

2023 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

管理类专业学位联考英语试题

(科目代码：204)

◎ 考生注意事项 ◎

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
2. 答题前,考生应该按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“考生姓名”“报考单位”“考生编号”等信息。
3. 答案必须按要求填涂或书写在指定的答题纸上。

(1)英语知识运用和阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案填涂在答题卡上。填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动,必须用橡皮擦干净。

(2)英译汉和写作部分必须用黑色字迹签字笔在答题卡上作答。字迹要清楚。
4. 考试结束,将试题、答题卡一并装入试题袋中交回。

(以下信息考生必须认真填写)

考生编号															
考生姓名															

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 making 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 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 focus 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] rumour | [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 after 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 lawn, homeowners across the country are taking a shortcut—and it is the environment that is paying the price. About eight million square metres of plastic grass is sold each year but opposition has now spread to the highest gardening circles. The Chelsea Flower Show has banned fake grass from this year's event, declaring 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 Home 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 environmental 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 green-wash” of artificial grass, already has more than 20,000 followers. It is trying to encourage people to sign 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 requires 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 on 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 organizations 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, rest rooms, 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 by 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 visitors to parks
28. According to Paragraph 5, most respondents in the survey would _____.
[A] go to the 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 studied 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 brains
[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 hand. The study is part of a new wave of thinking about adolescence. For a long time, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem that 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 children and young adults, ranging from 11 to 28 years old. The participants filled out questionnaires 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 are 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 roof lights 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 home prices is a temporary matter.
41. Brain Berry	[B] Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.
42. Gareth Belsham	[C] There will be specific limits 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 poems about nature. And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the 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, beautiful, 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).

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

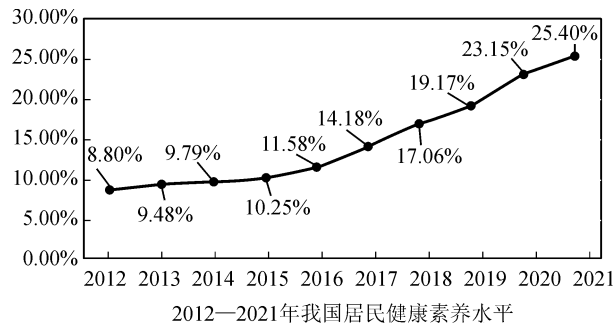
Part B

48. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the picture briefly, interpret the implied meaning,
- 2) give your comments.

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



2023年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

管理类专业学位联考英语试题答案

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】B

[考点]上下文和词汇识别

[解析]根据上下文语意, make a nice profit 在这里表示“做的很好”, 其他三个选项 purchase“购买”, connection“联系”, bet“打赌”, 不符合上下文语意。

2. 【答案】C

[考点]上下文和词汇识别

[解析]根据上下文语意, “你需要优先考虑团队成长”, prioritize sth 表示“优先考虑某事”符合上下文语义。其他三个选项 define“下定义”, predict“预测”, appreciate“欣赏;增值”, 不符合上下文语意。

3. 【答案】A

[考点]上下文和词汇识别

[解析]根据上下文语意, “它有助于团队合作以专门专注于寻找团队成长的方法”, exclusively“仅仅;专门”, 符合语意。其他三个选项 temporarily“暂时”, potentially“潜在地、可能 initially“最初、起初”, 不符合上下文语意。

4. 【答案】D

[考点]固定搭配和词汇识别

[解析]该题考查固定搭配“look at an example”其他三个选项 experiment“实验”, proposal“提议”, debate“辩论”, 后面为例子作为段落论据部分。

5. 【答案】D

[考点]上下文和词义辨析

[解析]本题要选一个形容词修饰后面的 departments of engineering, marketing and product development。由第三段的第一话“当一位富有创新精神的项目营销经理加入后, 情况发生了变化,” 可以看出原来的工程、营销和产品开发部门属于传统部门, 与具有创新精神的营销经理形成对比因此 D“traditional 传统的”为正确选项。[A]identical 完全同样的;相同的;[B]marginal;微不足道的;边缘的;[C]provisional 临时的;暂时的, 都不符合题意。

6. 【答案】D

[考点]上下文和词义辨析

[解析]本题要选一个名词, 既能承接上文, 又能概括下文, 上文说“直到 2012 年, 他们

的增长进入平稳期。”下文说“.....是有太多的客户在使用他们产品的基本免费版本..

