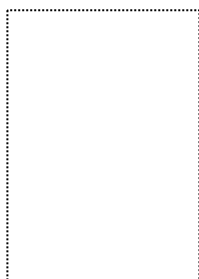


绝密★启用前

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| 考生编号 |  |
| 考生姓名 |  |



2021 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

## 英语（二）【A0】

试题册

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

**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)

"Congratulations, Mr. Cooper. It's a girl."

Fatherhood is going to have a different meaning and 1 a different response from every man who hears these words. Some feel 2 when they receive the news, 3 others worry, wondering whether they will be good fathers. 4 there are some men who like children and may have had 5 experience with them, others do not particularly 6 children and spend little time with them. Many fathers and mothers have been planning and looking forward to children for some time. 7 other couples, pregnancy was an accident that both husband and wife have 8 willingly or unwillingly.

Whatever the 9 to the birth of a child, it is obvious the shift from the role of husband to 10 of a father is a difficult task. 11, unfortunately, few attempts have been made to 12 fathers in this resocialization 13. Although numerous books have been written about mothers, 14 recently has literature focused on the 15 of a father.

It is argued that the transition to the father's role, although difficult, is not 16 as great as the transition the wife must 17 to the mother's role. The mother's role seems to require a complete 18 in daily routine. 19, the father's role is less demanding and 20.

1. [A] bring down      [B] bring forth      [C] bring off      [D] bring in  
2. [A] emotional      [B] sentimental      [C] bewildered      [D] proud

- |                        |                  |                   |                |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 3. [A] while           | [B] when         | [C] if            | [D] as         |
| 4. [A] When            | [B] If           | [C] Although      | [D] Yet        |
| 5. [A] considerate     | [B] considerable | [C] considering   | [D] considered |
| 6. [A] care about      | [B] care of      | [C] care with     | [D] care for   |
| 7. [A] For             | [B] Of           | [C] From          | [D] Upon       |
| 8. [A] received        | [B] taken        | [C] accepted      | [D] obtained   |
| 9. [A] reply           | [B] reaction     | [C] readiness     | [D] reality    |
| 10. [A] what           | [B] this         | [C] one           | [D] that       |
| 11. [A] As a result    | [B] For example  | [C] Yet           | [D] Also       |
| 12. [A] educate        | [B] cultivate    | [C] inform        | [D] convert    |
| 13. [A] step           | [B] process      | [C] point         | [D] time       |
| 14. [A] /              | [B] just         | [C] quite         | [D] only       |
| 15. [A] role           | [B] work         | [C] career        | [D] position   |
| 16. [A] a little       | [B] just         | [C] nearly        | [D] almost     |
| 17. [A] take           | [B] make         | [C] carry         | [D] accept     |
| 18. [A] transformation | [B] realization  | [C] socialization | [D] reception  |
| 19. [A] In addition    | [B] Above all    | [C] Generally     | [D] However    |
| 20. [A] current        | [B] immediate    | [C] present       | [D] quick      |

## 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

These days lots of young Japanese do omiai, literally, "meet and look." Many of them do so willingly. In today's prosperous and increasingly conservative Japan, the traditional omiai kekkon, or arranged marriage, is thriving.

But there is a difference. In the original omiai, the young Japanese couldn't reject the partner chosen by his parents and their middleman. After World War II, many Japanese abandoned the arranged marriage as part of their rush to adopt the more democratic ways of their American conquerors. The Western ren'ai kekkon, or love marriage, became popular; Japanese began picking their own mates by dating and falling in love.

But the Western way was often found wanting in an important respect: it didn't necessarily produce a partner of the right economic, social, and educational qualifications. "Today's young people are quite calculating," says Chieko Akiyama, a social commentator.

What seems to be happening now is a repetition of a familiar process in the country's history, the "Japanization" of an adopted foreign practice. The Western ideal of marrying for love is accommodated in a new omiai in which both parties are free to reject the match. "Omiai is evolving into a sort of stylized introduction," Mrs. Akiyama says.

