

2025 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛试题及详解

2025 National English Competition for College Students

(Type C—Preliminary)

(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked, and you have fifteen seconds to read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

- 1 A. To arrive at the office earlier.
B. To attend meetings on time.
C. To meet the guests politely.
D. To write the proposal carefully.

【答案】B

【解析】女士在对话末尾承诺：“从现在起我会准时参加会议”，故选 B。

【录音原文】

M: Mary, it's been brought to my attention that you're frequently late for meetings. I want you to know that punctuality is important in business and in our company too.

W: Sorry, Mr. Jones, I'm not sure I understand. What exactly do you mean by punctuality?

M: Punctuality simply means being on time. If a meeting is scheduled for one o'clock, everyone is expected to be in the meeting room and ready to start.

W: Oh, now I understand. I'll be on time for meetings from now on.

Question: What does Mary promise to do from now on?

- 2 A. Change the security system of the company.
B. Design a suitable logo for their new products.
C. Rent some artworks to hang in their hallways.
D. Remove the posters on the walls immediately.

【答案】C

【解析】女士提议租借艺术品，男士赞同并决定执行计划，故选 C。

【录音原文】

W: I've got an idea! Let's try to find one very beautiful, very impressive large piece of art to put at the entrance of our offices. Then, instead of buying works of art to hang in the various hallways, we can rent the artworks and rotate what we have on display!

M: That's a brilliant idea. I think you just solved our dilemma. That way, we'll eventually get around to everybody's taste in art, and if some people don't like some of the art ... well, they won't have to look at it for long.

W: All right, that's our plan! Let's do it.

Question: What're the speakers going to do next?

- 3 A. He set up a therapy group.
B. He went boating daily.
C. He ate a special diet.
D. He did cycling regularly.

【答案】D

【解析】男士明确提到戒烟方式，医生建议锻炼，所以他开始骑自行车，故选 D。干扰项 A 是医生推荐的方法，但最终他选择骑车锻炼。

【录音原文】

M: I know a doctor who specializes in helping people quit smoking. The doctor recommended a therapy group that met twice a week.

W: So everyone in the group was trying to quit smoking?

M: Yep ... we were all in the same boat. We had a buddy system ... if we needed help, we'd call each other. Also, the doctor recommended getting some exercise so I started doing some cycling. I could barely make it down the street for the first couple of days, but now I'm riding as much as 10 kilometres!

Question: How did the man quit smoking?

- 4 A. Clarify a confusion.
B. Ask for compensation.
C. Confirm a new order.
D. Cancel a previous order.

【答案】B

【解析】对话中，女士明确要求赔偿：“I'm within my rights to ask for some sort of compensation”，故选 B。

【录音原文】

M: Hello, this is supervisor Jim Bradley. Gloria told me your items did not arrive on time. We're very sorry for the inconvenience.

W: I appreciate your apology, but because we did not cancel the order, I believe I'm within my rights to ask for some sort of compensation.

M: Well, it seems one of our staff confused your order with another client's canceled order. We deeply regret this error and I will have your items shipped to you today by express mail at no added charge.

Question: What did the woman want to do in the phone conversation?

- 5 A. A consultant and a CEO.
B. An employer and a secretary.
C. An interviewer and an interviewee.
D. A bank manager and a customer.

【答案】A

【解析】对话中女士以专业口吻指导男士应对公司敏感问题（股价下跌、产品召回），并提醒保持镇定，表明她是提供策略的顾问，男士则是需应对问题的公司高层，对应选项 A 的“A consultant and a CEO”。

【录音原文】

W: Remember to keep your game face on. It's important not to seem surprised when they ask the first difficult question.

M: All right ... I'll be expecting tough questions. What kind of controversial topics do you think they might cover?

W: I'd be ready to answer questions about anything. For instance, your company's stock price has recently taken a dip, there was a product recall last year and sales for your latest gadget have been disappointing.

Question: What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

Section B (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, there will be a one-minute pause.

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation. Then read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

6 What is the characteristic of journalism according to the man?

- A. It's a daily 9-to-5 job.
- B. Journalists often work night shifts.
- C. Journalists have no free time at all.
- D. It's difficult to meet the deadline.

【答案】B

【解析】男士明确描述新闻业的工作特征，经常上晚班，故选 B。

7 How do journalists find the truth behind a story?

- A. By talking with the people involved.
- B. By interviewing the police officers.
- C. By collecting information independently.
- D. By persuading those who're reluctant to talk.

【答案】A

【解析】男士解释发现真相的方法是必须采访相关人员，故选 A。选项 B“采访警察”只是相关人员的一部分，但记者要找到真相需要采访所有涉及人员。

8 What is the possible result of a story after a lot of work has been done?

- A. It attracts public attention.
- B. It turns out to be uninteresting.
- C. It makes the journalist famous.
- D. It doesn't really go anywhere.

【答案】D

【解析】男士承认付出大量努力后故事常无进展：“there're at least 10 that don't go anywhere”（至少有十个故事毫无进展），故选 D。

9 What does the man say may happen if he gets a bad editor?

- A. His work may not be easily get recognized.
- B. Many of his stories may not get published.
- C. He may doubt his ability as a journalist.
- D. He may get fired if he makes any mistakes.

【答案】C

【解析】男士强调坏编辑的负面影响：坏编辑会使你质疑自己作为记者的能力，故选 C。选项 A 是针对好编辑的情况。

10 What is the hardest part of being an investigative journalist according to the man?

- A. Asking for support from the editor.
- B. Finding the truth of a story.
- C. Focusing on getting the story written down.
- D. Interviewing the people related to a story.

【答案】C

【解析】男士直接指出最难的部分是把自己关在房间里强迫写作！……专注于把故事写下来，明确对应选项 C。

【录音原文】

W: What is it like being an investigative journalist?

M: (6) It's most definitely not a 9-to-5 job! You often work night shifts, and do a lot of work on a story in your free time because you want to meet the deadline and write the best possible story.

W: What about how you find the truth behind the story?

M: (7) If you want to know the truth about a story, you have to interview the people involved. You need to ask for a copy of a police report. Some people say no, but lots of people share information with journalists.

W: Do you often find that a story doesn't really go anywhere after you've done a lot of work on it?

M: Yes, for every tip that gets you a big story, (8) there're at least 10 that don't go anywhere. You try to uncover the facts and get in touch with people for interview, only to be told "no comment". Or there's no real story. It sometimes feels like you've been hitting your head against a brick wall.

W: What really helps you with a great story?

M: A good editor—because a good editor will recognize a great story and make sure you get paid well for it. (9) On the contrary, a bad editor can cause you to doubt your ability as a journalist. But you can't let that get to you!

W: And what's the hardest thing about being an investigative journalist?

M: (10) The hardest part is locking yourself in a room and making yourself write! It can be hard to shut off the rest of the world and focus on getting the story written down. It's easy to say "I'll finish this later," but you have to meet your deadline, so that's just not good enough!

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, and complete the sentences with one word according to what you hear. Then write the answers on the answer sheet.

11 Kevin suggests his mother change their travel destination from the Bahamas to some more _____ place.

【答案】local

【解析】凯文直接建议更本地的旅行地点：“Maybe we should go some more local, like Cornwall”，故答案为“local”。

12 The reason why Kevin gives up the trip to the Bahamas is the effects of climate crisis they may _____ to, including the greenhouse gases and waste.

【答案】contribute

【解析】凯文解释放弃旅行的原因：“we’ll be contributing to that if we go to the Bahamas”（如果去巴哈马，我们将会加剧气候危机），空格前的“may”需接动词原形，故填“contribute”。

13 Kevin feels completely _____ about the climate crisis because he doesn’t think anybody can change it.

【答案】helpless

【解析】凯文直述感受：“To be honest? Completely helpless, because it’s so bad, and nothing we do will change it.”（完全无助），因他认为“nothing we do will change it”（我们无法改变现状）。空格处需形容词，原文“helpless”完全匹配。

14 Kevin’s mother suggests that he join a climate change _____ group in the next town.

【答案】activism

【解析】母亲提议加入特定组织：“There’s a climate change activism group in the next town”（隔壁镇有个气候变化行动小组），空格处需名词作定语，原文“activism”精确对应。

15 They decide to make a new travel plan to France by train and get their tickets to the Bahamas _____.

【答案】refunded

【解析】母亲确认票务处理方式：“our tickets to the Bahamas are refundable”（巴哈马的票可退），结合行动“get tickets refunded”（退票），空格需填写被动形式“refunded”。

【录音原文】

W: Kevin, are you all packed for vacation?

