

2025 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语二试题

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 ANSWER SHEET.(10points)

There are many understandable reasons why you might find it difficult to ask for help when you need it. Psychologists have been interested in this 1 for decades, not least because people's widespread 2 to ask for help has led to some high-profile failures.

Asking for help takes 3. It involves communicating a need on your part—there's something you can't do. 4, you're broadcasting your own weakness, which can be 5. You might have 6 about losing control of whatever it is you are asking for help with 7 someone starts to help, perhaps they will take over, or get a credit for your early efforts. Yet another 8 that you might be worried about is being a nuisance or 9 the person you go to for help.

If you struggle with low self-esteem, you might find it especially difficult to 10 for help because you have the added worry of the other person 11 your request. You might see such refusals as implying something 12 about the status of your relationship with them. To 13 these difficulties, try to remind yourself that everyone needs sometimes. Nobody knows everything and can do everything all by themselves. And while you might 14 coming across as incompetent, there's actually research that shows that advice-seekers are 15 as more competent, not less.

Perhaps most encouraging of is a paper from 2022 by researchers at Stanford University, in California, that involved a mix of contrived help-seeking interactions and asking people to 16 times they'd sought help in the past. The findings showed that help-seekers generally underestimated how 17 other people will be to help and how good it will make the help-giver feel (for most people, having the chance to help someone is highly 18).

So bear all this in mind the next time you need to ask for help. 19, take care over who you ask and when you ask them. And someone can't help right now, avoid taking it personally. They might just be too 20, they might not feel confident about their ability to help.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. illusion | B. discussion | C. tradition | D. question |
| 2. A. reluctance | B. ambition | C. tendency | D. enthusiasm |
| 3. A. attention | B. talent | C. courage | D. patience |
| 4. A. At any times | B. In other words | C. By all means | D. On the contrary |
| 5. A. unrealistic | B. deceptive | C. tiresome | D. uncomfortable |
| 6. A. doubts | B. concerns | C. suggestions | D. secrets |
| 7. A. once | B. unless | C. although | D. before |
| 8. A. theory | B. choice | C. factor | context |
| 9. A. overpraising | B. outperforming | C. reassessing | D. inconveniencing |
| 10. A. reach out | B. set down | C. turn over | D. look back |
| 11. A. declining | B. considering | C. criticizing | D. evaluating |
| 12. A. unnecessary | B. negative | C. strange | D. impractical |
| 13. A. explain | B. identify | C. predict | D. overcome |
| 14. A. deny | B. forget | C. miss | D. fear |
| 15. A. disguised | B. perceived | C. followed | D. introduced |
| 16. A. recall | B. classify | C. analyse | D. compare |
| 17. A. brave | B. disapproving | C. willing | D. hesitant |
| 18. A. relaxing | B. surprising | C. rewarding | D. demanding |

19.A. Thus

B. Also

C. Finally

D. Instead

20.A. polite

B. proud

C. busy

D. lazy

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 ANSWER SHEET. (40points)

Text 1

Customers historically tipped people they assumed were earning most of their income via tips. Such as restaurant servers earning less than mixtures urge. In 2010, a wide range of businesses started processing purchase with iPads and other digital payment systems. These systems often prompted customers to tip for services that were not previously tipped.

Today's tip requires are not connected to the salary and service norms that used to determine when and how people tip. Customers in the past nearly always paid tips after recessing service, such as at the conclusion of a restaurant mad, after getting a haircut or once a pizza was delivered. That timing could reward high-grade service and give workers an incentive to provide it.

It's becoming more common for tips to be regretted beforehand. And now tipping technology may even automatically add tips.

The prevalence of digital payment device has made it easier to ask customers for a tip. That helps explain why trip registers are creeping into new kinds of services customers now mountain see menus of suggested default options often well above 20% of what they owe. The amounts have risen from 10 or less in 1980 to is around the up or 2000 to 20 or higher today. This insurance is sometimes called application--the expectation of ever-higher tip accounts.

Tipping has always been a certain source of income for worker in history tipped services, like restaurants, where the tipped minimum wage can be as low as 2.03. Tip creep and tipflation are now further supplementing the income of many low-wage services workers.

Notably, tipping primarily benefits some of these workers, such as waiters, but not others, such as cooks and dishwashers. To ensure that all employees were paid, some restaurants banned tipping and prices, but the movement toward no tipping services has.

