

## 2019年全国硕士研究生入学全真模拟考试

### 英语二

(科目代码: 204)



研考 英语二 试卷条形码

○ 考生注意事项 ○

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手机扫码核对答案

1. 答题前，考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生编号和考生姓名；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。（此次模考忽略此项）
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，将答题卡按规定交回。

(以下信息考生必须认真填写)

考生编号																				
考生姓名																				

## 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)

Anyone can track a Venmo user's purchase history and collect a detailed profile – including their drug deals, eating habits and arguments – because the payment app 1 default privacy protections.

This was the 2 of a Berlin-based researcher, Hang Do Thi Duc, who 3 the more than 200 million public Venmo transactions made in 2017. Her aim was to 4 the privacy risk from using a seemingly 5 peer-to-peer app.

By 6 the data through a public application programming interface, Do Thi Duc was able to see the names of every user who hadn't changed their settings to 7, along with the dates of every 8 and the message sent with the payment. This 9 her to explore the lives of unsuspecting Venmo users and learn “an alarming amount about them”.

The 10 state for transactions when a user signs up to the app is “public”, which means they can be seen by anyone on the 11. Users can change this to “private” by 12 to the app's settings, 13 it's not clearly highlighted during sign-up.

Do Thi Duc showcases the level of personal data 14 through Venmo through her project website “Public by Default”, named because when anyone makes a 15 through the app, it is public 16 that person has locked down their privacy settings. Here she has accessed in on five individual users, including a man who sells cannabis in Santa Barbara and a pair of 17 who pass money between each other accompanied by flirting, arguing, apologies and threats.

In the case of the cannabis seller, Do Thi Duc could see 920 incoming payments throughout 2017, 18 by messages including words like “CBD” (an abbreviation of cannabidiol, one of the active ingredients in cannabis) “delivery”, “order” or emojis. She could also see that the dealer appeared to 19 a second person, making 19 payments to them throughout the year with 20 to cannabis sales.

- |                  |              |               |               |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. [A] ignores   | [B] protects | [C] lacks     | [D] discusses |
| 2. [A] finding   | [B] survey   | [C] paper     | [D] article   |
| 3. [A] measured  | [B] divided  | [C] consulted | [D] analyzed  |
| 4. [A] highlight | [B] raise    | [C] eliminate | [D] inspire   |
| 5. [A] careless  | [B] harmless | [C] useless   | [D] worthless |

- |     |                 |                 |                 |                  |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6.  | [A] processing  | [B] accessing   | [C] recessing   | [D] practicing   |
| 7.  | [A] public      | [B] open        | [C] private     | [D] stable       |
| 8.  | [A] transaction | [B] business    | [C] requirement | [D] affair       |
| 9.  | [A] interpreted | [B] applied     | [C] forbade     | [D] allowed      |
| 10. | [A] convenient  | [B] traditional | [C] default     | [D] scarce       |
| 11. | [A] community   | [B] interface   | [C] internet    | [D] surface      |
| 12. | [A] commuting   | [B] navigating  | [C] delaying    | [D] replacing    |
| 13. | [A] but         | [B] and         | [C] so          | [D] furthermore  |
| 14. | [A] concealed   | [B] noticed     | [C] stolen      | [D] exposed      |
| 15. | [A] trace       | [B] debate      | [C] payment     | [D] conversation |
| 16. | [A] why         | [B] where       | [C] since       | [D] unless       |
| 17. | [A] lovers      | [B] partners    | [C] researchers | [D] samples      |
| 18. | [A] resisted    | [B] accompanied | [C] bent        | [D] conformed    |
| 19. | [A] dismiss     | [B] admire      | [C] respect     | [D] hire         |
| 20. | [A] consequence | [B] reference   | [C] investment  | [D] strategy     |

## 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

On Wednesday, the European Union brought down an antitrust fine of 4.34 billion euros—or about \$5.06 billion—against Google, for anticompetitive practices related to Android, the company’s mobile operating system. It’s the European Commission’s largest antitrust fine ever, topping the previous record of 2.42 billion euros—which was also levied against Google, just last year, for abuses of its search-engine dominance.

At issue is how Google has used the proliferation of Android, which runs on more than 80 percent of smartphones worldwide, to entrench its other services, especially Search. In exchange for receiving Android for free, Google demands that phone makers preinstall Google apps and services, such as Search and the Chrome browser. The European Commission’s regulators contend that this default stifles competing apps and services.

Furthermore, according to the European Commission's decision, Google has prevented phone manufacturers from installing alternate builds of Android. Android is an open-source operating system, meaning that others can make their own, customized versions of it (Fire OS, used on Amazon's devices, is one example). If manufacturers can't actually use different versions of Android, then the software's open-source status doesn't actually help it increase competition and consumer choice.