M: Actually, Mom, I really suggest we rethink our vacation plans.

W: What? Why?

M: I just don’t think we should go to the Bahamas this year. (11) Maybe we should go some more local, like Cornwall.

W: But you’ve been so excited about this vacation for ages. We’ll be traveling next week—everything’s booked and paid for. What’s really going on? Are you worried about something at school?

M: No. It’s not that ... It’s just, well, I’ve been reading about all the awful effects of the climate crisis, and (12) we’ll be contributing to that if we go to the Bahamas. It’s a nine-hour flight from London, so think of all the greenhouse gases we’ll be responsible for emitting. Plus on the flight they only serve drinks in plastic cups and with disposable napkins, so think of all the waste that is generated! A ted! And did you know that the Bahamas is one of the countries that’s most

threatened by climate change? The rising sea levels caused by the Earth heating up could cause the islands to go underwater in a few decades' time.

W: I see. And how do you feel about the climate crisis?

M: (13) To be honest? Completely helpless, because it's so bad, and nothing we do will change it.

W: Honey, I think you're suffering from climate anxiety, when you feel like we're doomed and guilty and desperate about the destruction to the environment. I hear a lot of similar things from my teenage patients during their therapy sessions. It's not surprising; after all, you're bombarded with horrifying statistics and constant news stories about what you should and shouldn't do. And I understand your feelings; it shows that you really care about the world around you. But you know, it isn't too late to make a difference. (14) There's a climate change activism group in the next town that some of my patients go to.

M: I've heard about it, but it's too far away.

W: I don't mind taking you. And we can carpool with some others to reduce our CO₂ emissions.

M: That sounds like a good idea, thanks.

W: And maybe you are right about our vacation. You know that your Dad and I really want to relax on a sunny beach, but we don't have to go so far to do it. I'll talk to him about going to the south of France. We can get to Paris by train on the Eurostar, and then take a high-speed French train down to Nice. Trains are much more environmentally friendly than planes. (15) Fortunately, our tickets to the Bahamas are refundable.

M: Thanks, Mom.

W: You're welcome. Remember, you can always talk to me when something is bothering you.

Section C (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short news items. Each item will be read only once. After each item, there will be a fifteen-second pause. During the pause, read the question and the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

16 What's the biggest financial worry for many people in Uganda?

- A. Clothing and food.
- B. Education fees.
- C. Medical costs.
- D. Various taxes.

【答案】B

【解析】新闻明确指出，在乌干达，教育费用是最大的经济担忧。故选 B。

【录音原文】

The World Bank said last year that 54 percent of adults in Africa south of the Sahara Desert ranked the issue of paying school costs higher than medical or other costs. The aid organization said school fees were the biggest financial worry for 40 percent of people in Uganda. In that country, a top government-supported school reportedly costs \$700 for a three-month term. That is a lot of money in a country where yearly economic activity per person was \$864 in 2023. World Bank information shows that African countries in the area also have the highest rates of children out of school in the world.

17 What do public health experts now advise?

- A. In take of alcohol should be limited as much as possible.
- B. Drinking moderate amounts of alcohol can be good for the heart.
- C. Alcohol drinking must be strictly prohibited.
- D. Less drinking could help reduce cancer risks.

【答案】A

【解析】新闻强调公共健康专家的最新建议：尽可能限制饮酒以改善健康。原文直接引用专家观点：“越来越多的公共卫生专家建议人们尽可能限制酒精摄入以改善健康”。故选 A。

【录音原文】

Past research suggested drinking alcohol in moderate amounts could be good for the heart. But a growing number of public health experts now advise people to limit alcohol intake as much as possible to improve health. One of those experts is Dr. Timothy Naimi. He is with the Canadian Institute for Substance Use Research at the University of Victoria in British Columbia. Naimi told *The Associated Press*, “Drinking less is a great way to be healthier.” Earlier this month, U. S. Surgeon General Dr. Vivek Murthy called for changing his agency’s existing health warning on alcoholic drinks to include cancer risks.

18 What is Venus like according to the latest study?

- A. It has water flowing on the surface.
- B. It holds large oceans of liquid water.
- C. It is quite different from Earth in size.
- D. It has always been extremely dry and hot.

【答案】D

【解析】新闻基于化学数据证明金星从未有水流且一直干燥炎热，故选 D。

【录音原文】

A new study suggests that Venus likely never had water flowing on its surface. The research was based on data related to the chemical makeup of the planet’s atmosphere. Scientists have long considered whether Venus once held liquid water, even possibly large oceans. Such research was based on the fact that Venus is like our own planet in many ways. It is a rocky planet similar in structure and size to Earth and is also our closest planetary neighbor. But the latest study provides evidence that Venus has likely always been the hot, extremely dry planet it remains today. Researchers from Britain’s University of Cambridge led the study.

19 What do we learn about today’s space from the news report?

- A. It calls for more in-depth research.
- B. Its debris is kept under control.
- C. It faces increasing safety risks.
- D. Its exploration attracts global attention.

【答案】C

【解析】新闻聚焦太空拥挤导致的安全风险：“持续的卫星部署和太空碎片激增导致近地轨道拥挤，专家称其带来安全风险”。故选 C。

【录音原文】

As the amount of space traffic continues to grow, the United Nations is calling for increased international cooperation to improve safety. Continued deployment of satellites and sharp

increases in space debris over the years have resulted in the crowding of low Earth orbit. Space experts and industry leaders say this has created safety risks that will worsen if the problem is not dealt with. A U.N. gathering of experts recently called for more sharing of information about orbital space objects, as well as creation of an international process to follow and manage them.

20 What does the news report say the new blood tests could do?

- A. Analyse patients' symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.
- B. Help identify Alzheimer's disease faster and more accurately.
- C. Help find out the cause of Alzheimer's disease.
- D. Search for the sticky protein in Alzheimer's patients' brains.

【答案】B

【解析】新闻开篇点明新测试的核心功能：新血液测试可帮助更快、更准确地识别或诊断阿尔茨海默病。故选 B。

【录音原文】

New blood tests could help to identify, or diagnose, Alzheimer's disease faster and with more accuracy, researchers reported recently. However, some of the tests for the brain-wasting disease appear to work better than others. Doctors can confirm Alzheimer's in a patient if they find one of the disease's main signs: the development, or buildup, of a sticky protein called beta-amyloid. Currently, doctors use brain imaging or a special test known as a spinal tap to look for beta-amyloid buildup. Brain imaging is hard to get and spinal taps are painful. Instead, many patients are diagnosed based on their behavior and cognitive exams.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear one monologue. The monologue will be read twice. After listening, answer the questions using no more than six words. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

21 What is one most suitable to do at the age of 7 or 8?

【答案】Learn a second language.

【解析】问题询问 7-8 岁最适合做什么。录音明确说明此年龄段是学习第二语言的最佳时期：“At the age of 7 or 8 you're at the optimal stage to learn a second language”。故答案为“Learn a second language”。

22 What happens least often to 22-year-olds?

【答案】They least often forget names.

【解析】问题询问 22 岁人群最不常发生什么。录音指出此年龄群体最不易忘记名字：“it happens least often to 22-year-olds”，其中“it”指代前文“forgetting people's names”。

23 Who seem to get the best times in a marathon?

【答案】The 28-year-olds.

【解析】问题询问马拉松成绩最佳者是谁。录音以具体年龄数据回应：“28-year-olds seem to get the best times”。

24 What are people in their 40s and 50s best at?

【答案】Understanding other people's emotions.

【解析】问题询问 40-50 岁人群最擅长什么。录音指出此年龄段在情绪理解能力上达到峰值：“the 40s and 50s are also the decades in which you’re best at understanding other people’s emotions”。

25 When are people best at vocabulary?

【答案】In their 60s and 70s.

【解析】问题询问人们词汇能力最佳时期。录音明确说明年龄范围：“your vocabulary is at its best in your 60s and 70s”。

【录音原文】

Everything gets worse with age, doesn’t it? Your fitness decreases, your concentration levels fall, your chances of being successful reduce ... or maybe not. Extensive surveys and research projects have found that there is a peak age for many things ... but that peak age is not always a young one. So let’s start at the younger age. (21) At the age of 7 or 8 you’re at the optimal stage to learn a second language. Scientists seem to agree that your brain is in the best condition for second language at this young age, so that’s several years before puberty and the teenage years. This is something that schools really should take into account!

