

# 2020 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试考研英语 (二) 真题

## 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, of course, 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 sibling.

3, there's another sort of parent that's a bit 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 and composed 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 a bit 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 important 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.

If you consistently lose your 15 with your kids, then you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the 16 of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when 17 by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.

Certainly it's 18 to maintain patience at all times with your children. A more practical goal is to try, to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and composed 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. (10 分)

1. A: tedious      B: pleasant      C: instinctive      D: tricky

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

- 3.A:Fortunately    B:Occasionally    C:Accordingly    D:Eventually
- 4.A:amuse    B:assist    C:describe    D:train
- 5.A:while    B:because    C:unless    D:once
- 6.A:answer    B:task    C:choice    D:access
- 7.A:tolerant    B:formal    C:rigid    D:critical
- 8.A:move    B:clay    C:push    D:send
- 9.A:mysterious    B:illogical    C:suspicious    D:inevitable
- 10.A:boring    B:naive    C:harsh    D:vague
- 11.A:turn back    B:take apart    C:set aside    D:cover up
- 12.A:Overall    B:Instead    C:However    D:Otherwise
- 13.A:like    B:miss    C:believe    D:regret
- 14.A:raise    B:affect    C:justify    D:reflect
- 15.A:time    B:bond    C:race    D:cool
- 16.A:nature    B:secret    C:importance    D:context
- 17.A:cheated    B:defeated    C:confused    D:confronted
- 18.A:terrible    B:hard    C:strange    D:wrong
- 19.A:trying    B:changing    C:exciting    D:surprising
- 20.A:hide    B:emerge    C:withdraw    D:escape

## 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

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so that can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings , Loleh 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 50 days. The robotic 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 caged 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 percent 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.

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 scene 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.(10 分)

21.Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can ( ).(2 分)

- 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 fellow

22.What did the asocial robot do during the experiment? ( ) (2 分)

A: It followed the social robot.

B: It played with some toys.

C: It set the trapped rats free.

D: It moved around alone.

23.According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they ( ) .(2 分)

A: tried to practice a means of escape

B: expected it to do the same in return

C: wanted to display their intelligence

D: considered that an interesting game

24.James Wiles notes that rats ( ) .(2 分)

A: can remember other rat's facial features

B: differentiate smells better than sizes

C: respond more to actions than to looks

D: can be scared by a plastic box on wheels

25.It can be learned from the text that rats ( ) .(2 分)

A: appear to be adaptable to new surroundings

B: are more socially active than other animals

C: behave differently from children in socializing

D: are more sensitive to social cues than expected

## 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 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.(10 分)

26.Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise? ( ) (2 分)

- A: The growth in the number of cooperation
- B: The general pay rise with a better economy
- C: Increased business opportunities for top firms
- D: Close cooperation among leading economics

27.Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to ( ) .(2 分)

- A: foster a stronger sense of teamwork
- B: finance more research and development
- C: establish closer ties with tech companies
- D: operate more globalized companies

28.CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite ( ).(2 分)

A: continual internal opposition

B: strict corporate governance

C: conservative business strategies

D: repeated governance warnings

29.High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps ( ).(2 分)

A: confirm the status of CEOs

B: motive inside candidates

C: boost the efficiency of CEOs

D: increase corporate value

30.The most suitable title for this text would be ( ).(2 分)

A: CEOs Are Not Overpaid

B: CEO pay: Past and Present

C: CEOs' Challenges of Today

D: CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define

### Text 3

Madrid was hailed as a public health beacon 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 demise.

Mayor Jose Luis Martinez-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 reinstated. But with legal battles ahead, the zones future looks uncertain at best.

Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically contentious, 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—fewer heart attacks, strokes and premature births, less cancer, dementia and asthma. Fewer untimely deaths.

But mayors and councilors 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. (10 分)

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air Zone? ( ) (2 分)

- 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? ( ) (2 分)

- A: They are biased against car manufacturers.
- B: They prove impractical for city councils.
- C: They are deemed too mild for politicians.
- D: They put too much burden on individual motorists.

