



# 2021 年全国管理类联考

## 英语 (二) 卷

### Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

Harlan Coben believes that if you're a writer, you'll find the time; and that if you can't find the time, then writing isn't a priority and you're not a writer. For him writing is a \_\_1\_\_ job---a job like any other. He has \_\_2\_\_ it with plumbing, pointing out that a plumber doesn't wake up and say that he can't work with pipes today.

\_\_3\_\_, like most writers these days, you're holding down a job to pay the bills, it's not \_\_4\_\_ to find the time to write. But it's not impossible. It requires determination and single-mindedness. \_\_5\_\_ that most bestselling authors began writing when they were doing other things to earn a living. And today, even writers who are fairly \_\_6\_\_ often have to do other work to \_\_7\_\_ their income.

As Harlan Coben has suggested, it's \_\_8\_\_ of priority. To make writing a priority, you'll have to \_\_9\_\_ some of your day-to-day activities and some things you're really enjoy. Depending on your \_\_10\_\_ and your lifestyle, that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music, though some people can write \_\_11\_\_ they listen to music. You might have to \_\_12\_\_ the amount of exercise or sport you do. You'll have to make social media an \_\_13\_\_ activity rather than a daily, time-consuming \_\_14\_\_. There'll probably have to be less socializing with your friends and less time with you family. It's a \_\_15\_\_ learning curve, and it won't always make you popular.

There's just one thing you should try to keep at least sometime for, \_\_16\_\_ your writing-and that's reading. Any writer needs to read as much and as widely as they can; it's the one \_\_17\_\_ supporter--something you can't do without.

Time is finite. The older you get, the \_\_18\_\_ it seems to go. We need to use it as carefully and as \_\_19\_\_ as we can. That means prioritizing our activities. So that we spend most time on the things we really want to do. If you're a writer, that means \_\_20\_\_ writing.

- |                    |                 |                  |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. difficult    | B. normal       | C. steady        | D. pleasant    |
| 2. A. combined     | B. compared     | C. confused      | D. confronted  |
| 3. A. If           | B. Though       | C. Once          | D. Unless      |
| 4. A. enough       | B. strange      | C. wrong         | D. easy        |
| 5. A. Accept       | B. Explain      | C. Remember      | D. Suppose     |
| 6. A. well-known   | B. well-advised | C. well-informed | D. well-chosen |
| 7. A. donate       | B. generate     | C. supplement    | D. calculate   |
| 8. A. cause        | B. purpose      | C. question      | D. condition   |
| 9. A. highlight    | B. sacrifice    | C. continue      | D. explore     |
| 10. A. relations   | B. interests    | C. memories      | D. skills      |
| 11. A. until       | B. because      | C. while         | D. before      |
| 12. A. put up with | B. make up for  | C. hang on to    | D. cut down on |
| 13. A. intelligent | B. occasional   | C. intensive     | D. emotional   |
| 14. A. habit       | B. test         | C. decision      | D. plan        |
| 15. A. tough       | B. gentle       | C. rapid         | D. funny       |



16. A. in place of    B. in charge of    C. in response to    **D. in addition to**  
17. **A. indispensable**    B. innovative    C. invisible    D. instant  
18. A. duller    B. harder    C. quieter    **D. quicker**  
19. A. peacefully    B. generously    **C. productively**    D. gratefully  
20. A. at most    B. in turn    C. on average    **D. above all**

1. 【答案】 B. normal

【解析】 根据本句话的后半段：a job like any other. 文章想要表达写作是和其他工作一样的工作，说明写作是很平常的工作，所以选择 normal，其他选项 difficult 困难的，不符合情感色彩，steady 平稳的和 pleasant 令人愉快的，不够关联语境，故不选。

2. 【答案】 B. compared

【解析】 原文想要表达 Harban 把写作与水管工的工作做比较，compare...with...把.....和.....作比较，通过水管工不能一觉醒来今天他今天不做管道相关的工作，来类比作家也必须把写作当成很平常的事。Combine.....with.....把.....和.....结合；confuse.....with.....把.....混淆成.....；confront with sth. 面临某事，不符合此处语境。

3. 【答案】 A. If

【解析】 正如大部分作家一样，如果你正在找一份工作以支付账单，对你来说找到写作的时间不容易，但是这不是不可能的。其他选项 if 如果，once 曾经，unless 除此之外，不符合此处的逻辑。

4. 【答案】 D. easy

【解析】 同 3 题。其他选项 enough 足够的；strange 奇怪的；wrong 错误的，在此处不符合语境。

5. 答案】 C. Remember

【解析】 联系上文，讲的是在做其他工作的同时也可以坚持写作，所以本句话是举例说明的作用，还记得大多数畅销作家在做其他用以谋生的工作的同时开始写作。Accept 接受，explain 解释，suppose 假设，因为本句话描述的是一个既定事实，所以这三个词都不合适。

