



2020 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二)

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

Being a good parent is what every parent would like to be. But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very _____ 1 _____, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, _____ 2 _____, a younger sibling.

_____ 3 _____, there's another sort of parent that's easier to _____ 4 _____: a patient parent. Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, _____ 5 _____ every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy _____ 6 _____. Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a _____ 7 _____ and composed style with their kids. I understand this.

You're only human, and sometimes your kids can _____ 8 _____ you just a little too far. And then the _____ 9 _____ happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too _____ 10 _____ and does nobody any good. You wish that you could _____ 11 _____ the clock and start over. We've all been there.

_____ 12 _____, even though it's common, it's 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 inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the _____ 16 _____ of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when _____ 17 _____ by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.

Certainly, it's _____ 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 tedious B pleasant C instructive D tricky

2 A in addition B for example C at once D by accident



3 A Fortunately B Occasionally C Accordingly D Eventually

4 A amuse B assist C describe D train

5 A while B because C unless D once

6 A answer B task C choice D access

7 A tolerant B formal C rigid D critical

8 A move B drag C push D send

9 A mysterious B illogical C suspicious D inevitable

10 A boring B naive C harsh D vague

11 A turn back B take apart C set aside D cover up

12 A Overall B Instead C However D Otherwise

13 A like B miss C believe D regret

14 A raise B affect C justify D reflect

15 A time B bond C race D cool

16 A nature B secret C importance D context

17 A cheated B defeated C confused D confronted

18 A terrible B hard C strange D wrong

19 A trying B changing C exciting D surprising

20 A hide B emerge C withdraw D escape

答案

1. D. tricky

2. B. for example

3. A. Fortunately

4. C. describe

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5. A. while
6. B. task
7. A. tolerant
8. C. push
9. D. inevitable
10. C. harsh
11. A. turn back
12. C. However
13. D. regret
14. B. affect
15. D. cool
16. C. importance
17. D. confronted
18. B. hard
19. A. trying
20. B. emerge

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

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

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat – one social and one asocial – for four days. The robotic 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 them escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot rat simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

Next, the researchers trapped the robot rats in cages and gave the living rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats showed a preference for freeing the social robot, releasing it 30 per cent of the time, compared to 19 per cent for the asocial robot. This suggests that the living rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being. This may be because it displayed typical social rat behaviours like communal exploring and playing. The reason they helped it escape may be because they remembered it freeing them earlier and wanted to return the favour, 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 its moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scene 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 fellows

22 What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?

A. It followed the social robot.

B. It moved around alone.

C. It set the trapped rat free.

D. It played with some toys.

23 According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because _____

A. Tried to practice a means of escape

B. Considered that an interesting game

C. Wanted to display their intelligence

D. Expected it to do the same in return.

24 Janet Wiles notes that rats _____

A. Can remember other rats' facial features

B. Differentiate smells better than sizes

C. Can be scared by a plastic box on wheels

D. Respond more to actions than to looks

25 It can be learned from the text that rats _____

A. Appear to be adaptable to new surroundings.

B. Are more sensitive to social cues than expected

C. Behave differently from children in socializing

D. Are more socially active than other animals.

答案:

21. A. pick up social signals from non-living rats

22. B. It moved around alone.

23. D. expected it to do the same in return

24. D. respond more to actions to looks

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25. B. are more sensitive to social 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 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

答案:

26. C. increased business opportunities for top firms

27. D. operate more globalized companies

28. B. strict corporate governance

29. D. increase corporate value

30. A. CEOs are not overpaid

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 demise.

Mayor José Luis Martínez-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 reinstated. But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

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



Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically contentious, and therefore vulnerable. That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers – who must pay fees or buy better vehicles – rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution.

It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year's mayoral election. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless. Far from it. Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat. The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits – fewer heart attacks, strokes and premature births, less cancer, dementia and asthma. Fewer untimely deaths.

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

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

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

- A. Its effects are questionable.
- B. It has been opposed by a judge.
- C. Its fate is yet to be decided.
- D. It needs tougher enforcement.

32. 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

答案:

31 C. Its fate is yet to be decided.

32 D. They put too much burden on individual motorists.

33 A. arouse strong resistance.

34 D. National governments.

35 B. should be forced to follow regulations

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.



36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring.

