

2021 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）真题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems. It 1 in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then 2 starts to slowly decline as we age. But 3 aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

One study found that muscle loss and the 4 of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the 5 that lifestyle factors might help prevent or 6 this type of decline.

The researchers looked at data that 7 measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and 8 that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people 9 higher measures of abdominal fat 10 worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years 11 .

For women, the association may be 12 to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be 13 . It is hoped that future studies could 14 these differences and perhaps lead to different 15 for men and women.

16 there are steps you can 17 to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental 18 . The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your 19 of aerobic exercise and following Mediterranean-style 20 that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.

1. [A] pauses [B] return [C] peaks [D] fades

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2. | [A] alternatively | [B] formally | [C] accidentally | [D] generally |
| 3. | [A] while | [B] since | [C] once | [D] until |
| 4. | [A] detection | [B] accumulation | [C] consumption | [D] separation |
| 5. | [A] possibility | [B] decision | [C] goal | [D] requirement |
| 6. | [A] delay | [B] ensure | [C] seek | [D] utilize |
| 7. | [A] modified | [B] supported | [C] included | [D] predicted |
| 8. | [A] devoted | [B] compared | [C] converted | [D] applied |
| 9. | [A] with | [B] above | [C] by | [D] against |
| 10. | [A] lived | [B] managed | [C] scored | [D] played |
| 11. | [A] ran out | [B] set off | [C] drew in | [D] went by |
| 12. | [A] superior | [B] attributable | [C] parallel | [D] resistant |
| 13. | [A] restored | [B] isolated | [C] involved | [D] controlled |
| 14. | [A] alter | [B] spread | [C] remove | [D] explain |
| 15. | [A] compensations | [B] symptoms | [C] demands | [D] treatments |
| 16. | [A] Likewise | [B] Meanwhile | [C] Therefore | [D] Instead |
| 17. | [A] change | [B] watch | [C] count | [D] take |
| 18. | [A] well-being | [B] process | [C] formation | [D] coordination |
| 19. | [A] level | [B] love | [C] knowledge | [D] space |
| 20. | [A] design | [B] routine | [C] diet | [D] prescription |

1. 【答案】C peaks

【解析】此处考察词义辨析+句间逻辑关系。文章首段首句为主题句，谈到一个概念：流体智力（fluid intelligence），是一种智力类型，它与短期记忆和快速、逻辑和抽象地思考以解决新问题的能力有关。想要解决空格处需要分析整句话的逻辑关系。前文提到青年人，后文提到这种流体智力随着年龄增长会慢慢下降，所以根据时间发展的关系，前面提到这种智力在青年时达到峰值（peaks），并且会停留一段时间，随后随着年龄的增长会逐渐下降。正确答案为 peaks。pauses 暂停；return 恢复，返回；fades 逐渐消退。

2. 【答案】D generally

【解析】此处考察词汇辨析。根据上一道题目的具体分析，不难得出空格处应该是对这种普遍现象得修饰，we age 体现我们大所数人，所以应该选择 D generally。alternatively 要不然，或者（二者择其一）；formally 正式地，正规地；accidentally 偶然地。

3. 【答案】A while

【解析】此处考察句内逻辑关系。空格处所在句子是以转折词 But 开始，但考察句内之间

的意思转折：但是，3 年纪增长不可避免，科学家发现某些大脑功能不会发生变化。年纪增长和科学家的发现是对立的观点，所以应该选择 **while**，尽管。**since** 因为；当.....时；**once** 一旦；**until** 直到。

4. 【答案】C consumption

【解析】此处考察词义辨析+句内逻辑关系。并列连词 **and** 将空格处与前文 **muscle loss** 并列，行车前后近义词的关系，那么空格处要选择一个与肌肉消失表达意思相近的词。所给选项中只有 C 选项 **consumption** 意思是消耗的意思，带入原文符合句意。**detection** 侦查，勘察；**accumulation** 积累，积攒，增加；**separation** 分开，分离。

5. 【答案】A possibility

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。**suggest** 一词是解题的关键，这个单词用在考研英语的文章中大部分都是暗示的意思，**that** 引导的同位语从句中句子的谓语动词前还有情态动词 **may** 表推测，这都是在说明一种不太确定的可能性，所以选择 **possibility**。**decision** 决定；**goal** 目标；**requirement** 要求。

