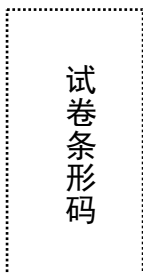


新东方2023考研英语模拟试卷



英语（一）

（科目代码：201）

☆考生注意事项☆

1. 答题前，考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生编号和考试姓名；在答题卡指定位置上填写报考单位、考生姓名和考生编号，并涂写考生编号信息点。
2. 考生须把试题册上的“试卷条形码”粘贴条取下，粘贴在答题卡的“试卷条形码粘贴位置”框中，不按规定粘贴条形码而影响评卷结果的，责任由考生自负。
3. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上，非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。
4. 填（书）写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写，字迹工整、笔迹清楚；涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂。
5. 考试结束，将答题卡和试题册按规定交回。

（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 ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia increases 1 age. But don't worry. There are pretty 2 differences between dementia and age-related memory loss.

After age 50, it's quite 3 to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner.

The brain 4 just like the rest of the body. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions 5 the brain. And blood flow can be reduced 6 blood vessels narrow.

Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, 7, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more 8, Daffner says.

When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be 9." Forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be 10 of something going wrong.

But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't 11. There are many things that can cause 12 and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing 13 sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, 14 medications like antidepressants.

You don't have to 15 this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be 16 memory. And the best defense 17 memory loss is to try to prevent it by 18 up your brain's cognitive reserve, Daffner says.

Keep your brain 19 and working. And also get physically active, 20 exercise is a known brain booster.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1.[A] of | [B] on | [C] about | [D] with |
| 2.[A] small | [B] clear | [C] dim | [D] ambiguous |
| 3.[A] horrible | [B] particular | [C] dangerous | [D] common |
| 4.[A] breaks | [B] disrupts | [C] ages | [D] grows |
| 5.[A] and | [B] of | [C] among | [D] over |
| 6.[A] or | [B] but | [C] as | [D] with |
| 7.[A] instead | [B] furthermore | [C] for example | [D] likewise |
| 8.[A] perplexing | [B] comprehensive | [C] concerning | [D] compensating |
| 9.[A] happened | [B] involved | [C] recurred | [D] evolved |
| 10.[A] information | [B] signs | [C] news | [D] data |
| 11.[A] panic | [B] refuse | [C] cope | [D] stand |
| 12.[A] ambition | [B] confusion | [C] conformation | [D] assimilation |
| 13.[A] under | [B] over | [C] during | [D] after |
| 14.[A] as well as | [B] but | [C] or else | [D] but rather |
| 15.[A] put | [B] make | [C] let | [D] figure |
| 16.[A] affecting | [B] reflecting | [C] effecting | [D] infecting |
| 17.[A] towards | [B] with | [C] into | [D] against |
| 18.[A] building | [B] constructing | [C] sending | [D] forming |
| 19.[A] relaxed | [B] releasing | [C] moderating | [D] busy |
| 20.[A] because | [B] or | [C] so | [D] thus |

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 ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

In global rankings of the least-corrupt countries, much of Europe has long stood out, especially in the Nordic nations. They have strong institutions and rule of law. Yet recent scandals in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Austria have triggered a rethink of what really deters corruption. Punishment alone, concluded a Transparency International report last year, can seldom motivate people to be proactive in preventing corruption.

To detect corruption, the report states, people who know about it must take action and cooperate with authorities. Yet such people who “face a sanctions-only approach may be inclined to refuse such cooperation. In such situations, actors may fear disproportionate punishment, and prefer to cover up problems.”

An alternative approach, now being adopted in many institutions, is to appeal to people’s integrity, reinforcing the idea that each individual’s conscience can make a difference. Many workplaces, for example, hand out “integrity awards” to employees who have lifted up ethical norms and behavior. New data from the Nordic Business Ethics Network backs up this approach. In a survey of employees in Finland, Norway, and Sweden, more than 90% said an ethical working place with transparent and fair practices is more important than a salary increase or a promotion. Yes, earning more money matters less than working in a moral environment. The survey’s authors say honest dialogue, respect, and a speak-up culture are key to encouraging people to act out of integrity.