- [A] are recognized for their abilities
- [B] are in favor of job offers
- [C] are optimistic about the labor market
- [D] are drawing growing public attention

37. Generation Zs are keenly aware.

- [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 9, Para. 2) is closet 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] think it hard to achieve work-Life balance
- [D] have a clear idea about their future job.

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

- [A] less realistic
- [B] less adventurous
- [C] more diligent
- [D] more generous

答案:

- 36. D. are drawing growing attention
- 37. A. what a tough economic situation is like
- 38. B. relieve



39. D. have a clear idea about future jobs.

40. B. less adventurous

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 whether they're your boss, direct report or equal, 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 upfront 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 studiously stash them away, 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 before each interaction and what will get you to your desired outcome.

答案:

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

42. [F] Slow down and listen.

43. [D] Spend time with everyone.

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

45. [C] Tailor your interactions.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

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

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

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can



help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

【译文】

人生中不经历一些失败几乎是不可能的。但是，失败的美妙之处在于，如何看待失败完全取决于我们。

我们可以选择把失败看作是“世界末日”，或者我们可以把失败看作是常有的极好的学习机会。每当我们在某件事上失败的时候，我们可以选择寻找我们应该吸取的教训。这些教训非常重要，它们是我们成长的方式，也是我们避免再犯同样的错误的方法。只有我们选择放弃的时候失败才能够阻止我们。

失败也可以让我们更好地认识自己，如果没有失败我们决不可能认识到这样的自己。比如，失败可以让你发现你有多么强大。在某些事情上的失败可以帮助你发现你最真诚的朋友，或者帮助你找到意想不到的通往成功的动力。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a tour of historical site for a group of international students

- 1) Say something about the site
- 2) give some tips for the tour

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name at the end of the email. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考范文】

Dear international students,

Welcome to China! Knowing that you have a keen interest in Chinese historical sites, I am writing to recommend you to visit the Forbidden City, one of the prestigious historic relics in China.

Here are the brief introductions. Firstly, The Forbidden city is the imperial palace of the two dynasties in Ming and Qing Dynasties. Secondly, located in the capital of China, the Forbidden City showcases many collections of ancient arts and antiques, which offer a glimpse of China's extensive and sophisticated culture. Finally, what needs to pay special attention to is that you had better book tickets online ahead of time though any digital devices. Before visiting, to take a panorama of the palace would be a sensible to guild your trip and save much time.

I hope my suggestions would be of benefit for you. Please feel free to contact me. I am looking forward to your reply. Enjoy your tour!

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

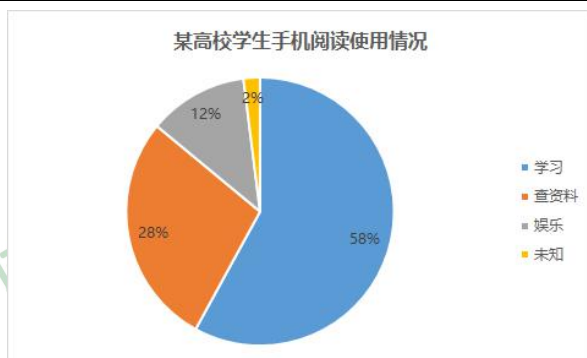
Part B

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



【参考范文】

The pie chart illustrated the diverse proportions of college students reading on the smart phones. The proportion of college students who use smart phones to study accounted for 58%. The purpose of referring to the information comes next, taking up 28%. And there are 12% of college students using it for entertainment.

Some possible reasons for the above-mentioned phenomenon are listed as follows. To begin with, with the accelerated process of information technology, the advanced technology of mobile internet makes it possible for college students to immersed themselves in the vast sea of knowledge. According to the latest statistics, more than 80% of college students have taken online courses for the sake of improving their abilities. Additionally, the facilitation brought by smart phones can explain the reason why a host of college students are more likely to check information though Wi-Fi. It is said that many official websites, such as, China Daily, BBC, and Baidu, have launched applications so that college students can seek relevant materials with the help of smart phones. Finally, the changing attitude towards smart phones is another important factor. Whereas the role of smart phone is unquestionable, smart phones' multifunctions, including playing videos, singing songs or listening to music, are accountable for the fact that smart phones have gained extensive popularity among the college students.

To sum up, I believe that the trend will be continued in the forthcoming years.