

2021 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

管理类专业学位联考

英语（二）[1B]



▽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，并涂写考生编号信息点。
2. 考生须把试题册上的“试卷条形码”粘贴条取下，粘贴在答题卡的“试卷条形码粘贴位置”框中。不按规定粘贴条形码而影响评卷结果的，责任由考生自负。
3. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上，非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。
4. 填（书）写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写，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，将答案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																				

2021 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试管理类专业硕士学位联考 英语试卷 1B

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)

In the United States, people are working out more than ever, but the obesity epidemic has only gotten worse. A new study shows that from 1988 to 2006, women more than 1 their frequency of exercise, 2 men upped theirs by nearly 50 percent. The 3 of obesity among Americans increased from 23 percent to 35 percent in the same time period.

Globally, too, there is 4 correlation between exercise and obesity rates. People in Norway and Japan, for example, are less likely to be 5 than Americans are—yet they are also much less likely to be obese. On an individual level, the 6 between physical activity and BMI is murky: Most studies show that exercise has a 7 effect on weight loss, and it's far less reliable than 8 your diet.

This might be because the energy you use up isn't directly 9 how much you move. When scientists strapped GPS devices onto 30 Hadza foragers(觅食者) in northern Tanzania, they found that the foragers walked up to twice as far as Westerners each day—but didn't burn any 10 calories. The same phenomenon has been observed in the animal kingdom: Monkeys in the wild have been found to burn no more calories than those in zoos.

Our bodies, it seems, work 11 our workouts. Recent research found that 12 burned more calories when they started exercising but that energy use 13 as activity levels kept increasing. Growing evidence suggests that our metabolism(新陈代谢) might even 14 as we lose weight—perhaps because increased activity 15 the body to save calories, so that an energy deficit doesn't 16 important bodily functions.

This is, of course, no reason to set fire to your Pilates mat. Exercise can still help prevent bone and heart disease, some cancers, and 17 even depression. 18 controlling your diet appears to be a far better solution to weight troubles—if exercise doesn't undermine that, too: One small study found that people fresh from the gym 19 their energy use by up to 400 percent and ate more than twice as many calories as they actually 20.

1. A. doubted B. doubled C. declined D. depreciated

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2. A. while | B. however | C. instead | D. which |
| 3. A. publicity | B. preference | C. popularity | D. prevalence |
| 4. A. little | B. few | C. much | D. many |
| 5. A. passive | B. overweight | C. active | D. enthusiastic |
| 6. A. contradiction | B. connection | C. cooperation | D. comparison |
| 7. A. significant | B. leveraged | C. limited | D. steady |
| 8. A. watching | B. weighing | C. wasting | D. wrecking |
| 9. A. led to | B. turned to | C. tied to | D. made to |
| 10. A. extra | B. extraordinary | C. necessary | D. essential |
| 11. A. with | B. for | C. against | D. beyond |
| 12. A. researchers | B. subjects | C. objects | D. dieters |
| 13. A. prolonged | B. peaked | C. plateaued | D. paralleled |
| 14. A. move faster | B. stay put | C. tag along | D. slow down |
| 15. A. prevents | B. protects | C. tracks | D. triggers |
| 16. A. disrupt | B. decrease | C. disconnect | D. deserve |
| 17. A. permanently | B. potentially | C. particularly | D. peculiarly |
| 18. A. Moreover | B. But | C. Though | D. While |
| 19. A. overvalued | B. overlooked | C. overwhelmed | D. overestimated |
| 20. A. burned | B. absorbed | C. calculated | D. produced |

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

Female economists are rare. So every year, after the meeting of the American Economic Association (AEA), a group flock together. On January 6th, before the junior women seeking mentoring arrived, their seniors were asked to keep the tone positive, and to save discussion of their worst experiences of sexism for later, in the bar. What followed included inspiration

(when submitting papers, aim high) and tips on how to get published, get tenure and work out who is likely to help your career.

The scheme is just one of a growing number aimed at raising the share of women among academic economists. Others were on display at the AEA conference, including some that drew on economists' own intellectual toolkit. Donna Ginther of the University of Kansas, for example, presented results showing that participation in the mentoring workshop extends a woman's network of collaborators, and that she thus publishes more. Another study cited at the conference, by Leah Boustan and Andrew Langan of Princeton University, finds that departments with more female PhD students tend to have a greater awareness of gender bias and less of the aggressive questioning in seminars for which economics is notorious.

