

绝密★启用前

2024 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）模拟试题一

（科目代码：204）

试卷条形码

☆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试卷结果的，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，将答题卡和试题册按规定交回。

（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)

Interpersonal communication is your 1 interaction with others. Talking to a friend on campus, chatting to a friend on campus, chatting on the phone with a classmate about an 2 test, arguing the 3 of a movie with friends, discussing strategies for accomplishing tasks at work, 4 for a job, and planning the future 5 a loved one are all forms of interpersonal communication.

Effective interpersonal communication 6 our sensitivity to others and to the situation. One goal of effective interpersonal communication is to maintain relationships, and form 7 messages that accurately convey our ideas and feelings 8 not offending the other person is key 9 our success.

Effective interpersonal communication 10 us. People who can clearly express their ideas, beliefs, and opinions become influential and 11 control over what happens to them and to others that they 12. When we accurately and precisely 13 our thoughts, others gain a better 14 for our position. Their understanding and appreciation make it more likely that they will respond in 15 that are consistent with our needs.

Effective interpersonal communication helps us manage the 16 we create. Presenting ourselves in such a way that others will 17 and trust us is important in both public and private 18—whether we're communicating in a professional setting, 19 our interpersonal skills are vital to getting a job, holding a position, or rising in an organization, or in a private setting where we're trying to 20 and maintain relationships.

- |                     |               |                |                  |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] familiar     | [B] informal  | [C] intimate   | [D] close        |
| 2. [A] upcoming     | [B] final     | [C] mid-term   | [D] intermediate |
| 3. [A] advances     | [B] strength  | [C] population | [D] fondness     |
| 4. [A] interviewing | [B] interfere | [C] interact   | [D] interpret    |
| 5. [A] for          | [B] with      | [C] over       | [D] to           |
| 6. [A] describes    | [B] conveys   | [C] portrays   | [D] betrays      |
| 7. [A] sound        | [B] directory | [C] diction    | [D] verbal       |

- |                     |                |                  |                   |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 8. [A] if           | [B] when       | [C] while        | [D] as            |
| 9. [A] to           | [B] of         | [C] for          | [D] in            |
| 10. [A] empowers    | [B] reinforces | [C] supports     | [D] sustains      |
| 11. [A] exhaust     | [B] exert      | [C] affect       | [D] enact         |
| 12. [A] care about  | [B] care for   | [C] care with    | [D] take to       |
| 13. [A] interpret   | [B] decipher   | [C] encode       | [D] decode        |
| 14. [A] assessment  | [B] evaluation | [C] appreciation | [D] appraisal     |
| 15. [A] approaches  | [B] methods    | [C] ways         | [D] ends          |
| 16. [A] impressions | [B] practices  | [C] things       | [D] experiences   |
| 17. [A] respect     | [B] despise    | [C] mock         | [D] sneer at      |
| 18. [A] settings    | [B] locations  | [C] situations   | [D] circumstances |
| 19. [A] when        | [B] where      | [C] how          | [D] if            |
| 20. [A] work        | [B] build      | [C] keep         | [D] retain        |

## 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

The importance and focus of the interview in the work of the print and broadcast journalist is reflected in several books that have been written on the topic. Most of these books, as well as several chapters, mainly in, but not limited to, journalism and broadcasting handbooks and reporting texts, stress the “how to” aspects of journalistic interviewing rather than the conceptual aspects of the interview, its context, and implications. Much of the “how to” material is based on personal experiences and general impressions. As we know, in journalism as in other fields, much can be learned from the systematic study of professional practice. Such study brings together evidence from which broad generalized principles can be developed.

There is, as has been suggested, a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself. On the other hand, many general texts as well as numerous research articles on

interviewing in fields other than journalism have been written. Many of these books and articles present the theoretical and empirical aspects of the interview as well as the training of the interviewers. Unhappily, this plentiful general literature about interviewing pays little attention to the journalistic interview. The fact that the general literature on interviewing does not deal with the journalistic interview seems to be surprising for two reasons. First, it seems likely that most people in modern Western societies are more familiar, at least in a positive manner, with journalistic interviewing than with any other form of interviewing. Most of us are probably somewhat familiar with the clinical interview, such as that conducted by physicians and psychologists. In these situations the professional person or interviewer is interested in getting information necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of the person seeking help. Another familiar situation is the job interview. However, very few of us have actually been interviewed personally by the mass media, particularly by television. And yet, we have a vivid acquaintance with the journalistic interview by virtue of our roles as readers, listeners, and viewers. Even so, true understanding of the journalistic interview, especially television interviews, requires thoughtful analyses and even study, as this book indicates.

