famous snapshot of Old Faithful, to casual portraits of expedition members at the camp. While veterans of previous expeditions had written at length about stunning trail sights, these vivid photographs were another thing entirely.

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

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

G. The bill proved largely popular and sailed through Congress with large majorities in favor. In quick succession, the Senate and House passed legislation protecting Yellowstone in early 1872 . That March, President Ulysses S. Grant signed an act into law that established Yellowstone as the world’s first national park. While some locals opposed to the designation, the decision was largely accepted — and Jackson’s photos played a key role in the fight to protect the area. “I don’t believe that the legal protection would have happened in the timeframe that it did without those images,” says Heather Hansen, journalist and author of *Prophets and Moguls, Rangers and Rogues, Bison and Bears: 100 years of the National Park Service*.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | → | A | → | 42. | → | E | → | 43. | → | H | → | 44. | → | 45. |

**Part C**

**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

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

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

For AI to be successful, data needs to be accessible, but the use of personal data is becoming more regulated and the automated sharing of data is becoming more difficult. (49) If customers are not willing to share data, AI will be starved of essential information and will not be able to function effectively or employ machine learning to improve its marketing content and communication. Therefore, unless customers are prepared to sign release agreements, the use of AI may become somewhat restricted in the future. Not only can AI help to create the marketing content, but it can also provide a non-intrusive way of delivering the content to the target customers. Data can be gathered on where the customer can be engaged, such as location, devices used, website interactions, and sites visited, to display marketing messages in appropriate forms, including emails, social media posts, pop-up advertisements, and banners at an appropriate frequency. (50) The non-intrusive delivery of the marketing messages in a way that is sensitive to the needs of the target customer is one of the critical challenges to the digital marketer.

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

51. **Directions:**

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

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

**Do not** use your own name in the notice; use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

**Part B**

52. **Directions:**

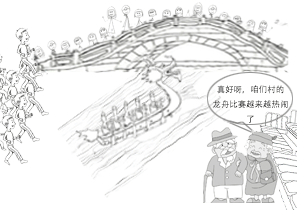
Write an essay based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

1) describe the picture briefly,

2) interpret the implied meaning, and

3) give your comments.

Write your answer in 160-200 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



# 2024年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题

## 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)

There’s nothing more welcoming than a door opening for you. 1  the need to be touched to open or close, automatic doors are essential in 2  disabled access to buildings and helping provide general 3  to commercial buildings.

Self-sliding doors began to emerge as a commercial product in 1960 after being invented six years 4  by Americans Dee Horton and Lew Hewitt. They 5  as a novelty feature, but as their use has grown, their 6   have extended within our technologically advanced world. Particularly 7  in busy locations or during times of emergency, the doors 8   crowd management by reducing the obstacles put in people’s way.

9  making access both in and out of buildings easier for people, the difference in the way many of these doors open helps reduce the total area 10  by them. Automatic doors often open to the side, with the panels sliding across one another. Replacing swing doors, these 11   smaller buildings to maximise the usable space inside without having to 12   the way for a large, sticking-out door. There are many different types of automatic door, with each 13   specific signals to tell them when to open. 14   these methods differ, the main 15   remain the same.

Each automatic door system 16  the light, sound, weight or movement in their vicinity as a signal to open. Sensor types are chosen to 17   the different environments they are needed in. 18  , a busy street might not 19   a motion-sensored door, as it would constantly be opening for passers-by. A pressure-sensitive mat would be more 20   to limit the surveyed area.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A] Through | [B] Despite | [C] Besides | [D] Without |
| 2. [A] revealing | [B] demanding | [C] improving | [D] tracing |
| 3. [A] experience | [B] convenience | [C] guidance | [D] reference |
| 4. [A] previously | [B] temporarily | [C] successively | [D] eventually |
| 5. [A] held on | [B] started out | [C] settled down | [D] went by |
| 6. [A] relations | [B] volumes | [C] benefits | [D] sources |
| 7. [A] useful | [B] simple | [C] flexible | [D] stable |
| 8. [A] call for | [B] yield to | [C] insist on | [D] act as |
| 9. [A] As well as | [B] In terms of | [C] Thanks to | [D] Rather than |
| 10. [A] connected | [B] shared | [C] represented | [D] occupied |
| 11. [A] allow | [B] expect | [C] require | [D] direct |
| 12. [A] adopt | [B] lead | [C] clear | [D] change |
| 13. [A] adapting to | [B] deriving from | [C] relying on | [D] pointing at |
| 14. [A] Once | [B] Since | [C] Unless | [D] Although |
| 15. [A] records | [B] positions | [C] principles | [D] reasons |
| 16. [A] controls | [B] analyses | [C] produces | [D] mixes |
| 17. [A] decorate | [B] compare | [C] protect | [D]complement |
| 18. [A] In conclusion | [B] By contrast | [C] For example | [D] Above all |
| 19. [A] identify | [B] suit | [C] secure | [D]include |
| 20. [A] appropriate | [B] obvious | [C] impressive | [D] delicate |

Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

Nearly 2000 years ago, as the Romans began to pull out of Scotland, they left behind a curious treasure: 10 tons of nails, nearly a million of the things. The nail hoard was discovered in 1960 in a four-metre-deep pit covered by two metres of gravel.

    Why had the Romans buried a million nails? The likely explanation is that the withdrawal was rushed, and they didn’t want the local Caledonians getting their hands on 10 tons of weapon-grade iron. The Romans buried the nails so deep that they would not be discovered for almost two millennia.

    Later civilisations would value the skilled blacksmith’s labour in a nail even more than the raw material. As Roma Agrawal explains in her new delightful book *Nuts and Bolts*, early 17th-century Virginians would sometimes burn down their homes if they were planning to relocate. This was an attempt to recover the valuable nails, which could be reused after sifting the ashes. The idea that one might burn down an entire house just to reclaim the nails underlines how scarce, costly and valuable the simple-seeming technology was.

    The price of nails fell by 90 per cent between the late 1700s and mid-1900s, as economist Daniel Sichel points out in a research paper. According to Sichel, although the falling price of nails was driven partly by cheaper iron and cheaper energy, most of the credit goes to nail manufacturers who simply found more efficient ways to turn steel into nails.

    Nails themselves have changed over the years, but Sichel studied them because they haven’t changed much. Roman lamps and Roman chariots are very different from LED strips and sports cars, but Roman nails are still clearly nails. It would be absurd to try to track the changing price of sports cars since 1695, but to ask the same question of nails makes perfect sense.

    I make no apology for being obsessed by a particular feature of everyday objects: their price. I am an economist, after all. After writing two books about the history of inventions, one thing I’ve learnt is that while it is the enchantingly sophisticated technologies that get all the hype, it’s the cheap technologies that change the world.

    The Gutenberg printing press transformed civilisation not by changing the nature of writing but by changing its cost — and it would have achieved little without a parallel collapse in the price of surfaces to write on, thanks to an often-overlooked technology called paper. Solar panels had a few niche uses until they became cheap; now they are transforming the global energy system.

21. The Romans buried the nails probably for the sake of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] saving them for future use

[B] keeping them from rusting

[C] letting them grow in value

[D] hiding them from the locals

22. The example of early 17th-century Virginians is used to \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] highlight the thriftiness of early American colonists

[B] illustrate the high status of blacksmiths in that period

[C] contrast the attitudes of different civilisations towards nails

[D] show the preciousness of nail-making technology at that time

23. What played the major role in lowering the price of nails after the late 1700s?

[A] Increased productivity.

[B] Wider use of new energies.

[C] Fiercer market competition.

[D] Reduced cost of raw materials.

24. It can be learned from Paragraph 5 that nails\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] have undergone many technological improvements

[B] have remained basically the same since Roman times

[C] are less studied than other everyday products

[D] are one of the world’s most significant inventions

25. Which of the following best summarises the last two paragraphs?

[A] Cheap technologies bring about revolutionary change.

[B] Technological innovation is integral to economic success.

[C] Technology defines people’s understanding of the world.

[D] Sophisticated technologies develop from small inventions.

**Text 2**

Parenting tips obtained from hunter-gatherers in Africa may be the key to bringing up more contented children, researchers have suggested. The idea is based on studies of communities such as the Kung of Botswana, where each child is cared for by many adults. Kung children as young as four will help to look after younger ones and “baby-wearing”, in which infants are carried in slings, is considered the norm.

According to Dr Nikhil Chaudhary, an evolutionary anthropologist at Cambridge University, these practices, known as alloparenting, could lead to less anxiety for children and parents.

Dr Annie Swanepoel, a child psychiatrist, believes that there are ways to incorporate them into western life. In Germany, one scheme has paired an old people’s home with a nursery. The residents help to look after the children, an arrangement akin to alloparenting. Another measure could be encouraging friendships between children in different school years to mirror the unsupervised mixed-age playgroups in hunter-gatherer communities.

In a paper published in the *Journal of Child Psychology* *and* *Psychiatry*, researchers said that the western nuclear family was a recent invention which broke with evolutionary history. This abrupt shift to an “intensive mothering narrative”, which suggests that mothers should manage childcare alone, was likely to have been harmful. “Such narratives can lead to maternal exhaustion and have dangerous consequences,” they wrote.

By contrast, in hunter-gatherer societies adults other than the parents can provide almost half of a child’s care. One previous study looked at the Efé people of the Democratic Republic of Congo. It found that infants had an average of 14 alloparents a day by the time they were 18 weeks old and were passed between caregivers eight times an hour.

Chaudhary said that parents now had less childcare support from family and social networks than during most of humans’ evolutionary history, but introducing additional caregivers could reduce stress and maternal depression, which could have a “knock-on” benefit to a child’s wellbeing. An infant born to a hunter-gatherer society could have more than ten caregivers—this contrasts starkly to nursery settings in the UK where regulations call for a ratio of one carer to four children aged two to three.

While hunter-gatherer children learnt from observation and imitation in mixed-age playgroups, researchers said that western “instructive teaching”, where pupils are asked to sit still, may contribute to conditions such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Chaudhary said that Britain should explore the possibility that older siblings helping their parents “might also enhance their own social development”.

26. According to the first two paragraphs, alloparenting refers to the practice of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

[A] sharing child care among community members

[B] assigning babies to specific adult caregivers

[C] teaching parenting details to older children

[D] carrying infants around by their parents

27. The scheme in Germany is mentioned to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

[A] an attempt to facilitate intergenerational communication

[B] an approach to integrating alloparenting into western society

[C] the conventional parenting style in western culture

[D] the differences between western African ways of living

28. According to Paragraph 4, the “intensive mothering narrative”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] alleviates parenting pressures

[B] consolidates family relationships

[C] results in the child-centered family

[D] departs from the course of evolution

29. What can be inferred from the nurseries in the UK?

[A] They tend to fall short of official requirements.

[B] They have difficulty finding enough caregivers.

[C] They ought to improve their carer-to-child ratio.

[D] They should try to prevent parental depression.

30.Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Instructive teaching: a dilemma for anxious parents

[B] For a happier family, learn from the hunter-gatherers

[C] Mix-aged playgroup, a better choice for lonely children

[D] Tracing the history of parenting: from Africa to Europe

**Text 3**

A Polish digital artist who uses classical painting styles to create dreamy fantasy landscapes, Greg Rutkowski has made illustrations for games such as Dungeons & Dragons and Magic: The Gathering. And he’s become a sudden hit in the new world of text-to-image AI generation.

His distinctive style is now one of the most commonly used prompts in the new open-source AI art generator Stable Diffusion. The tool, along with other popular image-generation AI models, allows anyone to create impressive images based on text prompts. For example, type in “Wizard with sword and a glowing orb of magic fire fights a fierce dragon Greg Rutkowski,” and the system will produce something that looks not a million miles away from works in Rutkowski’s style.

But these open-source programs are built by scraping images from the Internet, often without permission and proper attribution to artists. As a result, they are raising tricky questions about ethics and copyright. And artists like Rutkowski have had enough.

According to the website Lexica, which tracks over 10 million Stable Diffusion images and prompts, Rutkowski’s name has been used as a prompt around 93,000 times. Rutkowski was initially surprised but thought it might be a good way to reach new audiences. Then he tried searching for his name to see if a piece he had worked on had been published. The online search brought back work that had his name attached to it but wasn’t his.

“It’s been just a month. What about in a year? I probably won’t be able to find my work out there because [the internet] will be flooded with AI art,” Rutkowski says. “That’s concerning.”

Other artists besides Rutkowski have been surprised by the apparent popularity of their work in text-to-image generators — and some are now fighting back.

Karla Ortiz, an illustrator based in San Francisco who found her work in Stable Diffusion’s data set, has been raising awareness about the issues around AI art and copyright. Artists say they risk losing income as people start using AI-generated images based on copyrighted material for commercial purposes. But it’s also a lot more personal, Ortiz says, arguing that because art is so closely linked to a person, it could raise data protection and privacy problems.

“There is a coalition growing within artist industries to figure out how to tackle or mitigate this,” says Ortiz. The group is in its early days of mobilization, which could involve pushing for new policies or regulation. One suggestion is that AI models could be trained on images in the public domain, and AI companies could forge partnerships with museums and artists, Ortiz says.

31. What can be learned about Rutkowski from the first two paragraphs?

[A] He is enthusiastic about using AI models.

[B] He is popular with users of an AI art generator.

[C] He attracts admiration from other illustrators.

[D] He specializes in classical painting digitalization.

32. The problem with open-source AI art generators is that they \_\_\_\_.

[A] lack flexibility in responding to prompts

[B] produce artworks in unpredictable styles

[C] make unauthorized use of online images

[D] collect user information without consent

33. After searching online, Rutkowski found \_\_\_\_.

[A] a unique way to reach audiences

[B] a new method to identify AI images

[C] AI-generated work bearing his name

[D] heated disputes regarding his copyright

34. According to Ortiz, AI companies are advised to \_\_\_\_.

[A] campaign for new policies or regulations

[B] offer their services to public institutions

[C] strengthen their relationships with AI users

[D] adopt a different strategy for AI model training

35. What is the text mainly about？

[A] Artists’ responses to Al art generation.

[B] AI’s expanded role in artistic creation.

[C] Privacy issues in the application of Al.

[D] Opposing views on AI development.

**Text 4**

The miracle of the Chesapeake Bay lies not in its depths, but in the complexity of its natural construction, the interaction of fresh and saline water and the mix of land and water. The shallows provide homes for hundreds of species while storing floodwaters, filtering pollutants from water, and protecting nearby communities from potentially destructive storm surges.

    All this was put at great risk late last month, when the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling in an Idaho case that provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) far less authority to regulate wetlands and waterways. Specifically, a 5-4 majority decided that wetlands protected by the EPA under its Clean Water Act authority must have a “continuous surface connection” to bodies of water. This narrowing of the regulatory scope was a victory for builders, mining operators and other commercial interests often at odds with environmental rules. And it carries “significant repercussions for water quality and flood control throughout the United States,” as Justice Brett Kavanaugh observed.

In Maryland, the good news is that there are many state laws in place that provide wetlands protections. But that’s a very shortsighted view, particularly when it comes to the Chesapeake Bay. The reality is that water, and the pollutants that so often come with it, don’t respect state boundaries. The Chesapeake draws from a 64,000-square-mile watershed that extends to Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, the District of Columbia and Delaware. Will those jurisdictions extend the same protections now denied under Sackett v. EPA? Perhaps some, but all? That seems unlikely.

    It is too easy, and misleading, to see such court rulings as merely standing up for the rights of land owners when the consequences can be so dire for their neighbors. And it’s a reminder that the EPA’s involvement in the Chesapeake Bay Program has long been crucial as the means to transcend the influence of deep-pocketed special interests in neighboring states. Pennsylvania farmers, to use one telling example, aren’t thinking about next year’s blue crab harvest in Maryland when they decide whether to spread animal waste on their fields, yet the runoff into nearby creeks can have enormous impacts downstream.

    And so we would also call on state lawmakers from Richmond to Albany to consider reviewing their own wetlands protections and see for themselves the enormous stakes involved. We can offer them a visit to Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in Dorchester County where bald eagles fly over tidal marshes so shallow you could not paddle a boat across them but teaming with aquatic life. It’s worth the scenic drive.

36. The Chesapeake Bay is described in Paragraph 1 as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a valuable natural environment

[B] a controversial conservation area

[C] a place with commercial potential

[D] a headache for nearby communities

37. The U.S. Supreme Court’s ruling in the Idaho case \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] reinforces water pollution control

[B] weakens the EPA’s regulatory power

[C] will end conflicts among local residents

[D] may face opposition from mining operators

38. How does the author feel about the future of the Chesapeake Bay?

[A] Worried.

[B] Puzzled.

[C] Relieved.

[D] Encouraged.

39. What can be inferred about the EPA’s involvement in the Chesapeake Bay Program?

[A] It has restored the balance among neighboring jurisdictions.

[B] It has triggered a radical reform in commercial fisheries.

[C] It has set a fine example of respecting state authorities.

[D] It has ensured the coordination of protection efforts.

40. The author holds that the state lawmakers should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] be cautious about the influence of landowners

[B] attach due importance to wetlands protections

[C] recognize the need to expand wildlife refuges

[D] improve the wellbeing of endangered species

**Part B**

**Directions:**

Read the following comments on a report about American museums returning artifacts to their countries of origin and a list of statements summarizing the comments. Choose the best statement from the list A-G for each numbered name (41—45). There are two extra choices which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

(41) **Hannah**

Simply, there are people in Nigeria who cannot travel to the Smithsonian Institution to see that part of their history and culture represented by the Benin Bronzes. These should be available to them as part of their cultural heritage and history and as a source of national pride. There is no good reason that these artifacts should be beyond the ordinary reach of the educational objectives or inspiration of the generations to which they were left. They serve no purpose in a museum in the United States or elsewhere except as curious objects. They cannot be compared to works of art produced for sale which can be passed from hand to hand and place to place by purchase.

 (42) **Buck**

We know very exact reproductions of artwork can be and are regularly produced. Perhaps museums and governments might explore some role for the use of nearly exact reproductions as a means of resolving issues relating to returning works of art and antiquities. The context of any exhibit is more important to me than whether the object being displayed is 2,000 years old or 2 months old. In many cases the experts have a hard time agreeing on what is the real object and what is a forgery. Again, the story an exhibit is trying to tell is what matters. The monetary value of the objects on display is a distant second place in importance.

