

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)

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 holiday 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 writing income.

As Harlan Coben has suggested, it' s a 8 of priorities. To make writing a priority, you' ll have to 9 some of your day-to-day activities and some things you 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 your 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 some time 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 prioritising 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

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 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 greenhouse gases. Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change.

"I'm excited about our progress," says Brown, who harvests eggs for Denver-based NestFresh Eggs and 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 rollout 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 climate change

[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 feeds

[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 food

[D] are amazed at agriculture advances

25. John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products' _____.

[A] market prospects

[B] standard definition

[C] nutritional value

[D] moral implication

Text 2

More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to up end 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. The share of the population 65 and older was 16% in 2018, up 3.2% from the prior year, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. That’ s also up 30.2% since 2010.

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, according

to the survey. 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 preretirees should speak with a financial adviser 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 does
- [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 shortage

[B] population growth

[C] longer life expectancy

[D] rising living costs

29. Many retirees 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

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 standard.

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

Text 4

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 Strohming 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

Section II Reading Comprehension

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 After a Break

Moving your body has been shown to reduce anxiety and depression, lower rates of many types of cancer and the risk of a heart attack, and improve overall immunity. It also helps build strength and stamina. Getting back into exercise can be a challenge in the best of times, but with gyms and in-person exercise classes off - limits to many people these days because of COVID-19 concerns, it can be tricky to know where to start. And it's 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 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," Denay says. But you will 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 or Zoom with a relative as you strength train or stretch at home.

You can also join a livestream or on-demand exercise class. SilverSneakers offers them for older adults, or try EverWalk for virtual challenges.

Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

(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 are more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

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 in the email; use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

Part B

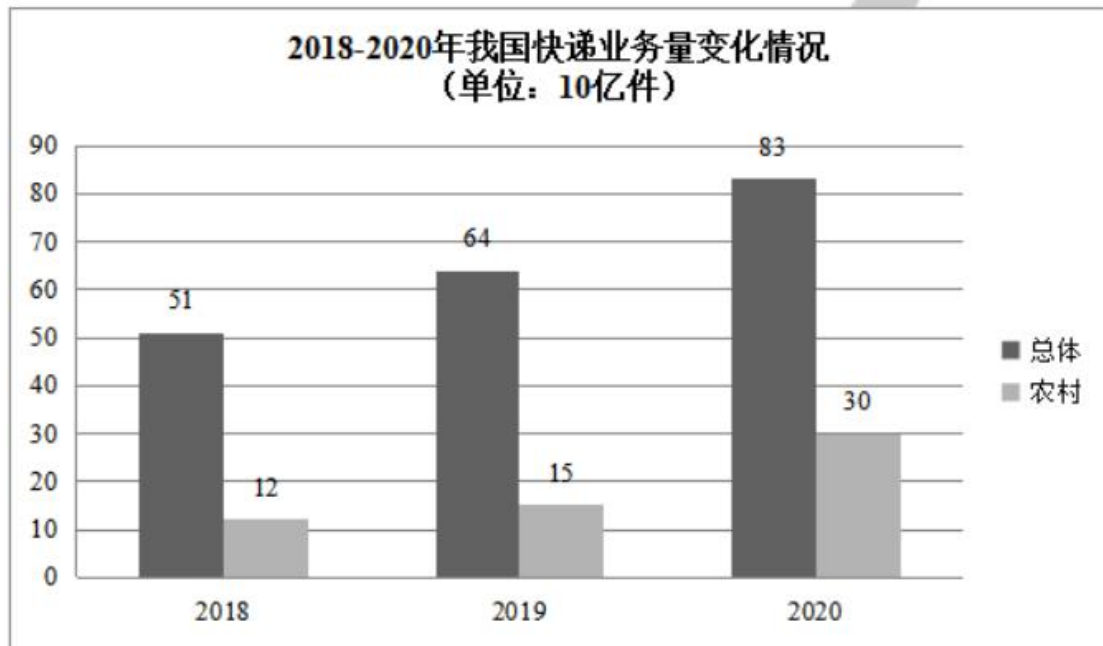
48. Directions:

