

微信公众账号

“众凯教育”

关注微信公众平台  
收获及时备考资讯

启用前绝密★

## 2023 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

## 众凯教育模拟考试 1A 卷

## 英语（二）

姓 名：\_\_\_\_\_ 学 号：\_\_\_\_\_

报考院校：\_\_\_\_\_ 报考专业：\_\_\_\_\_

## 考生注意事项

1. 本卷考试时间为 180 分钟，满分 100 分。考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
2. 答题前，考生应按照准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“考生姓名”、“报考单位”、“考生编号”等信息。
3. 答案必须按要求填涂或书写在制定的答题卡上。
  - a) 英语知识运用、阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案填涂在答题卡上。填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。
  - b) 英译汉和写作部分必须用蓝（黑）色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔在答题卡上作答。字迹要清楚。

## 众凯教育温馨提示

（1）**成绩查询**可在考完试 5 天后，登陆：<http://www.zkedu.com.cn>，输入众凯听课证号和姓名，查询成绩和排名。**本卷答案**也将众凯模考班网络课堂中公布

（2）**准考证下载时间**：考生应当在考前 10 天左右，凭网报用户名和密码登录“研招网”自行下载打印《准考证》。

**考试时间**：2022 年 12 月 24 日（星期六）：上午 8:30~11:30 考综合能力；下午 14:00~17:00 考英语（二）；

考试当天一般 8:00 前开始进考场，7:30~8:00 到达考场，建议考生提前 30 天在学校周边预订宾馆。

（3）众凯模考班的模拟考试分为 3 轮，每轮考试 A 卷为现场考试，B 卷带回家做，查缺补漏，通过每一轮模考调节好适合自己的做题速度和顺序，争取 12 月 24 日联考获得好成绩！

## 英语(二)

## Section I Use of English

## Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

“Nobody really knows” was Donald Trump’s assessment of man-made global warming, in an interview on December 11th. As far as the 1 is concerned, that puts him 2 with most scientists who have studied the matter. 3 do know that the atmosphere is warming, and they also know by how much. 4 turn to the sea and Mr. Trump has a point. Though the oceans are warming too, climatologists readily 5 that they have only a rough 6 how much heat is going into them, and how much is already there.

Many 7 that the heat capacity of seawater explains the climate pause of recent years, in 8 the rate of atmospheric warming has slowed. But without 9 data, it is hard to be sure to what extent the oceans are acting 10 a heat sink that damps the temperature rise humanity is visiting upon the planet — and, equally important, how long they can keep that up. This state of affairs will change, though, if a project 11 by Robert Tyler and Terence Sabaka to a meeting of the American Geophysical Union, 12 in San Francisco this week, is successful. Dr. Tyler and Dr. Sabaka, 13 work at the Goddard Space Flight Centre, in Maryland, 14 that satellites can detect small changes in Earth’s magnetic field 15 by the movement of water. They also observe that the magnitude of such changes 16 the water’s temperature all the way down to the ocean floor. That, they think, opens a window into the oceans which has, until now, been 17. To measure things in the deep sea almost always 18 placing instruments there — either by lowering them from a ship 19 by putting them on board submarine devices. The supply of oceanographic research vessels, though, is limited, and even the addition in recent

years of several thousand “Argo” probes (floating robots that roam the oceans and are capable of diving to a depth of 2,000 metres) still leaves ocean temperatures severely 20 .

- |                       |                |                    |                 |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] atmosphere     | [B] gas        | [C] vapor          | [D] steam       |
| 2. [A] at times       | [B] at odds    | [C] at ease        | [D] at stake    |
| 3. [A] Those          | [B] These      | [C] They           | [D] Them        |
| 4. [A] Nevertheless   | [B] However    | [C] Though         | [D] But         |
| 5. [A] emit           | [B] commit     | [C] permit         | [D] admit       |
| 6. [A] idiot          | [B] idyl       | [C] idea           | [D] idol        |
| 7. [A] inspect        | [B] suspect    | [C] respect        | [D] prospect    |
| 8. [A] which          | [B] what       | [C] when           | [D] where       |
| 9. [A] decent         | [B] dignified  | [C] digital        | [D] digested    |
| 10. [A] such as       | [B] as         | [C] as if          | [D] as well     |
| 11. [A] ascribed      | [B] inscribed  | [C] described      | [D] prescribed  |
| 12. [A] to hold       | [B] holds      | [C] holding        | [D] held        |
| 13. [A] who           | [B] which      | [C] what           | [D] when        |
| 14. [A] conserve      | [B] observe    | [C] preserve       | [D] reserve     |
| 15. [A] inserted      | [B] inspired   | [C] induced        | [D] introduced  |
| 16. [A] centers on    | [B] holds on   | [C] dwells on      | [D] depends on  |
| 17. [A] racking       | [B] licking    | [C] leaking        | [D] lacking     |
| 18. [A] acquires      | [B] inquires   | [C] requires       | [D] inquires    |
| 19. [A] either        | [B] or         | [C] neither        | [D] nor         |
| 20. [A] under-sampled | [B] understood | [C] underestimated | [D] understated |

