绝密★启用前

2022 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）能力试题

(科目代码：204)

考生注意事项

1．考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
（1）考生在考试开考 15 分钟后不得入场。
（2）交卷出场时间不得早于考试结束前 30 分钟。
（3）交卷结束后，不得再进考场续考，也不得在考场附近逗留或交谈。
2．答题前，应按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“ 考生姓名”“ 报考单位”“ 考生编号” 等信息。
3．答案必须按要求填涂或写在指定的答题卡上。
（1）填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成． 如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。
（2）书写部分必须用黑色签字笔在答题卡上作答。字迹要清楚。
4．考试结束后，将答题卡装入原试卷袋中，试卷交给监考人员。

题型	完形填空	阅读 partA	阅读 partB	翻译	写作
分值	10 分	40 分	10 分	15 分	25 分
自测分					

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)

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 an 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 are 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 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 write needs to read as much and as widely as they can; it's the one __17__ supporter—something you cannot do without.

Time is finite. The older you met, the __18__ it seems to go. We need to use it as carefully and as __19__ as we can that means that prioritizing out 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

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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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

On a recent sunny day 13000 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 US. 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 soil 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 roll-out 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 Brawn is excited about its progress in _____.
    [A]. reducing the damage of worms
    [B]. accelerating the disposal of waste
    [C]. creating a sustainable system

[D]. attracting customers to his product

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 leaned 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 product's _____.

[A]. market prospects

[B]. nutritional value

[C]. standard definition

[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. About 72% of "unretiree" respondents said that they would return to work once retired to keep mentally fit while 59% said it would be tied to making ends meet.

"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. Older Americans are also the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. workforce, and boomers are expected to live longer than previous generations. 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 11000 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 recent 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 customer 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 stands

[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 Enc 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 searchers 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 assistant seating 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 Schwitzgebels 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 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

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," Denay says. 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 or Zoom 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:**

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on 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 result have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realize 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 e-mail 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 sign your own name at the end of the of letter, Use " Zhang Wei " instead.

Do not write the address.(10 points)

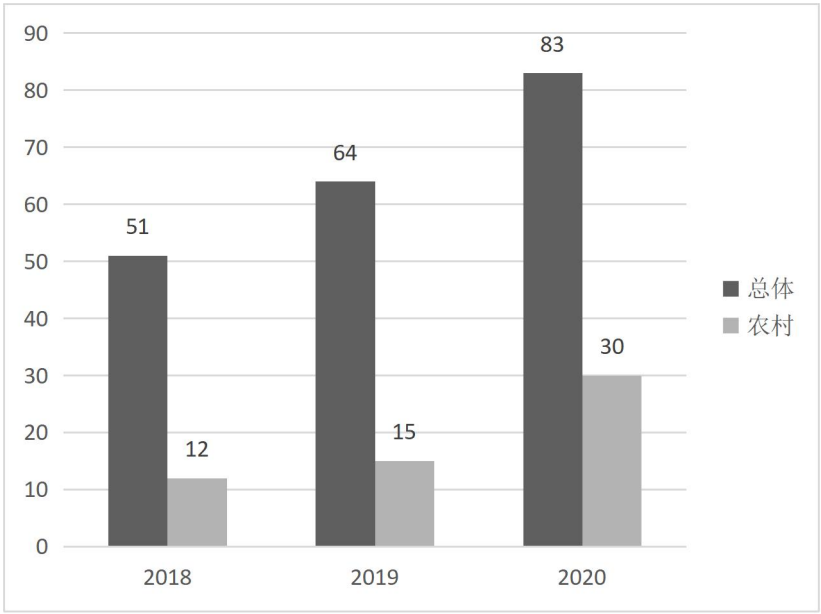
Part B

48**. Directions:**

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

1) interpret the chart and
2) give your comments

Your should write about 150 words on the ANSSWER SHEET. (15 points)



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