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

- 1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

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



2022 年全国硕士研究生招生考试（英语二）参考答案及解析

Section I Use of English

【1】B 解析：原文提到“对于他而言，写作只是一项普通的工作——和其他工作一样”，因为 Harlan 本身是作家，所以写作在他看来就是很普通的，故选 B 项“normal”。

【2】B 解析：原文提到“他将写作与铅工业进行比较”，这里意在进行对比，故选 B 项“compared”。

【3】A 解析：原文提到“如果工作只是为了偿还账单的话”，此处意在引出条件，强调一种可能存在的情况，故选 A 项“If”。

【4】D 解析：结合上文“如果工作只是为了偿还账单的话”，那么“找时间去写作就不会那么容易”，此处强调难易程度问题，故选 D 项“easy”。

【5】C 解析：原文提到“记得大部分畅销书作家开始从事写作”，这里意在提醒人们想到一种事实，以支撑上述论点，故选 C 项“Remember”。

【6】A 解析：上文提到“这些作家的书很畅销”，所以这些作家也应该是著名作家，故选 A 项“well-known”。

【7】C 解析：上文提到“这些畅销书作家除了写作之外，还有其他工作要做来补充他们从事写作赚得地收入”，即这些作家不完全依赖写作来谋生，还有其他副业，故选 C 项“supplement”。

【8】C 解析：原文提到“这是一个有关优先权的问题”，故选 C 项“question”。

【9】B 解析：原文提到“为了让写作成为优先事务，你不得不牺牲一些从事日常活动的时间”，此处旨在说明写作和其他日常安排不可得兼，必须进行取舍，故选 B 项“sacrifice”。

【10】B 解析：原文提到“取决于自己的兴趣和你的生活方式”，此处有并列连词 and，所以能和 lifestyles 并列的即为答案，故选 B 项“interests”。

【11】C 解析：原文提到“有些人可以一边听音乐一边写作”，此处意在强调两个动作同时发生，故选 C 项“while”。

【12】D 解析：原文提到“你可能不得不缩减你所从事的锻炼以及活动的数量”，此处强调因为写作占用了其他活动的时间，所以锻炼和活动的数量应该会被缩减，故选 D 项“cut down on”。

【13】B 解析：原文提到“你不得不使得社交活动成为一种偶尔发生而不是每天发生的事情”，此处 rather than 为解题线索，daily 强调频率，只有 occasional 表示频率，故选 B 项“occasional”。

【14】A 解析：原文提到“社交活动变成一种偶尔发生的事情，它不再每天发生，而且不再如此耗时”，结合常识，每天发生的事情即为“习惯”，故选 A 项“habit”。

【15】A 解析：原文提到“这是困难的，并且不会让你受到其他人欢迎”，此处 and 为解题线索，并列后面感情色彩为负向，所以并列前面感情色彩也需要为负向，故选 A 项“tough”。

【16】D 解析：原文提到“有两种事情需要保持下去，一种是写作，一种是阅读”，此处意在表示递进，“除了写作，还有阅读”，故选 D 项“in addition to”。

【17】A 解析：原文提到“这些一种不可缺少的东西”，任何写作都离不开广泛的阅读，所以阅读对于写作而言是不可或缺的，故选 A 项“indispensable”。

【18】D 解析：原文提到“时间有限，随着年纪的增长，时间也流逝得更快”，故选 D 项“quicker”。

【19】C 解析：上文提到“时间有限”，所以我们应该谨慎对待时间并且提高时间的利用效率，即提升自身工作效率，故选 C 项“productively”。

【20】B 解析：原文提到“最重要的是，要让写作成为作家生活的全部”，此处考察固定搭配的用法，故选 B 项“above all”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【21】D on specially designed farms, 根据关键词 the climate friendly eggs 定位到第一段最后一句话，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.这一切似乎都是随机的，但却是有意为之，美国

