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2016 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

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)**

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence __1__ firms work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. __2__, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research & development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of long-term thinking __3__ for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the __4__ and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would __5__ the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness __6__ by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

__7__ enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were __8__. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities __9__ why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various __10__ that might make firms more likely to invest — like size, industry, and sales — and for indicators that a place was __11__ to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally __12__ even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors __13__ to "less codified decision making process" and the possible presence of "younger and less __14__ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment." The relationship was __15__ stronger in places where happiness was spread more __16__. Firms seem to invest more in places where most

people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

  __17__ this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a long-term view, the authors believe it at least__18__at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help __19__ how executives think about the future. "It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and __20__ R&D more than the average," said one researcher.

1.   [A] where   [B] how   [C] why   [D] when

2.   [A] In return   [B] In particular   [C] In contrast   [D] In conclusion

3.   [A] sufficient   [B] famous   [C] perfect   [D] necessary

4.   [A] individualism   [B] realism   [C] optimism   [D] modernism

5.   [A] echo   [B] miss   [C] spoil   [D] change

6.   [A] imagined   [B] assumed   [C] measured   [D] invented

7.   [A] Sure   [B] Odd   [C] Unfortunate   [D] Often

8.   [A] headquartered   [B] advertised   [C] overtaxed   [D] divided

9.   [A] overstate   [B] summarize   [C] explain   [D] emphasize

10.   [A] factors   [B] stages   [C] levels   [D] methods

11.   [A] desirable   [B] reliable   [C] sociable   [D] reputable

12.   [A] resumed   [B] held   [C] emerged   [D] broke

13.   [A] assign   [B] attribute   [C] transfer   [D] compare

14.   [A] serious   [B] experienced   [C] ambitious   [D] civilized

15.   [A] thus   [B] instead   [C] also   [D] never

16.   [A] rapidly   [B] directly   [C] regularly   [D] equally

17.   [A] While   [B] Since   [C] After   [D] Until

18.   [A] arrives   [B] jumps   [C] hints   [D] strikes

19.   [A] share   [B] simplify   [C] rediscover   [D] shape

20.   [A] pray for   [B] give away   [C] send out   [D] lean towards

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A,B,C or D.Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET.**(40 points)

Text 1

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers—but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or less-determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they are interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn—how to think logically through a problem and

organize the results—apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers—in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes—for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to <u>coax</u> the machine into producing what they want—the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that—the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to ___.
[A]complete future job training   [B]remodel the way of thinking
[C]formulate logical hypotheses   [D]perfect artwork production

22.In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their _____.
[A]interest   [B]experience   [C]career prospects   [D]academic backgrounds

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will____.
[A]enable students to make big quick money
[B]need improving when students look for jobs
[C]have to be upgraded when new technologies come
[D]help students learn other computer languages

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to _____.
[A]bring forth innovative computer technologies
[B]stay longer in the information technology industry
[C]become better prepared for digitalized world
[D]compete with a future army of programmers

25.The word 'coax' (Line 4, Para 6) is closest in meaning to_____.
[A]challenge   [B]persuade   [C]frighten   [D]misguide

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. "The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation," said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the "threatened" tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to

the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.

26.The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is___

[A]the insistence of private landowners

[B]its drastically decreased population

[C]the underestimate of the grassland acreage

[D]a desperate appeal from some biologists

27. The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it____

[A]was a give-in to governmental pressure

[B]would involve fewer agencies in action

[C]granted less federal regulatory power

[D]went against conservation policies

28.It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they_____

[A]agree to pay a sum for compensation

[B]volunteer to set up an equally big habitat

[C]offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job

[D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

29.According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is____.

[A]the federal government   [B]the wildlife agencies

[C]the landowners   [D]the states

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support_____.

[A] the win-win rhetoric   [B]the plan under challenge

[C]environmental groups   [D]industry groups

Text 3

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: there's never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning—or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication...It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption." Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximized means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading—useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them." No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too—providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily

surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because_____.
[A]what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
[B]what people often forget is carrying a book with them
[C]what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
[D]what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to_____.
[A]update their to-do lists   [B]make passing time fulfilling
[C]carry their plans through   [D]pursue carefree reading

33.Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps_____.
[A]promote ritualistic reading
[B]encourage the efficiency mind-set
[C]develop online reading habits
[D]achieve immersive reading

34."carry a book with you at all times" can work if_____.
[A]reading becomes your primary business of the day
[B]all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
[C]you are able to drop back to business after reading
[D]time can be evenly split for reading and business

35.The best title for this text could be_____.
[A]How to Enjoy Easy Reading   [B]How to Set Reading Goals
[C]How to Find Time Read   [D]How to Read Extensively

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those "just getting started in life"face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, "I can't afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen." Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable

life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. "I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn't have college degree," Schneider said. "I don't think people are capable of that anymore."

36.One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.
[A]having a family with children   [B]trying out different lifestyles
[C]working beyond retirement age   [D]setting up a profitable business

37.It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to ____.
[A]favor a slower life pace
[B]hold an occupation longer
[C]attach importance to pre-marital finance
[D]give priority to childcare outside the home

38.The priorities and expectations defined by the young will ____.
[A]depend largely on political preferences
[B]reach almost all aspects of American life
[C]focus on materialistic issues
[D]become increasingly clear

39.Both young and old agree that ____.
[A]good-paying jobs are less available
[B]the old made more life achievements
[C]housing loans today are easy to obtain
[D]getting established is harder for the young

40.Which of the following is true about Schneider?
[A]He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.
[B]His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
[C]His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
[D]He found a dream job after graduating from college.

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)**

[A] Be silly

[B] Ask for help

[C] Notice things

[D] Express your emotions

[E] Don't overthink it

[F] Be easily pleased

[G] Have fun

Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art — and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

41. _____

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then — again, like children – move on.

42._____

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest step daughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve well being.

43. _____

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels.

44. _____

The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with—work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?)—it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

45. _____

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our well being. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:** Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more.

The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally --which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

Section IV Writings

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend Jack wrote an email to congratulate you, and ask advice on translation. Write him a reply to

1)thank him;

2)give your advice.

You should write neatly on the ANWSER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming " instead.

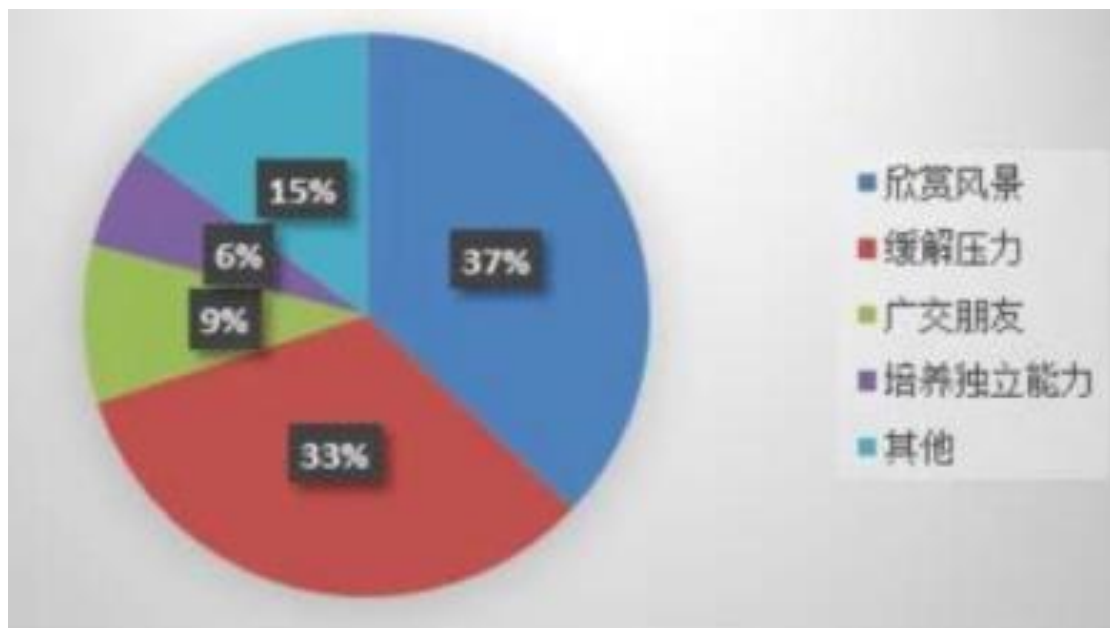Do not write the address. (10 point)

Part B

48. Directions:

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

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

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

2017 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

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)**

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again __1___ that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by __2___: A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

A different, and not mutually exclusive __3___ holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one __4___by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives __5___, people will simply become lazy and depressed. __6__, today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for __7__ Americans. Also, some research suggests that the __8___ for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction __9___ poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs.   Perhaps this is why many __10___   the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

But it doesn't __11___ follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease. Such visions are based on the __12___ of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the__13___ of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could __14___strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the __15___ of work may be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a squandering of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway.

These days, because leisure time is relatively __16___ for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional __17___ of their

jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel __18___," Danaher says, adding, "In a world in which I don't have to work, I might feel rather different"—perhaps different enough to throw himself__19___a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for__20__ matters.

1. [A]warning   [B]denying   [C]boasting   [D]ensuring
2. [A]unreliability   [B]uncertainty   [C]inequality   [D]instability
3. [A]policy   [B]prediction   [C]resolution   [D]guideline
4. [A]balanced   [B]divided   [C]characterized   [D]measured
5. [A]wisdom   [B]freedom   [C]glory   [D]meaning
6. [A]Instead   [B]Nevertheless   [C]Thus   [D]Indeed
7. [A]working   [B]urban   [C]rich   [D]educated
8. [A]compensation   [B]requirement   [C]explanation   [D]substitute
9. [A]under   [B]among   [C]alongside   [D]beyond
10. [A]worry about   [B]make up   [C]leave behind   [D]set aside
11. [A]necessarily   [B]occasionally   [C]statistically   [D]economically
12. [A]chances   [B]principles   [C]benefits   [D]downsides
13. [A]face   [B]height   [C]absence   [D]course
14. [A]disturb   [B]yield   [C]exclude   [D]restore
15. [A]virtue   [B]practice   [C]model   [D]hardship
16. [A]tricky   [B]scarce   [C]mysterious   [D]lengthy
17. [A]qualities   [B]standards   [C]demands   [D]threats
18. [A]ignored   [B] starved   [C]confused   [D]tired
19. [A]off   [B]into   [C]behind   [D]against
20. [A]technological   [B]interpersonal   [C] educational   [D]professional

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A,B,C or D.Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.(40 points)

Text 1

Every Saturday morning at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to lever a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012 – but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation". The success of Parkrun offers answers.

Parkrun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots", concept as community sports

associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods – making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

21.According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has_____.

[A]created many jobs   [B]gained great popularity

[C]become an official festival   [D]strengthened community ties

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to _____.

[A]boost population growth   [B]promote sport participation

[C]improve the city's image   [D]increase sport hours in schools

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it_____

[A]aims at discovering talents   [B]focus on mass competition

[C]does not attract first-timers   [D]does not emphasize elitism

24.With regard to mass sports, the author holds that governments should _____

[A]increase funds for sports clubs   [B]supervise local sports associations

[C]invest in public sports facilities   [D]organize "grassroots" sports event

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is _____

[A]critical   [B]tolerant   [C]uncertain   [D]sympathetic

Text 2

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. "Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it,a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback. The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words, you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if

it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

26.According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to_____.

[A]absorb user attention [B]increase work efficiency

[C]simplify routine matters [D]better interpersonal relations

27.Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices_____.

[A]takes away babies' appetite

[B]distract children's attention

[C] reduces mother-child communication

[D]slows down babies' verbal development

28.Radesky cites the "still face experiment" to show that_____.

[A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions

[B] parents need to respond to children's emotional need

[C] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange

[D] children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood

29.The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to_____.

[A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies

[B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year

[C] remain concerned about kids' use of screens

[D] ensure constant interaction with their children

30.According to Tronick, kid's use of screens may_____.

[A] make their parents more creative [B] give their parents some free time

[C] help them with their homework [D] help them become more attentive

Text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or a lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits – in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes – all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than <u>acclimation</u> blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choice. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college. Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for

example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31.One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that _____.

[A] they think it academically misleading

[B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college

[C] it feels strange to do differently from others

[D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

32.Studies from the U.S. and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps _____.

[A] keep students from being unrealistic

[B] lower risks in choosing careers

[C] ease freshmen's financial burdens

[D] relieve freshmen of pressures

33.The word "acclimation" (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.

[A] adaptation   [B] application   [C] motivation   [D] competition

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them _____.

[A] avoid academic failures   [B] establish long-term goals

[C] switch to another college   [D] decide on the right major

35. The most suitable title for this text would be _____.

[A] In Favor of the Gap Year   [B] The ABCs of the Gap Year

[C] The Gap Year Comes Back   [D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma

Text 4

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its $5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect , fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work—such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep—that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

"It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country," he says. "We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, 'Wait a minute is this OK?' Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?"

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change—how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

"The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways," he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited."

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude

crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

"We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire," Balch says. "It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."

36.More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they ___.
[A]exhausted unprecedented management efforts
[B]consumed a record-high percentage of budget
[C]severely damaged the ecology of western states
[D]caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure

37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to_____.
[A]raise more funds for fire-prone areas
[B]avoid the redirection of federal money
[C]find wildfire-free parts of the landscape
[D]guarantee safer spending of public funds

38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that_____.
[A]public debates have not settled yet
[B]fire-fighting conditions are improving
[C]other factors should not be overlooked
[D]a shift in the view of fire has taken place

39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to _____.
[A]discover the fundamental makeup of nature
[B]explore the mechanism of the human systems
[C]maximize the role of landscape in human life
[D]understand the interrelations of man and nature

40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should_____.
[A]do away with   [B]come to terms with   [C]pay a price for   [D]keep away from

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）

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly, from Donald Trump. "We don't make anything anymore," he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

But there is also a different way to look at the data.

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: Instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every year. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place. Other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers and upward pressure on wages. "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm. "They may be coming into the workforce, but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing." Mr.Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father co-founded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers. Five are retiring this year. Mr Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of $13 an hour that rises to $17 after two years.

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he's trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It's his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating." he says.

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

These concerns aren't misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2015. When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

"The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There's enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community College points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. "Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives," she says.

	A. points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.
41. Jay Dunwell	B. believes that it is important to keep a close eyes on the age of his workers.
42. Jason Stenquist	C. says that he switched to electronic engineering because he loves working with tools.
43. Birgit Klohs	D. points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.
44. Rob Spohr	E. points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.
45. Julie Parks	F. says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.
	G. says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off of the young people's parents.