 (43) **Sara**

When visiting the Baltimore Museum of Art, I came across a magnificent 15th-century Chinese sculpture. It inspired me to learn more about the culture that it represented. Artifacts in museums have the power to inspire, and perhaps spark that need to learn and understand the nature of their creators. Having said that, I do feel that whatever artifacts find their way to public museums should, in fact, be sanctioned as having been obtained on loan, legally purchased, or obtained by treaty. Stealing artifacts from other peoples’ cultures is obscene; it robs not only the physical objects, but the dignity and spirit of their creators.

(44)**Victor**

Ancient art that is displayed in foreign countries by all means should be returned to the original country. The foreign countries have no right to hold back returning the items. I would ask that the foreign nations and the original country discuss the terms of transfer. Yes, there is the risk that the original country will not have as good security as do the foreign countries. But look at what happened to Boston’s Gardner Museum theft in 1990, including the loss of Rembrandt, Vermeer, Manet, and other masterpieces. Nothing is absolutely safe, nowhere. And now Climate Change agitators are attacking publicly displayed works in European museums.

(45) **Julia**

To those of you in the comments section who are having strong feelings about artifacts being removed from cities in the US and Britain and returned to their countries of origin. I would ask you to consider: why do you think Americans have more of a right to easily access the Benin Bronzes than people of Nigeria? Why are people who live within a day’s drive of London entitled to go and see the Elgin Marbles whenever they want, but the people of Athens aren’t? What intrinsic factors make the West a suitable home for these artifacts but preclude them from being preserved and displayed by their countries of origin? If your conclusion is that the West is better able to preserve these artifacts, think about why you’re assuming that to be true.

[A] It is clear that countries of origin have never been compensated for stolen artifacts.

[B] It is a flawed line of reasoning to argue against returning artifacts to their countries of origin.

[C] Museum visitors can still learn as much from artifacts’ copies after the originals are returned.

[D] Reproductions, even if perfectly made, cannot take the place of the authentic objects.

[E] The real value of artifacts can only be recognized in their countries of origin rather than anywhere else.

[F] Ways to get artifacts from other countries must be decent and lawful.

[G] Concern over security is no excuse for refusing to return artifacts to their countries of origin.

**Part C**

**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

“Elephants never forget” — or so they say — and that piece of folklore seems to have some foundation.

The African savanna elephant, also known as the African bush elephant, is distributed across 37 African countries. They move between a variety of habitats, including forests, grasslands, woodlands, wetlands and agricultural land. (46) They sometimes travel more than sixty miles to find food or water, and are very good at working out where other elephants are — even when they are out of sight. Using tracking devices, researchers have shown that they have “remarkable spatial acuity.” When finding their way to waterholes, they headed off in exactly the right direction, on one occasion from a distance of roughly thirty miles. What is more, they almost always seem to choose the nearest waterhole. (47) The researchers are convinced that the elephants always know precisely where they are in relation to all the resources they need, and can therefore take shortcuts, as well as following familiar routes.

Although the cues used by African elephants for long-distance navigation are not yet understood, smell may well play a part.

Elephants are very choosy eaters, but until recently little was known about how they selected their food. (48) One possibility was that they merely used their eyes and tried out the plants they found, but that would probably result in a lot of wasted time and energy, not least because their eyesight is actually not very good.

(49) The volatile chemicals produced by plants can be carried a long way, and they are very characteristic: Each plant or tree has its own particular odor signature. What is more, they can be detected even when they are not actually visible. New research suggests that smell is a crucial factor in guiding elephants — and probably other herbivores — to the best food resources.

The researchers first established what kinds of plant the elephants preferred either to eat or avoid when foraging freely. They then set up a “food station” experiment, in which they gave elephants a series of choices based only on smell. (50) The experiment showed that elephants may well use smell to identify patches of trees that are good to eat, and secondly to assess the quality of the trees within each patch. Free-ranging elephants presumably also use this information to locate their preferred food.

Their well-developed hippocampal structures may enable elephants, like rats and people, to construct cognitive maps.

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

51. **Directions:**

Read the following email from an international student and write a reply.

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Li Ming,  　   I’ve got a class assignment to make an oral report on an ancient Chinese scientist, but I’m not sure how to prepare for it. Could you give me some advice? Thanks for your help.  Yours,  Paul |

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**

52. **Directions:**

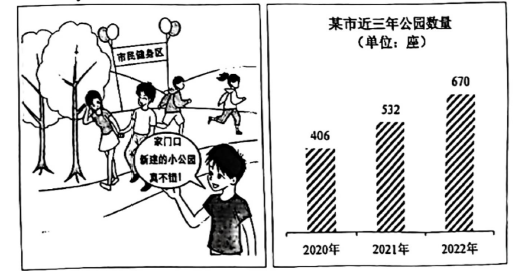
Write an essay based on the picture and the chart below. In your essay, you should

1) describe the picture and the chart briefly,

2) interpret the implied meaning, and

3) give your comments.

Write your answer in 160-200 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



# 2025年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题

## 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)

Located in the southern Peloponnesian peninsula, Pavlopetri (the modern name of the site) emerged as a Neolithic settlement around 3500 B.C. and became an important trading center for Mycenaean Greece (1650–1180 B.C.). This area of the Aegean Sea is 1 to earthquakes and tsunamis, which caused the city to 2 sink. The slow sea level rise in the Mediterranean 3 the city more than 3,000 years ago.

For millennia, the city’s 4 lay unseen below some 13 feet of water. They were covered by a thick layer of sand 5 the island of Laconia. In recent decades, shifting 6 and climate change have eroded a natural barrier that 7 Pavlopetri. In 1967 a scientific survey of the Peloponnesian coast was 8 data to analyze changes in sea levels 9 British oceanographer Nicholas Flemming first spotted the sunken 10 . A year later, he returned with a few students to 11 the location and map the site. The team identified some 15 buildings, courtyards, a network of streets, and two chamber tombs. 12 the exciting initial finds, the site would lie 13 for decades before archaeologists would return.

In 2009 archaeologists Chrysanthi Gallou and Jon Henderson 14 the excavation of Pavlopetri in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Culture. Since the 1960s, underwater archaeology 15 and tools had made huge advances. The team 16 robotics, sonar mapping, and state-of-the-art graphics to survey the site. From 2009 to 2013 they were able to bring the underwater town to 17 . Covering about two and a half acres, Pavlopetri’s three main roads 18 some 50 rectangular buildings, all of which had open courtyards. Excavations revealed a large number of Minoan-style loom weights, 19 Pavlopetri was a thriving trade center with a 20 textile industry.

1. [A] relevant [B] prone [C] available [D] alien
2. [A] accidentally [B] frequently [C] gradually [D] temporarily
3. [A] disguised [B] submerged [C] relocated [D] isolated
4. [A] legends [B] programs [C] remains [D] surroundings
5. [A] across [B] off [C] under [D] via
6. [A] currents [B] rivers [C] seasons [D] winds
7. [A] elevated [B] separated [C] comprised [D] protected
8. [A] gathering [B] restoring [C] updating [D] supplying
9. [A] when [B] until [C] after [D] once
10. [A] belonging [B] resources [C] products [D] structures
11. [A] preserve [B] select [C] display [D] examine
12. [A] Despite [B] Unlike [C] Besides [D] Among
13. [A] unchallenged [B] unknown [C] unorganized [D] undisturbed
14. [A] suspended [B] transferred [C] resumed [D] canceled
15. [A] policies [B] theories [C] documents [D] techniques
16. [A] ordered [B] provided [C] employed [D] adjusted
17. [A] effect [B] light [C] reality [D] mind
18. [A] crossed [B] connected [C] blocked [D] altered
19. [A] expecting [B] suggesting [C] predicting [D] recalling
20. [A] robust [B] diverse [C] marginal [D] dependent

## Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

The grammar school boy from Stratford-upon-Avon has landed a scholarly punch after groundbreaking research showed that Shakespeare does benefit children’s literacy and emotional development. But only if you act him out.

A study found that a “rehearsal room” approach to teaching Shakespeare broadened children’s vocabulary and the complexity of their writing as well as their emotional literacy. “The research shows that the way actors work makes a big difference to the way children use language and also how they think about themselves,” Jacqui O’Hanlon of the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which commissioned the study, said.

The randomised control trial involved hundreds of year 5 pupils—aged nine and ten—at 45 state primary schools that had not been “previously exposed to RSC pedagogy”. They were split into target and control groups and asked to write, for example, a message in a bottle as Ferdinand after the shipwreck in *The Tempest*. The target group was given a 30-minute drama-based activity to accompany the passage.

The peer-reviewed results showed that the target group of pupils drew on a wider vocabulary, used words “classed as more sophisticated or rarer”, and wrote at greater length. They also “appear to be more comfortable writing in role … while [control] pupils imagine how they themselves would react to being shipwrecked, [target] children put themselves in the shoes of a literary character and express that character’s emotion”.

The Time to Act study also found that while control pupils relied on “desert island clichés” such as palm trees, target pupils were “more expansive [giving] a broader picture of the sky, the sea and the atmospheric conditions”.

O’Hanlon said she had been most surprised by the “emotional literacy that was evident in the [target] children’s writing” and that they were “more resilient in their writing, more hopeful”. She added: “The emotional understanding was very evident and it is probably related to the [rehearsal room process] where you are used to trying to imagine your way through. They were comfortable in describing different emotional states and part of what you do in drama is put yourself in different shoes.” The study showed the importance of embedding arts in education, she said.

But could the results be replicated with any old dramatist? O’Hanlon said more research would be needed but suggested that Shakespeare’s use of 20,000 words, compared with the everyday 2,000 words, gave a “massive expansion of language into children’s lives”, which was combined with children “using their whole bodies to bring words to life”.

21. The “rehearsal room” approach requires pupils to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] rewrite the lines from Shakespeare

[B] watch RSC actors’ performances

[C] play the roles in Shakespeare

[D] study drama under RSC artists

22. The study divided the pupils into two groups to find whether\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the change in instruction enhances learning outcomes

[B] expanding vocabulary helps develop reading fluency

[C] emotion affects understanding of sophisticated works

[D] the classroom activity stimulates interest in the arts

23. Control pupils’ reliance on “desert island clichés” shows their\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] weakness in description

[B] omission of small details

[C] casual style of writing

[D] preference for big words

24. What can promote children’s emotional literacy according to O’Hanlon?

[A] Writing in an imaginative manner.

[B] Identifying with literary characters.

[C] Drawing inspiration from nature.

[D] Concentrating on real-life situations.

25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the new teaching method may work best with Shakespeare

[B] the language of Shakespeare may be formidable for pupils

[C] other old dramatists may be included in primary education

[D] pupils may be reluctant to work on other old dramatists

**Text 2**

I was shocked to learn recently that some scientists want to scale back their research in an effort to decrease carbon emissions. The crisis is here, they said, and we need to cut back on our energy-intensive modelling. At the very least, we need to make our energy use far more sustainable.

It is unarguable that our laboratories, scientific instruments, rockets and satellites—the tools we scientists need to measure the planet’s pulse—demand significant amounts of energy both in their construction and operation. And it is equally true that science’s unrelenting appetite for information has caused a mushrooming of energy-intensive data centres around the world. According to the International Energy Agency, these buildings now consume about 1 per cent of the world’s electricity.

However, this is a price we must pay for understanding the world. How can we inform decision makers about the best ways to bring down carbon emissions if we can’t track the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, where it’s coming from and who’s producing it? The carbon emissions from technological research are well spent: ultimately this research will safeguard the future of our planet.

It can be hard for scientists to make the case because our work is complex, often takes place behind closed doors and does not always lend itself to easy interpretation or explanation. But demonstrating the efficacy of science will be crucial if we are to solve humanity’s greatest challenges.

Recognising the hope that science and engineering can bring was the impetus behind the creation of the Millennium Technology Prize, which is now entering its 20th year as a celebration of human ingenuity. One of the past winners, Professor Martin Green from the University of New South Wales, Australia, is the inventor of the Passivated Emitter and Rear Cell technology which is now found in most of the world’s solar panels. Thanks to his invention, we have a real chance to decrease the world’s carbon emissions.

Every day, scientists, technologists and engineers are discovering new ways to exploit renewable energy sources and develop techniques not just to use power more intelligently but to power our intelligence. A great example of this is Europe’s largest supercomputer, LUMI in Finland, which is astonishingly carbon-negative. Established in an old paper mill, it is powered by a nearby river and its remote heat warms the people who live in the surrounding town of Kajaani.

If the world is to meet its net-zero ambitions, we must think hard about how we can deliver sustainable computing and deliver more LUMIs.

26. The author expressed great surprise at some scientists’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] unwillingness to cut carbon emissions

[B] intention to reduce their research

[C] suspicions about sustainable energy

[D] waste of electricity in their projects

27. The author believes that carbon emissions from research\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] have caused grave consequences

[B] have aroused groundless worries

[C] are hard to handle at present

[D] are justifiable in the long run

28. The example of Green in Paragraph 5 is used to illustrate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the achievements of great scientists

[B] the urgency of addressing climate change

[C] the rewards of scientific endeavours

[D] the value of fostering human ingenuity

29. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that LUMI \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] is a model of sustainability efforts

[B] is a triumph against energy shortage

[C] owes much to global net-zero initiatives

[D] aims to explore the power of intelligence

30. Which of the following statements would the author agree with?

[A] Emission-free modelling demands extra funding.

[B] The need for supercomputers is difficult to meet.

[C] Energy-intensive research work is inevitable.

[D] The goals of researchers ought to be realistic.

**Text 3**

Ever since taking on Netflix Inc. at its own game, old Hollywood has struggled to turn a profit in streaming, with the likes of Disney+, Peacock and Paramount+ losing billions of dollars each year, sparking concerns that the services will never be as profitable as cable once was. But the age of streaming has been a boon for some unintended winners: pirates that use software to rip a film or television show in seconds from legitimate online video platforms and host the titles on their own, illegitimate services, which rake in about $2 billion annually from ads and subscriptions.

With no video production costs, illegal streaming sites have achieved profit margins approaching 90%, according to the Motion Picture Association (MPA), a trade group representing Hollywood studios that’s working to crack down on the thousands of illegal platforms that have cropped up in recent years.

Initially the rise of legitimate online businesses such as Netflix actually helped curb digital piracy, which had largely been based on file uploads. But now piracy involving illegal streaming services as well as file-sharing costs the US economy about $30 billion in lost revenue a year and some 250,000 jobs, estimates the US Chamber of Commerce’s Global Innovation Policy Center. The global impact is about $71 billion annually.

“The people who are stealing our movies and our television shows and operating piracy sites are not mom and pop operations,” says Charlie Rivkin, chief executive officer of the MPA. “This is organized crime.” Rivkin joined the MPA in 2017 after the organization failed five years earlier to build consensus between Hollywood and Silicon Valley to win passage of legislation in Congress aimed at stopping online piracy. In 2017 the association formed the Alliance for Creativity and Entertainment (ACE), an enforcement task force of about 100 detectives circling the globe to help local authorities arrest streaming pirates.

ACE says it’s helped shrink the number of illegal streaming services in North America to 126, from more than 1,400 in 2018, aided in part by the MPA’s support for a 2020 federal law that made large-scale streaming of copyrighted material a serious crime.

Consulting firm Parks Associates predicts that legitimate US streaming services’ cumulative loss from piracy since 2022 will reach $113 billion in the next two years. “While there is some optimism that emerging countermeasures and best practices may see piracy begin to plateau by 2027, there is no consensus among stakeholders as to when it may begin to decline,” says analyst Steve Hawley.

31. According to Paragraph 1, legitimate streaming services\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] have drawn lessons from Hollywood

[B] have surpassed cable in revenue

[C] are unpopular with advertisers

[D] are confronted with a real threat

32. It can be learned that streamers like Netflix\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] played a part in the fight against illegal file-sharing

[B] reaped benefits from the war with digital pirates

[C] promised to become big job creators in the US

[D] used to collaborate with file-uploading platforms

33. It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 that the MPA\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] was denied cooperation by Silicon Valley

[B] led a national protest against online piracy

[C] was urged to form an enforcement task force

[D] failed to win support from local authorities

34. According to Hawley, digital piracy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] cannot be checked in spite of new legislation

[B] will possibly overwhelm legitimate streamers

[C] is unlikely to diminish in the near future

[D] has been underestimated by some analysts

35. Which of the following is emphasized in the text?

[A] The need to coordinate anti-piracy action.

[B] The criminal nature of copyright violation.

[C] The prospect of eliminating online piracy.

[D] The economic harm from illegal streaming.

**Text 4**

Visit any antiques store and you’ll encounter artifacts from the past: photographs, letters, a brochure detailing the Sinclair dinosaur exhibit from the 1964–65 World’s Fair, the ephemera of history. Yet these objects aren’t truly ephemeral, because they’re still here, decades, even centuries later. Why? Because they’re tangible.

Have you pondered the life cycle of intangible formats, digital information, given that those who produce these artifacts seldom make provision for their long-term preservation? For millennia, we’ve known what we’ve known due to artifacts that have survived, often despite their original creators’ neglect. The thing itself is the medium that delivers the information. At the time of creation, no attempts were made at intentional preservation, yet analog materials have a chance of surviving and serving as the historical record that biographers, historians, and novelists rely on. Libraries and archives have traditionally shouldered the responsibility of organization, preservation, and access to information. Librarians digitize the tangible so that researchers the world over can quickly search and access their holdings. The result is an embarrassment of historical riches, which brings its own needle-and-haystack problems.

Librarians’ selfless devotion can act against us when users point to universality of access by holding up a cell phone and saying, “it’s all in here” as evidence that libraries are less vital for researchers today. Yet how was that universality of access made possible and, perhaps more importantly, how is it maintained? Who curates what is preserved? When it comes to born-digital information, the terrifying answer can be: if not librarians and archivists, then no one. Digital information requires a great deal more care than analog.

Even when a digital object is preserved, it may only be the carrier that’s saved, not the information itself. As technology advances and a format becomes obsolete, the object is useless. Have you ever stared helplessly at a ZIP disk, thinking: how do I get the files off this? Without constant migration of digital assets, a nightmare about the foreseeable future is what keeps historians up at night: a historical record that abruptly stops when digital replaces analog.

As a librarian whose day job revolves around special collections and digital assets, I share the night terrors of historians, and I’d be lying if I said a comprehensive preservation solution currently exists. Yet researchers can take some comfort in the fact that there are a multitude of librarians devoted to discovering, organizing, and preserving digital information for researchers current and future. While future researchers may find the digital realm a challenging place to ply their trade, they won’t find it an impossible one.