"It's a very serious illegal behavior," Margrethe Vestager, the European commissioner for competition, said in a press conference announcing the decision. But a big question remains: What does the decision mean for Google and other big tech companies? This might be the tip of the iceberg for global technology regulation, for which Europe has been doing the work the United States can't, or won't, pursue.

Still, the amount is a drop in the bucket when compared to Alphabet's overall financial picture. While the company also took a \$9.9 billion one-time charge related to changes in U.S. tax law, Google's success is only growing—its net revenues climbed by 20 percent over 2016, and almost that much over the year prior. And like other big tech companies, Google is sitting on huge piles of cash: about \$102 billion, of which \$62.8 billion is foreign held. That makes the possible \$8 billion from the two antitrust fines—Google appealed the first decision, and indicated its intention to appeal the new one, too—more of an inconvenience than an existential crisis. Alphabet's shares traded only slightly lower following the announcement of the EU fine, suggesting that investors weren't terribly concerned about the matter, at least for now.

21. According to Paragraph 1, the EU fined 4.34 billion euros against Google in that Google \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] dominated its search-engine
- [B] broke the previous fine record
- [C] competed unequally with Android
- [D] abused the officials of EU

22. The word "proliferation" (Line 1, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] popularity
- [B] recession
- [C] application
- [D] failure

23. Google requires phone manufacturers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] pay a sum for Android

[B] install its products beforehand

[C] regulate its behavior

[D] appeal to fight against the EU

24. According to Paragraph 3, the author believes that the practice of Google may \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] forbid phone makers to use different versions of Amazon's devices

[B] do more harm than good for the competitiveness of Android

[C] help to expand the influence of Google apps and services

[D] contribute to create a unique and customized version of Android

25. The author believes \$8 billion from the two antitrust fines would \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] compel Google to make relevant adjustments

[B] contribute to the financial crisis of Google

[C] make Google give up the appeal of the first decision

[D] matter little to tackle the issue the EU concerned

## Text 2

The term “Follow your passion” has increased ninefold in English books since 1990. “Find something you love to do and you’ll never have to work a day in your life” is another college-counseling standby of unknown provenance. But according to Carol Dweck, a psychology professor at Stanford University, that advice is steering people wrong.

“What are the consequences of that?” asked Paul O’Keefe, an assistant professor of psychology at Yale—NUS College. “That means that if you do something that feels like work, it means you don’t love it.” He gave me the example of a student who jumps from lab to lab, trying to find one whose research topic feels like her passion. “It’s this idea that if I’m not completely overwhelmed by emotion when I walk into a lab, then it won’t be my passion or my interest.”

That’s why he and two co-authors—Dweck and Greg Walton of Stanford—recently performed a study that suggests it might be time to change the way we think about our interests. Passions aren’t “found,” they argue. They’re developed.

In a paper that is forthcoming in *Psychological Science*, the authors describe the difference between the two mind-sets. One is a “fixed theory of interests”—the idea that core interests are there from birth, just waiting to be discovered—and the other is a “growth theory,” the idea that interests are something anyone can cultivate over time.

To examine how these different mind-sets affect our pursuit of different topics, the authors performed a series of studies on college students—a group that’s frequently advised to find their passion in the form of a major or career path.

First, students answered a survey that would categorize them as either “techy”—slang for interested in math and science—or “fuzzy,” meaning interested in the arts or humanities. They also filled out a survey determining how much they agreed with the idea that people’s core interests don’t change over time. They then read an article that mismatched their interests—a piece on the future of algorithms for the fuzzies, and a piece on Derrida for the techies. The more the participants favoring a “fixed” theory of interests, the less interested they were in the article that mismatched their aforementioned identity as a techy or fuzzy.

The authors believe this could mean that students who have fixed theories of interest might give up interesting lectures or opportunities because they don’t in line with their previously stated passions. Or that they might overlook ways that other disciplines can intersect with their own.