Section III Translation

46. Directions: Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduation from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realize I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for University, I told everyone that I would study Journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. But, to be honest, I said it because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream—I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all. So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course " Fashion Media & Promotion".

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

1）Accept the invitation, and

2）Introduce the key points of your presentation.

You should write neatly on the ANWSER SHEET.

Do not sign you own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming " instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

48. **Directions:**

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

You should

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

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

2013-2015年我国博物馆数量和参观人数

2018 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

SectionI 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)

Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? Because humans have an inherent need to__1__uncertainty, according to a recent study in *Psychological Science*. The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will__2__to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will__3__.

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested Student's willingness to__4__themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one __5__, each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would__6__an electric shock when clicked.

Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified; another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified.__7__left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would__8__ . Subsequent experiments reproduced this effect with other stimuli, __9__the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

The drive to__10__ is deeply rooted in humans, much the same as the basic drives for__11__or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago. Curiosity is often considered a good instinct—it can__12__new scientific advances, for instance—but sometimes such__13__can backfire. The insight that curiosity can drive you to do __14__things is a profound one.

Unhealthy curiosity is possible to __15__, however. In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to__16__how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to __17__to see such an image. These results

suggest that imagining the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor. "Thinking about long-term 20 is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity," Hsee says. "In other words, don't read online comments."

1. [A] protect   [B] resolve   [C] discuss   [D] ignore

2. [A] refuse   [B] wait   [C] regret   [D] seek

3. [A] hurt   [B] last   [C] mislead   [D] rise

4. [A] alert   [B] tie   [C] treat   [D] expose

5. [A] message   [B] review   [C] trial   [D] concept

6. [A] remove   [B] weaken   [C] interrupt   [D] deliver

7. [A] When   [B]If   [C] Though   [D] Unless

8. [A] continue   [B] happen   [C] disappear   [D] change

9. [A] rather than   [B] regardless of [C] such as   [D] owing to

10. [A] discover   [B] forgive   [C] forget   [D] disagree

11. [A] pay   [B] marriage   [C] schooling   [D] food

12. [A] lead to   [B] rest on   [C] learn from   [D] begin with

13. [A] withdrawal   [B] persistence   [C] inquiry   [D] diligence

14. [A] self-reliant   [B] self-deceptive[C] self-evident   [D] self-destructive

15. [A] define   [B] resist   [C] replace   [D] trace

16. [A] overlook   [B] predict   [C] design   [D] conceal

17. [A] remember   [B] promise   [C] choose   [D] pretend

18. [A] relief   [B] plan   [C] duty   [D] outcome

19. [A] why   [B] whether   [C] where   [D] how

20. [A] consequences [B] investments [C] strategies   [D] limitations

Section II   Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A],[B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 1

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. School in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype...that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the U.S. economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all—and the subtle devaluing of anything less—misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now,54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but

the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

21.A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of_____.

[A] practical ability   [B] academic training

[C] pioneering spirit   [D] mechanical memorization

22.There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who_____.

[A] have a stereotyped mind   [B] have no career motivation

[C] are not academically successful   [D] are financially disadvantaged

23.We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates_____.

[A] used to have big financial concerns

[B] used to have more job opportunities

[C] are reluctant to work in manufacturing

[D] are entitled to more educational privileges

24.The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all_____.

[A]helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs

[B]may narrow the gap in working-class jobs

[C] is expected to yield a better-trained workforce

[D]indicates the overvaluing of higher education

25.The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as_____.

[A] supportive   [B] tolerant   [C] disappointed   [D] cautious

Text 2

While fossil fuels—coal，oil，gas—still generate roughly 85 percent of the world's energy supply, it's clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world：They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables，especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels—especially coal—as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa，where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

The question "what happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there's a long way to go，the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up—perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does—or doesn't do—to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

26.The word "plummeting"(Line 3，Para.2)is closest in meaning to_____.

[A]stabilizing   [B]changing   [C]falling   [D]rising

27.According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America_____.

[A]is progressing notably   [B]is as extensive as in Europe

[C]faces many challenges   [D]has proved to be impractical

28.It can be learned that in Iowa, _____.

[A]wind is a widely used energy source

[B]wind energy has replaced fossil fuels

[C]tech giants are investing in clean energy

[D]there is a shortage of clean energy supply

29.Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6?

[A]Its application has boosted battery storage.

[B]It is commonly used in car manufacturing.

[C]Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.

[D]Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.

30.It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy_____.

[A]will bring the US closer to other countries

[B]will accelerate global environmental change

[C]is not really encouraged by the US government

[D]is not competitive enough with regard to its cost

Text 3

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for $13.5bn，but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service，which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities，but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages，the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist，what party whip，would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them—and Facebook and Google，the two virtual giants，dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they're selling is data，and we，the users，convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our

digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship，even if both sides benefit.

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its_____.

[A]digital products   [B]user information

[C]physical assets   [D]quality service

32.Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may_____.

[A]worsen political disputes   [B]mess up customer records

[C]pose a risk to Facebook users   [D]mislead the European commission

33.According to the author, competition law_____.

[A]should serve the new market powers

[B]may worsen the economic imbalance

[C]should not provide just one legal solution

[D]cannot keep pace with the changing market

34.Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because_   _.

  [A]they are not defined as customers   [B]they are not financially reliable

[C]the services are generally digital   [D]the services are paid for by advertisers

35.The ants analogy is used to illustrate_____.

[A]a win-win business model between digital giants

[B]a typical competition pattern among digital giants

[C]the benefits provided for digital giants' customers

[D]the relationship between digital giants and their users

Text 4

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of "deep work"—the ability to focus without distraction.

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work—be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a "journalistic" approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

Newport also recommends "deep scheduling" to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time. "At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar I protect this time like I would a doctor's appointment or important meeting." he writes.

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritize your day—in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, "be lazy."

"Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as Vitamin D is to the body...idleness is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done," he argues.

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counter-intuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to

the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

"What people don't realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain". says Pillay.

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to _____.

[A] keep to your focus time   [B] list your immediate tasks

[C] make specific daily plans   D] seize every minute to work

37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that _____.

[A] distractions may actually increase efficiency

[B] daily schedules are indispensable to studying

[C] students are hardly motivated by monthly goals

[D] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

38. According to Newport, idleness is _____.

[A] a desirable mental state for busy people

[B] a major contributor to physical health

[C] an effective way to save time and energy

[D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work

39. Pillay believes that our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused _____.

[A] can result in psychological well-being   [B] can bring about greater efficiency

[C] is aimed at better balance in work   [D] is driven by task urgency

40. This text is mainly about _____.

[A] ways to relieve the tension of busy life

[B] approaches to getting more done in less time

[C] the key to eliminating distractions

[D] the cause of the lack of focus time

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subtitles from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45).There are two extra subtitles which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

[A]. Just say it

[B]. Be present

[C]. Pay a unique compliment

[D]. Name, places, things

[E]. Find the "me too" s

[F]. Skip the small talk

[G]. Ask for an opinion

Five ways to make conversation with anyone

Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link.

You meet new people every day: the grocery worker, the cab driver, new people at work or the security guard at the door. Simply starting a conversation with them will form a link.

Here are five simple ways that you can make the first move and start a conversation with strangers.

41._____

Suppose you are in a room with someone you don't know and something within you says "I want to talk with this person"—this is something the mostly happens with all of us. You wanted to say something—the first word—but it just won't come out, it feels like it is stuck somewhere. I know the feeling and here is my advice: just get it out.

Just think: what is the worst that could happen? They won't talk with you? Well, they are not talking with you now!

I truly believe that once you get that first word out everything else will just flow. So keep it simple: "Hi", "Hey" or "Hello"—do the best you can to gather all of the enthusiasm and energy you can, put on a big smile and say "Hi".

42._____

It's a problem all of us face: you have limited time with the person that you want to talk with and you want to make this talk memorable.

Honestly, if we got stuck in the rut of "hi", "hello", "how are you?" and "what's going on?" you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation that can make it so memorable.

So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.

43._____

When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. When you start conversation from there and then move outwards, you'll find all of a sudden that the conversation becomes a lot easier.

44._____

Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy on their phone, and if you ask for their attention you get the response "I can multitask".

So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. Make eye contact. Trust me, eye contact is where all the magic happens. When you make eye contact, you can feel the conversation.

45._____

You all came into a conversation where you first met the person, but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their names. Isn't that awkward!

So remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to, the place they want to go, the things they like, the thing they hate—whatever you talk about.

When you remember such thing you can automatically become investor in their wellbeing. So they feel a responsibility to you to keep that relationship going.

That's it. Five amazing ways that you can make conversation with almost anyone. Every person is a really good book to read, or to have a conversation with!

Section III Translation

46. Directions: Translate the following text into Chinese. Your translation should be written on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks "astronaut" but quickly adds "scientist" to the list and selects it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. And so he reads—everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a "no reading policy" at the dinner table.

That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet—not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. "Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore," Gates says.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit professor Smith. Write him an email to

1) apologize and explain the situation, and suggest a future meeting

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

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.
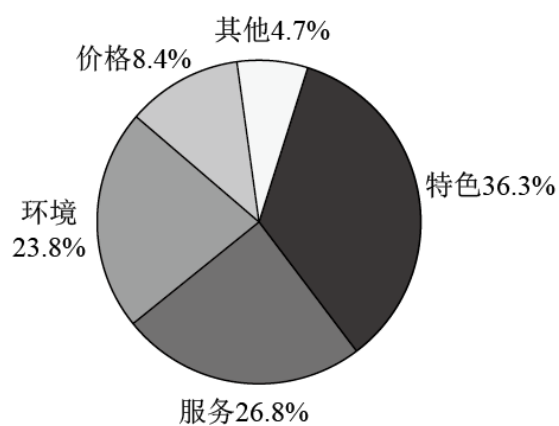
Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

48. Directions：

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

1)interpret the chart, and

2)give your comments

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

其他4.7%

价格8.4%

特色36.3%

环境
23.8%

服务26.8%

2017年某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素

2019 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

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)

Weighing yourself regularly is a wonderful way to stay aware of any significant weight fluctuations. 1 , when done too often, this habit can sometimes hurt more than it 2 .

As for me, weighing myself every day caused me to shift my focus from being generally healthy and physically active to focusing 3 on the scale. That was bad to my overall fitness goals. I had gained weight in the form of muscle mass, but thinking only of 4 the number on the scale, I altered my training program. That conflicted with how I needed to train to 5 my goals.

I also found that weighing myself daily did not provide an accurate 6 of the hard work and progress I was making in the gym. It takes about three weeks to a month to notice any significant changes in your weight 7 altering your training program. The most 8 changes will be observed in skill level, strength and inches lost.

For these 9 , I stopped weighing myself every day and switched to a bimonthly weighing schedule 10 . Since weight loss is not my goal, it is less important for me to 11 my weight each week. Weighing every other week allows me to observe and 12 any significant weight changes. That tells me whether I need to 13 my training program.

I use my bimonthly weigh-in 14 to get information about my nutrition as well. If my training intensity remains the same, but I'm constantly 15 and dropping weight, this is a 16 that I need to increase my daily caloric intake.

The 17 to stop weighing myself every day has done wonders for my overall health, fitness and well-being. I'm experiencing increased zeal for working out since I no longer carry the burden of a 18 morning weigh-in. I've also experienced greater

success in achieving my specific fitness goals, __19__ I'm training according to those goals, not the numbers on a scale.

Rather than __20__ over the scale, turn your focus to how you look, feel, how your clothes fit and your overall energy level.

1. [A] Besides   [B]Therefore   [C]Otherwise   [D] However
2. [A]reduces   [B]cares   [C]warns   [D] helps
3. [A] solely   [B]initially   [C] occasionally   [D] formally
4. [A] recording   [B] lowering   [C] explaining   [D] accepting
5. [A] modify   [B] set   [C]review   [D] reach
6. [A] definition   [B] depiction   [C] distribution   [D] prediction
7. [A] due to   [B]regardless of   [C] aside from   [D] along with
8. [A] orderly   [B] rigid   [C] precise   [D] immediate
9. [A] claims   [B]judgments   [C] reasons   [D] methods
10. [A] instead   [B]though   [C]again   [D]indeed
11. [A] report   [B] track   [C] overlook   [D] conceal
12. [A] depend on   [B]approve of   [C]hold onto   [D]account for
13. [A] prepare   [B] adjust   [C] confirm   [D] share
14. [A] results   [B]features   [C]rules   [D]tests
15. [A] bored   [B]anxious   [C]hungry   [D] sick
16. [A] principle   [B]secret   [C]belief   [D]sign
17. [A] request   [B]necessity   [C]decision   [D]wish
18. [A] disappointing   [B]surprising   [C]restricting   [D]consuming
19. [A]because   [B]unless   [C]until   [D] if
20. [A] obsessing   [B]dominating   [C]puzzling   [D]triumphing

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A,B,C or D.Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET.**(40 points)

Text 1

Unlike so-called basic emotions such as sadness, fear, and anger, guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction with a child's growing grasp of social and moral norms. Children aren't born knowing how to say "I'm sorry"; rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends—and their own consciences. This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt, in the right amount, to be a good thing.

In the popular imagination, of course, guilt still gets a bad rap. It is deeply uncomfortable—it's the emotional equivalent of wearing a jacket weighted with stones. Yet this understanding is outdated. "There has been a kind of revival or a rethinking about what guilt is and what role guilt can serve," says Amrisha Vaish, a psychology researcher at the University of Virginia, adding that this revival is part of a larger recognition that emotions aren't binary—feelings that may be advantageous in one context may be harmful in another. Jealousy and anger, for example, may have evolved to alert us to important inequalities. Too much happiness can be destructive.

And guilt, by prompting us to think more deeply about our goodness, can encourage humans to make up for errors and fix relationships. Guilt, in other words, can help hold a cooperative species together. It is a kind of social glue.

Viewed in this light, guilt is an opportunity. Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency. In a number of studies, Malti and others have shown that guilt and sympathy may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing. Some kids who are low in sympathy may make up for that shortfall by experiencing more guilt, which can rein in their nastier impulses. And vice versa: High sympathy can substitute for low guilt.

In a 2014 study, for example, Malti looked at 244 children. Using caregiver assessments and the children's self-observations, she rated each child's overall

sympathy level and his or her tendency to feel negative emotions after moral transgressions. Then the kids were handed chocolate coins, and given a chance to share them with an anonymous child. For the low-sympathy kids, how much they shared appeared to turn on how inclined they were to feel guilty. The guilt-prone ones shared more, even though they hadn't magically become more sympathetic to the other child's deprivation.

"That's good news," Malti says. "We can be prosocial because we caused harm and we feel regret."