36. The author mentions the artifacts from the past to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] introduce the collection of antiques

[B] contrast them with everyday items

[C] bring up the issue of preservation

[D] comment on their historical value

37. Compared with digital objects, tangible artifacts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] are less subject to their creators’ neglect

[B] convey information in a more direct way

[C] require more intentional preservation

[D] are less likely to suffer serious damage

38. According to Paragraph 3, librarians’ work may result in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] oversupply of materials

[B] undervaluation of libraries

[C] researchers’ underperformance

[D] users’ overreliance on technology

39. The “ZIP disk” is cited as an example to show\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the hazard of retrieving files through unusual means

[B] the infeasibility of constantly migrating digital assets

[C] the possibility of losing information in obsolete formats

[D] the inconvenience of storing information on analog devices

40. Which of the following statements best summarizes the text?

[A] Hard work should be done to preserve artifacts.

[B] Contributions of librarians should be recognized.

[C] Accessing databases is essential to researchers.

[D] Keeping digital historical records is a challenge.

**Part B**

**Directions:**

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41–45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A–H and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs A, C and H** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] Peters likes to photograph butterflies in a landscape, celebrating the beauty of their surroundings as well as the insects themselves. His pictures of a Glanville fritillary rising from the sea-pinks beside the chalk cliffs of Compton Bay on the Isle of Wight are particularly glorious. These take-off shots are even more challenging because they require a wide-angle lens, which means he must be less than 2cm from the butterfly. It’s incredibly difficult to get that close to a skittish, sun-warmed insect. Unlike some photographers, who “cheat” by keeping insects in a fridge to slow them down, Peters refuses to tamper with wild butterflies.

[B] Peters’ signature shot is a butterfly “take-off”, showing the multiple wing-beats of one butterfly in one frame as it lifts off from a flower. How does he capture it? Technology helps. A typical digital SLR camera shoots 20 frames a second. He uses a high-speed OM System which shoots 120 frames a second.

[C] Britain has relatively few butterfly species compared with mainland Europe and 80% are in decline, mostly because intensive chemical farming has reduced many species to tiny fragments of habitat and small nature reserves. Global heating is benefiting some species but others are too isolated to find suitable new habitat, and gardening habits—paving over gardens and using pesticides—aren’t helping either. Butterflies may not pollinate as many plants as wild bees and hoverflies, but because British butterflies are the best-studied group of insects in the world, they are an extremely useful indicator of the wider declines in flying insects.

[D] Five years ago, at summer’s end, Andrew Fusek Peters was diagnosed with bowel cancer. “I was waiting for surgery, feeling really ill, sitting in my garden. It was amazing weather and there were painted lady butterflies everywhere,” he says. “They were a symbol of fragile life, of hope and defiance, and something appealed to my soul.”

[E] That makes it sound easy, and artificial, but Peters insists it is still a massive challenge. He typically takes between 10,000 and 20,000 shots to get one butterfly take-off sequence in focus. At such high shutter speeds, the depth of field is tiny, and as butterflies do not fly in a straight line they swiftly flutter out of focus. As well as thousands of attempts, it takes patience and fieldcraft to anticipate a butterfly’s likely flight-line—and catch it—in focus.

[F] So what’s the appeal of a long, sweaty day in pursuit of an elusive, fast-moving wild animal? “It just feels bloody brilliant,” says Peters. “If I’ve had a full day of good encounters with butterflies, met interesting butterfly people and I’ve got some good shots, that becomes a vault in my spiritual bank. It’s a happy feeling.”

[G] A children’s author and poet who had become a keen amateur photographer, Peters watched the butterflies and idly wondered if he could capture them in flight. It swiftly became an obsession as he recovered from a successful operation to remove the cancer. In recent summers, he has travelled the length and breadth of Britain to photograph all 58 native species of butterfly. Now the fruits of those summers have been published in a beautiful new book.

[H] A butterfly takes off so quickly it is still impossible to react quickly enough to capture that take-off but if he half-presses the shutter, the camera saves the 70 previous frames before the moment he actually takes the picture. “It’s time travel, so I don’t miss the moment of take-off,” he says. After he’s captured the butterfly taking off, he layers 10 to 15 frames together in Photoshop.

41. → 42. → C → 43. → H → 44. → A → 45.

**Part C**

**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Innovation and research have relied on public participation in science for centuries. It was a musician who discovered the planet Uranus in the 18th century by making his own telescope with mirrors composed of copper and tin. (46) Recent decades have seen science move into a convention where engagement in the subject can only be done through institutions such as a university. Citizen science provides an opportunity for greater public engagement and the democratisation of science.

In the information era, large data sets, small teams and financial restrictions have slowed scientific process. (47) But by utilising the natural curiosity of the general public it is possible to overcome many of these challenges by engaging non-scientists directly in the research process. Anyone can be a citizen scientist, regardless of age, nationality or academic experience. You don’t even need any formal training, just an inquisitive mind and the enthusiasm to join one of the thousands of citizen science projects to generate new knowledge and the means to understand a genuine scientific outcome.

(48) Scientists have employed a variety of ways to engage the general public in their research, such as making data analysis into an online game or sample collection into a smartphone application. They’ve implored citizen scientists to help with bug counting and categorising cancer cells, and even identifying distant galaxies.

This form of accessible science means that great minds are able to join the race to create and develop projects with the potential to change the world. A citizen science-based approach can extend the field of vision and include more ideas and different brains to problem-solve and create, making innovation faster and more effective.

The rise of citizen science has grown alongside the rise of do-it-yourself biology laboratories around the world. (49) These groups of people are part of a rapidly expanding biotechnological social movement of citizen scientists and professional scientists seeking to take discovery out of institutions and put it into the hands of anyone with the enthusiasm.

There are around 40 official do-it-yourself biology centres across the globe in locations including Paris, London, Sydney, and Tel Aviv. (50) They pool resources, collaborate, think outside the box, and find solutions and ways around obstacles to explore science for the sake of science without the traditional boundaries of working inside a formal setting. So is it time to take the Petri dish out of the laboratory and into the garage?

## Section Ⅲ Writing

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

Read the following email from your classmate Paul and write him a reply.

Dear Li Ming,

I was really excited to hear that you’d invite some young craftsmen to demonstrate their innovative craft-making on campus. May I know more about what they’ll show? Also, I’d like to help with your preparation work. Please let me know what I can do.

Yours,

Paul

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**

**52. Directions:**

Write an essay based on the table below. In your essay, you should

1) describe the table briefly,

2) interpret the table, and

3) give your comments.

Write your answer in 160–200 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 年份 | 空调  （台） | 洗衣机  （台） | 电冰箱（柜）  （台） |
| 2014 | 75.2 | 83.7 | 85.5 |
| 2017 | 96.1 | 91.7 | 95.3 |
| 2020 | 117.7 | 96.7 | 101.8 |
| 2023 | 145.9 | 98.2 | 103.4 |

近年来全国居民平均每百户年末主要耐用消费品拥有量

# 2020年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

## 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)

Being a good parent is what every parent would like to be. But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very 1 , particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, 2 , a younger [one](https://health.usnews.com/wellness/for-parents/articles/2017-05-17/understanding-and-managing-sibling-rivalry).

3 , there’s another sort of parent that’s easier to 4 : a patient parent. Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, 5 every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy 6 . Sometimes, parents get exhausted and are unable to maintain a 7 style with their kids. I understand this.

You’re only human, and sometimes your kids can 8 you just a little too far. And then the 9 happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was too 10 and does nobody any good. You wish that you could 11 the clock and start over. We’ve all been there.

12 , even though it’s common, it’s vital to keep in mind that in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may 13 for a long time. This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also 14 your child’s [self-esteem](https://health.usnews.com/wellness/for-parents/articles/2017-07-13/how-bully-parents-erode-kids-self-esteem-and-create-long-lasting-damage).

If you consistently lose your 15 with your kids, then you are modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the 16 of modeling patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to emotional control when 17 by [stress](https://health.usnews.com/wellness/for-parents/articles/2017-04-24/how-to-help-your-teen-deal-with-stress) is one of the most significant of all life’s skills.

Certainly, it’s 18 to maintain patience at all times with your kids. A more practical goal is to try to be as calm as you can when faced with 19 situations involving your children. I can promise you this: As a result of working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and 20 from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally.

1. A. pleasant B. tedious C. tricky D. instructive

2. A. for example B. in addition C. at once D. by accident

3. A. Eventually B. Occasionally C. Accordingly D. Fortunately

4. A. amuse B. describe C. assist D. train

5. A. once B. because C. unless D. while

6. A. task B. answer C. choice D. access

7. A. formal B. tolerant C. rigid D. critical

8. A. move B. push C. drag D. send

9. A. mysterious B. illogical C. inevitable D. suspicious

10. A. boring B. harsh C. naive D. vague

11. A. take apart B. turn back C. set aside D. cover up

12. A. Overall B. Instead C. Otherwise D. However

13. A. believe B. miss C. regret D. like

14. A. affect B. raise C. justify D. reflect

15. A. bond B. time C. cool D. race

16. A. nature B. secret C. context D. importance

17. A. cheated B. defeated C. confronted D. confused

18. A. hard B. terrible C. strange D. wrong

19. A. exciting B. changing C. surprising D. trying

20. A. emerge B. hide C. withdraw D. escape

## Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosingA, B, C or D*.* Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET*.* (40 points)

**Text 1**

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat — one social and one asocial — for four days. The robots rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colorful markings.

During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 per cent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being. They may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviours like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn.

"Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity — where a rat will help another rat that has preciously helped them," says Quinn.

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design. The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels."We'd assumed we'd have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn't necessary," says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals."We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too," says Wiles.

21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can \_\_\_\_\_.

A. pick up social signals from non-living rats

B. distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one

C. attain sociable traits through special training

D. send out warning messages to their fellows

22. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?

A. It followed the social robot.

B. It moved around alone.

C. It set the trapped rats free.

D. It played with some toys.

23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they \_\_\_\_\_.

A. tried to practice a means of escape

B. considered that an interesting game

C. wanted to display their intelligence

D. expected it to do the same in return.

24. Janet Wiles notes that rats\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can remember other rats’ facial features

B. differentiate smells better than sizes

C. can be scared by a plastic box on wheels

D. respond more to actions than to looks

25. It can be learned from the text that rats \_\_\_\_\_.

A. appear to be adaptable to new surroundings.

B. are more sensitive to social cues than expected

C. behave differently from children in socializing

D. are more socially active than other animals.

****Text 2****

It is true that CEO pay has gone up — top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about $18.9 million a year.

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company.” CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling. Plus, virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, often with their own research and development. And beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well. By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s. Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company. And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO.

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?

[A] Close cooperation among leading economies.

[B] Increased business opportunities for top firms.

[C] The general pay rise with a better economy.

[D] The growth in the number of corporations.

27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to .

[A] establish closer ties with tech companies

[B] finance more research and development

[C] operate more globalized companies

[D] foster a stronger sense of teamwork

28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite .

[A] continual internal opposition

[B] conservative business strategies

[C] strict corporate governance

[D] repeated government warnings

29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps .

[A] increase corporate value

[B] confirm the status of CEOs

[C] boost the efficiency of CEOs

[D] motivate inside candidates

30. The most suitable title for this text would be .

[A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid

[B] CEO Pay: Past and Present

[C] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define

[D] CEOs' Challenges of Today

****Text 3****

Madrid was hailed as a public health guiding light last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars. Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible termination. Mayor José Luis Martínez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centrepiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality. A judge has now overruled the city’s decision to stop levying fines, ordering them restored. But with legal battles ahead, the zone’s future looks uncertain at best.

Madrid’s back and forth on clean air is a pointed reminder of the limits to the patchwork, city-by-city approach that characterises efforts on air pollution across Europe, Britain very much included.

Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically controversial, and therefore vulnerable. That’s because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers — who must pay fees or buy better vehicles — rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution. It’s not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year’s mayoral election. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

It’s not that measures such as London’s Ulez are useless. Far from it. Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents’ health in the face of a serious threat. The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits.

But mayors and councillors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town. They are acting because national governments — Britain’s and others across Europe — have failed to do so.

Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas — city centres, “school streets”, even individual roads — are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance. Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimise pollution. We’re doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid’s clean air zone?

A. Its effects are questionable.

B. It has been opposed by a judge.

C. It needs tougher enforcement.

D. Its fate is yet to be decided.

32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air?

A. They put the burden on individual motorists.

B. They prove impractical for city councils.

C. They are deemed too mild by politicians.

D. They are biased against car manufacturers.

33. The author believes that the extension of London’s Ulez will .

A. ensure Khan’s electoral success

B. arouse strong resistance

C. improve the city’s traffic

D. discourage car manufacturing

34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?

A. Local residents

B. National governments.

C. Councillors.

D. Mayors.

35. It can be learned from the last paragraph that auto companies .

A. will raise low-emission car production

B. will upgrade the design of their vehicles

C. should be forced to follow regulations

D. should be put under public supervision

****Text 4****

Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring — the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year — the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks. Gen Zs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades. And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them.

If “entitled” is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Z are practical and cautious. According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists. Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both. They aren't interested in taking any chances. The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt. College loan balances in the U.S. now stand at a record $1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind. In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose). Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

That's a big change from the previous generation. “Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives,” notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth. “Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. They have trouble seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse. ”

36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring .

[A] are recognized for their abilities

[B] are optimistic about the labor market

[C] are drawing growing public attention

[D] are in favor of job offers

37. Generation Zs are keenly aware .

[A] what their parents expect of them

[B] how valuable a counselor's advice is

[C] how they differ from past generations

[D] what a tough economic situation is like

38. The word "assuage"(Line 9, Para. 2) is closet in meaning to .

[A] relieve

[B] define

[C] maintain

[D] deepen

39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs .

[A] give top priority to professional training

[B] care little about their job performance

[C] have a clear idea about their future jobs

[D] think it hard to achieve work-life balance

40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation ZS are .

[A] more diligent

[B] more generous

[C] less realistic

[D] less adventurous

****Part B****

****Directions:****

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

A. **Put yourselves in others’ shoes.**

B. **Tailor your interactions.**

C. **Spend time with everyone.**

D. **Reveal, don’t hide, information.**

E. **Slow down and listen.**

F. **Put on a good face, always.**

G. **Give compliments, just not too many.**

**Five Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office**

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day, and you depend on them just as they depend on you. Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

41.

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay tight-lipped around them. But you won’t be helping either one of you. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were frank about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or painstakingly conceal them, you should just be honest.

42.

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others. We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it’s a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don’t value their opinions. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

43.

It’s common to have a “cubicle mate” or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don’t always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day.

44.

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don’t have to be someone’s boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project. This will help engender good will in others. But don’t overdo it or be fake about it. One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

45.

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while others are more straightforward. Jokes that work on one person won’t necessarily land with another. So, adapt your style accordingly to type. Consider the person that you’re dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome.

## Section III  Translation

46. **Directions:**

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

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as “the end of the world.” Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

## Section IV  Writing

**Part A**

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you are planning a tour of historical site for a group of international students. Write them an email to

1) tell them about the site, and

2) give them some tips for the tour.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

**Part B**

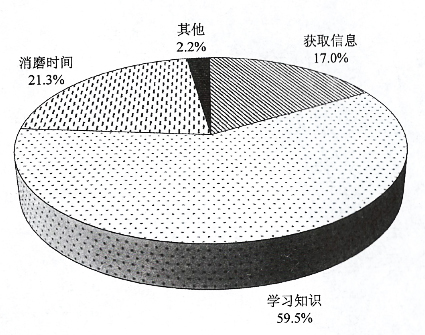
48. **Directions:**

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

　　1) interpret the chart, and

　　2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



**某高校学生手机阅读目的调查**

# 2021年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

## 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)

It's not difficult to set targets for staff. It is much harder, 1 , to understand their negative consequences. Most work-related behaviours have multiple components. 2 one and the others become distorted.

Travel on a London bus and you'll 3 see how this works with drivers. Watch people get on and show their tickets. Are they carefully inspected? Never. Do people get on without paying? Of course! Are there inspectors to 4 that people have paid? Possibly, but very few. And people who run for the bus? They are 5 . How about jumping lights? Buses do so almost as frequently as cyclists.

Why? Because the target is 6 . People complained that buses were late and infrequent. 7 ，the number of buses and bus lanes were increased, and drivers were 8 or punished according to the time they took. And drivers hit their targets. But they 9 hit cyclists. If the target was changed to 10 , you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing. If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more 11 drivers who obeyed traffic laws. But both these criteria would be at the expense of time.

There is another 12 : people become immensely inventive in hitting targets. Have you 13 that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time? Tailwinds? Of course not! Airlines have simply changed the time a 14 is meant to take. A one-hour flight is now billed as a two-hour flight.

The 15 of the story is simple. Most jobs are multidimensional, with multiple criteria. Choose one criterion and you may well 16 others. Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a 17 . Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences.

This is not an argument against target-setting. But it is an argument for exploring consequences first. All good targets should have multiple criteria 18 critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback. The trick is not to 19 just one or even two dimensions of the objective, but also to understand how to help people better 20 the objective.

1. A. however B. again C. moreover D. therefore

2. A. Identify B. Assess C. Explain D. Emphasize

3. A. curiously B. eagerly C. quickly D. nearly

4. A. prove B. check C. recall D. claim

5. A. threatened B. mocked C. blamed D. ignored

6. A. hospitality B. competition C. innovation D. punctuality

7. A. So B. Besides C. Still D. Yet

8. A. trained B. rewarded C. grouped D. hired

9. A. rather B. once C. also D. only

10. A. revenue B. efficiency C. security D. comfort

11. A. quiet B. cautious C. diligent D. friendly

12. A. problem B. prejudice C. policy D. purpose

13. A. revealed B. admitted C. noticed D. reported

14. A. trip B. departure C. transfer D. break

15. A. background B. style C. form D. moral

16. A. criticize B. sacrifice C. tolerate D. interpret

17. A. secret B. product C. cost D. task

18. A. calling for B. leading to C. accounting for D. relating to

19. A. predict B. restore C. create D. specify

20. A. review B. present C. achieve D. modify

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

“Reskilling” is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future in which a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind. We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain. Research by the World Economic Forum finds that on average 42 per cent of the “core skills” within job roles will change by 2022. That is a very short timeline.

The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company that decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy. Other companies had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy, though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February, at 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, unemployment rates in Canada and the United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.

Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks. But even if you cannot close the gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden: When forced to furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retaining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff. The effort was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish university.

21. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests .

[A] an increase in full-time employment

[B] an urgent demand for new job skills

[C] a steady growth of job opportunities

[D] a controversy about the “core skills”

22. AT&T is cited to show .

[A] an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy

[B] an immediate need for government support

[C] the importance of staff appraisal standards

[D] the characteristics of reskilling programs

23. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada .

[A] have driven up labour costs

[B] have proved to be inconsistent

[C] have met with fierce opposition

[D] have appeared to be insufficient

24. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was .

[A] a call for policy adjustment

[B] a change in hiring practices

[C] a lack of medical workers

[D] a sign of economic recovery

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to .

[A] create job vacancies for the unemployed

[B] prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs

[C] retrain their cabin staff for better services

[D] finance their staff’s college education

**Text 2**

With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines. In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason: Brexit.

Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food. The country produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s. A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation’s health. Sounds great—but how feasible is this vision?

According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 per cent of the country’s total land area is associated with meat and dairy production. That supplies 80 per cent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn’t allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.

There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave. To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably also farm more intensively — meaning fewer green fields, and more factory-style production.

But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn’t help. There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn’t have the right soil or climate to grow crops on a commercial basis. Just 25 per cent of the country’s land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields. Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg—which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes—we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production.

Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would .

[A] contribute to the nation’s well-being

[B] become a priority of the government

[C] be hindered by its population growth

[D] pose a challenge to its farming industry

27. The report by the University of Leeds showed that in the UK .

[A] more green fields will be converted for farming

[B] most land is used for meat and dairy production

[C] farmland has been inefficiently utilized

[D] factory-style production needs reforming

28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to .

[A] its dietary tradition

[B] its natural conditions

[C] its commercial interests

[D] its farming technology

29. It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people .

[A] are trying to grow new varieties of grains

[B] are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake

[C] enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption

[D] rely largely on imports for fresh produce

30. The author’s attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is .

[A] doubtful

[B] tolerant

[C] optimistic

[D] defensive

**Text 3**

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft’s own Office dominates the market for “productivity” software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

Both apps, however, were later scrapped after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many “acqui-hires” that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent.

To Microsoft’s critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. “They bought the seedlings and closed them down,” complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

Like other start-up investors, Mr Arnold’s own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: “I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don’t know.”

The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

Given their combined market value of more than $5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals—many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunnise—might seem beside the point. Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only $3.4 billion a year on sub-$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years—a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than $130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the US last year.

However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a “buy and kill” tactic to simply close them down.

31. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

[A] Their market values declined.

[B] Their tech features improved.

[C] Their engineers were retained.

[D] Their products were re-priced.

32. Microsoft’s critics believe that the big tech companies tend to .

[A] ignore public opinions

[B] treat new tech talent unfairly

[C] exaggerate their product quality

[D] eliminate their potential competitors

33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might .

[A] harm the national economy

[B] worsen market competition

[C] discourage start-up investors

[D] weaken big tech companies

34. The US Federal Trade Commission intends to .

[A] examine small acquisitions

[B] limit Big Tech’s expansion

[C] supervise start-ups' operations

[D] encourage research collaboration

35. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have .

[A] brought little financial pressure

[B] raised few management challenges

[C] set an example for future deals

[D] generated considerable profits

**Text 4**

We’re fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to a five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she called “thin slicing,” the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor’s overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students’ end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had to count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

Other research shows we’re better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. “It’s as if you’re driving a stick shift,” says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, “and if you start thinking about it too much, you can’t remember what you’re doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you’re fine. Much of our social life is like that.”

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students’ ratings of strawberry jams and college courses aligned better with experts’ opinions when the students weren’t asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex—when they had a lot of information to process.

Intuition’s special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition (“gut feelings,” “hunches,” “my heart”). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

36. Nalini Ambady’s study deals with .

[A] instructor-student interaction

[B] the power of people’s memory

[C] people’s ability to influence others

[D] the reliability of first impressions

37. In Ambady’s study, rating accuracy dropped when participants .

[A] gave the rating in limited time

[B] watched shorter video clips

[C] focused on specific details

[D] discussed with one another

38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that .

[A] memory may be selective

[B] social skills must be cultivated

[C] reflection can be distracting

[D] deception is difficult to detect

39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to .

[A] list your preferences

[B] follow your feelings

[C] seek expert advice

[D] collect enough data

40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

[A] Generating new products takes time.

[B] Intuition may affect reflective tasks.

[C] Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.

[D] Objective thinking may boost inventiveness.

**Part B**

**Directions:**

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

A. Stay calm.

B. Stay humble.

C. Don’t make judgments.

D. Be realistic about the risks

E. Decide whether to wait.

F. Ask permission to disagree.

G. Identify a shared goal.

**How to Disagree with Someone More Powerful Than You**

Your boss proposes a new initiative you think won’t work. Your senior colleague outlines a project timeline you believe is unrealistic. What do you say when you disagree with someone who has more power than you do? How do you decide whether it’s worth speaking up? And if you do, what exactly should you say? Here’s how to disagree with someone more powerful than you.

41. .

You may decide it’s best to hold off on voicing your opinion. Maybe you haven’t finished thinking the problem through, or you want to get a clearer sense of what the group thinks. If you think other people are going to disagree, too, you might want to gather your army first. People can contribute experience or information to your thinking—all the things that would make the disagreement stronger or more valid. It’s also a good idea to delay the conversation if you’re in a meeting or other public space. Discussing the issue in private will make the powerful person feel less threatened.

42. .

Before you share your thoughts, think about what the powerful person cares about—it may be the credibility of their team or getting a project done on time. You’re more likely to be heard if you can connect your disagreement to a higher purpose. State it overtly, contextualizing your statements so that you’re seen not as a disagreeable subordinate but as a colleague who’s trying to advance a common objective. The discussion will then become more like a chess game than a boxing match.

43. .

This step may sound overly deferential, but it’s a smart way to give the powerful person psychological safety and control. You can say something like, “I know we seem to be moving toward a first-quarter commitment here. I have reasons to think that won’t work. I’d like to lay out my reasoning. Would that be OK?” This gives the person a choice, allowing him to verbally opt in. And, assuming he says yes, it will make you feel more confident about voicing your disagreement.

44. .

You might feel your heart racing or your face turning red, but do whatever you can to remain natural in both your words and actions. When your body language communicates reluctance or anxiety, it undercuts the message. It sends a mixed message, and your counterpart gets to choose what signals to read. Deep breaths can help, as can speaking more slowly and deliberately. When we feel panicky, we tend to talk louder and faster. Simply slowing the pace and talking in an even tone helps the other person cool down and does the same for you. It also makes you seem confident, even if you aren’t.

45. .

Emphasize that you’re only offering your opinion, not gospel truth. It may be a well-informed, well-researched opinion, but it's still an opinion, so talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence. Instead of saying, “If we set an end-of-quarter deadline, we’ll never make it,” say, “This is just my opinion, but I don’t see how we will make that deadline.” Having asserted your position (as a position, not as a fact), demonstrate equal curiosity about other views. Remind the person that this is your point of view, and then invite critique. Be open to hearing other opinions.

## Section III Translation

46. **Directions:**

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

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn’t expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk—and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

## Section IV Writing

**Part A**

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you are organizing an online meeting. Write an email to Jack, an international student, to

1) invite him to participate, and

2) tell him the details.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

**Part B**

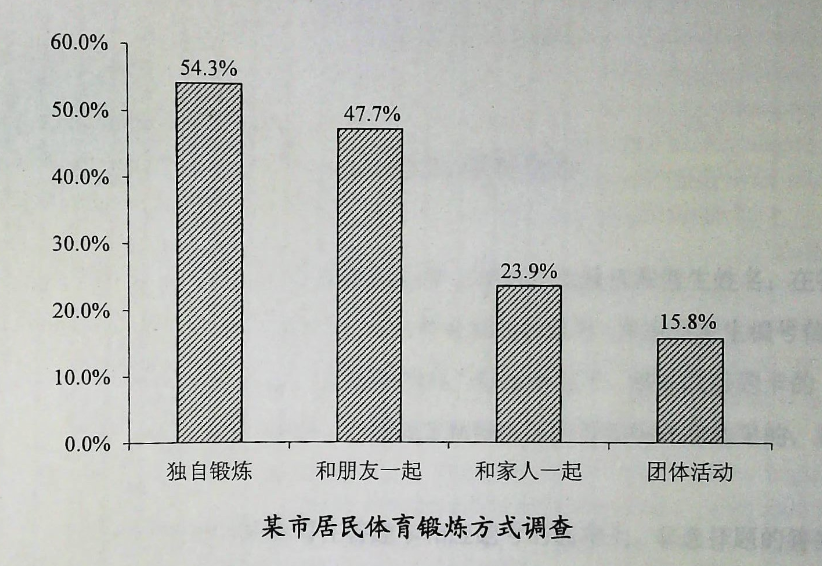
48. **Directions:**

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

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



# 2022年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

## 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)

Harlan Coben believed that if you’re a writer, you will find the time; and that if you can’t find the time, then writing isn’t a priority and you’re not a writer. For him, writing is a 1  job — a job like any other. He has 2  it with plumbing, pointing out that a plumber doesn’t wake up and say that he can’t work with pipes today.

3 , like most writers these days, you’re holding down a job to pay the bills, it’s not 4  to find the time to write. But it’s not impossible. It requires determination and single-mindedness. 5  that most bestselling authors began writing when they were doing other things to earn a living. And today, even writers who are fairly 6 often have to do other work to 7 their writing income.

As Harlan Coben has suggested, it’s a 8 of priorities. To make writing a priority, you’ll have to 9 some of your day-to-day activities and some things you really enjoy. Depending on your 10 and your lifestyle, that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music, though some people can write it 11 they listen to music. You might have to 12 the amount of exercise or sports you do. You’ll have to make social media an 13 activity rather than a daily, time-consuming 14 . There’ll probably have to be less socializing with your friends and less time with your family. It’s a 15 learning curve, and it won’t always make you popular.

There’s just one thing you should try to keep at least some time for, 16 your writing —and that’s reading. Any writer needs to read as much and as widely as they can; it’s the one 17 supporter — something you can’t do without.

Time is finite. The older you get, the 18 it seems to go. We need to use it as carefully and as 19 as we can. That means prioritising our activities so that we spend most time on the things we really want to do. If you’re a writer, that means — 20 — writing.

1. A. difficult B. normal C. steady D. pleasant

2. A. combined B. compared C. confused D. confronted

3. A. If B. Though C. Once D. Unless

4. A. enough B. strange C. wrong D. easy

5. A. Accept B. Explain C. Remember D. Suppose

6. A. well-known B. well-advised C. well-informed D. well-chosen

7. A. donate B. generate C. supplement D. calculate

8. A. cause B. purpose C. question D. condition

9. A. highlight B. sacrifice C. continue D. explore

10. A. relations B. interests C. memories D. skills

11. A. until B. because C. while D. before

12. A. put up with B. make up for C. hang on to D. cut down on

13. A. intelligent B. occasional C. intensive D. emotional

14. A. habit B. test C. decision D. plan

15. A. tough B. gentle C. rapid D. funny

16. A. in place of B. in charge of C. in response to D. in addition to

17. A. indispensable B. innovative C. invisible D. instant

18. A. duller B. harder C. quieter D. quicker

19. A. peacefully B. generously C. productively D. gratefully

20. A. at most B. in turn C. on average D. above all

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

On a recent sunny day, 13,000 chickens roam over Larry Brown’s 40 windswept acres in Shiner, Texas. Some rest in the shade of a parked car. Others drink water with the cows. This all seems random, but it’s by design, part of what the $6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets will be its next big thing: climate-friendly eggs.

These eggs, which are making their debut now on shelves for as much as $8 a dozen, are still labeled organic and animal-friendly, but they’re also from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture — special techniques to cultivate rich soils that can trap green-house gases. Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change.

“I’m excited about our progress,” says Brown, who is adding more cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat. The birds’ waste then fertilizes fields. Such improvements “allow our hens to forage for higher-quality natural feed that will be good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers.”

The egg industry’s push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering. In barely more than a decade, organic eggs went from being dismissed as a niche product in natural foods stores to being sold at Walmart. More recently there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats, but both have exploded into major supermarket categories. If the sustainable-egg rollout is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.

Regenerative products could be a hard sell, because the concept is tough to define quickly, says Julie Stanton, associate professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University Brandywine. Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein).

The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes such as free-range, non-GMO, and pasture-raised eggs will embrace sustainability. Surveys show that younger generations are more concerned about climate change, and some of the success of plant-based meat can be chalked up to shoppers wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment. Young adults “really care about the planet,” says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations. “They are absolutely altering the food chain beyond what I think even they understand what they’re doing.”

21. The climate-friendly eggs are produced .

[A] at a considerably low cost

[B] at the demand of regular shoppers

[C] as a replacement for organic eggs

[D] on specially designed farms

22. Larry Brown is excited about his program in .

[A] reducing the damage of worms

[B] accelerating the disposal of waste

[C] creating a sustainable system

[D] attracting customers to his products

23. The example of organic eggs is used in Paragraph 4 to suggest\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the doubts over natural foods

[B] the setbacks in the egg industry

[C] the potential of regenerative products

[D] the promotional success of supermarkets

24. It can be learned from the last paragraph that young people .

[A] are reluctant to change their diet

[B] are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs

[C] are curious about new foods

[D] are amazed at agricultural advances

25. John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products’ .

[A] market prospects

[B] nutritional value

[C] standard definition

[D] moral implications

**Text 2**

More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model.

One in three Americans who are at least 40 have, or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of “unretirees” — those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring – said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

Financial needs aren’t the only culprit for the “unretirement” trend. Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression.

“The concept of retirement is evolving,” said Christine Russell, senior manager of retirement at TD Ameritrade. “It’s not just about finances. The value of work is also driving folks to continue working past retirement.”

One reason for the change in retirement patterns: Americans are living longer. Older Americans are also the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. workforce. The percentage of retirement-age people in the labor force has doubled over the past three decades. About 20% of people 65 and older were in the workforce in February 2019, up from an all-time low of 10% in January 1985, according to money manager United Income.

Because of longer life spans, Americans are also boosting their savings to preserve their nest eggs, the TD Ameritrade study showed, which surveyed 2,000 adults between 40 to 79. Six in 10 “unretirees” are increasing their savings in anticipation of a longer life. Among the most popular ways they are doing this, the company said, is by reducing their overall expenses, securing life insurance or maximizing their contributions to retirement accounts.

Unfortunately, many people who are opting to work in retirement are preparing to do so because they are worried about making ends meet in their later years, said Brent Weiss, a co-founder at Baltimore-based financial-planning firm Facet Wealth. He suggested that pre-retirees should speak with a financial adviser to set long-term financial goals.

“The most challenging moments in life are getting married, starting a family and ultimately retiring,” Weiss said. “It’s not just a financial decision, but an emotional one. Many people believe they can’t retire.”

26. The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that .

[A] over half of the retirees are physically fit for work

[B] the old worker is as active as younger one

[C] one in three Americas enjoy earlier retirement

[D] more Americans are willing to work in retirement

1. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that Americans tend to think that .

[A] retirement may cause problems for them

[B] boredom can be relieved after retirement

[C] the mental health of retirees is overlooked

[D] “unretirement” contributes to the economy

28. Retirement patterns are changing partly due to .

[A] labor shortages

[B] population growth

[C] longer life expectancy

[D] rising living costs

29. Many “unretirees” are increasing their saving by .

[A] investing more in stocks

[B] taking up odd jobs

[C] getting well-paid work

[D] spending less

30. With regard to the retirement, Brent Weiss think that many people are .

[A] unprepared

[B] unafraid

[C] disappointed

[D] enthusiastic

**Text 3**

We have all encountered them, in both our personal and professional lives. Think about the times you felt tricked or frustrated by a membership or subscription that had a seamless signup process but was later difficult to cancel. Something that should be simple and transparent can be complicated, intentionally or unintentionally, in ways that impair consumer choice. These are examples of dark patterns.

First coined in 2010 by user experience expert Harry Brignull, “dark patterns” is a catch-all term for practices that manipulate user interfaces to influence the decision-making ability of users. Brignull identifies 12 types of common dark patterns, ranging from misdirection and hidden costs to “roach motel,” where a user experience seems easy and intuitive at the start, but turns difficult when the user tries to get out.

In a 2019 study of 53,000 product pages and 11,000 websites, researchers found that about one in 10 employs these design practices. Though widely prevalent, the concept of dark patterns is still not well understood. Business and nonprofit leaders should be aware of dark patterns and try to avoid the gray areas they engender.

Where is the line between ethical, persuasive design and dark patterns? Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company’s user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions. Any or all these teams can play a role in creating or avoiding “digital deception.”

Lawmakers and regulators are slowly starting to address the ambiguity around dark patterns, most recently at the state level. In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) that “ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights.” The regulations aim to ban dark patterns — this means prohibiting companies from using “confusing language or unnecessary steps such as forcing them to click through multiple screens or listen to reasons why they shouldn’t opt out.”

As more states consider promulgating additional regulations, there is a need for greater accountability from within the business community. Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis, but only if organizations hold themselves accountable, not just to legal requirements, but also to industry best practices and standards.

31. It can be learned from the first two paragraphs that dark patterns .

[A] improve user experiences

[B] leak user information for profit

[C] undermine users’ decision-making

[D] remind users of hidden costs

32. The 2019 study on dark patterns is mentioned to show .

[A] their major flaws

[B] their complex designs

[C] their severe damage

[D] their strong presence

33. To handle digital deception, businesses should \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] listen to customer feedback

[B] talk with relevant teams

[C] turn to independent agencies

[D] rely on professional training

34. The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to .

[A] guide users through opt-out processes

[B] protect consumers from being tricked

[C] grant companies data privacy rights

[D] restrict access to problematic content

35. According to the last paragraph, a key to coping with dark patterns is .

[A] new legal requirements

[B] businesses’ self-discipline

[C] strict regulatory standards

[D] consumers’ safety awareness

**Text 4**

Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior; evidence either way is weak, relying on contrived laboratory tests or sometimes unreliable self-reports. But a new study published in *Cognition* found that, in at least one real-world situation, a single ethics lesson may have had lasting effects.

The researchers investigated one class session’s impact on eating meat. They chose this particular behavior for three reasons, according to study co-author Eric Schwitzgebel, a philosopher at the University of California, Riverside: students’ attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and ethics literature largely agrees that eating less meat is good because it reduces [environmental harm](https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/these-plants-can-replace-meat-but-will-doing-so-help-the-environment/) and animal suffering. Half of the students in four large philosophy classes read an article on the ethics of factory-farmed meat, optionally watched an 11-minute video on the topic and joined a 50-minute discussion. The other half focused on charitable giving instead. Then, unknown to the students, the researchers studied their anonymized meal-card purchases for that semester—nearly 14,000 receipts for almost 500 students.