Many young Japanese now date in their early twenties, but with no thought of marriage. When they reach the age - in the middle twenties for women, the late twenties for men - they increasingly turn to omiai. Some studies suggest that as many as 40 % of marriages each year are omiai kekkon. It's hard to be sure, say those who study the matter, because many Japanese couples, when polled, describe their marriage as a love match even if it was arranged.

These days, doing omiai often means going to a computer matching service rather than to a nakodo. The nakodo of tradition was an old woman who knew all the kids in the neighbourhood and went around trying to pair them off by speaking to their parents; a successful match would bring her a wedding invitation and a gift of money. But Japanese today find it's less awkward to reject a proposed partner if the nakodo is a computer.

Japan has about five hundred computer matching services. Some big companies, including Mitsubishi, run one for their employees. At a typical commercial service, an applicant pays \$80

to \$125 to have his or her personal data stored in the computer for two years and \$200 or so more if a marriage results. The stored information includes some obvious items, like education and hobbies, and some not-so-obvious ones, like whether a person is the oldest child. (First sons, and to some extent first daughters, face an obligation of caring for elderly parents.)

21. According to the passage, today's young Japanese prefer \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a traditional arranged marriage
  - [B] a new type of arranged marriage
  - [C] a Western love marriage
  - [D] a more Westernized love marriage
22. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
- [A] A Western love marriage tends to miss some Japanese values
  - [B] Less attention is paid to the partner's qualification in arranged marriages
  - [C] Young Japanese would often calculate their partner's wealth
  - [D] A new arranged marriage is a repetition of the older type
23. According to the passage, the figure 40% (Paragraph Five) is uncertain because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] there has been a big increase in the number of arranged marriages
  - [B] Western love marriage still remains popular among young Japanese
  - [C] young Japanese start dating very early in their life in a Western tradition
  - [D] the tendency for arranged marriages could be stronger than is indicated
24. One of the big differences between a traditional nakodo and its contemporary version lies in the way \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] wedding gifts are presented
  - [B] a proposed partner is refused
  - [C] formalities are arranged
  - [D] the middleman/woman is chosen

25. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- [A] To tell the differences between an old and modern nakodo
- [B] To provide some examples for the traditional nakodo
- [C] To offer more details of the computerized nakodo
- [D] To sum up the main ideas and provide a conclusion

## Text 2

Will the terrible old days of economic decline be about to come back? Since OPEC agreed to supply cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-80, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

This week when Iraq suspended oil exports the oil price was given another push up. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter comes to the northern hemisphere, could drive the price higher in the short term.

But there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more softened effect on petrol prices than in the past.

What's more, rich economies are less dependent on oil than they were, therefore, less sensitive to changes in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. In its latest Economic Outlook the OECD estimates that its oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in

1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

In addition, unlike the rises in the 1970s, the rise in oil prices has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

26. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] global inflation
- [B] reduction in supply
- [C] fast growth in economy
- [D] Iraq's suspension of exports

27. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] price of crude rises
- [B] commodity prices rise
- [C] consumption rises
- [D] oil taxes rise

28. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive
- [B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices
- [C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed
- [D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP

29. From the text we can see that the writer seems \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] optimistic  
[B] subjective  
[C] pessimistic  
[D] indifferent
30. We can draw a conclusion from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now  
[B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks  
[C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices  
[D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry

### Text 3

While scientists strongly argued that smoking would end our lives, the doubters hold firmly that we didn't know for sure; that the existing evidence was not sufficient, the science unsure; that the antismoking group was to ruin our way of life; and should our government stay away from the thing? Lots of Americans considered that as nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

Although those days are still in our mind, there are displeasing parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report, "Science never has all the answer. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."



Like what had happened on smoking, voices today come from many lobbies who believe that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's all right to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Luckily, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's apparent that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic of "paralysis by analysis".

