

2021 考研英语（一）真题及答案

来源：文都教育

完形填空：

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that involves short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problem. It **peaks** in young adulthood (between the ages of 20 and 30), levels out for a period of time, and then **generally** starts to slowly decline as we age. But **while** aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

One study found that muscle loss and the **accumulation** of body fat around the abdomen, which often begin in middle age and continue into advanced age, are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the **possibility** that lifestyle factors, such as the type of **diet** you follow and the type and amount of exercise you get throughout the years to maintain more lean muscle, might help prevent or **delay** this type of decline.

The researchers looked at data that **included** measurements of lean muscle, abdominal fat and subcutaneous fat (the type of fat you can see and grab hold of) from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and **compared** that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people **with** higher measures of abdominal fat **scored** worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years **went by**.

For women, the association may be **attributable** to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be **involved**. Future studies could **explain** these differences and perhaps lead to different **treatments** for men and women.

Meanwhile, there are steps you can **take** to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental **well being**. The two most generally recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your **levels** of aerobic exercise and following a Mediterranean-style diet that is high in fiber from

whole grains, vegetables, and other plant foods and eliminates highly processed foods. If you carry extra belly fat, speak with your health care provider to determine a plan that is best for you.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.A. pauses | B.return | C. peaks | D. fades |
| 2.A. alternatively | B. formally | C. accidentally | D. generally |
| 3.A. while | B. since | C. once | D. until |
| 4.A. detection | B. accumulation | C. consumption | D. separation |
| 5.A. possibility | B. decision | C. goal | D. requirement |
| 6.A.delay | B. ensure | C. seek | D. utilize |
| 7.A.modified | B. supported | C. included | D. predicted |
| 8.A. devoted | B. compared | C. converted | D. applied |
| 9.A. with | B. above | C. by | D. against |
| 10.A. lived | B. managed | C. scored | D. played |
| 11.A. ran out | B. set off | C. drew in | D. went by |
| 12.A. Superior | B. attributable | C. parallel | D.resistant |
| 13.A. restored | B. isolated | C. involved | D. controlled |
| 14.A. alter | B. spread | C. remove | D.explain |
| 15.A. compensations | B. symptoms | C. demands | D. treatments |
| 16.A. Likewise | B. Meanwhile | C. Therefore | D. Instead |
| 17.A. change | B. watch | C. count | D. take |
| 18.A. well-being | B. process | C. formation | D.coordination |
| 19.A. level | B. love | C. knowledge | D. space |
| 20.A. design | B. routine | C. diet | D. prescription |

文章来源:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780128160930000215>

Text 1

How can the train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail

network to get to work or otherwise. This year's rise, an average of 2.7 per cent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincoln shire have to subsidize the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel. The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions. However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently. The threat of nationalization may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

文章来源:

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/opinion/2020/01/02/passengers-wont-put-ever-rising-rail-fares-forever/>

21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passengers fares .

- A. will ease train operation's burden
- B. has kept pace with inflation

C. is a big surprise to commuters

D. remains an unreasonable measure

22. The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for .

A. car drivers

B. rail travelers

C. local investors

D. ordinary taxpayers

23. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators .

A. are offering compensations to commuters

B. are trying to repair relations with the unions

C. have failed to provide an adequate service

D. have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes

24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face

A. the loss of investment

B. the collapse of operations

C. a reduction of revenue.

D. a change of ownership

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

A. Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?

B. Constant Complaining Doesn't Work

C. Can Nationalization Bring Hope?

D. Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable

Text 2

Last year marked the third year in a row that Indonesia's bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program. In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular

medical care. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They're already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates. Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012 — including during Indonesia's phase-in of the antipoverty program — in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces and multiple islands. The duo separated the effects of the CCT program on forest loss from other factors, like weather and macroeconomic changes, which were also affecting forest loss. With that, "we see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation," Ferraro says.

That's likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says. Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvests. With the CCTs, individuals instead can use the money to supplement their harvests.

Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess. Ferraro suggests the importance of growing rice and market access. And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs."

<https://www.sciencenews.org/article/deforestation-trees-indonesia-cash-poor-families-programs>

26. According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to .

- A. facilitate health care reform
- B. help poor families get better off**
- C. improve local education systems
- D. lower deforestation rates

27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that .

- A. cattle rearing has been a major means of livelihood for the pool
- B. CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles
- C. antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers
- D. economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation**

28. In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out .

- A. its acceptance level of CCTs
- B. its annual rate of poverty alleviation
- C. the relation of CCTs to its forest loss**
- D. the role of its forests in climate change

29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that .

- A it will benefit other Asian countries
- B. it will reduce regional inequality
- C. it can protect the environment**
- D. it can boost grain production

30. What is the text centered on?

- A. The effects of a program.**
- B. The debates over a program.
- C. The process of a study.
- D. The transferability of a study.

Text 3

As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I've become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?). I've found quite a few, and – since I started posting them on Twitter – they have been causing quite a stir. People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. How do we explain this trend?

During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs. The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so a non-committal blank stare became the norm.

But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous. Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. "Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth," ran one popular Victorian saying, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular 'pearly whites' was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened teeth) lacked class: drunks, tramps, and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to

photographic portraits there could be “nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever”.

文章来源:

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/victorian/why-victorians-didnt-smile-pictures-myth-smiling-portraits/>

31. According to paragraph 1, the author’s posts on Twitter
- A. changed people’s impression of the Victorians
 - B. highlighted social media’s role in Victorian studies
 - C. re-evaluated the Victorians notion of public image
 - D. illustrated the development of Victorian photography
32. What does author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?
- A. They are in popular use among historians.
 - B. They are rare among photographs of that age.
 - C. They mirror 19th-century social conventions.
 - D. They show effects of different exposure times.
33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?
- A. Their inherent social sensitiveness.
 - B. Their tension before the camera.
 - C. Their distrust of new inventions.
 - D. Their unhealthy dental condition.
34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was
- A. a deep-root belief
 - B. a misguided attitude
 - C. a controversial view
 - D. a thought-provoking idea
35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?
- A. Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs.

- B. Why did the Victorians start to view photographs.
- C. What made photography develop slowly in the Victorian period.
- D. How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm.

Text 4

From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals'. That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the Internet.

Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill — in part because of pushback from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight.

At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

On Tuesday, the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband providers, citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move. But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that “the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service,” and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to “avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism.”

In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC 's attempt to block all state rules on net neutrality, while preserving the commission's power to preempt individual state laws that undermine its order. That means more battles like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's abdication.

The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.

文章来源:

<https://www.govtech.com/policy/Whats-the-Fate-of-Net-Neutrality-Its-Hard-to-Say-Opinion.html>

36. There has long been concern that broadband providers would

- A. bring web-based firms under control.
- B. slow down the traffic on their network.
- C. show partiality in treating clients.**
- D. intensify competition with their rivals.

37. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC

- A. Sticks to an out-of-date order.
- B. Takes an anti-regulatory stance.**
- C. Has issued a special resolution.
- D. Has allowed the states to intervene.

38. What can be learned about AT &T from Paragraph 3?

- A. It protects against unfair competition.
- B. It engages in anti-competitive practices.**
- C. It is under the FCC's investigation.
- D. It is in pursuit of quality service.

39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision

- A. focuses on trivialities.
- B. conveys an ambiguous message
- C. is at odds with its earlier rulings
- D. is out of touch with reality.

40. What does the author argue in the last paragraph?

- A. Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.
- B. The FCC should be put under strict supervision.
- C. Rules need to be set to diversify online services.
- D. Broadband providers' rights should be protected.

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. One common application? Preventing electronic security breaches, which, rather than eliminating IT jobs, actually makes those personnel more valuable to employers, because they help firms prevent hacking attempts.