鸡蛋行业投资 61 亿美元的下一件大事就是气候友好型鸡蛋。根据 by design, 可以得知这些气候友好性鸡蛋是在特殊设计下的农场中生产的。

【22】C creating a sustainable system, 根据 Larry Brown 和 excited about his progress 定位到该段落, 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."正在增加更多的覆盖作物, 吸引蠕虫和蟋蟀给鸡吃。鸟类的粪便会成为农田的肥料。这样的改进“使我们的母鸡能够找到更高质量的天然饲料, 对土地、母鸡和我们供应给客户的鸡蛋都有好处。”所以这创造的是一個可持续发展系统。

【23】C the potential of regenerative products 该题是例证题, 根据关键词 organic eggs 定位到 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 rollout is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.在短短十多年的时间里, 有机鸡蛋从天然食品商店里被视为利基产品而被忽视, 后来开始到沃尔玛(Walmart)进行销售。最近, 人们对益生菌和植物性肉类产生了类似的怀疑, 但这两种食品都进入了主要超市类别。如果可持续鸡蛋的推广成功, 它将打开再生牛肉、西兰花等产品的闸门。所以提及有机鸡蛋是为了证明再生产品的潜力, 都可以打入市场进行销售。

【24】B are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs 根据题干定位到最后一段相关句子 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.调查显示, 年轻一代更关心气候变化, 而植物性肉类的部分成功可以归因于购物者想要表达他们保护环境的愿望。年轻人“真的很关心地球。”Egg Innovations 总裁约翰·布伦凯尔(John Brunnquell)说。所以年轻人可能买环境友好型鸡蛋。

【25】 A market prospects. 根据关键词 John Brunnquell, 和 Julie Stanton 定位到两人对再生产品的看法的句子。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).宾夕法尼亚州立大学白兰地酒分校(Pennsylvania State University Brandywine)农业经济学副教授朱莉·斯坦顿(Julie Stanton)说, 再生产品可能很难销售, 因为这个概念很难很快定义。这种养殖方式对食品的改善, 如果有的话, 也是微乎其微的(尽管一些生产商说他们的鸡蛋含有更多的蛋白质)。可以看出该人不看好再生产品的市场前景。 Young adults “really care about the planet,” says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations. “They are absolutely altering the food chain...”年轻人“真的很关心地球。”Egg Innovations 总裁约翰·布伦凯尔(John Brunnquell)说。“他们绝对在改变食物链...”暗示该人看好再生产品的市场前景。所以两人对再生产品的市场前景意见不一。

Text 2

【26】 D. more Americans are willing to work in retirement. 根据题干关键词 Harris Poll 定位到 “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.”“三分之一 40 岁以上的美国人已经或计划在退休后找到一份工作, 为更长的寿命做准备”, 可以得知此处应选“D. 更多的美国人愿意退休后继续工作。”也可以结合下一句“more than half of unretirees said they would be employed in their later years”, “超过一半未退休人员表示, 他们晚年会工作。”C 选项错在 earlier retirement 和原文相反。

【27】 A. retirement causes problem for them. 根据题干“从第三段中可以得知美国人往往认为”, 我们可以定位到第三段, “Financial needs aren’t the only culprit for the “unretirement” trend. 经济需求不是不退休趋势的唯一原因”, “Other reasons, ... include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression. 其他原因, ... 包括个人成就感, 比如保持精神健康, 防止无聊或避免抑郁。”也就是说, “不退休一部分是出于经济原因, 一部

分是由于退休容易引发很多问题，比如使人陷入无聊和抑郁的生活状态”，所以选 A。

【28】C. longer life expectancy.“退休模式”改变的原因，此处考察原因细节，根据关键词定位到“One reason for the change in retirement patterns: Americans are living longer.美国人活得更久了。”因此选 C“更长的寿命”。

【29】D. spending less. 根据“许多未退休的人通过...来增加存款”，定位到“they are doing this, the company said, is by reducing their overall expenses, securing life insurance or...他们这样做是为了减少总体支出，获得人寿保险...”，所以选 D 花费更少。