6. 【答案】 A. well-known

【解析】 联系上文，对应 bestselling 的作家，今天，即使是相当知名的作家也得做其他工作来补充他们的收入。well-advised 明智的；well-informed 博学的；well-chosen 精选的，在此处不适合语境。

7. 【答案】 C. supplement

【解析】 同 6 题。donate 捐献；generate 产生，在此处不能表达出“补贴”之意；calculate 计算；不适合上下文语境。

8. 【答案】 C. question

【解析】 正如 Harlan 所言，这是一个优先次序的问题。Cause 原因；purpose 目的；condition 条件，不适合语境。

9. 【答案】 B. sacrifice

【解析】 为了把写作当成优先事项，你得牺牲掉一些日常事务和一些你喜欢做的事。Highlight 强调；continue 继续；explore 探索，在此不适合语境。

10. 【答案】 B. interests

【解析】 本句话后半句说这可能是少看电视，听音乐，说明这里 10 空是个总结性的词，所以选择 interest 兴趣。relation 关系；memory 记忆；skills 技能，在此处不能进行概括，故不选。



11. 【答案】 C. while

【解析】 虽然有些人可以在听音乐的同时写作。Until 直到； because 因为； before 在……之前，不符合文意。

12. 【答案】 D. cut down on

【解析】 前文讲到了牺牲娱乐时间，所以此处是较少锻炼和运动量，选择 cut down on。 put up with 忍受； make up for 补偿； hang on to 紧抓，不符合语境。

13. 【答案】 B. occasional

【解析】 你要让社交媒体当成一项偶然的活动而不是一种日常打发时间的习惯。Intelligent 聪慧的； intensive 强烈的； emotional 情绪化的，联系后半句不适合语境。

14. 【答案】 A. habit

【解析】 同 12 题。Test 测试； decision 决定； plan 计划； 不合适语境。

15. 【答案】 A. tough

【解析】 根据后半句这不会让你多受欢迎，判断情感方向负向，只能选择 tough 困难的。Gentle 轻柔的， rapid 快速的， funny 有趣的，不符合此处的情感方向。

16. 【答案】 D. in addition to

【解析】 上段文字介绍了为了挤出时间，你不要做的事，所以本段开始转折，讲到有一件事你一定要在写作这件事以外留出时间去做，所以选择 in addition to 除……之外。In place of……代替……； in charge of……管理……； in response to……对……作出反应，不适合语境。

17. 【答案】 A. indispensable

【解析】 后半句说，这是一件你不能不做的事，所以突出它的重要性，选择 indispensable 不可取代的。Innovative 创新的； invisible 隐形的； instant 即时的，不符合语境。

18. 【答案】 D. quicker

【解析】 时间是有限的，年纪越大，时间似乎走得越快。对应下一句话，我们应该尽可能谨慎并且高效得利用时间，所以此处 duller 更迟钝的； harder 更难的； quieter 更安静的，不符合上下文语境。

19. 【答案】 C. productively

【解析】 同 18 题。Peacefully 平静地； generously 慷慨地； gratefully 感激地，不符合语境。

20. 【答案】 D. above all

【解析】 要去优化事情地顺序，以至于我们可以在我们真的想做的事情上花费大部分的时间。如果你是一个作家，这就尤其意味着要去写作。Above all 尤其是； on average 普遍来说； in turn 轮流； at most 最多，不适合此处语境。



## 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

On a recent sunny day, 13,000 chickens roam over Larry Brown's 40 windswept acres in Shiner, Texas. Some rest in the shade of a parked car. Others drink water with the cows. This all seems random, but it's by design, part of what the \$6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets will be its next big thing: climate-friendly eggs.

These eggs, which are making their debut now on shelves for as much as \$8 a dozen, are still labeled organic and animal-friendly, but they're also from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture—special techniques to cultivate rich soils that can trap green-house gases. Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change.

I'm excited about our progress," says Brown, who is adding more cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat. The birds' waste then fertilizes fields. Such improvements "allow our hens to forage for higher-quality natural feed that will be good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers."

The egg industry's push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering. In barely more than a decade, organic eggs went from being dismissed as a niche product in natural foods stores to being sold at Walmart. More recently there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats, but both have exploded into major supermarket categories. If the sustainable-egg roll out is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.

Regenerative products could be a hard sell because the concept is tough to define quickly, says Julie Stanton, associate professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University Brandywine. Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein).

The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes such as free-range, non-GMO, and pasture-raised eggs will embrace sustainability. Surveys show that younger generations are more concerned about climate change, and some of the success of plant-based meat can be chalked up to shoppers wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment. Young adults "really care about the planet," says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations "They are absolutely altering the food chain beyond what I think even they understand what they're doing."

