

2023年同等学力申硕英语考试真题及答案（回忆版）  
英语试卷

Paper One (试卷一) (100minutes)

Dialogue One

- A. When was this purchase made?  
B. What's wrong with it?  
C. Can you tell me what the charge was?

Alice: I have a problem with my credit card.

B: 1

Alice: There is a charge on my card that I didn't make.

B: 2

Alice: It's for a purse that cost \$350.

B: Are you sure that you didn't buy the purse?

Alice: I can't even afford a purse that expensive.

B: I'm very sorry. 3

Alice: At 15:15 on Nov. ..., I was at work then.

B: We're going to investigate this claim.

参考答案: BCA

Dialogue Two

- A. Take a look in the mirror.  
B. So did your parents give you a reason?  
C. You see my parents really don't love me.

W: Uh, you look really unhappy. What's going on?

M: 4

W: What do you mean? When I met them last week, they seemed really caring.

M: Uh, you don't understand! I want a new smart phone but my parents won't buy it for me!

W: 5

M: Not a good one...only something about being independent. And now they want me to work on my neighbor's farm to pay for it. That's really unfair.

W: Hey, I think I know what the problem is. 6...

参考答案: CBA

Dialogue Three

- A. I might be open..  
B. That's all I need to know for now.

C. or you prefer to work alone.

D. I'd also like a chance to advance.

Interviewer: Welcome to the interview. Mr. Adam. I was wondering if you like team projects. **7**

Interviewee: I like to work on group project that value individual contributions.

Interviewer: Are you interested in a steady job or one ...

Interviewee:: I have children so steady job is important. But **8**

Interviewer: How would you feel about relocated to another state?

Interviewee: I could not relocate in the next year, but **9**

Interviewer: Do you know how much this job offers per year?

Interviewee: A minimum of \$75,000 per year. Interviewer: OK, well. **10**

参考答案: CDAB

## 二、词汇题

11. Everything I have learned from history books affirms my respect for this great figures.

A. constitutes B. extends C. **confirms** D. reveals

12. I fully agree with what the previous speaker has said, but would like to add a few remarks of my own.

A. **opinions** B. proposals C. concepts D. lessons

13. His most appealing trait is his unfailing sense of humor.

A. hobby B. **feature** C. trace D. power

14. Some people feel that using artificial intelligence in this context is particularly risky.

A. position B. **situation** C. frame D. sphere

15. All classes across the area will have to be called off when the hurricane arrives.

A. restricted B. postponed C. **canceled** D. abandoned

16. These books were so old and fragile that access to them was limited.

A. valuable B. **delicate** C. weird D. terrific

17. Don't give out any personal information about your identity on an unfamiliar app.

A. **disclose** B. emit C. distribute D. evoke

18. The issue of liability in a driver less car accident has yet to be resolved.  
A. flexibility B. stability C. security **D. responsibility**
19. The cook will coat the pan with some oil first so the onions don't stick.  
A. Fill B. feed C. cover **D. circle**
20. Scholars are inclined to the view that the research report was composed by someone else.  
**A. leaning** B. leading C. leaping D. leaving

### 三、阅读理解

#### Passage One

The rising popularity of having goods delivered directly to one's doorstep has come with increased attention on another phenomenon: porch theft. In communities across the country, residents have expressed concern about stolen packages. Now, lawmakers around the country are aiming to crack down on it.

商品直接送货上门越来越受欢迎，与此同时，另一种现象也受到了越来越多的关注：门廊盗窃。在全国各地的社区，居民们都对包裹被盗表示担忧。现在，全国各地的立法者都在努力打击这种行为。

Brookhaven police has launched "Operation Plugged In", a program that allows residents and business to register their private surveillance (监控) cameras with the department, so that police can request video contents if a crime occurs in a certain area. Hundreds of individuals and business have registered their cameras as part of the program.

布鲁克海文警方发起了一项名为“植入行动”的计划，该计划允许居民和企业向警察局注册他们的私人监控摄像头，这样当某个地区发生犯罪事件时，警方就可以要求提供视频内容。作为该计划的一部分，数百个人和企业已经注册了他们的摄像头。

This technology has made policing quicker and easier, said Jacob Kissel, an officer at the Brookhaven police department. "We used to go out and knock on everybody's door after a crime happened. Now we can pull up a map and there are bullet points of all of our registered residents with cameras", he added. That allows police to simply pick up the phone and ask residents: "Can you look at your system? Is there anything that you may be able to provide us?"