26. “Find something you love to do and you’ll never have to work a day in your life” mean that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] what you really love is what you are working
- [B] what make you feel working is not what you love
- [C] your passion lies in your usual life
- [D] the common advice is misguiding people

27. The reason why Paul O’Keefe and two co-authors performed a study is to show passions \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] could be found
- [B] are cultivated
- [C] are overwhelmed

[D] have misguided people

28. The mind-set of “fixed theory of interests” is different from “growth theory” in that it believes interests \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] vary over time

[B] can be developed

[C] are flexible

[D] are genetic

29. According to Paragraph 5, the survey showed that the participants who agreed the fixed theory of interests were \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] particularly passionate to math and science

[B] keen to the arts or humanities

[C] less interested in mismatched article

[D] reluctant to find their passion

30. The best title for this text could be \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] ‘Find Your Passion’Is Awful Advice

[B] ‘Follow Your Passion’Is A Virtue

[C] In Favor of Fixed Theory of Interests

[D] Analyze the Difference of Two Mind-sets

### Text 3

Scientists often struggle to communicate the findings of research. Our subject matter can be technical and not easily digested by a general audience. And our discoveries – from a new type of tessellating pentagon to the presence of gravitational waves in space – have no meaning until that meaning can be defined and agreed upon. To address this, we are often advised to use the tools of narrative.

This advice is now found everywhere from training sessions to blogs to the most prominent scientific journals. An article in Nature magazine advises scientists to relate data to the world by using “the age-old custom of telling a story.” Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences cites the “increased comprehension, interest, and engagement” that narrative offers. And another study shows that writing in a narrative style increases understanding of scientific results.

So, what could be wrong with urging scientists to take advantage of our natural storytelling skills? In an article titled “Against storytelling of scientific results”, Yarden Katz explains that certain defining features of narrative – someone pursuing a goal; a satisfying resolution that resolves this; a meaning that draws people in – are contradictory to key ideals and practices of scientific work.

However, human beings, scientists included, have brains that are not evolved for dispassionate thinking. Bugs in our reasoning from the confirmation bias to the gambler’s faults make our natural thought processes deeply subjective and partial. And these are precisely the kinds of cognitive properties that make storytelling stick so well. Even if an exemplary scientist has trained herself to be utterly objective, her audience will always bring their biased, story-gobbling minds.

This is why we have little choice but to apply the philosophy of judo to the problem of communicating scientific work and findings. Rather than struggle against cognitive biases, we need to work with them if we are going to keep them in check. Facts can be collected but they need to be interpreted. To interpret a fact is to give it meaning. And this is nothing other than storytelling. Only with a story can the facts be communicated, and only then can they become part of the received knowledge that drives the very possibility of scientific progress.

31. To make scientists’ discoveries meaningful, they are suggested to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] cater for the interest of audience
- [B] define the meaning on their own
- [C] overlook the opinion of scientists
- [D] write in a narrative style

32. The National Academy of Sciences cites the “increased comprehension, interest, and engagement” to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] make their findings easily understood
- [B] tell a moving story using scientific dates
- [C] confirm the authenticity of proceedings
- [D] show off some practical writing skills

33. Yarden Katz holds that the skills of storytelling \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] often go against pursuing a goal

[B] are indispensable for famous scientists

[C] counter to the features of scientific work

[D] demonstrate people's inherent thinking

34. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is TRUE?

[A] Human's dispassionate thinking is born from birth.

[B] People's natural thought process are usually impartial.

[C] Our cognitive features make us lean toward storytelling.

[D] An exemplary scientist is supposed to be very objective.

35. To promote scientific progress, facts are best interpreted with \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] knowledge

[B] cognitive biases

[C] meaning

[D] a story

#### Text 4

The Donald Trump administration announced Thursday a new plan around the protection of endangered species. According to the administration, the newly proposed rules would simplify and improve how the Endangered Species Act is used. This is the latest in a long battle to change the Endangered Species Act.

The new rules would potentially limit the designation of critical habitats and end the same protections for threatened species as endangered species. In addition, when federal government actions could harm a species, inter-agency consultations would be streamlined, according to the Associated Press.

Jamie Rappaport Clark, president of Defenders of Wildlife and a former director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, told The Washington Post, "Unfortunately, the sweeping changes being proposed by the Trump administration include provisions that would undercut the effectiveness of the ESA and put species at risk of extinction. The signal being sent by the Trump administration is clear: Protecting America's wildlife and wild lands is simply not on their agenda." On the other hand, Republican lawmakers

claim the Endangered Species Act isn't successful in restoring species and only limits economic activities.

In a study published today, scientists studied if Americans still support this supposedly controversial act. The research was led by Jeremy Bruskotter, an associate professor of environment and natural resources at Ohio State University. Bruskotter and his team found that only one in 10 Americans oppose the act, after a survey of 1,287 people. They also determined that around four out of five Americans support the Endangered Species Act. The scientists found that 74 percent of conservatives support the Endangered Species Act, despite the Republican lawmakers' efforts to change it.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services released a statement in support of the proposed revisions. "The Trump Administration is dedicated to being a good neighbor and being a better partner with the communities in which we operate. One thing we heard over and over again was that ESA implementation was not consistent and often times very confusing to navigate," Greg Sheehan, Deputy Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said. "We are proposing these improvements to produce the best conservation results for the species while reducing the regulatory burden on the American people."