21. The climate-friendly eggs are produced

- A. at a considerably low cost
- B. at the demand of regular shoppers
- C. as a replacement for organic eggs
- D. on specially designed farms

22. Larry Brown is excited about his progress in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reducing the damage of worms
- B. accelerating the disposal of waste
- C. creating a sustainable system
- D. attracting customers to his products

23. The example of organic eggs is used in Paragraph 4 to suggest \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the doubts over natural foods
- B. the setbacks in the egg industry
- C. the potential of regenerative products
- D. the promotional success of supermarkets





24. It can be learned from the last paragraph that young people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A are reluctant to change their diet
- B. are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs**
- C. are curious about new foods
- D. are amazed at agricultural advances

25. John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative Products' \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Market prospects**
- B. Nutritional value
- C. Standard definition
- D. Moral implications

**21. [D] on specially designed farms**

从原文 paragraph 2 第二行“但它们也是来自生活在农场上的鸟类，它们使用再生农业特殊技术培育可以捕获温室气体的肥沃土壤”可得，climate-friendly eggs 是在专门设计的农场中培育的。

- A 项：以相当低的价格；原文是“as much as \$8 a dozen”是以高达 8 美元一打的价格出售，与选项意思相反；
- B 项：应普通购物者的要求；原文中并没有呈现；
- C 项：作为有机鸡蛋的替代品；对应原文是“labeled organic”，仅表示打上了有机的标签而不是 replacement 取代；

**22. [C] creating a sustainable system**

原文中第三段 Brown 所表述的是他的工程“正在增加更多的覆盖作物，这些作物可以吸引蠕虫和蟋蟀供鸡食用，然后鸟类的排泄物为田地施肥”如此形成一个可持续系统 sustainable system。

- A 项：减少蠕虫的伤害；原文并没有体现；
- B 项：加快废物处理；曲解原文，不符合题意；
- D 项：吸引顾客购买他的产品；原文也没有体现；

**23. [C] the potential of regenerative products**

定位原文第四段，首句提到“鸡蛋行业的推动是对再生农场的动物产品能否成为下一个优质产品的第一次重大考验”，但最后一句话也有提到“如果可持续鸡蛋的推出成功的话。它可以为再生牛肉、西兰花等打开闸门。”故这段在简要分析再生农产品的潜能；

- A 项：对天然食品的质疑；原文有提到 More recently there were similar doubts...可能会产生混淆，但是还是要看整段内容所要表达的主要内容；
- B 项：鸡蛋行业的挫折；原文并没有提到
- D 项：超市的促销成功；原文并没有提到；

**24. [B] are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs**

原文第一次提到是“调查显示年轻一代更关注气候变化”，后面的 Young adults "really care about the planet," 再一次点题，表明年轻一代更注重环保，故选 B。

- A 项：不愿意改变他们的饮食；与原文主要内容无关；
- C 项：对新食物感到好奇；原文并没有体现；
- D 项：对农业进步感到惊讶；原文并没有体现；

**25. 【A】 Market prospects**

倒数第二段中 Julie Stanton 声称 Regenerative products could be a hard sell, 而在最后一段中, John Brunnquell 坚信年轻一代非常关心环境, 这种环境友好型食品前景大好, 故二人在市场行情上的观点是相左的。

- B 项: 营养价值; 原文并没有体现;  
C 项: 标准定义; 原文并没有体现;  
D 项: 道德影响; 原文并没有体现;

**Text 2**

More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model.

One in three Americans who are at least 40 have, or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of “unretirees” - those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring - said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

Financial needs aren't the only culprit for the “unretirement” trend. Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression.

“The concept of retirement is evolving,” said Christine Russell, senior manager of retirement at TD Ameritrade. “It’s not just about finances. The value of work is also driving folks to continue working past retirement.”

One reason for the change in retirement patterns: Americans are living longer. Older Americans are also the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. workforce. The percentage of retirement-age people in the labor force has doubled over the past three decades. About 20% of people 65 and older were in the workforce in February 2019, up from an all-time low of 10% in January 1985, according to money manager United Income.

Because of longer life spans, Americans are also boosting their savings to preserve their nest eggs, the TD Ameritrade study showed, which surveyed 2,000 adults between 40 to 79. Six in 10 “unretirees” are increasing their savings in anticipation of a longer life. Among the most popular ways they are doing this, the company said, is by reducing their overall expenses, securing life insurance or maximizing their contributions to retirement accounts.

Unfortunately, many people who are opting to work in retirement are preparing to do so because they are worried about making ends meet in their later years, said Brent Weiss, a co-founder at Baltimore-based financial-planning firm Facet Wealth. He suggested that pre-retirees should speak with a financial advisor to set long-term financial goals.

