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2026 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

众凯教育模考试卷 1A

英语二

姓 名：_____

学 号：_____

报考项目：☐ MBA ☐ MPA ☐ MPAcc ☐ MEM ☐ MTA ☐ MLIS ☐ MAud

考生须知

- 1、选择题的答案须用 2B 铅笔按示例要求填涂在答题卡上，用其它笔填涂的、不符合填涂要求的或做在试卷上的答案均无效。
- 2、除选择题外，其它题一律用 0.5mm 黑色签字笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案均无效。
- 3、本卷考试时间为 180 分钟，满分 100 分，交卷时，请配合监考人员验收。

众凯教育温馨提示

(1) **研究生考试报名**：2025 年 10 月 10-13 日预报名，10 月 16-27 日研究生招生网正式报名（网址 <https://yz.chsi.com.cn/>；）**准考证下载时间**：考生应当在考前 10 天左右，凭网报用户名和密码登录“研招网”自行下载打印《准考证》

考试时间：2026 年硕士研究生入学全国统一考试（初试）是在 12 月 20 日，上午 8:30 -11:30 考综合能力；下午 14:00 -17:00 考英语（二）；考试当天一般 8:00 前开始进考场，7:30 -8:00 到达考场，建议考生提前 30 天在学校周边预订宾馆。

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)

Paper straws are being pushed across the U.S. as an eco-friendly alternative to plastic versions. 1 a new European study has found that they may 2 "forever chemicals" that are harmful to both humans and the environment and are 3 more often than not in a sample of plastic straws.

Researchers tested 39 straw brands from restaurants and retailers for harmful chemicals 4 as poly and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The study found that the majority of straws contained those chemicals, but they were most 5 in those made from paper and bamboo. The chemicals are referred to as "forever chemicals" 6 they can remain for thousands of years in the environment. The chemicals have been 7 with health issues including increased cholesterol, liver damage and can harm the environment 8. Of the brands 9, 90% of the paper straws contained PFAS, compared to 80% of bamboo straws and 75% of plastic straws. None of the steel straws contained the chemicals.

Researchers stressed that PFAS concentration was low and pose a 10 risk to health, given that people use such straws only 11. But they can remain in the body for years, and concentrations can 12 up. "Straws made from plant-based materials, 13 paper and bamboo, are often 14 as being more sustainable and eco-friendly than those made from plastic," researcher Dr Thimo Groffen, an environmental scientist, said in a statement. "However, the 15 of PFAS in these straws means that's not necessarily true." It wasn't clear whether the chemicals were added by manufacturers or occurred 16 pollution from soil and water during manufacturing. "The presence of PFAS in paper and bamboo straws shows that they are not 17 biodegradable," Groffen said. We did not 18 any PFAS in stainless steel straws, so I would advise consumers to use this type of straw---or just 19 using straws at all."

The study comes as European countries, and some parts of the U.S., have pushed to transition away from plastic straws to other 20 in efforts to be more environmentally friendly.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1.[A] But | [B] And | [C] So | [D] Even |
| 2.[A] predict | [B] define | [C] contain | [D] sustain |
| 3.[A] observed | [B] caused | [C] distinguished | [D] created |
| 4.[A] chosen | [B] known | [C] united | [D] followed |
| 5.[A] available | [B] susceptible | [C] vulnerable | [D] common |
| 6. [A] once | [B] as | [C] if | [D] though |
| 7. [A] dedicated | [B] generated | [C] associated | [D] calculated |
| 8. [A] as well | [B] at most | [C] on average | [D] above all |
| 9. [A] combined | [B] tested | [C] highlighted | [D] accepted |
| 10. [A] easy | [B] high | [C] strange | [D] limited |
| 11. [A] occasionally | [B] gradually | [C] confusedly | [D] slightly |
| 12. [A] sacrifice | [B] build | [C] inspect | [D] look |
| 13. [A] rather than | [B] regardless of | [C] owing to | [D] such as |
| 14. [A] modified | [B] concealed | [C] advertised | [D] assigned |
| 15. [A] design | [B] persistence | [C] presence | [D] effect |
| 16. [A] in terms of | [B] due to | [C] with respect to | [D] aside from |
| 17. [A] excessively | [B] accidentally | [C] conspicuously | [D] necessarily |
| 18. [A] deliver | [B] differentiate | [C] measure | [D] detect |
| 19. [A] dismiss | [B] defend | [C] avoid | [D] abdicate |
| 20. [A] alternatives | [B] indicators | [C] chances | [D] policies |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

Over the weekend, Boris Johnson told the world we need to "create a healthy planet for our children and grandchildren". Today he launches a trade deal which is not simply as inadequate as his pledges, but is more worryingly moving us rapidly in the wrong direction.