We must lay more stress on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research in order to serve as liable stewards of the planet. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

31. An argument made by supporters of smoking is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death
- [B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant
- [C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life
- [D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense

32. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a protector
- [B] a judge
- [C] a critic
- [D] a guide

33. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Last line, Para. 4)?
- [A] Endless studies kill action
  - [B] Careful investigation reveals truth
  - [C] Prudent planning hinders progress
  - [D] Extensive research helps decision-making
34. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
- [A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants
  - [B] Raise public awareness of conservation
  - [C] Press for further scientific research
  - [D] Take some legislative measures
35. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] they both suffered from the government’s negligence
  - [B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former
  - [C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former
  - [D] both of them have turned from bad to worse

#### Text 4

Civil-liberties advocates reeling from the recent revelations on surveillance had something else to worry about last week: the privacy of the billions of search queries made on sites like Google, AOL, Yahoo and Microsoft. As part of a long-running court case, the government has asked those companies to turn over information on its users’ search behavior. All but Google have handed over data, and now the Department of Justice has moved to compel the search giant to turn over the goods.

What makes this case different is that the intended use of the information is not related to national security, but the government’s continuing attempt to police Internet pornography. In

1998, Congress passed the Child Online Protection Act (COPA), but courts have blocked its implementation due to First Amendment concerns. In its appeal, the DOJ wants to prove how easy it is to inadvertently stumble upon pore. In order to conduct a controlled experiment—to be performed by a UC Berkeley professor of statistics—the DOJ wants to use a large sample of actual search terms from the different search engines. It would then use those terms to do its own searches, employing the different kinds of filters each search engine offers, in an attempt to quantify how often “material that is harmful to minors” might appear. Google contends that since it is not a party to the case, the government has not right to demand its proprietary information to perform its test. “We intend to resist their motion vigorously,” said Google attorney Nicole Wong.

DOJ spokesperson Charles Miller says that the government is requesting only the actual search terms, and not anything that would link the queries to those who made them. (The DOJ is also demanding a list of a million Web sites that Google indexes to determine the degree to which objectionable sites are searched.) Originally, the government asked for a treasure trove of all searches made in June and July 2005; the request has been scaled back to one week’s worth of search queries.

One oddity about the DOJ’s strategy is that the experiment could conceivably sink its own case. If the built-in filters that each search engine provides are effective in blocking porn sites, the government will have wound up proving what the opposition has said all along—you don’t need to suppress speech to protect minors on the Net. “We think that our filtering technology does a good job protecting minors from inadvertently seeing adult content,” says Ramez Naam, group program manager of MSN Search.

Though the government intends to use these data specifically for its COPA-related test, it’s possible that the information could lead to further investigations and, perhaps, subpoenas to find out who was doing the searching. What if certain search terms indicated that people were contemplating terrorist actions or other criminal activities? Says the DOJ’s Miller, “I’m assuming that if something raised alarms, we would hand it over to the proper authorities.” Privacy advocates fear that if the government request is upheld, it will open the door to further

government examination of search behavior. One solution would be for Google to stop storing the information, but the company hopes to eventually use the personal information of consenting customers to improve search performance. “Search is a window into people’s personalities,” says Kurt Opsahl, an Electronic Frontier Foundation attorney. “They should be able to take advantage of the Internet without worrying about Big Brother looking over their shoulders.”

36. When the American government asked Google, AOL, Yahoo and Microsoft to turn over information on its users’ search behavior, the major intention is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] to protect national security
- [B] to help protect personal freedom
- [C] to monitor Internet pornography
- [D] to implement the Child Online Protection Act

37. Google refused to turn over “its proprietary information”(para.2) required by DOJ as it believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it is not involved in the court case
- [B] users’ privacy is most important
- [C] the government has violated the First Amendment
- [D] search terms is the company’s business secret

38. The phrase “scaled back to” in the sentence “the request has been scaled back to one week’s worth of search queries” (para.3) can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] maximized to
- [B] minimized to
- [C] returned to
- [D] reduced to