可见这里说的是他们的业绩增长进入平稳期的问题所在, 因此[D] problem 为正确选项。
[A] rumor 谣言 [B] secret 秘密 [C] myth 神话, 三项都不符合上下文语义衔接。

7. 【答案】A

[考点]逻辑关系

[解析]本题要选一个介词对本句的“improvements to the premium,paid version 高级付费版本有所改进”和“few people were making the upgrade 很少有人进行升级”的关系进行补充说明。前后是反向对应关系, 而四个选项中只有[A]despite 表示让步转折逻辑, 因此为正确选项。[B]unlike 不像……;[C]through 通过;[D]besides 除……之外(还)不符合前后反向逻辑。

8. 【答案】B

[考点]逻辑关系

[解析]本题要选一个副词对本段和上一段的关系进行补充说明。本段说“当一位富有创新精神的项目营销经理加入后, 情况发生了变化”, 说明与前文是不同的情况, 为反向关系, 而四个选项中只有 however 表示转折逻辑, 因此为正确选项。

9. 【答案】B

[考点]动词搭配/逻辑关系

[解析]根据上下文可知, 这个公司中的 growth team 是第一次出现, 之前并没有, 所以是创立 create, 其它三个选项 inspect 检查, expand 扩大, reform 改革, 意味着之前已经有 growth team 再根据 an innovative manager 登场以后的并列关系只有 created 和 innovative 语义上构成复现因此选 B。

10. 【答案】C

[考点]逻辑关系/句内语义

[解析]and 前后保持并列, 因此可以参照前文内容 innovative (创新的)和 create (创造)四个选项分别谓:cultural 文化的, objective 客观的, fresh 新鲜的, personal 个人的, 只有 fresh 有“新”的语义, 和原文中 innovative(创新的)和 create (创造)形成呼应, 故选 C

11. 【答案】C

[考点]逻辑关系

[解析]寻找 upgrade, 根据上一段最后一句 few people were making their upgrade, 可知升级的人很少, end 结束, burden 负担, lack 缺少, decrease 减少, C 选项 lack 对应 few, 并没有减少 decrease 为干扰项, 故选 C。

12. 【答案】D

[考点]逻辑关系

[解析] this 指代上文所指内容, 上一段末尾 it became clear that., 以及最后一句 Most people were... 问题不是质量问题, 而是人们根本不知道 premium version, 现在知道了问题

所在, policy 政策, suggestion 建议, purpose 目的, insight 洞悉,了解,比较其它选项,insight 与上文 perspective(观点:视角)形成呼应, 近义词复现, 在原文最合适。

13. 【答案】C

[考点]上下文和词汇识别

[解析]上文提到, 问题不在于质量问题, 而是消费者的意识问题, 所以需要通过讲优化的产品促销给消费者来提高意识。只有 C 选项 promoting 合适。contributing 做贡献;allocating 分配;transferring 转变, 三个选项意识都不符合语境。

14. 【答案】A

[考点]逻辑关系[解析]前文提到, 通过将优化的产品促销给消费者以提高意识, 后文讲到收入增长了 92%,前后的逻辑关系顺承因果, 选择 A 选项 As a result, BCD 均不符文意。

15. 【答案】A

[考点]逻辑关系

[解析]此处原文说需要一个人在 一个团队, 这个空应该与“领导”相关, 而且后文也出现了 leader, 四个选项中只有 A 选项 unite(团结)能与原文中团队形成合理的动宾搭配。

16. 【答案】B

[考点]逻辑关系

[解析]此处考查的前后文并列关系, 后文讲到了 set clear goals and establish a time frame, 需要填的 the target area,根据逻辑, 先确定目标区域, 然后再设定目标并且建立时间框架。所以本题答案选择 identify, 其他几个选项都与后文无法构成先后关系。

17. 【答案】D

[考点]词义辨析

[解析]根据选项特征, 本题考查名词词义辨析。根据空格所在句, identify the target area set clear goals and establish a time frame for the of these goals 这三个动词短语形成并列关系, 会隐含动作发生的时间先后顺序, 并且 these goals 指代前面的 clear goals,因此可推出先 identify the target area (识别目标区域), 再 set clear goals (设定清晰目标), 最后再 establish a time frame for the of these goals(确定这些目标实现的时间范围)。因此 D 选项 accomplishment 符合语义要求, 故为正确答案。