At the AEA meeting Erin Hengel of the University of Liverpool presented results showing that papers by women in the most highly regarded journals were cited more often than those with a man among the authors. That, she concluded, suggests that women's research is held to a higher standard when editorial boards decide what to publish. Another piece of research, by Anusha Chari of the University of North Carolina and Paul Goldsmith of Yale University, found that women's under-representation at the National Bureau of Economic Research's summer institute, an important economics conference, could be explained by their lower submission rates.

The AEA itself is trying to gather evidence on the profession's problems. It is running a "climate survey", asking members questions such as whether they have felt demeaned or experienced harassment. The results are due in April. But even if they are damning, some worry that senior male economists will dismiss evidence of widespread discontent, perhaps by pointing to the potential for bias if aggrieved women are more likely than others to respond.

Many at the AEA conference shared the feeling that the status quo was unacceptable. But there was hope, too—that more male economists would become aware of imperfections in the labor market closest to home. As Rohini Pande of Harvard University put it, "this cannot just be the work of women."

21. We can infer from the first paragraph that the senior women economists stay positive probably because _____.

- A. they don't want to spoil the meeting and save the dissatisfaction for the bar time.
- B. they are asked to keep their mouths shut.
- C. they know it won't make any difference even if they complain.
- D. they understand the newcomers need more encouragement and hope.

22. Donna Ginther's results are mentioned in order to show that _____.

- A. more PhD students will reduce the bias against women academia in seminars.
- B. improving the percentage of women among economists is obtainable.
- C. what the female economists can do on their own to make a difference.

D. women economists can publish more as long as she participates in workshops more often.

23. Erin Hengel held that the editorial boards of most influential journals use tougher standards when it comes to accepting papers by female economists because_____.

- A. the citation of their papers is more frequent than their male counterparts.
- B. there are fewer submissions of papers by female economists.
- C. the lower-representation of women in big conference has themselves to blame.
- D. women have always had to comply with a higher standard when competing with

men.

24. As according to the author, some people's attitude towards the "climate survey" can be described as _____.

- A. optimistic
- B. concerned
- C. indifferent
- D. biased

25. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. the AEA conference helps women to get ahead a lot.
- B. female economists suffer from lasting harassment.
- C. discussions and possible solutions to enhance women's share in economic academia.
- D. male economists are aware of the under-representation of women and willing to fix the imperfection.

Text 2

The lives of very few Newark residents are untouched by violence: New Jersey's biggest city has seen it all. Yet the murder of three young people, who were forced to kneel before being shot in the back of the head in a school playground on August 4th, has shaken the city. A fourth, who survived, was stabbed and shot in the face. The four victims were by all accounts good kids, all enrolled in college, all with a future. But the cruel murder, it seems, has at last forced Newarkers to say they have had enough.

Grassroots organizations, like Stop Shooting, have been flooded with offers of help and support since the killings. Yusef Ismail, its co-founder, says the group has been going door-to-door asking people to sign a pledge of non-violence. They hope to get 50000 to promise to "stop shooting, start thinking, and keep living." The Newark Community Foundation, which was launched last month, announced on August 14th that it will help pay for Community Eye, a surveillance (监视) system tailored towards gun crime.

Cory Booker, who became mayor 13 months ago with a mission to revitalize the city, believes the surveillance program will be the largest camera and audio network in any

American city. More than 30 cameras were installed earlier this summer and a further 50 will be installed soon in a seven-square-mile area where 80% of the city's recent shootings have occurred. And more cameras are planned.

When a gunshot is detected, the surveillance camera zooms in on that spot. Similar technology in Chicago has increased arrests and decreased shootings. Mr. Booker plans to announce a comprehensive gun strategy later this week.

Mr. Booker, as well as church leaders and others, believes (or hopes) that after the murder the city will no longer stand by in coldness. For generations, Newark has been paralyzed by poverty—almost one in three people lives below the poverty line—and growing indifference to crime.