The trade rules contained in the UK-Australia deal will be a disaster for the environment. On the one hand, it will certainly increase carbon emissions if we replace food from Britain, or our near neighbors, with food from a country on the opposite side of the world. But it isn't simply a matter of distance. Modern trade deals embed all manner of rules that inadvertently work to proliferate climate change, some bearing only a tenuous relationship to trade. Importing more industrially produced food doesn't only boost that industry in Australia, it will over time drive small farmers who can't compete out of business and put downward pressure on standards here. Our own farming system will become less environmentally sustainable.

Trade deals limit a government's ability to intervene in the economy, lest any action be judged "discriminatory" to foreign corporations. Some deals even include clauses that make it impossible for governments to effectively regulate fossil fuel exports. The problem is that this kind of government intervention is precisely what we need if we're to build a more environmentally friendly economy.

Unlike global climate commitments, trade deals are highly enforceable. There is a good chance the Australia deal would include a mechanism to protect investors with a secretive "corporate court" system, allowing multinational corporations from a trade partner country to sue the British government in a secretive tribunal for any law or regulation they regard as unfair. These "courts" have been repeatedly used to challenge environmental regulation. This deregulatory pressure is the last thing we need if we're to have any chance of reducing emissions.

The problem is with the type of trade deals we're signing. It isn't even about trade by itself.

We already have historically low tariffs with most western countries, and as the Australia deal shows, it simply isn't true that new trade deals add thousands of jobs to our economy. Any claims of boosting growth are of a fraction of a percent over 15 years--completely unnoticeable compared to the effects of the pandemic.

Trade deals are, instead, about clearing away obstacles to the free movement of goods, services and money around the world. Those “obstacles” are often our most cherished food standards, protection of public services and our right to regulate corporations. The climate crisis makes all of these things much more important. Sadly, the British government's obsession with signing the most liberalizing trade deals possible is in fundamental conflict with the need to deal with the climate emergency.

21. The UK's new trade deal will _____.

[A] boost local and long-distance food trade.

[B] push its small farmers into bankruptcy.

[C] cut carbon emissions in its food production.

[D] create a healthy planet for our descendants.

22. A secretive “corporate court” system would _____.

[A] be much more flexible than climate commitments

[B] hold multinational companies accountable for climate change

[C] exert pressure on the government for unfair regulations

[D] be necessary for reducing emissions.

23. It is indicated in Paragraph 5 that _____.

[A] UK tariffs are among the lowest in the world.

[B] new trade deals kill more jobs than they create.

[C] economic growth in the UK is overshadowed by the pandemic.

[D] new trade deals contribute little to the UK economy.

24. The “obstacles” mentioned in Paragraph 6 refer to _____.

[A] barriers to the distribution of goods.

[B] curbs on global climate change.

[C] hindrances to better public services.

[D] protections for local corporations.

25. In dealing with the UK-Australia deal, the author mainly _____.

[A] analyzes its negative implications for the environment.

[B] presents its significant contributions to bilateral trade.

[C] reveals the gap between its intended and actual effects.

[D] implies the conflicting interests between its signed parties.

Text 2

Teenagers in the United States are in crisis. That news got hammered home earlier this year following the release of a nationally representative survey showing that over half of high school girls reported persistent feelings of “sadness or hopelessness”---common words used to screen for depression. Almost a third of teenage boys reported those same feelings. From 2011 to 2021, persistent sadness or hopelessness in boys went up 8 percentage points, from 21 to 29 percent. In girls, it rose a whopping 21 percentage points, from 36 to 57 percent.

Some of that disparity may arise from the fact that girls in the United States face unique stressors, researchers say. Compared with boys, girls seem more prone to experiencing mental distress from social media use, are more likely to experience sexual violence and are dealing with a political climate that is often hostile to women's rights.