So what about general brain power? Well, apparently this peaks at 18 years old. This result was based on a science test where people were given symbols and each symbol matched to a number. They were then given a list of numbers and they had to convert them into the symbols. The 18-year-olds performed the best.

But when’s the best age for remembering names? We’ve all had that situation where someone has introduced themselves to you, but the name just doesn’t stick in your brain and it’s too embarrassing to ask again. It’s certainly happened to me ... several times! (22) Well, if you want to avoid forgetting people’s names, you need to be in your 20s—it happens least often to 22-year-olds.

And talking of our 20s, 23 is the age where women are most attractive to men. And this doesn’t change as men get older—they’re still most attracted to 23-year-old women! It’s not quite the same the other way round, though. Women in their 20s find men who are slightly older, more attractive.

Now ... what about physical strength—well, your muscles are the strongest when you’re 25, and if you exercise, you can pretty much keep them that way for the following 10 to 15 years.

Interestingly, marathon running gives different results. (23) The best time to run a marathon is at the age of 28. 28-year-olds seem to get the best times. And it’s not all downhill for your body after this ... your bones are strongest when you’re 30.

If you want to invent something or make a big discovery, you’re to do it by the time you’re 40. This is the average for when Nobel-winning research is done, but this age is also relevant to all great achievements. So don’t waste time! And what else can we hope for in our 40s? —Well, men’s salaries peak at 48 ... but the peak for women comes earlier, at 39. (24) And apparently, the 40s and 50s are also the decades in which you’re best at understanding other people’s emotions. It must be because of all the practice you will have had by then.

And what next? Well, (25) the people who are most satisfied with life are 69 and your vocabulary is at its best in your 60s and 70s. And according to studies, 74-year-olds are happiest with their bodies, and 82-year-olds have the best psychological wellbeing—that really surprised me. So perhaps old age isn’t something to fear after all.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

26 As a sailor John often goes to sea, and the days when he is at home with his parents in a year _____ about one month.

- A. add up to
- B. arrive at
- C. get close to
- D. sum up

【答案】A

【解析】句意：作为一个水手，John 经常出海，一年中他和父母在家的日子总计起来大约一个月。“add up to”意思是“总计，合计达到”，表示将一系列数值相加到一个总和。B 项“arrive at”意为“到达（地点）或得出结论”；C 项“get close to”意为“接近”，暗示未完全达到；D 项“sum up”意为“总结，概述”。

27 Maria never regretted paying \$1,000 for the antique book. As a matter of fact, she would gladly have paid _____ for it.

- A. as much twice
- B. as twice much
- C. much as twice
- D. twice as much

【答案】D

【解析】句意：Maria 从不后悔花了 1,000 美元买那本古董书。实际上，她甚至很乐意再付两倍的价钱买它。“twice as much”是固定表达，结构为“倍数+as+much/many+as”，用于比较金钱或数量，表示“是……的两倍”。A 项“as much twice”、B 项“as twice much”和 C 项“much as twice”均不符合英语倍数表达规则。

28 Interestingly enough, it is women _____ men who get a divorce in the courts nowadays in Britain. Seven out of ten divorces are _____ to the wife.

- A. apart from; judged
- B. aside from; given
- C. rather than; granted
- D. other than; sentenced

【答案】C

【解析】句意：有趣的是，现在在英国的法庭上，是女性而不是男性提出离婚。十分之七的离婚判决是授予妻子的。第一空“rather than”意为“而不是”，用于对比，强调主体（女性）而非被排除方（男性）。第二空“granted”意为“（法律上）批准，授予”，专用于离婚语境，表示法庭正式判决离婚生效。A 项“apart from”意为“除……之外”，不表对比；“judged”多用于审判判断，不强调离婚判决结果。B 项“aside from”同“除……之外”，“given”意为“给予”，但在法律语境下显得不正式。D 项“other than”意为“除了”，不表对比；“sentenced”专指刑事判决（如处罚），与离婚无关。

29 An international treaty signed several years ago ____ trade in plants and animals of endangered species.

- A. eliminates
- B. forbids
- C. overlooks
- D. despises

【答案】B

【解析】句意：几年前签署的一项国际条约禁止濒危物种的动植物贸易。“forbids”意为“禁止”，指条约具有法律效力，明确阻止某行为。本句主语是“国际条约”，宾语是“贸易”，语境为保护濒危物种，因此“禁止”最直接。A项“eliminates”意为“消除”；C项“overlooks”意为“忽视”；D项“despises”意为“鄙视”。

30 He wasn't appointed chairman of the committee, ____ not very popular with all its members.

- A. being considered
- B. considering
- C. to be considered
- D. having considered

【答案】A

【解析】句意：他没有被任命为委员会主席，因为他不受所有成员的欢迎。“being considered”是现在分词的被动形式（“被考虑、被认为”），作原因状语，解释未被任命的原因（受欢迎程度低）。语法上，后半句为分词短语，逻辑主语与主句一致（he），且需被动语态（他“被视为”不受欢迎）。B项“considering”是主动形式，意为“考虑到”；C项“to be considered”为不定式，多表目的或未来动作，不表原因；D项“having considered”为完成时主动形式，逻辑主语应为执行者。

31 The network will provide vital links between education, industry, commerce and other professions ____ helping young people understand the requirements of employers and ____, making them familiar with the new technology.

- A. by; at the same time
- B. for; by the way
- C. in; nevertheless
- D. through; so far

【答案】A

【解析】句意：网络将通过帮助年轻人理解雇主的要求，同时也使他们熟悉新技术，在教育、工业、商业和其他专业之间提供重要联系。第一空：“by”表示方式或手段，意为“通过……方式”。句子中“helping young people...”是“provide vital links”的具体方法。B项“for”（为了）表目的；C项“in”（在……中）表状态；D项“through”（通过）虽可表方法，但强调“贯穿过程”。第二空：“at the same time”意为“同时”。句子中有两个并列动作“help understand...”和“making them familiar...”，表示两者同步进行。B项“by the way”（顺便）用于插入题外信息；C项“nevertheless”（然而）表转折；D项“so far”（到目前为止）表时间范围。

32 ____ a dispute between the managers, most superiors refuse to become involved, expecting the managers ____ to resolve the issue.

- A. Because of; on their own

- B. Confronted with; themselves
C. Due to; in all
D. Enabled to; together

【答案】B

【解析】句意：当面临经理之间的争议时，大多数上级拒绝介入，期望经理们自己解决问题。“Confronted with”表示“面临”的状态，作状语描述上级被动处于纠纷前的处境，而“themselves”作为反身代词强调经理应“亲自”解决问题。A项“Because of”（由于）表原因，“on their own”（独立地）逻辑主语混乱；C项中“Due to”（由于）表原因，“in all”（总共）语义不符；D项“Enabled to”（被赋予能力）无施动者且逻辑缺失，“together”（一起）与“between managers”矛盾。

33 Many freshmen get into trouble by spending too much time on one class at the ____ of the others, either because they like one class much better or because they find it so much harder that they think they should ____ all their time to it.

- A. charge; put
B. debt; spend
C. expense; devote
D. price; pay

【答案】C

【解析】句意：许多新生因为在牺牲其他课程的情况下花太多时间在一门课上而陷入麻烦，要么因为他们更喜欢某门课，要么因为他们觉得那门课太难以至于认为应该把所有时间都投入其中。第一空：“at the expense of”是固定短语，意为“以……为代价；牺牲……”。A项“at the charge of”非常规表达；B项“at the debt of”无此搭配；D项“at the price of”虽表示代价，但更常用于金钱或生命语境。第二空：“devote”与“all their time to it”形成固定搭配“devote time to...”（将时间投入……），强调专注性。A项“put”后常接“into”，非“to”；B项“spend”搭配为“spend time on”；D项“pay”多用于金钱。

34 People living in small towns and villages often seem more friendly than those living in ____ populated areas.

- A. densely
B. highly
C. intensively
D. tensely

【答案】A

【解析】句意：居住在小城镇和村庄的人通常似乎比居住在人口稠密地区的人更友好。“densely”，副词修饰“populated”，“densely populated”是固定表达，指“人口密集的”（如大城市）。B项“highly populated”较少用，且“highly”多修饰抽象概念（如高度发达）；C项“intensively”指“密集地”，用于农业或资源；D项“tensely”意为“紧张地”，修饰社会氛围。

35 Recently a number of cases in that state have been reported of young people ____ a violent act seen on television and in movies.