So, to increase employee wages without raising prices, more employees to the temptations of tip creep and tipflation. However, many customers are frustrated because they feel they are being asked for of tip. And, as our research emphasizes, tipping now seems to be more, less generous and often completely disassociated from quality.

21. According to Paragraph 1, the practice of tipping ____.

- A. was regarded as a sign of generosity
- B. was considered essential for waiters
- C. was a way of rewarding diligence
- D. was optional in most business

参考答案: 【B】

22. Compared with tips in the past, today's tips ____.

- A. are much less frequently
- B. are less often requested in advance
- C. have less to do with service quality
- D. contribute less to workers' income

参考答案: 【C】

23. Tip request are creeping into new services as a result of _____.

- A. the advancement of technology
- B. the desire for income increase
- C. the diversification of business
- D. the emergence of tipflation

参考答案：【A】

24. The movement toward no-tipping service intend to _____.

- A. promote consumption
- B. enrich income sources
- C. maintain reasonable price
- D. guarantee income fairness

参考答案：【D】

25. It can be learned from the last paragraph that tipping _____.

- A. is becoming a burden for customers
- B. helps encourage quality service
- C. is vital to business development
- D. to the need to reduce price

参考答案：【A】

Text 2

When it was established, the National Health Service(NHS) was visionary: offering high-quality, timely care to meet the dominant needs of the population it served. Nearly 75 years on, with the UK facing very different health challenges, it is clear that the model is out of date.

From the life expectancy to cancer and infant mortality rates, we are lagging behind many of our peers. With more than 6.8 million on waitlists, healthcare is becoming increasingly inaccessible for those who cannot opt to pay for private treatment; and the cost of providing healthcare is increasing squeezing our investment in other public services. As demand for health care continues to grow, pressures on the workforce- which is already near breaking point - will only become more acute.

Many of the answers to the crisis in the health and care are well rehearsed. We need to be much better at reducing and diverting demand on health services, rather than simply managing it. Much more needs to be invested in communities and primary care to reduce our reliance on hospitals. And capacity in social care needs to be greater, to support the growing number of people living with long-term conditions.

Yet despite two decades of strategies and number of major health reforms, we have failed to make meaningful progress on any of these aims. That is why the Reform think tank is launching a new programme of work entitle "Reimagining health", supported by ten form health ministers. Together, we are calling for a much more open and honest conversation about the future of health in the UK, and on "urgent rethink" of the hospital-centric model we retain.

This must begin with the question of how we maximise the health of the nation, rather than "fix" the NHS. It is estimated, for example, that healthcare accounts for only about 20% of health outcomes. Much more important are the places we live, work and socialise- yet there is no clear cross-government strategy for improving these social determinants of health. Worse, when policies like the national obesity strategy are scrapped, taxpayers are left with the hefty price tag of treating the illnesses, like diabetes, that result.

Reform wants to ask how power and resources should be distributed in our health system. What health functions should remain at the centre, and what should be given to local leaders, often responsible for services that leaders, often responsible for services that create health, and with a much better understanding of the needs of

their populations

26. According to the first two paragraphs, the NHS _____.

- A. is troubled by funding deficiencies
- B. can hardly satisfy people's needs
- C. can barely retain its current employees
- D. is rivalled by private medical services

参考答案: 【B】

27. One answer to the crisis in health and care is to _____.

- A. boost the efficiency of hospitals
- B. lighten the burden on social care
- C. increase resources for primary care
- D. reduce the pressure on communities

参考答案: 【C】

28. _____.

- A. reinforce hospital management
- B. readjust health care regulations
- C. restructure the health system
- D. resume suspended health reforms

参考答案: 【C】

29. To maximize the nation's health, the author suggests _____.

- A. introducing relevant taxation policies
- B. paying due attention to social factors
- C. reevaluating major health outcomes
- D. enhancing the quality of health care

参考答案: 【B】

30. It can be inferred that local leaders should _____.

- A. exercise their power more reasonably
- B. develop a stronger sense of responsibility
- C. play a bigger role in the health system
- D. understand people's health needs better

参考答案: 【C】

Text 3

Heat action plans, or HAPs, have been proliferating in India in the past few years. In general, an HAP spells out when and how officials should issue heat warnings and alert hospitals and other institutions. Nagpur's plan for instance, calls for hospitals to set aside cold wards in the summer for treating heatstroke patients, and advises builders to give construction laborers a break from work on very hot days.