Some are skeptical. Steve Malanga of the conservative Manhattan Institute notes that Newark has deep social problems: over 60% of children are in homes without fathers. The school system, taken over by the state in 1995, is a mess. But there is also some cause for hope. Since Mr Booker was elected, there has been a rise in investment and re-zoning for development. Only around 7% of nearby Newark airport workers used to come from Newark; now, a year later, the figure is 30%. Mr Booker has launched a New York style war on crime. So far this year, crime has fallen 11% and shootings are down 30% (though the murder rate looks likely to match last year's high).

26. What happened in Newark, New Jersey on August 4th?
- A. The Newark residents witnessed a murder.
 - B. Four young people were killed in a school playground.
 - C. The new major of Newark took office.
 - D. Four college students fell victim to violence.
27. Judging from the context, the “Community Eye” (Line 5, Para.2) is_____.
- A. a watching system for gun crime
 - B. a neighborhood protection organization
 - C. an unprofitable community business
 - D. a grassroots organization
28. We learn from the passage that Newark has all the following problem EXCEPT_____.
- A. violence
 - B. flood
 - C. poverty
 - D. indifference
29. Mayor Booker’s efforts against crime seem to be_____.
- A. idealistic
 - B. impractical
 - C. effective
 - D. fruitless

30. The best title for the passage may be ____.
- A. ‘Stop shooting’, ‘Start thinking’, and ‘Keep living’
 - B. Efforts to Fight against Gun Crimes
 - C. A Mission to Revitalize the City
 - D. Violent Murders in Newark

Text 3

California has passed a digital privacy law granting consumers more control over and insight into the spread of their personal information online, creating one of the most significant regulations overseeing the data-collection practices of technology companies in the United States.

The new law grants consumers the right to know what information companies are collecting about them, why they are collecting that data and with whom they are sharing it. It gives consumers the right to tell companies to delete their information as well as to not sell or share their data. It also makes it more difficult to share or sell data on children younger than 16. The legislation, which goes into effect in January 2020, makes it easier for consumers to sue companies after a data breach. And it gives the state’s attorney general more authority to fine companies that don’t adhere to the new regulations.

Aleecia M. McDonald, an incoming assistant professor at Carnegie Mellon University who specializes in privacy policy, said California’s privacy measure was one of the most comprehensive in the United States, since most existing laws — and there are not many — do little to limit what companies can do with consumer information. “It’s a step forward, and it should be appreciated as a step forward when it’s been a long time since there were any steps,” Ms. McDonald said.

One of the authors of the new law, Assemblyman Ed Chau, a Democrat, tried last year to pass a bill that would have required internet service providers to seek permission from customers before accessing, selling or sharing their browser activity. The bill never made it out of committee — an example of the influence of telecommunications and technology companies in California. But with the ballot measure looming and a growing awareness of how technology companies are wolfing down user information — highlighted by revelations that the voter profiling firm Cambridge Analytica gained access to the personal data of millions of Facebook users — the legislation went from draft to law in one week.

The ballot initiative, which would have made it easier for private individuals to sue companies for not adhering to its privacy requirements, had drawn vocal opposition from industry groups that worried about the potential liability risk. Google, Facebook, Verizon, Comcast and AT&T each contributed \$200,000 to a committee opposing the proposed ballot measure, and lobbyists had estimated that businesses would spend \$100 million to campaign against it before the November election. Some privacy advocates are worried that lobbyists for

business and technology groups will use that time to water it down.

31. Which of the following is NOT a granted right to consumers according to the new law?

A. the right to know what information is collected and the purpose of use of that information.

B. the right to make it impossible to share or sell data on children younger than 16.

C. the right to sue companies if they break the law.

D. the right to not allow companies to sell their data.

32. Aleecia M. McDonald thinks highly about the California's measure because _____.

A. it regulates the data-collection practices of technology companies in the United States

B. it is by far the most comprehensive steps for dealing with consumers' privacy.

C. it did quite a lot in restricting what companies do with peoples information as compared to the existing laws.

D. it gives the state's attorney general more power to punish companies not obeying the law.

33. According to paragraph 4, Assemblyman Ed Chau's failure to pass a bill indicates _____.

A. technology companies in California are very powerful and can stop bills from passing.

B. technology companies in California are respecting consumers' privacy enough to make that bill impractical.

C. technology companies can do little with consumers' information.

D. the existing laws have granted consumers enough control over and insight into the spread of their personal information.