33. The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will ( ) . (2 分)

- A: arouse strong resistance
- B: ensure Khan's electoral success

C: improve the city's traffic

D: discourage car manufacturing

34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem? ( ) (2分)

A: Local residents

B: Mayors

C: Councilors

D: National governments

35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies ( ). (2分)

A: will raise low-emission car production

B: should be forced to follow regulations

C: will upgrade the design of their vehicles

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. GenZs 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, GenZs 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.(10 分)

36.Generation Zs graduating college this spring ( ).(2 分)

- A: are recognized for their abilities.
- B: are in favor of office job offers.
- C: are optimistic about the labor market.
- D: are drawing growing public attention.

37.Generation Zs are keenly aware ( ).(2 分)

- A: What a tough economic situation is like
- B: What their parents expect of them
- C: How they differ from past generation
- D: How valuable a counselor's advice is

38.The word "assuage" (line 9, paragraph 2) is closet in meaning to ( ).(2 分)

- A: define
- B: relieve
- C: maintain
- D: deepen

39.It can be learned from paragraph 3 that Generation Zs ( ).(2 分)

- A: care little about their job performance
- B: give top priority to professional training
- C: think it hard to achieve work-life balance
- D: have a clear idea about their future jobs

40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are ( ). (2 分)

- A: less realistic
- B: less adventurous
- C: more diligent
- D: more generous

## 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.

- A: Give compliments, just not too many.
- B: Put on a good face, always.
- C: Tailor your interactions.
- D: Spend time with everyone.
- E: Reveal, don't hide information.
- F: Slow down and listen.
- G: Put yourselves in others shoes.

### 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 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 workday.

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 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.(10 分)

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English 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 as proof of just how inadequate we are. 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.

(15 分)

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

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

- 1) Say something about the site, and
- 2) give some tips for the tour.

You should write about 100 words.

**Do not** use your own name at the end of the email. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 分)

## Part B

### 48. Directions:

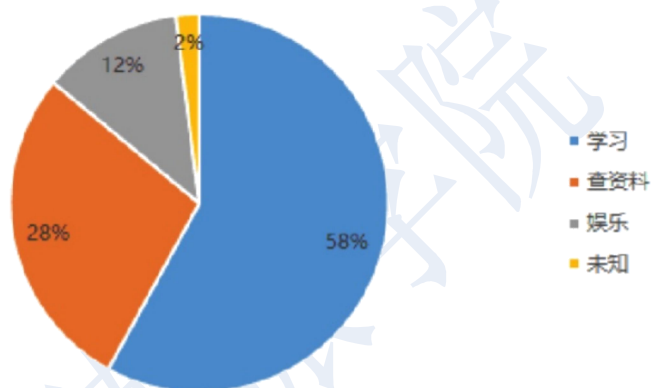
Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words.

(15 分)

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# 2020 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试考研英语 (二) 真题答案

## Section I Use of English

1.A:tedious B:pleasant C:instinctive D:tricky 答案: D

解析: 本题考查形容词词义辨析。tedious “单调乏味的”, pleasant “愉悦的”, instinctive “本能的, 天生的”, tricky “困难的, 复杂的”。句意: 成为一个好家长当然是每个家长所希望的。但对好家长的定义毫无疑问是非常困难的。故 D 选项符合题意。

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

解析: 本题考查词组词义辨析。in addition “另外”, for example “比如”, at once “马上”, by accident “偶然”, 此处缺少插入语, 前文描述“好家长的定义很复杂”, 故此处应举例说明。句意: 一个冷静、循规蹈矩的孩子可能会比一个年幼的兄弟姐妹对不同的养育方式做出更好的反应。故 B 选项符合题意。

3.A:Fortunately B:Occasionally C:Accordingly D:Eventually 答案: A 【考点】第三节 上下文逻辑 (Logical Coherence)

解析: 本题考查副词词义辨析。fortunately “幸运地”, occasionally “偶尔”, accordingly “因此”, eventually “最终”, 前文说定义好家长很复杂, 故此处含义应出现转折。句意: 幸运的是, 还有一种更容易描述的家长。故 A 选项符合题意。