18. 【答案】B

[考点]词义辨析

[解析]根据选项特征, 本题考查形容词词义辨析。根据空格所在句的逻辑关键词 also 来看, 空格处所在句的内容和上文形成了递进关系。根据上段尾句得知, “领导人需要识别目标区域, 设定清晰目标, 并且确定目标实现的时间范围”, 这是团队领导人的责任;因此空格处填入 responsible,表示 the growth leader is also responsible for keeping the team focused on moving forward....(领导人也有责任让团队专注于前进。), 符合递进关系的语义要求故 B 选项

responsible 为正确答案。

19. 【答案】C

[考点]逻辑关系

[解析]根据选项特征, 本题考查逻辑关系词辨析, 并且选项词均为连词性质的逻辑关系词, 因此只需弄清楚空格所在的从句和后面的主句之间的关系即可。空格所在句指出“有吸引力的新想法会转移注意力”, 为负向情感, 后面的主句指出“团队领导人必须认识到这些想法对当前目标不...并且需要搁置”, 为正向情感, 因此可推出主从句之间为对立关系, 符合要求的只有 while“虽然”, 故 C 选项 while 为正确答案。

20. 【答案】A

[考点]词义辨析

[解析]根据选项特征, 本题考查动词词义辨析。根据空格所在句特征, don't the current goal 和 need to be put on the back burner(需要搁置)形成了并列关系, 情感应该保持一致; 根据“need to be put on the back burner(需要搁置)”负向情感, 可推出 these ideas 对 current goal(当前目标)无用, 因此 A 选项 serve“对...有用”填入之后, 更符合语义要求, 故 A 选项 serve 为正确答案。

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

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
- D. is ruining the view of WEST London.

【答案】A

[考点]人物观点

[解析]根据题干关键词“The RHS thinks that plastic grass”回文定位在第一段第四句“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”(在伦敦西部举办度展览的皇家园艺协会(RHS)表示, 由于塑料草对环境和生物多样性造成的破坏, 它已经实施了禁令。)对比四个选项, 只有 A 项中的“is harmful to the environment”和 the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity”与原文形成呼应, 故为正确答案。

22. the petitions mentioned in para 3 reveal the campaigner's

- A. disappointment with the RHS
- B. resistance to fake grass use
- C. anger over the proposed tax
- D. concern about real grass supply

【答案】B

[考点]例证题

[解析]根据题干关键词“The petitions mentioned in Paragraph 3 reveal the campaigners”回文定位在第三段, 找到例子后, 往往向前后寻找例子支持的论点。第三句“it is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an "ecological damage" tax on such lawns..”(它正试图鼓励人们签署两份请愿书, 一份呼吁禁止销售塑料草, 另一份呼吁对此类草坪征收“生态损害”税)。对比四个选项, 只有 B 项中的“resistance to fake grass use”和“ban on the sale of plastic grass”与原文形成呼应, 故为正确答案。

23. In para 4, supporters of fake grass point out ____

- A. the necessity to lower the costs of fake grass.
- B. the disadvantages of growing real grass.
- D. the challenges of insect habitat protection.

【答案】B

[考点]细节理解

[解析]根据题干关键词“supporters of fake grass point out”回文定位在第四段第一句 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”(但是, 人工草地的支持者们指出, 天然草坪需要来定期用割草机割, 耗油耗电, 也会造成一些环境问题。)即天然草坪也存在缺点, 并不是完美的。对比四个选项, 只有 B 项中的“the disadvantages

of growing real grass”是对原文的正确解读，故为正确答案。

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

【答案】C

[考点]细节理解

[解析]根据题干关键词“government 和 artificial grass”回文定位在第六段“However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage”(然而，使用人工草坪必须正确遵守法律和政策规定的安全措施以此保护生物多样性和保证排水系统的持续运作。对比四个选项，只有 C 项中的 obey existing rules。是 comply with the legal and policy safeguards 是的同义替换，与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。

25. It can be learned from the text that fake grass

- A. is being improved continuously
- B. has been a market share decline
- C. is becoming affordable
- D. has been a controversial product