One of Europe’s best examples of a rapid shift in thinking about corruption took place in Spain in 2013. After a scandal hit the ruling People’s Party, a social movement known as Indignados began to demand reforms in politics and government. To many voters, the issue of corruption is now as important as the economy. This collective moral awakening, writes Spanish researcher Elisa Elliott Alonso, marked a sea change in how Spaniards think about corruption. “The previous acceptance of corruption as a despicable but inevitable part of politics morphed into the view that corruption represents a serious moral degeneration of the whole political system.”

Rules, codes of conducts, and punishment are indeed not enough to curb corruption. Individual integrity must be nurtured. Or, as the Nordic Business Ethics Network puts it, “When considering the issues of right and wrong, we should more often look in the mirror rather than in a lawbook.”

21. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 1?

- [A] Corruption in Europe is not as serious as in Asia.
- [B] It is a thorny issue for countries to prevent corruption.
- [C] It cannot only rely on punishment to deter corruption.
- [D] People should be proactive in preventing corruption.

22. Those know about corruption choose to remain silent in that_____.

- [A]it is difficult to cooperate with authorities
- [B] they do not believe in government policies
- [C]they are unwilling to interfere in political affairs
- [D]they are afraid of the disproportionate punishment

23. The example of “integrity awards” in Paragraph 3 is mentioned to show that _____.

- [A] appealing to people’s integrity helps prevent corruption
- [B] it is necessary to improve the ethical norms of employees
- [C] employees are more concerned about fairness in the workplace
- [D] the “integrity awards” is the best way to awaken one’s conscience

24. Elisa Elliott Alonso’s remark in Paragraph 4 indicates _____.

- [A] corruption is an inevitable part of politics
- [B] Europe’s perception of corruption has changed
- [C] politics and government need to be reformed
- [D] Spain has a serious corruption problem

25. Which of the following can inferred from the last paragraph?

- [A] Developing individual integrity is a good way to prevent corruption.
- [B] It is not necessary to prevent corruption through punishment.
- [C] We need to rely on lawbooks if we want to prevent corruption.
- [D] It is important to learn from the experience of other countries.

Text 2

In 2015 world leaders meeting in Paris agreed to move towards zero net greenhouse-gas emissions in the second half of this century. That is a tricky issue, and the building industry makes it even taller. Cement-making alone produces 6% of the world’s carbon emissions. Steel, half of which goes into buildings, accounts for another 8%. If you factor in all of the energy that goes into lighting, heating and cooling homes and offices, the world’s buildings start to look like a giant environmental problem.

Governments in the rich world are now trying to promote greener behaviour by obliging developers to build new projects to “zero carbon” standards. These standards are less green than they seem. Wind turbines and solar panels on top of buildings look good but are much less productive than wind and solar farms. And the standards only count the emissions from running a building, not those emitted when it was made. Those are thought to account for between 30% and 60% of the total over a structure’s lifetime.

Buildings can become greener. They can use more recycled steel and can be prefabricated in off-site factories, greatly reducing lorry journeys. But no other building material has environmental credentials as exciting and overlooked as wood.

The energy required to produce a wooden beam is one-sixth of that required for a steel one of comparable strength. As trees take carbon out of the atmosphere when growing, wooden buildings contribute to negative emissions by storing the stuff. When a mature tree is cut down, a new one can be planted to replace it, capturing more carbon. After buildings are demolished, old beams and panels are easy to recycle into new structures. And for retrofitting older buildings to be more energy efficient, wood is a good insulator. A softwood window frame provides nearly 400 times as much insulation as a plain steel one of the same thickness and over a thousand times as much as an aluminium equivalent.

Governments can help nudge the industry to use more wood, particularly in the public sector—the construction industry’s biggest client. That would help wood-building specialists achieve greater scale and lower costs. Zero-carbon building regulations should be altered to take account of the emissions that are embodied in materials. This would favour wood as well as innovative ways of producing other materials. Besides, Construction codes could be tweaked to make building with wood easier. Although carpentry alone will not bring the environmental cost of the world’s buildings into line, using wood can do much more than is appreciated.