“The most challenging moments in life are getting married, starting a family and ultimately retiring,” Weiss said. “It’s not just a financial decision, but an emotional one. Many people believe they can’t retire.”

26. The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that \_\_\_\_

- A. over half of the retirees are physically fit for work  
B. the old workforce is as active as the younger one  
C. one in three Americans enjoy earlier retirement  
D. more Americans are willing to work in retirement

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that Americans tend to think that \_\_\_\_

- A. retirement may cause problems for them  
B. boredom can be relieved after retirement  
C. the mental health of retirees is overlooked  
D. “unretirement” contributes to the economy

28. Retirement patterns are changing partly due to

- A. labor shortages  
B. population growth  
C. longer life expectancy



D. rising living costs

29. Many "unretirees" are increasing their savings by\_\_

- A. investing more in stocks
- B. taking up odd jobs
- C. getting well-paid work
- D. spending less

30. With regard to retirement, Brent Weiss thinks that many people are\_\_

- A. unprepared
- B. unafraid
- C. disappointed
- D. enthusiastic

26. 【D】 more Americans are willing to work in retirement

根据人名定位到原文第二段，首句便已表明根据 Harris Poll 的调查显示“三分之一以上 40 岁的美国人已经或计划在退休后找到一份工作”，其它选项原文都没有体现。

- A 项：超过一半的退休人员身体适合工作；原文中有出现 more than half of "unretirees"...但是表述的是超过一半的人认为“即使他们有足够的钱安顿下来，他们晚年也会就业”；
- B 项：老员工和年轻员工一样活跃；原文并没有体现；
- C 项：三分之一的美国人享受提前退休；曲解原文意思，不符合题意；

27. 【A】 retirement may cause problems for them

原文第三段在指出“财务需求并不是“未退休”趋势的唯一罪魁祸首”之后，也例举了其他几个因素“包括个人成就感，例如保持精神健康、防止无聊或避免抑郁”。B、C、D 选项，分别表明“退休后可以缓解无聊”、“退休人员心理健康被忽视”、“未退休”对经济有贡献”在第三段都没有相关内容体现。

- B 项：退休后可以缓解无聊；原文并没有体现；
- C 项：退休人员心理健康被忽视；原文确实有提到精神健康这部分，但是是把这个作为影响“未退休”趋势的原因之一，曲解了原意；
- D 项：“未退休”对经济有贡献；曲解原文意思，不符合题意；

28. 【C】 longer life expectancy

根据“retirement patterns”定位到原文第五段第一句，“退休模式发生变化的原因之一：美国人的寿命更长了”所以可以快速得出本题答案为 C 选项，另外三项其实都没有提到。

- A 项：劳动力短缺；原文并没有体现；
- B 项：人口增长；原文并没有体现；
- D 项：生活成本上升；原文并没有体现；

29. 【D】 spending less

原文第六段中指出，目前“十分之六的“未退休人员”正在增加储蓄，以期获得更长的寿命。”紧接着后面指出了具体措施“该公司表示，他们这样做的最受欢迎的方式之一是减少他们的总体开支.....”，所以最贴近 reducing their overall expenses 的便是 C 选项 spending less。

- A 项：多投资股票；原文并没有体现；
- B 项：打零工；原文并没有体现；
- C 项：得到高薪工作；原文并没有体现；



## 30. 【A】 unprepared

原文最后两段中引用 Brent Weiss 的话，他建议“即将退休的人应与财务顾问交谈以设定长期财务目标”，最后一段更是点出，“这不仅仅是一个财务决定，而是一个情感决定。许多人认为他们无法退休”，侧面表示现在很多人其实都没有做好完全的准备。

B 项：不害怕；原文并没有提到；

C 项：失望；情感因素过重，原文并没有体现；

D 项：热情；原文并没有体现；

## Text 3

We have all encountered them, in both our personal and professional lives. Think about the times you felt tricked or frustrated by a membership or subscription that had a seamless sign-up process but was later difficult to cancel. Something that should be simple and transparent can be complicated, intentionally or unintentionally, in ways that impair consumer choice. These are examples of dark patterns.

First coined in 2010 by user experience expert Harry Brignull, "dark patterns" is a catch-all term for practices that manipulate user interfaces to influence the decision-making ability of users. Brignull identifies 12 types of common dark patterns, ranging from misdirection and hidden costs to "roach motel," where a user experience seems easy and intuitive at the start, but turns difficult when the user tries to get out.

In a 2019 study of 53,000 product pages and 11,000 websites, researchers found that about one in 10 employs these design practices. Though widely prevalent, the concept of dark patterns is still not well understood. Business and nonprofit leaders should be aware of dark patterns and try to avoid the gray areas they engender.

Where is the line between ethical, persuasive design and dark patterns? Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company's user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions. Any or all these teams can play a role in creating or avoiding "digital deception."