21.Researchers think that guilt can be a good thing because it may help_____.

[A] regulate a child's basic emotions

[B] improve a child's intellectual ability

[C] foster a child's moral development

[D] intensity a child's positive feelings

22.According to paragraph 2, many people still consider guilt to be_____.

[A] deceptive　　[B] burdensome　　　　[C] addictive　　　　[D] inexcusable

23. Vaish holds that the rethinking about guilt comes from an awareness that_____.

[A] emotions are context-independent　　[B] emotions are socially constructive

[C] emotional stability can benefit health　　[D] an emotion can play opposing roles

24. Malti and others have shown that cooperation and sharing _____.

[A] may help correct emotional deficiencies

[B] can result from either sympathy or guilt

[C] can bring about emotional satisfaction

[D] may be the outcome of impulsive acts

25. The word "transgressions" (Para.5) is closest in meaning to _____.

[A] teachings　　[B] discussions　　　　[C] restrictions　　　　[D] wrongdoings

Text 2

Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change. Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb.

Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap-but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests flourish as valuable "carbon sinks" long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details.

The state's proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest. This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying capacity. But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture, so they grow and thrive, restoring the forest's capacity to pull carbon from the air. Healthy trees are also better able to fend off insects. The landscape is rendered less easily burnable. Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed.

The need for such planning is increasingly urgent. Already, since 2010, drought and insects have killed over 100 million trees in California, most of them in 2016 alone, and wildfires have burned hundreds of thousands of acres.

California plans to treat 35,000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030-financed from the proceeds of the state's emissions- permit auctions. That's only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

The strategy also aims to ensure that carbon in woody material removed from the forests is locked away in the form of solid lumber or burned as biofuel in vehicles that would otherwise run on fossil fuels. New research on transportation biofuels is already under way.

State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, but traditionally they've focused on wildlife, watersheds and opportunities for recreation. Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon.

California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the government next year, should serve as a model.

26. By saying "one of the harder challenges," the author implies that _____.

[A] global climate change may get out of control

[B] people may misunderstand global warming

[C] extreme weather conditions may arise

[D] forests may become a potential threat

27. To maintain forests as valuable "carbon sinks," we may need to _____.

[A] preserve the diversity of species in them

[B] accelerate the growth of young trees

[C] strike a balance among different plants

[D] lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity

28. California's Forest Carbon Plan endeavors to _____.

[A] cultivate more drought-resistant trees

[B] reduce the density of some of its forests

[C] find more effective ways to kill insects

[D] restore its forests quickly after wildfires

29. What is essential to California's plan according to Paragraph 5?

[A] To handle the areas in serious danger first.

[B] To carry it out before the year of 2020.

[C] To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.

[D] To obtain enough financial support.

30. The author's attitude to California's plan can best be described as _____.

[A] ambiguous   [B] tolerant   [C] supportive   [D] cautious

Text 3

American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities, and consumers will be the losers.

Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the country, the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. Today's farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled rather than migrating and more likely to be married than single. They're also aging. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now more than half are. And picking crops is hard on older bodies. One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it's been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm.

Mechanization isn't the answer, either—not yet, at least. Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans, and wheat has been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive corps, such as strawberries, need labor. Even dairy farms, where robots do a small share of milking, have a long way to go before they're automated.

As a result, farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the workforce. Starting around 2012, requests for the visas rose sharply; from 2011 to 2016 the number of visas issued more than doubled.

The H-2A visa has no numerical cap, unlike the H-2B visa for nonagricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 a year. Even so, employers complain they aren't given all the workers they need. The process is cumbersome, expensive, and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led the average H-2A worker to arrive on the job 22 days late. The shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground.

In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and almost 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western farmers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. From 1998 to 2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imports was 25.8 percent.

In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it.

31. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

[A] Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S.

[B] Biased laws in favor of some American businesses.

[C] Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers.

[D] Decline of job opportunities U.S. agriculture.

32. One trouble with U.S. agricultural workforce is ____.

[A] the rising number of illegal immigrants

[B] the high mobility of crop workers

[C] the lack of experienced laborers

[D] the aging of immigrant farm workers

33.What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming?

[A] To attract younger laborers to farm work.

[B] To get native U.S. workers back to farming.

[C] To use more robots to grow high-value crops.

[D] To strengthen financial support for farmers.

34. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its ____.

[A] slow granting procedures   [B] limit on duration of stay

[C] tightened requirements   [D] control of annual admissions

35. Which of the following could be the best title for this text?

[A] U.S. Agriculture in Decline?   [B] Import Food or Labor?

[C] America Saved by Mexico?   [D] Manpower vs. Automation?

Text 4

Amold Schwarzenegger. Dia Mirza and Adrian Grenier have a message for you. It's easy to beat plastic. They're part of a bunch of celebrities starring in a new video for World Environment Day—encouraging you, the consumer, to swap out your single-use plastic staples like straws and cutlery to combat the plastics crisis.

The key messages that have been put together for World Environment Day do include a call for governments to enact legislation to curb single-use plastics. But the overarching message is directed at individuals.

My concern with leaving it up to the individual, however, is our limited sense of what needs to be achieved. One their own, taking our own bags to the grocery store or quitting plastic straws, for example, will accomplish little and require very little of us. They could even be detrimental, satisfying a need to have "done our bit" without ever progressing onto bigger, bolder, more effective actions—a kind of "moral licensing" that allays our concerns and stops us doing more and asking more of those in charge.

While the conversation around our environment and our responsibility toward it remains centered on shopping bags and straws, we're ignoring the balance of power that implies that as "consumers" we must shop sustainably, rather than as "citizens" hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change.

It's important to acknowledge that the environment isn't everyone's priority-or even most people's. We shouldn't expect it to be. In her latest book, Why Good People Do Bad Environmental Things, Wellesley College professor Elizabeth R. DeSombre argues that the best way to collectively change the behavior of large numbers of people is for the change to be structural.

This might mean implementing policy such as a plastic tax that adds a cost to environmentally problematic action, or banning single-use plastics altogether. India has just announced it will "eliminate all single-use plastic in the country by 2022." There are also incentive-based ways of making better environmental choices easier, such as ensuring recycling is at least as easy as trash disposal.

DeSombre isn't saying people should stop caring about the environment. It's just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior.

None of this is about writing off the individual. It's just about putting things into perspective. We don't have time to wait. We need progressive policies that shape collective action (and rein in polluting businesses), alongside engaged citizens pushing for change.

36. Some celebrities star in a new video to ____.
[A] demand new laws on the use of plastics
[B] urge consumers to cut the use of plastics
[C] invite public opinion on the plastics crisis
[D] disclose the causes of the plastics crisis

37.The author is concerned that "moral licensing" may ____.
[A] mislead us into doing worthless things
[B] prevent us from making further efforts
[C] weaken our sense of accomplishment
[D] suppress our desire for success

38. By pointing out identity as "citizens", the author indicates that ____.
[A] our focus should be shifted to community welfare
[B] our relationship with local industries is improving
[C] We have been actively exercising our civil rights
[D] We should press our government to lead the combat

39. DeSombre argues that the best way for a collective change should be ____.
[A] a win-win arrangement   [B] a self-driven mechanism
[C] a cost-effective approach   [D] a top down process

40. The author concludes that individual efforts ____.
[A] can be too aggressive   [B] can be too inconsistent
[C] are far from sufficient   [D] are far from rational

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

How seriously should parents take kids' opinions
when searching for a home?

In choosing a new home, Camille McClain's kids have single demand: a backyard.

McClain's little ones aren't the only kids who have an opinion when it comes to housing, and in many cases youngsters' views weigh heavily on parents' real estate decisions, according to a 2018 Harris Poll survey of more than 2,000 U.S. adults.

While more families buck an older-generation proclivity to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions, realty agents and psychologists have mixed views about the financial, personal and long-term effects kids' opinions may have.

The idea of involving children in a big decision is a great idea because it can help them feel a sense of control and ownership in what can be an overwhelming process, said Ryan Hooper, clinical psychologist in Chicago.

"Children may face serious difficulties in coping with significant moves, especially if it removes them from their current school or support system," he said.

Greg Jaroszewski, a real estate broker with Gagliardo Realty Associates, said he's not convinced that kids should be involved in selecting a home—but their opinions should be considered in regards to proximity to friends and social activities, if possible.

Younger children should feel like they're choosing their home—without actually getting a choice in the matter, said Adam Bailey, a real estate attorney based in New York.

Asking them questions about what they like about the backyard of a potential home will make them feel like they're being included in the decision-making process, Bailey said.

Many of the aspects of home-buying aren't a consideration for children, said Tracey Hampson, a real estate agent based in Santa Clarita, Calif. And placing too much emphasis on their opinions can ruin a fantastic home purchase.

"Speaking with your children before you make a real estate decision is wise, but I wouldn't base the purchasing decision solely on their opinions." Hampson said.

The other issue is that many children-especially older ones-may base their real estate knowledge on HGTV shows, said Aaron Norris of The Norris Group in Riverside, Calif.

"They love Chip and Joanna Gaines just as much as the rest of us," he said. "HGTV has seriously changed how people view real estate. It's not shelter, it's a lifestyle. With that mindset change come some serious money consequences."

Kids tend to get stuck in the features and the immediate benefits to them personally, Norris said.

Parents need to remind their children that their needs and desires may change over time, said Julie Garner, a real estate analyst with FitSmallBusiness.com.

"Their opinions can change tomorrow," Garner said. "Harsh as it may be to say, that decision should likely not be made contingent on a child's opinions, but rather made for them with great consideration into what home can meet their needs best-and give them an opportunity to customize it a bit and make it their own."

This advice is more relevant now than ever before, even as more parents want to embrace the ideas of their children, despite the current housing crunch.

	A. remarks that significant moves may pose challenges to children.
41.Ryan Hooper	B. says that it is wise to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions.
42. Adam Bailey	C. advises that home purchases should not be based only on children's opinions.
43. Tracey Hampson	D. thinks that children should be given a sense of involvement in home-buying decisions.
44. Aaron Norris	E. notes that aspects like children's friends and social activities should be considered upon home-buying.
45. Julie Garner	F. believes that home-buying decisions should be based on children's needs rather than their opinions.
	G. assumes that many children's views on real estate are influenced by the media.

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:**

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

It is easy to underestimate English writer James Heriot. He had such a pleasant, readable style that one might think that anyone could imitate it. How many times have I heard people say , "I could write a book. I just haven't the time." Easily said. Not so easily done. James Herriot, contrary to popular opinion, did not find it easy in his early days of, as he put it, "having a go at the writing game". While he obviously had an abundance of natural talent, the final, polished work that he gave to the world was the result of years of practising, re-writing and reading. Like the majority of authors, he had to suffer many disappointments and rejections along the way, but these made him all the more determined to succeed. Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way and his success in the literary field was no exception.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:** Suppose Professor Smith asked you to plan a debate on the theme of traffic. Write him an email to

1) Suggest a specific topic with your reasons, and

2) Tell him about your arrangements.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

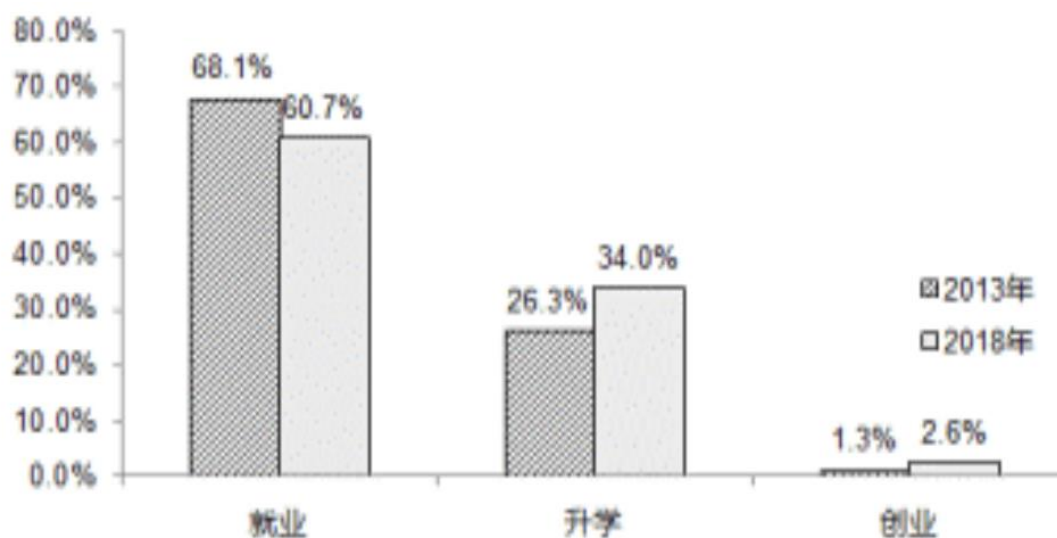Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

Part B

48. **Directions:** Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

 1) interpret the chart, and

 2) give your comments.

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

某高校 2013 年和 2018 年本科毕业生去向统计

2020 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A,B,C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET .(10 points).**

Being a good parent is, of course, what every parent would like to be. But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very__1__, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, __2__, a younger sibling.

__3__, there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to__4__: a patient parent. Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, __5__ every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy __6__. Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a __7__and composed style with their kids. I understand this.

You're only human, and sometimes your kids can__8__ you just a little too far. And then the__9__happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too__10__and does nobody any good. You wish that you could__11__the clock and start over. We've all been there.

__12__, even though it's common, it's important to keep in mind that in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may__13__for a long time. This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also__14__ your child's self-esteem.

If you consistently lose your__15__with your kids, then you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the__16__of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when __17__ by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.

Certainly, it's incredibly__18__to maintain patience at all times with your children. A more practical goal is to try to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and

composed as you can when faced with __19__ situations involving your children. I can promise you this: As a result of working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and __20__ from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally.

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

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

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat -one social and one asocial -for four days. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colourful markings.

During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 per cent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being. They may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviours like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn.

"Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity -where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them, "says Quinn.

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design. The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels. "We'd assumed we'd have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn't necessary," says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come

from basic robots. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. "We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too, "says Wiles.

21.Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can_____.

[A] distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one

[B] pick up social signals from non-living rats

[C] attain sociable traits through special training

[D] send out warning messages to their fellows

22.What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?

[A] It played with some toys.   [B] It set the trapped rats free.

[C] It moved around alone.   [D] It followed the social robot.

23.According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they_____.

[A] expected it to do the same in return   [B] considered that an interesting game

[C] wanted to display their intelligence   [D] tried to practice a means of escape

24.Janet Wiles notes that rats_____.

[A] respond more to actions than to looks

[B] differentiate smells better than sizes

[C] can be scared by a plastic box on wheels

[D] can remember other rats' facial features

25.It can be learned from the text that rats_____.