布鲁克海文警察局的警官雅各布·基塞尔说，这项技术使警务工作变得更快、更容易。“我们过去常常在犯罪发生后去敲每个人的门。现在我们可以绘制一张地图，上面有我们所有注册居民的照片。”这使得警察可以简单地拿起电话问居民“你能看看你的系统吗？你有什么可以提供给我们的吗？”

Scholars who study surveillance and package theft raise concerns around the widespread use of technology to catch package thieves, however. For instance, facial recognition technology has been known to misidentify people with darker skin tones. One research has also shown that predominantly white neighborhoods use doorbell cameras and related platforms to practice "racial gate keeping", which can lead to increased policing of communities of color.

然而，研究监视和包裹盗窃的学者对广泛使用技术来抓捕包裹窃贼表示担忧。例如，众所周知，面部识别技术会错误识别肤色较深的人。一项研究还表明，以白人为主的社区使用门铃摄像头和相关平台来实施“种族看门”，这可能导致有色人种社区的警务增加。

Lawmakers say the new laws making package theft a felony reflects concerns of their constituents. But it's unclear whether residents truly feel about the issue. One Brookhaven resident said his package was stolen last year, and it was not a big deal. Since the incidents last fall, package theft has not been the community, and he was surprised to hear that police were building around the thefts. "I honestly think that's a little extreme," said Sabah, another Brookhaven resident. "A lot of the resources go into finding who stolen a package. They could be re-allowed somewhere else.

议员们表示，将盗窃包裹定为重罪的新法律反映了当地选民的担忧。但目前还不清楚居民是否真的对这个问题感兴趣。一位布鲁克海文居民说他的包裹被偷了，这没什么大不了的。自从去年秋天的事件发生以来，包裹盗窃已经不再是社区的事了，他很惊讶地听到警察正在围绕盗窃案建立警力。“老实说，我认为这有点极端，”布鲁克海文的另一位居民萨布拉说。“很多资源都用于寻找偷包裹的人。这些资源可以被重新用在其他地方。

21. "Operation Plugged In" allows the police to \_\_\_\_.

- A. use the videos from registered cameras  
B. check on the residents with cameras  
C. install more surveillance cameras  
D. require residents to register their cameras

22. What is Paragraph 4 mainly concerned with?

- A. Violation of privacy  
B. Racial discrimination  
C. Abuse of technology  
D. Policing efficiency

23. The word "felony" (Para. 5) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. minor offense  
B. dishonest behavior  
C. immoral conduct  
D. serious crime

24. What does Khandaker think of the crackdown on package thefts?

- A. It will turn out rewarding.  
B. It hurts resident relationships.  
C. It seems to be an overreaction.  
D. It will achieve the intended effect.

25. What is the author's tone in discussing package thefts?

- A. Ironic B. Objective C. Relieved D. Humorous

### Passage Two

There is a concept in the psychological literature known as locus of control that is unfamiliar to most people, even though once defined, is commonly understood. Locus of control is an individual's belief system regarding the causes of his or her experiences and the factors to which that person attributes success or failure.

在心理学文献中有一个概念，被称为控制点，大多数人对此都不熟悉。即使一旦定义，会成为普遍共识。控制点是一个人的信念系统，关于他或她的经历的原因及其所认为的成功或失败的成因。

This concept is usually divided into two categories: internal and external. If a person has an internal locus of control, that person attributes success to his or her own efforts and abilities. A person with an external locus of control, by contrast, often attributes his or her success to luck or fate and will be less likely to make the efforts needed to learn. This is not to say that an internal locus of control is "good" and an external locus of control is "bad." There are other variables to be considered. However, psychological research has found that people with a more internal locus of control seem to be better off, e.g. they tend to be more achievement-oriented and get better-paying jobs.

这个概念通常分为两类：内部的和外部的。如果一个人有一个内在控制点，这个人把成功归因于他或她自己的努力和能力。相比之下，拥有外部控制点的人往往将自己的成功归因于运气或命运，并且不太可能付出学习所需的努力。这并不是说内部控制点是“好的”，外部控制点是“坏的”。还有其他变量需要考虑。然而，心理学研究发现，拥有更多内在控制点的人似乎过得更好，比如，他们往往更注重成就，能得到待遇更好的工作。

Locus of control is often viewed as an inborn personality component. However, there is also evidence that it is shaped by childhood experiences—including children's interactions with their parents. Children who were raised by parents who encouraged their independence and helped them to learn the connection between actions and their consequences tended to have a more well-developed internal locus of control.