21. The main idea of the first paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] generalized principles for journalistic interviews are the chief concern for writers on journalism  
[B] importance should be attached to the systematic study of journalistic interviewing  
[C] concepts and contextual implications are of secondary importance to journalistic interviewing  
[D] personal experience and general impression should be excluded from journalistic interviews
22. Much research has been done on interviews in general \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] so the training of journalistic interviewers has likewise been strengthened  
[B] though the study of the interviewing techniques hasn't received much attention  
[C] but journalistic interviewing as a specific field has unfortunately been neglected  
[D] and there has also been a dramatic growth in the study of journalistic interviewing
23. Westerners are familiar with the journalistic interview, \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] but most of them wish to stay away from it



- [B] and many of them hope to be interviewed some day
- [C] and many of them would like to acquire a true understanding of it
- [D] but most of them may not have been interviewed in person

24. The word “empirical”(Para.2) most probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] hypothetical
- [B] practical
- [C] reciprocal
- [D] hysterical

25. The text is most likely a part of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] news article
- [B] journalistic interview
- [C] research report
- [D] preface

## Text 2

The future of space exploration depends on many things. It depends on how technology evolves, how political forces shape competition and partnerships between nations, and how important the public feels space exploration is. The near future will see the continuation of human space flight in Earth’s orbit and unpiloted space flight within the solar system. Piloted space flight to other planets, or even back to the moon, still seems far away. Any flight to other solar systems is even more distant, but a huge advance in space technology could drive space exploration into realms currently explored only by science fiction.

The 1968 film *2001: A Space Odyssey* depicted commercial shuttles flying to and from a giant wheel-shaped space station in orbit around Earth, bases on the moon, and a piloted mission to Jupiter. The real space activities of 2001 will not match this cinematic vision, but the 21st century will see a continuation of efforts to transform humanity into a spacefaring species.

Perhaps the most difficult problem space planners face is how to finance a vigorous program of piloted space exploration in Earth’s orbit and beyond. In 1998, no single government or international enterprise had plans to send people back to the moon, much less to Mars. Such missions are unlikely to happen until the perceived value exceeds their cost.

One belief shared by a number of space exploration experts is that future lunar and Martian

expeditions should be aimed at creating permanent settlements. The residents of such outposts would have to “live off the land,” obtaining such necessities as oxygen and water from the harsh environment. On the moon, pioneers could obtain oxygen by heating lunar soil. In 1998, the Lunar Prospector discovered evidence of significant deposits of ice, a valuable resource for settlers, mixed with soil at the lunar poles. On Mars, oxygen could be extracted from the atmosphere and water could come from buried deposits of ice.

The future of piloted lunar and planetary exploration remains largely unknown. Most space exploration scientists believe that people will be on the moon and Mars by the middle of the 21st century, but how they get there, and the nature of their visits, is a subject of continuing debate. Clearly, key advances will need to be made in lowering the cost of getting people off Earth, the first step in any human voyage to other worlds.

Space exploration experts have long hoped that as international tensions have eased, an increasing number of space activities could be undertaken on an international, cooperative basis. In addition to the economic savings that could result from nations pooling their resources to explore space, the new perspective gained by space voyages could be an important benefit to international relations. The Apollo astronauts have said the greatest discovery from our voyages to the Moon was the view of their own world as a precious island of life in the void. Ultimately that awareness could help to improve our lives on Earth.

26. A flight to other solar systems will be made more possible by \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] technological breakthroughs
- [B] international cooperation
- [C] market competition
- [D] public pressure

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that human society will become increasingly \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] worried about life on other planets
- [B] dependent on space tourism
- [C] accustomed to long-distance flights
- [D] associated with space exploration

28. It is difficult to send people to other planets because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] lack of capacity of space exploration vehicles

- [B] the financial expenditure involved in space travel
- [C] controversial nature of space travel
- [D] the uncertain future of space exploration

29. According to this text, piloted space missions will need to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] more exciting than earlier film versions
- [B] supported by international organizations
- [C] more cost-effective than they appear to be at present
- [D] financed by individual governments

30. It is predicted that people who will live on other planets would have to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] appreciate the harsh conditions they encounter there
- [B] depend on the natural resources available there
- [C] take most daily necessities along with them
- [D] engage in scientific research

### Text 3

Big Western oil firms were reporting their results for the third quarter as the oil price climbed towards \$100 a barrel during the past few weeks. Record oil prices, it turns out, do not translate into record profits. Oil is now close to exceeding the record set in 1979 of between \$100 and \$110, depending on how you adjust for inflation and what criterion you use. Yet almost without exception, big oil firms' profits are falling from the peaks reached last year.