[A] appear to be adaptable to new surroundings

[B] are more socially active than other animals

[C] are more sensitive to social cues than expected

[D] behave differently from children in socializing

Text 2

It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s,CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about ＄18.9 million a year.

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling. Plus, virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, often with their own research and development. And beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well. By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s. Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at

the expense of the rest of the company. And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO.

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?

[A] Increased business opportunities for top firms.

[B] Close cooperation among leading economies.

[C] The general pay rise with a better economy.

[D] The growth in the number of corporations

27. Compared with their predecessor, today's CEOs are required to_____.

[A] establish closer ties with tech companies

[B] operate more globalized companies

[C] finance more research and development

[D] foster a stronger sense of teamwork

28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite _____.

[A] continual internal opposition   [B] conservative business strategies

[C] repeated government warnings   [D] strict corporate governance

29.High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps_____.

[A] confirm the status of CEOs   [B] increase corporate value

[C] boost the efficiency of CEOs   [D] motivate inside candidates

30. The most suitable title for this text would be_____.

[A] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define   [B] CEO Pay: Past and Present

[C] CEOs Are Not Overpaid   [D] CEOs' Challenges of Today

Text 3

Madrid was hailed as a public health guiding light last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars. Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible termination. Mayor Jose Luis Martinez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centerpiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality. A judge has now overruled the city's decision to stop levying fines, ordering them restored. But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

Madrid's back and forth on clean air is a pointed reminder of the limits to the patchwork, city-by-city approach that characterises efforts on air pollution across Europe, Britain very much included.

Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically controversial, and therefore vulnerable. That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution. It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year's mayoral election. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless. Far from it. Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat. The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits.

But mayors and councillors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town. They are acting because national governments-Britain's and others across Europe-have failed to do so.

Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas-city centres, "school streets", even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance. Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimise pollution. We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

31.Which of the following is true about Madrid 's clean air zone?

[A] Its effects are questionable.　　　[B] It has been opposed by a judge.

[C] Its fate is yet to be decided.　　　[D] It needs tougher enforcement.

32.What is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air?

[A] They are biased against car manufacturers.

[B] They prove impractical for city councils.

[C] They are deemed too mild by politicians.

[D] They put the burden on individual motorists

33.The author believes that the extension of London 's Ulez will_____.

[A] arouse strong resistance　　　[B] ensure Khan 's electoral success

[C] improve the city 's traffic　　　[D] discourage car manufacturing

34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?

[A] Local residents.　　[B] Mayors.　　[C] Councillors.　　[D] National governments.

35. It can be learned from the last paragraph that auto companies_____.

[A] will raise low-emission car production.

[B] should be forced to follow regulations.

[C] will upgrade the design of their vehicles

[D] should be put under public supervision

Text 4

Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks. Gen Zs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades. And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them.

If "entitled" is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Z are practical and cautious. According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists. Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both. They aren't interested in taking any chances. The booming economy seems to have done little to <u>assuage</u> this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt. College loan balances in the U.S. now stand at a record $1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind. In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose). Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

That's a big change from the previous generation. "Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives, "notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of Youth Sight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth." Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. They have trouble seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse."

36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring_____. .
[A]are recognized for their abilities [B]are optimistic about the labor market
[C]are in favor of office job offers [D]are drawing growing public attention

37. Generation Zs are keenly aware_____. .
[A]what their parents expect of them [B]how valuable a counselor's advice is
[C]what a tough economic situation is like [D]how they differ from past generations

38. The word "assuage" (Line 9, Para.2) is closest in meaning to_____. .
[A]deepen [B]define [C]maintain [D]relieve

39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs_____. .
[A]give top priority to professional training
[B]have a clear idea about their future jobs
[C]care little about their job performance
[D]think it hard to achieve work-life balance

40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are_____. .
[A]less adventurous [B]less realistic
[C]more generous [D]more diligent

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A]. Give compliments, just not too many.

[B]. Put on a good face, always.

[C]. Tailor your interactions.

[D]. Spend time with everyone.

[E]. Reveal, don't hide, information.

[F]. Slow down and listen.

[G]. Put yourselves in others' shoes.

Five Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day, and you depend on them just as they depend on you. Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

41._____

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay tight-lipped around them. But you won't be helping either one of you. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were frank about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or painstakingly conceal them, you should just be honest.

42._____

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

43._____

It's common to have a "cubicle mate" or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day.

44._____

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project. This will help engender good will in others. But don't overdo it or be fake about it. One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

45._____

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while others are more straightforward. Jokes that work on one person won't necessarily land with another. So,

adapt your style accordingly to type. Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome.

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:** Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)**

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world." Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

Section IV Writing

47.**Directions:** Suppose you are planning a tour of a historical site for a group of international students. Write them an email to

1)tell them about the site, and

2)give them some tips for the tour.

Your should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

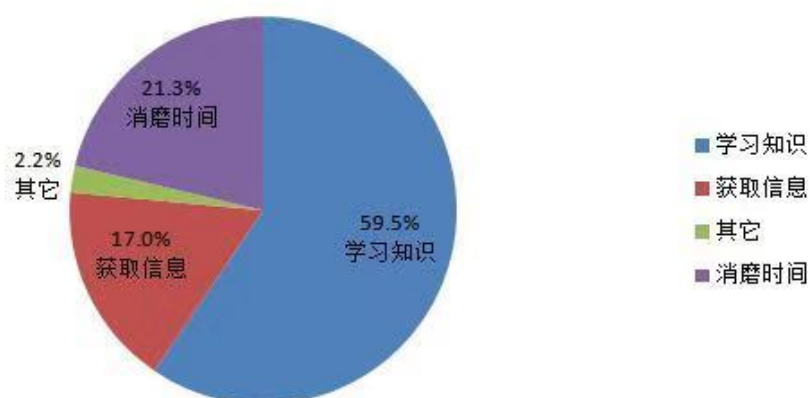Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

48. Directions:

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

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

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

某高校学生手机阅读目的调查

21.3%
消磨时间

2.2%
其它

17.0%
获取信息

59.5%
学习知识

■ 学习知识
■ 获取信息
■ 其它
■ 消磨时间

2021 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET .** (10 points)

It's not difficult to set targets for staff. It is much harder, __1___, to understand their negative consequences. Most word-related behaviors have multiple components. __2_ one and others become distorted.

Travel on a London bus and you'll ___3___see how this works with drivers. Watch people get on and show their tickets. Are they carefully inspected? Never. Do people get on without paying? Of course! Are there inspectors to___4___ that people have paid? Possibly, but very few. And people who run for the bus? They are __5__. How about jumping lights? Buses do so almost as frequently as cyclists.

why? Because the target is___6___. People complained that buses were late and infrequent. __7__, the number of buses and bus lanes were increased, and drivers were __8__or punished according to the time they took. And drivers hit their targets. But they__9__hit cyclists. If the target was changed to__10___, you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing. If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more__11___drivers who obeyed traffic laws. But both these criteria would be at the expense of time .

There is another___12___: people become immensely inventive in hitting targets. Have you ___13___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time? Tailwinds? Of course not! Airlines have simply changed the a ___14___ is meant to take. A one-hour flight is now billed as a two-hour flight.

The ___15___of the story is simple. Most jobs are multidimensional, with multiple criteria. Choose one criterion and you may well ___16___ others. Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a__17__. Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences.

This is not an argument against target-setting. But it is an argument for exploring consequences first. All good targets should have multiple criteria ___18___ critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback. The trick is not to ___19___ just one or even two dimensions of the objective, but also to understand how to help people better ___20___ the objective.

1.[A]. however   [B]. again   [C]. moreover   [D]. therefore

2. [A].Identify   [B].Assess   [C].Explain   [D].Emphasize

3. [A].curiously   [B].eagerly   [C].quickly   [D].nearly

4.[A].prove   [B].check   [C].recall   [D].claim

5. [A].threatened   [B].mocked   [C].blamed   [D].ignored

6.[A].hospitality   [B].competition   [C].innovation   [D].punctuality

7. [A].So   [B].Besides   [C].Still   [D].Yet

8. [A].trained   [B].rewarded   [C].grouped   [D].hired

9. [A].rather   [B].once   [C].also   [D].only

10.[A].revenue   [B].efficiency   [C].security   [D].comfort

11.[A].quiet   [B].cautious   [C].diligent   [D].friendly

12. [A].problem   [B].prejudice   [C].policy   [D].purpose

13. [A].revealed   [B].admitted   [C].noticed   [D].reported

14. [A].trip   [B].departure   [C].transfer   [D].break

15. [A].background [B].style   [C].form   [D].moral

16. [A].criticize   [B].sacrifice   [C].tolerate   [D].interpret

17. [A].secret   [B].product   [C].cost   [D].task

18. [A].calling for [B].leading to   [C].accounting for   [D].relating to

19. [A]. predict   [B].restore   [C].create   [D].specify

20.[A]. review   [B].present   [C].achieve   [D].modify

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

"Reskilling" is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future in which a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind. We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain. Research by the World Economic Forum finds that on average 42 per cent of the "core skills" within job roles will change by 2022. That is a very short timeline.

The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy. Other companies had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy, though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February, at 3.5 percent and 5.5 percent respectively, unemployment rates in Canada and the United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 percent and 13.7 percent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.

Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the

case in Sweden: When forced to furlough 90 percent of their cabin staff. Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff. The effort was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish university.

21. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests_____.
[A]. an urgent demand for new job skills   [B]. an increase in full-time employment
[C]. a steady growth of job opportunities   [D]. a controversy about the "core skills"

22. AT&T is cited to show_____.
[A]. the characteristics of reskilling programs
[B]. the importance of staff appraisal standards
[C]. an immediate need for government support
[D]. an alternative to the fire and-hire strategy

23. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada_____.
[A]. have driven up labour costs   [B]. have proved to be inconsistent
[C]. have appeared to be insufficient   [D]. have met with fierce opposition

24. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was_____.
[A]. a call for policy adjustment   [B]. a lack of medical workers
[C]. a change in hiring practices   [D]. a sign of economic recovery

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to_____.
[A]. prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs
[B]. create job vacancies for the unemployed
[C]. retrain their cabin staff for better services
[D]. finance their staffs college education

Text 2

With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines. In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason: Brexit.

Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food. The country produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s. A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health. Sounds great -but how feasible is this vision?

According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 per cent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production. That supplies 80 per cent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.

There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave. To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably also farm more intensively-meaning fewer green fields, and more factory-style production.

But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help. There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on a commercial basis. Just 25 per cent of the country's land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields. Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg -which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes -we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production.

Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains,

sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would__

[A]. be hindered by its population growth

[B]. become a priority of the government

[C]. pose a challenge to its farming industry

[D]. contribute to the nation's well-being

27. The report by the University of Leeds shows that in the UK____.

[A]. most land is used for meat and dairy production

[B]. factory-style production needs reforming

[C]. more green fields will be converted for farming

[D]. farmland has been efficiently utilized

28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to____.

[A]. its natural conditions   [B]. its dietary tradition

[C].its commercial interests   [D]. its farming technology

29. It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people____.

[A]. are trying to grow new varieties of grains

[B]. are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake

[C]. rely largely on imports for fresh produce

[D]. enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption

30. The author's attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is____.

[A]. defensive   [B]. tolerant   [C]. optimistic   [D]. doubtful

Text 3

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

Both apps, however, were later scrapped after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acqui-hires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent.

To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. "They bought the seedlings and closed them down, " complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

Like other start-up investors, Mr Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: " I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

Given their combined market value of more than $5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals —many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise— might seem beside the point. Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only $3.4 billion a year on sub-$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years—a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and

the more than $130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the US last year.

However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a "buy and kill" tactic to simply close them down.

31. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

[A]. Their market values declined.

[B]. Their engineers were retained.

[C]. Their tech features improved.

[D]. Their products were re-priced

32. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to _____.

[A]. exaggerate their product quality   [B]. treat new tech talent unfairly

[C]. eliminate their potential competitors   [D]. ignore public opinions

33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might _____.

[A]. weaken big tech companies   [B]. worsen market competition

[C]. discourage start-up investors   [D]. harm the national economy

34. The US Federal Trade Commission intends to _____.

[A]. supervise start-ups' operations   [B]. encourage research collaboration

[C]. limit Big Tech's expansion   [D]. examine small acquisitions

35. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have _____.

[A]. raised few management challenges   [B]. brought little financial pressure

[C]. set an example for future deals   [D]. generated considerable profits

Text 4

We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to a five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she called "thin slicing, " the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had to count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

Other research shows we're better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift, " says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, " and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you re fine. Much of our social life is like that."

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry Jams and college courses aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex-when they had a lot of information to process.

Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one

study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings,"" hunches,"" my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

36. Nali Ambady's study deals with_____.
[A]. instructor-student interaction [B]. the power of people's memory
[C]. the reliability of first impressions [D]. people's ability to influence others

37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants_____.
[A]. gave the rating in limited time [B]. focused on specific details
[C]. watched shorter video clips [D]. discussed with one another

38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that_____.
[A]. memory may be selective [B]. reflection can be distracting
[C]. social skills must be cultivated [D]. deception is difficult to detect

39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to_____.
[A]. follow your feelings [B]. list your preferences
[C]. seek expert advice [D]. collect enough data

40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
[A]. Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
[B]. Generating new products takes time.
[C]. Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.
[D]. Objective thinking may boost inventiveness.

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A]. Stay calm.

[B]. Stay humble.

[C]. Decide whether to wait.

[D]. Be realistic about the risks.

[E]. Don't make judgments.

[F]. Identify a shared goal.

[G]. Ask permission to disagree.

How to Disagree with Someone More Powerful Than You

Your boss proposes a new initiative you think won't work. Your senior colleague outlines a project timeline you believe is unrealistic. What do you say when you disagree with someone who has more power than you do? How do you decide whether it's worth speaking up? And if you do, what exactly should you say? Here's how to disagree with someone more powerful than you.

41._____

You may decide it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion. Maybe you haven't finished thinking the problem through, or you want to get a clearer sense of what the group thinks. If you think other people are going to disagree, too, you might want to gather your army first. People can contribute experience or information to your thinking-all the things that would make the disagreement stronger or more valid. It's also a good idea to delay the conversation if you're in a meeting or other public space. Discussing the issue in private will make the powerful person feel less threatened.

42._____ _

Before you share your thoughts think about what the powerful person cares about —it may be the credibility of their team or getting a project done on time. You're more likely to be heard if you can connect your disagreement to a higher purpose. State it overtly, contextualizing your statements so that you're seen not as a disagreeable subordinate but as a colleague who's trying to advance a common objective. The discussion will then become more like a chess game than a boxing match.