6. 【答案】A delay

【解析】此处考察词义辨析+句内逻辑关系。并列连词 **or** 将空格处和前文 **prevent** 构成近义词的关系，**delay** 延迟和 **prevent** 阻止是相近句意表达。**ensure** 确保；**seek** 寻求，请求；**utilize** 利用，使用；

7. 【答案】C included

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。根据题干和选项特点不难看出句中 **that** 引导的是一个定语从句，从句列举了 **data** 的具体分类和实验人群，所以定语从句是在具体说明 **data** 的内容，要选择 **included** 包含，包括。**modified** 改变；**supported** 支持；**predicted** 预测。

8. 【答案】B compared

【解析】此处考察动词短语词义搭配和辨析+上下文语境。空格处表 **devote to** 把.....专用于，完全用于；**compare A to B** 将 A 和 B 进行比较；**convert A to B** 将 A 转变成 B；**apply A to B** 将 A 应用于 B。空格处所在句意为将那些数据和已知报道进行....。后文和下文都是在进行不同情况的比较来得出答案，所以应该选择 **compare**。

9. 【答案】A with

【解析】此处考察介词的用法。这个介词里只有 **with** 能体现的是某种状态：有着较高腹部脂肪检测结果的中年人.....

10. 【答案】C scored

【解析】此处考察词义辨析+上下文语境。空格处所在句子表达：有着较高腹部脂肪单位的中年人在流体智力检测时得分不高，测量智力是会得出具体分数的，就像我们平时说的智力测试。**lived** 生存，活着；**managed** 完成；**scored** 得分；**played** 表现。

11. 【答案】D went by

【解析】此处考察动词短语辨析。...**as the years went by**. 随着时间的流逝，也算是固定的搭配。**ran out** 耗尽，放弃；**set off** 出发，动身，启程；**drew in** 吸引，拉入。

12. 【答案】B attributable

【解析】此处考察形容词辨析+上下文逻辑关系。空格处所在句子用分号隔开，分号代表前后两句话讨论得是一个问题，有可能相同也有可能相反。分号前说免疫系统对于女性来说的作用，后文是用男性来进行比较，说免疫系统对于男性的变化没什么作用。前后是相反的观点，所以免疫系统对女性是有影响的。**attributable to** 归因于...；**superior to** 优于，胜于；**parallel to** 平行于，与.....平等；**resistance to** 抵抗。

13. 【答案】C involved

【解析】此处考察非谓语动词词义辨析。分析了上一题，这一道题也迎刃而解，空格处所在句子是在表达对于男性而言，免疫系统没有对其产生影响，**did not appear to be involved**，似乎不涉及在内。

14. 【答案】D explain

【解析】此处考察动词辨析+句意理解。**It is hoped that ...**体现出是寄希望于以后的实验研究来得出结论。**alter** 改变，变更，更改；**spread** 开展，传播；**remove** 移除，清除。

15. 【答案】D treatment

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。空格处所在句子表明：希望今后的研究能够解释这些差异，并可能导致对男人和女人的不同待遇。因为有差别才应该采取不同的对待方式。**compensations** 补偿；**symptoms** 症状；**demands** 要求，需求；**treatments** 处理，对待。

16. 【答案】B Meanwhile

【解析】此处考察段落之间的逻辑关系。**there are steps** 体现出有一些措施可供参考，可见空格处所在段落体现本段与上一段之间的递进的关系。**meanwhile** 同时；**Likewise** 同样地，也；**Therefore** 因此；**Instead** 代替，而不是。

17. 【答案】D take

【解析】此处考察定语从句+短语搭配。**there are steps you can** 17 **to help reduce abdominal fat... you can** 的前面省略了定语从句关系词 **that**，从句修饰 **steps**，**take steps to do** 短语表示采取措施做某事。**Change** 改变；**watch** 注意，观察；**count** 数数。

18. 【答案】A well-being

【解析】此处考察固定短语搭配。**physical and mental well-being** 身心健康。

19. 【答案】A level

【解析】此处考察词义辨析+句意理解。空格所在处意思是给大家推荐两种生活方式，一是保持或提高你的有氧运动水平。**Love** 喜爱；**knowledge** 知识；**space** 空间。

20. 【答案】C diet

【解析】此处考察单词辨析+定语从句。空格处后面 **that** 引导的从句是这道题的解题关键：**that** 引导定语从句，对前面的名词进行修饰，那么从句的内容就是先行词得以选出得重要线索。从句中主要讨论事物的问题，那么空格处应该填入 **diet** 饮食符合语法结构和句意表达。**Design** 设计；**routine** 行程，流程；**prescription** 处方。

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

How can Britain's train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get

to work or otherwise. This year's rise an average of 2.7 percent, maybe a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network. Should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subscribe the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the south East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel. The responsibility for the test wave of strikes rests on the unions. However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement, so that even when strikes occur services can continue to operate. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services interrupted by regular chaos when time tables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently. The threat of nationalization may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passenger fares

[A] has kept pace with inflation.