## 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 **ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)**

### Text 1

Every day, hundreds of millions of students, teachers and support staff, are participating in a learning revolution: the COVID-19 pandemic has upended the centuries-old tradition that students travelled to a physical institution to learn. Now, in many places, school and university classrooms are on laptops and smartphone screens, and the Internet has replaced physical books. It's been an extraordinary transition that affects everyone from the youngest children entering school right up to young adults in universities.

Higher education has been venturing into online education for some time. Long before the pandemic of 2019, universities around the world were offering massive open online courses as a supplement to face-to-face teaching and learning. Now, as online courses become more central to university teaching, it will be important to rigorously assess the impact of this change.

As of this week, 850 million children and young adults—half of those enrolled in schools, colleges and universities worldwide — are not in education or training because of COVID-19. The majority affected are in the southern half of the globe, including many low- and middle-income countries. That means that students there are much less likely to be taking part in the online revolution. Internet penetration in this hemisphere is low — and some 360 million young people do not have access, according to the International Telecommunications Union. Many countries are using television and radio to broadcast lessons as a lower-cost alternative to broadband.

While the pandemic continues, reopening educational institutions in poorer parts of the world — including deprived areas in high-income countries — is often not possible. Overcrowding prevents social distancing, and funding isn't available to make schools COVID-19 secure.

All this means that students from the poorest families, without Internet access, are more likely to be denied education — widening already deep educational

inequalities. Because education is strongly linked to later jobs, income and health, setbacks now will last a lifetime.

In universities, the transition to online education is enabling institutions to reach out to students from underserved areas and under-represented communities. But paradoxically, if children from these communities are unable to access earlier schooling, fewer will be able to proceed to higher education.

The pandemic will force a large number of institutions to remain closed, and online learning will substitute for the real thing. But if broadband and laptops are the equivalent of the teacher, the library and the laboratory, it cannot be acceptable that these are available to only a fraction of students. If online education is to become more inclusive, public educational institutions—and those that fund them—must do more to ensure that more learners can benefit from new technologies. That includes prioritizing access to broadband, smart-phones and laptops — something that is increasingly affordable in many countries.

21. What does the word “upended” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) probably mean?

- [A] To turn something upside down.
- [B] To bring something to an end.
- [C] To slightly change something.
- [D] To strengthen something.

22. What kind of courses may be learned online long before 2019?

- [A] Online courses offered by famous schools around the world.
- [B] Online courses offered by first-rate American universities.
- [C] Online courses offered by universities from all over the world.
- [D] Online courses offered by schools in developed countries.

23. What do we learn about the southern hemisphere according to the passage?

- [A] Most of the students affected by the pandemic are living there.
- [B] Millions of students there do not have enough food to eat.

[C] People there do not attach enough importance to online education.

[D] There are full of low- and middle-income countries.

24. Why will the pandemic do harm to students from poor families in their whole life?

[A] Because they are more likely to be exposed to the virus and suffer from it for long.

[B] Because their education, jobs, salary and health will be affected.

[C] Because many people around them died of the pandemic.

[D] Because they will never forget the setbacks they suffered during the pandemic.

25. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

[A] Joint efforts of the whole world are needed to improve children's education.

[B] More attention should be paid to the gap between the rich and poor.

[C] Online learning will be dominant in the future.

[D] Online learning cannot just be for those who can afford its technology.

## Text 2

Self-driving cars will kill people in accidents but should be embraced anyway because they will save more lives in the long run, Toyota's research chief has said.

The frank admission from Gill Pratt, chief executive of Toyota Research Institute, goes against one of the main arguments for autonomous vehicles. Supporters of driverless cars claim that putting a computer behind the wheel will mean an end to deaths on the roads, with human error to blame for almost all crashes. But Mr. Pratt, who previously worked on robotics for America's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency, said that autonomous vehicles will still be involved in crashes. He nonetheless believes their benefits will outweigh their drawbacks.

