

2020 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

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 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 one. (3), there's another sort of parent that's 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 are unable to maintain a (7) 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 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 vital 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 modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the (16) of modeling patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to maintain emotional control when (17) by stress is one of the most significant of all life's skills.

Certainly, it's (18) to maintain patience at all times with your kids. A more practical goal is to try to be as calm 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] tricky [C] tedious [D] instructive
2. [A] at once [B] in addition [C] for example [D] by accident
3. [A] Fortunately [B] Occasionally [C] Accordingly [D] Eventually

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

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

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so that 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 colorful 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 percent 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] pick up social signals from non-living rats.

[B] distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one.

[C] attain sociable traits through special training.

[D] send out warning messages to their fellow.

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

[A] It followed the social robot.

[B] It played with some toys.

[C] It set the trapped rats free.

[D] It moved around alone.

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

[A] tried to practice a means of escape.

[B] expected it to do the same in return.

[C] wanted to display their intelligence.

[D] considered that an interesting game.

24. James Wiles notes that rats

[A] can remember other rat's facial features.

[B] differentiate smells better than sizes.

[C] respond more to actions than to looks.

[D] can be scared by a plastic box on wheels.

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] behave differently from children in socializing.

[D] are more sensitive to social cues than expected.

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 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] The growth in the number of corporations.
- [B] The general pay rise with a better economy.
- [C] Increased business opportunities for top firms.
- [D] Close cooperation among leading economies.

27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to

- [A] foster a stronger sense of teamwork.
- [B] finance more research and development.
- [C] establish closer ties with tech companies.
- [D] operate more globalized companies.

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

- [A] continual internal opposition.
- [B] strict corporate governance.
- [C] conservative business strategies.
- [D] repeated government warnings.

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

- [A] confirm the status of CEOs.
- [B] motivate inside candidates.
- [C] boost the efficiency of CEOs.
- [D] increase corporate value.

30. The most suitable title for this text would be

- [A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid.
- [B] CEO Pay: Past and Present.
- [C] CEOs' challenges of Today.
- [D] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define.

Text 3

Madrid was hailed as a public health beacon 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 centrepiece 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 characterizes 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 onto individual drivers--who must pay fees or buy better vehicles-- rather than onto 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 councilors 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 minimize 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] It needs tougher enforcement.
- [D] Its fate is yet to be decided.

32. Which 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 for politicians.
- [D] They put too much 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] Councilors.
- [D] National governments.

35. It can be inferred 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. GenZs 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 assuage 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 YouthSight, 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 Z 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 in favor of office job offer.
- [C] are optimistic about the labor market.
- [D] are drawing growing public attention.

37. Generation Zs are keenly aware of

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

38. The word "assuage" (Line 7, Para 2) is closest in meaning to

- [A] define.
- [B] relieve.
- [C] maintain.
- [D] deepen.

39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs

- [A] care little about their job performance.
- [B] give top priority to professional training.
- [C] have a clear idea about their future jobs.
- [D] think it hard to achieve work-life balance.

40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are

- [A] less realistic.
- [B] less adventurous.

- [C] more diligent.
[D] more generous.

Part B Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each 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 from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (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

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a tour of a historical site for a group of international students. Write an email to

- 1) tell them about the site, and
- 2) give them some tips for the tour.

Please write your answer on ANSWER SHEET 2.

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

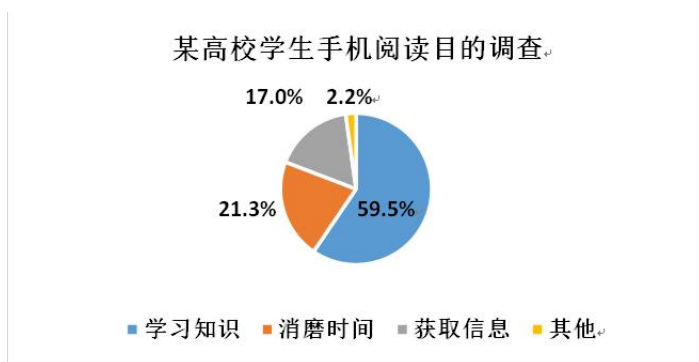
Part B

48. Directions:

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 ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



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Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

It's not difficult to set targets for staff. It is much harder, (1), to understand their negative consequences. Most work-related behaviors have multiple components. (2) one and the 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 these 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 became 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 time 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 only 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] therefore [B] however [C] again [D] moreover

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

3. [A] nearly [B] curiously [C] eagerly [D] quickly
4. [A] claim [B] prove [C] check [D] recall
5. [A] threatened [B] ignored [C] mocked [D] blamed
6. [A] punctuality [B] hospitality [C] competition [D] innovation
7. [A] Yes [B] So [C] Besides [D] Still
8. [A] hired [B] trained [C] rewarded [D] grouped
9. [A] only [B] rather [C] once [D] also
10. [A] comfort [B] revenue [C] efficiency [D] security
11. [A] friendly [B] quiet [C] cautious [D] diligent
12. [A] purpose [B] problem [C] prejudice [D] policy
13. [A] reported [B] revealed [C] admitted [D] noticed
14. [A] break [B] trip [C] departure [D] transfer
15. [A] moral [B] background [C] style [D] form
16. [A] interpret [B] criticize [C] sacrifice [D] tolerate
17. [A] task [B] secret [C] product [D] cost
18. [A] leading to [B] calling for [C] relating to [D] accounting for
19. [A] specify [B] predict [C] restore [D] create
20. [A] modify [B] review [C] present [D] achieve

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

“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 percent of the “core skill” 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 skill are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company that 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 U.S. 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 may worker shortages, has 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 the 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 Airline 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 increase in full-time employment.
- [B] an urgent demand for new job skills.
- [C] a steady growth of job opportunities.

