

2023 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

管理类专业学位联考

英语（二）

（科目代码：204）



○考生注意事项○

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

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号																				
考生姓名																				

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

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

Here's a common scenario that any number of entrepreneurs face today: you're the CEO of a small business, and though you're making a nice \_\_1\_\_, you need to find a way to take it to the next level. What you need to do is \_\_2\_\_ growth by establishing a growth team. A growth team is made up of members from different departments within your company, and it harnesses the power of collaboration to focus \_\_3\_\_ on finding ways to grow.

Let's look at a real-world \_\_4\_\_. Prior to forming a growth team, the software company BitTorrent had 50 employees working in the \_\_5\_\_ departments of engineering, marketing and product development. This brought them good results until 2012, when their growth plateaued. The \_\_6\_\_ was that too many customers were using the basic, free version of their product. And \_\_7\_\_ making improvements to the premium, paid version, few people were making the upgrade.

Things changed, \_\_8\_\_, when an innovative project-marketing manager came aboard, \_\_9\_\_ a growth team and sparked the kind of \_\_10\_\_ perspective they needed. By looking at engineering issues from a marketing point of view, it became clear that the \_\_11\_\_ of upgrades wasn't due to a quality issue. Most customers were simply unaware of the premium version and what it offered.

Armed with this \_\_12\_\_ the marketing and engineering teams joined forces to raise awareness by prominently \_\_13\_\_ the premium version to users of the free version. \_\_14\_\_, upgrades skyrocketed, and revenue increased by 92 percent. But in order for your growth team to succeed, it needs to have a strong leader. It needs someone who can \_\_15\_\_ the interdisciplinary team and keep them on course for improvement. This leader will \_\_16\_\_ the target area, set clear goals and establish a time frame for the \_\_17\_\_ of these goals.

The growth leader is also \_\_18\_\_ for keeping the team focused on moving forward and steering them clear of distractions. \_\_19\_\_ attractive new ideas can be distracting, the team leader must recognize when these ideas don't \_\_20\_\_ the current goal and need to be put on the back burner.

- |                    |                |                |                   |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1.A. purchase      | B. profit      | C. connection  | D. bet            |
| 2.A. define        | B. predict     | C. prioritize  | D. appreciate     |
| 3.A. exclusively   | B. temporarily | C. potentially | D. initially      |
| 4.A. experiment    | B. proposal    | C. debate      | D. example        |
| 5.A. identical     | B. marginal    | C. provisional | D. traditional    |
| 6.A. rumor         | B. secret      | C. myth        | D. problem        |
| 7.A. despite       | B. unlike      | C. through     | D. besides        |
| 8.A. moreover      | B. however     | C. therefore   | D. again          |
| 9.A. inspected     | B. created     | C. expanded    | D. reformed       |
| 10.A. cultural     | B. objective   | C. fresh       | D. personal       |
| 11.A. end          | B. burden      | C. lack        | D. decrease       |
| 12.A. policy       | B. suggestion  | C. purpose     | D. insight        |
| 13.A. contributing | B. allocating  | C. promoting   | D. transforming   |
| 14.A. as a result  | B. at any rate | C. by the way  | D. in as sense    |
| 15.A. unite        | B. finance     | C. follow      | D. choose         |
| 16.A. share        | B. indentify   | C. divide      | D. broaden        |
| 17.A.announcement  | B.assessment   | C. adjustment  | D. accomplishment |
| 18.A. famous       | B. responsible | C. available   | D. respective     |
| 19.A. Before       | B. While       | C. Once        | D. Unless         |
| 20.A. serve        | B. limit       | C. summerize   | D. alter          |

1. 答案:B

题型:上下文逻辑

解析:本句 nice, 后面要填写一个积极正向的词, 其中 B 选项 make a profit. “赚钱”, 是固定搭配, 为正确答案。A 选项“购买”, C 选项“联系”, D 选项“赌金”。