控制点通常被认为是先天人格的组成部分。然而，也有证据表明，它是由童年经历塑造的——包括孩子与父母的互动。如果父母鼓励孩子独立，并帮助他们了解行为与后果之间的联系，那么他们的孩子往往有发育良好的内在控制点。

The benefits of this were specified in a research study that looked at the potential health effects of the locus of control trait. Researchers found that of more than 7500 British adults followed since birth, those who had shown an internal locus of control at the age of 10 were less likely to be overweight at age 30, less likely to describe their health as poor, or show high levels of psychological stress. The major explanation for these findings was that children with a more internal locus of control behave more healthily as adults because they have greater confidence in their ability to influence outcomes through their own actions. They may also have higher self-esteem.

这种优势在一项研究中得到了详细说明。该研究着眼于控制点特征对健康的潜在影响。研究人员对7500多名英国成年人进行了跟踪调查（从他们出生起），发现那些在10岁时表现出具备内在控制点的人，在30岁时不太可能超重，不太可能说自己的健康状况不好，也不太可能表现出高水平的心理压力。对这些发现的主要解释是，拥有更多内在控制点的儿童在成年后表现得更健康，是因为他们对自己通过行动影响结果的能力更有信心，他们也可能有更高的自尊心。

26. It is stated in Paragraph 1 that locus of control is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. intensively discussed by researchers
- B. familiar to most people
- C. a method to avoid failure
- D. a belief of what determines success

更多题目待补充

### Passage Three

I'm an oceanographer who focuses on the study of the ocean. One of my research interests is amphipod (片脚类动物), a kind of tiny sea creature with a soft body and

a hard outer shell. Amphipods often live in the cany ons under the sea.They are a food source for largerorganisms, fueling the food chain and ultimately the species that humans catch and eat.There are thousands of amphipod species all over the world in fresh and salty water from the surface to the deap sea. We can think of amphipods as a key species one that helps indicate how healthy an ecosystem is -because they are socommon across the oceans.This was a factor in my decision to study them.

我是一名专注于海洋研究的海洋学家。我的研究兴趣之一是研究片脚类动物。一种身体柔软、外壳坚硬的微小海洋生物。片脚类动物经常生活在海底的峡谷中。它们是大型生物的食物来源,为食物链提供原料,最终为人类捕获和食用。从地表到深海,全世界有数千种片脚类动物生活在淡水和咸水中。我们可以将片脚类视为一个关键物种,它有助于显示生态系统的健康程度,因为它们海洋中非常常见。这是我决定研究它们的一个因素。

I didn't directly observe how the amphipod species lives its life instead. I compared what I knew about it to study of similar species. This allowed me to make assumptions about its lifestyle. For instance, amphipods have axcellent "smell" detecting abilities because large food falls are forward far. For some female amphipods, finding these food falls is especially important because they must stuff themselves before reproducing.

我没有直接观察到这种片脚类动物是如何生活的。我将我对它的了解与对类似物种的研究进行了比较。这让我可以对它的生活方式做出假设。例如,片脚类动物具有出色的“嗅觉”侦察能力,因为大的食物掉落的比较远。对于一些雌性片脚类动物来说,找到这些食物堆尤其重要,因为它们繁殖之前必须填饱肚子。

By the end of my studies I was keenly aware of the difficulties in studying deep-sea organisms. The challenges arenot just limited to accessing their habitats. It's also tough to locate the organisms themselves. Finding amphipods in the deep open ocean is like finding needles in a haystack. Scientists sometimes use large nets to scoop (up whatever is in thesen around them, but there's no guarantee that they'll get what they are looking for.

在我的研究结束时,我敏锐地意识到研究深海生物的难度。挑战不仅限于进入它们的栖息地。而定位生物体本身也很困难。在开阔的深海中寻找片脚类动物就像在大海捞针。科学家有时会用大网舀起周围海洋中的任何东西,但不能保证他们会得到他们想寻找的东西。

I presented my research at a big sustainability symposium which allowed me to hear more about human activities that affect amphipods. Offshore oil exploration is one example. The process of looking for oil in the seafloor may reduce the availability of food for deep-sea organisms including amphipods. As their populations decrease the food sources for larger organisms like the fish we want to eat start disappearing too. Amphipods and humans seem to be worlds apart. And yet harm to rarely seen organisms in the deepest darkest depths of the ocean could end up hurting us in the not-too-distant future.

