

2025 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类决赛试题及详解

2025 National English Competition for College Students

(Type C—Final)

(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 find out where the pharmacy is.
B. To get some medicine.
C. To consult a pharmacist.
D. To buy some plasters for his injured finger.

【答案】B

【解析】录音第一句提到男士要去药房拿处方药。虽然对话中女士让他帮忙买创可贴，但这是女士的需求，并非男士自己的目的。故选 B。

【录音原文】

M: I'm going to the pharmacy for my prescription. Is there anything you want me to get?

W: Yes, please. We need a packet of plasters. I used the last one when I cut my finger this morning.

M: And do you need any more of that ointment?

W: No, I've still got plenty of it.

M: Well, just the plasters then.

Question: What is the man going to do?

- 2 A. Beside the little lamp.
B. In the cupboard.
C. On the chest of drawer.
D. On the hall table.

【答案】C

【解析】男士一开始认为钥匙在大厅的桌子上（hall table），但后来发现钥匙在“chest of drawers”（五斗柜）上，故选 C。

【录音原文】

M: Have you seen my keys?

W: No, I haven't. Where did you leave them?

M: Well, you know I always leave them on the hall table when I come in, next to the little lamp. They're not there now, though. Oh, it's OK! Here they are—on the chest of drawers. I must have left them here when I went to bed last night.

Question: Where did the man find his keys?

- 3 A. Get a credit card.
- B. Meet a bank representative.
- C. Open a new account.
- D. Talk to her financial consultant.

【答案】B

【解析】女士询问如何让信用卡公司停止频繁打电话，男士建议她去和银行代表谈谈。故选B。

【录音原文】

M: You have to freeze everything and reevaluate your position. Figure out exactly—to the dollar—how much you owe and who you owe it to.

W: How can I get the credit card companies to stop calling me a hundred times a day?

M: They need to be convinced that you're serious about getting your finances in order. You will probably need to go down and talk with a bank representative.

Question: How is the woman supposed to solve her problem?

- 4 A. Designing a logo.
- B. Increasing sales.
- C. Using plastic clamshell for packaging.
- D. Cutting the packaging cost.

【答案】D

【解析】女士提到包装问题，认为当前使用的塑料壳包装可以简化，从而降低成本和碳足迹。男士赞同过度包装的观点。因此，两人讨论的核心是“削减包装成本”，对应D选项。

【录音原文】

M: Ok, then ... have you done your homework? Who's discovered some other ways this company can save?

W: I want to talk about packaging. We use some very nice-looking plastic clamshell packaging, but I'm thinking we could cut down on the packaging and cut both our expenses and our carbon footprint.

M: Yes, I see what you mean. These days many products are over-packaged.

Question: What are the speakers discussing?

- 5 A. Consult the man's supervisors.
- B. Give the man pre-job training.
- C. Review the man's information.
- D. Call the man's previous employers.

【答案】C

【解析】女士在对话结尾说“We will be reviewing your information and you'll get a callback within a week.”（我们会审核你的信息，并在一周内给你回电），对应C选项。

【录音原文】

W: I noticed that you have recommendation letters from each of your previous supervisors. Their comments are all quite positive.

M: I'm honoured that they value my work. I'd say I generally get along well with co-workers. I'm just not really into drama and I'm pretty easy-going.

W: Well ... thanks for coming in today, David. We will be reviewing your information and you'll get a callback within a week.

Question: What is the woman going to do next?

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 Which activity are the speakers looking forward to?

- A. The Global Computer Game Tournament.
- B. The Science and Technology Festival.
- C. An Essay Writing Workshop next week.
- D. A Course Design and Training Programme.

【答案】B

【解析】男士明确提到他期待着下周的科技节，女士回应“Definitely.”，表明两人都期待的活动是科技节。故选 B。

7 What is the woman's biggest worry about the activity?

- A. Whether it is too expensive to participate.
- B. Whether they can get permission to attend.
- C. Whether the talks are closely related to her studies.
- D. Whether the keynote speaker will present in person.

【答案】C

【解析】女士提到“My biggest worry is that there won't be anything related to my studies.”，即担心讲座是否与学业紧密相关。故选 C。

8 What is the woman concerned about?

- A. How to get the student discount.
- B. How to choose a suitable presentation.
- C. Whether they can register in time.
- D. Whether they can follow the keynote speech.

【答案】B

【解析】男士指出他们真正的问题是如何选择参加哪些讲座，女士回应她完全同意，有太多有趣的演讲者，几乎无法决定去看谁，说明两人担心的是“如何选择合适的演讲”。故选 B。

9 What are the speakers expecting from the organisers?

- A. The rational timing of the programme.
- B. The appropriate service during the festival.
- C. The detailed introduction to the speakers.
- D. The comfortable conditions of the venues.

【答案】A

【解析】男士提到“我们得看看日程安排的时间，但希望组织者已经考虑到这一点，不会让大家从一个讲座跑到另一个”，暗示他们期待组织者合理安排时间。故选 A。

10 What did the woman say the keynote speaker looked like when presenting?

- A. Surprisingly bad-tempered.
- B. A bit disorganised.
- C. As normal as in real life.
- D. Somewhat unprepared.

【答案】C

【解析】女士描述 keynote speaker 时说“我不敢相信她在现实生活中看起来如此普通，甚至有点害羞”，即她在演讲时的表现和现实生活中一样正常。故选 C。

【录音原文】

M: Hi, Tanya.

W: Oh, hi, Dylan. How's your course going?

M: Really well. I'm enjoying most of the lectures, and (6) I'm looking forward to the Science and Technology Festival next week. Are you?

W: Definitely. Although I haven't checked how much each talk costs to get in I really hope it's not too much. If we do have to pay a lot on the door, I'll only be able to see one or two. (7) My biggest worry is that there won't be anything related to my studies.

M: You've got a point, but it's not so much that I'm worried about it being a waste of time for our course, and with a student discount we definitely shouldn't have any concerns about ticket prices.

(8) The real issue we've got is how to pick which ones to go to.

W: (8) I quite agree—there're so many interesting speakers, it's almost impossible to decide who to see. Plus, the lecture rooms around campus are pretty spread out, so I'm not exactly confident we'll be able to make it to each venue in time.

M: That's absolutely true, neither am I. (9) We'll have to look at the timing in the programme, but hopefully the organisers will have thought of that and won't be expecting everyone to run from one talk to another.

W: I'm not sure about that. The schedule must be really tricky to plan; there're bound to be problems.

M: Anyway, which talks are you planning on seeing?

W: Definitely the keynote speaker. I saw her present once before, at a conference in Los Angeles, which was interesting because we had previously thought she only uploaded her talks onto the internet. When she presented to us, (10) I couldn't believe how normal she seemed in real life, even a little shy, because she seemed to have such a big personality on those videos, and sometimes the content of the lecture got lost a little bit as a result.

M: Sounds impressive. So she'll be opening the festival on Tuesday. What's her talk about?

W: It'll be something about new technologies in Computer Game Design.

Conversation Two

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

11 They are talking about the current problems in traffic system and possible solutions will be recommended to the _____ committee.

