

# 2022 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语（一）

## 模拟卷三

（科目代码：201）

### 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. 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纸指定位置的边框区域内，写在其它地方无效。
3. 填（书）写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔或钢笔书写，涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂。
4. 考试结束，将答题卡和试题册一并装入试题袋中交回。

## 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)

Sometimes a stranger can significantly improve our day. A pleasant encounter with someone we don't know, \_\_1\_\_ a nonverbal exchange, can calm us when no one else is \_\_2\_\_. It may \_\_3\_\_ us out of our own heads and help \_\_4\_\_ our perspective.

Gillian Sandstrom, a psychologist who studies interactions between strangers, has found that people's \_\_5\_\_ improve after they have a conversation with a stranger. \_\_6\_\_, people report that they are happier on days when they have more interactions with acquaintances they don't know well.

And \_\_7\_\_ most of us \_\_8\_\_ talking to people we don't know or barely know. We are worried about the \_\_9\_\_ of the conversation-how to start, maintain, or stop it. We think we will chatter on and \_\_10\_\_ too much, or not talk enough. We worry we will \_\_11\_\_ the other person.

We're typically wrong. Sandstrom's research shows that people \_\_12\_\_ how much another person will like them when they talk \_\_13\_\_ the first time. In a study in which she asked participants to talk to at least one stranger a day for five days, 99 percent said they had found at least one of the exchanges \_\_14\_\_ surprising, 82 percent said they'd \_\_15\_\_ something from one of the strangers, 43 percent had exchanged contact information, and 40 percent had communicated with one of the strangers \_\_16\_\_.

Scientists believe there may be an ancient reason why humans are able to \_\_17\_\_ interacting with strangers. To survive \_\_18\_\_ a species, we need to mate outside our own gene pool, so we may have \_\_19\_\_ to have both the social skills and the \_\_20\_\_ to interact with people who are not in our tribe.

- |                      |                |                   |                   |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1.[A] even           | [B] almost     | [C] especially    | [D] usually       |
| 2.[A] inside         | [B] back       | [C] away          | [D] around        |
| 3.[A] allow          | [B] make       | [C] get           | [D] come          |
| 4.[A] establish      | [B] defend     | [C] reveal        | [D] broaden       |
| 5.[A] memories       | [B] moods      | [C] experiences   | [D] relationships |
| 6.[A] Therefore      | [B] However    | [C] Overall       | [D] Anyway        |
| 7.[A] then           | [B] instead    | [C] also          | [D] yet           |
| 8.[A] resist         | [B] regret     | [C] forget        | [D] practice      |
| 9.[A] interruptions  | [B] situations | [C] mechanics     | [D] materials     |
| 10.[A] expect        | [B] disclose   | [C] conform       | [D] think         |
| 11.[A] hurry         | [B] bore       | [C] misunderstand | [D] dislike       |
| 12.[A] underestimate | [B] wonder     | [C] overstate     | [D] realize       |
| 13.[A] for           | [B] from       | [C] by            | [D] about         |
| 14.[A] relatively    | [B] pleasantly | [C] apparently    | [D] incredibly    |
| 15.[A] borrowed      | [B] hid        | [C] declined      | [D] learned       |
| 16.[A] indeed        | [B] again      | [C] before        | [D] though        |
| 17.[A] avoid         | [B] keep       | [C] enjoy         | [D] finish        |
| 18.[A] as            | [B] through    | [C] on            | [D] beyond        |
| 19.[A] strived       | [B] happened   | [C] proved        | [D] evolved       |
| 20.[A] opportunity   | [B] motivation | [C] freedom       | [D] reluctance    |

## 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

While bicycle-riding paperboys and papergirls gave way to sedan-driving adults, one aspect of the job remained the same: the people delivering the paper were independent contractors, able to work in multiple jobs for as many companies as they could fit into their schedule. That's been true for decades. Now, however, a state Supreme Court ruling threatens to disrupt the distribution system, posing a serious threat to California's newspaper industry.

In *Dynamex Operations West vs. Superior Court*, the state's highest court last year ruled that a company must treat workers as employees rather than independent contractors unless it can show that the workers aren't under its "control and direction", the work performed is "outside the usual course" of the employer's business, and the workers usually do the sort of work the company is hiring them to do. Once categorized as "employees", they would be entitled to workplace protections and benefits.