【30】A. unprepared.“关于退休，Brent Weiss 认为许多人是_____”，根据人名 Brent Weiss 以及“许多人”该关键词，我们定位到“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 不幸的是，许多人选择退休后继续工作，他们正在准备这么多只是因为他们担心晚年会入不敷出”，结合着“It's not just a financial decision, but an emotional one. 退休不仅仅是经济决定，更是一个情感上的决定”，因此 Brent 认为许多人其实是“未做好准备的”。

Text 3

【31】C undermine users' decision-making 根据前两段定位到 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.2010 年，用户体验专家 Harry Brignull 首次提出了“黑暗模式”，这是一个笼统的术语，指的是操纵用户界面以影响用户决策能力的做法。所以危害用户的决策能力正确。

【32】D their strong presence 这是一个例证题，回到原文中，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. 在 2019 年一项针对 5.3 万个产品页面和 1.1 万个网站的研究中，研究人员发现，大约十分之一的网站采用

了这些设计操作。尽管普遍存在，但黑暗模式的概念仍然没有被很好地理解。所以是为了表明黑暗模式的普遍存在。

【33】B talk with relevant teams, 根据关键词 digital deception, business 定位到相关句 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." 企业应该与 IT、合规、风险和法律团队进行对话，以审查他们的隐私政策，并在讨论中包括负责公司用户界面的客户/用户体验设计师和编码人员，以及负责注册、结账篮、定价、和促销活动的营销商和广告商。任何或所有这些团队都可以在创造或避免“数字欺骗”方面发挥作用。所以和相关团队进行交流正确。

【34】B protect consumers from being tricked 根据 CCPA 定位到相关句子 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." 今年3月，加州总检察长宣布批准了《加州消费者隐私法》(CCPA)下的附加规定，“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。”该规定旨在禁止黑暗模式——这意味着禁止公司使用“令人困惑的语言或不必要的步骤，如强迫他们点击多个屏幕或听取他们不应该选择退出的理由。”所以保护消费者不被欺骗正确。

【35】B businesses' self-discipline 根据关键词 定位到相关句子 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. 随着越来越多的州考虑颁布更多的法规，企业界有必要加强问责。黑

暗模式也可以在自我监管的基础上得到解决，但前提是组织不仅要对法律要求负责，还要对行业最佳实践和标准负责。所以企业的自律选项正确。

Text 4

【36】A. hard to determine. 根据题干“科学家通常认为伦理课程的影响是_____”，我们可以定位到“Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior 尽管伦理课程在世界各地都很普遍，但科学家们不确定他们的课程是否真的能改变人们的行为”，我们可以得出答案是 A“很难确定”。

【37】B. It is a behavior easy to measure. “以下哪个是研究者研究肉食的原因”，“...eating meat. They chose this particular behavior for three reasons...: students' attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and...出于以下三个原因：一是学生对于该话题的态度是多变且不稳定的，二是行为很容易衡量，三是...”，因此选 B 这种行为很容易衡量。

【38】D. are not necessarily ethically better. “Eric Schwitzgebel's 先前的调查表明，伦理学教授们_____”，定位到此句“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.他先前发现，伦理学教授在投票率、献血、还书等行为上与其他教授没有什么不同。”，说明他们道德水平并不一定更高。

【39】C. uncertain. “Nina Strohming 认为干预的效果_____”，定位到 She says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable.”她说她希望这种影响是真实的，但不能排除一些未知的混合变量。因此答案为 uncertain 不确定。

【40】C. is a result of multiple factors. “Eric Schwitzgebel 认为学生行为的改变_____”，定位到 Schwitzgebel suspects the greatest impact came from social influence—classmates or teaching assistants leading the discussions may have shared their own vegetarianism, ... Second, the video may have had an emotional impact. 最大的影响来自社会影响，领导讨论的同学或助教可能分享了他们自己的素食主义...。第二，这段视频可能产生了情感上的影响。因此答案为 C 是多重因素起作用的结果。