[B] is a big surprise to commuters.

[C] remains an unreasonable measure.

[D] will ease train operators burden.

答案: C

22. The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for

- [A] rail travelers.
- [B] car drivers.
- [C] local investors.
- [D] ordinary taxpayers.

答案: A

23. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators

- [A] have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes.
- [B] have failed to provide an adequate service.
- [C] are offering compensation to commuters.
- [D] are trying to repair relations with the unions

答案: B

24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face

- [A] the loss of investment.
- [B] the collapse of operations.
- [C] a reduction of revenue.
- [D] a change of ownership.

答案: D

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

- [A] Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?
- [B] Constant Complaining Doesn't Work
- [C] Can Nationalization Bring Hope?
- [D] Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable

答案: D

Text 2

Last year marked the third year in a row that Indonesia's bleak rate deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program.

In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents

under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They are already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the programme has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

But the CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012 - including during Indonesia's phase in of the antipoverty program - in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces. "We see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation," Farrow says.

That's likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says. Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvest. With the CCTs, individuals instead can use the money to supplement their harvests.

Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess. Farrow suggests the results may transfer to other parts of Asia, due to commonalities such as the importance of growing rice and market access. And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good for the environment. Even if this program didn't reduce poverty, Ferraro says, "the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the

program costs”

26. According to the first paragraph, CCT programmes aim to _____.

- [A] Facilitate health-care reform
- [B] help poor families get better off
- [C] Improve local education systems
- [D] lower deforestation rates

答案: B

27. The study based on an area in Mexico excited to show that _____.

- [A] cattle raising has been a major livelihood for the poor
- [B] CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles
- [C] antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers
- [D] economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation

答案: D

28. In his study about Indonesia, Farrow intends to find out _____.

- [A] its acceptance level of CCTs
- [B] its annual rate of poverty alleviation
- [C] the relation of CCTs to its forest loss
- [D] the role of its forests in climate change

答案: C

29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is valuable in that _____.

- [A] it will benefit other Asian countries
- [B] it will reduce regional inequality
- [C] it can protect the environment
- [D] it can benefit grain production

答案: A

30. What is the text centred on?

- [A] The effects of a program.
- [B] The debates over a program.
- [C] The process of a study.

[D]The transfer ability of a study.

答案: A

Text 3

As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I've become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?). I've found quite a few, and - since I started posting them on Twitter — they have been causing quite a stir. People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or -So years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. How do we explain this trend?

During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs. The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so a non-committal blank stare became the norm.

But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous. Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. "Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth." ran one popular Victorian maxim, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular "pearly whites" was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the

super- rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened gnashers) lacked class: drunks, tramps and music hall performers might gum and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever".

31. According to paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter _____.

- A. illustrated the development of Victorian photography
- B. highlighted social media's role in Victorian studies
- C. re-evaluated the Victorian's notion of public image
- D. changed people's impression of the Victorians.

答案: D

32. What does the author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?

- A. They are rare among photographs of that age
- B. They show effect of different exposure times
- C. They mirror 19th-century social conventions
- D. They are in popular use among historians

答案: A

33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling pictures in the 1890s?

- A. Their inherent social sensitiveness
- B. Their tension before the camera
- C. Their unhealthy dental condition
- D. Their distrust of new inventions

答案: C

34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was _____.

- A. a thought-provoking idea
- B. a misguided attitude
- C. a controversial view
- D. a deep-rooted belief

答案: D

35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?

- A. Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?
- B. When did the Victorians start to view photographs differently?
- C. What made photography develop slowly in the Victorian period?
- D. How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?

答案: A

Text 4

From the early days of broadband advocates for consumers and Web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals. That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation from what have been the lifeblood of the Internet.

Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill in part because of push-back from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court unchanged in again. Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution. It only prolonged the fight. At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The publican penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted. When it had a democratic majority in 2015. But rejected the commission's authority. To require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

The Commission argue that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favors its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV on their rivals streaming services but not their own.