- A. accelerating
B. duplicating
C. modifying

D. stimulating

【答案】B

【解析】句意：最近，那个州报道了许多案件，是年轻人模仿在电视和电影中看到的暴力行为。“duplicating”，意为“复制、模仿”，描述年轻人再现媒体中的暴力行为，强调照搬原样。A项“accelerating”（加速）表示增速；C项“modifying”（修改）指改变行为；D项“stimulating”（刺激）指促生新行为。

36 We will always remember the kindness and ____ you showed us when my family and I were suffering ____ our losses.

A. humane; at

B. humanism; of

C. humankind; to

D. humanity; from

【答案】D

【解析】句意：当我和家人正因我们的损失而痛苦时，我们会永远记住您向我们展现的仁慈与人性关怀。第一空“humanity”（人性、人道关怀）与“kindness”（仁慈）并列作宾语，表示抽象的正面品质。A项“humane”，形容词，人道的，不能与名词并列；B项“humanism”（人文主义）侧重哲学理论；C项“humankind”指全体人类。第二空“from”与suffer构成固定搭配“suffer from”（因……受苦），描述家庭因损失而承受痛苦。A项“suffer at”时表示“在某个地点受苦”；B项“of”多用于疾病；C项“to”无此搭配。

37 The World Bank has funded many development schemes ____, including shanty town and transport improvements.

A. global

B. overall

C. worldwide

D. universal

【答案】C

【解析】句意：世界银行已资助了许多全球范围的发展项目，包括棚户区改造和交通改善。“worldwide”全球范围的，副词修饰全句，强调项目覆盖范围的地理广度，符合世界银行的国际性质。A项“global”，形容词，全球的，需后接名词；B项“overall”，总体的，强调全面性而非地理范围；D项“universal”，普遍的，指适用性广泛。

38 —Well, ____, governments should introduce more policies to help families with children.

—I’m not so sure about that. It doesn’t seem fair for people who don’t have kids.

A. as you know

B. as far as I’m concerned

C. to tell you the truth

D. believe it or not

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——要我说，政府应该推出更多政策来帮助有孩子的家庭。——我不太确定。这对没有孩子的人来说似乎不公平。“as far as I’m concerned”（在我看来），作为插入语明确表达说话者的主观立场，引出个人观点。A项“as you know”（如你所知）用于陈述双方已

知事实；C项“to tell you the truth”(说实话)侧重坦承难言之事，与客观提议无关；D项“believe it or not”(信不信由你)暗示惊奇。

39 —Are you ready to order?

—Yes. Can I have the full English breakfast, please? And I'd like the poached egg, not the fried, if possible.

—_____ And what would you like for the drink?

—Coffee, please.

A. Not at all.

B. You're welcome.

C. Yes, that's fine.

D. Sorry I can't.

【答案】C

【解析】句意：——您准备好点餐了吗？——是的。请给我全套英式早餐。如果可能的话，我要荷包蛋，不要煎蛋。——好的，没问题。您要喝点什么？——咖啡。服务生对顾客的特殊要求（荷包蛋）给予肯定回应“Yes, that's fine.”（好的，没问题），并自然过渡到下一问题。A项“Not at all”（完全不）用于回应感谢或道歉；B项“You're welcome”（不客气）常用于回答致谢；D项“Sorry I can't”（抱歉，不行）表拒绝。

40 —Have you got a cloth? I've knocked my drink over! I'm so sorry! I should have been more careful.

—_____ The carpet's old anyway.

A. There's no need to apologize.

B. I really feel sorry about it.

C. That's too bad!

D. What can I do for you?

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——您有抹布吗？我打翻饮料了！真抱歉！我本该更小心的。——不必道歉。反正地毯也旧了。“There's no need to apologize.”（不必道歉）回应对方的自责，以“The carpet's old anyway.”（暗示问题不严重）安抚对方，体现宽容态度。B项“I really feel sorry about it”（我为此很抱歉）加重矛盾情绪；C项“That's too bad!”（太糟了）表示抱怨，与安抚意图相反；D项“What can I do for you?”（我能帮您什么？）忽略道歉焦点，偏离语境。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of 5 words or phrases out of the 7 given in the box. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

Commonly appearing in the top ten fears, public speaking is one of the biggest worries many people have. It is a time when many people feel under pressure. Not surprisingly, presenting is nearly all about (41) _____ and it's surprisingly easy to achieve.

Many of us feel that we work effectively in our daily roles, but the moment our manager tells us that we have to do a presentation tomorrow, the fear kicks in. The key to (42) _____ this is to present as often as we can. The more normal it becomes, the easier it will be.

Start with a positive mindset. Think about how well the presentation will go. Don't focus on it going wrong.

Make decisions quickly about what to include. Brainstorm your ideas and decide what to leave out (43) _____ away—no one can cover everything.

Have a clear mind about (44) _____ what you want to say. Don't focus on the people in the room and things you can't control. Just focus on what you can control.

One of the biggest fears and (45) _____ is how we will handle a difficult audience or difficult questions. This is the one point when many people feel the situation is out of control. However, with good preparation, we can probably predict 90% of the questions we will be asked. And have an answer ready.

So the most important element to perform well?

Prepare. Prepare. Prepare.

41 _____

【答案】confidence

【解析】空白处位于介词“about”后，需一个名词作宾语。结合上下文，这里强调演讲的核心品质是某种抽象特质。“confident”，形容词，自信的，需转换为名词形式“confidence”。

42 _____

【答案】getting over

【解析】空白处位于“The key to _____ this”结构中，其后需接名词或动名词作介词“to”的宾语。“this”指代上文的恐惧（fear）。“get over”（克服）需变形为动名词“getting over”，来确保语法正确。语义上，下句“The more normal it becomes, the easier it will be”（演讲越平常，就越容易）说明经常练习能克服恐惧，填入“getting over”形成合理建议链。

43 _____

【答案】straight

【解析】空白处位于短语“decide what to leave out _____ away”中，“leave out”（省略）后需一个副词修饰动词，表示决策的即时性。“straight”填入后形成固定短语“straight away”（马上、立即），语法作为副词修饰“decide”。

44 _____

【答案】exactly

【解析】空白处位于“about _____ what you want to say”中，“about”后需一个副词修饰整体短语“what you want to say”，强调表达的精确性。“exact”需变形为副词形式“exactly”，作为状语修饰宾语从句。

45 _____

【答案】challenges

【解析】空白处位于“One of the biggest fears and _____”，由“and”连接并列结构。“one of the biggest”后需复数名词，构成“one of+可数名词复数”搭配，“fears”（恐惧）为复数，因此其并列项“challenge”（挑战）需变形为复数形式“challenges”。

【全文翻译】

公共演讲常常位列十大恐惧之中，是许多人最大的担忧之一。这是一个许多人倍感压力的时刻。毫不奇怪，演讲几乎全是关于（41）自信，而它出奇地容易实现。

我们许多人都觉得自己在日常工作中效率很高，但一旦经理告诉我们明天必须做演讲时，恐惧就立刻袭来。（42）克服这个恐惧的关键是尽可能多地演讲。演讲变得越来越平常，它就会越容易。

以积极的心态开始。想想演讲会进行得多好。不要关注它出错的可能。

快速决定要包含什么内容。集思广益你的想法，并（43）立即决定放弃什么——没有人能涵盖一切。

清楚地知道你（44）究竟想说什么。不要关注房间里的人和无法控制的事情。只关注你能控制的事情。

最大的恐惧和（45）挑战之一是我们如何应对一个难对付的观众或棘手的问题。许多人在这个时候感到情况失控。然而，通过充分的准备，我们可能预测出 90% 将被问到的问题，并准备好答案。

那么，表现良好的最关键要素是什么呢？

准备。准备。准备。

Section B (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with one word in one of the following three ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word(s), or by using the given letters of the word. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

A recent survey revealed that children in the UK get an average of 12 pounds pocket money every week, with an (46) ____ (addition) 10 pounds during the holidays. But according to the same survey, they would need at least 25 pounds if they wanted to buy everything they need. The same survey tells us that if they had the money, they would spend it immediately.

They spend just over half of this money on food and drink and Starbucks is their favourite place to eat out. They also like to buy clothes, shoes and accessories, as well (47) ____ video games and electronic goods. And they pay to download movies or music from the Internet.

British teens like virtual window-shopping, saving time and money before they visit the shops. An (48) inc ____ number of teens, particularly boys, would prefer to shop online if they had the choice. Another trend is social shopping, or posing comments and pictures from shopping trips on social media.