【答案】transport

【解析】男士明确提到“We have to decide which one we could recommend to the transport committee.”（我们必须决定向交通委员会推荐哪个方案），因此空格处填“transport”。

12 Betty thinks the bus service in the town is _____ due to the lack of buses.

【答案】unreliable

【解析】Betty 指出“The service isn’t reliable enough.”（公交服务不够可靠），原因是“the lack of buses”（公交车数量不足），因此空格处填“unreliable”。

13 They hope the town council can support the rail service to _____ the traffic on the roads.

【答案】reduce

【解析】Robert 提到“we want to increase the service to reduce the traffic on the roads.”（我们希望增加铁路服务以减少道路上的交通量），因此空格处填“reduce”。

14 Robert says heavy traffic also makes the _____ quality much worse that may cause further medical problems.

【答案】air

【解析】Robert 提到“the air quality is much worse”（空气质量差得多），并指出这会导致哮喘和支气管炎等健康问题，因此空格处填“air”。

15 They believe that other problems brought by heavy traffic must be considered, such as people’s being _____ for work and drivers’ stresses.

【答案】late

【解析】Betty 提到“people are late for work”（人们上班迟到），这是交通拥堵带来的问题之一，因此空格处填“late”。

【录音原文】

M: So, Betty, the main focus of the project is the transport system in the town. We need to look at the problem carefully and then discuss possible solutions. (11) We have to decide which one we could recommend to the transport committee.

W: OK, Robert. I don’t think the problem is a simple one as there’re various causes that we have to discuss. (12) I think the first one is to do with the bus service in the town. In my view, the lack of buses has meant that too many people are using their cars. The service isn’t reliable enough.

M: Right, you have a point there. It’ll be good if we can have more buses on the road all the time, but I don’t think that’s the main reason for the heavy traffic and the problem won’t go away just by improving bus service.

W: You could be right. More buses would be useful, but that’s not enough to put things right. We have to remember that many people come into town by rail and the rail company has been talking

about reducing staff and services because of financial problems. If that happens, then more people will use the cars to come in. We need to take that into consideration when deciding on a solution.

M: Of course. I think the town council can find some extra money to support the train service because, if anything, (13) we want to increase the service to reduce the traffic on the roads. The more people travel by rail, the less they'll use their cars. And we would have the added benefit of safer roads, especially at school travel times.

W: True, but one good thing is that the road accident rate has been falling recently, partly due to the high volume of traffic on the roads. After all, when there's too much traffic, it moves more slowly and fewer people, especially children, are in danger.

M: (14) I realise that, but that's exactly what we have to deal with: the problem of too many vehicles coming in. I know children are safer, but the air quality is much worse. We don't want to have more medical problems like asthma and bronchitis, especially for children and older people.

W: True, and when I think about it, (15) I can see that the heavy traffic means that businesses lose money, people are late for work and drivers get more stresses. So, let's think about how we can deal with that and look at the possible solutions.

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 is microcredential?

- A. A kind of technology support.
- B. A professional certification.
- C. A special university programme.
- D. A short-term online training course.

【答案】B

【解析】新闻中明确提到联合国教科文组织将微证书定义为专业认证，且后续描述其聚焦于特定领域的学习成果，属于专业资格证明。故选B。D项“短期在线培训课程”是其形式之一，并非本质定义。

【录音原文】

UNESCO, the world's education agency, defines microcredential as professional certification that centers on a set of learning outcomes in a narrow field. It is completed over a shorter time than a traditional university programme, from a week to a month. The most popular fields in which microcredentials appear are data analysis, information technology support and cybersecurity. The courses are often developed by technology businesses like Google, Salesforce, Meta, Intuit and IBM. The businesses provide a certificate when a student finishes the course.

17 What do we learn from the news report about assistive technology?

- A. It is used to help students develop special interests.
- B. It is an app that can help students improve their examination scores.
- C. It is an app that can help students improve speaking, reading and writing.
- D. It is designed to help students with learning disabilities.

【答案】D

【解析】新闻指出辅助技术用于帮助残障人士，后文进一步说明其借助 AI 帮助有学习障碍的学生。故选 D，其他选项均未提及。

【录音原文】

Assistive technology involves special equipment and computer software that is meant to help people with disabilities. The latest assistive technology is being powered by AI, which might help many students who have difficulties with speaking, reading, writing, and working with language. Although many schools are struggling with how and where to use AI, some are welcoming AI apps for students with disabilities. The U.S. Education Department requires schools to provide assistive technology to students with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, a U.S. federal law.

18 What do scientists believe through the studies?

- A. Modern humans evolved from Neanderthals in history.
- B. Neanderthals migrated to Europe and Asia 45,000 years ago.
- C. Both modern humans and Neanderthals originated in Africa long long ago.
- D. Mating of Neanderthals and Homo sapiens influenced humans' genetic code.

【答案】D

【解析】科学家通过研究发现，现代人类（智人）与尼安德特人在约 4.5 万年前相遇并杂交，这种群体融合对人类基因编码产生了重大影响。故选 D。A 项与原文矛盾，B、C 项非研究核心结论。

【录音原文】

Scientists have used ancient genes to learn more details about contact between Neanderthals and humans tens of thousands of years ago. Results of two recent studies estimate the two groups likely met and began mating about 45,000 years ago. Modern humans—also known as Homo sapiens—began in Africa hundreds of thousands of years ago and later started spreading to Europe, Asia and other places. Scientists believe that at some point, they met and mated with Neanderthals. The mixing of these groups had a major influence on humans' genetic code. However, scientists do not know exactly when or how the two groups interacted.

19 Why is Indonesia's mining industry being criticized?

- A. It harms the environment and local people.
- B. It can't produce the amounts of minerals it promised to.
- C. It has been over developed by the government.
- D. It produces minerals of rather poor quality.

【答案】A

【解析】新闻提到印尼采矿业被批评的原因是未保护当地环境和居民，故选 A。其他选项均未在文中提及。

【录音原文】

Indonesia has the world's largest known supply of nickel and major supplies of valuable minerals, including cobalt and bauxite. However, the mining industry there is being criticized for not protecting the environment and some Indonesian island people. The Southeast Asian country is involved in mining that produces materials important to the manufacture of stainless steel and electric vehicle batteries, among other things. Indonesia is aiming to expand its mining and

processing industries. But the development could face opposition from international and local groups.

20 Why is the robot cow SwagBot called the world's first "smart cow"?

- A. It can drive cows from place to place based on the condition of plant life and soil.
- B. It can raise and feed cattle without human interference.
- C. It can help guard cattle through using artificial intelligence.
- D. It can monitor and report the physical condition of cows on farms.

【答案】A

【解析】SwagBot 被称为“智能牛”的核心原因是它可以根据土壤和植物状况自主驱动牛群迁移。故选 A。B 选项“独立饲养牛群”、C 选项“守卫牛群”均与原文功能描述不符。

【录音原文】

Researchers in Australia are using a robot powered by artificial intelligence to improve the way farmers raise cattle. The robot has four wheels and is painted red. Researchers have named the robot cow SwagBot. It can drive by itself and move cows from one field to another based on the condition of the soil and plant life. Researchers at the University of Sydney said SwagBot is becoming the world's first "smart cow." They believe it can make cattle farming more efficient and put less pressure on the environment.

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 the man's talk mainly about?

【答案】Three ways of working for oneself.

【解析】演讲者明确提到“Today I'm going to talk about three different ways in which people can work for themselves.”，即主要介绍三种自主创业的方式，分别是成立公司、合伙经营和个体经营。

22 Why can the owners of limited liability keep their own money and goods if their business fails?

【答案】They are separate from the company.