Schwitzgebel predicted the intervention would have no effect; he had previously found that ethics professors do not differ from other professors on a range of behaviors, including voting rates, blood donation and returning library books. But among student subjects who discussed meat ethics, meal purchases containing meat decreased from 52 to 45 percent — and this effect held steady for the study’s duration of several weeks. Purchases from the other group remained at 52 percent.

“That’s actually a pretty large effect for a pretty small intervention,” Schwitzgebel says. Psychologist Nina Strohminger at the University of Pennsylvania, who was not involved in the study, says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable. And if real, she notes, it might be reversible by another nudge: “Easy come, easy go.”

Schwitzgebel suspects the greatest impact came from social influence — classmates or teaching assistants leading the discussions may have shared their own vegetarianism, showing it as achievable or more common. Second, the video may have had an emotional impact. Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument, although his co-authors say reason might play a bigger role. Now the researchers are probing the specific effects of teaching style, teaching assistants’ eating habits and students’ video exposure. Meanwhile Schwitzgebel — who had predicted no effect — will be eating his words.

36. Scientists generally believe that the effects of ethics classes are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] hard to determine

[B] narrowly interpreted

[C] difficult to ignore

[D] poorly summarized

37. Which of the following is the reason for researchers to study meat eating?

[A] It is common among students.

[B] It is a behavior easy to measure.

[C] It is important for students’ health.

[D] It is a hot topic in ethic classes.

38. Eric Schwitzgelbel’s previous findings suggest that ethic professors .

[A] are seldom critical of their students

[B] are less sociable than other professors

[C] are not sensitive to political issues

[D] are not necessarily ethically better

39. Nina Strohminger thinks the effect of the intervention is .

[A] permanent

[B] predictable

[C] uncertain  
[D] unrepeatable

40. Eric Schwitzgebel suspects that the students’ change in behavior .

[A] can bring psychological benefits

[B] can be analyzed statistically

[C] is a result of multiple factors

[D] is a sign of self-development

**Part B**

**Directions:**

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

A. Make it a habit

B. Don’t go it alone

C. Start low, go slow

D. Talk with your doctor

E. Listen to your body

F. Go through the motions

G. Round out your routine

**How to Get Active Again**

Getting back into exercise after a break can be a challenge in the best of times, but with gyms and in-person exercise classes off-limits to many people these days, it can be tricky to know where to start. And it is important to get the right dose of activity. “Too much too soon either results in injury or burnout,” says Mary Yoke, PhD, a faculty member in the kinesiology department at Indiana University in Bloomington. The following simple strategies will help you return to exercise safely after a break.

41.

Don’t try to go back to what you were doing before your break. If you were walking 3 miles a day, playing 18 holes of golf three times a week, or lifting 10-pound dumbbells for three sets of 10 reps, reduce activity to half a mile every other day, or nine holes of golf once a week with short walks on other days, or use 5-pound dumbbells for one set of 10 reps. Increase time, distance, and intensity gradually. “This isn’t something you can do overnight,” says Keri L. Denay, MD, lead author of a recent American College of Sports Medicine advisory that encourages Americans to not overlook the benefits of activity during the pandemic. But you’ll reap benefits such as less anxiety and improved sleep right away.

42.

If you’re breathing too hard to talk in complete sentences, back off. If you feel good, go a little longer or faster. Feeling wiped out after a session? Go easier next time. And stay alert to serious symptoms, such as chest pain or pressure, severe shortness of breath or dizziness, or faintness, and seek medical attention immediately.

43.

Consistency is the key to getting stronger and building endurance and stamina. Ten minutes of activity per day is a good start, says Marcus Jackovitz, DPT, a physical therapist at the University of Miami Hospital. All the experts we spoke with highly recommend walking because it’s the easiest, most accessible form of exercise. Although it can be a workout on its own, if your goal is to get back to Zumba classes, tennis, cycling, or any other activity, walking is also a great first step.

44.

Even if you can’t yet do a favorite activity, you can practice the moves. With or without a club or racket, swing like you’re hitting the ball. Paddle like you’re in a kayak or canoe. Mimic your favorite swimming strokes. The action will remind you of the joy the activity brought you and prime your muscles for when you can get out there again.

45.

Exercising with others “can keep you accountable and make it more fun, so you’re more likely to do it again,” Jackovitz says. You can do activities such as golf and tennis or take a walk with others and still be socially distant. But when you can’t connect in person, consider using technology. Chat on the phone with a friend while you walk around your neighborhood. FaceTime with a relative as you strength train or stretch at home. You can also join a livestream or on-demand exercise class.

## Section III Translation

46. **Directions:**

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

Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you. Unexpected results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realise that when one door closes, another opens. You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents, and thinking outside the box will become your second nature.

In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you’re more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

## Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you are planning a campus food festival. Write an email to the international students in your university to

1) introduce the food festival, and

2) invite them to participate.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

**Part B**

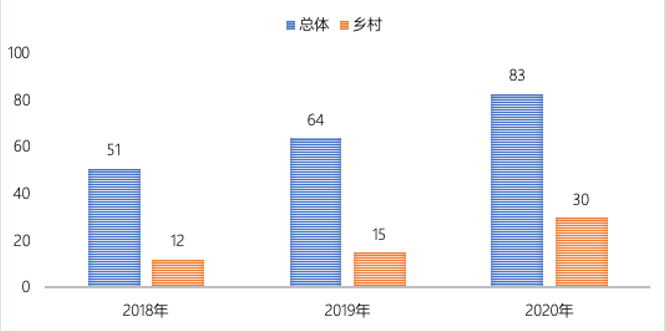
48. **Directions:**

　　Write an essay based on the chart blow. In your writing, you should

　　1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



**2018-2020年我国快递业务量变动情况**

**（单位：10亿件）**

# 2023年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

## 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)

Here’s a common scenario that any number of entrepreneurs face today: you’re the CEO of a small business and though you’re making a nice 1 , you need to find a way to take it to the next level. What you need to do is 2 growth by establishing a *growth team*. A growth team is made up of members from different departments within your company, and it harnesses the power of collaboration to focus 3 on finding ways to grow.

Let’s look at a real-world 4 . Prior to forming a growth team, the software company BitTorrent had 50 employees working in the 5 departments of engineering, marketing and product development. This brought them good results until 2012, when their growth plateaued. The 6 was that too many customers were using the basic, free version of their product. And 7 improvements to the premium, paid version, few people were making the upgrade.

Things changed, 8 , when an innovative project-marketing manager came aboard, 9 a growth team and sparked the kind of 10 perspective they needed. By looking at engineering issues from a marketing point of view, it became clear that the 11 of upgrades wasn’t due to a quality issue. Most customers were simply unaware of the premium version and what it offered.

Armed with this 12 , the marketing and engineering teams joined forces to raise awareness by prominently 13 the premium version to users of the free version. 14 , upgrades skyrocketed, and revenue increased by 92 percent.

But in order for your growth team to succeed, it needs to a have a strong leader. It needs someone who can 15 the interdisciplinary team and keep them on course for improvement. This leader will 16 the target area, set clear goals and establish a time frame for the 17 of these goals.

This growth leader is also 18 for keeping the team focused on moving forward and steering them clear of distractions. 19 attractive new ideas can be distracting, the team leader must recognize when these ideas don’t 20 the current goal and need to be put on the back burner.

1. A. purchase  B. profit  C. connection  D. bet

2. A. define  B. predict  C. prioritize  D. appreciate

3. A. exclusively  B. temporarily  C. potentially  D. initially

4. A. experiment  B. proposal  C. debate  D. example

5. A. identical  B. marginal  C. provisional  D. traditional

6. A. rumor  B. secret  C. myth  D. problem

7. A. despite  B. unlike  C. through  D. besides

8. A. moreover  B. however  C. therefore  D. again

9. A. inspected  B. created  C. expanded  D. reformed

10. A. cultural  B. objective  C. fresh  D. personal

11. A. end     B. burden    C. lack    D. decrease

12. A. policy   B. suggestion    C. purpose  D. insight

13. A.  contributing   B. allocating    C. promoting  D. transferring

14. A. As a result  B. At any rate  C. By the way  D. In a sense

15. A. unite  B. finance  C. follow  D. choose

16. A. share  B. identify  C. divide  D. broaden

17. A. announcement  B. assessment  C. adjustment  D. accomplishment

18. A. famous  B. responsible  C. available  D. respectable

19. A. Before  B. Once  C. While  D. Unless

20. A. serve  B. limit  C. summarize  D. alter

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

In the quest for the perfect lawns, homeowners across the country are taking a shortcut — and it is the environment that is paying the price. About eight million square meters of plastic grass is sold each year but oppositions has now spread to the highest gardening circles. The Chelsea Flower Show has banned fake grass from this year’s event, declaiming it to be not part of its ethos. The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), which runs the annual show in west London, says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity.

Ed Horne, of the RHS, said: “We launched our sustainability strategy last year and fake grass is just not in line with our ethos and views on plastic. We recommend using real grass because of its environment benefits, which include supporting wildlife, alleviating flooding and cooling the environment.”

The RHS’s decision comes as campaigners try to raise awareness of the problems fake grass causes. A Twitter account, which claims to “cut through the greenwash” of artificial grass, already has more than 20,000 followers. It is trying to encourage people to sigh two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an “ecological damage” tax on such lawns. They have gathered 7,276 and 11,282 signatures.

However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol. The industry also points out that real grass require considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments and that people who lay fake grass tend to use their garden more. The industry also claims that people who lay fake grass spend an average of £500 on trees or shrubs for their garden, which provides habitat for insects.

In response to another petition last year about banning fake lawns, which gathered 30,000 signatures, the government responded that it has “no plans to ban the use of artificial grass”.

It added: “We prefer to help people and organisations make the right choice rather than legislating on such matters. However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage, while measures such as the strengthened biodiversity duty should serve to encourage public authorities to consider sustainable alternatives.”

21. The RHS thinks that plastic grass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is harmful to the environment

B. is a hot topic in gardening circles

C. is overpraised in the annual show

D. is ruining the view of west London

22. The petitions mentioned in Paragraph 3 reveal the campaigners’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. disappointment with the RHS

B. resistance to fake grass use

C. anger over the proposed tax

D. concern about real grass supply

23. In Paragraph 4, supporters of fake grass point out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the necessity to lower the costs of fake grass

B. the disadvantages of growing real grass

C. the way to take care of artificial lawns

D. the challenges of insect habitat protection

24. What would the government do with regard to artificial grass? A. Urge legislation to restrict its use.

B. Take measures to guarantee its quality.

C. Remind its users to obey existing rules.

D. Replace it with sustainable alternatives.

25 It can be learned from the text that fake grass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is being improved continuously

B. has seen a market share decline

C. is becoming increasingly affordable

D. has been a controversial product

**Text 2**

It’s easy to dismiss as absurd the federal government’s ideas for plugging the chronic funding gap of our national parks. Can anyone really think it’s a good idea to allow Amazon deliveries to your tent in Yosemite or food trucks to line up under the redwood trees at Sequoia National Park?

But the government is right about one thing: U.S. national parks are in crisis. Collectively, they have a maintenance backlog of more than $12 billion. Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling.

But privatizing and commercializing the campgrounds would not be a cure-all. Campgrounds are a tiny portion of the overall infrastructure backlog, and businesses in the parks hand over, on average, only about 5% of their revenues to the National Park Service.

Moreover, increased privatization would certainly undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a break from the commercial drumbeat that overwhelms daily life.

The real problem is that the parks have been chronically starved of funding. An economic survey of 700 U.S. taxpayers found that people would be willing to pay a significant amount of money to make sure the parks and their programs are kept intact. Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.

The national parks provide great value to U.S. residents both as places to escape and as symbols of nature. On top of this, they produce value from their extensive educational programs, their positive impact on the climate through carbon sequestration, their contribution to our cultural and artistic life, and of course through tourism. The parks also help keep America’s past alive, working with thousands of local jurisdictions around the country to protect historical sites and to bring the stories of these places to life.

The parks do all this on a shoestring. Congress allocates only $3 billion a year to the national park system — an amount that has been flat since 2001 (in inflation-adjusted dollars) with the exception of a onetime boost in 2009. Meanwhile, the number of annual visitors has increased more than 50% since 1980, and now stands at 330 million visitors per year.

26. What problem are U.S. national parks faced with?

A. Decline of business profits.

B. Inadequate commercialization.

C. Lack of transportation services.

D. Poorly maintained infrastructure.

27. Increased privatization of the campgrounds may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. spoil visitor experience

B. help preserve nature

C. bring operational pressure

D. boost visits to parks

28. According to Paragraph 5, most respondents in the survey would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. go to national parks on a regular basis

B. advocate a bigger budget for the national parks

C. agree to pay extra for the national parks

D. support the national parks’ recent reforms

29. The national parks are valuable in that they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. lead the way in tourism

B. have historical significance

C. sponsor research on climate

D. provide an income for the locals

30. It can be concluded from the text that the national park system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is able to cope with staff shortages

B. is able to meet visitors’ demands

C. is in need of a new pricing policy

D. is in need of a funding increase

**Text 3**

The Internet may be changing merely what we remember, not our capacity to do so, suggests Columbia University psychology professor Betsy Sparrow. In 2011, Sparrow led a study in which participants were asked to record 40 factoids in a computer (“an ostrich’s eye is bigger than its brain,” for example). Half of the participants were told the information would be erased, while the other half were told it would be saved. Guess what? The latter group made no effort to recall the information when quizzed on it later, because they knew they could find it on their computers. In the same study, a group was asked to remember both the information and the folders it was stored in. They didn’t remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders. In other words, human memory is not deteriorating but “adapting to new communications technology,” Sparrow says.

In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as “cognitive offloading.” Traditionally, this role was fulfilled by data banks, libraries, and other humans. Your father may never remember birthdays because your mother does, for instance. Some worry that this is having a destructive effect on society but Sparrow sees an upside. Perhaps, she suggests, the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking — something that is not available on the Internet. “I personally have never seen all that much intellectual value in memorizing things,” Sparrow says, adding that we haven’t lost our ability to do it.

Still other experts say it’s too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains. There is no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus, for instance, wrote psychologists Christopher Chabris and Daniel J. Simons. And surfing the web exercised the brain more than reading did among computer-savvy older adults in a 2008 study involving 24 participants at the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at the University of California, Los Angeles.

“There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet, but I’d have to imagine that overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs,” observes psychology professor Benjamin Storm. “It seems pretty clear that memory is changing, but is it changing for the better? At this point, we don’t know.”

31. Sparrow’s study shows that with the Internet, the human brain will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. analyze information in detail

B. collect information efficiently

C. switch its focus of memory

D. extend its memory duration

32. The process of “cognitive offloading” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. helps us identify false information

B. keeps our memory from failing

C. enables us to classify trivial facts

D. lessens our memory burdens

33. Which of the following would Sparrow support about the Internet?

A. It may reform our learning approach.

B. It may impact our society negatively.

C. It may enhance our adaptability to technology.

D. It may interfere with our conceptual thinking.

34. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that how the Internet affects our brains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. requires further academic research

B. is most studies in older adults

C. is reflected in our reading speed

D. depends on our web-surfing habits

35. Neither Sparrow nor Storm would agree that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. our reliance on the Internet will be costly

B. the Internet is weakening our memory

C. memory exercise is a must for our brain

D. our ability to focus declines with age

**Text 4**

Teenagers are paradoxical. That’s a mild and detached way of saying something that parents often express with considerably stronger language. But the paradox is scientific as well as personal. In adolescence, helpless and dependent children who have relied on grown-ups for just about everything become independent people who can take care of themselves and help each other. At the same time, once cheerful and compliant children become rebellious teenage risk-takers.

A new study published in the journal *Child Development*, by Eveline Crone of the University of Leiden and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hard. The study is part of a new wave of thinking about adolescence. For a long time, scientists and policy markers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem needed to be solved. The new work emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk.

The researchers studied “prosocial” and rebellious traits in more than 200 child and young adults, ranging from 11 to 28 years old. The participants filled out questions about how often they did things that were altruistic and positive, like sacrificing their own interests to help a friend, or rebellious and negative, like getting drunk or staying out late.

Other studies have shown that rebellious behavior increases as you become a teenager and then fades away as you grow older. But the new study shows that, interestingly, the same pattern holds for prosocial behavior. Teenagers were more likely than younger children or adults to report that they did things like unselfishly help a friend.

Most significantly, there was a positive correlation between prosociality and rebelliousness. The teenagers who were more rebellious were also more likely to help others. The good and bad sides of adolescence seem to develop together.

Is there some common factor that underlies these apparently contradictory developments? One idea is that teenager behavior is related to what researchers call “reward sensitivity.” Decision-making always involves balancing rewards and risks, benefits and costs. “Reward sensitivity” measures how much reward it takes to outweigh risk.

Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards — winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you. Reward sensitivity, like prosocial behavior and risk-taking, seems to go up in adolescence and then down again as we age. Somehow, when you hit 30, the chance that something exciting and new will happen at that party just doesn’t seem to outweigh the effort of getting up off the couch.

36. According to Paragraph 1, children growing into adolescence tend to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. develop opposite personality traits

B. see the world in an unreasonable way

C. have fond memories of their past

D. show affection for their parents

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that Crone’s study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. explores teenagers’ social responsibilities

B. examines teenagers’ emotional problems

C. provides a new insight into adolescence

D. highlights negative adolescent behavior

38. What does Crone’s study find about prosocial behavior?

A. It results from the wish to cooperate.

B. It is cultivated through education.

C. It is subject to family influence.

D. It tends to peak in adolescence.

39. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that teenagers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. overstress their influence on others

B. care a lot about social recognition

C. become anxious about their future

D. endeavor to live a joyful life

40. What is the text mainly about?

A. Why teenagers are self-contradictory.

B. Why teenagers are risk-sensitive.

C. How teenagers develop prosociality.

D. How teenagers become independent.

**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)

**Net-zero rules set to send cost of new homes and extensions soaring**

New building regulations aimed at improving energy efficiency are set to increase the price of new homes, as well as those of extensions and loft conversions on existing ones.

The rules, which came into effect on Wednesday in England, are part of government plans to reduce the UK’s carbon emissions to net zero by 2050. They set new standards for ventilation, energy efficiency and heating, and state that new residential buildings must have charging points for electric vehicles.