36. From the perspective of The Donald Trump administration, the new plan may help \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] increase the efficiency of ESA
- [B] temporarily overturn the ESA
- [C] expand the number of critical habitats
- [D] end protections for endangered species

37. Jamie Rappaport Clark held the new plan of Trump administration \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] were determined to protecting wildlife
- [B] might contribute to the extinction of species
- [C] attached more importance on economy
- [D] wished to replace the role of ESA

38. According to Paragraph 4, the majority of American people \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] are sympathetic with the new plan

[B] care little about the wildlife of America

[C] wish to overturn the provisions of ESA

[D] support the supposed controversial act

39. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the government's new plan \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] will possibly relieve the regulatory pressure of Americans

[B] discloses the inconsistent implementation of ESA

[C] has made the communities confused to conform

[D] is supposed to fail because of lots of opposition

40. The author's attitude toward the new plan of Trump administration is \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] critical

[B] positive

[C] objective

[D] tolerant

## Part B

### Directions:

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

(10 points)

[A] Kids Change Everything, So Plan Time For Each Other

[B] Don't Expect Your Spouse To Change, But Prepare For Them To Change

[C] Kids Should Be The Priority of Marriage

[D] Your Spouse Should Handle Their Family

[E] Spend On Small Things, Save On Big Things

[F] Drive Your Spouse Up A Wall

[G] Share Values

This week, my wife and I celebrated our tenth wedding anniversary. We were quite young when we married—I was 24, and she was 20—and a lot has happened since then.

I've changed jobs several times, she's become a doctor, and we've had two children. Thank God, our marriage is better than ever. But you learn a few things over the course of 10 years, and now is as good an opportunity as any to offer up some of those lessons.

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

Too many people believe that marriage is built on the back of mutual need. In Stephen Sondheim's *Company*, the final case made by the main character for marriage is the romantic idea of reaching out in existential angst to another human being. But that doesn't set the groundwork to maintain a solid marriage, even during those times when your spouse is driving you up a wall. Instead, base your marriage on shared values; the things you think are important.

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

When you get married, you marry your spouse's family, too. Whatever problems exist with her family, you'll be inheriting them. But you don't have to do so. Your spouse's family troubles are their family troubles, and interfering in them won't make your life any better. It's your spouse's job to protect your marriage from their family; the same holds true for you. When the Bible says you're supposed to leave your father and mother and cleave to your spouse, it ain't kidding.

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

When my wife and I were married, we didn't know each other. That's because nobody knows each other when they get married—people change over time. This presents two problems. First, because we know we're going to change, we expect our spouses to change in ways we like. That's not how this works. Whatever the flaws you spot in your potential spouse are, they're generally going to get worse over time, not better—so make sure your potential spouse is self-critical and interested in self-betterment. Second, prepare for your spouse to change in ways you don't necessarily like. That's why betting on values trumps betting on chemistry. Building a life together creates a marriage; building on a solid foundation of values allows you to build a life.

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

Marriage is a merger of two lives; kids turn the object of those lives outward. This means more emotional volatility, less time with each other, and more pressure. It's deeply important to carve out time with your spouse and to reassure them that they are the most

important person in your life—even if your first priority has to be taking care of kids who can't take care of themselves.

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

Money is a major issue in almost every marriage, but people tend to go wrong when they don't prioritize correctly. You're not going to go broke going to a movie. It's something that will make you feel wealthy even if you're not. You will go broke buying a car, a house, or a boat. Cook at home more, go out for ice cream more, and save your money on the big ticket items.

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

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

Companies are as different as the people who run them. You've no doubt felt super comfortable upon meeting certain people and quite uncomfortable when meeting others. You don't want to join a company only to find out that the organization belongs in the latter category.

Culture may seem like a minor consideration next to factors such as the science you'll be conducting, the resources you'll have at your disposal, and how much you'll be getting paid. But your happiness and job satisfaction over the years will hinge on whether you've been comfortable in your employer's culture. Comfort makes you more productive, and productivity always lies behind success, no matter the career. That's why considering culture, a company's living and breathing personality, is so critical when you're looking for a job.

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose you had been admitted by a famous university for postgraduate education. Your friend, Jack, wrote a letter to congratulate you, and ask advice on how to prepare for the postgraduate entrance exam. Write him a reply to

- 1) thank him;
- 2) give your advice.

You should write neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 point)

## Part B

### 48. Directions:

In this section, you are asked to 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 at least 150 words.

Write your essay on **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