26. Cement-making and steel-making are mentioned in Paragraph 1 to show that _____.
[A] cement and steel produce the largest amount of carbon in the building industry
[B] the building industry accounts for the largest proportion of carbon emissions
[C] it is difficult for the building industry to achieve zero carbon emissions
[D] the buildings in the world look like a severe environmental problem
27. The “zero carbon” standards are less green than they seem in that _____.
[A] they are only applied to governments in the rich world
[B] they are only applicable in the field of wind and solar energy
[C] they ignore the emissions from constructing a building
[D] they underestimate the total lifespan of a building
28. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that _____.
[A] recycled steel is more environmentally-friendly than wood
[B] recycled steel is the most widely used building material
[C] wood is an exciting and widely used building material
[D] wood is an environmentally-friendly building material
29. Which of the following is true according Paragraph 4?
[A] Wooden building can absorb more carbon.
[B] Wood is a decent building material compared to steel.
[C] Old wooden material cannot be recycled.
[D] The insulator of wood is equivalent of steel.
30. Zero-carbon building regulations should be changed to _____.
[A] nudge the building industry to use more wood
[B] help wood-building specialists reduce costs
[C] consider the carbon emitted by the building materials
[D] encourage innovative ways of producing materials

Text 3

For at least a decade, introvert activists have been calling for a revolution: remake the extrovert-dominated workplace. Create a more inclusive culture equally suited to those who work better alone, with less outside stimulation. Then came the pandemic and many of us had to work from home. The 2020 “office” suddenly looked like the answer to an introvert-employee manifesto. It would be “a chance to play to our strengths”. Five months on, how is the year of the introvert working out?

At first it felt unsettling. “Introverts recharge their batteries by being alone,” writes Susan Cain in her best-selling *Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World that Can't Stop Talking*. Home is where we do it. So turning a place of escape into an office, and sharing a refuge via video calls, was weird. Yet for introverts anxious about public speaking, it can also be helpful. You may feel less anxious addressing big groups when you're in your own space secretly wearing your slippers. I do. Which is why I've accepted online speaking invitations I would have dodged otherwise.

WFH meetings have been a revelation. For the first time it is perfectly acceptable to say nothing unless you have something constructive to contribute. This is a relief compared to real life, where it can feel like making your voice heard at any cost is rewarded. Also invaluable for softer-spoken people in a culture that rewards loudness: the levelling power of the volume control. This relieves introverts of a frequent worry:

“Will they be able to hear me?” Together, all this has ended the scourge of the introvert: dominant colleagues cutting other people off or ignoring them. In an online room, everyone waits their turn. In theory, that is. Badly run online meetings can be as much of a bear pit as analogue ones. Similarly, the insulating power of those noise-cancelling headphones turns out to be just as essential at home for keeping domestic sounds at bay.

And what about the lack of workplace camaraderie? For introverts, who do their best work alone, this is not necessarily a problem. And it turns out I see my teammates every day at our online morning meeting. Since March, I have seen them more than anyone I’m related to (luckily they are lovely).

“OK, but won’t you miss the office chat working at home?” asked Super-Sociable Friend, by now sounding a bit incredulous. “Won’t you feel lonely?” It might sound odd but, typically for a solitude loving introvert, I’m not sure I understand the question.

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the workplace used to be dominated by_____.

- [A] those who would rather work alone [B] those who work well in socializing
[C] those who are eager to show their strength [D] those who are inclusive to others

32. Susan Cain’s book is cited to show that_____.

- [A] working from home seems to be strange at first
[B] home is a suitable place for us to be less anxious
[C] being alone is sometimes a way to relieve stress
[D] how introverts find courage from the outside world

33. Which of the following is true of online meeting?

- [A] It allows people to determine the order of speech.
[B] It helps people to improve the work efficiency.
[C] It ensures that introverts are no longer neglected.
[D] It will damage the intimacy between colleagues.

34. The word “camaraderie” (Line 1, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to_____.

- [A] attendance [B] friendship [C] performance [D] enthusiasm

35. What is the introverts’ attitude towards telecommuting?

- [A] Passive. [B] Doubtful. [C] Favorable. [D] Objective.

Text 4

For the past 3,000 years, when people thought of money they thought of cash. From buying food to settling bar tabs, day-to-day dealings involved wrinkled paper or clinking bits of metal. Over the past decade, however, digital payments have taken off. Now this revolution is about to turn cash into an endangered species in some rich economies, which will make the economy more efficient.