【解析】有限责任公司的所有者在企业破产时能保留个人财产，因为“the owners of the company are separate from the company itself”，即所有者与公司在法律上相互独立，个人资产不属于公司债务清算范围。

23 What do a limited liability company and a limited company have in common?

【答案】They must be legally registered.

【解析】有限责任公司(limited liability company)和有限合伙(limited liability partnership)的共同之处在于“it must be legally registered in the same way”，即都需要在政府部门进行合法注册，而个体经营和普通合伙无需注册。

24 Who finds it more difficult to borrow money from the bank, a sole trader or a limited company?

【答案】A sole trader.

【解析】相比有限公司，个体经营者（sole trader）更难从银行贷款，因为银行更信任注册的公司实体。

25 Why is corporation tax more favourable to limited companies than income tax?

【答案】It's usually less than income tax.

【解析】有限公司缴纳的企业税（corporation tax）比个人所得税（income tax）更优惠，原因是“corporation tax is usually less than income tax”，企业税按利润征收，税率通常低于个人所得税。

【录音原文】

In last week's lecture I talked about employment and aspects related to it, including contracts, income tax and so on. However, people are increasingly looking at other forms of earning a living by working for themselves and being in greater control of their working lives. (21) Today I'm going to talk about three different ways in which people can work for themselves. They can set up a company, set up a partnership, or work as a sole trader. There're important legal and financial matters to take into consideration when choosing one of these structures as a way of doing business in the UK.

Firstly, I just want to outline the main differences between these three types of business structure, which are to do with tax and registration. Regarding registration, those wanting to set up a limited liability company have to legally register the company with Companies House, the government department responsible for businesses. (22) Limited liability means that, if the business fails and the owners owe a lot of money, they only lose the money and goods which are in the business, and not their own personal money and goods. This is because the owners of the company are separate from the company itself. On the other hand, a sole trader doesn't need to set up a company; they can simply start working without any legal registration. A partnership can be limited or unlimited. An unlimited partnership is just like a sole trader, but with two or more partners. In this situation, each partner shares expenses and income. (23) A limited liability partnership is like a limited company, because it must be legally registered in the same way. So just to summarise: with limited liability companies and limited liability partnerships, the owners and the company are separate in legal terms, but with simple partnerships and sole traders, the business and the owner are not legally separate. The other main difference is to do with money—both with finding money to start your business, and with paying tax. (24) For example, it might be difficult to borrow money from the bank if you're a sole trader, but easier if you have a limited company, as banks trust companies more. Regarding tax, limited companies pay corporation tax, which, unlike income tax, is a tax on business profits, not personal earnings. (25) This is more favourable for companies, as corporation tax is usually less than income tax. On the other hand, with sole traders and partnerships, whether simple partnerships or limited liability partnerships, the owners must pay income tax, which may be higher than corporation tax.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar(15marks)

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 The traditional _____ to dealing with complex problems is to break them _____ into smaller, more easily managed problems.

- A. approach; down
- B. belief; up
- C. concept; off
- D. wisdom; through

【答案】A

【解析】句意：处理复杂问题的传统方法是将它们分解成更小、更易管理的问题。第一空需填入与“to dealing with...”搭配的名词。“approach to doing sth.”为固定搭配，意为“做某事的方法”，符合句意；“belief”（信念）、“concept”（概念）、“wisdom”（智慧）均不与“to”搭配，排除 B、C、D。第二空考查短语搭配。“break down”表示“分解”，与“into smaller problems”呼应；“break up”（破碎）、“break off”（中断）、“break through”（突破）均不符合语境。故选 A。

27 _____ that computers are the key to success, parents are frantically insisting that children _____ taught to use them in school—as early as possible.

- A. Believed; are
- B. Convinced; be
- C. Given; being
- D. Provided; were

【答案】B

【解析】句意：父母们深信电脑是成功的关键，因此急切地坚持要求学校尽早教孩子使用电脑。第一空需填非谓语动词作状语。“convinced”（确信的）为过去分词转化的形容词，表被动或状态，符合“父母被说服/深信”的逻辑；“believed”（被相信）主语多为物，“given”（鉴于）、“provided”（假如）语义不符，排除 A、C、D。第二空考查虚拟语气。“insist”表示“坚决要求”时，宾语从句用“(should)+动词原形”，“be taught”符合语法规则。故选 B。

28 According to some scientists, there are twelve huge plates that _____ the outer surface of the earth.

- A. derive from
- B. rely on
- C. make up
- D. result in

【答案】C

【解析】句意：根据一些科学家的说法，有十二个巨大的板块构成了地球的外表面。分析语境可知，板块与地球外表面的关系是“组成”。“make up”意为“构成、组成”，符合句意。“derive from”（起源于）、“rely on”（依赖）、“result in”（导致）均与“板块构成地表”的逻辑不符。故选 C。

29 Lunch is usually a light meal, with the _____ of Sunday lunch which is often the most important meal of the week.

- A. exemption
- B. exception
- C. extension
- D. exclusion

【答案】B

【解析】句意：午餐通常是简餐，但周日午餐除外，它往往是一周中最重要的一餐。空格处需表示“例外”。“exception”（例外）用于“with the exception of...”结构，意为“除……之外”，符合句意。“exemption”（豁免）侧重法律或责任免除，“extension”（延伸）、“exclusion”（排除）语义不符。故选 B。

30 _____ I like to do research work, as a teacher I have to go _____ the students' papers and theses.

- A. As far as; to
- B. In so far as; by
- C. Lest; through
- D. Much as; over

【答案】D

【解析】句意：尽管我喜欢做研究工作，但作为老师，我不得不仔细检查学生的论文。第一空需表让步关系。“Much as”相当于“Although”，意为“尽管”，引导让步状语从句，符合“喜欢研究但不得不改论文”的转折逻辑；“As far as”（就……而言）、“In so far as”（在……范围内）、“Lest”（以免）均不符，排除 A、B、C。第二空考查短语搭配。“go over”表示“仔细检查”，与“papers and theses”搭配恰当；“go to”（前往）、“go by”（经过）、“go through”（经历）不符合语境。故选 D。

31 In this experiment, they are wakened several times during the night and asked to report what they _____.

- A. are just dreaming
- B. have just been dreaming
- C. had just dream
- D. had just been dreaming

【答案】B

【解析】句意：在这个实验中，他们在夜间被叫醒几次，并被要求报告他们刚刚一直在做的梦。句子时态为一般现在时，“被叫醒后报告”强调梦的动作在被叫醒前刚结束且持续发生，需用现在完成进行时“have just been dreaming”。A 选项现在进行时不符合“刚结束”的时间逻辑，C 和 D 的过去时态与主句时态不符。

32 Changes come _____, which makes many people become useless because their occupations disappear in the middle of their lives.

- A. attentively
- B. commonly
- C. dramatically
- D. basically

【答案】C

【解析】句意：变化来得很剧烈，这使得许多人变得无用，因为他们的职业在中年时期就消失了。“dramatically”表示“剧烈地、戏剧性地”，符合“职业消失导致人无用”的语境。attentively（专注地）、commonly（普遍地）、basically（根本地）均无法体现变化的冲击力，故选 C。

33 You may be surprised to find that it is hard to specify different kinds of emotions. Not only _____ hard to describe in words, but they are also difficult to list.