The California Legislature is now prepared to pass a bill (Assembly Bill 5) that would write the *Dynamex* ruling into state law. While most of the debate about the bill has surrounded "gig economy" companies like Uber and Lyft, whose businesses revolve around independent contractors, the measure is problematic for companies across the state that have relied on outsiders to carry out small but vital roles. Forcing newspaper distribution companies to classify as employees the drivers who spend a couple of hours a day delivering papers before heading off to other jobs would add considerable cost to newspaper delivery and may cause newspapers to shrink their delivery areas or even end delivery. The end result would be a further handicapping of the newspaper industry, hindering access to the news and further shrinking the advertising revenue that is dependent on the number of households that subscribe.

Newspapers across the state also rely on freelancers to provide more diverse viewpoints—for example, by writing regular op-eds or columns. AB 5 could limit those contributors to 35 submissions per year, which all but rules out regular columns written by a

local high school coach or other nonprofessional journalist, while limiting the opportunities for freelance photographers.

The bill's author, Assemblywoman Lorena Gonzalez, has agreed to provide a laundry list of exceptions for industries and professions that have historically operated with or as independent contractors, including healthcare providers, real estate agencies, law firms, barber shops and pet care services. Newspaper industry deserves the same treatment.

We understand why the Legislature wants to protect workers from abusive business arrangements designed to evade an employer's duties. But lawmakers shouldn't let the *Dynamex* ruling force newspapers to disrupt the approach they've taken to delivering their product since the days they gave teenagers on bikes their first steady income. Everyone knows that big newspapers as well as small ones have been shedding staff and fending off bankruptcy in recent years as a result of declining ad revenues and shrinking circulation. The last thing California needs is for its Legislature to deal another devastating blow to our industry.

21. The decades-old paper delivery practice is shown to
  - [A] introduce a looming threat to newspaper industry.
  - [B] demonstrate the flexibility of being independent contractors.
  - [C] stress people's unchanging affection for print media.
  - [D] illustrate people's resistance to new technologies.
22. The *Dynamex* ruling demanded that companies
  - [A] redetermine who is eligible for overtime pay.
  - [B] redefine the independent contractors' status.
  - [C] relax their control and direction over workers.
  - [D] improve their part-time workers' benefits.
23. According to Paragraphs 3 and 4, which of the following would most likely happen in California?
  - [A] Gig economy develops faster than in other states.
  - [B] Delivery companies cut employees to survive.
  - [C] Fewer areas have access to print newspapers.
  - [D] Freelancers become major contributors of news articles.
24. According to the author, the California Legislature intends to
  - [A] protect independent contractors' rights.
  - [B] encourage people to find a full-time job.
  - [C] curb the expansion of the gig economy.
  - [D] urge news industry to seek new delivery system.

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Newspapers Start to Miss Its Good Old Days.
- [B] Newspapers Deserve an Exemption from AB 5.
- [C] AB 5 Finally Offers Protections to Gig Workers.
- [D] How AB 5 Is Going to Change Lyft and Uber.

## Text 2

Until recently, the University of Kent prided itself on its friendly image. Not anymore. Over the past few months, it has been working hard, with the help of media consultants, to play down its cozy reputation in favor of something more academic and serious.

Kent is not alone in considering an image renewal. Changes to next year's funding regime are forcing universities to justify charging students up to £9 000 in fees.

Nowadays universities are putting much more of a focus on their brands and what their value propositions are. While in the past universities have often focused on student social life and attractions of the university town in recruitment campaigns, they are now concentrating on more tangible attractions, such as employment prospects, engagement with industry, and lecturer contact hours, making clear exactly what students are going to get for their money.

The problem for universities is that if those benefits fail to materialize, students notice. That worries Rob Behrens, who deals with student complaints. "Universities need to be extremely careful in describing what's going to happen to students," he says. "As competition is going to get greater for attracting gifted students, there is a danger that universities will go the extra mile.

One university told prospective engineering students they would be able to design a car and race it at Brands Hatch, which never happened, he says. Others have promised use of sophisticated equipment that turned out to be broken or unavailable. "If universities spent as much money on handling complaints and appeals appropriately as they spend on marketing, they would do better at keeping students, and in the National Student Survey returns," he says.

Ongoing research tracking prospective 2012 students suggests that they are not only becoming more sophisticated in thinking about what they want from a university, but are also spending more time researching evidence to back up institutional claims.

Hence the growing importance of the student survey. From next September, all institutions will also be expected to publish on their websites key information sets, allowing easier comparison between institutions, between promises and reality, and the types of jobs and salaries graduates go on to.

As a result, it is hardly surprising that universities are beginning to change the way they market themselves. While the best form of marketing for institutions is to be good at what they do, they also need to be clear about how they are different from others.