The moves are the most significant change to building regulations in years, and industry experts say they will inevitably lead to higher prices at a time when a shortage of materials and high labour costs is already driving up bills.

Brian Berry, chief executive of the Federation of Master Builders, says the measures will require new materials, testing methods, products and systems to be installed. “All this comes at an increased cost during a time when prices are already sky high. Inevitably, consumers will have to pay more,” he says.

Gareth Belsham, of surveyors Naismiths, says people who are upgrading, or extending their home, will be directly affected. “The biggest changes relate to heating and insulation,” he explains. “There are new rules concerning the amount of glazing used in extensions, and any new windows or doors must be highly insulated.”

Windows and doors will have to adhere to higher standards, while there are new limits on the amount of glazing you can have to reduce unwanted heat from the sun.

Thomas Goodman, of MyJobQuote, says this will bring in new restrictions for extensions. “Glazing on windows, doors and rooflights must cover no more than 25% of the floor area to prevent heat loss,” he says.

As the rules came into effect last Wednesday, property developers were rushing to file plans just before the deadline. Any plans submitted before that date are considered to be under the previous rules, and can go ahead as long as work starts before 15 June next year.

Builders which have costed projects, but have not filed the paperwork, may need to go back and submit fresh estimates, says Marcus Jefford of Build Aviator.

Materials prices are already up 25% in the last two years. How much overall prices will increase as a result of the rule changes is not clear. “While admirable in their intentions, they will add to the cost of housebuilding at a time when many already feel that they are priced out of homeownership,” says Jonathan Rolande of the National Association of Property Buyers. “An average extension will probably see around £3,000 additional cost thanks to the new regs.”

John Kelly, a construction lawyer at Freeths law firm, believes prices will eventually come down. But not in the immediate future. “As the marketplace adapts to the new requirements, and the technologies that support them, the scaling up of these technologies will eventually bring costs down, but in the short term, we will all have to pay the price of the necessary transition,” he says.

However, the long-term effects of the changes will be more comfortable and energy-efficient homes, adds Andrew Mellor, of PRP architects. “Homeowners will probably recoup that cost over time in energy bill savings. It will obviously be very volatile at the moment, but they will have that benefit over time.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | A. The rise of house price is a temporary matter. |
| 41. Brian Berry | B. Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects. |
| 42. Gareth Belsham | C. There will be specific limit on home extensions to prevent heat loss. |
| 43. Marcus Jefford | D. The new rules will take home prices to an even higher level. |
| 44. John Kelly | E. Many people feel that home prices are already beyond what they can afford. |
| 45. Andrew Mellor | F. The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows or doors. |
|  | G. The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually. |

## Section III Translation

46. **Directions:**

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

In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poem about nature. And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of natural world.

Poetry is powerful. Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently. Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, moving and inspiring.

No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write. It was a way to tell stories and pass down history. It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud. Poems really come to life when they are recited. This can also help with understanding them too, because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

## Section IV Writing

**Part A**

47. **Directions:**

An art exhibition and a robot show are to be held on Sunday, and your friend David asks you which one he should go to. Write him an email to

1) make a suggestion, and

2) give your reason(s).

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)

2012-2021 年我国居民健康素养水平

\* 健康素养 (health literacy) 是指个人获取和理解基本健康信息和服务，并运用这些信息和服务作出正确决策，以维护和促进自身健康的能力。健康素养水平指具备基本健康素养的人在总人群（15-69 岁城乡居民）中所占的比例。

# 2024年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

## 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 all too much. Low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping could all be 17  of poor social health. Make sure you 18 some time in your diary when you’re 19 for socialising and use this time to relax,  20 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] visit [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

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**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 innovation

[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 percent 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 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 from 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 rewinding and planting of native woodland solely for biodiversity. Goodall added: “While food production and biodiversity 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 construction crisis

[B] are believed to come at the wrong time

[C] seem to be misleading for landowners

[D] will be costly to put into practice

28. The UK’s exposure to fluctuational wood prices is a result of \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the government’s inaction on timber imports

[B] inadequate investment in growing wood

[C] the competition of 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 trees.

[C] Outdated technologies for 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 great attention to boosting rural economies.

[C] Provide more support for productive tree planting.

[D] Give priority to pursuing 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 is 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 old 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 admission 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  42. Sara Harberson  43. Katie Kelley  44. Mayghin Levine  45. Erica Gwyn | A. Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions.  B. Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.  C. Undertaking too many extracurricular activities will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges.  D. A student who exhibits abilities in doing business can impress colleges.  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 colorful 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 l00 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 writing, you should

　　1) describe and interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

Write your answer in about l50 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

**某高校劳动实践课学生主要收获调查**

# 2025年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

## 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)

There are many understandable reasons why you might find it difficult to ask for help when you need it. Psychologists have been interested in this 1 for decades, not least because people’s widespread 2 to ask for help has led to some high-profile failures.

Asking for help takes 3 . It involves communicating a need on your part—there’s something you can’t do. 4 , you’re broadcasting your own weaknesses, which can be 5 . You might worry about coming across as incompetent. You might have 6 about losing control of whatever it is you’re asking for help with. 7 someone starts to help, perhaps they’ll take over, or get credit for your earlier efforts. Yet another 8 that you might be worried about is being a nuisance or 9 the person you go to for help.

If you struggle with low self-esteem, you might find it especially difficult to 10 for help because you have the added worry of the other person 11 your request. You might see such refusals as implying something 12 about the status of your relationship with them. To 13 these difficulties, try to remind yourself that everyone needs help sometimes. Nobody knows everything and can do everything all by themselves. And while you might 14 coming across as incompetent, there’s actually research that shows that advice-seekers are 15 as more competent, not less.

Perhaps most encouraging of all is a paper from 2022 by researchers at Stanford University that involved a mix of contrived help-seeking interactions and asking people to 16 times they’d sought help in the past. The findings showed that help-seekers generally underestimate how 17 other people will be to help and how good it’ll make the help-giver feel (for most people, having the chance to help someone is highly 18 ).

So, bear all this in mind the next time you need to ask for help. 19 , take care over who you ask and when you ask them. And if someone can’t help right now, avoid taking it personally. They might just be too 20 , or they might not feel confident about their ability to help.

1. [A]illusion [B]discussion [C]tradition [D]question

2. [A]reluctance [B]ambition [C]tendency [D]enthusiasm

3. [A]attention [B]talent [C]courage [D]patience

4. [A]At any time [B]In other words [C]By all means [D]On the contrary

5. [A]unrealistic [B]deceptive [C]tiresome [D]uncomfortable

6. [A]doubts [B]concerns [C]suggestions [D]secrets

7. [A]Once [B]Unless [C]Although [D]Before

8. [A]theory [B]choice [C]factor [D]context

9. [A]overpraising [B]outperforming [C]reassessing [D]inconveniencing  
10. [A]reach out [B]settle down [C]turn over [D]look back

11. [A]declining [B]considering [C]criticizing [D]evaluating

12. [A]unnecessary [B]negative [C]strange [D]impractical

13. [A]explain [B]identify [C]predict [D]overcome

14. [A]deny [B]forget [C]miss [D]fear

15. [A]disguised [B]perceived [C]followed [D]introduced

16. [A]recall [B]classify [C]analyse [D]compare

17. [A]brave [B]disapproving [C]willing [D]hesitant

18. [A]relaxing [B]surprising [C]rewarding [D]demanding

19. [A]Thus [B]Also [C]Finally [D]Instead

20. [A]polite [B]proud [C]busy [D]lazy

## Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

U.S. customers historically tipped people they assumed were earning most of their income via tips, such as restaurant servers earning less than the minimum wage. In the early 2010s, a wide range of businesses started processing purchases with iPads and other digital payment systems. These systems often prompted customers to tip for services that were not previously tipped.

Today’s tip requests are often not connected to the salary and service norms that used to determine when and how people tip. Customers in the past nearly always paid tips after receiving a service, such as at the conclusion of a restaurant meal, after getting a haircut or once a pizza was delivered. That timing could reward high-quality service and give workers an incentive to provide it.

It’s becoming more common for tips to be requested beforehand. And new tipping technology may even automatically add tips.

The prevalence of digital payment devices has made it easier to ask customers for a tip. That helps explain why tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services. Customers now routinely see menus of suggested default options—often well above 20% of what they owe. The amounts have risen from 10% or less in the 1950s to 15% around the year 2000 to 20% or higher today. This increase is sometimes called tipflation—the expectation of ever-higher tip amounts.

Tipping has always been a vital source of income for workers in historically tipped services, like restaurants, where the tipped minimum wage can be as low as US$2.13 an hour. Tip creep and tipflation are now further supplementing the income of many low-wage service workers.

Notably, tipping primarily benefits some of these workers, such as waiters, but not others, such as cooks and dishwashers. To ensure that all employees were paid fair wages, some restaurants banned tipping and increased prices, but this movement toward no-tipping services has largely fizzled out.

So, to increase employee wages without raising prices, more employers are succumbing to the temptations of tip creep and tipflation. However, many customers are frustrated because they feel they are being asked for too high of a tip, too often. And, as our research emphasizes, tipping now seems to be more coercive, less generous and often completely dissociated from service quality.

21. According to Paragraph 1, the practice of tipping in the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] was regarded as a sign of generosity

[B] was considered essential for waiters

[C] was a way of rewarding diligence

[D] was optional in most businesses

22. Compared with tips in the past, today’s tips\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] are paid much less frequently

[B] are less often requested in advance

[C] have less to do with service quality

[D] contribute less to workers’ income

23. Tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services as a result of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the advancement of technology

[B] the desire for income increase

[C] the diversification of business

[D] the emergence of tipflation

24. The movement toward no-tipping services was intended to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] promote consumption

[B] enrich income sources

[C] maintain reasonable prices

[D] guarantee income fairness

25. It can be learned from the last paragraph that tipping\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] is becoming a burden for customers

[B] helps encourage quality service

[C] is vital to business development

[D] reflects the need to reduce prices

**Text 2**

When it was established, the National Health Service (NHS) was visionary: offering high-quality, timely care to meet the dominant needs of the population it served. Nearly 75 years on, with the UK facing very different health challenges, it is clear that model is out of date.

From life expectancy to cancer and infant mortality rates, we are lagging behind many of our peers. With more than 6.8 million on waitlists, healthcare is becoming increasingly inaccessible for those who cannot opt to pay for private treatment; and the cost of providing healthcare is increasingly squeezing out investment in other public services. As demand for healthcare continues to grow, pressures on the workforce—which is already near breaking point—will only become more acute.

Many of the answers to the crisis in health and care are well rehearsed. We need to be much better at reducing and diverting demand on health services, rather than simply managing it. Much more needs to be invested in communities and primary care to reduce our reliance on hospitals. And capacity in social care needs to be greater, to support the growing number of people living with long-term conditions.

Yet despite two decades of strategies and a number of major health reforms, we have failed to make meaningful progress on any of these aims. That is why the *Reform* think tank is launching a new programme of work entitled “Reimagining health”, supported by ten former health ministers. Together, we are calling for a much more open and honest conversation about the future of health in the UK, and an “urgent rethink” of the hospital-centric model we retain.

This must begin with the question of how we maximise the health of the nation, rather than “fix” the NHS. It is estimated, for example, that healthcare accounts for only about 20% of health outcomes. Much more important are the places we live, work and socialise—yet there is no clear cross-government strategy for improving these social determinants of health. Worse, when policies like the national obesity strategy are scrapped, taxpayers are left with the heavy price tag of treating the illnesses, like diabetes, that result.

*Reform* wants to ask how power and resources should be distributed in our health system. What health functions should remain at the centre, and what should be given to local leaders, often responsible for services that create health, and with a much better understanding of the needs of their populations?

26. According to the first two paragraphs, the NHS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] is troubled by funding deficiencies

[B] can hardly satisfy people’s needs

[C] can barely retain its current employees

[D] is rivalled by private medical services

27. One answer to the crisis in health and care is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] boost the efficiency of hospitals

[B] lighten the burden on social care

[C] increase resources for primary care

[D] reduce the pressure on communities

28. “Reimagining health” is aimed to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] reinforce hospital management

[B] readjust healthcare regulations

[C] restructure the health system

[D] resume suspended health reforms

29. To maximise the nation’s health, the author suggests\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] introducing relevant taxation policies

[B] paying due attention to social factors

[C] reevaluating major health outcomes

[D] enhancing the quality of healthcare

30. It can be inferred that local leaders should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] exercise their power more reasonably

[B] develop a stronger sense of responsibility

[C] play a bigger role in the health system

[D] understand people’s health needs better

**Text 3**

Heat action plans, or HAPs, have been proliferating in India in the past few years. In general, an HAP spells out when and how officials should issue heat warnings and alert hospitals and other institutions. Nagpur’s plan, for instance, calls for hospitals to set aside “cold wards” in the summer for treating heatstroke patients, and advises builders to give construction laborers a break from work on very hot days.

But implementation of existing HAPs has been uneven, according to a report from the Centre for Policy Research. Many lack adequate funding, it found. And their triggering thresholds often are not customized to the local climate. In some areas, high daytime temperatures alone might serve as an adequate trigger for alerts. But in other places, nighttime temperatures or humidity might be as important a gauge of risk as daytime highs.

Mumbai’s April heatstroke deaths highlighted the need for more nuanced and localized warnings, researchers say. That day’s high temperature of roughly 36°C was 1°C shy of the heat wave alert threshold for coastal cities set by national meteorological authorities. But the effects of the heat were amplified by humidity—an often neglected factor in heat alert systems—and the lack of shade at the late-morning outdoor ceremony.

To help improve HAPs, urban planner Rajashree Kotharkar’s team is working on a model plan that outlines best practices and could be adapted to local conditions. Among other things, she says, all cities should create a vulnerability map to help focus responses on the populations most at risk.

Such mapping doesn’t need to be complex, Kotharkar says. “A useful map can be created by looking at even a few key parameters.” For example, neighborhoods with a large elderly population or informal dwellings that cope poorly with heat could get special warnings or be bolstered with cooling centers. The Nagpur project has already created a risk and vulnerability map, which enabled Kotharkar to tell officials which neighborhoods to focus on in the event of a heat wave this summer.

HAPs shouldn’t just include short-term emergency responses, researchers say, but also recommend medium- to long-term measures that could make communities cooler. In Nagpur, for example, Kotharkar’s team has been able to advise city officials about where to plant trees to provide shade. HAPs could also guide efforts to retrofit homes or modify building regulations. “Reducing deaths in an emergency is good target to have, but it’s the lowest target,” says climate researcher Chandni Singh.

31. According to Paragraph 1, Nagpur’s plan proposes measures to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] tackle extreme weather

[B] ensure construction quality

[C] monitor emergency warnings

[D] address excessive workloads

32. One problem with existing HAPs is that they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] prove too costly to be implemented

[B] lack localized alert-issuing criteria

[C] give delayed responses to heat waves

[D] keep hospitals under great pressure

33. Mumbai’s case shows that India’s heat alert systems need to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] include other factors besides temperature

[B] take subtle weather changes into account

[C] prioritize potentially disastrous heat waves

[D] draw further support from local authorities

34. Kotharkar holds that a vulnerability map can help\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] prevent the harm of high humidity

[B] target areas needing special attention

[C] expand the Nagpur project’s coverage

[D] make relief plans for heat-stricken people

35. According to the last paragraph, researchers believe that HAPs should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] focus more on heatstroke treatment

[B] apply for more government grants

[C] invite wider public participation

[D] serve a broader range of purposes

**Text 4**

Navigating beyond the organised pavements and parks of our urban spaces, desire paths are the unofficial footprints of a community, revealing the unspoken preferences, shared shortcuts and collective choices of humans. Often appearing as trodden dirt tracks through otherwise neat green spaces, these routes of collective disobedience cut corners, bisect lawns and cross hills, representing the natural capability of people (and animals) to go from point A to point B most effectively.

Urban planners interpret desire paths as more than just convenient shortcuts; they offer valuable insights into the dynamics between planning and behaviour. Ohio State University allowed its students to navigate the Oval, a lawn in the centre of campus, freely, then proceeded to pave the desire paths, creating a web of effective routes students had established.

Yet, reluctance persists among other planners to integrate desire paths into formal plans, citing concerns about safety, environmental impact, or primarily, aesthetics. A Reddit webpage devoted to the phenomenon, boasting nearly 50,000 members, showcases images of local desire paths adorned with signs instructing pedestrians to adhere to designated walkways, underscoring the rebellious nature inherent in these human-made tracks. This clash highlights an ongoing struggle between the organic, user-driven evolution of public spaces and the desire for a visually curated and controlled urban environment.

The Wickquasgeck Trail is an example of a historical desire path, created by Native Americans to cross the forests of Manhattan and move between settlements quickly. This trail, when Dutch colonists arrived, was widened and made into one of the main trade roads across the island, known at the time as de Heere Straat, or Gentlemen’s Street. Following the British assumption of control in New York, the street was renamed Broadway. Notably, Broadway stands out as one of the few areas in NYC that defies the grid-based system applied to the rest of the city, cutting a diagonal across parts of the city.

In online spaces, desire paths have sparked a fascination that can approach obsession, with the Reddit page serving as a hub. Contributors offer a wide array of stories, from little-known new shortcuts to long-established alternate routes.

Animal desire paths, such as ducks forging trails through frozen ponds or dogs carving direct routes in gardens, highlight the adaptability of these trails in both human and animal experiences. As desire paths criss-cross through both physical and virtual landscapes, they stand as a proof of the collective insistence on forging unconventional routes and embracing the spirit of communal choice.

36. According to Paragraph 1, desire paths are a result of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the curiosity to explore surrounding hills

[B] the necessity to preserve green spaces

[C] the tendency to pursue convenience

[D] the wish to find comfort in solitude

37. It can be inferred that Ohio State University\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] intends to improve its desire paths

[B] leads in the research on desire paths

[C] guides the creation of its desire paths

[D] takes a positive view of desire paths

38. The images on the Reddit webpage reflect\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] conflicting opinions on the use of desire paths

[B] the call to upgrade the designing of public spaces

[C] the demand for proper planning of desire paths

[D] growing concerns over the loss of public spaces

39. The example of the Wickquasgeck Trail illustrates\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the growth of New York City

[B] the Dutch origin of desire paths

[C] the importance of urban planning

[D] the recognition of desire paths

40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that desire paths\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] reveal humans’ deep respect for nature

[B] are crucial to humans’ mental wellbeing

[C] are a human imitation of animal behaviour

[D] show a shared trait in humans and animals

**Part B**

**Directions:**

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A–G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41–45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] Stay positive.