Here are a few other ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

Better hiring practices

Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. "There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews

are much more biased than what AI does,” says Pedro Domingo, author of *The Master Algorithm: How the quest for the Ultimate learning Machine Will Reambe Our World* and a computer science **41 (G)**. One company that’s doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

More effective marketing

Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue. **42 (C)** These are “tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people,” says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

Saving customers money

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk. “Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much,” says Domingo, **43 (E)**.

Improved accuracy

“Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics which makes data more valuable,” says Winston. It “helps people make smarter decisions.” **44 (B)**

Protecting and maintaining infrastructure

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. “If they fail first and then you fix them, it’s very expensive,” says Domingo’s.

45 (D) .”

(A) I replaces the boring parts of your job. If you’re doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn’t have time for.

(B) One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

(C) There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like AdWords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

(D) You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

(E) Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost [the company] money.

(F) We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

(G) AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

文章来源:

<https://www.theatlantic.com/sponsored/jpmc-2018/how-ai-might-actually-make-your-job-easier/2026/>

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Protecting and maintaining infrastructure

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. “If they fail first and then you fix them, it’s very expensive,” says Domingos. D. “You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it’s useful for [employees] to go to.”

Part 3 :

WWII was the watershed event for higher education in modern democratic societies. (46) Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of

graduates with more than a secondary school education. (47) *And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and strata that had not thought of going to university before the war.* These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly though unevenly in the 70s and 80s. The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. (48) There was first the rate of growth: *in many countries of Western Europe the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the decade of the sixties and doubled again in seven, eight, or ten years by the middle of the 1970s.* Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions. And third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education. Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. When a very large proportion of all the members of an institution are new recruits, they threaten to overwhelm the processes whereby recruits to a more slowly growing system are inducted into its value system and learn its norms and forms. When a faculty or department grows from, say, 5 to 20 members within three or four years, (49) *and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, then they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty and its standards.* And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, then the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution—this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. (50) *High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are inducted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth.* In the sixties and seventies of the last century, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with the empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well. They also saw higher levels of student discontent, reflecting the weakening of traditional forms of academic communities.

参考译文:

46. Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3%-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war.

46. 二战后的初期这些国家的适龄人口入学率大致维持在战前的几十年间的水平，即3%-5%。

47. And the demand that rose in those societies of entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war.

47. 这些国家对高等教育的需求增长也扩展到战前没有想过上大学的群体和社会阶层。

48. In many countries of western Europe, the numbers of student in higher education doubled within five-years periods during the 1960s and double again in seven eight or 10 years by the middle of 1970s.

48. 在许多西欧国家，20世纪60年代高等教育的学生人数在五年内翻了一番，到70年代中期，有的过七八年，有的过十年就又翻了一番。

49. and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from post graduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty.

49. 当新的教职人员主要是刚从研究生学习中毕业的青年男女时，他们就基本上定义了整体的学术生活范式。

50. High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation, they also weakened the forms and process by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth.

50. 高增长率增加了学术创新的机会，也削弱了在稳定或增长缓慢时期教师和学生被纳入学者团体需经历的形式和过程。

Part A 51. Directions:

A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him an email to make some suggestions.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end. Use "Li Ming Open" instead.

You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

【参考范文】：

Dear friend,

As a student of Peking University, I am writing this letter for the purpose of giving you some suggestions about how to find a decent and superior job in China. The concerning suggestions are as follows.

To begin with, great emphasis should be attached to the integrity and richness of resume, which is a precondition and basis for finding a job. Undoubtedly, A good resume gets your foot in the door and will determine if you actually get to the next step—a job interview. More importantly, it is beneficial for you to deliver your resume on several job boards so that you can have better odds of being hired.