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

解析: 本题考查动词词义辨析。amuse “逗乐”, assist “帮助”, describe “描述”, train “训练”, 前段说定义好家长很困难, 故此处对应含义应与“定义”相似。句意: 幸运地是, 还有一种更容易描述的家长。故 C 选项符合题意。

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

解析: 本题考查连词词义辨析。while “尽管”, because “因为”, unless “除非”, once “曾经”。此处应为转折含义, 句意: 各个年龄段的儿童都会受益于家长耐心的养育。然而尽管每个家长都希望有耐心, 这不是容易的。故 A 选项符合题意。

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

解析：本题考查名词词义辨析。answer “回答”，task “任务”，choice “选择”，access “获得…的机会”。句意：然而，尽管每个家长都希望有耐心，但这不是容易的任务。故 B 选项符合题意。

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

解析：本题考查形容词词义辨析。tolerant “宽容的”，formal “正式的”，rigid “严苛的”，critical “挑剔的”。句意：有时，家长会变得精疲力竭，并且无法对他们的孩子保持一个宽容且平静的风格。故 A 选项符合题意。

8.A:move B:clay C:push D:send 答案：C

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。move “移动”，clay “黏土”，push “推”，send “发送”。你只是个普通人，有时候你的孩子能把你推得很远。故 C 选项符合题意。

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

解析：本题考查形容词词义辨析。mysterious “神秘的”，illogical “不合逻辑的”，suspicious “怀疑的”，inevitable “不可避免的”。前句说孩子把你推得太远，句意：然后就发生了不可避免的事，你失去了耐心。故 D 选项符合题意。

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

解析：本题考查形容词词义辨析。boring “无聊的”，naive “幼稚的”，harsh “严格的，刺耳的”，vague “模糊的”。此处含义应偏负面，句意：你失去了耐心，要么对孩子大喊大叫，要么说一些太严格的话。故 C 选项符合题意。

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

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。turn back “拨回”，take apart “拆开”，set aside “留出”，cover up “掩盖”。句意：你希望你能拨回时钟，然后重新开始。故 A 选项符合题意。

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

解析：本题考查副词词义辨析。overall “总的来说”，instead “作为替代”，however “然而”，otherwise “否则”。句意：然而，即使这很常见，但重要的是要记住，在疲惫的一瞬间。故 C 选项符合题意。

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

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。like “喜欢”，miss “错过，想念”，believe “相信”，regret “后悔”。句意：在疲惫的一瞬间，你可能会对孩子说一些你可能后悔很长时间的话。故 D 选项符合题意。

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

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。raise “提高”，affect “损害，影响”，justify “为…辩解”，reflect “反射”。句意：这不仅会损害你和孩子之间的关系，还会影响孩子的自尊心。故 B 选项符合题意。

15.A:time B:bond C:race D:cool 答案：D

解析：本题考查名词词义辨析。time “时间”，bond “纽带”，race “种族，比赛”，cool “冷静”。句意：如果你不断地在面对孩子时丧失你的冷静，那么你就在不经意间为孩子塑造一个缺乏情感控制的形象。故 D 选项符合题意。

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

解析：本题考查名词词义辨析。nature “本质”，secret “秘密”，importance “重要性”，context “背景”。句意：我们都越来越意识到为年轻一代塑造宽容与耐心榜样的重要性，这是一种能帮助他们一生的技能。故 C 选项符合题意。

17.A:cheated B:defeated C:confused D:confronted 答案：D 【考点】动词辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs)

解析：本题考查动词词义辨析。cheat “欺骗”，defeat “击败”，confuse “使困惑”，confront “面对，(问题等)降临”。句意：事实上，面对压力时调节情绪或保持情绪控制的能力是所有生活技能中最重要的一项。故 D 选项符合题意。



18.A:terrible B:hard C:strange D:wrong 答案: B 【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

解析: 本题考查形容词词义辨析。terrible “糟糕的”, hard “困难的”, strange “奇怪的”, wrong “错误的”。句意: 当然, 始终对孩子保持耐心, 这的确很困难。故 B 选项符合题意。