2. 答案:C

题型:文意理解

解析:根据文意可以判断本句要表达的是所要做的优先事项, 故选 C。A 选项“定义”, B 选项“预测”, D 选项“感激”。均不吻合文意。

3. 答案:A

题型:文意理解

解析:本句提及 focus 为集中, 强调专门, 特定, 故选 A。B 选项“暂时地”, C 选项“潜在地”, D 选项“首要地”。均不吻合文意。

4. 答案: D

题型: 文意理解

解析:根据本句所说“让我们看下...”和后文提及的具体例子, 可知选 D 选项。A 选项“实验”, B 选项“建议”, C 选项“争论”。均不吻合文意。

5. 答案:D

题型:文意理解

解析:根据本句后文表述的几个部门种类,可以看出为传统的部门,故选 D。A 选项“相似的”,B 选项“边际的”,C 选项“暂时的”。均不吻合文意。

6. 答案:D

题型:文意理解

解析:根据本句前文提及 2012 年,结果是好的,本句开始讲到不好的方面,故选 D“问题”。A 选项“谣言”,B 选项“秘密”,C 选项“神话”。均不吻合文意。

7. 答案:A

题型:上下文逻辑

解析:根据上下文逻辑关系,前面讲提升,后面说没人提升,前后逻辑相反,故 A 选项“尽管”为正确答案。B 选项“不像”,C 选项“通过”,D 选项“而且”。均不符合上下文逻辑。

8. 答案:B

题型:上下文逻辑

解析:根据文中说“事情发生转变”,前后表达的逻辑是相反的,因此 B 选项“然而”为正确答案。A 选项“而且”,C 选项“因此”D 选项“再次”。均不符合上下文逻辑。

9. 答案:B

题型:文意理解

解析:根据 and 后面 spark 一词,可以推断前后所表达的意思基本一致。故选 B 选项“创造”。A 选项“检查”,C 选项“扩大”,D 选项“改革”。均与文中表达的含义不一致。

10. 答案:C

题型:文意理解

解析:根据前文提到创造,了解他们所需的是新颖的见解,因此 C 选项“新颖的”最吻合文中想要表达的意思。A 选项“文化的”,B 选项“客观的”,D 选项“个人的”。均跟文中所想表达的意思无关。

11. 答案:C

题型:文意理解及固定搭配

解析:根据句子大意及搭配后面的 of,可以判断 C 选项“缺少”,为正确答案。A 选项“结尾”,B 选项“负担”,D 选项“减少”。均不准确。

12. 答案:D

题型:文意理解

解析:前面提到了“见解”,故 D 选项“洞察力”与文意吻合,为正确选项。A 选项“政策”,B 选项“建议”,C 选项“目的”。均不准确。

13. 答案:C

题型:文意理解

解析:根据前面意思提及“提升”,故选 C 选项“促进”使得前后表达一致。A 选项“贡献”,B 选项“分配”,D 选项“转型”。均与文意无关。

14. 答案:A

题型:上下文逻辑

解析:根据文中大意上下文为因果逻辑关系,故选 A“因此”,表达因果。B 选项“无论如

何”，C 选项“顺便提及”，D 选项“在某种意义上”。均不表达因果关系，故不正确。

15. 答案:A

题型:文意理解

解析:根据文中前面提到强大的领导，需要联合团队，故选 A 选项“联合”。B 选项“资助”，C 选项“跟随”，D 选项“选择”。代入选项均不正确。

16. 答案:B

题型:文意理解

解析:根据前后意思理解，“识别目标区域”，故选 B 选项“识别”。A 选项“分享”，C 选项“分开”，D 选项“拓宽”。代入选项表述均不符合文意。

17. 答案:D

题型:文意理解

解析:后面提到“目标”，为实现目标，故选 D 选项“实现”。A 选项“宣告”，B 选项“评估”，C 选项“调整”。代入均不符合文意。

18. 答案:B

题型:文意理解及固定搭配

解析:根据搭配，be responsible for 是...的原因，故选 B 选项。A 选项“有名的”，C 选项“可获得的”，D 选项“分别的”。

19. 答案:B

题型:上下文逻辑

解析:根据上下文逻辑关系，表达的是相反的含义，故选 B 选项“尽管”。A 选项“之前”，C 选项“曾经”，D 选项“如果不”。表达均与文中逻辑不吻合。

20. 答案:A

题型:文意理解

解析:根据文意“领导必须认清这些观点和想法何时不起作用”，故选 A 选项“有用，起作用，服务”。B 选项“限制”，C 选项“总结”，D 选项“改变”。均与文意不吻合。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

In the quest for the perfect lawn, homeowners across the country are taking a shortcut - and it is the environment that is paying the price. About eight million square metres of plastic grass is sold each year but opposition has now spread to the highestgardening circles. The Chelsea Flower Show has banned fake grassfrom this year's event, declaring it to be not part of its ethos.

The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), which runs the annual show in west London, says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity.

Ed Horne, of the RHS, said: “ We launched our sustainability strategy last year and fake grass is just not in line with our ethos and views on plastic. We recommend using real grass because of its environmental benefits, which include supporting wildlife alleviating flooding and cooling the environment.”