- A. are they
- B. they are
- C. is it
- D. it is

【答案】D

【解析】句意：你可能会惊讶地发现，很难具体说明不同种类的情绪。它们不仅很难用语言描述，而且也很难列出。“not only...but also...”连接并列结构，前半句主语为“different kinds of emotions”，但“not only”位于句首时需部分倒装，A 选项“are they”虽倒装，但主语不符，此处“it”指代前句“to specify different kinds of emotions”这件事，故正确结构为“is it”，选 D。

34 Exercises seem to benefit the brain power of people, young and old _____.

- A. alike
- B. similar
- C. included
- D. together

【答案】A

【解析】句意：锻炼似乎对年轻人和老年人的脑力都有好处。“alike”作副词表示“同样地、两者都”，符合“年轻人和老年人都受益”的语义。similar（相似的）为形容词，included（包括）和 together（一起）不符合“两者均受惠”的语境，故选 A。

35 As the farmers expected, summer rains came almost _____ as the crops and vegetables needed them.

- A. at once
- B. before long
- C. on schedule
- D. in reality

【答案】C

【解析】句意：正如农民们所期望的那样，夏季雨水几乎在庄稼和蔬菜需要的时候如期而至。“on schedule”表示“按计划、准时”，与“农民期望”和“作物需要时”的语境匹配。at once（立刻）、before long（不久后）、in reality（实际上）均未体现“按时到来”的含义，故选 C。

36 Since there are so many cars on road, _____ many hours to complete a short journey at _____ times in some major cities.

- A. it can take; peak
- B. driving should spend; rush
- C. people will drive; high
- D. we may cost; urgent

【答案】A

【解析】句意：由于路上有如此多的汽车，在一些主要城市的高峰时段，完成一段短途旅行可能需要很多小时。句子需用“it”作形式主语，构成“it takes + 时间 + to do sth.”结构，排除 B、C、D 选项。“peak times”表示“高峰时段”，为固定搭配，因此选 A。

37 WHO-UNICEF estimates now indicate that over 250 million children still suffer from vitamin A deficiency with many millions _____ at risk.

- A. least
- B. less
- C. more
- D. most

【答案】C

【解析】句意：世卫组织—联合国儿童基金会的最新估计表明，超过 2.5 亿儿童仍患有维生素 A 缺乏症，还有数百万儿童面临风险。“many millions more”表示“还有数百万更多”，强调在已有数据基础上新增的数量，符合“超过 2.5 亿儿童患病，另有数百万面临风险”的语境，故选 C。

38 Although I wasn't registered at college, the professor _____ to my attendance at his lecture.

- A. gave me a hand
- B. kept a stiff upper lip
- C. pulled his leg
- D. turned a blind eye

【答案】D

【解析】句意：尽管我没有在大学注册，但教授对我参加他的讲座视而不见。“turned a blind eye”意为“视而不见”，符合“未注册却允许参加讲座”的情境。A 项“帮助”、B 项“强作镇定”、C 项“开玩笑”均不符合句意，故选 D。

39 —If I go out tonight, no one will talk to me and I'll feel awful as usual.

—_____ I'll talk to you as a start. Come on, it'll be fun!

- A. Listen carefully.
- B. That's not true.
- C. A nice day today.
- D. You're welcome!

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——如果我今晚出去，没人会和我说话，我会像往常一样感觉很糟糕。——那不是真的。我会先和你说话。来吧，会很有趣的！前者表达消极预期，后者需反驳并给予鼓励。B 项“That's not true.”直接否定错误想法，且“我会和你说话”呼应安慰意图，其他选项与语境不符，故选 B。

40 —I really want to book a holiday to the Isle of Man for next summer!

—_____ I went there two years ago—it was amazing!

- A. It was a bit tiring actually.
- B. I can't imagine!
- C. Sure. Thank you indeed.
- D. You definitely should!

【答案】D

【解析】句意：——我真的想预订明年夏天去马恩岛的假期！——你绝对应该去！我两年前去過那里，太棒了！前者表达旅行意愿，后者用“You definitely should!”强烈支持，且“it was amazing”佐证推荐理由。A 项“有点累”、B 项“难以想象”、C 项“感谢”均与积极回应不符，故选 D。

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.

A football referee is a special trained and selected individual who is in charge of controlling the players and (41) _____ at all the rules and regulations are followed. A football referee is an extremely important sporting position. In fact, it is fair to say that without referees the world's most popular game could not go ahead at all!

Up until very recently, being a referee was an (42) _____ activity to a full-time job, or something done as a hobby. For example, a science teacher could also be a referee in Premier League games. Then refereeing became fully professional, with stricter rules regarding (43) _____, qualifications and skills. Referees became nearly as popular as the players. A characteristic example is Pierluigi Collina, the greatest football referee of all time. The former Italian football referee was a recognizable figure even to those who didn't follow football.

Refereeing work is mainly done outdoors on pitches, or in sports halls for five-a-side football. This means that referees are at times (44) _____ the weather. Bad weather is 100% out of their control. They can't control the conditions on the pitch, such as high temperature, humidity, rain or wind. Refereeing football matches to a high standard requires mental toughness, especially when a match is being played in front of angry fans. Good referees know how to earn everyone's respect with a few quick decisions.

Emotions usually run high in football matches, and seemingly wrong decisions can cause problems. Successful referees have the (45) _____ to handle players and spectators when things get out of control. The game would not go on without referees, and that's what makes them so important.

41 _____

【答案】ensures

【解析】空格前“in charge of”后需接动名词形式，与“controlling”并列。“ensure”意为“确保”，“ensuring that...”表示“确保.....”，符合“裁判负责控制球员并确保规则被遵守”的语境。

42 _____

【答案】additional

【解析】“additional”为形容词，意为“额外的”，修饰“activity”，表示“裁判此前是全职工作之外的额外活动”，与后文“后来成为全职职业”形成对比。

43 _____

【答案】responsibilities

【解析】“regarding”后接名词，“responsibility”（职责）为可数名词，与“qualifications and skills”并列，需用复数形式“responsibilities”，指“关于职责、资格和技能的更严格规则”。

44 _____

【答案】at the mercy of

【解析】“at the mercy of”为固定短语，意为“受.....支配”，符合“裁判有时受天气影响”的语境，说明恶劣天气非人力可控。

45 _____

【答案】confidence

【解析】“have the confidence to do sth.”为固定搭配，意为“有信心做某事”，“confidence”（自信）符合“成功的裁判在局面失控时能自信应对球员和观众”的语义。

【全文翻译】

足球裁判是经过特殊训练和选拔的人员，负责管理球员并（41）确保所有规则和条例都被遵守。足球裁判是一个极其重要的体育职位。事实上，可以公平地说，没有裁判，这项世界上最受欢迎的运动根本无法进行！

直到最近，担任裁判还是全职工作之外的（42）附加活动，或是作为业余爱好来做的事情。例如，一位科学老师也可能在英超联赛中担任裁判。后来，裁判工作变得完全职业化，在（43）职责、资质和技能方面有了更严格的规定。裁判几乎变得和球员一样受欢迎。一个典型的例子是皮尔路易吉·科里纳，他是有史以来最伟大的足球裁判。这位前意大利足球裁判甚至对那些不关注足球的人来说也是一个知名的人物。

裁判工作主要在户外球场进行，或在室内体育馆进行五人制足球比赛。这意味着裁判有时会受天气的（44）支配。恶劣天气完全不在他们的控制范围内。他们无法控制球场上的条件，如高温、湿度、降雨或刮风。以高标准执裁足球比赛需要心理韧性，尤其是当比赛在愤怒的球迷面前进行时。优秀的裁判知道如何通过快速做出几个决定来赢得所有人的尊重。

足球比赛中情绪通常高涨，看似错误的判罚可能引发问题。成功的裁判具备在局面失控时管理球员和观众的（45）自信。没有裁判，比赛就无法进行，这正是他们如此重要的原因。

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.