British parents would usually (49) ____ pay for teenagers' clothes or go halves with them as long as they didn't feel they were wasting their money. Many parents pay their children's smartphone bill if it doesn't exceed the agreed monthly (50) ____ (allow). Parents usually pay for all travel expenses, friends' birthday presents and special treats.

Young people should understand the value of money. Most children admitted they would happily tidy their rooms, walk the dog, do the washing up, or take the garbage out if they earned money for it. Most teenagers admitted they should save their money for something useful and they shouldn't spend it on food or entertainment only. But very few of them actually do it.

46 ____

【答案】additional

【解析】空白处括号给出“addition”，但根据上下文，可以看出需要用形容词修饰名词“10 pounds”（10 英镑）。“addition”（名词）需转换为形容词形式“additional”（额外的），表示假期零花钱是基本额度外的增加。

47 ____

【答案】as

【解析】空白处位于“as well ____ video games and electronic goods”，固定短语“as well as”表示“以及”，用于连接并列成分。填入“as”语法正确，在句意上强调购物偏好的扩展。

48 ____

【答案】increasing

【解析】空白处位于“An inc ____ number of teens”，以“inc”作为字母提示，根据上下文描述趋势，意指青少年在线购物偏好呈上升趋势，因此答案为“increasing”（增长的）；且语法上，用形容词修饰名词“number”。

49 _____

【答案】either

【解析】空白处位于“British parents would usually ____ pay for teenagers' clothes or go halves with them”，句子中“or”表达二选一关系“pay for”（支付全额）或“go halves”（分担一半）。“either”与“or”构成固定搭配“either... or...”，表示“要么.....要么.....”，语法和语义匹配。

50 _____

【答案】allowance

【解析】空白处括号给出“allow”这一动词提示，但上下文指智能手机账单的月度限额，需名词形式。“allow”的名词形式是“allowance”（限额、津贴），与“monthly”和时间状语“agreed”（约定的）语义一致。

【全文翻译】

最近的一项调查显示，英国儿童每周平均获得 12 英镑零花钱，假期时还会（46）额外增加 10 英镑。但根据同一份调查，如果他们想购买所需的一切，他们至少需要 25 英镑。该调查还表明，如果他们有钱，会立即花掉。

他们将超过一半的钱花在食品和饮料上，而星巴克是他们最喜欢的用餐地点。他们也喜欢购买衣服、鞋子和饰品，（47）以及视频游戏和电子产品。他们还付费从互联网下载电影或音乐。

英国青少年喜欢虚拟橱窗购物——在去商店前节省时间和金钱浏览产品。（48）越来越多的青少年，尤其是男孩，如果有选择的话更愿意在线购物。另一个趋势是社交购物，即在社交媒体上发布购物旅行的评论和照片。

英国父母通常（49）要么支付青少年的衣服费用，要么与他们分担一半，只要他们认为孩子没有浪费钱。如果不超过约定的月（50）限额，许多父母会支付孩子的智能手机账单。父母通常支付所有交通费用、朋友的生日礼物和特别款待。

年轻人应理解金钱的价值。大多数孩子承认，如果以此赚钱，他们会乐意整理房间、遛狗、洗碗或倒垃圾。大多数青少年承认，他们应存钱用于有用的事物，不该只花在食物或娱乐上。但很少有人真正这样做。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to questions using information from the passage. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 51—55 are based on the following passage.

We've come a long way since the days when stories of gods and goddesses were the only way to understand the puzzling peculiarities of nature. But although we know many answers, there are still some secrets that Mother Nature still holds close to her. From singing sand dunes and balls of lightning, here are some incredible but still unexplainable tricks of nature.

Hidden in a forest, the Crooked Forest in Poland is a grove of around 400 pines that have a hook-shaped bottom. Although it is believed that whatever caused the trees, which were planted in the 1930s, to swerve happened when they were around 7 to 10 years old, nobody knows why these trees didn't grow straight. (51) _____

From California and Africa to China and Qatar, if you listen very carefully you can hear the sand singing. Listeners have likened the sound to the deep hum of bees. (52) _____. So far, all studies have managed to work out is that the different music notes that the sand produces relies on the size of the grains and how fast they travel through the air, but they are still no closer to discovering how they make this music.

Lightning doesn't always strike in zigzag bolts from the sky; sometimes it falls in a circular flash of blue. (53) _____ Ball Lightning can last for a second, which is longer than normal lightning but still not long enough for scientists to capture and study it in a lab.

Contrary to its cousin—Ball Lightning, the Cātatumbo Lightning is famous for its prevalence. Almost every evening for the last few centuries, there is an “everlasting storm” over a swamp in northwest Venezuela that lasts for up to 10 hours and contains an average of 28 lightning strikes per minute. The colorful lightning can strike every second and doesn't produce thunder. (54) _____ Occasionally the storms disappear for a few weeks at a time. There has been much speculation about the cause, but nobody knows for sure.

What would you think if you saw a globular blob falling from the sky? It is called Star Jelly. Folklore described it as a consequence of meteor showers, which explains why it is known as astral-jelly, star-slime, or star-slobber. Unfortunately, while this mysterious substance regularly falls onto fields and meadows, it disappears quick. (55) _____ That hasn't stopped speculation over the years, which ranges from the paranormal slime to something amphibious.

Questions 51—55

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 51—55. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- A. This phenomenon, which is still unexplained, only occurs in one country in the world.
- B. What even makes it more mysterious is that everything around them has grown normally.
- C. Modern science explains the reasons behind some of the inexplicable things that nature can produce.
- D. This makes analysis difficult, so scientists are unable to correctly identify it.
- E. Scientists have been baffled about the reason why.
- F. However, it can stop just as suddenly as it starts.
- G. Since it is so rare and unpredictable, little is known about it.

51 _____

【答案】B

【解析】前文描述了波兰弯曲森林的树在 7-10 岁时弯曲的原因未知，但未提及其他环境情况。B 项直接补充了这一神秘性，通过对比周围树木的正常生长强调现象的异常，增强了上下文逻辑。这使谜团更具体，符合段落主题——自然界未解之谜。

52 _____

【答案】E

【解析】前文描述了沙丘唱歌声音被比作蜜蜂嗡嗡声，后文提到研究仅能确定音符依赖于沙粒大小和速度，但“no closer to discovering how they make this music”（未能发现如何制造这种音乐）。E 项作为过渡句，自然衔接：前文引出声音现象，此句点明科学家的困惑，后文则展开具体研究发现。

53 _____

【答案】G

【解析】前文介绍球状闪电的现象，后文说它持续一秒但不足以在实验室捕获研究。G 项完美解释研究困难的原因：罕见和不可预测性与后文的“时间短无法研究”直接相关，逻辑连贯。G 项“little is known”（知之甚少）也与整段未解之谜的主题一致。

54 _____

【答案】A

【解析】前文描述卡塔图姆博闪电的特点（在委内瑞拉频繁发生、不产生雷声），后文说风暴偶尔消失且无人确知原因。A 项符合上下文：首先，A 项明确点明“still unexplained”（未解释），呼应后文的猜测未知；其次，A 项强调“only occurs in one country”（只在一个国家发生），与前文的“over a swamp in northwest Venezuela”（委内瑞拉的一处沼泽）一致，逻辑上强化了该闪电的独特性。

55 _____

【答案】D

【解析】前文说星凝物消失得很快，后文提到多年猜测但未具体解释困难原因。D 项直接对应前文的“disappears quick”——消失快导致分析难，进而无法识别，与后文的猜测相呼应。上下文因果链清晰：现象特点（消失快）→研究挑战（分析难）→结果（无法识别），D 项完美嵌入这一逻辑。

【全文翻译】

我们早已超越了仅靠神明故事来解释自然界谜题的时代。但尽管我们知道许多答案，大自然母亲仍然保守着一些秘密。从唱歌的沙丘到球状闪电，这里有一些令人难以置信但仍无法解释的自然奇观。

隐藏在森林中的波兰弯曲森林，是一片约 400 棵松树的树林，其底部呈钩状。尽管人们认为，无论是什么导致这些 1930 年代种植的树木在 7 到 10 岁时发生弯曲，没人知道为什么这些树没有长直。（51）更神秘的是，周围的一切都生长正常。

从加利福尼亚和非洲到中国 and 卡塔尔，如果你仔细聆听，就能听到沙子唱歌。听者将这种声音比作蜜蜂的深沉嗡鸣。（52）科学家一直对其原因感到困惑。迄今为止，所有研究仅能确定沙子产生的不同音符取决于沙粒的大小和它们在空中移动的速度，但他们仍然未能发现它们如何制造这种音乐。