Lawmakers and regulators are slowly starting to address the ambiguity around dark patterns, most recently at the state level. In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act(CCPA) that "ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights." The regulations aim to ban dark patterns – this means prohibiting companies from using "confusing language or unnecessary steps such as forcing them to click through multiple screens or listen to reasons why they shouldn't opt out."

As more states consider promulgating additional regulations, there is a need for greater accountability from within the business community. Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis, but only if organizations hold themselves accountable, not just to legal requirements, but also to industry best practices and standards.

31. It can be learned from the first two paragraphs that dark patterns \_\_\_\_\_.

A. improve user experiences

B. leak user information for profit

C. undermine users' decision-making

D. remind users of hidden costs

32. The 2019 study on dark patterns is mentioned to show \_\_\_\_\_.

A. their major flaws

B. their complex designs

C. their severe damage

D. their strong presence

33. To handle digital deception, businesses should \_\_\_\_\_.

A. listen to customer feedback





**B. talk with relevant teams**

- C. turn to independent agencies
- D. rely on professional training

34. The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. guide users through opt-out processes
- B. protect consumers from being tricked**
- C. grant companies data privacy rights
- D. restrict access to problematic content

35. According to the last paragraph, a key to coping with dark patterns is.

- A. new legal requirements
- B. businesses' self-discipline**
- C. strict regulatory standards
- D. consumers' safety awareness

**31. 【C】 undermine users' decision-making**

定位 dark patterns 至原文第二段, Harry Brignull 对 dark patterns 的定义为“对操纵用户界面以影响用户决策能力的实践的统称”所以本题选 C 选项。

- A 项: 改善用户体验; 文章对待 dark patterns 是否定的状态, 所以肯定无法改善用户体验, 故 A 项错误, 可排除;
- B 项: 泄露用户信息牟取暴利; 文章中其实并没有明确指出 dark patterns 会泄露用户信息牟取暴利, 故可排除;
- D 项: 提醒用户隐藏成本; 原文并没有体现;

**32. 【D】 their strong presence**

原文第三段表明“在 2019 年对 53,000 个产品页面和 11,000 个网站的研究中, 研究人员发现, 大约十分之一的人采用这些设计实践”。其中“这些设计实践”指的便是 dark patterns, 所以主要还是想表示这种 dark patterns 的普遍存在性。

- A 项: 他们的主要缺陷; 原文并没有体现;
- B 项: 他们复杂的设计; 我们可能会在 designs 上有疑惑, 因为原文中也有出现同样的单词, 但是分析可得, these design practices 指的是 dark patterns 这种模式, 而不是指的具体的设计, 所以 B 项错误;
- C 项: 他们的严重损害; 原文并没有体现;

**33. 【B】 talk with relevant teams**

原文第四段中, 定位 digital deception 关键词在最后一句话中, “任何或所有这些团队都可以在创建或避免“数字欺骗”方面发挥作用”, 表明了相关部门团队的重要性, 再看本段第二句话, “企业应与 IT、合规、风险和法律团队进行对话, 以审查他们的隐私政策……”也表示出企业应该与相关团队对话协作。

- A 项: 听取客户反馈; 原文确实有提到“customer/user experience”, 但是我们要看全, 应该是“the customer/user experience designers”--“客户/用户体验设计师”, 所以表示的也是相关团队、相关部门人员, 并不是直接问客户的反馈, 故排除本选项;
- C 项: 求助于独立机构; relevant 一词点出应该沟通的是“相关”部门而不是独立的机构, 故排除本选项;
- D 项: 依靠专业培训; 原文并没有体现;

**34. 【B】 protect consumers from being tricked**

原文中倒数第二段便能找到 CCPA 这个简称, 原文中表示这个法规旨在“确保消费者在寻求行使其数据隐私权时不会被混淆或误导”, 所以主要目的还是为了 (B 选项) 保证消费者不被欺骗。

- A 项: 引导用户完成选择退出流程; 文章中确实出现了“opt out”这个关键词, 但是表达的具体实例“例如强迫他们点击多个屏幕或听取他们不应该选择退出的原因”, 而这个出台的法律并不能引导用户退出这种流程, 故排除;



C 项: 授予公司数据隐私权; 原文并没有体现;

D 项: 限制访问有问题的内容; 本段后半段的内容为“该法规旨在禁止黑暗模式——这意味着禁止公司使用‘令人困惑的语言或不必要的步骤, 例如强迫他们点击多个屏幕或听取他们不应该选择退出的原因。’”所以并不是限制访问有问题的内容而是限制相关公司不得使用这种 dark patterns, 故排除;