But implementation of existing HAPs has been uneven, according to a report from the center for Policy Research. Many lack adequate funding, it found. And their triggering thresholds often are not customized to the local climate. In some areas, high daytime temperatures alone might serve as an adequate trigger for alerts. But in other places, nighttime temperatures or humidity might be as important a gauge of risk as daytime highs.

Mumbai's April heat stroke deaths highlighted the need for more nuanced and localized warnings, researchers say. That day's high temperature of roughly 36°C was 1°C shy of the heat wave alert threshold for coast cities set by national meteorologic authorities. But the effects of the heat were amplified by humidity-an

often neglected factor in heat alert systems-and the lack of shade at the late-morning outdoor ceremony.

To help improve HAPs, urban planner Kotharkar's team is working on a model plan that outlines best practices and could be adapted to local conditions. Among other things, she says, all cities should create vulnerability map to help focus responses the populations most at risk.

Such mapping doesn't need to be complex, Kotharkar says. "A useful map can be created by looking at even a few key parameters." For example, neighborhoods with a large elderly population or informal dwellings that cope poorly with heat could get special warnings be bolstered with cooling centers. The Nagpur. project has already created a risk and vulnerability map, which enabled Kotharkar to tell officials which neighborhoods to focus on in the event of a heat wave this summer.

HAP shouldn't just include short-term emergency responses, researchers say, but also recommend medium-to long-term measures that could make communities cooler In Nagpur, for example, Kotharkar's team has been able to advise city officials about where to plant trees to provide shade. HAPs could also guide efforts to retrofit homes or modify building regulations. "Reducing deaths in an emergency is good target to have, but it's the lowest target," says Climate researchers Chandni Singh.

31. According to Paragraph1, Nagpur's plan proposes measures to_____.

- A、Tackle extreme weather
- B、ensure construction quality
- C、monitor emergency warnings
- D、address excessive workloads

参考答案：【A】

32. One problem with existing HAPs is that they_____.

- A、prove too costly to be implemented
- B、lack localized alert-issuing criteria
- C、give delayed responses to heat waves
- D、keep hospitals under great pressure

参考答案：【B】

33. Mumbai's case shows that India's heat alert systems need to_____.

- A、include other factors besides temperature
- B、take subtle weather changes into account
- C、prioritize potentially disastrous heat waves
- D、draw further support from local authorities

参考答案：【A】

34. Kotharkar holds that a vulnerability map can help_____.

- A、prevent the harm of high humidity
- B、target areas needing special attention
- C、expand the Nagpur project's coverage
- D、make relief plans for heat-stricken people

参考答案：【B】

35. According to the last paragraph, researchers believe that HAPs should_____.

- A、focus more on heatstroke treatment
- B、invite wider public participation
- C、apply for more government grants
- D、serve a broader range of purposes

参考答案：【D】

Text 4

Navigating beyond the organised pavements and parts of our urban spaces, desire paths are the unofficial footprints of a community, revealing the unspoken preferences, shared shortcuts and collective choices of humans. Often appearing as trodden dirt tracks through otherwise neat green spaces, these routes of collective disobedience cut corners, bisect lawns and cross hills, representing the natural capability of people and animals, to go from point A to point B most effectively.

Urban planners interpret desire paths as more than just convenient shortcuts; they offer valuable insights into the dynamics between planning and behaviour. Ohio State University allowed its students to navigate the Oval, a lawn in the centre of campus, freely, then proceeded to pave the desire paths, creating a web of effective routes students had established.

Yet, reluctance persists among other planners to integrate desire paths into formal plans, citing concerns about safety, environmental impact, or primarily, aesthetics. A Reddit webpage devoted to the phenomenon, boasting nearly 50,000 members, showcases images of local desire paths adorned with signs instructing pedestrians to adhere to designated walkways, underscoring the rebellious nature inherent in these human-made tracks. This clash highlights an ongoing struggle between the organic, user-driven evolution of public spaces and the desire for a visually curated and controlled urban environment.

The Wickquasgeck Trail is an example of a historical desire path, created by Native Americans to cross the forests of Manhattan and move between settlements quickly. This trail, when Dutch colonists arrived, was widened and made into one of the main trade roads across the island, known at the time as de Heere Straat, or Gentlemen's Street. Following the British assumption of control in New York, the street was renamed Broadway. Notably, Broadway stands out as one of the few areas in NYC that defies the grid-based system applied to the rest of the city, cutting a diagonal across parts of the city.