43._____ _

This step may sound overly deferential, but it's a smart way to give the powerful person psychological safety and control. You can say something like, "I know we seem to be moving toward a first-quarter commitment here. I have reasons to think that won't work. I'd like to lay out my reasoning. Would that be OK?"' This gives the person a choice, allowing him to verbally opt in. And, assuming he says yes, it will make you feel more confident about voicing your disagreement.

44._____

You might feel your heart racing or your face turning red, but do whatever you can to remain neutral in both your words and actions. When your body language communicates reluctance or anxiety, it undercuts the message. It sends a mixed message, and your counterpart gets to choose what signals to read. Deep breaths can help, as can speaking more slowly and deliberately. When we feel panicky, we tend to talk louder and faster. Simply slowing the pace and talking in an even tone helps the other person cool down and does the same for you. It also makes you seem confident, even if you aren't.

45._____

Emphasize that you're only offering your opinion, not gospel truth. It may be well-informed, well-researched opinion, but it's still an opinion, so talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence. Instead of saying, "If we set an end-of-quarter deadline, we'll never make it," say, "This is just my opinion, but I don't see how we will make that deadline." Having asserted your position (as a position, not as a fact), demonstrate equal curiosity about other views. Remind the person that this is your point for view, and then invite critique. Be open to hearing other opinions.

Section Ⅲ Translation

46. **Directions:** Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk - and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:** Suppose you are organizing an online meeting. Write an email to Jack,

an international student, to

1) invite him to participate, and

2) tell him the details.
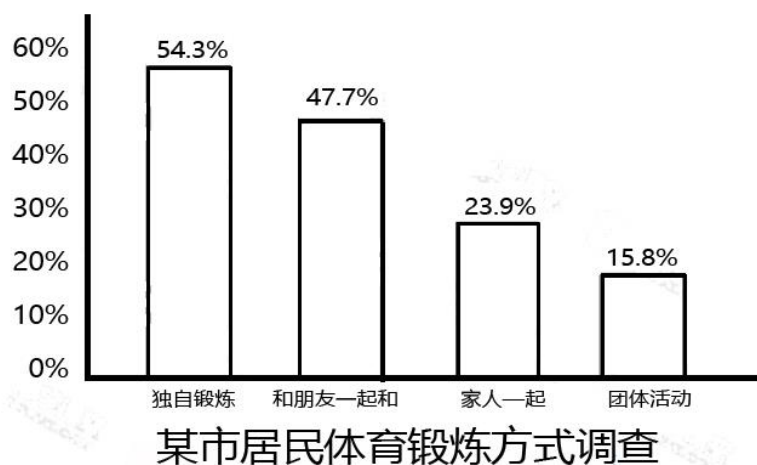
You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name Use "LiMing" instead. (10 points)

Part B

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

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

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

某市居民体育锻炼方式调查

2022 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET.** (10 points)

Harlan Coben believes that if you are a writer, you'll find the time; and that if you can't find the time, then writing isn't a priority and you're not a writer. For him, writing is a __1__ job—a job like any other. He has __2__ it with plumbing, pointing out that a plumber doesn't wake up and say that he can't work with pipes today.

__3__, like most writers these days, you're holding down a job to pay the bills, it's not __4__ to find the time to write. But it's not impossible. It requires determination and single-mindedness. __5__ that most bestselling authors began writing when they were doing other things to earn a living. And today, even writers who are fairly __6__ often have to do other work to __7__ their writing income.

As Harlan Coben has suggested, it's a __8__ of priorities. To make writing a priority, you'll have to __9__ some of your day-to-day activities and some things you really enjoy. Depending on your __10__ and your lifestyle, that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music, though some people can write __11__ they listen to music. You might have to __12__ the amount of exercise or sport you do. You'll have to make social media an __13__ activity rather that a daily, time-consuming __14__. There'll probably have to be less socializing with your friends and less time with your family. It's a __15__ learning curve, and it won't always make you popular.

There's just one thing you should try to keep at least sometime for, __16__ your writing—and that's reading. Any writer needs to read as mush and as widely as they can; it's the one __17__ supporter--something you can't do without.

Time is finite. The older you get, the __18__ it seems to go. We need to use it as carefully and as __19__ as we can. That means prioritizing our activities. So that we

spend most time on the things we really want to do. If you're a writer, that means __20__ writing.

1. [A] difficult   [B] normal   [C] steady   [D] pleasant
2. [A] combined   [B] compared   [C] confused   [D] confronted
3. [A] If   [B] Though   [C] Once   [D] Unless
4. [A] enough   [B] strange   [C] wrong   [D] easy
5. [A] Accept   [B] Explain   [C] Remember   [D] Suppose
6. [A] well-known   [B] well-advised   [C] well-informed   [D] well-chosen
7. [A] donate   [B] generate   [C] supplement   [D] calculate
8. [A] cause   [B] purpose   [C] question   [D] condition
9. [A] highlight   [B] sacrifice   [C] continue   [D] explore
10. [A] relations   [B] interests   [C] memories   [D] skills
11. [A] until   [B] because   [C] while   [D] before
12. [A] put up with   [B] make up for   [C] hang on to   [D] cut down on
13. [A] intelligent   [B] occasional   [C] intensive   [D] emotional
14. [A] habit   [B] test   [C] decision   [D] plan
15. [A] tough   [B] gentle   [C] rapid   [D] funny
16. [A] in place of   [B] in charge of   [C] in response to   [D] in addition to
17. [A] indispensable   [B] innovative   [C] invisible   [D] instant
18. [A] duller   [B] harder   [C] quieter   [D] quicker
19. [A] peacefully   [B] generously   [C] productively   [D] gratefully
20. [A] at most   [B] in turn   [C] on average   [D] above all

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

On a recent sunny day, 13,000 chickens roam over Larry Brown's 40 windswept acres in Shiner, Texas. Some rest in the shade of a parked car. Others drink water with the cows. This all seems random, but it's by design, part of what the $6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets will be its next big thing: climate-friendly eggs.

These eggs, which are making their debut now on shelves for as much as $8 a dozen, are still labeled organic and animal-friendly, but they're also from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture—special techniques to cultivate rich soils that can trap green-house gases. Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change.

"I'm excited about our progress," says Brown, who is adding more cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat. The birds' waste then fertilizes fields. Such improvements "allow our hens to forage for higher-quality natural feed that will be good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers."

The egg industry's push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering. In barely more than a decade, organic eggs went from being dismissed as a niche product in natural foods stores to being sold at Walmart. More recently there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats, but both have exploded into major supermarket categories. If the sustainable-egg rollout is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.

Regenerative products could be a hard sell, because the concept is tough to define quickly, says Julie Stanton, associate professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University Brandywine. Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein).

The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes such as free-range, non-GMO, and pasture-raised eggs will embrace sustainability. Surveys show that younger generations are more concerned about

climate change, and some of the success of plant-based meat can be chalked up to shoppers wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment. Young adults "really care about the planet," says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations. "They are absolutely altering the food chain beyond what I think even they understand what they're doing."

21. The climate-friendly eggs are produced _____.

[A] at a considerably low cost　　　　　[B] at the demand of regular shoppers

[C] as a replacement for organic eggs　　[D] on specially designed farms

22. Larry Brown is excited about his progress in _____.

[A] reducing the damage of worms　　　[B] accelerating the disposal of waste

[C] creating a sustainable system　　　　[D] attracting customers to his products

23. The example of organic eggs is used in Paragraph 4 to suggest _____.

[A] the doubts over natural foods

[B] the setbacks in the egg industry

[C] the potential of regenerative products

[D] the promotional success of supermarkets

24. It can be learned from the last paragraph that young people _____.

[A] are reluctant to change their diet　　[B] are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs

[C] are curious about new foods　　　　[D] are amazed at agricultural advances

25. John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products' _____.

[A] market prospects　　　　　　　　[B] nutritional value

[C] standard definition　　　　　　　　[D] moral implications

Text 2

More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model.

One in three Americans who are at least 40 have, or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of "unretirees"—those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring 一 said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

Financial needs aren't the only culprit for the "unretirement" trend. Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression.

"The concept of retirement is evolving, " said Christine Russell, senior manager of retirement at TD Ameritrade. "It's not just about finances. The value of work is also driving folks to continue working past retirement."

One reason for the change in retirement patterns: Americans are living longer. Older Americans are also the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. workforce. The percentage of retirement-age people in the labor force has doubled over the past three decades. About 20% of people 65 and older were in the workforce in February 2019, up from an all-time low of 10% in January 1985, according to money manager United Income.

Because of longer life spans, Americans are also boosting their savings to preserve their nest eggs, the TD Ameritrade study showed, which surveyed 2,000 adults between 40 to 79. Six in 10 "unretirees" are increasing their savings in anticipation of a longer life. Among the most popular ways they are doing this, the company said, is by reducing their overall expenses, securing life insurance or maximizing their contributions to retirement accounts.

Unfortunately, many people who are opting to work in retirement are preparing to

do so because they are worried about making ends meet in their later years, said Brent Weiss, a co-founder at Baltimore-based financial-planning firm Facet Wealth. He suggested that pre-retirees should speak with a financial advisor to set long-term financial goals.

"The most challenging moments in life are getting married, starting a family and ultimately retiring," Weiss said. "It's not just a financial decision, but an emotional one. Many people believe they can't retire."

26.The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that _____.

[A] over half of the retirees are physically fit for work

[B] the old workforce is as active as the younger one

[C] one in three Americans enjoy earlier retirement

[D] more Americans are willing to work in retirement

27.It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that Americans tend to think that _____.

[A] retirement may cause problems for them

[B] boredom can be relieved after retirement

[C] the mental health of retirees is overlooked

[D] "unretirement" contributes to the economy

28. Retirement patterns are changing partly due to _____.

[A] labor shortages   [B] population growth

[C] longer life expectancy   [D] rising living costs

29.Many "unretirees" are increasing their savings by _____.

[A] investing more in stocks   [B] taking up odd jobs

[C] getting well-paid work   [D] spending less

30.With regard to retirement, Brent Weiss thinks that many people are _____.

[A] unprepared   [B] unafraid   [C] disappointed   [D] enthusiastic

Text 3

We have all encountered them, in both our personal and professional lives. Think about the times you felt tricked or frustrated by a membership or subscription that had a seamless sign-up process but was later difficult to cancel. Something that should be simple and transparent can be complicated, intentionally or unintentionally, in ways that impair consumer choice. These are examples of dark patterns.

First coined in 2010 by user experience expert Harry Brignull, "dark patterns" is a catch-all term for practices that manipulate user interfaces to influence the decision-making ability of users. Brignull identifies 12 types of common dark patterns, ranging from misdirection and hidden costs to "roach motel," where a user experience seems easy and intuitive at the start, but turns difficult when the user tries to get out.

In a 2019 study of 53,000 product pages and 11,000 websites, researchers found that about one in 10 employs these design practices. Though widely prevalent, the concept of dark patterns is still not well understood. Business and nonprofit leaders should be aware of dark patterns and try to avoid the gray areas they engender.

Where is the line between ethical, persuasive design and dark patterns? Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company's user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups. checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions. Any or all these teams can play a role in creating or avoiding "digital deception."

Lawmakers and regulators are slowly starting to address the ambiguity around dark patterns, most recently at the state level. In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act(CCPA) that "ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights." The regulations aim to ban dark patterns – this means prohibiting companies from using "confusing language or unnecessary steps such as forcing them to click through multiple screens or listen to

reasons why they shouldn't opt out."

As more states consider promulgating additional regulations, there is a need for greater accountability from within the business community. Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis, but only if organizations hold themselves accountable, not just to legal requirements, but also to industry best practices and standards.

31. It can be learned from the first two paragraphs that dark patterns _____.

[A] improve user experiences

[B] leak user information for profit

[C] undermine users' decision-making

[D] remind users of hidden costs

32. The 2019 study on dark patterns is mentioned to show _____.

[A] their major flaws

[B] their complex designs

[C] their severe damage

[D] their strong presence

33. To handle digital deception, businesses should _____ .

[A] listen to customer feedback

[B] talk with relevant teams

[C] turn to independent agencies

[D] rely on professional training

34. The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to _____.

[A] guide users through opt-out processes

[B] protect consumers from being tricked

[C] grant companies data privacy rights

[D] restrict access to problematic content

35. According to the last paragraph, a key to coping with dark patterns is _____.

[A] new legal requirements

[B] businesses' self-discipline

[C] strict regulatory standards

[D] consumers' safety awareness

Text 4

Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior; evidence either way is weak, relying on contrived laboratory tests or sometimes unreliable self-reports. But a new study published in *Cognition* found that, in at least one real-world situation, a single ethics lesson may have had lasting effects.

The researchers investigated one class session's impact on eating meat. They chose this particular behavior for three reasons, according to study co-author Eric Schwitzgebel, a philosopher at the University of California, Riverside: students' attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and ethics literature largely agrees that eating less meat is good because it reduces environmental harm and animal suffering. Half of the students in four large philosophy classes read an article on the ethics of factory-farmed meat, optionally watched an 11-minute video on the topic and joined a 50-minute discussion. The other half focused on charitable giving instead. Then, unknown to the students, the researchers studied their anonymized meal-card purchases for that semester— nearly 14,000 receipts for almost 500 students.

Schwitzgebel predicted the intervention would have no effect; he had previously found that ethics professors do not differ from other professors on a range of behaviors, including voting rates, blood donation and returning library books. But among student subjects who discussed meat ethics, meal purchases containing meat decreased from 52 to 45 percent—and this effect held steady for the study's duration of several weeks. Purchases from the other group remained at 52 percent.

"That's actually a pretty large effect for a pretty small intervention," Schwitzgebel says. Psychologist Nina Strohminger at the University of Pennsylvania, who was not involved in the study, says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable. And if real, she notes, it might be reversible by another nudge: "Easy come, easy go."

Schwitzgebel suspects the greatest impact came from social influence — classmates or teaching assistants leading the discussions may have shared their own

vegetarianism, showing it as achievable or more common. Second, the video may have had an emotional impact. Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument, although his co-authors say reason might play a bigger role. Now the researchers are probing the specific effects of teaching style, teaching assistants' eating habits and students' video exposure. Meanwhile Schwitzgebel—who had predicted no effect—will be eating his words.

36. Scientists generally believe that the effects of ethics classes are _____.
[A] hard to determine   [B] narrowly interpreted
[C] difficult to ignore   [D] poorly summarized

37. Which of the following is a reason for the researchers to study meat-eating?
[A] It is common among students.   [B] It is a behavior easy to measure.
[C] It is important to students' health.   [D] It is a hot topic in ethics classes.

38. Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings suggest that ethics professors _____.
[A] are seldom critical of their students
[B] are less sociable than other professors
[C] are not sensitive to political issues
[D] are not necessarily ethically better

39.Nina Strohminger thinks that the effect of the intervention is _____.
[A] permanent   [B] predictable   [C] uncertain   [D] unrepeatable

40.Eric Schwitzgebel suspects that the students' change in behavior _____.
[A] can bring psychological benefits   [B] can be analyzed statistically
[C] is a result of multiple factors   [D] is a sign of self-development

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A]Make it a habit

[B]Don't go it alone

[C]Start low, go slow

[D]Talk with your doctor

[E] Listen to your body

[F] Go through the motions

[G] Round out your routine

How to Get Active Again

Getting back into exercise after a break can be a challenge in the best of times, but with gyms and in-person exercise classes off-limits to many people these days, it can be tricky to know where to start. And it is important to get the right dose of activity. "Too much too soon either results in injury or burnout," says Mary Yoke, PhD, a faculty member in the kinesiology department at Indiana University in Bloomington. The following simple strategies will help you return to exercise safely after a break.

41. _____

Don't try to go back to what you were doing before your break. If you were walking 3 miles a day, playing 18 holes of golf three times a week, or lifting10-pound dumbbells for three sets of 10 reps, reduce activity to half a mile every other day, or nine holes of golf once a week with short walks on other days, or use 5-pound dumbbells for one set of 10 reps. Increase time, distance, and intensity gradually. "This isn't something you can do overnight," says Keri L. Denay, MD, lead author of a recent American College of Sports Medicine advisory that encourages Americans to not overlook the benefits of activity during the pandemic. But you'll reap benefits such as less anxiety and improved sleep right away.

42. _____

    If you're breathing too hard to talk in complete sentences, back off. If you feel good, go a little longer or faster. Feeling wiped out after a session? Go easier next time. And stay alert to serious symptoms, such as chest pain or pressure, severe shortness of breath or dizziness, or faintness, and seek medical attention immediately.

43. _____

    Consistency is the key to getting stronger and building endurance and stamina. Ten minutes of activity per day is a good start, says Marcus Jackovitz, DPT, a physical therapist at the University of Miami Hospital. All the experts we spoke with highly recommend walking because it's the easiest, most accessible form of exercise. Although it can be a workout on its own, if your goal is to get back to Zumba classes, tennis, cycling, or any other activity, walking is also a great first step.

44. _____

    Even if you can't yet do a favorite activity, you can practice the moves. With or without a club or racket, swing like you're hitting the ball. Paddle like you're in a kayak or canoe. Mimic your favorite swimming strokes. The action will remind you of the joy the activity brought you and prime your muscles for when you can get out there again.

45. _____

    Exercising with others "can keep you accountable and make it more fun, so you're more likely to do it again," Jackovitz says. You can do activities such as golf and tennis or take a walk with others and still be socially distant. But when you can't connect in person, consider using technology. Chat on the phone with a friend while you walk around your neighborhood. FaceTime with a relative as you strength train or stretch at home. You can also join a livestream or on-demand exercise class.

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:** In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you. Unexpected results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realise that when one door closes, another opens. You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents, and thinking outside the box will become your second nature.

In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you are planning a campus food festival. Write an email to the international students in your university to

1) introduce the food festival, and

2) invite them to participate.
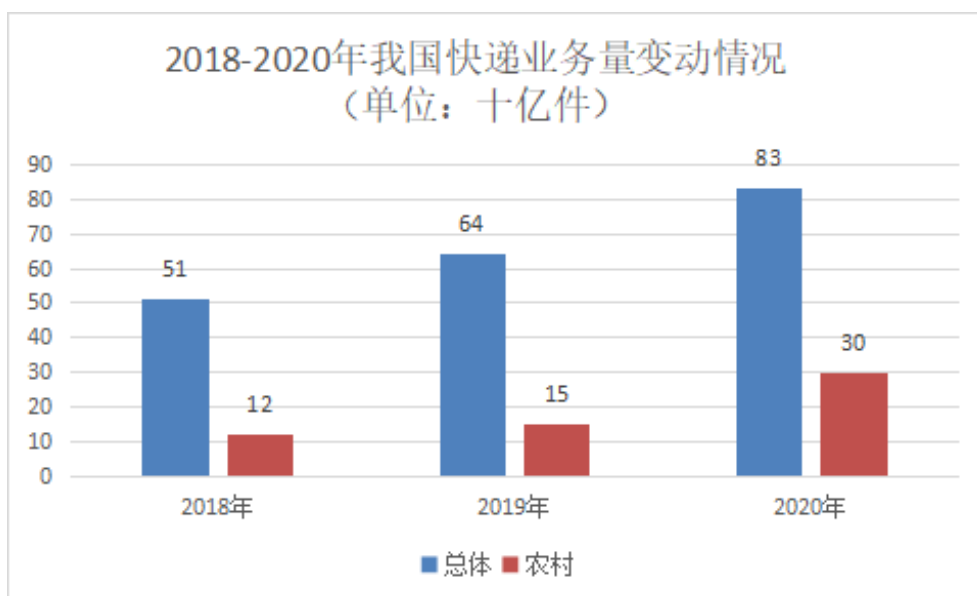
Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

48. Directions:

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

1）Interpret the chart, and

2）Give your comments.

Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET (15 points)

2018-2020年我国快递业务量变动情况
（单位：十亿件）

总体 农村

2023 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answers on **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 thought 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 basis, free version of their product. And _7_ 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 become 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 team joined forces to raise awareness by prominently_13_the premium version to users of the free version. _14_, upgrades skyrocketed and revenues 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 occurs for improvements. This leader will _16_the target area, set clear goals and establish a time

frame for the _17_ of these goals.

The growth leaders is also _18_ for keeping the team focused 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]. rumor   [B]. secret   [C]. myth   [D]. problem

7. [A]. despite   [B]. unlike   [C]. through   [D]. beside

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]. crease

12. [A]. policy   [B]. suggestion   [C]. purpose   [D]. insight

13. [A]. contributing to   [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 to   [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 below 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 meters 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 Horne, 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 greenwash" 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 an 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 RHSA.   [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, restrooms, 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 visits 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 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 teenage 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: You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). 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 them 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 My Job Quote, 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 Jun 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. "Whilst admirable in their intentions, they will add to the cost of house building at a time when many already feel that they are priced out of home ownership," says Jonathan Rolande of the National Association of Property Buyers. "An average extension will probably see around E3,000 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.Brian Berry	B. Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.
42. Garth 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 neatly 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 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 reasons.

Write your answer in 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 writing, you should

1)Interpret the chart, and

2)Give your comments.

Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET (15 points)

2012-2021 年我国居民健康素养水平

2024研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

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)

Your social life is defined as 'the activities you do with other people, for pleasure, when you are not working'. It's important to have a social life, but what's right for one person won't be right for another. Some of us energised by spending lots of time with others, __1__ some of us may feel drained, even if it's doing something we enjoy.

This is why finding a __2__ in your social life is key. Spending too much time on your own, not __3__ others, can make you feel lonely and __4__ . Loneliness is known to impact on your mental health and __5__ a low mood. Anyone can feel lonely at any time. This might be especially true if, __6__ you are working from your home and you are __7__ on the usual social conversations that happen in an office. Other life changes can __8__ periods of loneliness too, such as retirement, changing jobs or becoming a parent.

It's important to recognise these feelings of loneliness. There are ways to __9__ a social life, but it can feel overwhelming __10__ .It's a great idea to start by thinking about hobbies you enjoy. You can then find groups and activities related to those where you will be able to meet __11__ people. There are groups aimed at new parents, at those who want to __12__ a new sport for the first time, or networking events for those in the same profession to meet up and __13__ ideas.

On the other hand, it's __14__ possible to have too much of a social life. If you feel like you're always doing something and there is never any __15__ in your calendar for down time, you could suffer social burnout or social __16__ . We all have our own social limit and it's important to recognise when you are feeling like it's all too much. Low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping could all be __17__ of poor health. Make sure you __18__ some time in your diary when you're __19__ for socialising and use this time to relax, __20__ and recover.

1. [A].because　　　　[B].unless　　　　[C].whereas　　　　[D].until

2. [A].contrast　　　　[B]. balance　　　　[C].link　　　　[D].gap

3.[A].seeing　　　　[B].pleasing　　　　[C].judging　　　　[D].teaching

4. [A].misguided　　　　[B].surprised　　　　[C].spoiled　　　　[D]. disconnected

5.[A]. contribute to　　　　[B].rely on　　　　[C]. interfere with　　　　[D].go against

6. [A].in fact　　　　[B]. of course　　　　[C].for example　　　　[D].on average

7. [A]. cutting back　　　　[B]. missing out　　　　[C].breaking in　　　　[D].looking down

8. [A].shorten　　　　[B].trigger　　　　[C].follow　　　　[D].interrupt

9.[A].assess　　　　[B]. interpret　　　　[C]. provide　　　　[D].regain

10.[A].at first　　　　[B].in turn　　　　[C].on time　　　　[D].by chance

11.[A]. far-sighted　　　　[B]. strong-willed　　　　[C].kind-hearted　　　　[D].like-minded

12.[A].try　　　　[B]. promote　　　　[C].watch　　　　[D]. describe

13.[A].test　　　　[B].share　　　　[C].accept　　　　[D].revise

14.[A].already　　　　[B].thus　　　　[C].also　　　　[D].only

15.[A].list　　　　[B].order　　　　[C]. space　　　　[D].boundary

16.[A]. fatigue　　　　[B]. criticism　　　　[C]. injustice　　　　[D].dilemma

17.[A].sources　　　　[B]. Standards　　　　[C]. signs　　　　[D].scores

18.[A].take over　　　　[B].wipes off　　　　[C].add up　　　　[D].mark out

19.[A].ungrateful　　　　[B].unavailable　　　　[C]. responsible　　　　[D].regretful

20.[A].react　　　　[B].repeat　　　　[C].return　　　　[D].rest

Section II　Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A],[B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

In her new book *Cogs and Monsters: What Economics Is, and What It Should Be*, Diane Coyle, an economist at Cambridge University, argues that the digital economy requires new ways of thinking about progress. "Whatever we mean by the economy growing, by things getting better, the gains will have to be more evenly shared than in the recent past," she writes. "An economy of tech millionaires or billionaires and gig workers, with middle-income jobs undercut by automation, will not be politically sustainable."

Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health care and construction, says Coyle. But people can't be expected to embrace the changes if they're not seeing the benefits -- if they're just seeing good jobs being destroyed.

In a recent interview, Coyle said she fears that tech's inequality problem could be a roadblock to deploying AI. "We're talking about disruption," she says. "These are transformative technologies that change the ways we spend our time every day, that change business models that succeed." To make such "tremendous changes," she adds, you need social buy-in.

Instead, says Coyle, resentment is simmering among many as the benefits are perceived to go to elites in a handful of prosperous cities.

According to the Brookings Institution, a short list of eight American cities that included San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and Seattle had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019. New AI technologies are particularly concentrated: Brookings's Mark Muro and Sifan Liu estimate that just 15 cities account for two-thirds of the Al assets and capabilities in the United States.

The dominance of a few cities in the invention and commercialization of Al means that geographical disparities in wealth will continue to soar. Not only will this foster political and social unrest, but it could, as Coyle suggests, hold back the sorts of AI technologies needed for regional economies to grow.

Part of the solution could lie in somehow loosening the stranglehold that Big

Tech has on defining the Al agenda. That will likely take increased federal funding for research independent of the tech giants.

A more immediate response is to broaden our digital imaginations to conceive of AI technologies that don't simply replace jobs but expand opportunities in the sectors that different parts of the country care most about, like health care, education, and manufacturing.

21. Coyle argues in her new book that economic growth should_____.

[A]. give rise to innovations   [B]. diversify career choices

[C]. benefit people equally   [D].be promoted forcefully

22. According to Paragraph 2, digital technologies should be used to_____.

[A]. bring about instant prosperity   [B]. reduce people's workload

[C]. raise overall work efficiency   [D]. enhance cross-sector cooperation

23. What does Coyle fear about transformative technologies?

[A]. They may affect work-life balance.   [B]. They may be impractical to deploy.

[C]. They may incur huge expenditure.   [D]. They may be unwelcome to the public.

24. Several American cities are mentioned to show_____.

[A]. the uneven distribution of AI technologies in the US

[B]. the disappointing prospect of tech jobs in the US

[C]. the fast progress of US regional economies

[D]. the increasing significance of US AI assets

25. With regard to Coyle's concern, the author suggests_____.

[A]. raising funds to start new AI projects

[B]. encouraging collaboration in AI research

[C]. guarding against the side effects of Al

[D]. redefining the role of AI technologies

Text 2

The UK is facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood, Confor has warned. The forestry and wood trade body has called for urgent action to reduce the country's reliance on timber imports and provide a stable supply of wood for future generations. Currently only 20 per cent of the UK's wood requirement is home-grown while it remains the second-largest net importer of timber in the world.

Coming at a time of fresh incentives from the UK government for landowners to grow more trees, the trade body says these don't go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies. "Not only are we facing a carbon crisis now, but we will also be facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood," said Stuart Goodall, chief executive of Confor. "For decades we have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply, leaving us exposed to fluctuating prices and fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises and our own supplies fall."

The UK has ideal conditions for growing wood to build low-carbon homes and is a global leader in certifying that its forests are sustainably managed, Confor says. While around three quarters of Scottish homes are built from Scottish timber, the use of home-grown wood in England is only around 25 per cent. The causes of the UK's current position are complex and range from outdated perceptions of productive forestry to the decimation of trees by grey squirrels. It also encompasses significant hesitation on behalf of farmers and other landowners to invest in longer-term planting projects.

While productive tree planting can deliver real financial benefits to rural economies and contribute to the UK's net-zero strategy, the focus of government support continues to be on food production and the rewilding and planting of native woodland solely for biodiversity. Goodall added: "While food production and biodiversity health are clearly of critical importance, we need our land to also provide secure supplies of wood for construction, manufacturing and contribute to net zero.

"While the UK government has stated its ambition for more tree planting, there has been little action on the ground. Confor is now calling for much greater impetus behind those aspirations to ensure we have enough wood to meet increasing demand."

26.It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the UK needs to_____.

[A]. increase its domestic wood supply   [B]. reduce its demand for timber

[C]. lower its wood production costs   [D]. lift its control on timber imports

27.According to Confor, the UK government's fresh incentives_____.

[A]. can hardly address a construction crisis   [B]. are believed to come at a wrong time

[C]. seem to be misleading for landowners   [D]. will be too costly to put into practice

28.The UK's exposure to fluctuating wood prices is a result of_____.