Exxon Mobil, for example, reported a 10% drop in profits in the third quarter, and BP's fell even more sharply. Profits also fell at Chevron, ConocoPhillips and Eni. They rose at Total and Royal Dutch Shell—but only thanks to exchange-rate fluctuations and one-off asset sales. Analysts at Citigroup calculate that, measured in dollars, the biggest oil firms' earnings fell by 15% on average.

To be fair, the oil price has surged most dramatically since the end of September, although it was also buoyant in the third quarter. The majors' poor showing also reflects lower profits from refining, as the difference in price between petrol and crude oil has fallen from the exceptionally high levels of recent months.

But the fact remains that oil giants are struggling to pump more oil and gas. In part, this is due to a quirk of the rules that oblige Western oil firms to share the crude they produce

with state-owned oil firms in many countries. The contracts in question often rule that as the price goes up, the volume of oil the foreigners receive decreases. Worse, several countries are changing contracts or tax rules in ways that will further erode the Western oil firms' profits—and in some cases are throwing them out altogether.

Rising costs are also a problem. Exxon, which is known for its strict financial discipline, saw costs rise almost twice as fast as revenue in the third quarter. The shortage of labor and equipment that is feeding this inflation is also causing delays to new projects. And there are not enough new projects in the pipeline. The International Energy Agency reckons that the expansion plans of the big Western and state-owned oil firms will leave the world 12.5m barrels per day short of requirements in 2015.

Despite this looming deficit and the glaring price signal, all the big companies except Total produced less oil and gas in the third quarter than they did in the same period last year. According to Citigroup, the average decline in overall output was 3.3%. If the relatively steady supply of natural gas is stripped out, the numbers look even worse: oil production fell by 9% on average. No matter how high the price goes, the oil majors cannot make a profit from oil they do not produce.

31. We can learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the oil price is not really close to the degree of exceeding the historical record
  - [B] whether the oil price will break the record rests on the measurement used
  - [C] the oil price is rising and will continue rising to the historical record
  - [D] the profit of the oil production industry reached the historical record last year
32. Which one of the following statements is NOT true of the situation of the third quarter?
- [A] Most oil companies were suffering a serious loss in the third quarter.
  - [B] Some companies also enjoyed rising profits in the third quarter.
  - [C] The oil refining industry was also suffering a surplus reduction in the third quarter.
  - [D] The oil price was on the rise in the third quarter.
33. "This inflation" (Para. 5) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the rise of oil price
  - [B] the rise of Consumer Price Index (CPI)
  - [C] the rise of oil production costs

[D] the rise of oil production revenue

34. The example of Citigroup is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] show the big oil firms can benefit from the oil production

[B] illustrate the Citigroup was the largest corporation with oil output

[C] explain the causes for the average decline in the overall oil output

[D] prove the prevalent trend of reduction in oil production

35. Record oil prices do not translate into record profits because of the following reasons except \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the declining margin from oil refining

[B] the disadvantageous change in contracts

[C] the shortage of supply of labour and equipment

[D] the decreasing quantity of oil production

#### Text 4

Dreams are said to be the window to the mind. Through the study of dreams, we can catch glimpses into what our subconscious minds are thinking, or what is troubling us at our deepest levels. Not all dreams are the same, however, either in content or in meaning. In this respect, the study of bad dreams, nightmares, can yield interesting observations in regard to the mind and status of the dreamer. Indeed, nightmares appear to have been the subject of far more studies than more pleasant dreams, if for no other reason than while pleasant dreams are easily forgotten upon awakening, nightmares tend to linger in our minds and is sufficient to demand attention.

The sources of our dreams are most commonly attributed to factors in our waking lives. Whether it be emotional challenges, stress in the workplace, relationship problems or a myriad of other possible factors, the thoughts and feelings created in our waking environments are believed to directly influence the content of our dreams. A particular dramatic or traumatic experience during the day would no doubt be encountered again in some form or another during the night.

Just as important as actual events in the determination of the content of our dreams are the pre-existing beliefs that we hold. If we encounter some kind of phenomena in our dreams, it is very likely that we have already believed in the possibility of the phenomena before the dream. For example, if someone dreams of being abducted by aliens, it's very likely that, before

the dream, he already believed in the existence of aliens. To the extent that dreams are direct reflections of our minds, they will reflect accurately what we believe and hold to be true.

The way that we act in dreams bears consideration as well. Often times, our behavior in our dreams reflects hidden desires for that type of behavior in our waking lives. Someone who dreams of revenge may actually desire revenge in real life, and likewise someone who dreams of adventure night after night may be experiencing his mind playing out a desire for more excitement in his everyday life.