In online spaces, desire paths have sparked a fascination that can approach obsession, with the Reddit page serving as a hub. Contributors offer a wide array of stories, from little-known new shortcuts to long-established alternate routes.

Animal desire paths, such as ducks forging trails through frozen ponds or dogs carving direct routes in gardens, highlight the adaptability of these trails in both human and animal experiences. As desire paths criss-cross through both physical and virtual landscapes, they stand as a proof of the collective insistence on forging unconventional routes and embracing the spirit of communal choice.

36. According to Paragraph I, desire paths are a result of _____.

- A、the curiosity to explore surrounding hills
- B、the necessity to preserve green spaces
- C、the tendency to pursue convenience
- D、the wish to find comfort in solitude

参考答案：【C】

37. It can be inferred that Ohio State University _____

- A、intends to improve its desire paths
- B、leads in the research on desire paths
- C、guides the creation of its desire paths
- D、takes a positive view of desire paths

参考答案：【D】

38. The images on the Reddit webpage reflect _____

- A、conflicting opinions on the use of desire paths

- B、the call to upgrade the designing of public spaces
- C、the demand for proper planning of desire paths
- D、growing concerns over the loss of public spaces

参考答案：【A】

39.The example of the Wickquasgeck Trail illustrates_____

- A、the growth of New York City
- B、the Dutch origin of desire paths
- C、the importance of urban planning
- D、the recognition of desire paths

参考答案：【D】

40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that desire paths_____

- A、reveal humans' deep respect for nature
- B、are crucial to humans' mental well being
- C、are a human imitation of animal behaviour
- D、show a shared trait in humans and animals

参考答案：【D】

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)

Everyone wants to be that person as everyone else, But who sees a fresh, innovative solution. However, it takes more than simply having a good idea. How yet share it is as important as the suggestion itself. Why? Because writing a new script-literally or figuratively means that other team members will have to adapt to something new, So whether you're suggesting a(seemingly) benign change like streamlining outdated protocol, or a bigger change like adding an hour to each workday so people can leave early on Fridays, you're asking others to reimagine their workflow or schedule. Not to mention, if the process your scrapping is one someone else suggested, there's the possibility of hurt feelings.

To gain buy-in on an innovative, new idea, follow these five steps:

41. _____

Great ideas don't stand alone. In other words. You can't mention your suggestion once and expect it to be adopted. To see a change, you'll need to champion your plan and sell its merits. In addition, you need to be willing to stand up to scrutiny and criticism and be prepared to explain your innovation indifferent ways for various audiences.

42. _____

Sometimes it makes sense to go to your boss first. But other times it's useful to build a coalition among your co- workers or other stakeholders. When it works, it works great-because you're ready for your stubborn supervisor's push back with answers like, "Actually, I connected with a few people in our department to discuss how much time these kinds of website updates would take. and there suggested they have the bandwidth"

43. _____

One of the biggest barriers to buy-in occurs when the owner of an idea is viewed as argumentative, defensive, or close-minded Because, let's be honest: No one likes a know-it-all. So if people disagree with you. don't be

indignant. Instead, listen to their concerns fully, try to understand their perspective, and include their concerns (and possible remedies) in future discussions. So, instead of saying, "Martha, our current slogan is confusing and should be update," you could try, "Martha raises a great point that our current slogan has a long history for our stakeholders, but I wonder if we might be able to brainstorm a tagline on that -- and be clearer for new customers."

44. _____

There New ideas are the grandchildren of old ones. In other words, don't throw old solutions under the bus to make your improvement stand out. Remember that in light of whatever the problem the old system solved-or, maybe, has failed to solve in recent memory.it was a great idea at the time. Appreciating the older contributions as you suggest future innovations helps bolster the credibility of your idea.

45. _____

When pitching a new idea, it's important use the language of abundance instead of the language of deficit. Instead of saying what is wrong, broken, or suboptimal, talk about what is right, fixable, or ideal. For example, try, "I can see lots of applications for this new approach" rather than, "This innovation is the only way." Be optimistic but realistic, and you will stand out.