[A]. the government's inaction on timber imports

[B]. inadequate investment in growing wood

[C]. the competition among timber traders at home

[D]. wood producers' motive to maximise profits

29. Which of the following causes the shortage of wood supply in the UK?

[A]. Excessive timber consumption in construction.

[B]. Unfavourable conditions for growing wood.

[C]. Outdated technologies of the wood industry.

[D]. Farmers' unwillingness to plant trees.

30. What does Goodall think the UK government should do?

[A]. Subsidise the building of low-carbon homes.

[B]. Pay greater attention to boosting rural economies.

[C]. Provide more support for productive tree planting.

[D]. Give priority to pursuing its net-zero strategy.

One of the biggest challenges in keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road is convincing them that it's time to turn over the keys. "It's a complete life-changer" when someone stops -- or is forced to stop -- driving, said former risk manager Anne M. Menke.

"The American Medical Association advises physicians that 'in situations where clear evidence of substantial driving impairment implies a strong threat to patient and public safety, and where the physician's advice to discontinue driving privileges is ignored, it is desirable and ethical to notify the Department of Motor Vehicles,' " Menke wrote. "Some states require physicians to report, others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report a breach of confidentiality. There could be liability and penalties if a physician does not act in accordance with state laws on reporting and confidentiality," she counseled.

Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials, automotive engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan. "There's not a National Institute of Older Driver Studies," she said. "We need better evidence on what makes drivers unsafe" and what can help, said Dugan.

One thing that does seem to work is requiring drivers to report in person for license renewal. Mandatory in-person renewal was associated with a 31 percent reduction in fatal crashes involving drivers 85 or older, according to one study. Passing vision tests also produced a similar decline in fatal crashes for those drivers, although there appeared to be no benefit from combining the two.

Many older drivers don't see eye doctors or can't afford to. Primary care providers have their hands full and may not be able to follow through with patients who have trouble driving because they can't turn their heads or remember where they are going--or have gotten shorter and haven't changed their seat settings sufficiently to reach car pedals easily.

As long as there are other cars on the roads, self-driving cars won't solve the problems of crashes, said Dugan. Avoiding dangers posed by all those human drivers would require too many algorithms, she said. But we need to do more to improve safety, said Dugan. "If we're going to have 100-year lives, we need cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably."

31. According to Paragraph 1, keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road___.

[A]. is a new safety measure

[B]. has become a disputed issue

[C]. can be a tough task to complete

[D]. will be beneficial to their health

32.The American Medical Association's advice___.

[A]. has won support from drivers

[B]. is generally considered unrealistic

[C]. is widely dismissed as unnecessary

[D]. has met with different responses

33. According to Dugan, efforts to keep older drivers safe___.

[A]. have brought about big changes

[B]. need to be well coordinated

[C]. have gained public recognition

[D]. call for relevant legal support

34. Some older drivers have trouble driving because they tend to___.

[A]. stick with bad driving habits

[B]. have a weakened memory

[C]. suffer from chronic pains

[D]. neglect car maintenance

35. Dugan thinks that the solution to the problems of crashes may lie in___.

[A]. upgrading self-driving vehicles

[B]. developing senior-friendly cars

[C]. renovating transport facilities

[D]. adjusting the age limit for drivers

Text 4

If you look at the apps on your phone, chances are you have at least one related to your health--and probably several. Whether it is a mental health app, a fitness tracker, a connected health device or something else, many of us are taking advantage of this technology to keep better track of our health in some shape or form. Recent research from the Organization for the Review of Care and Health Applications found that 350,000 health apps were available on the market, 90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone.

While these apps have a great deal to offer, it is not always clear how the personal information we input is collected, safeguarded and shared online. Existing health privacy law, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, is primarily focused on the way hospitals, doctors' offices, clinics and insurance companies store health records online. The health information these apps and health data tracking wearables are collecting typically does not receive the same legal protections.

Without additional protections in place, companies may share (and potentially monetize) personal health information in a way consumers may not have authorized or anticipated. In 2021,Flo Health faced a Federal Trade Commission(FTC)investigation. The FTC alleged in a complaint that "despite express privacy claims, the company took control of users' sensitive fertility data and shared it with third parties." Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a Consent Order requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before sharing their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.

Section 5 of the FTC Act empowers the FTC to initiate enforcement action against unfair or deceptive acts, meaning the FTC can only act after the fact if a company's privacy practices are misleading or cause unjustified consumer harm. While the FTC is doing what it can to ensure apps are keeping their promises to consumers around the handling of their sensitive health information, the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is.

As to the prospects for federal legislation, commentators suggest that

comprehensive federal privacy legislation seems unlikely in the short term. States have begun implementing their own solutions to shore up protections for consumer-generated health data. California has been at the forefront of state privacy efforts with the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018. Virginia.Colorado and Utah have also recently passed state consumer data privacy legislation.

36.The research findings are cited in Paragraph 1 to show _____ .
[A]. the prevalence of health apps   [B]. the public concern over health
[C]. the popularity of smartphones   [D]. the advancement of technology

37.What does the author imply about existing health privacy law?
[A]. Its coverage needs to be extended.
[B]. Its enforcement needs strengthening.
[C]. It has discouraged medical misconduct.
[D]. It has disappointed insurance companies.

38.Before sharing its users' health information, Flo Health is required to _____.
[A]. seek the approval of the FTC   [B]. find qualified third parties
[C]. remove irrelevant personal data   [D]. obtain their explicit permission

39.What challenge is the FTC currently faced with?
[A]. The complexity of health information.
[B]. The rapid increase in new health apps.
[C]. The subtle deceptiveness of health apps.
[D]. The difficulty in assessing consumer harm.

40.It can be learned from the last paragraph that health data protection _____.
[A]. has been embraced by health app developers
[B]. has been a focus of federal policy-making
[C]. has encouraged opposition in California
[D]. has gained legislative in some states

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)

High school students eager to stand out in the college application process often participate in a litany of extracurricular activities hoping to bolster their chances of admission to a selective undergraduate institution.

However, college admissions experts say that the quality of a college hopeful's extracurricular activities matters more than the number of activities he or she participates in.

Sue Rexford, the director of college guidance at the Charles E.Smith Jewish Day School, says it is not necessary for a student filling out the Common Application to list 10 activities in the application.

"No college will expect that a student has a huge laundry list of extracurriculars that they have been passionately involved in each for an extended period of time," Rexford wrote in an email.

Experts say it is tougher to distinguish oneself in a school-affiliated extracurricular activity that is common among high school students than it is to stand out while doing an uncommon activity.

"The competition to stand out and make an impact is going to be much stiffer, and so if they're going to do a popular activity, I'd say, be the best at it," says Sara Harberson, a college admissions consultant.

High school students who have an impressive personal project they are working on independently often impress colleges, experts say.

"For example, a student with an interest in entrepreneurship could demonstrate skill and potential by starting a profitable small business," Olivia Valdes, the founder of Zen Admissions consulting firm, wrote in an email.

Joseph Adegboyega-Edun, a Maryland high school guidance counselor, says unconventional extracurricular activities can help students impress college admissions offices, assuming they demonstrated serious commitment. "Again, since one of the big questions high school seniors must consider is 'What makes you unique?,' having an uncommon extracurricular activity vs. a conventional one is an advantage," he wrote

in an email.

Experts say demonstrating talent in at least one extracurricular activity can help in the college admissions process, especially at top-tier undergraduate institutions.

"Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions, where having top grades and test scores is not enough," Katie Kelley, admissions counselor at IvyWise admissions consultancy, wrote in an email. "Students need to have that quality or hook that will appeal to admissions officers and allow them to visualize how the student might come and enrich their campus community."

Extracurricular activities related to the college major declared on a college application are beneficial, experts suggest. "If you already know your major, having an extracurricular that fits into that major can be a big plus," says Mayghin Levine, the manager of educational opportunities with The Cabbage Patch Settlement House, a Louisville, Kentucky, nonprofit community center.

High school students who have had a strong positive influence on their community through an extracurricular activity may impress a college and win a scholarship, says Erica Gwyn, a former math and science magnet program assistant at a public high school who is now executive director of the Kaleidoscope Careers Academy in Atlanta, a nonprofit organization.

41.Sue Rexford	A. Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions.
42.Sara Harberson	B. Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.
43.Katie Kelley	C.Undertaking too many extracurricular activities will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges.
44.Mayghin Levine	D.A student who exhibits abilities in doing business can impress colleges.
45.Erica Gwyn	E.High school students participating in a popular activity should excel in it.
	F. Engaging in uncommon activities can demonstrate students' determination and dedication.
	G. It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college.

Section III Translation

46. Directions: Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air, stalls bursting with colourful vegetables and tempting cheeses, and the buzz of friendly chats, farmers' markets are a feast for the senses. They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food, support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce - all at the same time.

Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events, most often with outdoor stalls, which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers. The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season, depending on the area's agricultural calendar, and you're likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year. By cutting out the middlemen, the farmers secure more profit for their produce. Shoppers also benefit from seeing exactly where - and to who - their money is going.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you and Jack are going to do a survey on the protection of old houses in an ancient town. Write him an email to

1) put forward your plan, and

2) ask for his opinion.

Write your answer in about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET.**

Do not use your own name in your email; use "Li Ming" instead.(10 points)
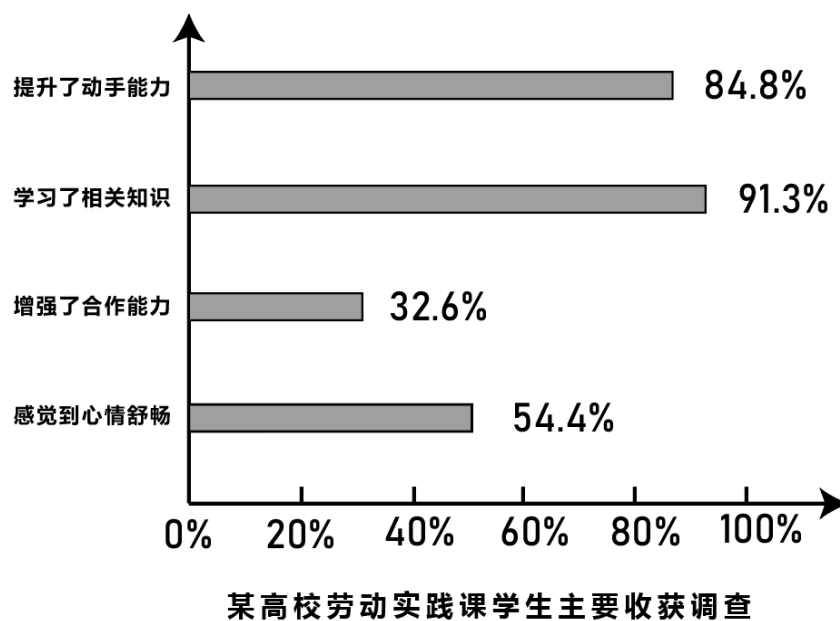
Part B

48. Directions:

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

1)   Interpret the chart, and

2)   Give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

某高校劳动实践课学生主要收获调查

2025 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

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)

There are many understandable reasons why you might find it difficult to ask for help when you need it. And you're far from the only one. Psychologists have been interested in this __1__ for decades, not least because people's widespread __2__ to ask for help has led to some high-profile failures.

Asking for help takes __3__. It involves communicating a need on your part – there's something you can't do, or that you don't know enough about. __4__, you're broadcasting your own fallibility, which can be __5__. You might worry about coming across as incompetent. You might have __6__ about losing control of, or responsibility for, whatever it is you're asking for help with. __7__ someone starts to help, perhaps they'll take over, or get credit for your earlier efforts. Yet another __8__ that you might be worried about is being a nuisance or __9__ the person you go to for help.

If you struggle with low self-esteem or have an anxious attachment style (you find it difficult to feel safe and secure in your relationships), you might find it especially difficult to __10__ for help because you have the added worry of the other person __11__ your request. You might see such refusals as implying something __12__ about the status of your relationship with them. To __13__ these difficulties, try to remind yourself that everyone needs help sometimes. Nobody on the planet knows everything and can do everything all by themselves. And while you might __14__ coming across as incompetent, there's actually research that shows that advice-seekers are __15__ as more competent, not less. Perhaps most encouraging of all is a paper from 2022 by researchers at Stanford University, in California, that involved a mix of contrived help-seeking interactions and asking people to __16__ times they'd sought help in the past. The findings showed that help-seekers generally underestimate how

__17__ other people will be to help and how good it'll make the help-giver feel (for most people, having the chance to help someone is highly __18__).

So, bear all this in mind the next time you need to ask for help. __19__, take care over who you ask and when you ask them. And if someone can't help right now, avoid taking it personally. They might just be too __20__, or they might not feel confident about their ability to help.

1. [A]. illusion   [B]. discussion   [C]. tradition   [D]. question
2. [A]. reluctance   [B]. ambition   [C]. tendency   [D]. enthusiasm
3. [A]. attention   [B]. talent   [C]. courage   [D]. patience
4. [A]. At any time   [B]. In other words [C]. By all means   [D]. On the contrary
5. [A]. unrealistic   [B]. deceptive   [C]. tiresome   [D]. uncomfortable
6. [A]. doubts   [B]. concerns   [C]. suggestions   [D]. secrets
7. [A]. Once   [B]. Unless   [C]. Although   [D]. Before
8. [A]. theory   [B]. choice   [C]. factor   [D]. context
9. [A]. overpraising   [B]. outperforming [C]. reassessing   [D]. inconveniencing
10. [A]. reach out   [B]. settle down   [C]. turn over   [D]. look back
11. [A]. declining   [B]. considering   [C]. criticizing   [D]. evaluating
12. [A]. unnecessary [B]. negative   [C]. strange   [D]. impractical
13. [A]. explain   [B]. identify   [C]. predict   [D]. overcome
14. [A]. deny   [B]. forget   [C]. miss   [D]. fear
15. [A]. disguised   [B]. perceived   [C]. followed   [D]. introduced
16. [A]. recall   [B]. classify   [C]. analyse   [D]. compare
17. [A]. brave   [B]. disappointed [C]. willing   [D]. hesitant
18. [A]. relaxing   [B]. surprising   [C]. rewarding   [D]. demanding
19. [A]. Thus   [B]. Also   [C]. Finally   [D]. Instead
20. [A]. polite   [B]. proud   [C]. busy   [D]. lazy

Section II   Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A],[B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

U.S. customers historically tipped people they assumed were earning most of their income via tips, such as restaurant servers earning less than the minimum wage. In the early 2010s, a wide range of businesses started processing purchases with iPads and other digital payment systems. These systems often prompted customers to tip for services that were not previously tipped.

Today's tip requests are often not connected to the salary and service norms that used to determine when and how people tip. Customers in the past nearly always paid tips after receiving a service, such as at the conclusion of a restaurant meal, after getting a haircut or once a pizza was delivered. That timing could reward high-quality service and give workers an incentive to provide it.