Speaking on the sidelines of the Tokyo motor show, he said: "It's a societal issue.

Autonomous vehicles will massively reduce the number of deaths on the road but the number will not be cut to zero. It is for society to decide if it is OK that autonomous vehicles will take some lives.” He likened self-driving technology to vaccines, saying some people have bad reactions but on the whole they are a benefit to society.

Technology exists for driverless vehicles but Mr. Pratt declined to predict when they will be on the open roads in significant numbers. “We can make them now and operate them under restrictions such as slow speeds,” he said, “But when there are issues such as bad weather affecting their sensors, lots of pedestrians or roadworks then that causes problems. We can operate them in closed areas and at slow speeds because when they sense a risk they just stop quickly.” The research chief also predicted the cost of the systems needed for self-driving would mean they are likely to be fully introduced on buses and other multi-passenger vehicles first, as they will be too expensive for cars.

Mr. Pratt spoke as Toyota used the show to position itself as a “mobility company” rather than a car maker. President Akio Toyoda’s address to a packed show hall pointedly did not feature a single new car the company is due to launch this year. Instead he arrived on the “e-Palette” driverless electric bus which will be part of the 2020 Olympics in Tokyo being sponsored by Toyota, and talked about a transformation for the business. Mr. Toyoda also highlighted a two-seat self-driving-capable sports car called the E-Race that he said would mean driving could still involve “joy and fun”. Another machine revealed was “e-Chargeair”, a driverless pod equipped with a battery that can plug into other electric vehicles and charge them on the move, along with a series of small delivery robots.

26. In Paragraph 2, the author presents Mr. Pratt’s view by \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] making an exemplification
- [B] posing a contrast
- [C] justifying an assumption
- [D] describing a phenomenon

27. According to Mr. Pratt, the similarity between self-driving cars and vaccines lies in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] they both do more good than harm
- [B] they have both caused side effects
- [C] they raise a similar reaction from people
- [D] they are thought beneficial for the society under certain circumstances

28. From Mr. Pratt's point of view, what may hinder the spread of driverless vehicles?

- [A] Road construction.
- [B] Traffic restriction.
- [C] Technical defects.
- [D] Economic factors.

29. Regarding the future of self-driving vehicles, Mr. Pratt feels \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] cautiously optimistic
- [B] slightly pessimistic
- [C] very confused
- [D] fairly indifferent

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Mr. Pratt refused to regard Toyota as a car maker
- [B] Akio announced not to launch new cars this year
- [C] "e- Palette" will be donated on the 2020 Olympics in Tokyo
- [D] Toyoda developed side-line products of driverless vehicles

### Text 3

Jim Clark, 55, is the first person ever to start three companies that each grew to be worth more than \$1 billion—an achievement celebrated in Michael Lewis'



best-selling book, *The New New Thing*. Clark saw in primitive computer graphics chips the potential for powerful new workstations built by Silicon Graphics. He looked at a simple interface for websites, and turned it into the Netscape Web browser. And he most recently has exploited the potential of the Web for dispensing medical information through a company called Healtheon. Each of these ideas has netted Clark a cool billion or so. Shouldn't such a visionary come up with a similarly new way of giving those bucks away?

Well, no. Clark has bestowed his money the old-fashioned way—by attaching his name to a building at Stanford University, his alma mater. His \$150 million grant, establishing the Jim C. Clark Center for Biomedical Engineering and Sciences, reflects his belief that just as computer technology has been driving today's economy, biotech will power it over the next 40 years. "Some people say you should give where the need is greatest," he says, shrugging. "But that's the job for government. For me, with only a few billion, I have more impact targeting a specific priority."

Clark also wanted to reward Stanford, whose labs he used while engineering the chip for his Silicon Graphics workstations. And this was the sort of philanthropic gesture that would still leave him time to have fun running companies, building yachts and flying helicopters. Clark has a personal insight into why some tech multimillionaires postpone serious charitable giving. At one point in 1998, he watched the value of his Netscape stock erode from \$2 billion to \$200 million. And other wealthy techies have seen similar wild swings in their personal fortunes. Explains Clark: "When you see your net worth drop like that, you think, 'If this keeps going, I'm going to have to sell my airplane. '"

Clark is critical of some of his Silicon Valley brethren who haven't been as generous, despite their multibillion-dollar net worth. He hopes his gift will spur other tech billionaires to action, particularly Yahoo founders Jerry Yang and David Filo, who don't discuss specifics of any giving they may have done—and who Clark believes have been too frugal. "These guys actually ran the Yahoo servers out of Stanford," says Clark. "They should be giving something back. These guys are young, but they've got more money than me. Or take Larry Ellison, he should be doing

more.”