我在一个大型可持续发展研讨会上介绍了我的研究,这让我能够了解更多地影响到片脚类动物的人类活动。海上石油勘探就是一个例子。在海底寻找石油的过程可能会减少包括片脚类动物在内的深海生物的食物。随着它们的数量减少,像我们想吃的鱼这样的大型生物的食物来源也开始消失。片脚类动物和人类似乎是天壤之别。然而,在不远的将来,在最黑暗的海洋深处,对稀有生物的伤害可能会最终伤害到我们。

31. The author decided to study amphipods because

- A. they show the health condition of an ecosystem  
B. they are a main source of seafood for humans  
C. its valuable to compare them with other species  
D. it's interesting to learn about their living habits

32. Why are large food falls important for female amphipoda?

A. They are the only food source for amphipods

B. They help to attract male amphipods

C. They enhance amphipods' sense of smell

D. They are needed for amphipods' reproduction

33. The phrase "finding needles in a haystack" (Para. 3) is used to indicate\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the high cost of capturing amphipods

B. the difficulty of finding amphipods in the sea

C. the urgency in locating amphipods' habitats

D. the challenge to tell amphipods from similar species

34. Which of the following may bring harm to amphipods?

A. Seasonal overfishing.

B. Fish farming at sea.

C. Exploring oil resources.

D. Searching for sea organisms.

35. What can be learned about the relations between amphipods and humans?

A. Harm to amphipods will affect humans soon.

B. Amphipods and humans live in separate worlds.

C. Human activities lead to the growth of amphipods.

D. Amphipods pose a threat to fishing industry.

#### Passage Four

Europeans play football, and Americans play football; but surprisingly they do not play the same game. American football is played by men (and occasionally women) wearing helmets and protective clothing; the ball is oval. European football is played with a round ball, by people wearing just socks, shorts, a shin, and football boots.

欧洲人踢足球，美国人踢足球；但令人惊讶的是，他们玩的不是同一种游戏。美式足球由戴着头盔和防护服的男子（偶尔也有女子）踢；球是椭圆形的。欧洲足球是一个圆形的球，人们只穿袜子、短裤、小腿和足球靴。

Americans have another popular outdoor game too—baseball, a classic American game that is only played seriously in North America. In Britain, a few people play an ancestor of baseball, called "rounders"—but it is not a popular sport.

美国人还有另一项很受欢迎的户外运动——棒球，这是一项经典的美国运动，只有在北美才被认真对待。在英国，一些人玩被称为棒球的“祖先”的运动“绕圈球”，但它不是一项受欢迎的运动。

In today's "global village", lifestyles are becoming international. Often the American model has spread to other countries of the world. American sports, however, have not spread all over the world, as American films and American fashions have. On the contrary, European sports have been more successful internationally. Indeed European football is slowly developing in the USA.

在今天的“地球村”中，生活方式正在变得国际化。美国模式往往已经传播到世界其他国家。然而，美国的体育运动并没有像美国电影和美国时尚那样传遍世界。相反，欧洲体育在国际上更为成功。事实上，欧洲足球在美国正在慢慢发展。

In motor racing too, though it is not really a team sport, the USA is different. In Europe, South America, Japan and other countries (including Canada), "motor racing" means "Formula 1": Americans have IndyCar racing. The Indianapolis 500 is like a Formula 1 race, but different. Several famous Formula 1 drivers—including Nigel Mansell and Jacques Villeneuve—have won the race. On the other hand, no American IndyCar drivers have ever been Formula 1 champions. Nevertheless, Americans are beginning to discover Formula 1 racing since the first American Grand Prix.

在赛车方面也是如此，虽然它不是一项真正的团队运动，但美国是不同的。在欧洲、南美、日本等国家（包括加拿大），“赛车”指的是“一级方程式”：美国人有印地赛车比赛。印第安纳波利斯500类似于一级方程式赛车比赛，但又有所不同。几位著名的F1车手——包括奈杰尔·曼塞尔和雅克·维伦纽夫——赢得了这场比赛。另一方面，没有一个美国印地赛车手曾经是一级方程式冠军。然而，从第一届美国大奖赛开始，美国人开始接触一级方程式赛车。

Besides these big sports, America of course has basketball—perhaps the most successful "lexport". Invented at Springfield College, Massachusetts, in 1891, basketball is quite certainly an "American game". Although it is not as big in Europe as in the USA, basketball has become much more popular in other countries than any other American team sport.