Our eating habits affect the environment and the future of our planet. We can change our eating habits for a healthier planet. Eating eco-friendly foods can (46) _____ (certain) help, but researchers are also trying to find alternatives to the plastic used for food packaging.

In a word, plastic! Did you know that this year, we will produce around 78 million metric tons of plastic just to wrap food? We will only recycle about 14% of this plastic. Then about 9 million tons will end up in the sea. How does that happen? Here's how our eating habits contribute to the pile of plastic!

When we buy a fresh product like peppers or cucumber, it's usually wrapped in plastic. This may be great for the store because the product stays (47) _____ for longer. However, in order to make it last about ten days longer, we use fine plastic wrapping that will take over one hundred years to decompose.

Drinking straws are another headache! Some large drinks companies have decided to remove drinking straws. They have promised that by 2025, they won't give customers a straw with their products.

Disposable cups, plates and cutlery are (48) _____ (necessary). And we usually use them for about 20 minutes. Did you know that some disposable cups will never decompose?

Recycling is one solution. However, a better solution is to avoid plastic. But what can we do about food packets, plastic bottles, disposable plates, cups and cutlery? Imagine if we could eat them too!

Researchers at Skipping Rocks Lab in London are going to make a big difference to the plastic pile in the years to come. They've come up (49) _____ an idea to reduce the number of plastic bottles we throw away. They will soon be producing water blobs which will look like bubbles but

will be made of seaweed. These blobs will (50) con_____ water. Once you've drunk your water, you'll simply eat the packaging. No more bottles, no more cups!

Students at Pratt Institute in New York believe that in the future people will be eating food wrappers and packages. They have created drinking straws made of sugar and seaweed, and plates and bowls made of mushrooms. What do you think? Will you help make the plastic pile a thing of the past?

46 _____

【答案】certainly

【解析】空格处需修饰动词“help”，应使用副词形式。“certain”的副词“certainly”表示“肯定地”，符合“食用环保食品肯定有帮助”的语境。

47 _____

【答案】fresh

【解析】根据上下文，商店用塑料包装新鲜农产品是为了让其保持“新鲜”。“stay fresh”为固定搭配，意为“保持新鲜”，符合语义逻辑。

48 _____

【答案】unnecessary

【解析】由后文“我们通常只用 20 分钟”可知，一次性杯子、盘子和餐具是“不必要的”。“necessary”加否定前缀“un-”构成“unnecessary”，表示“没必要的”，符合对一次性用品浪费的批判语境。

49 _____

【答案】with

【解析】“come up with”为固定短语，意为“想出（主意、方案等）”，此处指研究人员想出减少塑料瓶丢弃的方法，符合搭配要求。

50 _____

【答案】contain

【解析】根据首字母“con-”和语境，这些海藻制成的“水球”应“包含”水，“contain”表示“包含、容纳”，且情态动词“will”后接动词原形，符合语法。

【全文翻译】

我们的饮食习惯会影响环境和地球的未来。为了让地球更健康，我们可以改变饮食习惯。食用环保食品（46）肯定能有所帮助，但研究人员也在努力寻找用于食品包装的塑料替代品。总之，塑料！你知道吗？今年我们将生产约 7800 万公吨的塑料来包装食品，而其中只有约 14% 会被回收。然后约 900 万吨将流入海洋。这是如何发生的呢？以下是我们的饮食习惯如何加剧塑料堆积的情况！

当我们购买像辣椒或黄瓜这样的新鲜农产品时，它们通常被塑料包裹。这对商店来说可能很好，因为产品能保持更长时间的（47）新鲜。然而，为了让其多保存约十天，我们使用的精细塑料包装需要一百多年才能分解。

吸管是另一个难题！一些大型饮料公司已决定取消吸管，承诺到 2025 年不再为顾客提供随产品附赠的吸管。

一次性杯子、盘子和餐具是（48）不必要的，而我们通常只用它们约 20 分钟。你知道吗？有些一次性杯子永远不会分解！

回收是一种解决方案，但更好的办法是避免使用塑料。但我们该如何处理食品包装袋、塑料瓶、一次性盘子、杯子和餐具呢？试想如果我们也能吃掉它们！

伦敦 Skipping Rocks 实验室的研究人员将在未来几年为减少塑料堆积带来重大改变。他们（49）想出了一个减少我们丢弃塑料瓶数量的主意，很快将生产“水球”——看起来像气泡，实则由海藻制成。这些水球将（50）包含水。一旦你喝完水，就可以直接吃掉包装。不再需要瓶子，不再需要杯子！

纽约普拉特学院的学生认为，未来人们将食用食品包装纸和包装盒。他们已经制作了由糖和海藻制成的吸管，以及由蘑菇制成的盘子和碗。你怎么看？你会帮助让塑料堆积成为过去吗？

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

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

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 51—55 are based on the following passage.

You've probably heard it before—a friend or relative nostalgically recalling their time at university as 'the best years of my life'. There's good reason to believe them, too. After all, for most people, going to university is their first taste of real independence, particularly if they have to live away from the family home. (51) ____ These include looking after themselves, budgeting their money, and learning responsibility by attending their classes and submitting academic work on time. Plus, at the end of the course, they've achieved their aim of earning a degree and, for many people, the status associated with having a university education. Not everyone, however, is cut out for academic studies.

So what alternatives are there for teens who finish school, but don't think university is for them? That was the problem facing Tom Mursell. After completing his secondary school studies, he opted out of university, but was unable to find information online about the alternatives. That's when 'notgoingtouni' was born. Tom founded the website in 2008 and since then, he has helped thousands of young people to create their own path in life. (52) ____ Its popularity is in no doubt: there are over 100,000 visitors to *notgoingtouni.co.uk* every month, making it the leading website in the UK helping school leavers to make better decisions about their future. It brings the wealth of opportunities that exist outside of traditional university courses together in one place. The options include apprenticeships, diplomas, distance learning, gap years and jobs.

(53) ____ What if you feel you're not ready yet? Take a gap year—it'll give you time to think and prevent you from rushing into a bad choice. What if you can't decide? The best way to prepare for what's ahead is by getting to know yourself better, understanding what makes you happy, discovering your strengths, and being realistic. Perhaps that's easier said than done. So how can you find out more about yourself? An excellent way to do this is to ask people you like, trust and respect what job they think might suit your strengths and personality: parents, grandparents and teachers are ideal. They can be more objective about you than you can be about yourself. You might be surprised by their opinion of you, but it's very useful to know what you're good at and, equally important, what you can improve.

(54) ____ For example, if you are organised, interested in science, good at problem solving and with numbers, and like the idea of further study at university, you'd probably make a great forensic scientist. But if university isn't for you, the same qualities and an apprenticeship could lead you in a different direction, like plumbing.

Whether you become a scientist or a plumber, a teacher or a hairdresser, your starting point for a happy and successful working life is to choose a job that suits your individual qualities best. (55) _____ There's a whole world of incredible opportunities just waiting for you.