The RHS's decision comes as campaigners try to raise awareness of the problems fake grass causes. A Twitter account, which claims to “ cut through the greenwash ” of artificial grass, already has more than 20,000 followers. It is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an “ ecological damage ” tax on such lawns. They have gathered 7,276 and 11,282 signatures.

However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol. The industry also points out that real grass requires considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments and that people who lay fake grass tend to use their garden more. The industry also claims that people who lay fake grass spend an average of £ 500 on trees or shrubs for their garden, which provides habitat for insects.

In response to another petition last year about banning fake lawns, which gathered 30,000 signatures, the government responded that it has “ no plans to ban the use of artificial grass ” .

It added: “ We prefer to help people and organisations make the right choice rather than legislating on such matters. However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage, while measures such as the strengthened biodiversity duty should serve to encourage public authorities to consider sustainable alternatives.

21. The RHS thinks that plastic grass \_\_\_\_\_.

- A is harmful to the environment
- B. is a hot topic in gardening circles
- C. is overpraised in the annual show
- D. is ruining the view of west London

正确答案[A]

解析：细节题。由题干关键词 RHS 定位到文中第一段最后一句，选项 A. is harmful to the environment “塑料对环境有害”与文中定位句 damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity “因塑料草对环境有害而对其采取禁止措施”表达意思一致。

22. The petitions mentioned in Paragraph 3 reveal the campaigners' \_\_\_\_\_.

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



正确答案[B]

解析:细节题。由题干中关键词 the petitions mentioned 定位到原文 petitions。B选项 resistance to fake grass use“抵制人造草坪的使用”与文中 (two petitions)one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an “ecological damage” tax on such lawns。“两份请愿书,一份要求禁止销售塑料草坪,另一份要求对这种草坪征收‘生态破坏’税。”表达意思一致。选项 B 是原文中所提到的两份请愿书的总结,其表明了活动参与者对假草坪的抵制。

23. In Paragraph 4, supporters of fake grass point out \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the necessity to lower the costs of fake grass
- B. the disadvantages of growing real grass
- C. the way to take care of artificial lawns
- D the challenges of insect habitat protection

正确答案[B]

解析:由题干 supporters of fake grass 定位到原文 supporters of fake grass。B选项 point out the disadvantages of growing real grass“指出种植自然草坪的缺点”与原文 point out that there's also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol。“指出自然草坪也会对环境造成影响,因为需要修剪,因此通常会消耗电力或汽油。”表达意思一致,原文提到自然草坪的缺点,属于选项 B 的同义替换。

24. What should the government do with regard to artificial grass?

- A. Urge legislation to restrict its use.
- B. Take measures to guarantee its quality
- C. Remind its users to obey existing rules
- D. Replace it with sustainable alternatives

正确答案[C]

解析:推断题。题干中提到 government“政府”,原文中虽然没有提到政府,但是,第三段中提到了推特账号呼吁人们签约请愿书,禁止销售塑料草。请愿书当然是要给政府递交的,向政府请愿,那么政府对于人造草就极有可能提醒用户按规定使用。故答案为 C 选项。

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

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

正确答案[D]

解析:主旨题。由题干 fake grass 定位到原文 fake grass/plastic grass。D选项 fake grass has been a controversial product 第一段中提到塑料草坪对环境有害,后面又说到 real grass 维修成本花销较高,故可以得出人造草坪的使用富有争议。

## Text 2

It's easy to dismiss as absurd the federal government's ideas for plugging the chronic funding gap of our national parks. Can anyone really think it's a good idea to allow Amazon deliveries to your tent in Yosemite or food trucks to line up under the redwood trees at Sequoia National Park?

But the administration is right about one thing: U.S. national parks are in crisis. Collectively, they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion. Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling.

But privatizing and commercializing the campgrounds would not be the panacea that the Interior Department's Outdoor Advisory Committee would have us believe. Campgrounds are a tiny portion of the overall infrastructure backlog, and concessionaires in the parks hand over, on average, only about 5% of their revenues to the National Park Service.

Moreover, increased privatization would certainly undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a respite from the commercial drumbeat that overwhelms daily life.

The real problem is that the parks have been chronically starved of funding. We conducted a comprehensive survey examining how U.S. residents view their national parks, and we found that Americans place a very high value on them--whether or not they actually visit them. The peer-reviewed economic survey of 700 U.S. tax payers, conducted by mail and internet, also found that people would be willing to pay a significant amount of money to make sure the parks and their programs are kept intact. Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.

