

2022 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）真题及答案解析（完整版）

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)

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

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

Beginning in 2006, some scientists have 7 that plants possess neuron-like cells that interact with hormones and neurotransmitters, 8 "a plant nervous system, 9 to that in animals," said lead study author Lincoln Taiz, "They 10 claimed that plants have "brain-like command centers" at their root tips."

This 11 makes sense if you simplify the workings of a complex brain, 12 it to an array of electrical pulses; cells in plants also communicate through electrical signals. 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.

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

And what's so great about consciousness, anyway? Plants 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 |
| 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] local |
| 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 |
- 答案：1A 2C 3D 4C 5D 6B 7C 8B 9A 10D
11C 12B 13A 14 C 15B 16D 17A 18A 19D 20B

Section II Reading Comprehension

PartA

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

People often complain that plastics are too durable. Water 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. But some plastic materials change over time. They crack and frizzle. They "weep" out additives. They melt into sludge. All of which creates huge headaches for institutions, such as museums, trying to preserve culturally important objects. The variety of plastic objects at risk is dizzying: early radios, avant-garde sculptures, celluloid animation stills from Disney films, the first artificial heart.

Certain 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. "It's like baking a cake: If you don't have exact amounts, it goes wrong," she says. "The object you make is already a time bomb."

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

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

So van Oosten and her colleagues worked to preserve Gilardi's sculptures. They infused some with stabilizing and consolidating chemicals. Van Oosten calls those chemicals "sunscreens" because

their goal was to prevent further light damage and rebuild worn polymer fibers. She is proud that several sculptures have even gone on display again, albeit sometimes beneath protective cases.

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

And more is at stake here than individual objects. Joana 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. We 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 Ferreira'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.

答案：21A 22C 23D 24D 25B

Text2

As 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.

Millennials were told that if you did well in school, got a decent degree, you would be set

up for life. But that promise has been found wanting. As degrees became universal, they became devalued. Education was no longer a secure route of social mobility. Today, 28 per cent of graduates in the UK are in non-graduate roles, a percentage which is double the average among OECD countries.

This 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.

Thankfully, 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 stillset in the degree mindset. Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers who often prove themselves to be more committed and loyal employees than graduates. Many too are seeing the advantages of scrapping a degree requirement for certain roles.

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

It 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. It 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. Education, and not just knowledge gained on campus, will be a core part of Generation Z's career trajectory.

Older generations often talk about their degree in the present and personal tense: I am a geographer or' I am a classist.' Their 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 a 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 reflect ____.

- A. Millennial's 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. Depress will no longer appeal them.
- D. They will have a limited choice of jobs

答案：26C 27B 28C 29D 30A

Text3

Enlightening, challenging, stimulating, fun. These were some of the words that Nature readers used to describe their experience of art-science collaborations in a series of articles on partnerships between artists and researchers. Nearly 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.

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

One example of how artists and scientists have together rocked the scenes came last month when the Sydney Symphony Orchestra performed a reworked version of Antonio Vivaldi's The Four Seasons. They 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. The performance was a creative call to action ahead of November's United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, UK.

But a genuine partnership must be a two-way street. Fewer artist than scientists responded to the Nature poll, however, several respondents noted that artists do not simply assist scientists with their communication requirements. Nor should their work be considered only as an object of study. The 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. Such an approach can both prompt new research as well as result in powerful art.

More 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. The founders deliberately focused their projects around light—hance the "visual studies" in the name. Light was a something that both artists and scientists had an interest in, and therefore could form the basis of collaboration. As 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.

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. The reach of art-science tie-ups needs to go beyond the necessary purpose of research communication, and participants. Artists 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 about 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

答案：31B 32A 33A 34B 35C

Text 4

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

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

But these provisions create difficulties for businesses when applied to highly paid managers and executives. As 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. The difference between C-grade and A-grade managers may very well be the difference between business success or failure. Between preserving the jobs of ordinary workers or losing them. Yet mediocrity is no longer enough to justify a dismissal.

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

If not placing jobs at risk, to the extent employment protection laws constrain business owners from dismissing under-performing managers, those laws act as a constraint on firm productivity and therefore on workers' wages. Indeed, 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.