【答案】D

[考点]全文中心

[解析]根据题干关键词“the text”可知本题考查全文中心。通过梳理全文重点段落即可得出答案。首先，本文第一段末句首先抛出 RHS 的观点，认为“plastic grass”即假草对环境有害。然后在第三段当中用支持者的行为进一步论证假草有害的观点。但是，在第四段中，作者抛出了支持使用假草的人的观点，认为使用真草不仅会消耗大量的水、电等能源，还可能带来其他的危害等。然后作者在第五段给出了政府的态度“the government responded that

it has no plans to ban the use of artificial grass”作为呼吁禁止假草使用的回应。而本文最后一段(第六段)第二句中，作者用再次阐明了政府对待使用假草的态度“However,the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage”既没有反对也没有鼓励，因此可以查看出，假草的使用仍然尚未有清晰的定论。对比四个选项只 D 项中的“a controversial product”最符合全文中心，故为正确答案

Text 2

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

【答案】D

[考点]细节题

[解析]根据题于关键词“national parks”回文定位在第一段和第二段，由于第二段是转折句，表示作者强调的内容，接着第二句就做了解释，“they have a maintenance backlog of more than\$12billion”，译为“他们有超过 120 亿美金的维修积压。并且第三句也举例了各种基础设施说明他们基础设施维修不好。所以选 D“基础设施维护不善”。

27. Increased privatization of the campground may_____

- A. spoil visitor experience
- B. help preserve nature
- C. bring operational pressure
- D. boost visits to parks

【答案】A

[考点]细节题[解析]根据题干关键词“increased privatization of the campgrounds”回文定位在

第三和第四段由于第四段讲到“increased privatization would undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year.”译为:“扩大私有化会削弱其中一个主要原因,即为什么每年有3亿人来这些公园”,并且冒号后面也能看出游客认为在这些公园游玩是享受。所以整体结合意思,应该选A会毁掉游客的体验。

28. according to para 5, most respondents in the survey would?

- A. go to the 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

【答案】C

[考点]细节题

[解析]根据题干关键词“most respondents to the survey”回文定位在第五段的最后一句,此处的81%对应most.他们愿意多缴税,从而换来10年中不要对国家公园进行任何削减。所以选C,“同意为了国家公园多交钱。”

29.The national parks are valuable in that they _____.

- A. lead the way in tourism
- B. sponsor research on climate
- C. have historical significance
- D. provide an income for the locals

【答案】C

[考点] 细节题

[解析] 根据题目定位到文章中的第四段,整段从第一句开始就说国家公园带来的价值所在。最后一句说到“The parks also help keep America's past alive, working with thousands of local jurisdictions around the country to protect historical sites including Ellis Island and Gettysburg and to bring the stories of these places to life.”这里明确指出了保护历史遗迹的价值。所以由此可知,国家级公园具有历史性的意义。所以正确答案为C选项。

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 visitor' demands
- C. is in need of a new pricing policy
- D. is in need of a funding increase

【答案】D

[考点] 推理论证

[解析] 文章一开始在说国家级公园现在面临的问题。第二段提到, they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion. Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling. 他们有超过 120 亿美元的维修积压。道路、步道、洗手间、游客中心和其他基础设施都摇摇欲坠。说明对于国家公园的预支有待增加, 所以整个就是说在资金这方面需要增加。C 选项·中 funding increase 正好对应原文的意思。所以正确答案为 C。

Text 3

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

【答案】C

[考点]逻辑关系

[解析]根据题文同序原则以及题干关键词“Sparrows study,human brain”回文定位, 并且根据选项的共性我们发现都是动词开头, 也就是需要我们找到人类大脑将会做什么事情。我们就看到了这一段倒数第二句和倒数第三句“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”(在同一项研究中, 一组人被要求记住信息和存储信息的文件夹。他们不记得信息, 但他们记得如何找到文件夹。)即现在人们头脑中记住的事物发生了改变。对比四个选项, 只有 C 项中的“switch its focus of memory”与原文形成呼应, 故为正确答案。

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

【答案】D

[考点]逻辑关系

[解析]根据题干关键词“cognitive offloading”回文定位在第二段第一句, “In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as“cognitive offloading”(互联网正在以一种非常实际的方式, 成为我们记忆的外部硬盘, 这个过程被称为“认知卸载”。)即现在人们并不需要时时刻刻把所有的东西记在脑海里, 如果需要获取什么东西, 直接打开“外部硬盘”去搜索即可。因此人们的记忆压力有所缓解。对比四个选项, 只有 D 项中的“lessens our memory burdens”与原文形成呼应, 故为正确答案。