19.A:trying B:changing C:exciting D:surprising 答案: A 【考点】形容词辨析 (Differentiation of Adjectives)

解析: 本题考查形容词词义辨析。trying “难对付的”, changing “变化的”, exciting “令人激动的”, surprising “令人惊讶的”。句意: 一个更实际的目标是, 当你的孩子面对难对付的处境时, 你尽你所能保持宽容与镇定。故 A 选项符合题意。

20.A:hide B:emerge C:withdraw D:escape 答案: B 【考点】动词辨析 (Differentiation of Verbs)

解析: 本题考查动词词义辨析。hide “隐藏”, emerge “摆脱出来”, withdraw “撤回, 取回”, escape “逃脱”。句意: 作为朝着这个目标努力的结果, 你和你的孩子将会从中受益并从压力中摆脱出来, 身心舒适。故 B 选项符合题意。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

21.答案: A

解析: 本题考查 Quinn 和她同事所进行的实验的目的。

定位到第一段最后一句“...测试老鼠是否能察觉到机器鼠发出的社交信号”可知, A 选项“发现机器鼠的社交信号”符合题意。

22.答案: D

解析: 本题考查不合群的机器鼠在实验过程中的表现。

定位到第三段第二句“同时, 不合群的机器鼠只是前后来回移动”可知, D 选项“它独自来回移动”符合题意。

23.答案: B

解析: 本题考查 Quinn 对老鼠解救机器鼠的原因的论述。

定位到第五段最后一句“…并希望机器鼠能够在它们受困时也伸出援手作为回报”可知，B 选项“期待机器鼠能够在它们以后被困时也解救它们作为回报”符合题意。

24.答案：C

解析：本题考查文章中 Wiles 对老鼠的观点。

定位到第七段第一句“实验结果显示了老鼠对社交信号的敏感程度，即使信号是来自于机器鼠”可以推断，能吸引老鼠注意力的是社交行为而不在于对方是不是真正的老鼠，故 C 选项“相比于外表，老鼠更能对社交行为产生反应”符合题意。

25.答案：D

解析：本题考查文章对老鼠的事实描述。

A 选项“对新环境表现出适应性”，文章未提及新环境，故不正确；B 选项“比其他动物在社交上更活跃”，文章未提及其他动物，故不正确；C 选项“和儿童在社交方面的表现不同”，定位到第七段第二句“相似地，儿童也会将机器人当作他们的同伴，即使机器人仅仅表现出一些简单的社交信号”，故老鼠与儿童在社交方面的表现是相似的，C 选项不正确；D 选项“老鼠对社交信号的敏感程度超出了预期”，文章中的实验通过设置合群机器鼠和不合群机器鼠的对照试验，发现老鼠能够对合群机器鼠所表现的社交信号作出反应，而这一点并非是实验者最初所预料到的，因此的确超出了他们的预期，D 选项符合题意。

## Text 2

26.答案：C

解析：本题考查文章中 CEO 收入增长的原因。

根据题干关键词 CEO pay rise 及题干中对 CEO 薪酬增加原因的提问，定位到第二段首句 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. 了解 CEO 薪酬增长的最佳模式是，CEO 人才在一个顶级公司的商业机会迅速增长的世界里是有限的。可知，C 选项“顶级公司商业机会的增加”符合题意。

27.答案：D

解析：本题考查现在的 CEO 和其前任相比需要具备的能力。

根据题干关键词 predecessors 及 today's CEOs 定位到第三段第二句 They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. 他们还需要比他们的前任更好的公关技巧, 因为即使是一个小失误的成本也可能是巨大的。选项中并未提到, 继续往后看 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. 还有一个事实是, 美国的大公司比以往任何时候都更加全球化, 供应链遍布更多的国家。D 选项“经营更全球化的公司”符合题意。