The national parks provide great value to U.S. residents both as places to escape and as symbols of nature. On top of this, they produce value from their extensive educational programs, their positive impact on the climate through carbon sequestration, their contribution to our cultural and artistic life, and of course through tourism. The parks also help keep America's past alive. Working with thousands of local jurisdictions around the country to protect historical sites--including Ellis Island and Gettysburg--and to bring the stories of these places to life.

The parks do all this on a shoestring. Congress allocates only \$3 billion a year to the national park system--an amount that has been flat since 2001 (in inflation-adjusted dollars) with the exception of a onetime boost in 2009 as part of the Obama stimulus package. Meanwhile, the number of annual visitors has increased by more than 50% since 1980, and now stands at 330 million visitors per year.

26. What problem are U.S. national parks faced with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. decline of business profits
- B. inadequate commercialization
- C. lack of transportation services
- D. poorly maintained infrastructure



正确答案[D]

解析：细节题。由题干 national parks 定位到原文 U.S. national parks。D 选项 national parks faced with poorly maintained infrastructure “国家公园的基础设施维护不善” 与文中 U.S. national parks are in crisis. Collectively, they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion. Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling. “美国国家公园正面临危机。这些公司的维修积压总额超过 120 亿美元。公路、步道、洗手间、游客中心和其他基础设施都支离破碎。” 表达意思基本一致。选项 D 是对于原文第二段的同义概述。

27. Increased privatization of the campground may \_\_\_\_\_ .

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

正确答案[A]

解析：推断题。由关键词 increased privatization of campgrounds 定位给到文中 increased privatization。A 选项 may spoil visitor experience “可能会破坏游客体验” 与文中 would certainly undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year “肯定是会削弱每年 3 亿游客来公园的主要原因之一” 表达一致。

28. According to para. 5, most respondents in the survey would \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. go to the national parks on a regular basis
- B. advocate a bigger budget for the national parks
- C. agree to pay extra for the national parks
- D. support the national parks' recent reforms

正确答案[C]

解析：细节题。由题干关键词 most respondents in the survey 可以定位到文中 An economic survey of 700 U.S. taxpayers found that people。C 选项 agree to pay extra for the national parks “同意为国家公园支付额外费用” 与文中 people would be willing to pay a significant amount of money to make sure that parks and their programs are kept intact. “人们愿意花一大笔钱来确保公园及其活动规划完好无损。” 表达含义一致。

29. The national parks are valuable in that they \_\_\_\_\_

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

正确答案[B]

解析：原因细节题。由题干 the national parks are valuable 可以定位到文中 The national parks provide great value to U.S. residents。B 选项 they have historical significance “它们具有历史意义” 与文中 both as places to escape and as symbols of nature. “既是可供人们逃避的地方，也是自然的象征。” 表达一致。

30. It can be concluded from the text that the national park system \_\_\_\_\_

- A. is able to cope with staff shortages
- B. is able to meet visitor' demands
- C. is in need of a new pricing policy
- D. is in need of a funding increase

正确答案[D]

解析:推断题。由题干 national park system 可以定位给到文中 the parks。D 选项 is in need of a funding increase “是否需要增加资金”与文中 do all this on a shoestring “所有这些都是小成本”, Congress allocates only \$3 billion a year to the national park system-an amount that has been flat since 2001(in inflation-adjusted dollars) with the exceptions of a onetime boost in 2009. Meanwhile, the number of annual visitors has increased by more than 50% since 1980, and now stands at 330 million visitors per year. “国会每年只给国家公园系统拨款 30 亿美元,这一数额自 2001 年以来一直没有变化(按通货膨胀调整后的美元计算),除了 2009 年的一次增加。与此同时,自 1980 年以来,每年的游客数量增长了 50%以上,现在每年达到 3.3 亿人次。)表达基本一致。由此段可以看出游客数一直增长,然而拨款却一直没有变化,即使不认识 shoestring 这个单词,也可以根据后面的句子猜出所表达的意思,国家公园需要更多的资金投资。

### Text 3

The Internet may be changing merely what we remember, not our capacity to do so, suggests Columbia University psychology professor Betsy Sparrow. In 2011, Sparrow led a study in which participants were asked to record 40 factoids in a computer(“an ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain,” for example). Half of the participants were told the information would be erased, while the other half were told it would be saved. Guess what? The latter group made no effort to recall the information when quizzed on it later, because they knew they could find it on their computers. In the same study, a group was asked to remember both the information and the folders it was stored in. They didn't remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders. In other words, human memory is not deteriorating but “adapting to new communications technology,” Sparrow says.