But the gap between boys and girls might not be as wide as the numbers indicate. Depression manifests differently in boys and men than in girls and women, mounting evidence

suggests. Girls are more likely to internalize feelings, while boys are more likely to externalize them. Rather than crying when feeling down, for instance, boys may act irritated or lash out. Or they may engage in risky, impulsive or even violent acts. Inward-directed terms like "sadness" and "hopelessness" miss those more typically male tendencies. And masculine norms that equate sadness with weakness may make males who are experiencing those emotions less willing to admit it, even on an anonymous survey. The idea of overlooked depression in men is not new, Take what happened on the Swedish island of Gotland. In the 1960s and '70s, suicide rates were high. So in 1983, health officials launched an education program for Gotland doctors on depression treatment and suicide prevention.

At first, the program looked like a resounding success. The island's overall suicide rate dropped from roughly 20 out of every 100,000 people in 1982 to roughly 7 out of every 100,000 people by 1985. But a subsequent, deeper analysis showed that the decline was almost entirely among women. The number of women dying by suicide decreased from 11 to two, while the number of men dying by suicide mostly stayed steady, seeing a marginal decline from 16 to 15.

Men struggling with suicidal thoughts appear less likely to seek help and more likely to have doctors ignore their depressive symptoms when they do seek help. Doctors observed, for instance, that men who were depressed often didn't present with classic symptoms, such as sadness, but instead presented as hostile impulsive and aggressive.

26. It can be learned from the first paragraph that _____.

- [A] more than half of students suffer from depression
- [B] depression has become a serious mental illness among teenagers
- [C] depression is common among teenagers in the United States
- [D] in the United States, boys are more likely to be depressed than girls

27. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following is true ?

- [A] Girls suffer more stress than boys.
- [B] Depression is more likely to be detected in boys than in girls.
- [C] Girls are more likely to externalize their feelings when they suffer depression.

[D] Men and women have different inclinations of depression.

28. The story happened on the Swedish island of Gotland is mentioned to show that_____.

[A] the suicide rate for women has fallen more slowly than for men

[B] depression suffered by men is often neglected

[C] suicide rates can be manipulated

[D] male suicide rates cannot be changed

29. Men who suffer from depression are more likely to_____.

[A] present their hostility to others

[B] ignore their depressive symptoms

[C] seek help from professionals

[D] show their sadness and anxiety

30. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?

[A] Depression in boys is more likely to be neglected.

[B] Boys Are Reluctant to Show Their Depression.

[C] A Great Threat to American Teenagers.

[D] Depression: A Serious Mental Illness in Adolescents.

Text 3

Climate change is expected to exacerbate social inequality in the United States and put millions of people at risk of severe financial distress, according to a new report from the Treasury Department. Using county-level climate projections through 2045, the Treasury Department determined that about half of all U.S. counties face "elevated exposure" to one or multiple climate hazards including wildfire, extreme heat and flooding. Treasury officials then overlaid that information with data about each county's "social vulnerability," which takes in account more than a dozen factors including poverty, health conditions, race and ethnicity. About

1 in 5 U.S. counties are both socially vulnerable and highly exposed to natural disasters. It's a combination that has the potential to "compound existing inequities and cause disproportionate financial strain," according to the report.

High temperatures can be especially dangerous for Americans with less wealth. "Lower-income households often lack access to air conditioning, which may make them more susceptible to heat-related illnesses," the report said. "Additionally, households in the Mississippi Delta are more likely to include older adults and individuals with preexisting health conditions. These households may experience financial strain from added healthcare and utility costs."

The report comes more than two years after President Joe Biden signed an executive order directing federal agencies to consider the financial threats of climate change. That has resulted in a range of actions from the Treasury Department, including working with a council of top financial regulators to examine how natural disasters and the transition away from fossil-based energy could affect the global financial system. The agency also has called on property and casualty insurers to provide ZIP-code-level data about climate-fueled financial risk, and it more recently released principles meant to streamline financial firms climate commitments. Even so, more work needs to be done. The report outlines several examples of how climate impacts or disasters can affect household finances. That includes an interruption of income, particularly for outdoor workers in industries such as agriculture tourism and construction. Floods and wildfires can also be devastating for families who do not have the savings required to quickly repair their homes.

Those scenarios are made worse, Treasury argues, by the fact that many households are both underinsured and face high insurance premiums---further cutting into their savings and leaving their homes unprotected.

Also notable is that in the wake of a disaster some households turn to loans or credit cards to cover costs --- and struggle to make payments on existing debt. That can increase their likelihood of default, an outcome that can have a long-term impact on credit scores and access to money.