28. 答案: B

解析: 本题考查 20 世纪 70 年代以来 CEO 收入增长的背景。

根据题干关键词 the 1970s 定位到第四段第三句 Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. 然而, 首席执行官的薪酬主要是在这一治理更加有力的时期一直居高不下。正确答案 B strict corporate governance 严格的公司管理, 属于原文内容的替换表达。故 B 选项符合题意。A 选项“持续的内部反对”, C 选项“保守的商业策略”, D 选项“重复的监管警告”均无法由文章推出。

29. 答案: D

解析: 本题考查 CEO 高薪合理性的原因。

根据题干关键词 High CEO pay 及顺序出题规则, 继续看尾段, 定位句是 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. 当公司把首席执行官的薪酬与股票价格挂钩时, 股票市场的反应是积极的, 这表明这些做法不仅为首席执行官带来机制, 而且创造了公司价值。正确答案 D increase corporate value 增加公司价值, 是原文内容的替换表达。故 D 选项“提升公司价值”符合题意。

30. 答案: A

解析: 本题考查最适合文章的标题。

根据题干分析文章主题为 CEO 的薪酬, 所以排除 C 项、D 项选项 A 的 CEOs Are Not Overpaid 首席执行官的薪水并不高。选项 B 的 CEO Pay: Past and Present CEO 的薪酬: 过去和现在, 而 CEO 过去的薪酬并不是原文中心, 属于偏离主题, 因此正确选项为 A。

31.答案：D

解析：本题考查马德里洁净空气区域的事实描述。

定位到第二段最后一句“但随着法律斗争的进行，洁净空气区域的未来看起来也不那么确定”可知，D选项“它的命运尚待决定”符合题意。

32.答案：D

解析：本题考查治理地市级空气污染的措施的缺点。定位到第三段第二句“这是因为他们不可避免地将清洁空气的费用推到了个人车主的身上”可知，D选项“他们给个人车主带来了沉重的负担”符合题意。

33.答案：A

解析：本题考查作者对伦敦 Ulez(低排放区)扩大的看法。

定位到第四段最后一句“如果 Sadiq Khan 赢得了市长选举，并如他计划的那样在 2021 年将低排放区扩大至北、南环路的话，这肯定会引起更多车主的强烈反对，因为到时他们将受到影响”可知，A选项“引起强烈反对”符合题意。

34.答案：D

解析：本题考查作者对处理这个问题的人选的观点。

定位到第六段“但是市长和议员们只能对这个比任何一个城市或城镇都大得多的问题做这么多的工作。他们之所以采取行动，是因为英国和欧洲其他国家的政府未能做到这一点。”，可以推断，作者认为针对这个问题真正应该采取措施的是国家政府，故 D 选项符合题意。

35.答案：B

解析：本题考查文章最后一段对汽车公司的事实推断。定位到最后一段“...and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance 并且要求汽车公司将其车辆纳入合规”，最后一句“除了坚持要求汽车公司使其汽车变得清洁外，我们什么事情都做了”，综合以上可以推断，B选项“应该被迫遵守规定”符合题意。

#### Text 4

36.答案：D

解析：本题考查文章对今年春天大学毕业的 Z 一代的事实描述。

定位到第一段第一句“现在 Z 一代的成员今年春天就要毕业了，Z 一代最普遍接受的定义是 1995 年以后出生的一代人，偏差不超过一年。最近几周他们的关注度一直在稳步上升。故 D 选项“不断地吸引公众注意力”符合题意。

37.答案：A

解析：本题考查文章中 Z 一代深知的事情。

定位到第二段第三、四句“尽管 Z 一代刚一毕业就进入了 50 年以来最好的经济时代，但他们知道经济危机是什么样。他们是 2008 年经济危机中易受影响的孩子”可知，经济危机对 Z 一代的影响很明显，他们深知经济危机是什么样，故 A 选项“艰难的经济环境是什么样”符合题意。

38.答案：B

解析：本题考查对第二段划线单词“assuage”的词义理解。

定位到第二段第六句“繁荣的经济似乎并没有…这种潜在的世代焦虑的紧迫感，特别是那些身负大学债务的人”，分析语境，此处对应含义应为“缓解，缓和”。A 选项 define“定义”，B 选项 relieve“缓解”，C 选项 maintain“保持”，D 选项 deepen“加深”。故 B 选项 relieve 符合题意。