In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as “cognitive offloading.”Traditionally, this role was fulfilled by data banks, libraries, and other humans. Your father may never remember birthdays because your mother does, for instance. Some worry that this is having a destructive effect on society, but Sparrow sees an upside. Perhaps, she suggests, the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking--something that is not available on the Internet. “I personally have never seen all that much intellectual value in memorizing things.” Sparrow says, adding that we haven't lost our ability to do it.

Still other experts say it's too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains. There is no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus, for instance, wrote psychologists Christopher Chabris and Daniel Simons. And surfing the web exercised the brain more than reading did among computer-savvy older adults in a 2008 study involving 24 participants at the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at the University of California, Los Angeles.

“There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet, but I'd have to imagine that overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs,” observes psychology professor Benjamin Storm. “It seems pretty clear that memory is changing, but is it changing for the better? At this point, we don't know.”

31. Sparrow's study shows that with the Internet, the human brain will

- A. analyze information in detail
- B. collect information efficiently
- C. switch its focus of memory
- D. extend its memory duration

[答案] C

解析：细节题。根据题干 Sparrow's study 定位到原文第一段，第二句出现了 Sparrow led a study，之后都在描述 Sparrow 的研究过程，从其中的关键句 The latter group made no effort to recall the information when quizzed on it later, because they knew they could find it on their computers. “后一组在稍后被问及这些信息时，没有努力回忆这些信息，因为他们知道自己可以在电脑上找到这些信息”，以及后面的 They didn't remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders. “他们不记得这些信息，但他们记得如何查找文件夹”。我们都可以合理得出：通过互联网，人们的大脑转变了记忆的焦点，即 C 选项 switch its focus of memory。因此正确答案为 C 选项。

32. The process of “cognitive offloading”

- A. helps us identify false information
- B. keeps our memory from failing
- C. enables us to classify trivial facts
- D. lessens our memory burdens

[答案] D

解析：细节题。根据题干 cognitive offloading 定位到第二段第一句。根据原文，the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories “互联网正在成为我们记忆的外部硬盘”可以合理得出，cognitive offloading 可以 lessens our memory burden “减轻我们的记忆负担”。因此正确答案为 D 选项。

33. Which of the following would Sparrow support about the Internet?

- A. It may reform our learning approach
- B. It may impact our society negatively
- C. It may enhance our adaptability to technology

D. It may interfere with our conceptual thinking

[答案] A

解析：细节题。题干意思为：“关于互联网，Sparrow 支持以下哪项？”定位到第二段 the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking “这一趋势将改变我们的学习方式，从注重个人事实和记忆，转向更注重概念思维”，可以直接对应 A 选项 It may reform our learning approach。change 与 reform 同义替换；our approach to learning 与 our learning approach.同义替换，因此 A 选项 It may reform our learning approach “它可能会改变我们的学习方式”是对原文的同意替换。

34.It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that how the Internet affects our brains?

A.requires further academic research

B.is most studies in older adults

C.is reflected in our reading speed

D. depends on our web-surfing habits

[答案] A

解析：细节题。根据题干提示，我们定位到第三段的第一句和第二句。第一句出现了题干关键词 how the Internet affects our brains。紧接着第二句的 There is no experimental evidence showing……就说明了关于“互联网如何影响我们的大脑”还没有实验证据能证明，因此换句话说就是 requires further academic research “还需要进一步的学术研究”。因此，选项 A 为正确答案。

35.Neither Sparrow nor Storm would agree that

A.our reliance on the Internet will be costly

B.the Internet is weakening our memory

C.memory exercise is a must for our brain

D. our ability to focus declines with age

[答案] B

解析：细节题。根据题干信息，定位到第四段。题干意思为：Sparrow 和 Storm 都不会同意\_\_\_\_\_。从文章中的 overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs “总的好处将超过那些代价”。可以得知，互联网的好处多多，“不会损害我们的记忆”。因此，选项 B 为正确答案。干扰项 A 中的 costly 的意思是“昂贵的，损失大的”，是对原文的曲解，因此不选。

#### Text4

Teenagers are paradoxical. That's a mild and detached way of saying something that parents often express with considerably stronger language. But the paradox is scientific as well as personal. In adolescence, helpless and dependent children who have relied on grown-ups for just about everything become independent people who can take care of themselves and help each other. At the same time, once cheerful and compliant children become rebellious teenage risk-takers.

A new study published in the journal *Child Development*, by Eveline Crone of the University of Leiden and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand. The study is part of a new wave of thinking about adolescence. For a longtime, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem that needed to be solved. The new work emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk.

The researchers studied "prosocial" and rebellious traits in more than 200 children and young adults, ranging from 11 to 28 years old. The participants filled out questionnaires about how often they did things that were altruistic and positive, like sacrificing their own interests to help a friend, or rebellious and negative, like getting drunk or staying out late.