34. Cambridge Analytica was mentioned in the passage to show _____.

A. the voter profiling is very important for the election transparency.

B. the firm plays a significant role in the passage of the legislation.

C. internet service providers should seek approval from customers before accessing to their information.

D. the public is increasingly aware of the astonishing fact of technology companies collecting and using our information.

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. technological companies are freaking out about the new law.

B. the new legislation would greatly affect those technology groups and businesses.

C. privacy advocates might back off facing the powerful lobbying.

D. the vocal objection from the industry is as effective as the money they pour into the campaign against the law.

Text 4

“All puppies are cute,” explains Clive Wynne, the head of Arizona State University’s canine-science laboratory. “But not all puppies are equally cute.” Indeed, breeders have long found that puppies become their cutest selves at the eight-week mark; any older, and some breeders offer a discount to bolster would-be owners’ weakened desire. Such fine-tuned preferences might seem arbitrary, even cruel. But recent research indicates that peak puppy cuteness serves important purposes— and might play a fundamental role in binding dog and owner together.

In a study published this spring, Wynne and his colleagues sought to pin down, scientifically, the timeline of puppy cuteness. Their finding largely matched that of breeders: People consistently rated dogs most attractive when they were six to eight weeks old. This age, Wynne says, coincides with a crucial developmental milestone: Mother dogs stop nursing their young around the eighth week, after which pups rely on humans for survival. (Puppies without human caretakers face mortality rates of up to 95 percent in their first year of life.) Peak cuteness, then, is no accident—at exactly the moment when our intervention matters most, puppies become irresistible to us.

Research dating back to the 1940s shows that virtually any creature with baby-like features—large eyes, a bulging forehead, short limbs—is capable of drawing our affection. But **canine** cuteness is uniquely human-directed, and its strategic deployment is not confined to puppies. In a 2017 study of dogs ages one to 12, psychologists in the United Kingdom showed that people’s pets were significantly more likely to raise their brows and stick out their tongue when humans were looking at them, visual cues that lend grown canines a puppyish air. Other research makes clear just why dogs seek to command our attention in this way. Oxytocin, the so-called love hormone, has been found to surge in dogs and their owners after they look in each other’s eyes— initiating the same feedback loop that exists between human mothers and their babies. In other words, the more dogs get us to look at them, the more tightly bonded to them we grow.

A recent study focused on humans showed that, similar to six-week-old puppies, six-month-old babies are seen as significantly cuter than newborns. As the psychologists Gary Sherman and Jonathan Haidt have proposed, the delayed onset of cuteness in human babies prompts a flood of social interactions, such as petting, playing, and baby-talking. These acts are mentally crucial to puppies as well, but they can’t be carried out very effectively with the extremely young. And so “one is not born cute,” Sherman and Haidt conclude. “One becomes cute.”

36. According to paragraph 1, puppies reach their peak cuteness at the 8th week because

_____.

- A. it is a fine-tuned physiological process.
 - B. some breeders offer a discount for those not-so-cute puppets.
 - C. top cuteness might help puppets to sell themselves to potential owners.
 - D. it plays a crucial role in connecting puppets with their would-be owners.
37. What did Wynne and his colleagues find out about the dogs becoming most attractive when they were six to eight weeks old?
- A. People like puppets of that age out of no reason.
 - B. Mother dogs would abandon their puppets at the 8th weeks.
 - C. Puppets become irresistible when they are most vulnerable.
 - D. Puppies without mothers face mortality rates of up to 95 percent
38. The word “canine” (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____
- A. cats
 - B. dogs
 - C. babies
 - D. mammals
39. Which of the following statement would be TRUE according to the last paragraph?
- A. both dogs and human babies are uglier and less appealing when they are newly born.
 - B. six-week-old puppies and six-month-old babies are similarly cute for their breeders.
 - C. the extremely young puppets have no ability to socially interact with their breeders.
 - D. human babies need social interactions, such as petting and baby-talking so much that we should start right from the moment they are born.
40. Which of the following could be the best title for this text?
- A. the 8th week cuteness
 - B. survival of the cutest
 - C. human babies and puppets
 - D. new born ugliness

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. Stop comparing

- B. Look outside yourself
- C. Be present in your relationships
- D. Choose happiness
- E. Practice gratitude and generosity
- F. Focus on the good
- G. Don't pursue physical possessions

How to Be Happy

Happiness is a state of mind. Specifically, it is a state of “well-being and contentment.”