Nor are highly paid managers themselves immune from the harm caused by the ERA's unjustified

dismissal procedures. Because employment protection laws make it costlier to fire an employee, employers are more cautious about hiring new staff. This makes it harder for the marginal manager to gain employment. And firms pay staff less because firms carry the burden of the employment arrangement going wrong.

Society also suffers from excessive employment protections. Stringent job dismissal regulations adversely affect productivity growth and hamper both prosperity and overall well-being.

Across 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. In New Zealand, a 2016 private members' Bill tried to permit firms and high-income employees to contract out of the unjustified dismissal regime. However, 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 managers' authority
- [C]affect the public image of the firms
- [D]worsen labor-management relations

38. Which of the following measures would be 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 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 well-being.
- [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

答案：36D 37A 38D 39B 40D

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41–45, choose the most suitable one from the first A–G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices,

which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points) -7 选 5

(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 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 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 a disservice to the thousands of passionate 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 organization 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 so 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 archeology 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.

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 money making over animals' wellbeing.
- G. Marris distorts our findings which actually prove that zoos serve as an indispensable link between man and nature.

答案：41F 42C 43A 44D45G

Part C

Directions:

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

The Man Who Broke Napoleon's Codes— Mark Urban

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 cryptographic 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. I was keen to read more, but 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 piterest besides of his intelligence work. His status in Lord Wellington's headquarters and the recognition given to him for his work were all bound up with the class politics of the army at the time. His tale 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.

答案

46、参考译文：它曾经也是创造密码和破解密码两群人之间的一场斗争，而即使是许多熟知这段历史的人，都对此一无所知。

47、参考译文：附录部分例出了许多编码文件，这些文件是从在西班牙的法军中所获得，并且这些文件的秘密通过一位英国总部官员乔治·斯克威尔的研究破解了。

48、参考译文：他很难精准地分析这位默默无闻的长官是否曾给国家间伟大的斗争做过贡献，事实上也没有讲述更多长官本人的事迹。

49、参考译文：在拿破仑战争时期曾有过很多间谍及情报专员，但是通常情况下很难去找到他们实际中提供或使用过的材料。

50、参考译文：正如破解密码与西班牙的战争有着更为广泛的联系一样，他多次试图谋求职位晋升的尝试充分展示了当时英国社会的现状。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write an e-mail 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. (10points)

小作文思路：

2022年英语一和英语二小作文均为邀请信，复习过邀请信模板的同学可以改动部分词汇直接默写了。

2018年英语一关于毕业典礼的邀请信和2021年的英语二关于网络会议的邀请信都可以进行参考借鉴。

第一段还是要简单介绍自己的身份，然后点明写作目的，即邀请留学生们参加美食节，或者是邀请教授来参加创新大赛。

第二段改写提纲，结合具体要求写出美食节或大赛的举办时间、地点，对参赛者或是参加者的要求或注意事项，例如美食节可以邀请留学生携带自己国家的美食来和大家一起分享等。

第三部分要表达期待对方来参赛的心情，以及期待对方回复等。最后检查一下格式和和语法拼写有无错误等。

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) explain its intended meaning and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20points)

【图片描述】

两个学生站在一张校园讲座的海报前，其中一个说，不是我们专业的，听了也没多大用。另一个说，听了或许也有用。

大作文思路：

图画大意：一个女孩想去听讲座，另一个说不是本专业，没啥用

思路 1：一如既往的对比图画，突出正面做法。所以按积极话题模板来套就行。立意的话，肯定是以想去听讲座的女孩身上着手比较合适。非本专业的知识要不要学，讲座要不要听？一般立意肯定是要学，要听，这样也比较好构思文章。那么文章主题就是大学生要扩大知识面，增加其他领域知识素养。可以用 comprehensive knowledge, general education, all-round development education, comprehensive quality education 等。

英语一大作文思路可以有不同角度。

思路 2：2022 年的英语考试悄然落幕了，首先必须说作文稳了。首先形式上，他考了我们预估的考试形式一幅图，但是对话类；内容上，沿袭了最近六年的考试内容，即人的品质类方向，这个话题和 2018 年选课和 2013 年大学生毕业选择话题相同，就意味着第二第三段直接可用。最后预祝大家作文部分得分如你所愿！



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- 国际硕士
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- 在职博士
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