Other studies have shown that rebellious behavior increases as you become a teenager and then fades away as you grow older. But the new study shows that, interestingly, the same pattern holds for prosocial behavior. Teenagers were more likely than younger children or adults to report that they did things like unselfishly help a friend.

Most significantly, there was a positive correlation between prosociality and rebelliousness. The teenagers who were more rebellious were also more likely to help others. The good and bad sides of adolescence seem to develop together.

Is there some common factor that underlies these apparently contradictory developments? One idea is that teenage behavior is related to what researchers call "reward sensitivity". Decision-making always involves balancing rewards and risks, benefits and costs. "Reward sensitivity" measures how much reward it takes to outweigh risk.

Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards--winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you. Reward sensitivity, like prosocial behavior and risk-taking, seems to go up in adolescence and then down again as we age. Somehow, when you hit 30, the chance that something exciting and new will happen at that party just doesn't seem to outweigh the effort of getting up off the couch.

36. According to paragraph 1, children growing into adolescence tend to \_\_\_\_

- A. develop opposite personality traits
- B. see the world in an unreasonable way
- C. have fond memories of their past
- D. show affection for their parents

正确答案【A】

解析：细节题。由题干 children growing into adolescence 可对应原文 In adolescence, helpless and dependent children who have relied on grown-ups for just about everything become independent people who can take care of themselves and help each other. “在青少年时期，几乎所有事情都依赖大人的无助和依赖的孩子成为了独立的人，他们可以照顾自己，互相帮助。”可知原文句意与选项 A .develop opposite personality traits 表述相同，选项 B, C 和 D 均为无中生有。

37. It can be learned from paragraph 2 that Crone's study \_\_\_\_



- A. explores teenagers' social responsibilities
- B. examines teenagers' emotional problems
- C. provides a new insight into adolescence
- D. highlights negative adolescent behavior

正确答案【C】

解析：细节题。人名 Crone 和它的 study 出现在第二段首句。原文为 A new study published in the journal Child Development by Eveline Crone of the University of London and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand. The study is part of a new wave of thinking about adolescence. “伦敦大学 Eveline Crone 及其同事在《儿童发展》杂志上发表的一项新研究表明，青少年的积极和消极方面是相辅相成的。这项研究是关于青春期的新思潮的一部分。”由此可知，选项 C. provides a new insight into adolescence 是对原文的合理概述。通过本段最后两句也能进一步佐证这一观点。

38. What does Crone's study find about prosocial behavior?

- A. It results from the wish to cooperate.
- B. It is cultivated through education.
- C. It is subject to family influence.
- D. It tends to peak in adolescence.

正确答案【D】

解析：细节题。prosocial behavior 对应原文 prosocial behavior 原文：Other studies have shown that rebellious behavior increased as you become a teenager and then fades away as you grow older. But the new study shows that, interestingly, the same pattern holds for prosocial behavior. “其他研究表明，叛逆行为在青少年时期增加，然后随着年龄的增长而消失。但新的研究表明，有趣的是，亲社会行为也有同样的模式。”说明亲社会行为的轨迹和叛逆行为相同。因此，选项 D. It tends to peak in adolescence 是对原文的合理概述。

39. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that teenagers \_\_\_\_

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

正确答案【B】

解析：细节题。由题干 teenagers 定位在第七段第一句：Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards-winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you. “青少年对赢得比赛、给新朋友留下印象、让那个男孩注意到你的社交奖励特别敏感。”因此，选项 B. care a lot about social recognition 是对原文的合理概述。

40. What is the text mainly about?

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



**正确答案【A】**

解析：主旨题。需要通读全文。文章第一段在说“人在青少年时期性格会有改变”，第二段说“青春期是机遇和风险并存的时期”，第三~五段“运用研究表明叛逆行为和亲社会行为都会在青春期出现”，最后两段在说“这种行为和奖励敏感性有关。”因此，选项 B，C，D 都太过于具体，只有选项 A. Why teenagers are self-contradictory 是对全文内容的概括。

**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)

**Net-zero rules set to send cost of new homes and extensions soaring**

New building regulations aimed at improving energy efficiency are set to increase the price of new homes, as well as those of extensions and loft conversions on existing ones.

The rules, which came into effect on Wednesday in England, are part of government plans to reduce the UK's carbon emissions to net zero by 2050. They set new standards for ventilation, energy efficiency and heating, and state that new residential buildings must have charging points for electric vehicles.