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

【答案】A

[考点]逻辑关系

[解析]题干问 Sparrow 将会支持哪一种观点, 那么根据关键词“Sparrow”以及题文同序的原则回文定位在第二段后半部分在第五句话 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”(她认为, 这种趋势可能会改变我们的学习方法, 从注重个人事实和记忆, 转向强调更多的概念性思维。即这是一种学习方法的改变。对比四个选项, 只有 A 项中的

“It may reform our learning approach”与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。

34.It is indicated in Para 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

【答案】A

[考点]细节题

[解析]根据第 3 段第 1、2 句可知，目前的研究还有很多尚未定论，所以依然需要进一步的研究来证实。

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

【答案】B

[考点]细节题

[解析] 要注意本题题目在于问这两个人都不会同意的观点在于哪一个，即需要总结两人都反对的观点。根据第一段中 “human memory is not deteriorating but "adapting to new communications technology," Sparrow says.(人类记忆没有变坏,而是去适应新的沟通科技。)说明 sparrow 反对互联网损害人类记忆的说法。

接着看最后一段"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." (确实我们依赖互联网会付出一些代价, 但是我认为利大于弊。而且似乎显而易见的是记忆确实改变了, 但是是不是往好的方面变化呢? 目前不得而知) 由此可见, storm 是反对互联网损害记忆的说法的。因此选择 B 选项。

Text 4

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

答案: A

[考点] 细节题

[解析] 根据第一句话 Teenagers are paradoxical. 青少年是自相矛盾的; 以及第一段最后一句话 "once cheerful and compliant children become rebellious teenage risk-takers (曾经开心且服从的孩子一下子变成了叛逆的不良少年) 因此可见随着孩子进入青少年时期开始走向叛逆期, 发展成完全相反的个性特征 personality traits。因此选择 A 选项。

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 adolescence behavior

答案: C

[考点] 推理题

[解析] 根据第二段第一句: A new study published in the journal Child Development by Eveline Crone . . . suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand. (Eveline Crone 的新研究发现青少年性格的积极与消极方面一直共存) 及第二句 "For a long time, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem needed to be solved." (而长期以来, 科学家和决策者都认为青少年是需要被解决的难题) 因此可以得知这是一个新的观点。所以正确答案是 C。

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.

答案: D

[考点] 细节题

[解析] 根据第四段 “Other studies have shown that rebellious behavior increased 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.” (其他研究表明叛逆行为会随着变成青少年增加, 随着年龄增加而减少。但是新研究也表示, 有趣的是, 随着进入青少年时期, 他们的亲社会行为也会增加), 因此选择 D 选项。

39. It can be learned from last two paragraphs that teenagers_____.

- A.overs tress their influence on others
- B.care a lot about social recognition
- C.become anxious about their future
- D.endeavor to live a joyful life

答案: B

[考点] 推理题

[解析]根据最后一段: “Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards ...Reward sensitivity, like prosocial behavior and risk-taking, seems to go up in adolescence and then down again as we age” 青少年尤其对社会奖励敏感; (亲社会行为和冒险的) 奖励敏感度在青少年时期都会增加, 而随年龄增加而减少。因此可知青少年非常在意社会认同。因此可以得知答案为 B。

40. What is the text mainly about?

- A.Why teenagers are self-contradictory
- B.Why teenagers are risk-sensitive
- C.How teenagers become independent
- D.How teenagers develop prosociality

答案: A

[考点] 推理题

[解析] 此题考察的是整体理解, 通过全文可以看出, 文章在讨论青少年逆反与亲社会行为;

之前的研究认为青少年叛逆是一个难题。但是 Crone 的新研究发现其实青少年的叛逆与亲社会行为实际并行不悖，都会在青少年时期达到顶峰。因此可见这里在讨论青少年为何会体现出自相矛盾的两种特征。并且从第一句话 Teenagers are paradoxical. 青少年是自相矛盾的。可知讨论的是青少年的自相矛盾的问题。因此答案为 A 选项。

Part B

	A.the rise of home prices is a temporary matter.
41.Briam Beny	B.Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.
42.Gareth	C.There will be specific limits on home extesibus to premit heat loss.
43.Marous Jefford	D.The new rules will take home price to an even higher level
44.John kelly	E.Many people feel that home prices are already beyond what they can afford.
45.Andrew	F.The new rules will affect people whose home-extensious include new windows or doors
	G.The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually.