And it is vital that once an institution claims to be particularly good at something, it must live up to it. The moment you position yourself, you become exposed, and if you fail in that you are in trouble.

26. What was the University of Kent famous for?

- [A] Its comfortable campus life.
- [B] Its up-to-date course offerings.
- [C] Its distinguished teaching staff.
- [D] Its diverse academic programs.

27. What are universities trying to do to attract students?

- [A] Improve their learning environment.
- [B] Offer more scholarships to the gifted.
- [C] Upgrade their campus facilities.
- [D] Present a better academic image.

28. What does Rob Behrens suggest universities do in marketing themselves?

- [A] Publicize the achievements of their graduates.
- [B] Go to extra lengths to cater to students' needs.
- [C] Refrain from making promises they cannot honor.
- [D] Survey the expectations of their prospective students.

29. What is students' chief consideration in choosing a university?

- [A] Whether it promises the best job prospects.
- [B] Whether it is able to deliver what they want.
- [C] Whether it ranks high among similar institutions.
- [D] Whether it offers opportunities for practical training.

30. What must universities show to win recruitment campaigns?

- [A] They are positioned to meet the future needs of society.
- [B] They are responsible to students for their growth.
- [C] They are ever ready to improve themselves.
- [D] They are unique one way or another.



### Text 3

Data was supposed to be the new oil. The theory was that if you could find it, extract it and process it into valuable insights you could make an extremely healthy margin selling the finished product to advertisers.

Not any more. Just as a better understanding of oil's negative impact is forcing fossil fuel producers and refiners to cut the value of their carbon assets, a better understanding of the inherent risks associated with handling personal data is now changing how it is viewed. Both oil and data are transforming from corporate assets into corporate liabilities. And yet, unlike oil, a broad-based revaluation of data on corporate balance sheets has yet to even start

When this does happen, it will have a profound impact on a huge number of businesses. The related costs will be passed on to consumers. The decisions by the UK Information Commissioner's Office to fine British Airways £183 million and Marriott International £99 million for breaches of the General Data Protection Regulation reflect this point: data can no longer be viewed as a costless balance-sheet asset. Elizabeth Denham, the information commissioner, noted: "When you are entrusted with personal data you must look after it."

Herein lies the problem for companies, which until recently treated data as nothing other than an exclusive, exploitable windfall. Large amounts of time and money must now be spent on protecting and securing it. And hackers are always evolving, so corporate data defenses must do so, too. This is a costly exercise—especially for smaller businesses—and opens up an accelerated data security arms race. In a regulatory environment that heavily fines companies for any failure to keep up with the ingenuity of the hackers, it may then become wise for the most data-intensive of them to set aside capital for unexpected charges.

At this point the cost of doing business begins to look pricey and the environment almost like banking in terms of barriers to entry to new businesses. The asset to liability switch does not end with data. As regulators catch up with the other asymmetries that helped tech-savvy platforms become the corporate giants they are today, many modem business models could be tested. This is a danger to competition, preventing new entrants and undermining the market's proper functioning.

Take the appeals judgment by a US federal court that makes Amazon accountable for the quality of products sold to customers by third parties on its platforms. On the one hand, if upheld, this ruling will severely affect the accountability-transfer model Amazon has come to depend on. On the other hand, it will make it almost impossible for other businesses to challenge Amazon.

While regulatory authorities and the courts should be applauded for making information-intensive corporations more accountable for how customer data is used, these moves have consequences. And only competition can keep down the costs of a newly accountable information and platform industry.

31. The author makes an analogy between data and oil to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a shift in attitude towards data's value  
[B] data's vulnerability to misuse  
[C] the difficulty in processing data  
[D] data's significance to oil industry
32. In Paragraphs 3 and 4, the author mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the financial challenges of smaller businesses.  
[B] the urgent need to protect personal data.  
[C] the serious consequences of hacking attacks.  
[D] the high costs associated with data security.
33. Which of the following is true about the court ruling in the Amazon case?  
[A] It holds companies liable for third-party data risk.  
[B] It aims to promote fair competition in the market.  
[C] It may give Amazon a competitive advantage.  
[D] It may strengthen Amazon's business model.
34. The author views tougher regulation of data-intensive corporations with \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] approval. [B] skepticism. [C] contempt. [D] uncertainty.
35. What is the subject of the text?  
[A] The value of data for information-intensive corporations.  
[B] A great challenge to tech platforms' business model.  
[C] Unintended consequences of tougher data rules.  
[D] Barriers to entry for small businesses.