Thank you for your due attention to this letter. I hope that you may find the advice above useful and I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

【参考范文译文】

亲爱的朋友：

作为一名北京大学的学生，我写这封信是为了给你一些建议，告诉你如何在中国找到一份体面而优越的工作。有关建议如下。

首先，要高度重视简历的完整性和丰富性，这是找工作的前提和基础。毫无疑问，一份好的简历是求职的敲门砖，并决定你是否真正进入下一步——面试。更重要的是，在多个求职平台上投递简历对你是有好处的，这样你就能有更大的几率被录用。

感谢你对这封信的关注。希望上述建议对你有用。我期待着收到你的来信。

最真挚的，

李明

【题目点评】

今年的小作文主要考的是建议信，主要内容一个外国朋友毕业想来中国找工作，给他一些求职建议。建议信是光顾考研常客，在之前的考试中也有很多类似的话题，所以构思上是很容易的。第一段首先简单介绍身份并点明写信目的；第二段可以主要阐述求职建议，比如重视简历的完整性与丰富性，在多个平台投递简历，或提前打电话向公司自荐等，也可以拓展一些自己会写的内容；第三段就是常规的客套，希望这封回信，感谢你对这封信的关注，期待收到你的来信等。只要有作文框架和思路，这篇作文还是很容易拿高分的。

Part B 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160 — 200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly;
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



【参考范文】

As is shown above, in the middle of the picture stand a father and his son, with his son wearing the costume and telling his father that many students consider that singing Chinese opera is not interesting, while his father gives some encouragement to his son, saying that "That is enough as long as you love it." Simple as the picture is, the symbolic meaning is rather deep and profound.

This picture may aim at illustrating the importance of having a dream. Against the unending challenges of life, it is often those who struggle with an explicit dream regardless of resistance that come out as winners. With a powerful dream, we can accomplish great things.

Our life has been filled with a various examples of the importance of having a dream, with the following one being the foremost. Einstein, an extremely eminent physicist, has made great achievements in nuclear energy. Meanwhile, he firmly believes it is his dream that determine the direction of his efforts and judgement. Without his dream, he could not have become an incredibly successful physicist.

From what has been discussed above, we may confidently draw the conclusion that having a dream should be advocated. Everyone is supposed to have our own dream and spares no efforts to achieve it. We shall also bear in mind that only by virtue of a powerful dream can we overcome all difficulties and be awarded with success.

【参考范文译文】

如上图所示，画面中央站着一对父子，儿子穿着戏服，对父亲说，很多学生认为唱中国戏曲没意思，而父亲则给儿子一些鼓励，说“只要你喜欢就够了”。画面很简单，但它的象征意义是相当深远的。

这张图片旨在说明拥有梦想的重要性。面对生活中无休止的挑战，往往是那些不顾一切地为一个明确的梦想而奋斗的人最终成为赢家。拥有强大的梦想，我们就能完成伟大的事情。我们的生活中充满了各种各样的例子来说明拥有梦想的重要性，下面的例子是最重要的。爱因斯坦是一位非常杰出的物理学家，他在核能方面取得了巨大的成就。同时，他坚信正是他的梦想决定了他努力和判断的方向。如果没有梦想，他不可能成为一个非常成功的物理学家。

通过以上讨论，我们可以自信地得出这样的结论：拥有梦想应该被提倡。每个人都应该有自己的梦想，并不遗余力地去实现它。我们也要牢记，只有拥有强大的梦想，我们才能克服一切困难，获得成功。

【题目点评】

今年的大作文依然延续了往年的风格，题目难度适中，该篇文章可以从多个角度来论证，如：梦想的重要性，文化的力量，目标的重要性等。这些话题可以说是考研英语写作的传统话题，与很多真题的作文具有话题关联性，如2004年“终点又是新起点”、2010年“文化火锅，既美味又营养”、2019年“坚持”等，今年的考题再次验证了反复研读真题的重要性。这次作文的难点主要集中在图画描述中的部分专业术语上，如“戏服 costume”、“戏曲 Chinese opera”，很多考生可能不会表述，所以考生在平时备

考中要多注重积累有关传统文化、个人品质的相关词汇及用语表达，以便在考试中进行熟练应用。