While the items encountered in our dreams are of great importance in the analysis of dreams, it must be recognized and understood that the same item in two different dreams can easily have entirely different meanings for the two dreamers. For example, a horse in the dreams of an avid equestrian can signify comfort and relaxation, whereas the same horse in the dreams of a hunter can represent excitement and challenge.

36. Nightmares are mentioned in paragraph one in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] give an introduction of our subconscious mind
- [B] give an example of one particularly vivid type of dream
- [C] provide a justification for the study of influence of dreams
- [D] compare the pleasant dreams and nightmares

37. Based on the information provided in Paragraph 3 , if a man dreamed of being hit by a train, it is likely that he \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] has been hit by a train before
- [B] beliefs in the existence of trains
- [C] believes that it is possible to be hit by a train
- [D] is afraid of being hit by a train

38. The last sentence of the text gives an example of horses encountered in dreams of two different people in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] illustrate how the same item can mean different things in different dreams
- [B] exemplify the concept that people would, no doubt, react differently to the same images in dreams
- [C] illustrate the idea that the emotions can influence the contents of dreams
- [D] Support the assertion that the meaning behind dream images is entirely subjective

39. The main point of the text is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the study of dreams is based on logic from the waking life of the dreamer
  - [B] in order to understand the meaning of dreams, we must analyze the beliefs of the dreamers
  - [C] dreams can reveal much about the personality of the dreamer
  - [D] the study of nightmares, while multifaceted, is a worthwhile endeavor
40. Which of the following would the author most likely agree with?
- [A] Nightmares can be good for us, if we use it properly.
  - [B] Those who study dreams must first study the emotion of the dreamer.
  - [C] The study of dreams makes sense if we know what to look for.
  - [D] Dreamers should pay attention to their dreams to discern what those dreams reveal about themselves.

## 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] Handling rights in disputes
- [B] The role of dependence in disputes
- [C] Methods of settling conflicting interests
- [D] The use of negotiation for different dispute types
- [E] Advantages of negotiation over mediation
- [F] The role of power in settling disagreements
- [G] Disagreement of interests

### The Nature of Disputes

To resolve a dispute means to turn opposing positions into a single outcome. The two parties may choose to focus their attention on one or more of three basic factors. They may seek to (1) reconcile their interests, (2) determine who is right, and/or (3) determine who is more powerful.

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

Interests are needs, desires, concerns, fears—the things one cares about or wants. They provide the foundation for a person's or an organization's position in a dispute. In a dispute, not only do the interests of one party not coincide with those of the other party, but they are in conflict. For example, the director of sales for an electronics company gets into a dispute with the director of manufacturing over the number of TV models to produce. The director of sales wants to produce more models because her interest is in selling TV sets; more models mean more choice for consumers and hence increased sales. The director of manufacturing, however, wants to produce fewer models. His interest is in decreasing manufacturing costs and more models mean higher costs.

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

Reconciling such interests is not easy. It involves probing for deeply rooted concerns, devising creative solutions, and making tradeoffs and compromises where interests are opposed. The most common procedure for doing this is negotiation, the act of communication intended to reach agreement. Another interests based procedure is mediation, in which a third party assists the disputants, the two sides in the dispute, in reaching agreement.

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

By no means do all negotiations (or mediations) focus on reconciling interests. Some negotiations focus on determining who is right, such as when two lawyers argue about whose case has the greater merit. Other negotiations focus on determining who is more powerful, such as when quarrelling neighbors or nations exchange threats and counter threats. Often negotiations involve a mix of all threesome attempts to satisfy interests, some discussion of rights, and some references to relative power.

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

It is often complicated to attempt to determine who is right in a dispute. Although it is usually straightforward where rights are formalized in law, other rights take the form of unwritten but socially accepted standards of behavior, such as reciprocity, precedent, equality, and seniority. There are often different—and sometimes contradictory standards that apply to rights. Reaching agreement on rights, where the outcome will determine who gets what, can often be so difficult that the parties frequently turn to a third party to determine who is right. The most typical rights procedure, in which disputants present evidence and arguments to a neutral third party who has the power to make a decision that must be followed by both disputants. (In mediation, by contrast, the third party does not have the power to decide the dispute.) Public



adjudication is provided by courts and administrative agencies. Private adjudication is provided by arbitrators.

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

A third way to resolve a dispute is on the basis of power. We define power, somewhat narrowly, as the ability to pressure someone to do something he would not otherwise do. Exercising power typically means imposing costs on the other side or threatening to do so. The exercise of power takes two common forms: acts of aggression, such as physical attack, and withholding the benefits that derive from a relationship, as when employees stop working in a strike.