### Text 4

Vernon Bowman, a 75-year-old farmer from rural Indiana, did something that got him sued. He planted soybeans sold as cattle feed. But Monsanto, the agricultural giant, insists it has a patent on the kind of genetically modified seeds Bowman used — and that the patent continues to all of the progeny of those seeds.



Have we really gotten to the point that planting a seed can lead to a high-stakes Supreme Court patent lawsuit? We have, and that case is *Bowman vs. Monsanto*, which is being argued on Tuesday. Monsanto's critics have attacked the company for its "merciless legal battles against small farmers," and they are hoping this will be the case that puts it in its place. They are also hoping the court's ruling will rein in patent law, which is increasingly being used to claim new life forms as private property.

Monsanto and its supporters, not surprisingly, see the case very differently. They argue that when a company like Monsanto goes to great expense to create a valuable new genetically modified seed, it must be able to protect its property interests. If farmers like Bowman are able to use these seeds without paying the designated fee, it will remove the incentives for companies like Monsanto to innovate.

Monsanto accused Bowman of patent infringement and won an \$84,456 damage award. Rather than pay up or work out a settlement, Bowman decided to appeal — all the way to the Supreme Court. He said "Monsanto should not be able, just because they've got billions of dollars to spend on legal fees, to try to terrify farmers into obeying their agreements by massive force and threats."

The central issue in the case is whether patent rights to living things extend to the progeny of those things. Monsanto argues that its patents extend to later generations. But Bowman's supporters argue that Monsanto is trying to expand the scope of patents in ways that would enrich big corporations and hurt small farmers. They say that if Monsanto wins, the impact will extend far beyond agriculture—locking up property rights in an array of important areas. Knowledge Ecology International contends that the Supreme Court's ruling could have "profound effects" on other biotech industries.

If this were a Hollywood movie, the courageous old Indiana farmer would beat the profit-minded corporation before the credits rolled. But this is a real-life argument before a Supreme Court that has a well-earned reputation for looking out for the interests of large corporations. This case gives the court an opportunity to rein in the growing use of patents to protect genetically engineered crops and other life forms—but the court may well use it to give this trend a powerful new endorsement.

36. Why did Vernon Bowman get sued?

- [A] He used genetically modified seeds to feed his cattle.
- [B] He planted soybeans without paying for the patent.
- [C] He made a profit out of Monsanto's commercial secrets.
- [D] He obtained Monsanto's patented seeds by illegal means.

37. What are Monsanto's critics hoping the Supreme Court will do?

- [A] Allow small farmers to grow genetically modified soybeans.
- [B] Punish Monsanto for infringing on small farmer's interests.
- [C] Rule against Monsanto's excessive extension of its patent rights.
- [D] Abolish the patent law concerning genetically engineered seeds.

38. What is the argument of Monsanto and its supporters?

- [A] Patent rights should be protected to encourage innovation.
- [B] Bowman cannot plant the seeds without Monsanto's consent.
- [C] Monsanto has the right to recover the costs of its patented seeds.
- [D] Patent law on genetically modified seeds should not be challenged.

39. What is the key issue in the *Bowman vs. Monsanto* case?

- [A] Whether patent for seeds is harmful to agricultural production.
- [B] Whether the biotech industry should take priority over agriculture.
- [C] Whether measures should be introduced to protect small farmers.
- [D] Whether patent for living things applies to their generations.

40. What do we learn from the last paragraph?

- [A] Hollywood movies usually have an unexpected, dramatic impact on real-life arguments.
- [B] The Supreme Court will try to change its reputation for supporting large corporations.
- [C] The Supreme Court is likely to persuade the parties concerned to work out a settlement.
- [D] The ruling would be in Bowman's favor if the case were argued in a Hollywood movie.

## Part B

*Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraph C and F have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)*

- [A] Making it all about you
- [B] Selling yourself in a common way
- [C] Repeating your resume word for word
- [D] Excess creativity

[E] Not demonstrating your personality

[F] Sounding too formal

[G] Using a form letter that looks universal enough for you to [insert job title] at [insert company]

The cover letter's structure, style and content are often closely reviewed by hiring managers. Although many candidates may feel bewildered when writing one, it's important to think of it as your elevator pitch. Except in this case, it's simply in writing as a snapshot of who you are as a candidate and why you're the best person for the job.