Part B

【41】C 解析：原文提到“要循序渐进地提升运动的时间、距离和强度”，所以本题旨在强调应该将运动的目标降低一些，即“起步低点，进展慢点”，对应 C 选项“Start Low, Go Slow”。

【42】E 解析：原文提到“如果感觉身体不好，则停下来休息；如果感觉身体良好，则运动的时间和速度可以提升”，所以本题旨在强调应该听从自己的身体条件，对应 E 选项“Listen to Your Body”。

【43】A 解析：原文提到“坚持是让自己变得更强以及提升耐力的关键”，而步行则是开始的第一步，所以本题旨在强调需要将运动变成一种习惯，对应 A 选项“Make It a Habit”。

【44】F 解析：原文提到“即使你自己还不能做自己喜欢的运动，但是你可以简单行动起来”，所以本题旨在强调要动起来，哪怕只是象征性地模仿某项运动，对应 F 选项“Go Through the Motions”。

【45】B 解析：原文提到“和他人一起运动可以更有乐趣，也会让你更喜欢运动”，所以本题旨在强调不要自己只身锻炼，对应 B 选项“Don't Go It Alone”。

Section III Translation

【46】

第一段概说努力取得效果和预期效果往往不一致：

尽管你用尽全力，但有时绘画作品并没有像最初计划的那样完成。灯光的变换、绘画材料的局限性、采用的技巧意味着你尝试之后所呈现的也不同你预期的效果。

第二段继而介绍实际效果和预期效果不一样所带来的益处：

尽管这是让人感到沮丧和失望的，然而事实却证明这对你是有益的。意想不到的结果有两个好处，让你迅速应对失望情绪，并意识到当上帝为你关上一扇门的时候，他又悄悄给你打开了一扇窗。你也能学会快速适应并想出解决问题创造性型方法—如绘画方面的问题。跳出固有思维将会是你的第二天性。

第三段强调创造性解决问题能力的重要性：

事实上，创造性解决问题的能力在日常生活中发挥着极大作用。当问题出现时，这种能力更能够使你找到解决问题的方案。

Section IV Writing

Part A

【47】

参考范文

Dear International Students,

It is our pleasure to inform you that a food festival will be held in our university. I whereby am writing to acquaint you with some information about it and extend to you our cordial invitation to participate in this activity.

First of all, this food festival, spanning from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Jan. 10th, 2022 in the auditorium, is oriented towards all students. At that time, some food eaten on traditional Chinese festivals will be provided including zongzi, moon cakes and sweet dumplings as well as some delicate pastries. In addition, we will prepare some introduction and performance to help you have a better understanding of these food and cultural background behind them. Last but not least, it would be much welcomed if you could talk about some specialties of your countries.

I am looking forward to your favorable reply and your participation will be much anticipated. Please contact us if there is any further information you need.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

【48】

参考范文

The above bar chart explicitly presents information about the change in express business

volume from 2018 to 2020. As is clearly illustrated in the graph, the volume of delivery business ascended sharply from 51 billion to 83 billion. Meanwhile, that of rural areas increased steadily from 12 billion to 30 billion during the same period.

Several factors, from my perspective, can be easily found to account for the phenomenon, among which I would like to name three most significant ones as follows. In the first place, it is universally acknowledged that China has been undergoing the unprecedented development of economy and society, which has served as the material basis on which a mounting number of people find it affordable to buy what they need. In addition, there is no denying that the advance of Internet technology has made it much convenient for people to purchase online. From this aspect, the blossom of the express business in the past three years is nothing to be wondered at. Last but not least, e-commerce is another element that can not be ignored, whose rapid growth has influenced consumption concept of people living in the rural areas and brought about more development opportunities to rural logistics.

Taking all these factors into consideration, we can safely come to the conclusion that the current trend will continue for a while in the near future. That being the case, we can foresee even more attention will be given to the express industry and some relevant issues.