### 35. 【B】 businesses' self-discipline

最后一段指出“Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis” (黑暗模式也可以在自我监管的基础上解决), 但是后面紧跟着一个条件的补充“but only if organizations hold themselves accountable” (但前提是组织要对自己负责), 故本题选的是 B 选项, 应对这种黑暗模式, 更多的还是要靠企业自律。

A 项: 新的法律要求; 本段第一句话确实有提到“越来越多的州考虑颁布额外的法规”, 但是句子更强调后半部分“商界内部需要加强问责制”, 作者想表述预期多增加相关法律, 商业内部更应该先自我问责;

C 项: 严格的监管标准; C 项属于一个迷惑性选项, 因为原文中确实有提到组织要遵守法律要求等等, 但是这个问题问的是最关键的 key, 所以可以由“黑暗模式也可以在自我监管的基础上解决, 但前提是组织要对自己负责”这句话得出, 企业自律才是首要, 故排除;

D 项: 消费者安全意识; 原文并没有体现;

### Text4

Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior; evidence either way is weak, relying on contrived laboratory tests or sometimes unreliable self-reports. But a new study published in Cognition found that, in at least one real-world situation, a single ethics lesson may have had lasting effects.

The researchers investigated one class session's impact on eating meat. They chose this particular behavior for three reasons, according to study co-author Eric Schwitzgebel, a philosopher at the University of California, Riverside: students' attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and ethics literature largely agrees that eating less meat is good because it reduces environmental harm and animal suffering. Half of the students in four large philosophy classes read an article on the ethics of factory-farmed meat, optionally watched an 11-minute video on the topic and joined a 50-minute discussion. The other half focused on charitable giving instead. Then, unknown to the students, the researchers studied their anonymized meal-card purchases for that semester- nearly 14,000 receipts for almost 500 students.

Schwitzgebel predicted the intervention would have no effect; he had previously found that ethics professors do not differ from other professors on a range of behaviors, including voting rates, blood donation and returning library books. But among student subjects who discussed meat ethics, meal purchases containing meat decreased from 52 to 45 percent- and this effect held steady for the study's duration of several weeks. Purchases from the other group remained at 52 percent.

“That's actually a pretty large effect for a pretty small intervention,” Schwitzgebel says. Psychologist Nina Strohminger at the University of Pennsylvania, who was not involved in the study, says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable. And if real, she notes, it might be reversible by another nudge: “Easy come, easy go.”

Schwitzgebel suspects the greatest impact came from social influence - classmates or teaching assistants leading the discussions may have shared their own vegetarianism, showing it as achievable or more common. Second, the video may have had an emotional impact. Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument, although his co-authors say reason might play a bigger role. Now the researchers are probing the specific effects of teaching style, teaching assistants' eating habits and students' video exposure. Meanwhile Schwitzgebel-who had predicted no effect - will be eating his words.

36. Scientists generally believe that the effects of ethics classes are

A.hard to determine

B.narrowly interpreted

C.difficult to ignore

D.poorly summarized



37. Which of the following is a reason for the researchers to study meat-eating?

- A. It is common among students.
- B. It is a behavior easy to measure.**
- C. It is important to students' health.
- D. It is a hot topic in ethics classes.

38. Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings suggest that ethics professors

- A. are seldom critical of their students
- B. are less sociable than other professors
- C. are not sensitive to political issues
- D. are not necessarily ethically better**

39. Nina Strohminger thinks that the effect of the intervention is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. permanent
- B. predictable
- C. uncertain**
- D. Unrepeatable

40. Eric Schwitzgebel suspects that the students' change in behavior

- A. can bring psychological benefits
- B. can be analyzed statistically
- C. is a result of multiple factors**
- D. is a sign of self-development

36. **[A] hard to determine**

原文第一段有明确指出“科学家不确定他们的课程是否真的可以改变行为”，因此选 A，表明“科学家普遍认为，伦理课的影响很难确定”。

- B 项：狭义解释；原文并没有体现；
- C 项：难以忽视；原文并没有体现；
- D 项：总结不佳；原文并没有体现；

37. **[B] It is a behavior easy to measure.**

原文第二段第二句话便开始陈述研究人员选择这种行为的原因，具体内容从冒号开始，有三个原因：“学生对这个话题的态度是多变且不稳定的，行为很容易衡量，伦理文献在很大程度上同意少吃肉是好的...”，因此这道题目选择 B 项，表明这个行为是容易衡量的。

- A 项：这在学生中很常见；文章中设计学生态度时，说这个话题是多变且不稳定的，并没有明确说出很常见这个特征，故排除；
- C 项：对学生的身体健康很重要；原文并没有体现；
- D 项：这是道德课上的热门话题；原文并没有体现；

38. **[D] are not necessarily ethically better**

我们根据 Eric Schwitzgebel 人名可以定位到第一次出现是在第二段，但是上一题已经提到第二段的内容了，我们需要定位下一次出现在哪。第三段第一句我们便能找到答案，“他之前发现伦理学教授在一系列行为上与其他教授没有区别，包括.....”，所以 Eric 认为伦理学教授不需要有什么特殊要求，所以本题选 D，并不要求要在道德上更好。