But the definition can be tricky and assumptions about the word can cause confusion. Many don't even realize learning how to be happy is something that can be intentionally practiced. Some people, when they hear the word ‘happiness,’ assume it is speaking of an emotion such as pleasure or joy. For them, it is what people feel in the immediate here and now. The long-term feeling of life satisfaction is most experienced when we embrace the emotion of joy in the here and now. And we accomplish that by taking steps each day to be happy.

Here are some tips on how to be happier starting today.

41. _____

There are good things in your life right now: you are alive, you are fed, you are healthy, you have family and friends, and you have opportunities each day to pursue meaningful work. Maybe not all of those are true for you right now, but certainly some of them are—which means there is good in your life that you can focus on.

Happiness is about perspective and if you're looking for reasons to be happy, you'll probably find them. Happy people focus on positive thoughts.

42. _____

No matter how you choose to define happiness—short-term or long-term—comparison will rob you of it. Whether we compare our finances, our body type, our vacations, our talents, our house size or our shoe size, there are no winners in the game of comparison. But here's the good news: Nobody is forcing you to play! You can stop any time you want. Be grateful for what you have, appreciate who you are, work hard every day to live your best life, and stop comparing yourself to others.

43. _____

Our society has seemed to confuse consumerism with happiness. Marketers work hard to convince us their products are not just needed for life, but that they are essential for happiness.

Slowly but surely, we begin to believe their empty promises and waste our lives pursuing

things that can never satisfy. We sacrifice time, money, energy, and focus chasing and accumulating things we do not need.

44. _____

Robert J. Waldinger is an American psychiatrist and Professor at Harvard Medical School where he is best known for directing the world's longest-running longitudinal study tracking the health and mental well-being of a group of 724 American men for 76 years.

Close relationships, more than money or fame, are what keep people happy throughout their lives, the study revealed. We don't get to control every aspect of our relationships (we didn't choose our family, for example). But we can all take steps to be a good friend. And good friends tend to attract healthy community.

45. _____

The pursuit of self comes natural to us. We don't need to be reminded to pursue our own self-interests. We pursue self-survival, self-promotion, self-actualization, and self-exaltation as if it is hardwired in our genes.

But the most efficient pathway to lasting happiness and fulfillment is not to look only at your own interests, but also to the interests of others. When we shift our focus off of ourselves, we live lives of greater meaning and greater contribution. When we serve others without concern over what we might receive in return, we experience the beauty of selfless love. The size of our universe (and happiness) begins to expand exponentially.

It is no small thing that happiness is pursued by so many. Let's make sure we find it—in both the short term and the long term.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

Confidence is a feeling—a basic satisfaction with what one is plus a reaching out to become more. Confidence is not something a few people are born with and others are not, for it is an acquired characteristic.

Most people have more to work with than they realize. One noted physicist calls this unused excellencies and finding and releasing this potential in ourselves is one of the major challenges of modern life. The great danger is not that we shall overreach our capacities but that we shall undervalue and under-employ them, thus undermine our great possibilities.

The goal of life is not a problemless existence, which would be unbearably dull, but a way to handle problems creatively. That word “problem” only means a question put forth for solution, and actually life consists of a series of problems-and-solutions, each different from

the last.

Confidence is not always winning, not always victory. Indeed, it is that very quality in humanity which refuses to stay defeated. A kind of stubborn cheerfulness. Remember there are two things you can do with mistakes: you can run away and you can grow.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are applying for an internship(实习生) for a hi-tech company. Write to the HR section an email to

- 1) ask for an opportunity to work as an intern , and
- 2) tell the person in charge about yourself.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. 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)

注：零工经济(Gig Economy)零工经济指的是由工作量不多的自由职业者构成的经济领域，利用互联网和移动技术快速匹配供需方。

gig economy

a labor market characterized by the prevalence of short-term contracts or freelance work as opposed to permanent jobs.