The moves are the most significant change to building regulations in years, and industry experts say they will inevitably lead to higher prices at a time when a shortage of materials and high labour costs are already driving up bills.

Brian Berry, chief executive of the Federation of Master Builders, says the measures will require new materials, testing methods, products and systems to be installed. "All this comes at an increased cost during a time when prices are already sky high. Inevitably, consumers will have to pay more," he says.

Gareth Belsham, of surveyors Naismiths, says people who are upgrading, or extending their home, will be directly affected. "The biggest changes relate to heating and insulation," he explains. "There are new rules concerning the amount of glazing used in extensions, and any new windows or doors must be highly insulated."

Windows and doors will have to adhere to higher standards, while there are new limits on the amount of glazing you can have to reduce unwanted heat from the sun.

Thomas Goodman, of MyJobQuote, says this will bring in new restrictions for extensions. "Glazing on windows, doors and rooflights must cover no more than 25% of the floor area to prevent heat loss," he says.

As the rules come into effect last Wednesday, property developers were rushing to file plans just before the deadline. Any plans submitted before that date are considered to be under the previous rules, and can go ahead as long as work starts before 15 June next year.

Builders which have costed projects, but have not filed the paperwork, many need to go

back and submit fresh estimates, says Marcus Jefford of Build Aviator .

Materials prices are already up 25% in the last two years. How much overall prices will increase as a result of the rule changes is not clear. “ Whilst admirable in their intentions, they will add to the cost of housebuilding at a time when many already feel that they are priced out of homeownership,” says Jonathan Rolande of the National Association of Property Buyers. “ An average extension will probably see around £3.000 additional cost thanks to the new regs.”

John Kelly, a construction lawyer at Freeths law firm, believes prices will eventually come down. But not in the immediate future. “ As the marketplace adapts to the new requirements, and the technologies that support them, the scaling up of these technologies will eventually bring costs down, but in the short term, we will all have to pay the price of the necessary transition.” he says.

However, the long-term effects of the changes will be more comfortable and energy-efficient homes, adds Andrew Mellor, of PRP architects. “ Homeowners will probably recoup that cost over time in energy bill savings. It will obviously be very volatile at the moment, but they will have that benefit over time.”

	[A] The rise of home prices is a temporary matter.
41. Brian Berry	[B] Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.
42. Gareth Belsham	[C] There will be specific limits on home extensions to prevent heat loss.
43. Marcus Jefford	[D] The new rules will take home prices to an even higher level.
44. John Kelly	[E] Many people feel that home prices are already beyond what they can afford.
45. Andrew Mellor	[F] The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows or doors.
	[G] The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually.

41. Brian Berry 正确答案【D】

根据题干 Brian Berry 定位到原文第四段，Brian Berry, ...says the measures will require new materials, testing methods, products and systems to be installed. “ All this comes at an increased cost during a time when prices are already sky high. “布莱恩·贝里……说，这些措施将要求安装新材料、测试方法、产品和系统。“在价格已经高得离谱的时候，所有这些都增加成本”。对应选项 D. The new rules will take home prices to an even higher level. “新规定将使房价上升到更高的水平”。

42. Gareth Belsham 正确答案【F】

根据题干 Brian Berry 定位到原文第五段和第六段，在第六段中 “There are new rules concerning the amount of glazing used in extensions, and any new windows or doors must be

highly insulated.” “关于延伸部分使用的玻璃数量有了新的规定，任何新的窗户或门都必须高度隔热”，对应选项 F. The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows and doors. “新规定将影响到那些人，他们的家在进行扩建部分包括新窗户或门”。

43. Marcus Jefford 正确答案【B】

根据题干 Marcus Jefford 定位到原文第十八段 Builders which have costed projects, but have not filed the paperwork, may need to go back and submit fresh estimates, says Marcus Jefford… “马库斯·杰福德表示，已经估算了项目成本但尚未提交文件的建筑商可能回去提交新的估算…”，对应选项 B. Builders possible need to submit new estimates of their projects. “建筑商可能需要提交其项目的新估算。”

44. John Kelly 正确答案【A】

根据题干 John Kelly 定位到原文第二十三段 John Kelly… believes prices will eventually come down. But not in the immediate future. “约翰·凯利…相信价格最终会下降。但是不会在不久的将来”，对应选项 A. The rise of home prices is a temporary matter. “房价上涨是暂时的”。

45. Andrew Mellor 正确答案【G】

根据题干 Andrew Mellor 首先找了第九段，但是根据题文同序的一般规则，最后一道题往往在文章的后面，接着的定位到最后一段…adds Mellor. “Homeowners will probably recoup that cost over time in energy bill savings. It will obviously be very volatile at the moment, but they will have that benefit over time” 梅洛补充道，“随着时间的推移，房主很可能会通过节省能源账单来收回这笔费用。目前情况显然会很不稳定，但随着时间的推移，他们会从中受益。”对应选项 G. The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually. “规则的改变最终将使房主受益”。

### Section III Translation

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

In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature. And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.