- A 项：很少批评他们的学生；原文并没有体现；



- B 项：与其他教授相比不太善于交际；原文并没有体现；  
C 项：对政治问题不敏感；原文并没有体现；

**39. 【C】 uncertain**

原文第四段中表述：“她希望效果是真实的，但不能排除一些未知的混杂变量”，而且后面也有说“来得容易去得也快”，都可以变现出干预效果的不确定性，故选 C。

- A 项：永恒的；  
B 项：可预见的；  
D 项：不可重复；

**40. 【C】 is a result of multiple factors**

原文最后一段其实都在陈述影响学生行为的因素，“社会影响”、“情感影响”等等，所以总结得出“学生行为的改变是多种因素的结果”，故选 C。

- A 项：可以带来心理上的好处；原文并没有体现；  
B 项：可以进行统计分析；原文并没有体现；  
D 项：是自我发展的标志；原文并没有体现；

**PART B****答案**

- 41.C. Start low, go slow  
42.E. Listen to your body  
43.A. Make it a habit  
44.F. Go through the motions  
45.B. Don't go it alone

**Part B****Directions:**

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs(41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)

- A. Make it a habit  
B. Don't go it alone  
C. Start low, go slow  
D. Talk with your doctor  
E. Listen to your body  
F. Go through the motions  
G. Round out your routine

**How to Get Active Again**

Getting back into exercise after a break can be a challenge in the best of times, but with gyms and in-person exercise classes off-limits to many people these days, it can be tricky to know where to start. And it is important to get the right dose of activity. “Too much too soon either results in injury or burnout,” says Mary Yoke, PhD, a faculty member in the kinesiology department at Indiana University in Bloomington. The following simple strategies will help you return to exercise safely after a break.





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

Don't try to go back to what you were doing before your break. If you were walking 3 miles a day, playing 18 holes of golf three times a week, or lifting 10-pound dumbbells for three sets of 10 reps, reduce activity to half a mile every other day, or nine holes of golf once a week with short walks on other days, or use 5-pound dumbbells for one set of 10 reps. Increase time, distance, and intensity gradually. "This isn't something you can do overnight," says Keri L. Denay, MD, lead author of a recent American College of Sports Medicine advisory that encourages Americans to not overlook the benefits of activity during the pandemic. But you'll reap benefits such as less anxiety and improved sleep right away.

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

If you're breathing too hard to talk in complete sentences, back off. If you feel good, go a little longer or faster. Feeling wiped out after a session? Go easier next time. And stay alert to serious symptoms, such as chest pain or pressure, severe shortness of breath or dizziness, or faintness, and seek medical attention immediately.

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

Consistency is the key to getting stronger and building endurance and stamina. Ten minutes of activity per day is a good start, says Marcus Jackovitz, DPT, a physical therapist at the University of Miami Hospital. All the experts we spoke with highly recommend walking because it's the easiest, most accessible form of exercise. Although it can be a workout on its own, if your goal is to get back to Zumba classes, tennis, cycling, or any other activity, walking is also a great first step.

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

Even if you can't yet do a favorite activity, you can practice the moves. With or without a club or racket, swing like you're hitting the ball. Paddle like you're in a kayak or canoe. Mimic your favorite swimming strokes. The action will remind you of the joy the activity brought you and prime your muscles for when you can get out there again.

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

Exercising with others "can keep you accountable and make it more fun, so you're more likely to do it again," Jackovitz says. You can do activities such as golf and tennis or take a walk with others and still be socially distant. But when you can't connect in person, consider using technology. Chat on the phone with a friend while you walk around your neighborhood. FaceTime with a relative as you strength train or stretch at home. You can also join a livestream or on-demand exercise class.

**41. 【答案】 C. Start low, go slow**

【解析】 文段第一句讲不要想着重返你休息之前的状态。后面通过一系列的数字举例说明降低自己的运动目标，文段中也提到了 reduce activity 减少活动的字眼，所以选择 Start low, go slow, “始于低一点的目标，慢慢进行”这一选项。

**42. 【答案】 E. Listen to your body**

【解析】 本段文字开头讲到如果感觉呼吸困难可以先减轻强度。如果感觉好，可以运动更久，频率更快。说明文段关注的自己身体的变化，虽然在后面提到了如果有严重的症状要立即就医，但是重点关注的还是自己的身体变化，没有重点体现 D 选项的 talk with the doctor, 因此选择 E. Listen to your body。

**43. 【答案】 A. Make it a habit**

【解析】 文段开头提到 consistency 连贯性非常关键，后文中也提到了每天做十分钟的活动，都强调了让运动成为习惯这一点，所以选 A. Make it a habit