41.Briam Beny

答案：D The new rules will take home price to an even higher level

[解析]本题根据人名首次出行位置，定位在第四段，本段第 2 句提到 price are already sky high consumers will have to pay more 价格已经很高，消费者需要支付更高的价格，选项 D 中出现 will take home prices to an even higher level 更高的价格与文章中支付更高价格属于同义表达所以正确答案为 D。

42.Gareth

答案：F The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows or doors

[解析]本题根据人名首次出行位置，定位在第五段，本段第 1 句提到 people who... will be affected，下一句进一步补充到原因，其中提到 any new windows or doors must be highly insulated.选项 F 中也使用了同样的句型 will affect people whose home...include new windows or doors，这与原文存在关键处原词复现，所以正确答案为 F。

43.Marous Jefford

答案：B Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.

[解析]本题根据人名首次出行位置，定位在第九段，本段第一句提到 builders which have

costed....may need to go back and submit fresh estimates.这与选项 B 内容一致, 且有 builders needs to.submit, estimates 等原词复现 new 与 fresh 属于同义词替换, 因此正确答案为[B]。

44.John Kelly

答案: A the rise of home prices is a temporary matter.

[解析]本题根据人名首次出行位置, 定位在第十一段, 本段第一句提到...prices will eventually comedown.But not in the immediate future,即房价最终会降下来, 但是不是马上可以下降。本段末句也提到 we will have to pay the price of the necessary transition,选项 A 高额的房价只是暂时的问题, 即房价会降下来, 属于对本段的正话反说, 因此正确答案为[A]。

45.Andrew

答案: G The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually.

[解析]本题根据人名首次出行位置,定位在最后一段, 本段首句提到 the long-term effects of the changes will be more comfortable,即长远来看有益处, 本段尾句也提到 homeowners will have that benefit, 这与选项 G the changes will benefit homeowners 内容一致, 出现 homeowners, benefit 两处原词复现, 并且选项中 eventually 与文章中 over time 都属于时间上的论述, 因此正确答案为 IG]。

Section III Translation

46.【参考译文】

18 世纪晚期, 威廉·华兹华斯因其关于自然的诗歌而闻名。他是浪漫主义运动的创始人之一, 该运动颂扬自然世界的奇迹。

诗歌是有力量的。它的能量和节奏可以吸引读者, 把他们带到另一个世界, 让他们以不同的方式看待事物。通过精心挑选的词语和短语, 诗歌可以是戏剧性的、有趣的、美丽的、动人的和鼓舞人心的。

没有人确切地知道诗歌是什么时候开始的, 但它已经存在了数千年, 甚至在人们会写字之前。这是一种讲述故事和传承历史的方式。它与歌曲密切相关, 即使是写出来的, 也通常是为了大声表演而创作的。诗歌朗诵起来才真正生动起来。这也有助于理解它们, 因为单词的节奏和发音变得更加清晰。

47.【参考范文】

Dear David,

I am your friend Li Ming and I have seen your enquire on whether choosing to go to the art exhibition or the robot show on Sunday. I recommend you to participate in the robot show rather than the art exhibition.

After careful consideration, the reasons are as follows. First and foremost, the robot show is more practical and instructive to you, which is highly related to your major and the career you are going to pursue. Moreover, although you are very interested in art, the exhibition will last for many days so you can take part in it in other days alternatively.

On that day, I will also present in the robot show as well. Remember to register in the official website of the robot show. I sincerely hope you can enjoy yourself on this event. See you soon.

Best Regards,

Li Ming

48. 【参考范文】

Judging from the above graph, we can clearly infer that the past several years have witnessed a dramatic change in respect of health literacy in China. During that period, there has been a dramatic increase in the proportion from 2012 to 2021, while it remained steady stable from 2013 to 2016. To sum up, the health literacy has improved a lot in recent years.

To begin with, health literacy is essential to population health. This trend is bound up with people's increasing awareness of their health. With many apps like tiktok and weibo, there are so many publicities about how to stay healthy. Thus, the knowledge rate of health literacy was improved to adopt health-related behaviour and lifestyle.

In addition, this tendency also has a lot to do with Chinese government's national policies and programs to improve health literacy. Many people have access to free physical examination, which guides people to make the best decisions for future wellness.

Based on the factors discussed above, all the analysis point to an unshakable conclusion. The improvement of health literacy is the result of both people's own awareness and government's support.