But Clark remains optimistic: “These new-money guys, first they have to get a couple of houses, the plane. At that point they’ll think about: How can I do something more impacting?”

31. The author begins his article with Clark’s experience to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] show the great achievements of Clark
- [B] show the richness of Clark
- [C] show the payback of Clark’s brilliant ideas
- [D] show Clark’s desire to get fortunes

32. Clark believes that the bestowal of the money \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] should be done in a fashion way
- [B] should take the form of generosity
- [C] should be given in an unlimited field
- [D] should involve all rich men

33. The founders of Yahoo are mentioned to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] their way of saving money
- [B] their ungenerosity and less interest in donating
- [C] Clark’s contempt of the new money
- [D] their difficulty in getting rich

34. Clark’s attitude toward his Silicon Valley brethren is of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] strong disapproval
- [B] reserved consent
- [C] slight contempt
- [D] enthusiastic support

35. From the text we learn that Larry Ellison is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a Yuppie
- [B] Clark's competitor
- [C] a successful techie
- [D] a young tech billionaire

#### Text 4

Windsurfers in Hawaii might not seem to have much in common with the geeks who these days tinker with Linux software as part of the open-source movement. But in the late 70's, the surfers freely swapped ideas on how to redesign their equipment right on the beach, and sporting-goods makers were quick to pick up on innovations like foot straps for leaping giant waves.

Linux's success is making freely revealed innovation a hot idea again. After decades in which patents closed off innovation, open source has caught the attention of businesses because "it so violated accepted wisdom and so clearly worked," says Yochai Benkler, a Yale scholar. Giants like IBM and HP, and newcomers like Red Hat, have made lots of money on Linux-based services and equipment.

Pharmaceuticals represent one new and surprising area where freely shared innovation is catching on. Most industry profits have been made from expensive patented drugs. But now the BioBricks project at MIT is trying to establish standardized tools and processes for research. That way, researchers from everywhere can contribute. Open innovation also makes sense in industries where patents aren't relevant—for example, finding new uses for existing drugs. Eric Von Hippel, MIT's head of innovation and entrepreneurship, is studying FDA applications since 1998 for these so-called off-label uses of patented drugs to see whether, as he suspects, they come mostly from independent researchers rather than the big drugmakers holding the original patents. If they do, it means open-source innovation is already well underway.

An open system would also work when the payback is too small to entice Big Pharma, as in the case of tropical diseases. Law professor Stephen Maurer of the University of California, Berkeley, has coauthored a proposal called the Tropical

Disease Initiative that could give graduate students, for instance, a chance to work on finding drugs to help fight the likes of malaria. Because discoveries wouldn't be patented, contracts could be awarded to the lowest bidder. Manufacturing prices could be kept down, too, because generic-drug makers could compete as soon as a drug was ready.

Plant genetics is another field showing the promise of open innovation. The basic tools for manipulating plant genes, and thereby modifying food, are protected by a thicket of patents largely controlled by multinationals, which means farmers in developing countries don't have access to the techniques. The BIOS Initiative, recently launched by Cambia, an Australian nonprofit, aims to make publicly available an alternative technology. (People would be free to patent any resulting discoveries.) One early aim has been to help farmers find a way to breed their own corn, so they don't need to buy expensive hybrid seeds each year. It's not yet clear just how far this kind of research can be democratized. But in many areas, the open-source option is becoming a serious one.

36. The author compares windsurfers in Hawaii with the geeks who these days tinker with Linux software because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] they loved adventures
- [B] producers relied on their work
- [C] they shared their new ideas with other people freely
- [D] they redesigned their equipment

37. What is businesses' attitude toward Linux's open source?

- [A] Indifferent.
- [B] Negative.
- [C] Indignant.
- [D] Supportive.