闪电并不总是以之字形从天而降；有时它以蓝色的圆环闪光出现。（53）由于它如此罕见且不可预测，人们对它知之甚少。球状闪电可以持续一秒钟，这比正常闪电长，但对科学家来说仍不足以在实验室捕获和研究它。

与其表亲——球状闪电不同，卡塔图姆博闪电以其普遍性而闻名。过去几个世纪几乎每个晚上，在委内瑞拉西北部的一片沼泽上，都会有一场“永恒的风暴”，持续长达 10 小时，平均每分钟 28 次闪电。彩色闪电每秒都会出现，且不产生雷声。（54）这一现象仍然无法解释，并且仅在世界上的一个国家发生。风暴偶尔会消失几周。人们对原因有许多猜测，但无人确知。

如果你看到一个球状物从天上掉下来会怎么想？它被称为星凝物。民间传说将其描述为流星雨的产物，这也解释了为什么它被称为星胶、星泥或星粘物。不幸的是，尽管这种神秘物质经常掉落在田野和草地上，但它消失得很快。（55）这使得分析变得困难，因此科学家无法正确识别它。多年来，这并未阻止人们的猜测，从超自然的粘液到两栖生物的分泌物。

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

Friendship can bring us happiness and heartache. You might meet your best friend when you are five years old and stay close throughout your childhood, help each other through your teenage

years, and experience many life milestones together. On the other hand, you might meet someone who instantly becomes your best friend and have a few months or even years of intense friendship, only for it to fizzle out as you begin leading different lives. Before you know it, you have lost touch with someone who used to know everything about you.

Our friends are usually like us, and this is no accident. Sociologists say that the concept of homophily is involved in making close friends. Homophily is the idea that we naturally form connections with people who are similar to us, whether this is in age, gender, interests, or ethnicity. For example, homophily explains why schoolchildren have friendships with others in their grade level rather than in other grades. However, is this still true for the social media age? It's not uncommon to have hundreds even thousands of "friends" across different social media accounts, many of them with different backgrounds from our own.

According to the psychologist Robin Dunbar, we are only able to maintain 150 friendships. He believes that friendships can be organized in circles—the outer circles are acquaintances moving in towards an inner core. This inner core can have five people, which usually includes our romantic partners, and best friends. Dunbar describes this inner core as a buffer that protects us from the stresses of modern life. In a similar way, close friendships can have physical benefits. Chatting, laughing until you cry, or even just hanging out doing nothing with friends can release endorphins, which have a calming effect. Regular social contact can make us happier, live longer, and even improve our immune system so that we are less likely to become ill and we recover more quickly from illness.

So, does this mean that we are going to be unhappy and unhealthy if we don't have a best friend? Not necessarily. Although a close connection with a best friend is obvious, we can also connect with acquaintances and even strangers. Even temporary or one-off connections give us a feel-good factor that boosts our well-being. To really feel these benefits, the social interaction or friendship needs to be reciprocal. When we choose people, we want to feel that they are choosing us, too.

In recent studies, many aspects of our everyday lives have moved online, including friendships. Talking and sharing our lives with our friends on social media can actually bring us closer to the friends we have offline. It gives us extra opportunities to interact with them when real life might get in the way of seeing them in person. However, online communication doesn't release neurochemicals in the same ways as face-to-face communication, so it shouldn't substitute meeting up with friends in real life.

Questions 56—60

Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

56 What can friendship bring us besides happiness?

【答案】Heartache.

【解析】文章第一段首句明确指出：“Friendship can bring us happiness and heartache.”由此可知，友谊带来的快乐（happiness）之外的事物是心痛（heartache）。题干中“besides happiness”对应原文并列关系。

57 What is homophily?

【答案】It is the idea that we naturally form connections with people who are similar to us.

【解析】文章第二段第二、三句给出定义：“Sociologists say... homophily is involved... Homophily is the idea that we naturally form connections with people who are similar to us,

whether in age, gender, interests, or ethnicity.”关键句直接定义“同质性”（homophily）的核心概念：“the idea that we naturally form connections with people who are similar to us”（人与相似者自然建立联系）。

58 How can friendships be organized according to Robin Dunbar?

【答案】 They can be organized in circles—the outer circles and the inner core.

【解析】 第三段第二句明确分层结构：“He believes that friendships can be organized in circles—the outer circles are acquaintances moving in towards an inner core.”题干问“如何组织”（how organized），答案需直接引用原文的圆圈层级模型（outer circles and inner core）。

59 What can close friendships produce?

【答案】 Physical benefits.

【解析】 第三段第五句概括本质：“In a similar way, close friendships can have physical benefits.”后文“release endorphins”（释放内啡肽）、“live longer”（延长寿命）等均为“physical benefits”的具体表现，故答案为该总结性短语。

60 How do online friendships differ from offline interaction?

【答案】 It doesn't release neurochemicals in the same ways as offline interaction.

【解析】 末段最后一句指出核心差异：“Online communication doesn't release neurochemicals in the same ways as face-to-face communication...”题干“differ”指向此生理机制差异（神经化学物质释放方式不同），“offline interaction”对应原文“face-to-face communication”。因此答案为 It doesn't release neurochemicals in the same ways as offline interaction.

【全文翻译】

友谊既能带来快乐，亦会招致心痛。你或许在五岁时就结识了最好的朋友，整个童年形影不离，在少年时代互助前行，共同经历人生诸多里程碑。反之，你也可能遇见某人后立刻成为挚友，历经数月甚至数年的紧密情谊，却因人生轨迹渐行渐远而悄然疏离。蓦然回首，那个曾对你无所不知的人已杳无音信。

我们的朋友通常与自己相似，这并非偶然。社会学家指出，密友形成中涉及“同质性”（homophily）概念。同质性指人们会自然与年龄、性别、兴趣或种族相似者建立联结。例如，它解释了为何学童更易与本年级而非其他年级的同窗结谊。但在社交媒体时代，此规律仍成立吗？人们动辄拥有成百甚至上千位“好友”，他们大多与己背景迥异。

心理学家罗宾·邓巴提出：人类仅能维系 150 段友谊。他认为友谊可按圆圈层级划分——外围是泛泛之交，向内延伸至核心圈。这核心圈通常容纳五人，包括伴侣与至交。邓巴将其视作缓冲现代生活压力的屏障。同理，亲密友谊亦能带来生理益处：与朋友谈天说地、笑出眼泪或无所事事地消磨时光，皆可释放具有镇静作用的内啡肽。规律的社交接触使人更快乐、更长寿，甚至增强免疫系统，降低患病风险并加速康复。

这是否意味着没有挚友就会不幸且多病？未必。尽管与至交的深厚纽带效益显著，但泛泛之交乃至陌生人的联结同样重要。短暂或一次性的互动也能产生提升幸福感的愉悦效应。欲真正获益，社交或友谊需具互惠性——我们选择他人时，也渴望被对方选择。

近期研究显示，日常生活多已转移至线上，友谊亦不例外。在社交媒体与朋友交流生活点滴，反而拉近线下情谊；当现实阻碍见面时，这提供了额外的互动契机。然而，线上沟通无法以线下互动的方式释放神经化学物质，故不应取代现实中的聚会。

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

When asked about their favourite animals, many people answer dolphins. They are known as friendly intelligent creatures that have a special relationship with humans. For example, dolphins can tell when a woman is pregnant. They can also tell when someone is in trouble. No one is really sure why this is the case. Experts think they may understand that humans are similar to them and try to protect them from predators and other dangers. Dolphins' protection of humans might not be just automatic or instinctive: they may actively decide to help in certain situations.

There are many stories about dolphins protecting humans from sharks. Wildlife filmmaker Hardy Jones was filming a group of dolphins, when a large shark swam towards him, ready to attack. Four dolphins came to his rescue and drove the shark away. Perhaps they could tell he was a person who cared very much about dolphins. In fact, Jones was a well-known campaigner against the killing of dolphins. In another incident, four people were saved from a great white shark by a pod of dolphins. The dolphins herded the swimmers into a group and formed a protective ring around them. As they had not yet seen the shark, one of them tried to swim away. He couldn't get away, he was pushed back inside the ring by the dolphins.

Dolphins not only save humans from sharks, but protect them in other situations too. A scuba diver was hit by a boat near the Channel Islands and he was unconscious, but survived 56 hours in the water, watched over by a pod of about 150 dolphins. In 2014, dolphins again came to the help of a human. Joey Trevino was losing hope. He had been in the sea for 24 hours after his boat sank in the Gulf of Mexico. He felt he couldn't keep going any more. A friendly dolphin approached him and gently pushed him, as if to say don't give up. That moral support and encouragement may have saved Trevino's life.