### Section III Translation

46. **Directions:**

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

In our culture, the sources of what we call a sense of “mastery”—feeling important and worth-while—and the sources of what we call a sense of “pleasure”—finding life enjoyable—are not always identical. Women often are told “You can’t have it all.” Sometimes what the speaker really is saying is: “You chose a career, so you can’t expect to have closer relationships or a happy family life.” or “You have a wonderful husband and children—What’s all this about wanting a career?”

Our study shows that, for women, well-being has two dimensions. One is mastery, which includes self-esteem, a sense of control over your life, and low levels of anxiety and depression. Mastery is closely related to the “doing” side of life, to work and activity. Pleasure is the other dimensions, and it is composed of happiness, satisfaction and optimism. It is tied more closely to the “feeling” side of life. The two are independent of each other. A woman could be high in mastery and low in pleasure, and vice versa.

### Section IV Writing

**Part A**

47. **Directions:**

A chemical plant should be responsible for the water pollution in a nearby river. Write a

letter to the City Environment Protection Agency to

- 1) state the present situation,
- 2) suggest ways to deal with the problem and
- 3) express your sincere hope.

Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** use your own name in the letter; use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

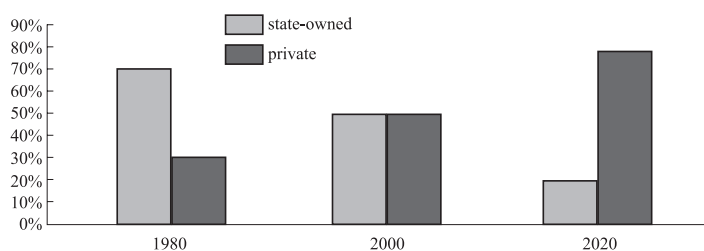
## Part B

### 48. Directions:

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

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

Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



*Changes in the Ownership of Houses in China*

# 答案速查

## Section I Use of English

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. A	5. B
6. B	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. A
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. C	15. C
16. A	17. A	18. A	19. B	20. B

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

21. B	22. C	23. D	24. B	25. D
26. A	27. D	28. B	29. C	30. B
31. B	32. A	33. C	34. D	35. C
36. B	37. C	38. A	39. A	40. C

### Part B

41. G	42. C	43. D	44. A	45. F
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## Section III Translation

在我们的文化中，我们所说的驾驭的力量（感到重要和有意义）和快乐（找到生活的乐趣）并不总是相同的。女人们经常被告知：你不能全部拥有。有时说话者真正要说的是：你选择了事业，所以你不能期望有更亲密的关系或者一份快乐的家庭生活；或者你已经拥有优秀的丈夫与孩子，这一切又与想要拥有一个好的事业有什么联系呢？

我们的研究表明，对于女性，幸福健康有两方面。一方面是驾驭事物的能力，包括对自尊、对生活的自我控制、低水平的焦虑和抑郁。这与做实事（工作和活动）紧密相连。另一方面是愉悦，由快乐、满足、乐观组成，与生活的感觉更紧密相连。这两者相互独立。一个女人可以在驾驭事物的能力上有天赋，但却得不到快乐。反之亦然。

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to complain about a chemical plant contaminating the nearby river. Every day the plant drains a surprisingly large amount of waste liquids into it and the water has become gray and gives off a strong smell.

I think the local authorities should adopt several strong measures to deal with the public hazard. Firstly, it is necessary to prohibit the plant from discharging waste water into the river before it is purified. Secondly, a series of environmental protection rules need to be laid down. Those who violate them deserve to be fined heavily.

I hope the problem will be solved as soon as possible. Thanks for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

### Part B

From the bar chart given above, we can observe that the ownership of houses in China experienced some changes from 1980 to 2020. The proportion of state-owned houses decreased sharply by almost 50% from 70% to 20%. On the contrary, during the same period, the percentage of private houses increased rapidly from 30% to 80%.

The bar chart reveals that there exists an opposite trend in the development of state-owned and private houses ownership. What exactly contribute to this phenomenon? Reasons can be listed as follows. For one thing, the authorities have issued some preferential policies to the development of private houses industry. For another, people's decision to buy a house can also be ascribed to the power of so-called "group dynamics": when members of our social networks own their private house one after another, we unconsciously imitate them, of course, if we have enough money.

The continual growth of private houses is a symbol of the improvement of people's living standards. However, the authorities should also place a value on the restriction of housing price. Otherwise, it will one day be an obstacle to the rapid and sound development of economy.