On Tuesday, the appeals court. Unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband. provides citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulating more. But Judge. Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that "the result is unhinged from the

realities of modern broadband service”, and said Congress on the Supreme Court could intervene to avoid trapping Internet regulations in technological.

In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC’s attempt to block all state rules. On net neutrality, while preserving the Commission’s power to prompt individual going on between the Justice Department and California when enacted a tough net neutrality laws in the world of the FCC’s abdication.

The endless legal battles and back- and -forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.

36. There has long been concern that broadband providers would

- A. bring web-based firms under control
- B. show partiality in treating clients
- C. slow down the traffic on their network
- D. intensify competition with their rivals

答案： B

37. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC

- A. takes an anti-regulatory stance
- B. sticks to an out-of-date order
- C. has issued a special resolution
- D. has allowed the states to intervene

答案： B

38. What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3?

- A. It engages in anti- competitive practices
- B. It protects against unfair competition
- C. It is under the FCC' s investigation
- D. It is in pursuit of quality service

答案： A

39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court’s decision

- A. focuses on trivialities
- B. conveys an ambiguous message.
- C is out of touch with reality
- D. is at odds with its earlier rulings.

答案: C

40. What does the author argue in the last paragraph?

- A. Broadband providers' rights should be protected.
- B. The FCC should be put under strict supervision
- C. Rules need to be set to diversify online services
- D. Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.

答案: D

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the first A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence (AI) is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. Here are a few ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

Better hiring practices

Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. "There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are

much more biased than what AI does,” says Pedro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World* and a computer science professor at the University of Washington. In addition, “(41)_____” One company that’s doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process

More effective marketing

Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue. (42)_____ These are “tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people,” says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

Saving customers money

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk. Domingos says, “(43)_____”

Improved accuracy

“Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics, which makes data more valuable,” says Winston. It “helps people make smarter decisions.”(44)_____

Protecting and maintaining infrastructure

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. “If they fail first and then you fix them, it’s very expensive,” says Domingos. “(45)_____”

A. AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you’re doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn’t have time for.

B. There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

C. One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This

process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

D. We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

E. You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

F. AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

G. Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.

【答案】

41. F

42. B

43. G

44. C

45. E

【解析】

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET (10 points)

World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. (46) Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education. (47) And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during

the 1970s and 1980s.

The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. There was first the rate of growth: (48) In many counties of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions. And third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. When a faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members within three or four years, (49) and when the new staff predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. (50) High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with the empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.

46. 【解析】1.这句话主干为 Those societies came out of the war.

2. with levels of enrollment 是介宾短语作状语；

3. that had been roughly constant at 3%-5% of the relevant age groups 是定语从句修饰前面 levels of enrollment.

【参考译文】战争结束后，这些社会的入学率仍旧保持在战前几十年里相关年龄段的3%-5%。

47. 【解析】1. 这句话主干为 the demand extended to groups and social classes，其中 extended 为谓语动词；

2. that rose in those societies of entry to higher education 定语从句修饰 demand；

3. that had not thought of attending a university before the war 定语从句修饰前面 groups and social classes.

【参考译文】那些社会中对获得高等教育的需求不断上升，战前没有想过上大学的群体和社会阶层也逐步有了这样的需求。

48.【解析】这句话主干为 the numbers of student in higher education doubled and double again, In many countries of western Europe 为地点状语，其他部分为时间状语从句。

【参考译文】20世纪60年代，许多西欧国家接受高等教育的学生人数在5年内翻了一番，到70年代中期，在7年、8年或10年里又翻了一番。

49.【解析】这句话主干为 they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty, when 引导的是时间状语从句；其中 fresh from past graduate study 是形容词短语修饰 men and women。

【参考译文】新员工当中大部分是刚毕业的年轻男女时，他们在很大程度上定义了该院的学术生活规范。

50.【解析】1.这句话主干是一个并列句为 High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation, they also weakened the forms and process;

2. by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth 定语从句修饰 forms and process.