39. In the sentence “One oddity about the DOJ’s strategy is that the experiment could conceivably sink its own case.”(para.4), the expression “sink its own case” most probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] counterattack the opposition
  - [B] lead to blocking of porn sites
  - [C] provide evidence to disprove the case
  - [D] give full ground to support the case
40. When Kurt Opsahl says that “They should be able to take advantage of the Internet without worrying about Big Brother looking over their shoulders.” (para.5), the expression “Big Brother” is used to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a friend or relative showing much concern
  - [B] a colleague who is much more experienced
  - [C] a dominating and all-powerful ruling power
  - [D] a benevolent and democratic organization

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following passage and answer questions by finding a subtitle for each of the marked parts. Choose the most suitable subtitles from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two extra subtitles which you don’t need to use. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

- A. Varieties of college dictionaries**
- B. Accessing dictionaries electronically**
- C. Elements under a word item**
- D. Complete editions of dictionaries**
- E. Using dictionaries for particular fields**

**F. Features of college dictionaries****G. The main factors leading to the rise of college dictionary**41. 

You're probably most familiar with college dictionaries, often called abridged dictionaries. Although abridged means "shortened", these dictionaries contain more than 150,000 entries and provide detailed definitions that are sufficient for most college students and general users. College dictionaries also contain separate lists of abbreviations, biographical and geographical names, foreign words and phrases, and tables of measures. *Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary* and the *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* are college dictionaries.

42. 

Unabridged dictionaries contain as many as 500,000 entries and provide detailed definitions and extensive word histories (etymologies). These dictionaries, possibly in several volumes and mostly found in libraries, are excellent sources for scholarly inquiries. Unabridged dictionaries include the *Oxford English Dictionary* and the *Random House Dictionary of the English Language*.

43. 

A dictionary entry has many elements: multiple definitions, syllabication, preferred spelling and pronunciation (some words have more than one acceptable spelling and pronunciation), and part-of-speech labels. Some entries also include plurals and capitalized forms, synonyms, antonyms, and derivatives. Americanisms and etymologies may be provided along with usage notes, cross-references, and idioms.

44. 

If you prefer using the dictionary on a computer, you can obtain CD-ROM versions of many major dictionaries. In addition, you can access numerous dictionaries, such as *Webster's*

*Dictionary*, on the Internet. Online dictionaries allow you to enter a search word (you even get help with spelling) to see a definition, and sometimes even an illustration. Online dictionaries also offer additional features, such as word games, language tips, and amusing facts about words. Some online dictionary services allow you to access numerous dictionaries, both general and specialized, in one search.

45. 

Specialized dictionaries provide in-depth information about a certain field. For example, there are dictionaries for the specialized vocabularies of law, computer technology, and medicine. In addition, there are dictionaries of synonyms, clichés, slang, and even regional expressions, such as the Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE). There are also dictionaries of foreign languages, famous people's names, literary characters' names and place names.

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

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

For years I have been mercilessly lampooned by friends and acquaintances alike for my choice of having no TV. In an age of increasingly large flat-screens and digital home entertainment systems which accost you the minute you walk into someone's house, people regularly look at me like I'm either severely handicapped or chronically hard done by when I mention that I have no television. I can see the mixture of genuine pity and sheer disbelief in their faces as they stare at me open-mouthed.

To be sure, television is a great invention, if handled in moderation. If one is discerning, it can be the source of some quality entertainment, instruction and enjoyment. But the sad reality is

that young people are rarely discerning and, by dint of poor time management skills, often end up wasting an inordinate amount of precious, never-returning time watching trash, their brains falling into a trough of mental weariness.

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose one of your colleagues, Mr Smith, a marketing manager, will further his education by MBA program in Harvard business school. Write a recommendation letter for him. Your letter should be about 100 words. (10 points)

Write it neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Zhang Wei” instead.

### Part B

#### 48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

- 1) Interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