**44. 【答案】 F. Go through the motions**

【解析】 本段文字讲到即使你在居家期间不能做一些运动，但是你可以练习一些动作，后文具体举例可以模仿一些打



球的动作都是对这一点的重复强调，故选 F. Go through the motions

45. 【答案】 B.Don't go it alone

【解析】本段文字提到了几种可以保持社交距离但必须和别人一起进行的运动，后面提到利用科技在运动过程中和朋友交谈，不管是哪种方式，都强调了别人的陪伴，所以选择 B.Don't go it alone

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWERSHEET. (15 points)

Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you. Unexpected results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realise that when one door closes, another opens. You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents, and thinking outside the box will become your second nature.

In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

【翻译】

有时，即使我们竭尽全力，我们的画作也很少能呈现出原本期望的效果。光线的改变，绘画材料的限制，经验和技艺的匮乏，这些都意味着，你可能很难实现一开始尝试达成的，如你期待一般的效果。

虽然这种事情可能会令人沮丧，让人失望，但其实这对你不乏益处。始料未及的结果有两个好处：你会很快学会处理失望情绪，也会认识到，当一扇门关闭时，另一扇门会为你敞开。你也会很快学会改变，能够对画作所呈现的问题想出有创意的解决措施，跳出固有模式去思考会成为你的第二天性。

其实，在日常生活中，创新性的问题解决技能是十分有用的，当问题出现时，使用这种技能，你更有可能找到解决方案。



## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a campus food festival. Write an email to the international students in your university to

- 1) introduce the food festival, and
- 2) invite them to participate.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

#### 【参考范文】

Dear Sir or Madam,

This is Li Ming, the representative of the volunteer community in this university. I'm writing this email to unveil some information on a upcoming campus food festival and send you my sincere invitation.

In the purpose of letting you know more about the traditional dishes from all over the world, a two-day exhibition of different food will be arranged in the campus this weekend. A wide variety of dishes will be offered for free. In addition, those who participate in this event will be given a souvenir as a present.

I really appreciate your coming that day and hope you will definitely have a great time in this festival.

Yours,

Li Ming

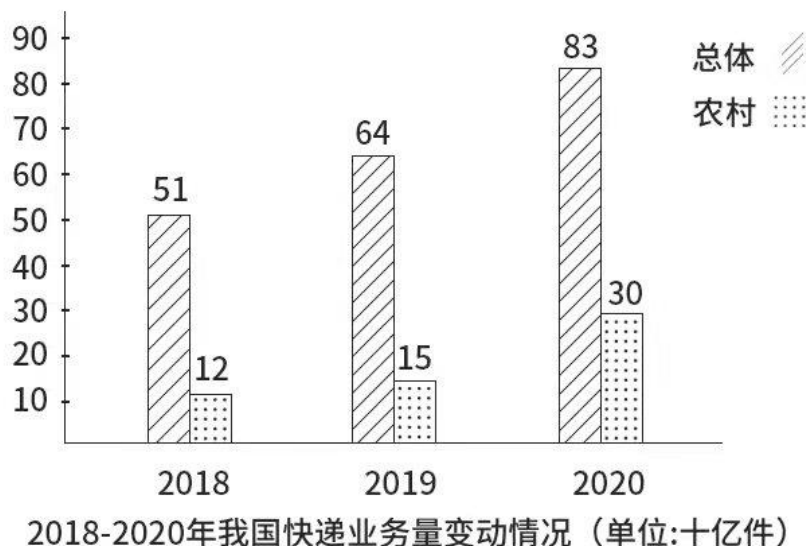


#### 48. Directions:

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)



#### 【参考范文】

What is revealed conspicuously in this bar chart is the changes of business volume of China's express delivery in overall and in rural areas from 2018 to 2020. With no surprise, we can observe that the recent years have witnessed a remarkable growth in its overall business volume from 51 billion in 2018 to 83 billion in 2020. Meanwhile, the business volume in the countryside has also experienced a significant rise from 12 billion in 2018 to 30 billion in 2020. It's apparent that this industry has been enjoying its boom during this period.

If we explore the potential reasons for this phenomenon, it's of no difficulty to summarize them as follows. To begin with, the ascending momentum of E-commerce, being stimulated by live-streaming purchasing platform, has brought a all-round boost to the courier industry. Besides, with the upgrade of the facilities, an increasing number of freight sites have been established, which has provided more convenience to this service for folks even in the rural areas. A growing body of evidence has shown that the courier business, with lower price than before, has been favored by more and more individuals.

Judging from what has been discussed, a conclusion can be drawn consequently. It's quite possible that the courier industry will maintain its prosperity in the following years. Considering its contribution to the employment, it's a conducive situation for us all.