此外还有大型运动。美国当然有篮球——也许是最成功的“出口”。篮球于1891年在马萨诸塞州的斯普林菲尔德学院被发明，它无疑是一项“美国运动”。尽管篮球在欧洲不像在美国那么受欢迎，但在其他国家比任何其他美国团队运动都要受欢迎得多。

Why is America different? The answer is simple. Until the 1960's, team sports were not played on a global scale. The only real "global" sports were individual sports, such as golf and tennis. A hundred years ago, individual rich Americans could travel to Europe on holiday, and play these two games. But whole teams of sportsmen did not often travel around the world, it was too expensive and slow!

为什么美国不同？答案很简单。直到20世纪60年代，团队运动还没有在全球范围内开展。唯一真正的“全球性”运动是个人运动，如高尔夫球和网球。一百年前，富有的美国人可以去欧洲度假，玩这两种游戏。但是整个队的运动员并不经常环游世界，因为那太贵而且太慢了！

36. Which statement is true about the description of football?

- A. American football is round while European's is oval.
- B. European football players wear protective clothing.
- C. American football is mainly played by males.
- D. Rules for football game are similar across the world.

37. What can we learn about the "global village" (Para. 3)?

- A. Globalization of lifestyles is taking place.
- B. American sports are as popular as its films worldwide.
- C. European football has replaced American football.
- D. Different cultures have shaped the American model.

38. American motor racing drivers \_\_\_\_.

- A. are opposed to Formula 1 racing
- B. often win Formula 1 race
- C. have strong team spirit
- D. take part in IndyCar racing

39. According to Paragraph 5, American basketball \_\_\_\_.



- A. reserves its unique American style
- B. was brought in by Europeans in the 19th century
- C. has spread to many other countries
- D. is the most popular team sport in Europe

40. American team sports were difficult to spread internationally due to \_\_\_.

- A. high travelling cost
- B. lack of team spirit
- C. fierce competition
- D. high demand of skills

### Passage Five

World Mental Health (WMH) Day, on 10 October, is a day to raise awareness of the effects mental illness has on millions of people's lives across the world, and to help educate and inform us all.

10月10日的世界心理健康日，旨在提高人们对心理疾病对世界各地数百万人生活的影响的认识，为我们所有人提供教育，帮助我们熟悉这一问题。

Around the world, one in four people will have some mental illness during their lifetime. Around 450 million people are living with a mental health problem right now, making it one of the biggest health issues in the world. Yet people rarely talk about any mental health problems they have because it is humiliating. In the world range, one-quarter of people in their lives will have some mental illness. Currently, about 4.5 billion people have mental health problems, making it the world's largest health problem. However, people rarely talk about their mental health problems, because this is a kind of humiliation.

WMH Day was first celebrated in 1992 to raise awareness of just how common mental health issues are, fight against stigma (污名) and campaign for better conditions and treatment for people who have a mental health problem. The number of people and organizations involved in celebrating WMH Day has grown and grown, and now many countries, such as Australia, even have a Mental Health Week. Each year there is a different theme. For example, in 2017 the theme was mental health in the workplace.

世界心理健康日首次庆祝于1992年，目的是提高人们对心理健康问题普遍程度的认识，与污名作斗争，并为心理健康问题患者争取更好的条件和治疗。参与庆祝世界心理健康日的个人和组织越来越多，现在许多国家，如澳大利亚，甚至有一个心理健康周。每年都有不同的主题。例如，2017年的主题是工作场所的心理健康。

WMH Day encourages us to be more aware of both our own mental health and other people's. As well as looking after yourself, think about how you could support other people. For example, you could find out more about common issues such as anxiety and depression, so you will understand friends' and colleagues' problems better. You could also encourage your workplace to start a wellness program that would benefit everyone. Companies with wellness programs have found employees take 28 percent less time off for sickness.

世界心理健康日鼓励我们更加关注自己和他人的精神健康。在照顾好自己的同时，想想如何帮助别人。例如，你可以发现更多的常见问题，如焦虑和抑郁，所以你会更好地理解朋友和同事的问题。你也可以鼓励你的工作场所启动一个对每个人都有利的健康计划。有健康计划的公司发现，员工请病假的时间减少了28%。

#### Comment 1:

Spending less time online is a huge factor to reduce anxiety and depression. Also avoiding negativity could help a lot.