Whales have also been known to protect both humans and other mammals. In California, in 2012, a BBC Planet Earth film crew filmed a group of humpback whales who were protecting migrating grey whales from attacks by orcas (虎鲸) over a period of at least seven hours. In China, Yang Yun applied for a job training whales at Polar Land in the city of Harbin. For the interview she had to dive down as far as possible in the seven-metre deep pool. When she was about five metres down, she found she couldn't move her legs due to the freezing temperatures. Two beluga whales, Mila and Nicola, sensed that she was in trouble. Mila gripped her leg in the mouth and pushed her to the surface, saving her life.

Stories of marine mammals helping humans—and each other—date back to Ancient Greece. Although we may never be sure why they help us, many people feel that it is a good reason for us to do whatever we can to protect them.

Questions 61—65

Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using no more than three words for each blank.

We human beings have friends and protectors in the sea. Dolphins are famous for their friendliness and intelligence. Experts believe that they may (61) _____ decide to rescue those in need. There are many true stories about them. Once a pod of dolphins saved the life of (62) _____ from a large shark. The man happened to be a famous campaigner for the protection of dolphins. Some (63) _____ were filmed protecting migrating grey whales from attacks by orcas, a scene lasting for more than (64) _____. Beluga whales helped a diver who couldn't get to the surface of a pool because she was unable to (65) _____ in the icy water.

61 _____

【答案】actively

【解析】由原文第一段“Dolphins’ protection of humans might not be just automatic or instinctive: they may actively decide to help in certain situations.”可以看出海豚对人类的保护行为非全凭本能，而是可能“主动决定”（actively decide），summary 中“rescue those in need”对应此处的“help in certain situations”，故填“actively”，表明决策的主动性。

62 _____

【答案】a filmmaker

【解析】由原文第二段“Wildlife filmmaker Hardy Jones was filming a group of dolphins, when a large shark swam towards him... Four dolphins came to his rescue.”可知原文称被救者为“Wildlife filmmaker”（野生动物摄影师），summary 中“the man happened to be a famous campaigner”呼应后文对其身份的补充（反捕杀海豚倡导者），故需填入其职业核心词“a filmmaker”。

63 _____

【答案】humpback whales

【解析】由原文第四段“a BBC Planet Earth film crew filmed a group of humpback whales who were protecting migrating grey whales from attacks by orcas.”可知原文直接指出保护灰鲸的主体是“humpback whales”（座头鲸），且 summary 中“protecting migrating grey whales”与之完全匹配，故填 humpback whales。

64 _____

【答案】seven hours

【解析】由原文第四段“protecting... over a period of at least seven hours.”可知原文明确说明保护行为持续“至少七小时”（seven hours），summary 要求填入时长“more than _____”，原文“at least”隐含“超过”之意，故填“seven hours”。

65 _____

【答案】move her legs

【解析】由原文第四段：“she found she couldn’t move her legs due to the freezing temperatures.”可知原文描述潜水员因寒冷而“无法移动腿部”（couldn’t move her legs），summary 中“unable to _____ in the icy water”直接对应此生理障碍，故填“move her legs”。

【全文翻译】

当被问及最喜爱的动物时，许多人会回答海豚。它们以友善聪慧的生物而闻名，与人类有着特殊关联。例如，海豚能察觉女性是否怀孕，也能感知有人遇险。无人确知原因为何，但专家认为它们或许理解人类与己相似，因此试图保护人类免受掠食者及其他危险侵害。海豚对人类的保护可能不仅出于自动反应或本能——它们可能在特定情境下主动决定伸出援手。关于海豚保护人类免遭鲨鱼攻击的事例不胜枚举。野生动物纪录片制作人哈迪·琼斯（Hardy Jones）正拍摄一群海豚时，一条巨型鲨鱼朝他游来准备攻击。四只海豚前来解救并将鲨鱼驱离——也许因为它们感知到他是极度关爱海豚的人。事实上，琼斯是著名的反海豚捕杀倡导者。另一起事件中，一群海豚从大白鲨口中救下四人：海豚将游泳者们聚集成群，并围绕他们形成保护圈。由于尚未发现鲨鱼，其中一人试图游离，却被海豚推回保护圈内。海豚不仅从鲨口救人，在其他情境下也守护人类。一名潜水员在英吉利海峡群岛附近被船只撞击后失去意识，但他在约 150 只海豚守护下于水中幸存 56 个小时。2014 年，海豚再次救助人类：乔伊·特维诺（Joey Trevino）的船在墨西哥湾沉没后已在海上漂浮 24 小时，他濒

临绝望，自认无法继续坚持。此时一只友善的海豚靠近他并轻柔地推动，仿佛在说“不要放弃”。这种精神支持与鼓励可能拯救了特维诺的生命。

已知鲸类也会保护人类及其他哺乳动物。2012年在加利福尼亚州，BBC《地球脉动》摄制组拍摄到一群座头鲸保护迁徙中的灰鲸免受虎鲸袭击，该场景持续至少七小时。在中国，杨云应聘哈尔滨极地馆鲸类驯养师职位时，面试需在七米深水池中尽可能深潜。当潜至约五米深时，她因冰水低温发现双腿无法移动。两只白鲸米拉（Mila）与尼可拉（Nicola）感知她遇险：米拉用嘴咬住她的腿部将她推至水面，挽救了她的生命。

此类海洋哺乳动物救助人类及同类的故事可追溯至古希腊时期。尽管我们或许永远无法确知它们相助的缘由，但许多人认为这正是一个充分理由，呼吁我们竭尽所能保护它们。

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write the answer on the answer sheet.

66 China is home to some of the most beautiful celebrations on the planet—celebrations filled with colour and meaning. Loong is the totem (图腾) of the Chinese nation, and loong dance is the most commonly seen entertainment during the festive season. The dance embodies the spirit of solidarity and industriousness of the Chinese nation, and symbolizes harmony between heaven and humanity. As a cultural and artistic expression of traditional Chinese folk art, loong dance can be seen in most places in China and among various ethnic groups during traditional festivals.

【答案】

中国是全球一些最美庆祝形式的发源地，这些庆祝形式多姿多彩、富含意义。龙是中华民族的图腾，舞龙是节日欢庆中最常见的娱乐形式。舞龙体现了中华民族的团结勤奋精神，象征着天地与人类的和谐。作为中国传统民间艺术形式的文化艺术代表，舞龙在中国大多数地区和许多少数民族的传统节日中都能见到。

【解析】①“is home to”译为“是……的发源地/是……的故乡”。这是一个固定短语，表示某地以某事物而闻名。英文中“celebrations filled with colour and meaning”是后置定语，翻译时需要调整到前面，符合中文的表达习惯。在连字符处理上，英文中使用了破折号来解释说明“celebrations”，翻译时可以用逗号或直接用“这些”来承接，更符合中文的表达习惯。②“loong dance”舞龙。这是中国文化中的一个专有名词，翻译时需要注意音译与意译的结合。英文中使用了并列连词“and”连接两个句子，翻译时可以保持并列关系，也可以根据中文习惯进行调整。③对于抽象概念的处理，如英文中“solidarity and industriousness”是抽象名词，翻译时需要转换为具体的中文表达，如“团结勤奋精神”。英文中“harmony between heaven and humanity”是后置定语，翻译时需要调整到前面，以符合中文的表达习惯。④英文中“can be seen”是被动语态，翻译时可以转换为主动语态，更符合中文习惯。“in most places in China and among various ethnic groups”是地点状语，翻译时需要调整到前面，符合中文的表达习惯。“as a cultural and artistic expression of traditional Chinese folk art”是定语从句，翻译时可以前置，作为修饰语。

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into English. Write the answer on the answer sheet.

67 每个新年伊始，我们许多人都会重新评估自己的健康习惯。我们试图继续保持那些行之有效的习惯，并改掉一些似乎妨碍我们成就“最佳自我”的习惯。但你可曾想过你所专注的是否是正确习惯？理想状态下，我们可以尝试我们读到或听说过的每种健康食物和运动，但大

多数人在决定尝试什么时都不得不再三思量。正如同我们可能顾虑的，诸如锻炼、饮酒、抽烟这样的习惯均会影响寿命。

【答案】

The beginning of a new year is a time when many of us reassess our health habits. We try to keep those that work well and drop a few that seem to prevent us from becoming our “best self”. But have you ever wondered if you’re focusing on the right habits? In an ideal situation, we may try every kind of healthy food and activity that we read or hear about, but most of us have to think carefully about choosing what to pursue. Just as we might be concerned, habits like exercise, alcohol drinking, and smoking can all impact how long we live.