[B] Respect the past.

[C] Use channels.

[D] Give it time.

[E] Invite resistance.

[F] Be a salesman.

[G] Be humble.

**Five Steps to Suggesting a Change at Work That’ll Actually Get Taken Seriously**

Everyone wants to be that person—the one who looks at the same information as everyone else, but who sees a fresh, innovative solution. However, it takes more than simply having a good idea. How you share it is as important as the suggestion itself. Why? Because writing a new script—literally or figuratively—means that other team members will have to adapt to something new. Not to mention, if the process you’re scrapping is one someone else suggested, there’s the possibility of hurt feelings. To gain buy-in on an innovative, new idea, follow these steps:

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Great ideas don’t stand alone. In other words, you can’t mention your suggestion once and expect it to be adopted. To see a change, you’ll need to champion your plan and sell its merits. In addition, you need to be willing to stand up to scrutiny and criticism and be prepared to explain your innovation in different ways for various audiences.

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sometimes it makes sense to go to your boss first. But other times, it’s useful to build a coalition among your co-workers or other stakeholders. When it works. it works great—because you’re ready for your stubborn supervisor’s pushback with answers like, “Actually, I connected with a few people in our tech department to discuss how much time these kinds of website updates would take, and they suggested they have the bandwidth.”

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One of the biggest barriers to gaining buy-in occurs when the owner of an idea is viewed as argumentative, defensive, or close-minded. Because, let’s be honest: No one likes a know-it-all. So, if people disagree with you, don’t be indignant. Instead, listen to their concerns fully, try to understand their perspective, and include their concerns (and possible remedies) in future discussions. So, instead of saying, “Martha, our current slogan is confusing and should be updated,” you could try, “Martha raises a great point that our current slogan has a long history for our stakeholders, but I wonder if we might be able to brainstorm a tagline that could build on that—and be clearer for new customers.”

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

New ideas are the grandchildren of old ones. In other words, don’t throw old solutions under the bus to make your improvement stand out. Remember that in light of whatever the problem the old system solved—or, maybe, has failed to solve in recent memory—it was a great idea at the time. Appreciating the older contributions as you suggest future innovations helps bolster the credibility of your idea.

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When pitching a new idea, it’s important to use the language of abundance instead of the language of deficit. Instead of saying what is wrong, broken, or suboptimal, talk about what is right, fixable, or ideal. For example, try, “I can see lots of applications for this new approach” rather than, “This innovation is the *only* way.” Be optimistic but realistic, and you will stand out.

## Section III Translation

**46. Directions:**

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

You know the moment—the conversation slows, then there’s a pause. It’s awkward, and so awkward that some people will panic and say anything. Do we all find such silences so stressful?

Researchers analysed the frequency and impact of gaps greater than 2 seconds during conversations, including an overview of previous studies which indicate that the fear of awkward silences can be so extreme that people avoid talking to strangers, even though doing so is likely to be an enjoyable experience.

During conversations with short gaps, people feel more connected to their conversation partners. But such feelings of connection markedly dip when entering a long gap. Long gaps between strangers are likely to be followed by a change in topic.

But the opposite seems to be true for conversations between friends. Long gaps there saw increased connection. Between friends, longer gaps seem to provide natural moments for reflection and expression.

## Section IV Writing

**Part A**

**47. Directions:**

Suppose you are planning a short play based on a classic Chinese novel. Write your friend John an email to

1) introduce the play, and

2) invite him to take part in it.

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)

某社区老年人主要日常休闲活动调查

# 2020年考研英语（一）真题答案

**Section I Use of English (10 points)**

1-5 B A D B C

6-10 D B C C A

11-15 A C D B A

16-20 D C A D B

**Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

21-25 CBDBC

26-30 DACAD

31-35 ACDCB

36-40 BDABA

**Part B (10 points)**

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

**Part C (10 points) Translation**

46. 教会教义和思维方式因文艺复兴而失势，中世纪和现代之间的鸿沟得以消除，通向尚未探索的新知识领域。

47. 在他们将科学真相公之于众之前，当时的很多思想家都固守着更为古老的思维方式，其中包括地心说的观点，即地球为宇宙的中心。

48. 尽管教会试图对新一代逻辑学家和理性主义者进行压制，对宇宙运行原理的解释却有增无减，其速度之快是任何人都无法忽视的。

49. 当许多人承担起责任，试图将推理和科学哲学融入世界时，文艺复兴时期就已经结束，而一个新纪元就要到来了。

50. 探求真知并理解已知信息，这样的行为在拉丁语sapere aude（敢于求知）中得到了充分的诠释，

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

Notice

Dec. 21, 2020

On behalf of the Student Union, we are thrilled to announce an upcoming singing contest aimed at enhancing campus life and adding vibrant colors to your student experience. The event will take place in the university auditorium on the evening of December 31, 2020, promising an entertaining four-hour extravaganza.

As a special treat, the winner of the 2019 contest will grace the stage with a captivating performance. Feel free to showcase your unique style, whether it's rock, hip-hop, or any other genre. Additionally, express yourself in any language of your choice – English, Korean, Japanese – the stage is yours to shine!

Join us for an unforgettable evening filled with music and talent. We eagerly await your participation and believe this contest will be a resounding success.

The Student Union

**Part B**

The two cartoons above vividly depict contrasting scenarios: in the right picture, a boy procrastinates his homework until the last minute, while in the left picture, a girl motivates herself to complete her assignment promptly. This relatable issue has sparked widespread discussion on social media, resonating with many young people who see themselves reflected in the cartoons.

It is undeniable that numerous youngsters tend to prioritize leisure activities over responsibilities initially, only to scramble with anxiety and confusion at the eleventh hour. Unfortunately, this procrastination often hinders their path to success. Esteemed individuals like Malong and Elon Musk exemplify the power of effective time management.

Youngsters are encouraged to emulate such figures by taking proactive steps, establishing structured plans, and adhering to them diligently. For students preparing for national entrance exams or postgraduate studies, fostering a supportive environment centered on timely action is paramount for securing a bright future.

Essentially, let us strive for productivity, follow inspirational role models, and cultivate habits that lead us towards achieving our goals effectively.

# 2021年考研英语（一）真题答案

**Section I Use of English (10 points)**

1-5：DABCB

6-10：BDCBD

11-15：ACDAA

16-20：CABBB

**Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

21-25 BDACC

26-30 ACBBD

31-35 DACDA

36-40 CBBDA

**Part B (10 points)**

41-45: GBFCD

**Part C (10 points) Translation**

参考译文：

46. 在战前几十年里，这些国家高等教育适龄群体的入学率一直维持在3%到5%左右。

47. 随着高等教育需求的增加，这些国家的受教育群体扩大到了战前从未考虑上大学的人群和社会阶层。

48. 在许多西欧国家，20世纪60年代，接受高等教育的学生数量翻了一番；到70年代中期，再次翻了一番。

49. 这些新增的教职员工主要是刚毕业的年轻研究生，他们在很大程度上塑造了教职员工群体的学术规范。

50. 高速增长的研究生数量提高了学术创新的概率，同时削弱了那些稳定或缓慢成长时期内通常被纳入学者圈的形式和程序。

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

Dear Friend,

Hope this letter finds you well. I am glad to hear you intend to find a job in China, so I would like to extend my warmest welcome as well as provide you with a few suggestions on job-hunting.

First, you can start from listing 3 to 5 cities in which you would like to work or live. To be more specific, rate them by location, working opportunities and prospects, and , of course, the city’s happiness level. What’s more, be prepared for the culture shock. There is a sharp contrast between how Eastern people and Western people work. The former prefers working individually while the latter is prone to teamwork. There is one more point that, I suppose, I have to touch on: make good use of online job-hunting applications, such as BOSS and 51Job.

I hope you will find my humble suggestions to be of help. I am looking forward to your reply. Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Ming

**Part B**

What is graphically and explicitly depicted in the simple yet eye-catching drawing is that on the ground stands a father, who is having a talk with his son. Impressively, at second glance, it is not difficult to observe that the boy, dressed in a traditional Chinese costume, expresses his concern about studying drama, while his father offers some words of encouragement.

Without a doubt，no boy who was born and raised in China could be ignorant that China is an ancient nation with a long history and splendid traditional culture. Traditional dramas, like Peking opera, are the national essence of our culture, which are not only part of the national heritage, but also part of a living and continuing culture. However, traditional culture has been subject to the impact and damage caused by network culture. It is a not uncommon occurrence that quite a few people show too little enthusiasm for traditional dramas. Instead, they are more than willing to follow the popular culture.

While popular culture is completely transforming people’s thoughts and ways of thinking, we are supposed to cherish the roots of national culture and build cultural confidence. Accordingly, it is my view that national culture should be preserved and cherished as a priceless spiritual treasure.

# 2022年考研英语（一）真题答案

**Section I Use of English (10 points)**

1-5：ACDCD

6-10：BCBAD

11-15：CBACB

16-20：DAADB

**Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

21-25 ACDDB

26-30 CBCDA

31-35 BAABC

36-40 DADBC

**Part B (10 points)**

41-45: FCADG

**Part C (10 points) Translation**

参考译文：

46. 这场斗争也是一场编写密码者和破译密码者之间展开的战争，但是，这一点甚至对那些熟知这一时期历史的人们来说都是未知的。

47. 这本书的附录中列出了从西班牙的法军那里缴获的许多密码文件，这些文件的秘密由英国总部的一位军官乔治·斯科维尔（George Scovell）揭露了出来。

48. 阿曼（Oman）无法仔细分析这位名不见经传的军官对那场国家间的伟大斗争有没有做出贡献，也确实无法告诉我们任何有关此人的更多事情。

49. 在拿破仑战争时期，也许存在很多的间谍和情报官员，但通常难以找到他们实际提供或者破译的情报资料。

50. 正如破解密码对于西班牙之战更为重要，斯科维尔加官晋爵的尝试也将英国社会形态体现得淋漓尽致。

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

Dear Professor Bruce,

On behalf of the "International Innovation Contest Committee"， I am writing this letter to invite you to organize a group of competitors for the purpose of participating in the upcoming global innovation competition.

This contest is due to be held in the Hall of Innovation Center from 2:00 pm to 5:00 pm onMay (next Sunday). The arrangements are as follows. First, we will hold an opening ceremony.Then, the competitors from different countries will display their works related to the updated andsophisticated science and technology. Lastly, we will confer awards and certificates on outstanding candidates. We believe you and your team’s participation will surely bring up new ideas and enlightening perspectives.

Once again, we sincerely hope you and your team can take part in this contest. I am lookingforward to your favorable reply.

                                                                                        Sincerely yours,

                                                                                           Li Ming

**Part B**

This is surely a wittily designed and concern-arousing piece of the picture. As is featured in the picture, in front of a billboard full of information about various campus lectures and speeches, the girl with long hair complains to her companion, “They’re not related to our major. They will not do any good to our study”. On the contrary, the most eye-catching character in the picture is that the girl on the right replies, “There must be some benefits.”

Simple as the picture is, it does reflect a prevalent phenomenon that is not uncommon in contemporary universities: college students are expected to learn as much knowledge as possible in various fields instead of being limited to their own major. Inevitably, with the remarkable development of the economy and science and technology, college students with multiple skills and knowledge can better adapt to the fast-paced society and be more competitive in the workplace. As the old saying goes, knowledge and skills will never be a burden. On the one hand, it is the ability to acquire knowledge in various fields and explore all the possibilities that enable college students to achieve career and academic success and become the preferred candidates in various activities. Take the famous scientist Yuan Longping for example. His great achievements can be attributed more or less to his thirst for knowledge in all walks of life. On the other hand, college students who spend campus lives centering on their majors without knowing anything outside of the fields will ultimately fail to fulfill their own goals.

Accordingly, it is vital for us to get some positive inspiration from the thought-provoking drawing. Initially, it is high time that a schoolwide campaign was launched to encourage students to explore all kinds of possibilities and gain all kinds of knowledge because this unrelated knowledge may become the golden key to the problems of our majors. What’s more, college students are expected to cultivate the awareness of staying hungry and staying foolish. Only in this way can we cultivate high-quality talents.

# 2023年考研英语（一）真题答案

**Section I Use of English (10 points)**

1-5：CADCC

6-10：ABBAD

11-15：DCCBA

16-20：BDADA

**Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

21-25 CBACD

26-30 ADBCD

31-35 ACBAD

36-40 BCABD

**Part B (10 points)**

41-45: BFDCG

**Part C (10 points) Translation**

参考译文：

1. 人工智能可通过识别客户选择的生活方式，包括爱好、喜欢的名人和时尚，向其提供独特的营销信息，并通过社交媒体发布。
2. 有人认为，人工智能削弱了创造力、减少了工作岗位，对营销人员的角色产生了负面影响。但也认识到这是一种成本降低、创新信息创造的方式。
3. 算法用于模拟人际互动行为引发许多担忧，特别是在无法确定使用人工智能与客户互动的结果时。
4. 若客户不愿分享数据，人工智能将缺乏必要信息无法有效发挥作用，无法通过机器学习优化营销内容促进传播。
5. 在推送营销信息时，需要敏锐把握目标客户需求而又不侵扰客户，这是数字营销人员所面临的重要挑战。

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

Notice

Prof. Smith’s research project on campus sports activities is now in urgent need of a student to work as an assistant. The specific requirements and duties for this position will be listed as follows.

Above all, the candidate is required to have certain experience in data collecting and analyzing and be proficient in using relevant software. In addition, the task includes face-to-face interviews with various respondents in surveys and therefore the ability to carry out an interview is also valued. Finally, the ideal candidate for the position is supposed to be extroverted and have a great passion for sports.

Please don’t hesitate to contact us at jobapplication@163.com if you think you are well qualified for the position above. We are looking forward to your application.

Li Ming

**Part B**

As is depicted in the picture, crowds of people flock to the riverbank to cheer on the ongoing dragon boat race, witnessing two dragon boats speeding through the archway of the bridge. In the meantime, an aged couple in the crowd is talking about the game and the woman says, “It is so amazing! I’ve never seen so many people in a dragon boat race in our village. The game has become more and more influential.”

With no doubt, what the picture reveals is the prosperity and revival of the traditional culture in China. In recent years, due to the booming economy, people’s living standards have been greatly improved and subsequently, their consciousness to preserve and cherish their cultural heritage has also been reinforced. People start to have much more pride in what they have inherited from their forefathers. As a result, more and more things labelled as "traditional"， such as traditional festivals, artifacts and costumes, have become prevalent. With a prosperous economy, the Chinese traditional culture has been accepted and pursued by more foreigners and gained a brand-new image to the world.

As is stated above, the traditional culture is reviving, and it is no longer considered as obsolete and old. Being aware of the importance of the traditional culture, young people will confidently embrace the ever-increasingly globalized world.

# 2024年考研英语（一）真题答案

**Section I Use of English (10 points)**

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. A 10.D

11. A 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. C 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. A

**Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

Part A (40 points)

Text 1

21. D 22. D 23. A 24. B 25. A

Text 2

26. A 27. B 28. D 29. C 30. B

Text 3

31. B 32. C 33. C 34. D 35. A

Text 4

36. A 37. B 38. A 39. D 40. B

**Part B (10 points)**

41. E 42. C 43. F 44. G 45. B

**Part C (10 points)**

46. 有时，它们会行走60余英里去觅食或饮水，它们还擅于找到其他大象的所在位置——即使它们远离视线之外。

47. 研究人员坚信，大象总能基于它们所有需要的资源来精确判断自己所处的位置，因此，它们可以走捷径，也可以沿着熟悉的路线行进。

48. 其中一种可能性在于，它们仅仅依靠视觉对找到的植物进行检测，但是这种方法可能会浪费大量的时间和精力，尤其是因为它们的视力实际上并非很好。

49. 植物产生的挥发性化学物质可以传播到很远的距离，而且具有非常典型的特征：每种植物或树木均有自己特有的标志性气味。

50. 实验表明，大象完全可能利用气味找到一片片适合食用的树林，随后对每一片树林的品质进行评估。

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

Dear Paul,

Hope this letter finds you well. Knowing that you have some problems with your class assignment on ancient Chinese scientists, I’m delighted to give you some suggestions as follows.

Firstly, you are highly suggested to select a renowned scientist as the main figure in your report. You can start by researching their achievements, and contributions from reliable sources such as academic articles, and journals to gather useful information. Besides, you are supposed to structure your report with a compelling introduction, and a brief conclusion summarizing his influence. Finally, remember to encourage questions from your classmates to foster engagement.

I hope the suggestions above are useful to you. If you have any further questions, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B**

The scene captures individuals engaging in physical activities in a park's fitness area, with a jogging boy expressing admiration for a newly constructed nearby park. This anecdote mirrors a city-wide trend revealed in the accompanying graph, showcasing a substantial increase in the number of parks from 406 in 2020 to 670 in 2022. This upward trajectory underscores the government's dedication to expanding green spaces for its residents.

The surge in park construction can be attributed to various factors, including the city's flourishing economy leading to improved living standards and heightened awareness of health and fitness among the populace. Furthermore, financial backing and supportive policies from governmental bodies have facilitated the proliferation of public infrastructure projects, particularly the development of urban parks. These spaces have quickly become favored locations for daily exercise routines.

The proliferation of newly established city parks not only enriches urban landscapes but also provides accessible venues for recreational activities that promote physical well-being and community engagement. By actively investing in creating more parks, the city is actively fostering a healthier and more vibrant living environment for its inhabitants. It is essential for individuals to value and make use of these communal green spaces to enhance their overall quality of life.

# 2025考研英语（一）参考答案

**Section I  Use of English**（10 points）

1-5 B C B C B

6-10 A D A A D

11-15 D A D C D

16-20 C B B B A

**Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension**（50 points）

**Part A**（40 points）

21-25 CAABA

26-30 BDCAC

31-35 DAACD

36-40 CBBCD

**Part B**（10 points）

41. D 42. G43. B 44. E45. F

**Section III  Translation**（15 points）

（46）近几十年来，科学已形成了一种惯例，那就是只能通过高校等机构才能参与学科研究。

（47）但是，借助公众与生俱来的求知欲，通过让非科学家出身的人们直接参与研究过程中可以应对许多这样的挑战。

（48）科学家们采用各种各样的方式让公众参与到他们的研究中，比如将数据分析做成一款在线游戏，或是将样本搜集变为一个智能手机应用。

（49）这些群体是快速壮大的生物技术社会运动的一部分，该运动由公民科学家和专业科学家组成，他们试图将科学发现带出研究机构，交到任何有热情的人手中。

（50）这些中心汇集资源，展开合作，突破常规思维，找到解决难题的措施和方法，目的是为科学本身而探索科学，摆脱在正式环境中工作的传统限制。

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

Dear Paul,

I am very pleased to hear from you. This innovative activity on craft works will be held in front of the gate of our auditorium, arranged at 9:00 am on December 21, which will last for about three hours. I am writing this email to tell you some detailed information.