Countries are eliminating cash at varying speeds. But the direction of travel is clear, and in some cases the journey is nearly complete. In Sweden the number of retail cash transactions per person has fallen by 80% in the past ten years. Cash accounts for just 6% of purchases by value in Norway. Outside the rich world, cash is still king. But even there its dominance is being eroded.

Cash is dying out because of two forces. One is demand — younger consumers want payment systems that plug seamlessly into their digital lives. But equally important is that suppliers such as banks and tech firms and telecoms companies are developing fast, easy-to-use payment technologies from which they can pull data and pocket fees. There is a high cost to running the infrastructure behind the cash economy such as

ATMs, vans carrying notes, tellers who accept coins. Most financial firms are keen to abandon it, or deter old-fashioned customers with hefty fees.

In the main the prospect of a cashless economy is excellent news. Cash is inefficient. In rich countries, minting, sorting, storing and distributing it is estimated to cost about 0.5% of GDP. But that does not begin to capture the gains. When payments dematerialise, people and shops are less vulnerable to theft. Governments can keep a close eye on fraud or tax evasion. Digitalisation vastly expands the playground of small businesses and sole traders by enabling them to sell beyond their borders. It also creates a credit history, helping consumers borrow.

Yet set against these benefits are a bundle of worries. Electronic payment systems may be vulnerable to technical failures, power blackouts and cyber-attacks — this week Capital One, an American bank, became the latest firm to be hacked. In a cashless economy the poor, the elderly and country folk may be left behind. And eradicating cash, an anonymous payment method, for a digital system could let governments snoop on people's shopping habits and private titans exploit their personal data.

These problems have two remedies. First, governments need to ensure that central banks' monopoly over coins and notes is not replaced by private monopolies over digital money. They should urge banks to offer cheap, instant, bank-to-bank digital transfers between deposit accounts, as in Sweden and the Netherlands. Second, governments should maintain banks' obligation to keep customer information private, so that the payments plumbing remains anonymous. Digital firms that use this plumbing to offer services should be free to monetise transaction data, through, for example, advertising, so long as their business model is made explicit to users.

36. Digital payments revolution in some rich countries will _____.

- [A] prompt the occurrence of bubble economy [B] bring cash to the edge of disappearance
[C] promote the transformation of economy [D] create a more innovate economic form

37. According to Paragraph 3, one cause for the extinction of cash is _____.

- [A] the inefficient of cash payment in some rich countries
[B] people's preference for the cash payments in their daily life
[C] the emergence of user-friendly payment technologies
[D] the difficulty in operating the infrastructure behind digital economy

38. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 4&5?

- [A] Small businesses benefit the most from digital payment.
[B] Electronic payment systems may put people's privacy at risk.
[C] Electronic payment systems have adversely affected American economy.
[D] American banks are more likely to be influenced by hacker attacks.

39. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- [A] Coins and notes will be replaced by digital money.
[B] Governments need to offer customers cheap digital service.
[C] It is necessary to safeguard user's personal information.
[D] Transaction data should not be open to digital firms.

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

- [A] Evolution of Digital Payments [B] The Prospect of Cashless Economy
[C] The Declining Cash [D] The Emergence of Digital Economy

Part B

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

[A] The extraordinary scientific timing of the paper's release—just as tens of millions of people were suddenly starved for contact—was far from intentional. When they began the work three years ago, neuroscientists Livia Tomova and Rebecca Saxe and their colleagues wanted to demonstrate how loneliness operates in the brain. But enforced social isolation is so rare in healthy, nonincarcerated humans that it gave the team pause. By the time the researchers came to write their study this year, however, the unimaginable had become real. Now, Saxe says, "what feels most significant about this paper is that it's a way to step outside the experience we're having and look on it through a different lens."

[B] Finally, a software classifier trained to recognize neural patterns during fasting proved able to recognize similar neural patterns from the social-isolation condition even though it had never "seen" them. "This tells us that there seems to be an underlying shared neural signature between the two states," Tomova says. "Social contact is a very basic need."