【参考译文】高增长率增加了学术创新的机会，同时也削弱了教师和学生稳定或缓慢增长时期加入学者群体的形式和过程。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him/her an email to make some suggestions.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the email. Use "Li Ming" instead (10points)

真题解析:

给外国朋友提出有关于在中国找工作方面的建议。建议信的考频无疑是考研历年真题中考频最高的。分别在英一 2007 年、2009 年、2012 年、2014 年，以及英二 2011年、2016 年、2019 年和 2020 年全都有涉及考察建议信的常用英语写法。例如：给学校图书馆提建议、给学校校长提建议加强学生身体素质、给报社编辑写关于白色污染的建议信、给留学生写关于大学生活的建议信、给亲属写如何准备大学生活的建议信、给好朋友写如何学习翻译的建议信等等。只要学生们在考前有充分练习曾经考过的这些篇建议信真题，那么今年考场上一定会发挥得又快又好！还是那句话，搞定历年真题，作文就足够了！

写作时，按照一般顺序。第一段写信目的；第二段具体给出拟定的讨论话题并给出理由和讨论的安排；第三段表达客套性内容和期待。本文的三段内容可以这样安排：第一段第一句写问候语与好久不见的朋友寒暄并表示对他即将来中国表示自己的愉快心情，第二句则直奔主题给他提出几条关于在中国找工作的建议。第二段则具体罗列建议，例如准备一份实用的简历，写简历时要注意简洁明了。同时为了给面试官一个良好第一印象，建议他要展现出一个良好的个人形象。最后可让他也了解到中国的企业很喜欢有工作实践经验的员工。最后第三段表示希望自己的建议能够对他有帮助，同时祝福他能有个好运气，未来事业上能有成功的表现。当然还可以写欢迎他来中国的欢迎语并表示你对他来中国的期待。

因为小作文不需要太讲究辞藻，字数也不宜过多，只要能将提纲要点表达清楚和完整，不出现语言、格式和语域的错误，就是一篇合格的小作文了。把更多的精力花在大作文上才是明智的策略。下面附加小作文的范文以供同学们参考。

参考范文:

Dear John,

How are you getting along these days? I am very glad to hear that you are coming to China, and I would like to offer you several proposals on how to find a job in China.

First and foremost, it is imperative for you to prepare a functional resume in Chinese. It would be beneficial if your resume could be specific and brief. Remember that “brevity is the best policy.” For the sake of making a wonderful first impression, may I suggest you show your good personal stature. What’s more, it is helpful for you to know that Chinese companies prefer employees with some hands-on experience.

I hope that you will find my suggestions helpful. I wish you have good luck and make a great success in your future career.

Yours,

Li Ming

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



真题解析：

今年的英语一大作文依然延续 2020 年的出题思路，考查了品质类话题的图画作文，而不同的地方在于 2020 年是两幅图呈现对比，但今年是一幅图，图中的重点是两人间的对话所突出的涵义。从难度上来说，今年比去年也就稍稍难了一点，难在主题词的英语表述，因为去年一个“habit 习惯”就能搞定，但今年的主题表达稍有点抽象，但这类主题也有好处，那就是大家发挥的余地很多，比如写“坚持自我”、“坚持自己的兴趣爱好”、“敢于做自己”都可以。

写作时，按照一般顺序。第一段图画描述段，可以这样描述：从漫画中出现的是一个引人注目的场景，一个沮丧的男孩，穿着一套歌剧服装，正在抱怨他的同学不喜欢他的表演，因为他们认为它太无聊了。然而，他的父亲鼓励他的儿子坚持自己的兴趣。这幅漫画的作者让我们关注一个真理，我们不应该盲目追随或服从别人的意见，而是要坚持自己。第二段是寓意阐释段，重点围绕人为何要坚持做自己，活着坚持自己的选择和兴趣来讨论 2 到 3 点原因；第三段是个人评论段，可以个人评论+建议+呼吁，比如可以这么写：当涉及到坚持做你自己的时候，可能会有来自外部世界的很多压力，因为它试图影响你是谁。但是请记住，不管别人在做什么，你都能做正确的事情。做你自己，永远不要为此道歉！

另外，请同学们注意大作文的评分侧重点。考研大纲指出：B 节作文的评分侧重点在于信息点的完整、内容组织的连贯、语言的准确性、语言的多样性。字迹工整，少涂抹痕迹也很关键哦。

下面附加范文以供同学们参考。

参考范文：

Emerging from the cartoon is an eye-catching scene that a frustrated boy, wearing a suit of opera costume, is complaining that his classmates do not like his show because they think it is too boring. His father, however, is encouraging his son to stick to his interests. The author of the cartoon invites us to focus on a truth that we are not supposed to blindly follow or obey others' opinions but stick with yourself.

This picture underscores the significant role that the being yourself plays in our daily life. In reality, sticking with yourself not only constantly facilitates the healthy growth of our mindset, making it more likely for us to become winners in a particular field. If you are yourself at work,