This activity may include various works from young craftsmen, including some local artists and foreign craftsmen. Local artists will display their craft works about local cultural traditions. Meanwhile, some characteristic crafts related to Chinese civilization will be shown by many other craftsmen. If you would like to help with my preparation work, you should contact these participants in advance and come to our display platform three hours earlier.

Thank you very much for your attention and consideration. If you want to know more information, please feel free to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B**

The above chart shows the ownership of major durable consumer goods per 100 households among Chinese residents. From 2014 to 2023, the ownership of air conditioners, washing machines and refrigerators has witnessed a considerable increase, with air conditioners from 75.2 to 145.9, washing machines from 83.7 to 98.2, and refrigerators from 85.5 to 103.4.

This upward trend can be attributed to several factors. Firstly. China‘s rapid economic growth over the past decade has led to a significant increase in the average income of its citizens. With more disposable income, households are now able to afford those once-luxury items. Secondly, technological advancements have made these goods more accessible and desirable to the average consumers. Furthermore, the Chinese government’s active promotion of domestic consumption has further stimulated the demand for durable goods.

Looking ahead it is predictable that this trend will continue in the foreseeable future as the Chinese economy continues to grow and the standard of living improves. The ownership of durable consumer goods is expected to rise even further. This will not only reflect the increased influence of Chinese households but also contribute to the continued growth of the domestic market.

# 2020考研英语（二）参考答案

**Section I  Use of English**（10 points）

1-5 C A D B D

6-10 A B B C B

11-15 B D C A C

16-20 D C A D A

**Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension**（50 points）

**Part A**（40 points）

21-25 ABDDB

26-30 BCCAA

31-35 DABBC

36-40 CDACD

**Part B**（10 points）

41. D 42. E43. C 44. G45. B

**Section III  Translation**（15 points）

人的一生，几乎不可能不经历失败。然而，关于失败，其奇妙之处在于完全由我们自己决定如何去看待它。

我们可以选择将失败视为“世界末日”。或者，我们也可以将失败当成难得的学习经历，其实失败常常就是一种学习经历。每当在某件事上遭遇失败的时候，我们可以选择去寻找理应吸取的教训。这些经验教训非常重要；它们指引我们如何成长，以及如何避免重蹈覆辙。失败无法阻止我们，除非我们自己选择放弃。

失败还教会我们认清自己，这是我们在其他任何情况下都学不到的。比如，失败能帮你发现你有多么强大。失败也能帮你发现最真诚的朋友或者帮你找到意想不到的成功动力。

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

Dear international students,

I am excited to learn about your fascination with Chinese historical sites and would like to suggest a visit to the Forbidden City, a renowned historical relic in Beijing. Here is an overview of what you can expect:

Firstly, the Forbidden City is the imperial palace during both the Ming and Qing Dynasties, a significant symbol of Chinese history and culture. Situated in the heart of Beijing, this architectural marvel houses copious ancient artifacts and artworks.

Prior to your visit, familiarizing yourself with a panoramic view of the palace can help you navigate through its vast grounds more efficiently, allowing you to make the most of your time exploring this historical gem.

I hope these recommendations will enhance your traveling experience. Should you require further assistance, please contact me.

Warm regards

Li Ming

**Part B**

The chart vividly illustrates the diverse reading purposes of college students using mobile phones at a particular university. It reveals that 58% of students use their phones for learning, making it the most prominent category. Additionally, 28% use their phones to acquire information, 12% for entertainment, and 2% for other purposes.

Clearly, the primary message conveyed by the chart is that a majority of college students prioritize studying over leisure when using their phones. This trend can be attributed to the increasing convenience of smartphones for academic purposes. Rather than carrying around heavy textbooks, students opt to store essential learning materials on their phones, allowing them to study anytime and anywhere.

Moreover, today's college students face significant competitive pressure, driving them to recognize the importance of education in preparing for future challenges. They understand that enhancing their knowledge and skills during their college years is crucial for overcoming obstacles in the future.

Considering these factors, it is reasonable to anticipate that this trend will persist in the years ahead.

# 2021考研英语（二）参考答案

**Section I  Use of English**（10 points）

1-5：ADCBD   
6-10：DABCA   
11-15：BACAD   
16-20：BCDDC

**Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension**（50 points）

**Part A**（40 points）

21-25：BADCB

26-30：ABBDA

31-35：CDAAA

36-40：DCCBB

**Part B**（10 points）

41-45：EGFAB

**Section III  Translation**（15 points）

我们往往认为朋友和家人是我们关系、笑容和温暖的最大来源。尽管这个想法很有可能是真的，但是研究人员最近也发现，同陌生人打交道实际也能提升我们的情绪，并且带来一种意想不到的归属感。

在一系列研究中，研究人员引导在芝加哥地区乘坐公共交通工具上下班的人同周围的人进行攀谈。平均说来，那些听从了该指令的参与者比那些被要求仅仅默默坐着或站着的参与者感觉更好一些。研究人员还认为当我们不好意思同陌生人随意交流时，这常常是由于我们不必要的担心——他们可能不想同我们说话。然而，大多数时候，这种想法都是错误的。正如研究结果显示，许多人实际上非常愿意交谈——而且甚至觉得能被你注意倒是一件很荣幸的事。

**Section Ⅳ Writing**

**Part A**

Dear Jack,

As the chairman of the Student Union, I am writing this letter to invite you to participate in the upcoming online meeting, which will be held from 8:30 to 11:30 on September 1st.

There are some details which require your keen attention. First of all, a decision has been made that all international students should delay their arrival at our university due to the influence of Covid-19. However, regular classes will continue to be taught through our educational system, which will be elaborated on in detail in the meeting. Besides, please do not forget to register an account to have access to the meeting.

If you have further inquiries, please do not hesitate to contact me. I am looking forward to your participation.

Yours,

Li Ming

**Part B**

The chart above clearly demonstrates the distribution in terms of the manners of residents' physical exercise. Based upon the data of the graph, we can see that the percentage of doing exercise alone is 54.3%, which is the highest among all of the parts. The figure is followed by doing sports with friends and with families, reaching 47.7% and 23.9% respectively. By contrast, the lowest percentage is doing exercise in the team, with only 15.8% involved.

It is not difficult for us to come up with some possible factors to account for this trend. First and foremost, in the contemporary era, so high is the quality of people's life that more and more individuals are willing to pursue spiritual wealth rather than material fortune. No one can deny the fact that a sound body is to a man what a good engine is to a car, which will give us more lasting motivation. In addition, it is universally acknowledged that all of the globe has suffered from the coronavirus pandemic since last year. It is not safe to act on a collective scale during this period. Consequently, staying at home and doing exercise alone has become the best choice for many citizens.

From my perspective, life is like a marathon. The healthier you are, the more likely you will stick to the end. Different people will choose the different ways suitable for themselves best. Just move from this movement on!

# 2022考研英语（二）参考答案

**Section I  Use of English**（10 points）

1-5：BBADC   
6-10：ACCBB   
11-15：CDBAA   
16-20：DADCD

**Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension**（50 points）

**Part A**（40 points）

21-25：DCCBA

26-30：DACDA

31-35：CDBBB

36-40：ABDCC

**Part B**（10 points）

41-45：CEAFB

**Section III  Translation**（15 points）

尽管我们已经竭尽所能，但有时，我们的画作却很少能够像原本打算的那样诉诸笔端。光线的变换，绘画原料的局限性，绘画经验及技巧的缺乏，这些都意味着，你最初想达到的画作效果，可能并不会以你所期望的方式呈现出来。

尽管这会让人感到失望和沮丧，但其实它对你是有好处的。那些意想不到的结果有两个好处：第一是你可以很快学会如何应对令人失望的困境，并且你可以意识到当一扇门对你关闭的同时，另一扇门会向你敞开。第二个好处是，你也能快速学会适应并且想出创造性的措施来解决绘画中所出现的问题；进而跳出思维定式也将成为你的第二天性。

事实上，在日常生活中，创造性的问题解决技能是非常实用的。有了这些技能，当一个问题出现时，你更有可能找到它的解决办法。

**Section Ⅳ Writing**

**Part A**

Dear International Students,

I, the president of the Students’ Union, am writing this email to invite you to participate in a campus food festival.

Here are some relevant details. To begin with, this activity will be held at 11:00 on May 5th, 2022 on the sports field. In addition, the purpose of this festival is to enrich our after-school life and provide us with some authentic Chinese traditional food. Lastly, we have also prepared a large collection of foreign foods, say, Western, Korean, and Japanese foods.

We are looking forward to your attendance, and please feel free to contact us for any information.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B**

What is shown in the bar chart above indicates that dramatic changes have taken place in China in the volume of delivery services from 2018 to 2020. There was a marked jump of 32 billion from 51 billion to 83 billion in overall situation, while that of rural areas increased gradually, by 18 billion from 12 billion to 30 billion.

This phenomenon received great attention in the public. To start with, perhaps it is the efficiency of delivery business that leads people to use the delivery service. Besides, a majority of individuals believe that it lies in the support from the authorities to this industry, especially in less-developed rural areas. Therefore, it is pleasant to think that this trend becomes prevailing.

Considering every aspect of this tendency, I conclude that the prosperity in the express industry will continue in the following years. Both our government and the market should carry forward the progress, so as to reduce people’s mobility while ensuring that we can get daily necessities through certain ways of delivery.

# 2023考研英语（二）参考答案

**Section Ⅰ Use of English** (10 points)

1-5：BCADD  
6-10：DABBC

11-15：CDCAA

16-20：BDBCA

**Section II Reading Comprehension** (50 points)

**Part A** (40 points)

21-25：ABBCD

26-30：DACBD

31-35：CDAAB

36-40：ACDBA

**Part B** (10 points)

41-45：DFBAG

**Section Ⅲ Translation** (15 points)

18世纪末，威廉·华兹华斯（William Wordsworth）以其描写自然的诗歌而闻名。他是一场名为浪漫主义运动（Romanticism）的创始人之一，这场运动赞颂自然界的奇迹。

诗歌具有巨大的力量。其能量和节奏足以吸引读者，把他们带到另一个世界，并让他们以不同的眼光看待事物。通过斟酌词句，诗歌可以产生戏剧性的、滑稽有趣的、感人肺腑的、鼓舞人心的效果。

没有人确切地知道诗歌何时兴起，甚至在人们学会书写之前，它就已经存在了数千年。它是一种讲述故事和传承历史的方式。诗歌与歌曲密切相关，即使是写出来的，它也通常是为了大声表演而创作的。诗歌在朗诵时方能焕发活力。由于在朗诵时词句的节奏和发音会变得更加清晰，这也有助于诗歌的理解。

**Section IV   Writing** (25 points)

**Part A**

Dear David,

I got to know your hesitation about going to the art exhibition or the robot show on Sunday. I would like to offer you some advice as follows.

Frankly speaking, the decision depends on different circumstances. If you plan to spend your weekend with your family, a robot show is highly suggested. Normally, we will not only watch an amazing robot dance, but interact with those intelligent robots. However, if this exhibition is particularly related to art, it might be only suitable for those art-goers.

Essentially, your decision varies with your companions. If you decide to do this alone, just choose what you like and nothing will be a problem. I sincerely hope you enjoy a wonderful time there.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B**

In accordance with the chart, the level of health literacy nationwide apparently rose for the last decade even though not every year gains the equal rise. “Health literacy” refers toindividual acquisition of health services and relevant information, with which everyone can maintain and improve their health condition. In the first 4 years, its level has witnessed a negligible change from 8.80% in 2012 to 10.25% in 2015. However, from 2015 to 2021, the level was skyrocketing to 25.40%.

Special reasons must be responsible for this dramatic increase. Firstly, a booming economy contributes a lot, making a better health condition possible. When people are free from worries about basic necessities, they realize more the urgent need to handle health relevant issues.For example, the nutrients of various food, the rhythm of a healthy life, etc.Additionally, the trendy smart phones is the other reason. Abundant information about health can be easily acquired by ordinary people.

In conclusion, the ever increase of the health literacy is sure to have a far-reaching influence on people. Therefore, everyone should always pay attention to their own health condition.

# 2024考研英语（二）参考答案

**Section Ⅰ Use of English (10 points)**

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. A

11. D 12. A 13. B 14.C 15. C 16. A 17. C 18. D 19. B 20. D

**Section II Reading Comprehension (50 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

21. C 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. D 26. A 27. A 28. B 29. D 30. C

31. C 32. D 33. B 34. B 35. B 36. A 37. A 38. D 39. B 40. D

**Part B (10 points)**

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

**Section Ⅲ Translation (15 points)**

咖啡和新鲜面包的香味飘浮在空中，摊位上摆满了五颜六色的蔬菜和诱人的奶酪，人们在友好地低声交谈，这使得农贸市场成为一场感官的盛宴。市场还为人们提供了一种机会，可以与负责种植或培育食品作物的人交谈，支持本地经济，同时以优惠价格购买新鲜的时令农产品——这一切都是同时发生的。

农贸市场通常每周或每月举行一次活动，大多数情况下都设有户外摊位，这使农场主或农产品生产者可以将食物直接卖给顾客。无论是市场规模，还是开市规律，都可能因季节而异，这取决于该地区的农作物生长周期，你可能会发现在一年中的不同时间都有不同的农产品在销售。由于不再有中间商，农场主可以从他们的农产品中获得更多的利润。这也有利于购物者确切地知道自己的钱去了何处，到了何人之手。

**Section IV   Writing**

**Part A**

Dear Jack,

I am delighted to conduct the survey on the protection of old houses in the ancient town, Ciqikou, with you. I am writing to share some of my ideas about how to carry out the plan and ask for your opinions.

My plan involves the following steps. First, we should assess the current state of conservation so that we can identify the challenges facing us. To achieve this goal, we had better contact the local government to ask for some detailed information and data about those old houses. Furthermore, we must carry out interviews with the local people, documenting the architectural features of the old houses and the historical stories behind this ancient town.

Your perspective is invaluable, and I am eager to learn about your thoughts on my plan. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B**

The bar chart clearly illustrates the findings of a survey on students’ gains from labor practice courses in a certain college. According to the chart, four aspects were evaluated, among which knowledge acquisition accounts for the largest proportion of 91.30%, followed by enhancement in hands-on abilities, emotional well-being, and cooperation spirit, at 84.80%, 54.40%, and 32.60% respectively.

Some notable reasons might contribute to what is featured in the chart. To begin with, the reason why knowledge acquisition and improvement of hands-on abilities come out on top is that those practical courses are well designed to provide college students with abundant relevant knowledge and useful practical skills which are highlighted in the modern education system today. Another crucial factor lies in the fact that the educational departments, along with universities themselves, have always been calling for and encouraging college students to participate in labor practice courses so that they can improve their health, both physically and mentally, and enhance the spirit of collaboration.

In conclusion, labor practice courses indeed benefit college students in many aspects. I am greatly assured that the courses are bound to be more prevalent and acceptable to more college students soon.

# 2025考研英语（二）参考答案

**Section Ⅰ Use of English (10 points)**

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A

11. A 12. B 13. D 14.D 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. C

**Section II Reading Comprehension (50 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

21. B 22. C 23. A 24. D 25. A 26. B 27. C 28. C 29. B 30. C

31. A 32. B 33. A 34. B 35. D 36. C 37. D 38. A 39. D 40. D

**Part B (10 points)**

41. F 42. C 43. G 44. B 45. A

**Section Ⅲ Translation (15 points)**

人们都熟悉这样的时刻——谈话开始放缓，紧随其后的是沉默。这种情况令人尴尬，对一些人来说，这太尴尬了以至于他们会感到恐慌并且会说点儿什么。但是不是所有人都觉得这种安静令人倍感压力呢？

研究者分析了对话中2秒以上停顿的频次和带来的影响，同时回顾了之前的一些研究，这些研究表明，人们可能太过担心尴尬的沉默，以至于他们会拒绝与陌生人交谈，哪怕与陌生人的交谈能够带来愉悦的经历。

在对话中短暂的停顿会让人们感觉与交谈的对象关系更加密切。但是这种亲切感会随着停顿时间变长而下降。陌生人间的长时间停顿很可能会以话题转移结束。

但朋友间的对话恰恰相反，长时间的停顿会增加他们的亲密性。朋友间，长时间的停顿似乎提供了思考与表达的自然时机。

**Section IV   Writing**

**Part A**

Dear John,

I am currently planning an exciting short play inspired by a renowned classic Chinese novel, “Romance of the Three Kingdoms”. This play will vividly depict the heroic deeds, intricate strategies, and complex relationships of the characters during that chaotic yet heroic era of Chinese history. We aim to bring this ancient story to life with passionate performances and exquisite stage settings.

I know you have a great passion for acting and a unique talent for portraying diverse characters. Thus, I sincerely invite you to join our production and play a significant role in this play. Your involvement will undoubtedly enrich our performance with additional brilliance and depth, elevating it to new heights.

I truly hope you can be part of this wonderful project. Looking forward to your prompt and favorable reply. Thank you for considering this opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B**

The column chart provides an overview of the daily leisure activities of the elderly in a certain community. It indicates that watching TV is the most popular activity, with an extremely high participation rate of 90.80%. Following this, taking walks is the second most common activity at 68.30%. Growing flowers is also a favored pastime, with 34.70% of the elderly engaging in it. Reading books and newspapers is enjoyed by 31.80%, while playing chess is the least popular activity, with only 18.40% participation.

These statistics imply that the elderly in this community prefer passive forms of entertainment, such as watching TV, which requires minimal physical effort. Walking, while more active, is still a low-intensity activity suitable for most ages. The lower participation in raising flowers, reading, and chess suggests that these activities may require more energy, interest in hobbies, or cognitive engagement, which might not be as accessible or appealing to all elderly individuals.

From my perspective, it is essential to encourage a diverse range of activities among the elderly to promote both their physical and mental health. Communities could organize more social events and provide resources for various hobbies to engage the elderly in a more active and stimulating lifestyle. This balance could contribute to a higher quality of life and well-being for the elderly population.