38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] patented drugs are expensive because they close off innovation
- [B] independent researchers are more innovative
- [C] BioBricks allows researchers from the world to share their ideas with each other
- [D] new uses for existing drugs violate patents

39. The word “entice” (Line 1, Paragraph 4) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Satisfy
- [B] Attract
- [C] Repel
- [D] Persuade

40. According to the text, open innovation is promising in the field of plant genetics because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] farmers can lower their cost if they know how to breed seeds through open innovation
- [B] genetically modified food has a bright perspective
- [C] it can break the monopoly of big companies
- [D] it is an important part of democracy

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following text and choose the best answer from the right column to complete each of the unfinished statements in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] City planners welcomed the development
- [B] Demands on space and energy are reduced
- [C] Plans for future homes
- [D] Worldwide examples of underground living accommodation

[E] Developing underground world everywhere

[F] Homes sold before completion

The first anybody knew about Dutchman Frank Siegmund and his family was when workmen tramping through a field found a narrow steel chimney protruding through the grass. Closer inspection revealed a chink of sky-light window among the thistles, and when amazed investigators moved down the side of the hill they came across a pine door complete with leaded diamond glass and a brass knocker set into an underground building. The Siegmunds are the latest in a clutch of individualistic homemakers who have burrowed underground in search of tranquility.

41.	
-----	--

Most, falling foul of strict building regulations, have been forced to dismantle their individualistic homes and return to more conventional lifestyles. But subterranean suburbia, Dutch-style, is about to become respectable and chic. Seven luxury homes cosseted away inside a high earth-covered noise embankment next to the main Tilburg city road recently went on the market for \$296, 500 each. The foundations had yet to be dug, but customers queued up to buy the unusual part-submerged houses, whose back wall consists of a grassy mound and whose front is a long glass gallery.

42.	
-----	--

The Dutch are not the only would be moles. Growing numbers of Europeans are burrowing below ground to create houses, offices, discos and shopping malls, it is already proving a way of life in extreme climates; in winter months in Montreal, Canada, for instance, citizens can escape the cold in an underground complex complete with shops and even health clinics. In Tokyo builders are planning a massive underground city to be begun in the next decade, and underground shopping malls are already common in Japan, where 90 percent of the population is squeezed into 20 percent of the land space.

43.	
-----	--

There are big advantages, too, when it comes to private homes. A development of

194 houses which would take up 14 hectares of land above ground would occupy 2.7 hectares below it, while the number of roads would be halved. Under several meters of earth, noise is minimal and insulation is excellent. Peter Carpenter, secretary of the British Earth Sheltering Association, and an underground dweller himself, says he has never paid a heating bill, thanks to solar panels and natural insulation in his home.

44.	
-----	--

In Europe, the obstacle has been conservative local authorities and developers who prefer to ensure quick sales with conventional mass produced housing. But the Dutch development was greeted with undisguised relief by South Limburg planners because of Holland's chronic shortage of land. "They are not so much below the earth as in it," Jo Hurkmans, a Tilburg architect, says. "All the light will come through the glass front, which runs from the second floor ceiling to the ground. Areas which do not need much natural lighting are at the back. The living accommodation is to the front so nobody notices that the back is dark."

45.	
-----	--

In the US, where energy-efficient homes became popular after the oil crisis of 1973, 10,000 underground houses have been built. A terrace of five homes, Britain's first subterranean development, is under way in Nottinghamshire. Italy's outstanding example of subterranean architecture is the Olivetti residential center in Ivrea. Commissioned by Roberto Olivetti in 1969, it comprises 82 one-bed-roomed apartments and 12 maisonettes and forms a house/hotel for Olivetti employees. It is built into a hill and little can be seen from outside except a glass façade. Patrizia Vallecchi, a resident since 1992, says it is little different from living in a conventional apartment.

Not everyone adapts so well, and in Japan scientists at the Shimizu Corporation have developed "space creation" systems which mix light, sounds, breezes and scents to stimulate people who spend long periods below ground. Underground offices in Japan are being equipped with "virtual" windows and mirrors, while underground departments in the University of Minnesota have periscopes to reflect views and light.

But Frank Siegmund and his family love their hobbit lifestyle. “We felt at peace and so close to nature.” he says.

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

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

People generally assume that when they consider another person a “friend,” that person also thinks of them as a friend, which means friendship is mutual. But when we analyzed self-reported relationship surveys from several experiments around the world, we found that while most people assume friendships are two-way, only about half of friendships are indeed mutual. These findings indicate a profound inability of people to know who their friends are.

In itself this may seem like an interesting but minor finding, but this large proportion of unbalanced friendships translates to a major effect on the ability of an individual to persuade others to cooperate or change their behavior.

That’s because success depends on the ability to recruit friends to help at critical times. Studies have shown that social influence is a critical factor in organizational change, and especially in the propagation of new behaviors, new ideas, and new methods in both organizations and society.

### Section IV Writing

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose you received a complain letter from one of your customers, Li Ming, who have bought a laptop from your online store. Write him an email to

1) make an apology, and



2) solve the problems.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the email. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

#### 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)

各个年龄段网民所占的比例