Poetry is powerful. Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently. Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring.

No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write. It was a way to tell stories and pass down history. It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud. Poem

really come to life when they are recited. This can also help with understanding them too, because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

### 【参考译文】

18 世纪晚期，威廉·华兹华斯因其关于自然的诗歌而闻名。他是浪漫主义运动的创始人之一，该运动颂扬自然世界的奇迹。诗歌是有力量的。它的能量和节奏可以吸引读者，把他们带到另一个世界，让他们以不同的方式看待事物通过精心挑选的词语和短语，诗歌可以是戏剧性的、有趣的、美丽的、动人的和鼓舞人心的。

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

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

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

An art exhibition and a robot show are to be held on Sunday, and your friend David asks you which one he should go to. Write him an email to

- 1) make a suggestion, and
- 2) give your reason(s).

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

Do not use your own name in your email. Use “Li Ming” instead.

### 【参考范文】

Dear David,

As is known that an art exhibition and a robot show are to be held on Sunday, you asked me which one you should go, and I am writing this letter to give you some suggestions with respect to it.

From my point of view, I recommend you the former based on the following reasons. Firstly, as a student majoring in Art, you could gain a lot in speciality from it, the art exhibition can provide you a new model with the most famous artists. Secondly, the admission fee is quite suitable to you. In addition, the transportation is convenient enough.

I hope my suggestion will be of great help to you. If you have any question, please feel free to let me know, and I will give you more details.

Yours sincerely,  
LiMing

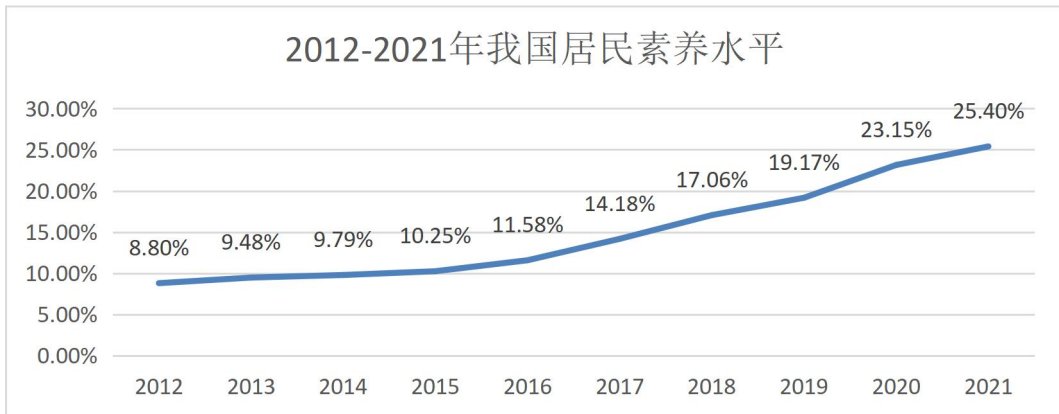
**Part B**

**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 at least 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET (15 points)



\*健康素养(health literacy)是指个人获取和理解基本健康信息和服务,并运用这些信息和服务作出正确决策,以维护和促进自身健康的能力。健康素养水平指具备基本健康素养的人在总人群(15-69岁城乡居民)中所占的比例。

**【参考范文】**

It is illustrated in the chart that there is a steady rise in terms of health literacy from 8.8% to 25.40% in 2021 in our country. The so-called health literacy, is the ability of personal access to and understanding of basic health information and services and use them to make the right decisions to maintain and promote their own health.

From my perspective, this phenomenon is attributed to a host of factors, among which three essential ones are analyzed as follows. First and foremost, advanced technology enables people to have access to the basic health information and service, with which people can easily do benefit to their health. Secondly, people's shift of consciousness of fitness also plays a key role in this phenomenon. In the past, people never pay attention to wellbeing, but nowadays, they attach special importance on it. Last but not the least, a series of favorable policies have been issued and increase investment, as a result, remarkable changes took place with respect to people's health literacy.

Base on what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that the reasons contributing to the phenomenon are complex and multifaceted. I firmly believe that it will continue to gather momentum in the coming years and exert far-reaching influence on the individuals as well as the whole society.