31. What can we infer from Paragraph 1?

- [A]The United States are facing more severe climate disasters than the past.
- [B]Climate hazards will aggravate the financial gap between the rich and the poor.
- [C]The rich will not suffer from climate catastrophe.
- [D]The Treasury Department cannot cope with severe climate disasters.

32. According to the report, heat-related illnesses _____.

- [A]are associated with other health problems
- [B]will increase the demand for air conditioners
- [C]are more likely to affect low-income people
- [D]are caused by high temperatures

33. The author's attitude to what federal agencies have done is _____.

- [A]tolerant [B]discontented [C]critical [D]satisfied

34. The author uses the example of outdoor workers to show that _____.

- [A]they often have lower income
- [B]floods and wildfires are causing more damages to them
- [C]these people do not have enough savings to survive natural disasters
- [D]climate disasters may have a severe impact on their economic situation

35. What is the subject of the text?

- [A]Climate disasters threaten to widen U.S. wealth gap.
- [B]Climate disasters are getting worse.
- [C]The Treasury Department struggles to help the poor.
- [D]The United States is facing some severe climate disasters.

Text 4

While new technologies like chatbots or artificial intelligence (AI) get a lot of attention, experts at a recent Guardian roundtable event, supported by DXC Technology, agreed digital services should be adopted only when they can genuinely make systems more efficient for staff or end users.

The main thing, the panel agreed, is to focus on the end results, rather than processes. "We shouldn't ask how to digitise public services," said Ed Poyntz-Wright, account delivery lead for DXC. "Instead, we should ask how we can use digital technologies to improve services."

Digital technology can also be used behind the scenes, said Maryvonne Hassall, digital director at Aylesbury Vale council, which has developed a number of text and voice-based chatbot services to deal with a wide range of queries. "It's not just about the website," she said. "We use AI internally in customer services to help our agents answer questions. This means people can contact us out of office hours."

Others pointed out several improvements as a result of gathering data. Revie said food banks can now collect data and gain valuable insight, such as showing that the waiting times for universal credit claimants should be cut. Nadira Hussain, director of leadership development and research at Socitm, which represents local government IT managers, said councils have, for instance, made better use of data to tackle problem gambling.

But the panel agreed there are still a number of barriers to creating better digital public services. One is that many people still prefer personal interaction. "We see ambulance services being called out for cases that don't require an ambulance, but a lonely person wants to see a human face," said Sellick. Digital services should be good enough that people want to opt-in.

Another barrier is the need to change the culture of an organization to make it digitally focused. "That's one of the most challenging things," said Seccombe. "People are attached to their job and the way they've done things... it can be a challenge to get staff to willingly take on new things."

"Overcoming digital barriers is necessary as technology is a really fundamental enabler to helping the most vulnerable people", said Lara Sampson, product owner at the Department for Work and Pensions Digital. "Digital tools should be the solution to problems and not be used

unnecessarily", the panel agreed and "it is important for public organizations not to lose sight of their values", said Jenny Peachey, senior policy and development officer at the Carnegie Trust. Technology must always aim to reduce inequalities and not create more of them.

36. The first three paragraphs show that _____.

- [A] digital services should be widely used
- [B] it's important to make public services more digitalized
- [C] the use of digital technologies should be aimed at better public services
- [D] digital services are more efficient

37. It can be inferred from the paragraph 4 that _____.

- [A] governments can use the digital public services to handle problems
- [B] more data should be collected for better solving problems
- [C] digital technology may produce problems, like gambling
- [D] waiting times for credit claimants have been cut thanks to data collected

38. Which is not one of the obstacles to better digital public service?

- [A] A lack of face-to-face interaction.
- [B] Insufficient good services.
- [C] People's unwillingness to embrace novel things.
- [D] The difficulty in changing the culture of working places.

39. Which of the following statements might the author agree?

- [A] Digital barriers can be hardly removed.
- [B] Vulnerable people are more susceptible to digital barriers.
- [C] Digital services are more than necessary.
- [D] The application of technology might cause inequalities.

40. What's the author's attitude towards digital public services?

[A] Objective.

[B] Suspicious.

[C] Supportive.