A	Stay positive
B	Respect the past, but don't get stuck there
C	Use channels
D	Give it time
E	Invite resistance
F	Be a salesman
G	Be humble

参考答案：41—45 【F、C、G、B、A】

Section III Translation

46.Directions:

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

You know the moment the conversation shows, then there's a pause. It's awkward, and so awkward that some people will panic and say anything. Do we all find such silences so stressful?

Researchers analyzed the frequency and impact of gaps greater than 2 seconds during conversations including an overview of previous studies which indicate that the fear of awkward silences can be so extreme that people avoid talking to strangers, even though doing so this likely to be an enjoyable experience.

During conversations with shot gaps, people feel more connected to their conversations partners but such feelings of connection markedly dip when entirely a long gap. Long gaps between strangers are likely to be followed by a change in topic. But the opposite seems to be true for conversations between friends. Long gaps there saw increased connection between friends. Longer moments for reflection and expression.

【参考译文】

你知道那种对话进行时突然出现的沉默时刻吗？然后是暂停。这种尴尬，让人如此不安，以至于有些人会慌张到说出任何话来打破沉默。我们是否都觉得这样的静默非常令人紧张呢？

研究人员分析了在对话中超过 2 秒的间隙的频率和影响，并回顾了先前的研究概述，这些研究表明，对尴尬沉默的恐惧可能极其严重，以至于人们会避免与陌生人交谈，尽管这样做很可能会是一种愉快的体验。

在对话中出现短暂的停顿时，人们会感到与谈话伙伴的联系更加紧密，但当出现长时间完全的沉默时，这种连接感会显著下降。陌生人之间的长时间沉默很可能随后会导致话题的改变。但对于朋友间的对话来说，情况似乎恰恰相反。长时间的沉默在这里看到了朋友之间联系的增加，以及更长的反思和表达的时刻。

Section IV Writing

Part A

Directions: Suppose you're planning a short play based on a classic Chinese novel. Write your friend John an email to

(1)introduce the play and

(2)invite him to take part

You should write about 100 words on the Answer Sheet.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.

第一步认真审题:假设你正在计划一部基于中国经典小说的短剧。非你的朋友 John 写一封电子邮件，
(1) 介绍该剧 (2) 请他参加。所以 2025 小作文考的是邀请信。(与一模小作文极度一致)
第二步套模版点题。

【参考范文】

Dear John,

I hope this email finds you well. It is my great honor to tell you that there will be a short play, and this email is for the purpose of inviting you to participate in it.

To begin with, the short play is scheduled to start at 19:00 on June 20 in the Center of Students' Activities and last for approximately two hours. In addition, this play is characterized by a variety of interesting activities, including singing, dancing, a Chinese novel introduction. To conclude, it is advisable for you to attend this activity, which will bring you opportunities to learn about a novel and make friends.

I am looking forward to your participation, and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours,
Li Ming

Part B

Directions:

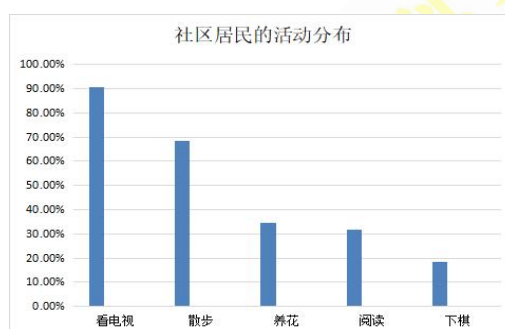
Write an essay based on the chart below.

In your writing, you should

1)interpret the chart, and

2)give your comments.

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



【参考范文】

The bar chart illustrates the distribution of activities among community residents. The data show that 90.8% of residents watch television, 68.3% go for walks, 34.7% engage reading, 31.8% enjoy reading, and 18.4% play chess.

From the chart, it is evident that the activities of community residents are diverse and multifaceted. This variety in activities suggests that residents are enjoying a richer and more fulfilling leisure life. The high percentage of people watching television indicates its role as a primary source of entertainment. Meanwhile, the significant number of residents who go for walks underlines a growing interest in physical health. Activities like gardening and reading reflect a shift towards hobbies that offer mental relaxation and creativity. This diversity in participation can be attributed to improved living standards and a greater emphasis on personal interests and well-being.

Looking into the future, there are opportunities to further enrich the community's leisure activities. For instance, encouraging residents to reduce television time and engage more in physical activities can enhance their health. Additionally, events like health workshops or salons can foster social interaction and collective well-being.

In conclusion, more activities will merge and residents' life will become increasingly better.