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. Some school leavers volunteer for unpaid work helping poor people in places like Africa and Asia before continuing their studies.
- B. It's a great resource for students, parents and career advisors alike.
- C. By combining your strengths and personality traits with your interests, you'll be able to find the best fit for you.
- D. Along with enjoying the freedom to go out whenever and with whomever they choose, they learn some valuable life lessons.
- E. One of the advantages of on-the-job training schemes is that young people can start work straight from school.
- F. However, working out what to do professionally—whether it involves university or not—can be tricky.
- G. Don't waste time or energy trying to achieve an unrealistic goal or worse, doing nothing at all.

51 _____

【答案】D

【解析】空格前阐述大学是年轻人首次体验真正独立的阶段，空格后列举“照顾自己、预算管理、按时提交作业”等具体生活技能。选项 D 中“Along with enjoying the freedom...”承接前文“独立生活”的自由，“learn some valuable life lessons”直接引出后文列举的内容，形成“自由享受+技能学习”的逻辑衔接。

52 _____

【答案】B

【解析】前文介绍 Tom 创立的网站“notgoingtouni”帮助年轻人规划人生，后文用数据说明其受欢迎程度（每月 10 万访客）。选项 B 中“It's a great resource”里的“It”指代网站，“for students, parents and career advisors”补充说明受众群体，与后文“leading website”形成“功能定位+影响力”的递进关系。

53 _____

【答案】F

【解析】空格后连续用两个“What if”提问（“未准备好怎么办”“无法决定怎么办”），暗示职业选择的困惑。选项 F 中“working out what to do professionally can be tricky”直接点明“职业规划困难”的主题，与后文的问题形成“问题陈述+具体疑问”的逻辑呼应。

54 _____

【答案】C

【解析】后文通过“例如”举例：具备组织能力、科学兴趣等特质的人可成为法医科学家或水管工。选项 C 中“combining your strengths and personality traits with your interests”概括了例子的核心逻辑（特质与兴趣结合），“find the best fit”与后文“不同职业方向”形成“方法论+实例”的论证结构。

55 _____

【答案】G

【解析】前文强调“选择适合个人品质的工作”是成功起点，后文鼓励“把握世界的机会”。选项 G 中“Don't waste time... trying to achieve an unrealistic goal”从反面强调行动的重要性，与前文“正确选择”和后文“积极行动”形成“正反建议+呼吁”的逻辑闭环。

【全文翻译】

你可能听过朋友或亲戚怀旧地回忆他们的大学时光，称其为“人生中最美好的岁月”。这也有充分的理由去相信他们。毕竟，对大多数人来说，上大学是他们首次体验真正的独立，尤其是当他们不得不离家居住时。（51）除了享受随时随刻与任何人外出的自由，他们还学到一些宝贵的人生课程，包括照顾自己、管理预算，以及通过按时上课和提交学术作业来学习责任。此外，在课程结束时，他们实现了获得学位的目标，而且对许多人来说，还获得了与大学教育相关的社会地位。然而，并非每个人都适合学术研究。

那么，对于完成高中学业却认为大学不适合自己的青少年来说，还有哪些选择呢？这正是汤姆·默塞尔面临的问题。完成中学学业后，他选择不上大学，但无法在网上找到关于其他选择的信息。就在那时，“notgoingtouni”诞生了。汤姆于 2008 年创建了这个网站，从那以后，他已经帮助成千上万的年轻人规划了自己的人生道路。（52）它是对学生、家长和职业顾问都重要的资源，其受欢迎程度毋庸置疑：notgoingtouni.co.uk 每月有超过 10 万的访客，使其成为英国领先的网站，帮助离校生更好地规划未来。它将传统大学课程之外的丰富机会汇集在一个平台上，这些选择包括学徒制、文凭、远程教育、间隔年和工作。

（53）然而，无论是通过大学还是其他途径，规划职业道路都可能十分棘手。如果你觉得自己还没准备好怎么办？选择间隔年——它会给你时间思考，避免你仓促做出错误的选择。如果你无法决定怎么办？为未来做准备的最佳方式是更好地了解自己，明白什么能让你快乐，发现自己的优势，并保持现实。也许这说起来容易做起来难。那么，如何更了解自己呢？一个很好的方法是询问你喜欢、信任和尊重的人，他们认为什么工作可能适合你的优势和个性：父母、祖父母和老师都是理想人选。他们对你的看法可能比你更客观。你可能会对他们对你的评价感到惊讶，但了解自己擅长什么，以及同样重要的——自己可以改进什么，是非常有用的。

（54）通过将你的优势、个性特质与兴趣相结合，你将能够找到最适合自己的方向。例如，如果你做事有条理，对科学感兴趣，擅长解决问题和数字运算，并且喜欢在大学继续深造，那么你可能会成为一名出色的法医科学家。但如果大学不适合你，同样的特质加上学徒制可能会带你走向不同的方向，比如做水管工。

无论你成为科学家还是水管工，教师还是理发师，幸福和成功职业生涯的起点，都是选择最适合你个人特质的工作。（55）不要浪费时间或精力去追求不切实际的目标，更糟糕的是，什么都不做。有一个充满不可思议机会的世界正等待着你。

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

One of the joys of travelling is discovering like-minded people who share your passions and interests. If you're a hipster (赶时髦的人), you'll love these cool destinations which enjoy the reputation of being the hippest in the world.

Amsterdam-Noord in Amsterdam, Netherlands

Hipsters are fond of bicycles and you'll see loads of bikes in the Dutch capital. City authorities say there are over 600,000 bikes in Amsterdam, so it's no surprise that this city is hipster friendly. Most of the hipster action is in the north of the city ('noord' in Dutch), in the industrial, but cool neighbourhood of Amsterdam-Noord. To get there, take the ferry in the direction of the NDSM Wharf and disembark in the creative hot spot of Amsterdam. Here, the old buildings have been

transformed into galleries and art studios by cultural entrepreneurs and there's even a skateboarding park. Regular cutting-edge festivals and exhibitions are held here.

Shimokitazawa in Tokyo, Japan

In western Tokyo, you'll find Shimokitazawa, a cool district packed with antique shops, galleries, tiny bars, cheap and cheerful restaurants, cafes and live music venues. Tokyo is a concrete jungle, but the hustle and bustle of this huge metropolis with its constant noise and bright lights is absent in the Shimokitazawa neighbourhood, which is fairly quiet. However, it is by no means boring. For the hipsters of Tokyo, this is the place to be. The area has a reputation for trendsetting in youth culture, and you'll see the coolest Tokyoites here showing off their style. Most streets are pedestrian-only, so it's perfect for dog-walking, lazy exploring and browsing.

Fitzroy in Melbourne, Australia

Melbourne is far away from the globe's cultural hot spots, but this city on the Yarra River has repeatedly won the title of 'the world's most liveable city'. Part of its charm are the inner-city areas that surround the centre. Perhaps the coolest of them all is Fitzroy, accessible by tram from the downtown area. Its main avenue, Brunswick Street, is full of the cheap eateries and trendy, retro cafes you'd expect to find in the hip neighbourhood. There's also an interesting mix of rich and poor broke university students, followers of fashion, artists and of course 20-something hipsters. This neighbourhood is bursting with creativity, including street art and graffiti, which you can view on an official tour.

