2020年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语一试题

Text1

(第一段)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'town, it is true are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitions.

A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting

funding and creating jobs.

(第二段)Some might see the proposal as a booby prize for the fact that Britain is no longer be 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 that will follow—village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?

(第三段)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 real	ly successi	ful holder	s of such	titles ar	e those t	hat do	a grea	t deal	mor	e
than	fill hotel	bedrooms	and bring	g in high	-profile	arts ever	nts and	good	press	for a	year.

They transform the aspirations of the people who live there; they nudge the selfimage 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 complex series of factors that have turned the city into the power of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

	(第四	段)A "town of culture" could be not just about the arts but about honouring
a tov	vn's p	peculiarities-helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and
abov	e all	celebrating its people and turn it into action.
	21.C	ooper 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.A	ccording to Paragraph 2, the proposal might be regarded by some as
	[A]a	sensible compromise. [B]a self-deceiving attempt
	[C]ar	n eye-cotching bonus. [D]an inaccessible target
	23.Tl	he author suggests that a title holder is successful only if it
	[A]eı	ndeavours to maintain its image. [B]meets the aspirations of its people
	[C]bı	rings 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

Text2

(第一段)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.

(第二段)With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only 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.

(第三段)The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than ± 900 m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than ± 210 m 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.

(第四段)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.

(第五段)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.

(第六段)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 content acquisition costs nothing				
[B]its marketing strategy has been successful				
[C]its payment for peer review is reduced				
[D]its funding has enjoyed a steady increase				
27. According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, scientific publishers Elsevier have				
[A]financed researchers generously				
[B]gone through an existential crisis				
[C]revived the publishing industry				
[D]thrived mainly on university libraries				
28. How does the author feel about the success of Sci-Hub?				
[A] Relieved [B] Concerned [C] Puzzled [D]Encouraged				
29. It can be learned from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that open access terms				
[A] free universities from financial burdens				
[B] render publishing much easier for scientists				
[C]reduce the cost of publication substantially				
[D] allow publishers some room to make money				
30. Which of the following characterises the scientific publishing model?				

[A] Trial subscription is offered [B] Labour triumphs over status

[C] The few feed on the many [D] Costs are well controlled

Text3

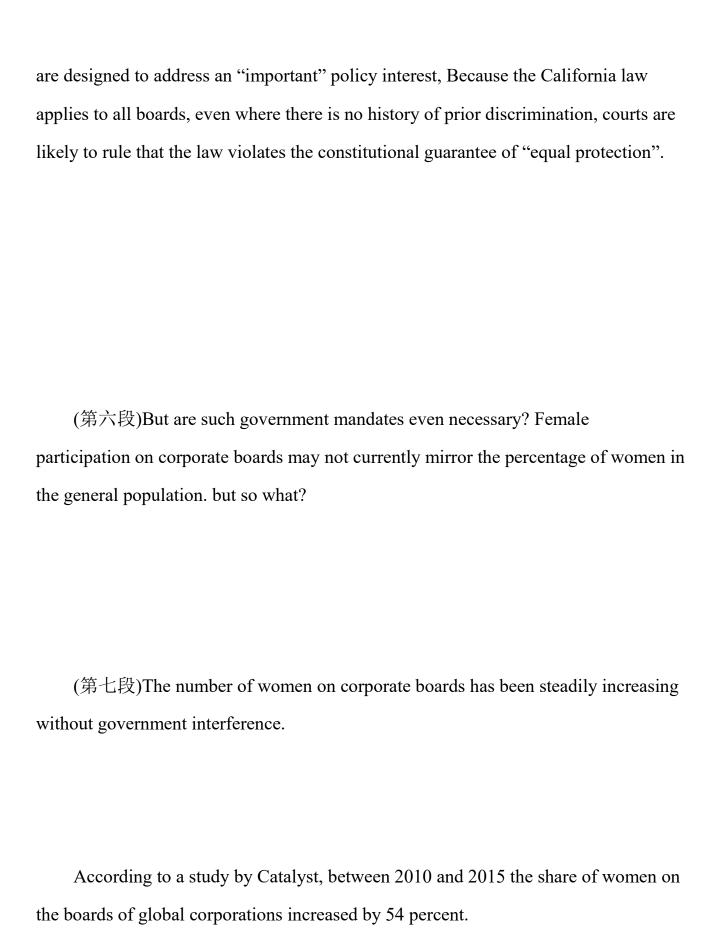
(第一段)Progressives often support diversity mandates as a path to equality and a way to level the playing field.

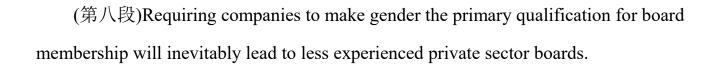
But all too often such policies are an insincere form of virtue-signaling that benefits only the most privileged and does little to help average people.

(第二段)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.

(第三段)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.
(第四段)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.
(第五段)The US Supreme Court frowns on sex-based classifications unless they





That is exactly what happened when Norway adopted a nationwide corporate gender quota.

(第九段)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.

(第十段)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.

.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 need 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.

Text4

(第一段)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.

(第二段)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 Unite Sates trade representative opening an investigation into whether the tax discriminates against American companies, which in turn could lead to trade sanctions against France.