【解析】①“重新评估”译为“reassess”。“我们许多人都会……”，英文中使用了“many of us”作为主语，使句子更加简洁。②“行之有效的”译为“work well”，这是一个常用的短语。中文中的“继续保持……并改掉……”被翻译为“keep...and drop...”，使用了并列结构，使句子更加简洁明了。③中文中的“可曾想过”被翻译为“have you ever wondered”，使用了疑问句结构，更符合英文的表达习惯。④中文中的“理想状态下”被翻译为“In an ideal situation”，使用了介词短语作为条件状语，更符合英文的表达习惯。“我们读到或听说过的”被翻译为“that we read or hear about”，使用了定语从句来修饰“healthy food and activity”。⑤中文中的“正如同……”被翻译为“Just as...”，使用了比较结构。“诸如……这样的习惯”翻译使用了列举结构，使句子更加清晰。“影响寿命”被翻译为“impact how long we live”，将寿命这一抽象概念释义表达，更好传达句子的含义。

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

There are five IQ Test questions in this part. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

68 What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment, and never in a thousand years?

【答案】 The letter M.

【解析】这是一个典型的脑筋急转弯，核心在于文字游戏和字母在单词中的出现频率分析。单词“minute”中，字母“M”出现了一次。单词“moment”中，字母“M”出现了两次。单词“thousand”中，没有字母“M”。因此，答案是指字母“M”。

69 What does the underlined phrase mean?

My grandmother took her driving test last week and passed with flying colours.

【答案】 With distinction.

【解析】“with flying colours”是一个英语谚语，源自军事术语，原指舰船高挂旗帜（colours）凯旋而归，象征胜利和荣耀。在现代用法中，它比喻性地表示“以优异成绩通过”或“出色地完成”，常用来形容考试、任务等的成功。

70 A bookworm finds itself on page 1 of volume 1 and begins eating straight through to the last page of volume 5. If each book is 6 centimeters thick, including the front and back covers, which are half a centimeter each, what is the distance the bookworm travels?

【答案】 19 centimeters.

【解析】如图所示，书虫的起始位置是第1本书第一页，和第2本书最后一页相邻，书虫的终点位置是第5本书最后一页，和第4本书第一页相邻，由此可知书虫需要钻的只是第一本书和第五本书的单张封皮共1cm；中间三本书及封皮共18cm，合计19cm。

71 The square is to the area what the cube is to the _____.

A. weight

- B. volume
- C. depth
- D. power
- E. root
- F. pressure

【答案】B

【解析】这道题目考查几何维度的对应关系：正方形的“平方”(square)用于计算二维的面积“area”，同理，立方体的“立方”(cube)用于计算三维的体积，因此正确答案是 B.volume。其他选项如重量(weight)、深度(depth)、幂(power)、根(root)、压力(pressure)与立方体无直接关联。

72 What is the missing figure?

【答案】D

【解析】通过观察，图形 1 和 2 为一组图形，图形 3 和 4 为一组图形，两组图形的规律为：这一组的两个图形方框里的半圆大小一样；半圆空心 and 实心相互变换；第二个图形为第一个图形向右旋转 90 度。通过这个规律，由第五个图形可推理出答案。

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

There are 10 errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with the symbol “^” and write it; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol “\”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

73 _____

【答案】popping→pop

【解析】固定搭配错误。“All we have to do is”后应接动词原形，构成“do is+verb”结构。该表达源于英语语法中对不定式符号 to 省略的特殊规则，尤其当主语包含“do”时，表语动词可直接使用原形。

74 _____

【答案】powders→powder

【解析】语法错误（不可数名词）。“Washing powder”（洗衣粉）是不可数名词，无复数形式。

75 _____

【答案】much^part→a

【解析】固定搭配缺失。“so much a part”是完整结构，缺少冠词“a”导致搭配错误。“洗衣机已成为我们生活中如此重要的一部分。”

76 _____

【答案】with→without

【解析】上下文语义矛盾。上下文强调洗衣机不可或缺（“difficult to imagine”），“without”才符合逻辑。“很难想象没有它（洗衣机）该如何洗衣。”

77 _____

【答案】before→since

【解析】时态与语义错误。“has only become”（现在完成时）需搭配“since”表示“自 1950 年代以来成为……”；“before”导致时态矛盾。“直到 1950 年代后（自 1950 年代以来），它才成为大多数家庭的常见家电。”

78 _____

【答案】serious→seriously

【解析】词性错误。“taken”是动词，需副词“seriously”修饰，构成短语“take seriously”（认真对待）。

79 _____

【答案】have→had

【解析】时态错误。“after”引导的时间状语中，“problems”的解决发生在主句动作（became）之前，需用过去完成时“had been solved”。

80 _____

【答案】unaffordable→affordable

【解析】上下文语义矛盾。下文描述“洗衣日彻底改变”（积极影响），需“affordable”（买得起）才与逻辑相符；“unaffordable”表消极。

81 _____

【答案】wash→washing

【解析】语法错误。介词“of”后需用动名词“washing”（洗衣服）作宾语。

82 _____

【答案】去掉 was

【解析】语态错误。“disappear”是不及物动词，不能用于被动语态“was disappeared”，应直接用主动态。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

83 Write a 120-word report on the yearly growth of China's CPI 2024.

Write the report on the answer sheet.

【答案】

Report on China's CPI Yearly Growth in 2024

The chart clearly demonstrates the monthly changes in China's Consumer Price Index (CPI) growth rate throughout 2024. At the beginning of the year, in January, the CPI experienced a decline of 0.8%. However, it soon began to recover, with a steady upward trend that reached its highest point at 0.7% growth in February, primarily due to Lunar New Year timing effects. The second quarter maintained stable but low growth, with March-June increases ranging narrowly between 0.1%-0.3%, indicating sluggish domestic demand recovery. Moderate acceleration occurred in July-August (0.5% and 0.6% respectively), before another softening trend emerged from September. The fourth quarter saw further moderation to 0.1%-0.3%, culminating in December's mere 0.1% uptick. With an annual average increase of 0.2%, this CPI pattern reveals China's CPI experiencing a moderate increase, with overall consumer prices maintaining stable performance.

【解析】该报告清晰呈现了2024年中国CPI的走势：1月下跌0.8%后，2月因春节效应反弹至0.7%；二季度持续0.1%-0.3%的低位徘徊，反映需求不足；下半年小幅回升，年末再度回落至0.1%，全年微涨0.2%，表明2024年居民消费价格指数温和上涨，居民消费价格总体保持平稳运行。

Section B (20 marks)

84 The rapid evolution of AI technology has revolutionized various sectors, including education. Write an essay on the following topic:

Double-edged sword of AI in education

Write a 180-word essay to express your opinion. Write the essay on the answer sheet.

【答案】

Double-edged Sword of AI in Education

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has brought profound changes to the field of education, offering both remarkable benefits and notable challenges. On the positive side, AI enhances personalized learning. Intelligent systems can analyze students' performance and tailor educational content to meet their specific needs, improving learning efficiency. For example, platforms like Khan Academy use AI algorithms to provide customized exercises for learners. Additionally, AI automates administrative tasks, allowing teachers to focus more on teaching rather than paperwork.

However, the integration of AI in education also raises concerns. One major issue is the potential loss of human interaction. Students may become overly reliant on machines, reducing opportunities for meaningful communication with teachers and peers. Moreover, ethical dilemmas arise regarding data privacy. AI systems collect vast amounts of personal information, which could be misused if not properly safeguarded. Lastly, there is the risk of widening the educational gap, as underprivileged schools may lack access to advanced AI technologies.

In my opinion, while AI offers transformative opportunities, its implementation must be carefully regulated to address these challenges effectively.

【解析】文章开篇指出人工智能（AI）在教育领域的深远影响，既有益处也有挑战。正面论述了 AI 的优势，如个性化学习和自动化行政工作，提升了教学效率。接着分析了 AI 的负面影响，包括人际互动减少、数据隐私问题以及教育资源不平等的风险。最后表明个人观点，认为 AI 虽有变革潜力，但需通过合理监管应对相关问题。整体行文逻辑清晰，先正后反，最后提出建议，结构完整且观点鲜明。