Shoreditch in London, UK

This is the London you won't find in the guidebooks, so if going off the beaten track appeals to you, visit Shoreditch. This East London neighbourhood is home to London's trendsetters. Head to the Brick Lane Market, where you'll see the fashionably dressed crowds showing their truly eccentric British style. Despite the arrival of money, much of the area has kept its original rough, unsophisticated look; many of the walls and shop fronts are covered with graffiti.

Of course, for many people the dirt is part of the attraction. Explore on foot then take a break at a cafe and spend the afternoon people watching.

Questions 56—60

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

56 Where is Amsterdam-Noord located?

【答案】In the north of (the city of) Amsterdam.

【解析】第二段第三句明确指出 Amsterdam-Noord 位于阿姆斯特丹市的北部 (the north of the city)，"noord"在荷兰语中即“北部之意”。

57 What does Shimokitazawa have a reputation for?

【答案】Trendsetting in youth culture.

【解析】第三段倒数第二句指出 Shimokitazawa 以“引领青年文化潮流” (trendsetting in youth culture) 著称，这是文中直接提及的关键信息，故为此答案。

58 What title has Melbourne repeatedly won?

【答案】The world's most liveable city.

【解析】第四段第一句指出，墨尔本多次获得的称号是“世界上最宜居的城市” (the world's most liveable city)，句中“title”后直接跟该内容，为明确答案。

59 What can visitors see on an official tour of Melbourne?

【答案】Street art and graffiti.

【解析】根据第四段最后一句可知，在墨尔本 Fitzroy 区的官方游览中，游客可以观赏到“街头艺术和涂鸦”（street art and graffiti），文中“which you can view on an official tour”直接指向该内容。

60 What do fashionably dressed crowds like to do on the Brick Lane Market?

【答案】Show their truly eccentric British style.

【解析】根据第五段第三句可知，在 Brick Lane 市场，穿着时尚的人群会“展示他们真正古怪的英国风格”（show their truly eccentric British style），这是对该市场场景的直接描述。

【全文翻译】

旅行的乐趣之一在于遇见志同道合、分享激情与兴趣的人。如果你是赶时髦的人，一定会爱上这些被誉为世界上最时髦的酷炫目的地。

荷兰阿姆斯特丹——诺德（Amsterdam-Noord）

时髦的人偏爱自行车，在荷兰首都你会看到大量自行车。市政当局称阿姆斯特丹有超过 60 万辆自行车，因此这座城市对赶时髦的人友好也就不足为奇了。大多数时髦活动集中在城市北部（荷兰语为“noord”），即阿姆斯特丹——诺德这个工业风却很酷的街区。要到达那里，可乘坐前往 NDSM 码头的渡轮，在阿姆斯特丹的创意热点地区下船。在这里，文化企业家将旧建筑改造成了画廊和艺术工作室，甚至还有一个滑板公园。这里定期举办前沿的节日和展览。

日本东京下北泽（Shimokitazawa）

在东京西部，你会发现下北泽，这是一个很酷的区域，遍布古董店、画廊、小酒吧、价格实惠又令人愉悦的餐馆、咖啡馆和现场音乐场地。东京是一座混凝土丛林，但这个巨大大都市的喧嚣——持续的噪音和明亮的灯光——在下北泽街区是不存在的，这里相当安静。然而，它绝不无聊。对于东京的时髦人士来说，这里是必去之地。该地区以引领青年文化潮流而闻名，你会看到最酷的东京人在这里炫耀他们的风格。大多数街道仅供行人通行，因此非常适合遛狗、悠闲探索和逛街。

澳大利亚墨尔本菲茨罗伊（Fitzroy）

墨尔本远离全球文化热点，但这座位于雅拉河畔的城市多次赢得“世界上最宜居城市”的称号。其魅力部分来自环绕市中心的内城区。其中最酷的或许是菲茨罗伊，从市区乘坐有轨电车即可到达。其主要大道布伦瑞克街（Brunswick Street）上满是你期望在时髦街区找到的廉价餐馆和时尚复古的咖啡馆。这里还有富人与贫穷的大学生、时尚追随者、艺术家，当然还有 20 多岁的时髦人士的有趣混合。这个街区充满创造力，包括街头艺术和涂鸦，你可以在官方游览中观赏到这些。

英国伦敦肖尔迪奇（Shoreditch）

这是你在旅游指南中找不到的伦敦，因此如果你喜欢不走寻常路，就去肖尔迪奇吧。这个伦敦东部街区是伦敦潮流引领者的家园。前往砖巷市场（Brick Lane Market），在那里你会看到穿着时尚的人群展示他们真正古怪的英国风格。尽管资金涌入，该地区的大部分仍保持着原有的粗糙、朴实的外观；许多墙壁和店面都覆盖着涂鸦。

当然，对许多人来说，这种“脏乱”也是吸引力的一部分。步行探索，然后在咖啡馆休息一下，花一下午时间观察来往的人群。

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

In recent years, there has been growing concern by researchers and indeed the older generation that the younger generation are somewhat disengaged from the news, and as a result have a very narrow view of the world around them. This, however, couldn't be further from the truth, as shown by a recent study carried out by the Media Insight Project. According to this research, 85% of youngsters say that keeping up to date with the news is important to them, and 69% receive news on a daily basis.

Perhaps what some of the older generation fail to understand is that just because the younger generation does not buy a daily newspaper, it doesn't mean that they don't follow the news. Born into a digital age, or more specifically the age of the Internet, the younger generation simply accesses news through the digital devices they grew up using: laptops, tablets, smartphones, etc. A recent study produced by Ofcom revealed that 60% of youngsters in the UK use the Internet or apps for news, compared to just 21% of those in the older age range.

Social media also plays an important part in consuming the news for the younger generation. It was also revealed that most youngsters actually don't seek out news from social media, but choose to follow it once they see it there. In other words, they encounter it accidentally and therefore following the news is secondary. For example, when accessing social media sites, news headlines automatically appear. These catch the user's eye and consequently the new link is clicked and followed.

For the moment, social networks are being used selectively, however. For example, social media is used for breaking news, but is not relied on in terms of accuracy. For hard news topics, such as economics or local crime, youngsters continue to look to original sources. For accuracy and reliability, television is still the preferred choice for both generations.

According to Alison Preston, Head of Media Literacy Research at Ofcom, motivations for following the news also vary according to the generation. In her current report on the topic, she states that, for the young generation, news is largely about convenience and being social. For the older generation, however, motivation is greatly linked to a sense of duty and habit.

Overall, it is fair to say that news plays an important part in all our everyday lives, regardless of generation. However, what is different amongst the generations is why and how it is accessed.

Questions 61—65

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

Recent research shows that news is of (61) _____ to both younger and older generations. However, their ways to access the news and why they consume the news vary. While the older generation would like to buy a newspaper to follow the news, most youngsters prefer to keep up to date through (62) _____. They also consume the news from (63) _____. Meanwhile, compared with the old people who seek the news actively, young people largely encounter the news by chance. Furthermore, both generations would choose television as a news source when they focus on the (64) _____. Regarding the reasons why they seek news, the older generation follow their sense of (65) _____ whereas the younger generation mainly want to be social and convenient.