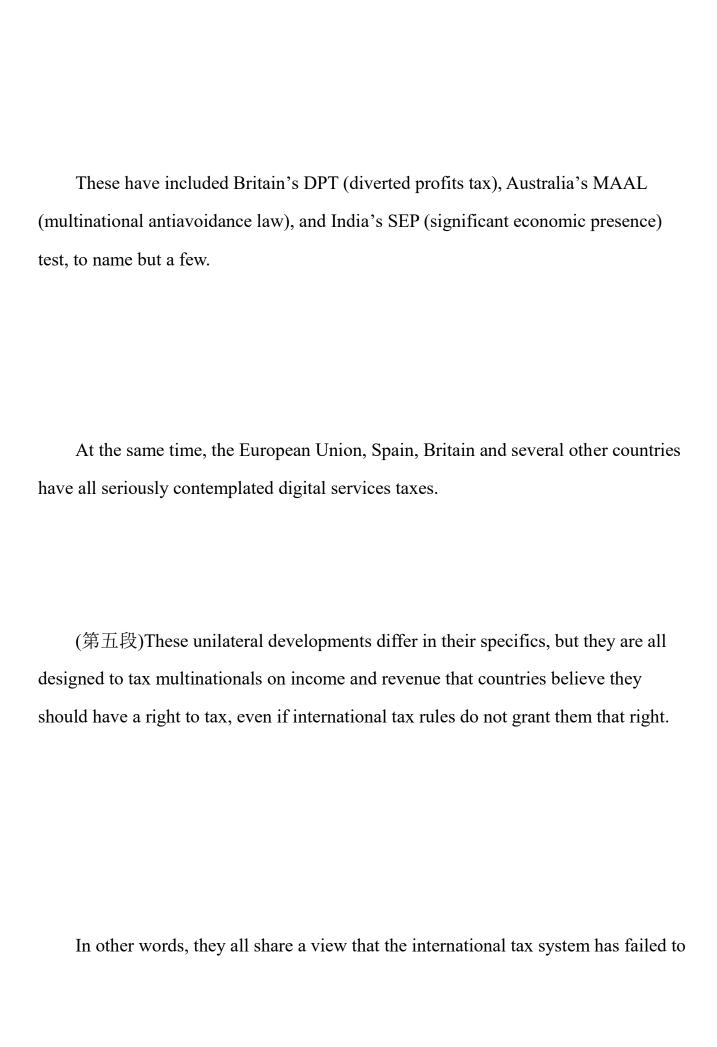
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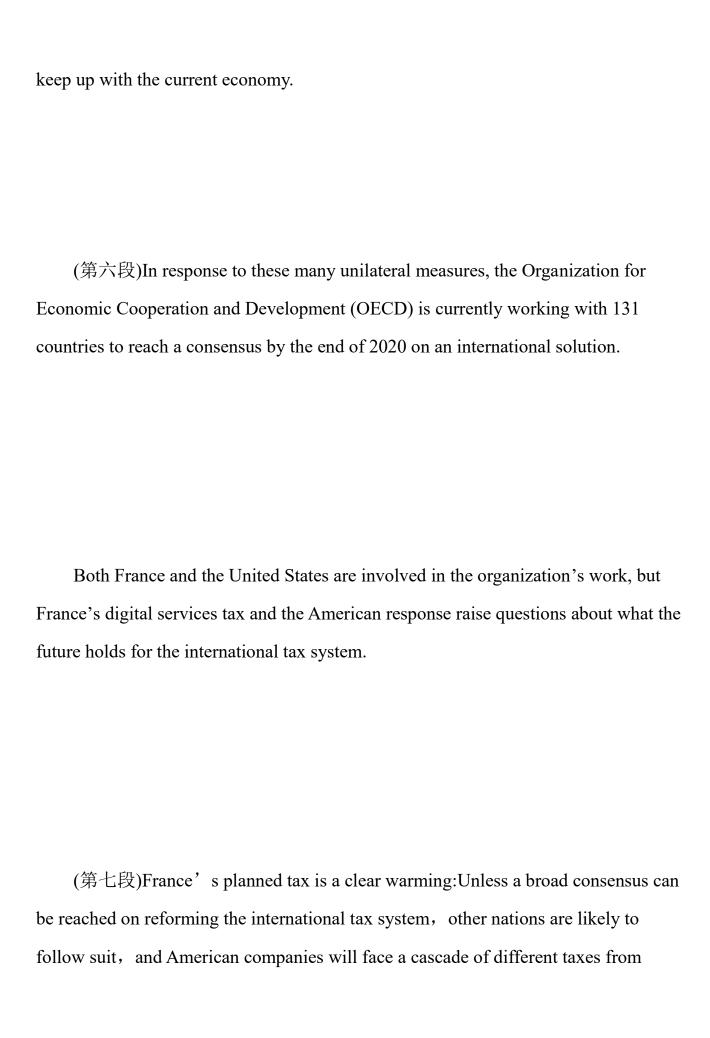
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(第四段)The French tax is not just a unilateral move by one country in need of revenue.

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.





dozens of nations that will prove burdensome and costly.					
36.	The French Senate has passed a bill to				
[A]	[A]regulate digital services platforms.				
[B]	[B]protect French companies' interests				
[C]	impose a levy on tech multinationals				
[D]	[D]curb the influence of advertising				
37.	It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that the digital services tax				
[A]	[A]may trigger countermeasures against France				
[B]	[B]is apt to arouse criticism at home and abroad				
[C]	[C]aims to ease international trade tensions				
[D]	[D]will prompt the tech giants to quit France				
38.	The countries adopting the unilateral measures share the opinion that				
[A]	redistribution of tech giants' revenue must be ensured.				
[B]	the current international tax system needs upgrading.				
[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 OECD's current work____.
- [A] is being resisted by US companies
- [B] needs to be readjusted immediately
- [C]is faced with uncertain prospects
- [D]needs to in involve more countries
- 40. Which of the following might be the best title for this text?
- [A] France Is Confronted with Trade Sanctions
- [B]France leads the charge on Digital Tax
- [C]France Says "NO" to Tech Multinationals
- [D] France Demands a Role in the Digital Economy