It's becoming more common for tips to be requested beforehand. And new tipping technology may even automatically add tips.

The prevalence of digital payment devices has made it easier to ask customers for a tip. That helps explain why tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services. Customers now routinely see menus of suggested default options --- often well above 20% of what they owe. The amounts have risen from 10% or less in the 1950s to 15% around the year 2000 to 20% or higher today. This increase is sometimes called tipflation --- the expectation of ever-higher tip amounts.

Tipping has always been a vital source of income for workers in historically tipped services, like restaurants, where the tipped minimum wage can be as low as US$2.13 an hour. Tip creep and tipflation are now further supplementing the income of many low-wage service workers.

Notably, tipping primarily benefits some of these workers, such as waiters,but not others, such as cooks and dishwashers. To ensure that all employees were paid fair

wages, some restaurants banned tipping and increased prices, but this movement toward no-tipping services has largely fizzled out.

So, to increase employee wages without raising prices, more employers are succumbing to the temptations of tip creep and tipflation. However, many customers are frustrated because they feel they are being asked for too high of a tip, too often. And, as our research emphasizes, tipping now seems to be more coercive, less generous and often completely dissociated from service quality.

21.According to Paragraph 1, the practice of tipping in the U.S. _____.
[A]. was regarded as a sign of generosity   [B]. was considered essential for waiters
[C]. was a way of rewarding diligence   [D]. was optional in most businesses

22.Compared with tips in the past, today's tips _____.
[A]. are paid much less frequently   [B]. are less often requested in advance
[C]. have less to do with service quality [D]. contribute less to workers' income

23.Tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services as a result of _____.
[A]. the advancement of technology   [B]. the desire for income increase
[C]. the diversification of business   [D]. the emergence of tipflation

24.The movement toward no-tipping services was intended to _____.
[A]. promote consumption   [B]. enrich income sources
[C]. maintain reasonable prices   [D]. guarantee income fairness

25.It can be learned from the last paragraph that tipping _____.
[A]. is becoming a burden for customers   [B]. helps encourage quality service
[C].is vital to business development   [D]. reflects the need to reduce prices

Text 2

When it was established, the National Health Service (NHS) was visionary: offering high-quality, timely care to meet the dominant needs of the population it served. Nearly 75 years on, with the UK facing very different health challenges, it is clear that model is out of date.

From life expectancy to cancer and infant mortality rates, we are lagging behind many of our peers. With more than 6.8 million on wait lists, healthcare is becoming increasingly inaccessible for those who cannot opt to pay for private treatment; and the cost of providing healthcare is increasingly squeezing out investment in other public services. As demand for healthcare continues to grow, pressures on the workforce --- which is already near breaking point --- will only become more acute.

Many of the answers to the crisis in health and care are well rehearsed. We need to be much better at reducing and diverting demand on health services, rather than simply managing it. Much more needs to be invested in communities and primary care to reduce our reliance on hospitals. And capacity in social care needs to be greater, to support the growing number of people living with long-term conditions.

Yet despite two decades of strategies and a number of major health reforms, we have failed to make meaningful progress on any of these aims. That is why the *Reform* think tank is launching a new programme of work entitled "Reimagining health", supported by ten former health ministers. Together, we are calling for a much more open and honest conversation about the future of health in the UK, and an "urgent rethink" of the hospital- centric model we retain.

This must begin with the question of how we maximise the health of the nation, rather than "fix" the NHS. It is estimated, for example, that healthcare accounts for only about 20% of health outcomes. Much more important are the places we live, work and socialise ---yet there is no clear cross-government strategy for improving these social determinants of health. Worse, when policies like the national obesity strategy are scrapped, taxpayers are left with the heavy price tag of treating the illnesses, like diabetes, that result.

Reform wants to ask how power and resources should be distributed in our health system. What health functions should remain at the centre, and what should be given to local leaders, often responsible for services that create health, and with a much better understanding of the needs of their populations?

26.According to the first two paragraphs, the NHS _____.

[A]. is troubled by funding deficiencies

[B]. can hardly satisfy people's needs

[C]. can barely retain its current employees

[D]. is rivalled by private medical services

27.One answer to the crisis in health and care is to _____.

[A]. boost the efficiency of hospitals   [B]. lighten the burden on social care

[C]. increase resources for primary care [D]. reduce the pressure on communities

28."Reimagining health" is aimed to _____.

[A]. reinforce hospital management   [B]. readjust healthcare regulations

[C]. restructure the health system   [D]. resume suspended health reforms

29.To maximise the nation's health, the author suggests _____.

[A]. introducing relevant taxation policies   [B]. paying due attention to social factors

[C]. reevaluating major health outcomes   [D]. enhancing the quality of healthcare

30.It can be inferred that local leaders should _____.

[A]. exercise their power more reasonably

[B]. develop a stronger sense of responsibility

[C]. play a bigger role in the health system

[D]. understand people's health needs better

Heat action plans, or HAPs, have been proliferating in India in the past few years. In general, an HAP spells out when and how officials should issue heat warnings and alert hospitals and other institutions. Nagpur's plan, for instance, calls for hospitals to set aside "cold wards" in the summer for treating heatstroke patients, and advises builders to give construction laborers a break from work on very hot days.

But implementation of existing HAPs has been uneven, according to a report from the Centre for Policy Research. Many lack adequate funding, it found. And their triggering thresholds often are not customized to the local climate. In some areas, high daytime temperatures alone might serve as an adequate trigger for alerts. But in other places, nighttime temperatures or humidity might be as important a gauge of risk as daytime highs.

Mumbai's April heatstroke deaths highlighted the need for more nuanced and localized warnings, researchers say. That day's high temperature of roughly 36 ℃ was 1 ℃ shy of the heat wave alert threshold for coastal cities set by national meteorological authorities. But the effects of the heat were amplified by humidity -an often neglected factor in heat alert systems---and the lack of shade at the late-morning outdoor ceremony.

To help improve HAPs, urban planner Rajashree Kotharkar's team is working on a model plan that outlines best practices and could be adapted to local conditions. Among other things, she says, all cities should create a vulnerability map to help focus responses on the populations most at risk.

Such mapping doesn't need to be complex, Kotharkar says. "A useful map can be created by looking at even a few key parameters." For example, neighborhoods with a large elderly population or informal dwellings that cope poorly with heat could get special warnings or be bolstered with cooling centers. The Nagpur project has already created a risk and vulnerability map, which enabled Kotharkar to tell officials which neighborhoods to focus on in the event of a heat wave this summer.

HAPs shouldn't just include short-term emergency responses, researchers say but

also recommend medium---to long-term measures that could make communities cooler. In Nagpur, for example, Kotharkar's team has been able to advise city officials about where to plant trees to provide shade. HAPs could also guide efforts to retrofit homes or modify building regulations. "Reducing deaths in an emergency is good target to have, but it's the lowest target," says climate researcher Chandni Singh.

31.According to Paragraph 1, Nagpur's plan proposes measures to _____.

[A]. tackle extreme weather

[B]. ensure construction quality

[C]. monitor emergency warnings

[D]. address excessive workloads

32.One problem with existing HAPs is that they _____ .

[A]. prove too costly to be implemented

[B]. lack localized alert-issuing criteria

[C]. give delayed responses to heat waves

[D]. keep hospitals under great pressure

33.Mumbai's case shows that India's heat alert systems need to _____ .

[A]. include other factors besides temperature

[B]. take subtle weather changes into account

[C]. prioritize potentially disastrous heat waves

[D]. draw further support from local authorities

34.Kotharkar holds that a vulnerability map can help _____.

[A]. prevent the harm of high humidity

[B]. target areas needing special attention

[C].expand the Nagpur project's coverage

[D]. make relief plans for heat-stricken people

35.According to the last paragraph, researchers believe that HAPs should _____ .

[A]. focus more on heatstroke treatment

[B]. apply for more government grants

[C]. invite wider public participation

[D]. serve a broader range of purposes

Text 4

Navigating beyond the organized pavements and parks of our urban spaces, desire paths are the unofficial footprints of a community, revealing the unspoken preferences, shared shortcuts and collective choices of humans. Often appearing as trodden dirt tracks through otherwise neat green spaces, these routes of collective disobedience cut corners, bisect lawns and cross hills, representing the natural capability of people (and animals) to go from point A to point B most effectively.

Urban planners interpret desire paths as more than just convenient shortcuts; they offer valuable insights into the dynamics between planning and behaviour. Ohio State University allowed its students to navigate the Oval, a lawn in the centre of campus, freely, then proceeded to pave the desire paths, creating a web of effective routes students had established.

Yet, reluctance persists among other planners to integrate desire paths into formal plans, citing concerns about safety, environmental impact, or primarily, aesthetics. A Reddit webpage devoted to the phenomenon, boasting nearly 50,000 members, showcases images of local desire paths adorned with signs instructing pedestrians to adhere to designated walkways, underscoring the rebellious nature inherent in these human-made tracks. This clash highlights an ongoing struggle between the organic, user-driven evolution of public spaces and the desire for a visually curated and controlled urban environment.

The Wickquasgeck Trail is an example of a historical desire path, created by Native Americans to cross the forests of Manhattan and move between settlements quickly. This trail, when Dutch colonists arrived, was widened and made into one of the main trade roads across the island, known at the time as de Heere Straat, or Gentlemen's Street. Following the British assumption of control in New York, the street was renamed Broadway. Notably, Broadway stands out as one of the few areas in NYC that defies the grid-based system applied to the rest of the city, cutting a diagonal across parts of the city.

In online spaces, desire paths have sparked a fascination that can approach obsession, with the Reddit page serving as a hub. Contributors offer a wide array of stories, from little-known new shortcuts to long-established alternate routes.

Animal desire paths, such as ducks forging trails through frozen ponds or dogs carving direct routes in gardens, highlight the adaptability of these trails in both human and animal experiences. As desire paths criss-cross through both physical and virtual landscapes, they stand as a proof of the collective insistence on forging unconventional routes and embracing the spirit of communal choice.

36. According to Paragraph 1, desire paths are a result of _____.
[A]. the curiosity to explore surrounding hills
[B]. the necessity to preserve green spaces
[C]. the tendency to pursue convenience
[D]. the wish to find comfort in solitude

37. It can be inferred that Ohio State University _____.
[A. intends to improve its desire paths   [B]. leads in the research on desire paths
[C. guides the creation of its desire paths   [D]. takes a positive view of desire paths

38. The images on the Reddit webpage reflect _____.
[A]. conflicting opinions on the use of desire paths
[B]. the call to upgrade the designing of public spaces
[C]. the demand for proper planning of desire paths
[D]. growing concerns over the loss of public spaces

39. The example of the Wickquasgeck Trail illustrates _____.
[A]. the growth of New York City   [B]. the Dutch origin of desire paths
[C]. the importance of urban planning   [D]. the recognition of desire paths

40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that desire paths _____.
[A]. reveal humans' deep respect for nature
[B]. are crucial to humans' mental wellbeing
[C]. are a human imitation of animal behaviour
[D]. show a shared trait in humans and animals

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)

[A]. Stay positive.

[B]. Respect the past.

[C]. Use channels.

[D]. Give it time.

[E]. Invite resistance.

[F]. Be a salesman.

[G]. Be humble.

Five Steps to Suggesting a Change at Work
That'll Actually Get Taken Seriously

Everyone wants to be that person --- the one who looks at the same in formation as everyone else, but who sees a fresh, innovative solution. However, it takes more than simply having a good idea. How you share it is as important as the suggestion itself. Why? Because writing a new script --- literally or figuratively --- means that other team members will have to adapt to something new. Not to mention, if the process you're scrapping is one someone else suggested, there's the possibility of hurt feelings. To gain buy-in on an innovative, new idea, follow these steps:

41._____.

Great ideas don't stand alone. In other words, you can't mention you suggestion once and expect it to be adopted. To see a change, you'll need to champion your plan and sell its merits. In addition, you need to be willing to stand up to scrutiny and criticism and be prepared to explain your innovation in different ways for various audiences.

42._____.

Sometimes it makes sense to go to your boss first. But other times, it's useful to build a coalition among your co-workers or other stakeholders. When it works, it works great --- because you're ready for your stubborn supervisor's pushback with answers like, "Actually, I connected with a few people in our tech department to discuss how much time these kinds of website updates would take, and they suggested they have the bandwidth."

43._____.

One of the biggest barriers to gaining buy-in occurs when the owner of an idea is viewed as argumentative, defensive, or close-minded. Because, let's be honest: No one likes a know-it-all. So, if people disagree with you, don't be indignant. Instead, listen to their concerns fully, try to understand their perspective, and include their concerns (and possible remedies) in future discussions. So, instead of saying, "Martha, our current slogan is confusing and should be updated," you could try, "Martha raises a great point that our current slogan has a long history for our stakeholders, but I wonder if we might be able to brainstorm a tagline that could build on that--- and be clearer for new customers."

44._____.

New ideas as the grandchildren of old ones. In other words, don't throw old solutions under the bus to make your improvement stand out. Remember that in light of whatever the problem the old system solved--- or, maybe, has failed to solve recent memory--- it was a great idea at the time. Appreciating the older contributions as you suggest future innovations helps bolster the credibility of your idea.

45._____.

When pitching a new idea, it's important to use the language of abundance instead of the language of deficit. Instead of saying what is wrong, broken, or sub-optimal, talk about what is right, fixable, or ideal. For example, try, "I can see lots of applications for this new approach" rather than, "This innovation is the *only* way." Be optimistic but realistic, and you will stand out.

Section III Translation

48. Directions: Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation neatl

y on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

You know the moment--- the conversation slows, then there's a pause. It's awkward, and so awkward that some people will panic and say anything. Do we all find such silences so stressful?

Researchers analyzed the frequency and impact of gaps greater than 2 seconds during conversations, including an overview of previous studies which indicate that the fear of awkward silences can be so extreme that people avoid talking to strangers, even though doing so is likely to be an enjoyable experience.

During conversations with short gaps, people feel more connected to their conversation partners. But such feelings of connection markedly dip when entirely a long gap. Long gaps between strangers are likely to be followed by a change in topic.

But the opposite seems to be true for conversations between friends. Long gaps there saw increased connection. Between friends, longer gaps seem to provide natural moments for reflection and expression.

Section IV Writing

Part A

49. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a short play based on a classic Chinese novel. Write your friend John an email to

1) introduce the play

2) invite him to take part in it.

Write your answer in about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET.**

Do not use your own name in your email; use "Li Ming" instead.(10 points)

Part B

50. Directions:

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

1）Interpret the chart, and

2）Give your comments.

　　You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

某社区老年人主要日常休闲活动调查