39.答案：D

解析：本题考查第三段对 Z 一代的事实推断。

定位到第三段第一句“Accenture 的一项调查发现，88%的应届毕业生在当初选择专业时都考虑到了工作的因素”可以推断，D 选项“对他们未来的工作有一个清晰的认识”符合题意。

40.答案：B

解析：本题考查 Michelsen 认为 Z 一代与千禧一代的差别。

定位到第二段第一句“无论公平与否，如果对千禧一代来说最平常的形容词是‘有资格’的话，那么 Z 一代的流行语则是‘务实’和‘谨慎’”，即 Z 一代相比于千禧一代而言更务实谨慎，可以推断，B 选项“不那么锐意进取，少一些冒险精神”符合题意。

## Part B

### 三、多选多（共 1 题，共 10 分）

41.答案：E

解析：本段主要建议在工作场合中要表现得坦率而不是试图隐藏自己。故 E 选项“展现自己，不要隐藏信息”符合题意。

42.答案：F

解析：本段主要建议多花时间去倾听你同事的意见，故 F 选项“慢下来，去倾听”符合题意。

43.答案：D

解析：本段主要建议利用空闲时间和你周围所有的同事进行交流。故 D 选项“花时间和每个人在一起”符合题意。

44.答案：A

解析：本段主要建议适时地、真诚地给予你的同事积极的反馈。故 A 选项“给予赞许，但不要太多”符合题意。

45.答案：C

解析：本段主要建议根据每个同事的交流习惯，及时地调整你的交流方式。故 C 选项“对你的交流作出调整”符合题意。

### Section III Translation

#### 46. 【参考译文】

人的一生总要经历一些失败。但失败的美妙之处在于，如何看待失败完全取决于我们看待它的方式。我们可以选择视失败为“世界末日”，或仅是我们能力不足的证明，亦可以将其看作学习经验。每当我们在某件事上失败时，我们都能选择把它看作本应掌握的经验。这些经验非常重要，它们关乎我们如何成长以及如何避免再次犯错。只有我们允许失败阻拦我们时，它才会阻止我们前行。

失败也能让我们更加了解自己，而这些是我们之前从未意识到的。例如，失败能让你发现自己是多么强大，失败也能帮你发现真正的朋友，或者帮你发现通往成功的出乎意料的动力。

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

47. 【参考范文】

Dear students:

In order to have you adapt to college life here, the Student Union has decided to organize a tour of Dayan Pagoda the next Saturday.

As you may know, Dayan Pagoda has a history of over 1300 years and is visited by millions of Chinese and foreign visitors every year. The streets and alleys surrounding the tower abound with stands selling delicate handicrafts and choices, it is better to shop around before making your decision. Do not bring along much cash as you could pay by your phone.

A bus (plate number A20202) will pick you up at the campus gate at 10 a.m. and drive you back at 3 p.m. Call 029-80082088 for more information.

Have a good time.

Li MingThe Student Union

**Part B**

47. 【参考范文】

The chart gives information about the proportions of different purposes of phone-based reading among students from a college. Learning (58%) claims the first place, followed by searching for information (28%) and seeking pleasure (12%). Other purposes (2%) complete the chart.

The following factors offer a likely explanation for the data. It is known to all that the competition between college students is increasingly fierce. In order to perform well in academic study, many students spend much time on reading textbooks and reference materials via cellphones. Likewise, to acquire knowledge as efficiently as possible, they must search for the best materials among the sea of information over the Internet. As you can imagine, the smart phone is the most effective tool to do so. Besides, it is also extremely convenient for students to read novels, news, and other information posted in forums. So that's perhaps why seeking joy is ranked third in the chart.

The smart phone is a great invention that greatly benefits students and other people. But college students should not spend too much time on or even be obsessed with it. Instead, they

should occasionally put it aside and go to enjoy the pleasure of reading a book and attending outdoor recreational activities.

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