评论1: 减少上网时间是减少焦虑和抑郁的一个重要因素。避免消极情绪也会有很大帮助。

**Comment 2:**

Celebrating the day is just the first step. Daily education matters.

评论2: 庆祝这一天只是第一步。日常教育很重要。

**Comment 3:**

This could involve chatting on social media, hearing music and browsing new ideas, attending new events and so on.

评论3: 这可能包括在社交媒体上聊天、听音乐、浏览新想法、参加新活动等等。

**Comment 4:**

It is easier for people to accept offers of their relatives to see a doctor than to admit they have been ill.

评论4: 要说服一个人相信他/她有心理问题是非常困难的。对他们来说, 拒绝所有亲戚提出的看医生的建议比承认自己生病更容易。

**Comment 5:**

This topic is necessary and important to discuss. Many people suffer from mental illness and it is vital to talk about it every day rather than on a special day.

评论5: 这个话题讨论起来很有必要, 也很重要。许多人患有心理疾病, 每天都谈论它而不是在一个特殊的日子是至关重要的。

**41. Which of the following is true about mental illness around the world?**

- A. It is not as serious as people think.
- B. A majority of people suffer from it.
- C. A shameful feeling is attached to it.
- D. People are eager to understand it.

**42. What can we learn about WMH Day?**

- A. It was first celebrated in Australia.
- B. Millions of people celebrate it every year.
- C. Mental health in the workplace is the constant theme.
- D. It advocates care of mental health for oneself and others.

**43. According to Comment 1, what may result in mental illness?**

- A. Unfair treatment.
- B. Limited access to the Internet.
- C. Tense human relations.
- D. Negative attitude

**44. Which comment stresses people's unwillingness to admit their mental problems?**

- A. Comment 2.
- B. Comment 3.
- C. Comment 4.
- D. Comment 5.

**45. Which comments call for consistent efforts to improve mental health?**

- A. Comment 1 and Comment 3.
- B. Comment 2 and Comment 5.
- C. Comment 1 and Comment 4.
- D. Comment 3 and Comment 5.

## 四、完型填空

Is homework beneficial or harmful? From painting to book reports, 46 research projects, the type and amount of homework given to students have been 47 for over a century.

In the early 1900s, progressive education theorists criticized 48 negative impact on children's physical and mental health. 49 California to ban homework for students under 15. Public opinion swayed in 50 of homework in the 1950s due to concerns about keeping up with the technological advances.

Today, kindergarten to fifth graders have an average of 2.9 hours of homework per week, and ninth to twelfth graders have 3.5 hours per teacher. 51 a high school student with five teachers could have 17.5 hours of homework a week. Teenagers now spend about twice as much time on homework each day 52 compared to teens in the 1990.

53 of homework say that it improves student achievement and allows for independent learning of classroom and life skills. They also say that homework gives parents the opportunity to 54 their child's learning and see how they are progressing academically.

Opponents argue that too 55 homework may be harmful for students as it can increase stress, reduce leisure and sleep time, and lead to cheating. They also believe that it widens social inequality and is not proven to be beneficial for younger children.

46. A. from B. with **C. to** D. by

47. **A. debated** B. praised C. ignored D. perceived

48. A. parents **B. homework's** C. schools D. society's

49. A. lead B. led **C. leading** D. having led

50. A. hope **B. case** C. time D. favor

51. A. saying B. claiming C. requiring **D. meaning**

52. A. because **B. as** C. unless D. though

53. **A. Supporters** B. Consultants C. Critics D. Suppliers

54. A. prove B. punish **C. monitor** D. simplify

55. A. many **B. much** C. little D. few

## 五、短文完成

### Text One

A. danger B. problems C. information

Phrases:

A. cause big **56B** for all life on earth

B. are in **57A** of dying out completely

C. brings together **58C** from 73 different sources

Scientists are reporting that the world's insects are dying out eight times faster than most other animals. They want that the loss of these insects will 59A. A group of scientists recently put out a "meta-study" on the loss of insects around the world. The

meta-study looks at the work of many other scientific studies. This report, **60C**. The results of the study are alarming. The scientists say that 40% of the world's insects have had a sharp drop in their numbers in the last ten years. One third of the world insects **61B**. The news is not only bad for the insects, but for everything else that lives on the planet.