With the right cover letter, you can open the door to a first-round interview; however, if it falls flat, it's game over before it begins. Let's take a look at some of the biggest mistakes you can make when composing a cover letter.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

Similar to how you're trying to impress the employer as to why you stand out from all of the other candidates, they need to feel special, too. Cover letters shouldn't take you hours to write, so it's important to spend even 15 minutes to customize each one. Create a template and customize it for each job by writing something such as: "I'm interested in pursuing your Talent Acquisition Coordinator position (Job Code: 891197) in your Jersey City office."

42. \_\_\_\_\_

When you talk to someone with your elevator pitch, there should be a sparkle in your eye, enthusiasm in your voice and the content should stand on its own in a concise and compelling way. The same holds true for your cover letter, and since it's in a one-dimensional form, it really has to pop. Why should they even hire you? What makes you so special? What are your spot-on skills and experiences that make you a no-brainer for this position? Assume the reader has only a few seconds so the most important nugget of information you want them to retain should be clear.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

Let's take this a step further: Considering the cover letter serves as a channel for you to shine a spotlight on your top traits for the position you're pursuing, if you had a yellow highlighter and physically marked up your resume, what three things would you highlight? That's what you should include in your cover letter. You don't need to mention you're a Ph.D. if the job requires it; the recruiter will easily see that on your resume as a screening tool. But, perhaps you were valedictorian in your class and conducted a special research study with a professor that landed national recognition. Definitely highlight that in your letter.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, you possess excellent skills, but you need to connect the dots and bring them back to the employer. What's in it for them? What is their mission, what is their biggest issue right now? Point out how and why you're the solution. If sales are lagging and you've read in industry trades that they have certain quotas, in your cover letter indicate you're the answer to this. Write in such a way that doesn't belittle them, but rather points to your success: "Considering your goals are \$X this quarter, please note I exceeded all goals in the entire fiscal year. My sales quota surpassed \$Y."

45. \_\_\_\_\_

Especially for creative jobs, a cover letter is your chance to dance. You don't need to include a stylish font, but you should take liberty to get a little creative. Keep it professional and concise but leverage it as a writing test that you aim to pass with flying colors. For instance, for a job description that may include a fun bullet mentioning the department has lively discussions about the use of the Oxford comma, insert an Oxford comma into your cover letter and take a stand on it.

## Part C

*Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)*

Materialism has become synonymous with consumerism-wasteful, debt-fueled and ultimately unsatisfying. But what if we've not been looking in the wrong place for happiness, and we've just got the relationship badly wrong? [46] Like an abusive relationship, we greedily acquire things we barely use to fill acres of storage space while underpaid workers sleep in tents outside warehouses that feed our seemingly insatiable desire for more. There must be a better way.

Writing in 2012, Andrew Simms and I made the case for a "New Materialism" in which we nurture a more deeply pleasurable, and respectful, relationship with the world of things. [47] Not only do we think it will significantly enhance our collective well-being, it's a vital step if we are to find ways for everyone to thrive while living within environmental means. The New Materialism also offers solutions to key economic challenges such as the need to generate ample, good-quality jobs, rebuild hollowed-out economies and communities-and make everyday goods and services available in ways that escape the consumer-debt trap.

[48] Far from rejecting materialism, a deeper understanding of humankind's place in a living world of materials suggests the need and opportunity for a different kind of love affair with "stuff"—a long-term relationship of appreciation, slow pleasures, care and respect.

Instead of abstinence and austerity, embracing the New Materialism could have profoundly positive effects. [49] Inverting classic expectations of productivity in which fewer people produce more stuff for consumption, the New Materialism points to an economy in which, in effect, more people produce less stuff for consumption.

The American sociologist Charles Wright Mills, writing during the birth of modern consumerism, recognized the value of skilled work and the broader implications of losing it: "The laborer with a sense of craft becomes engaged in the work in and for itself; the satisfactions of working are their own reward; the details of daily labor are connected in the worker's mind to the end product; the worker can control his or her own actions at work; skill develops within the work process; work is connected to the freedom to experiment; finally, family, community and politics are measured by the standards of inner satisfaction, coherence and experiment in craft labor."

Work with a sense of craft delivers the benefits at the heart of the false promise of consumerism. In classic economic theory, we maximize our "utility" through what we buy. But in reality, what we do brings the greatest satisfaction. [50] Lifelong learning—a natural part of a society in which we make and repair more—has multiple benefits: enhancing self-esteem, encouraging real social networks and supporting a more active and engaged life.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

Suppose the Student Union of your university is going to hold a second-hand book fair. Write a notice to inform all students this upcoming event and call on them to donate used books.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the email.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

### Part B

#### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) give your comments.