[D] Biased.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] Ask for Feedback

[B] Identify Your Blind Spots

[C] Finding a model to follow

[D] Put Someone up to a Challenge

[E] Stick to your goals

[F] Create an Inspirational Room

[G] Commit to Your Personal Growth

Are you someone who likes to grow? Do you constantly seek for self improvement? There is always something about ourselves we can improve on. The human potential is limitless, so it's impossible to reach a point of no growth. Whenever we think we are good, we can be even better.

As a passionate advocate of growth, I'm continuously looking for ways to self-improve. I've

compiled42 of my best self development ideas, which might be helpful in your personal growth journey. Some of them are simple steps which you can engage in immediately. Some are bigger steps which takes conscious effort to act on.

41. _____.

Your environment sets the mood and tone for you. If you are living in an motivational environment, you are going to be motivated every day. If there's a room in your house that looks messy or dull, take it to the next level by putting on a new coat of paint, buying a few nice paintings for the walls, or investing in some comfortable furniture to make it a space that will always feel welcoming and inspiring.

42. _____.

Competition is one of the best ways to grow and aid in self-improvement. Set a goal (weight loss.exercise, financial challenge, etc.) and compete with an interested friend to see who achieves the target first. Through the process, both of you will gain more than if you were to set off on the target alone.

43. _____.

In personal development, there are always things about ourselves we are unaware of. Discovering them helps us discover our areas of improvement. One exercise I use to discover them is to identify all the things/events/people that trigger me in a day---trigger meaning making me feel annoyed, frustrated, or angry. These are things that I haven't noticed before. Once I know these triggers, I can identify ways to improve them or overcome them.

44. _____.

As much as we try to improve, we will always have blind spots. Asking for others' thought on you gives you an additional perspective as you learn how to improve yourself. Some people to approach are friends, family, colleagues, a boss, or even acquaintances, since they will have no preset bias and can give their feedback objectively.

45. _____.

I can be writing list articles with 10 ways, 25 ways, 42 ways, or even 1,000 ways to

improve yourself but if you have no intention to work for your personal growth, it doesn't matter what I write. You are responsible for your personal growth as you learn how to improve yourself. Make the decision and take actions for your personal growth and embrace a lifelong journey of growth and change. Kick off your growth by picking a few of the steps above and working on them.

The results may not be immediate, but I promise that as long as you keep to it, you'll start seeing positive changes in yourself and your life.

Sometimes, it's difficult to know where you should start with self improvement. The tips that we've shared here will transform your life. You need to take baby steps and build momentum gradually to keep on keeping on in the long term. What will you start doing today?

Section III Translation

46.Directions

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

The latest heatwaves have emphasized how built environments are designed for the climate in the past. To use Britain as an example, parts of the rail network came close to paralysis because temperatures are outside their comfort zone. Rails can be changed as societies adapt to rising temperatures, but even in rich countries, governments struggle to upgrade all the infrastructures. In poor countries things will be worse because they have less cash to pay for adaptation and more need of it. They also tend to have high population growth, meaning more and more people will be affected.

A further irony is that in some cases applying technology to adapt to higher temperatures, in the form of air conditioning for inappropriately designed buildings, increases demand for electricity. This is fine if the energy used comes from green sources. But if it originates in fossil-fuel power stations, it will accelerate global warming.

Section IV Writing**Part A****47.Directions:**

Suppose your university is going to hold a ceremony in order to celebrate the new year. Write a notice to all the students in your university to

- 1)introduce the details of the ceremony, and
- 2)invite them to participate in it.

You should write about 100 words neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Students Union” instead.

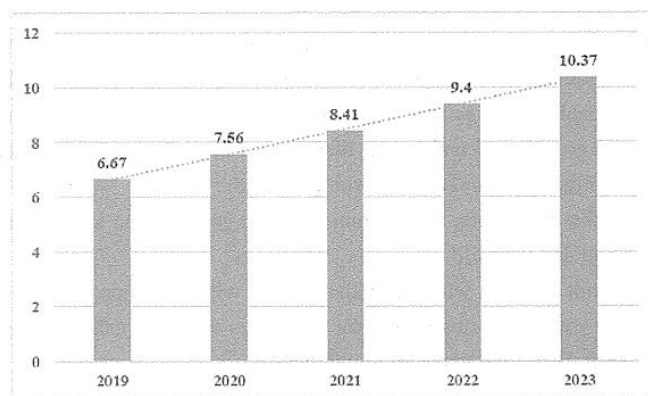
Do not write the address (10 points)

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)



我国旅游行业总收入统计（万亿元）