### Text Two

A. scales B. oriented C. question

Phrases:

- A. answer **62C** that perplex us  
B. on both large and small **63A**  
C. **64B** towards understanding the individual

Every aspect of our lives is shaped by our relationship with society and its influences. As a broad social science, sociology is the study of human societies and the wide array of groups existing within them. Sociologists study the way society develops and functions **65B**. From national government and cultural norms to local politics and family values, sociologists analyze the who and why of our society. They seek to **66A** when we look at not only individuals but society as a whole. Sociology is a field of study not well understood and often confused with psychology. Though similar in many respects, psychology is **67C** and how the individual relates to the group. By contrast, sociology is a study of systems and society. It investigates macro-level issues like poverty, food deserts, and unemployment.

### Text Three

A. strategy B. focus C. emotions D. benefits

Phrases:

- A. process difficult **68C** or feeling  
B. have **69D** for many organ systems  
C. be a useful **70A**  
D. choosing to try and **71B** on potential solutions

Positive thinking sometimes gets a bad reputation. Why? Because a lot of people think it can negatively impact our wellbeing, as it does not allow us to **72A**. However, positive thinking is not about ignoring reality, but rather **73D** and being open to new ways of thinking. It can **74C** for mentally and emotionally dealing with the many uncertainties and challenges of life.

Our ability to reframe and look for the positives in a situation appears to **75B** within our bodies. This is known as "cognitive reframing" and it trains us to use techniques to challenge our perspective on a situation or experience.

### Part VI Translation (10 points)

**Directions:** Translate the following passage into Chinese. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

While everyone's image of their dream home looks a little different, most people will agree that their ideal neighborhood is filled with friendly faces and neighbors

they can rely on in a time of need. However, as is the case with friendships, getting to know your neighbors takes time and effort—though potentially less than you may expect. There are real benefits to getting to know your neighbors. A recent study found that people with positive social perceptions of their neighborhoods were less likely to experience depression, anxiety and loneliness.

虽然每个人的梦想家园的形象看起来有点不同，但大多数人都会同意，他们理想的社区充满了友好的面孔和邻居，他们可以在需要的时候依靠。然而，就像所有的友谊一样，了解你的邻居需要时间和努力——尽管可能比你想象的要少。了解你的邻居确实有好处。最近的一项研究发现，对自己的社区有积极社会观念的人不太可能经历抑郁、焦虑和孤独。

## Part VII Writing (15 points)

**Directions:** Write a composition in no less than 150 words on the topic: Is winning what counts most in our life? You could write according to the hints given below. Write your composition on the Answer Sheet.

Our life is often filled with competitions of all forms and kinds. As a result, people are often judged as winners or losers in those competitions. Is winning the most important in our life? Give your opinion and reasons.

范文1: 认为获胜对生活最重要

### Is winning what counts most in our life?

Nowadays, there exists a highly exposed phenomenon that searching for winning has been a heated topic in our daily life (现象总结). Like everything else, searching for winning (主题) has both favorable and unfavorable aspects. Some argue its drawbacks appear to be more distinct. As far as I am concerned, the advantages outweigh its disadvantages.

The reasons could be listed as follows. First of all, people mostly agree that searching for winning can encourage us to progress (原因一). Besides, facing challenges actively in order to win (原因二) is another truth we must face. Last but not least, there is a growing awareness that we can realize the value of life and gain a sense of achievement in the process of searching for winning (原因三).

Taking all these into account, we can draw a conclusion that its advantages could not be ignored and would bring about effects into our lives. It is significant to hold a suitable attitude towards it.

范文2: 认为获胜对生活不是最重要

### Is winning what counts most in our life?

Nowadays, there exists a highly exposed phenomenon that searching for winning has been a heated topic in our daily life (现象总结). Like everything else, searching for winning (主题) has both favorable and unfavorable aspects. Some argue its benefits appear to be more distinct. As far as I am concerned, the disadvantages outweigh its advantages.

The reasons could be listed as follows. First of all, people mostly agree that searching for winning too much can make us ignore something more important (原因一). Besides, too much desire for winning will bring great pressure to us, both mentally and spiritually, which (原因二) is another truth we must face. Last but not least, there is a growing awareness that excessive pursuit of victory is not conducive to the realization of the value of life (原因三).

Taking all these into account, we can draw a conclusion that its **disadvantages** could not be ignored and would bring about effects into our lives. It is significant to hold a suitable attitude towards it.

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