[D] a controversy about the “core skills.”

22. AT&T is cited to show

[A] an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy.

[B] an immediate need for government support.

[C] the importance of staff appraisal standards.

[D] the characteristics of reskilling programs.

23. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada

[A] have driven up labour costs.

[B] have proved to be inconsistent.

[C] have met with fierce opposition.

[D] have appeared to be insufficient.

24. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was

[A] a call for policy adjustment.

[B] a change in hiring practices.

[C] a lack of medical workers.

[D] a sign of economic recovery.

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to

[A] create job vacancies for the unemployed.

[B] prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs.

[C] retrain their cabin staff for better services.

[D] finance their staff's 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 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] contribute to the nation's well-being.
- [C] become a priority of the government.
- [D] post a challenge to its farming industry.

27. The report by the University of Leeds showed that in the UK

- [A] farmland has been inefficiently utilized.
- [B] factory style production needs reforming.
- [C] most land is used for meat and dairy production.
- [D] more green fields will be converted for farming.

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

- [A] its farming technology.
- [B] its dietary tradition.
- [C] its natural conditions.
- [D] its commercial interests.

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

- [A] rely largely on imports for fresh produce.
- [B] enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption.
- [C] are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake.
- [D] are trying to grow new varieties of grains.

30. The author's attitude to food self-efficiency in the UK is

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

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 engineers were retained.
- [B] Their market values declined.
- [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] eliminate their potential competitors.
[C] treat new tech talent unfairly.
[D] ignore public opinions.
33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might
[A] weaken big tech companies.
[B] worsen market competition.
[C] harm the national economy.
[D] discourage start-up investors.
34. The US Federal Trade Commission intends to
[A] limit Big Tech's expansion.
[B] encourage research collaboration.
[C] examine small acquisitions.
[D] supervise start-ups' operations.
35. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have
[A] brought little financial pressure.
[B] raised few management challenges.
[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 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. Nalini Ambady’s study deals with

- [A] the power of people’s memory.
- [B] the reliability of first impressions.
- [C] instructor-student interaction.
- [D] people’s ability to influence others.

37. In Ambady’s study, rating accuracy dropped when participants

- [A] focused on specific details.
- [B] gave the rating in limited time.
- [C] watched shorter video clips.
- [D] discussed with one another.

38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that

- [A] reflection can be distracting.
- [B] memory may be selective.
- [C] social skills must be cultivated.
- [D] deception is difficult to detect.

39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to

- [A] collect enough data.
- [B] list your preferences.
- [C] seek expert advice.
- [D] follow your feelings.

40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- [A] Generating new products takes time.

- [B] Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
[C] Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.
[D] Objective thinking may boost intuitiveness.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (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 judgements [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, the whole discussion was a surprise to you, 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 are 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". When you do speak up, don't assume the link will be clear. You'll want to 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 a 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 will never make it," say, "This is just my opinion, but I don't see how we will make that deadline." Having asserted your opinion (as a position, not as a fact), demonstrate equal curiosity about other views. Remind the person that this is your point of view, and then invite critique. Be open to hearing other opinions.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (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 ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points) Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address.

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 ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



2022 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

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)

Harlan Coben believes that if you're 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 best-selling 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 than 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 some time for, 16 your writing—and that's reading. Any writer needs to read as much 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 prioritising 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 after 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 greenhouse gases. Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change.

“I’m excited about our progress,” says Brown, who harvests eggs for Denver-based NestFresh Eggs and 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 feeds
- [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 food

[D] are amazed at agriculture advances

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

[A] market prospects

[B] standard definition

[C] nutritional value

[D] moral implication

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—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. The share of the population 65 and older was 16% in 2018, up 3.2% from the prior year, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. That's also up 30.2% since 2010.

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, according to the survey.

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 preretirees should speak with a financial adviser 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 does
[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 shortage
[B] population growth
[C] longer life expectancy
[D] rising living costs
29. Many retirees 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 experience
- [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

【答案】

- 31. [C] undermine users' decision-making
- 32. [D] their strong presence
- 33. [B] talk with relevant teams
- 34. [B] protect consumers from being tricked
- 35. [B] businesses' self-discipline

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

Section II Reading Comprehension

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] 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 After a Break

Moving your body has been shown to reduce anxiety and depression, lower rates of many types of cancer and the risk of a heart attack, and improve overall immunity. It also helps build strength and stamina.

Getting back into exercise can be a challenge in the best of times, but with gyms and in-person exercise classes off-limits to many people these days because of COVID-19 concerns, it can be tricky to know where to start. And it's 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 lifting 10-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 will 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 or Zoom with a relative as you strength train or stretch at home.

You can also join a livestream or on-demand exercise class. SilverSneakers offers them for older adults, or try EverWalk for virtual challenges.

Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text 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 are 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.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the 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. (15 points)