[C] The social-isolation condition was challenging to arrange. Some people are lonely in a crowd, whereas others enjoy solitude. To induce subjective feelings of loneliness, the researchers had the participants spend their time from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. in a sparsely furnished room at the laboratory without phones, laptops or even novels. During the food-deprivation day, the subjects could not eat or drink anything but water over the same time frame.

[D] Brain scanning immediately followed each deprivation session, yet measuring the relevant brain signals was also challenging. Tomova and Saxe focused on a midbrain region called the substantia nigra, a center of dopamine release involved with motivation and craving. Because an fMRI signal from the substantia nigra is indirect, the researchers designed a cue-induced craving task. In the task, the participants were shown images of their preferred forms of social interaction and of their favorite foods. "We found that this brain area specifically responded to the cues after deprivation," Tomova says. "The magnitude of the response correlated with the subjects' self-reports of how hungry or lonely they were."

[E] On March 26, however, just as the COVID-19 pandemic gripped the world, researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology posted a preliminary report. It was the first study in humans to show that both loneliness and hunger share signals deep in a part of the brain that governs very basic impulses for reward and motivation. The findings point to one telling conclusion: our need to connect is apparently as fundamental as our need to eat.

[F] The paper describes a carefully designed experiment using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to compare brain responses to loneliness and hunger. After a baseline brain scan, 40 adult participants underwent two 10-hour sessions: one in which they were deprived of food and another where they were denied social contact.

[G] Loneliness hurts. It is psychologically distressing and so physically unhealthy that being lonely increases the likelihood of an earlier death by 26 percent. But the feeling may serve a purpose. Psychologists theorize that it hurts so much because, like hunger and thirst, loneliness acts as a biological alarm bell. The ache of it drives us to seek out social connection just as hunger pangs urge us to eat. The idea is intuitively satisfying, yet it has long proved difficult to test in humans.

41.	42.	A	43.	44.	D	45.
-----	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

The Age of Enlightenment changed the intellectual face of continental Europe. Encompassing philosophy, the arts and politics, it arguably shaped the way the long 18th century is viewed to this day. (46)The names of Enlightenment philosophers are still celebrated, and artists, writers and architects who flourished in the era have become recognized as some of the finest of their day. These are the innovators who left their mark on canvas and paper, not to mention carved in stone and marble, to endure into the 21st century. The Enlightenment was an era in which individual liberty and reason were valued above absolutism and religious dogma. (47)It placed an emphasis on science rationality and became inevitably associated with the phrase “dare to know”, emphasizing the importance of the individual learning and knowledge.

In the world of art, the Age of Enlightenment came at a time when fashion was embracing the Rococo, which began in the reign of Louis XV. This French style, which emerged from the Baroque period, celebrated opulence and splendor and encouraged ornamental extravagance above all things. (48)Yet for those who embraced the Enlightenment, the Rococo was a symbol of everything they opposed, its artistic depictions filled with lavishly dressed nobles engaging in extravagant, immoral fun. Enlightenment artists rejected these apparently frivolous subjects and harked back to the ancient era in their search for a more pure form of artistic expression.

(49)If an artist truly hoped to be able to depict the simple wonders of nature and the beauty in it, they argued, then it must be done without unnecessary modification. As far as early Enlightenment artists were concerned, the ideal they hoped to re-create could be found only in the worlds of the classical era. In Greek statuary they saw artistic perfection, an idealized figure of the hero, physically perfect and embodying all the ideals of proportion and order. In classical sculpture and illustration there was no dissonance or decadence, only a harmony of shape and form, light and shade, that created art from an almost scientific balance of elements.

Yet art cannot flourish from mere imitation, so as the Enlightenment gathered speed, so too did art evolve. Rather than slavishly re-create the work of the ancient era, there was an increased focus on a more natural approach. (50)The most popular landscapes showed a naturalistic depiction of the world, allowing artists to create not idealized scenes, but true elements of nature which could be found if one would take the time to look for them. This response to the decadence of the Rococo era suggested the simple, pure pleasures in the time.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter to a professor in a university in the United States, requesting for the possibility of a cooperative program for the Master of Arts.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write about 100 words neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name at the end of the e-mail. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments

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



不求有功，但求无过