61 _____

【答案】(great) importance

【解析】第一段最后一句“85% of youngsters say that keeping up to date with the news is important to them”及最后一段第一句“news plays an important part in all our everyday lives”明确提到新闻对年轻人和老年人都具有重要性，“be of importance”是“important”的名词形式，符合语法结构。

62 _____

【答案】(the) digital devices

【解析】第二段第二句“the younger generation simply accesses news through the digital devices they grew up using: laptops, tablets, smartphones, etc.”指出年轻人通过数字设备（如笔记本电脑、平板、智能手机）获取新闻，与“youngsters prefer to keep up to date through”的语境匹配。

63 _____

【答案】social media

【解析】根据第三段第一句“Social media also plays an important part in consuming the news for the younger generation.”可知，第三段强调社交媒体是年轻人获取新闻的重要渠道，“also”表明这是除数字设备外的另一种方式，符合“consume the news from”的表述。

64 _____

【答案】accuracy and reliability

【解析】第四段最后一句“For accuracy and reliability, television is still the preferred choice for both generations.”说明当两代人注重新闻的准确性和可靠性时，电视是首选，“focus on the”后需接该核心原因。

65 _____

【答案】duty and habit

【解析】第五段最后一句“For the older generation, motivation is greatly linked to a sense of duty and habit.”指出老年人的动机与“责任感和习惯”相关，与“sense of”后的内容直接对应。

【全文翻译】

近年来，研究人员乃至老一辈人越来越担心年轻一代对新闻有些脱节，因此他们对周围世界的看法非常狭隘。然而，正如媒体洞察项目最近开展的一项研究所示，这与事实相去甚远。根据这项研究，85%的年轻人表示，跟上新闻时事对他们很重要，69%的年轻人每天都会获取新闻。

也许一些老一辈人未能理解的是，仅仅因为年轻一代不购买日报，并不意味着他们不关注新闻。出生在数字时代，或者更具体地说，互联网时代，年轻一代只是通过他们从小使用的数字设备获取新闻：笔记本电脑、平板电脑、智能手机等。英国通信管理局（Ofcom）最近的一项研究显示，英国 60% 的年轻人使用互联网或应用程序获取新闻，而老年群体中这一比例仅为 21%。

社交媒体在年轻一代消费新闻的过程中也扮演着重要角色。研究还发现，大多数年轻人实际上并不会从社交媒体上主动寻找新闻，而是一旦在那里看到新闻就会选择关注。换句话说，他们偶然遇到新闻，因此关注新闻是次要的。例如，当访问社交媒体网站时，新闻标题会自动出现。这些标题吸引了用户的目光，因此用户会点击并关注新闻链接。

不过，目前社交网络的使用是有选择性的。例如，社交媒体用于获取突发新闻，但在准确性方面并不被依赖。对于经济或本地犯罪等硬新闻话题，年轻人仍会寻求原始来源。为了准确性和可靠性，电视仍然是两代人的首选。

据英国通信管理局媒体素养研究主管艾莉森·普雷斯顿（Alison Preston）称，关注新闻的动机也因代际而异。在她目前关于该主题报告中，她指出，对年轻一代来说，新闻在很大程度上关乎便利性和社交性。然而，对老一辈人来说，动机与责任感和习惯密切相关。

总的来说,可以公平地说,无论哪一代人,新闻在我们所有人的日常生活中都扮演着重要角色。然而,各代人之间的不同之处在于获取新闻的原因和方式。

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

66 These days, social media is doing more harm than good with young men and women becoming increasingly insecure due to unrealistic beauty standards. Social media is both the joy and the curse of the 21st century. In one way, the digital age has opened us up to another world, created jobs we never knew before and connected people the world over. On the other hand, the pressure to keep up with the trend online has become a morbid (病态的) cycle which is destroying lives one click at a time. In particular, men and women have found themselves battling identity issues due to the unrealistic beauty standards set by what they see on social media.

【答案】

如今,社交媒体正变得弊大于利,由于社交媒体所展示的美的标准不切实际,年轻人的安全感与日俱减。社交媒体带给21世纪的既有欢乐,也有诅咒。一方面,数字时代为我们打开了一个新世界,创造了以前不知道的工作岗位,将世界各地的人们联系起来。另一方面,紧跟网络潮流的压力已形成一种病态循环,每一次点击都让生活糟糕一分。尤其是,无论男女,都发现自己饱受身份认同问题的困扰,就因为社交媒体上看到了不切实际的美的标准。

【解析】①第一句中“do more harm than good”是固定表达,译为“弊大于利”;“with+宾语+宾补”结构在翻译时,按照汉语逻辑顺序,先表明社交媒体的总体影响(弊大于利),再阐述原因(不切实际的美的标准导致年轻人缺乏安全感)。②第二句是一个简单的主系表结构的句子,“both...and...”连接两个并列的名词短语,直接按照顺序翻译即可。③第三句句子的主语是“the digital age”,后面三个并列的谓语动词短语“opened...up to...”“created...”和“connected...”是并列谓语,描述数字时代带来的不同方面的积极影响,在翻译时按照动作发生的顺序依次翻译,使语义连贯。④第四句句子的主干是“the pressure has become a morbid cycle”,“to keep up with the trend online”是后置定语修饰“pressure”,“which...”是定语从句修饰“cycle”,“which”引导的定语从句在翻译时采用分译法,单独成句,使表达更清晰。⑤最后一句句子的主干是“men and women have found themselves battling identity issues”,“due to...”是原因状语,按照汉语习惯先阐述结果,再说明原因,“what they see on social media”是宾语从句作“set by”的宾语。

Section B (10 marks)

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

67 上班、面试、实习、商业会晤等不同场合该如何着装,每个人都可能在职业生涯的某个时刻为此发愁。每个人都想给别人留下最好的印象,而穿着会透露你的不少信息,以及你是怎样一个人。你可能还要考虑的问题是,当前是什么季节、在哪座城市工作、是否步行上班、工作需久坐还是久站等。需要考虑的东西太多,难怪这么多人为职场着装这种事犯难!

【答案】

How to dress for various occasions like a job, an interview, an internship or a business meeting is a source of anxiety for everyone at some point in their career. Everyone wants to make the best impression on others, and your clothes reveal a lot about you and who you are. There are other

things you may have to consider too, like what season it is, what city you're working in, whether you walk to work or not, and whether you'll be sitting or standing most of the time. There is just too much to think about. No wonder so many people feel frustrated with what to wear in the workplace!

【解析】①第一句中“发愁”意译为“a source of anxiety（焦虑的来源）”，精准传递原句“为此事发愁、焦虑”的语义；把“该如何着装”这一疑问结构，处理成英文的“How to dress...”不定式短语作主语，符合英文“以形合为主”的句式特点，通过结构调整实现汉英句式的适配。②第二句中“留下最好的印象”，固定表达译为“make the best impression on others”；中文是两个并列语义的短句，用“而”连接，英文处理为“and”连接的并列句，保持语义的并列关系，同时遵循英文“主谓宾+and+主谓宾”的并列句构造方式。③第三句中文是“总-分”结构的单句（含列举），英文转化为“**There be**+定语从句+介词+并列宾语从句”的结构，借助“**There be**”句型引出“有需考虑的事”，再用“**like**”衔接具体列举内容，符合英文从总到分、通过复杂句式承载信息的特点。④第四句中“犯难”意译为“**feel frustrated**（感到困扰、挫败）”；“职场着装”是“**what to wear in the workplace**”，用“**what**+不定式”结构简洁呈现语义；中文是因果关系的短句组合，英文拆分为两个独立句子，“**There is...**”陈述“要考虑的东西多”这一情况，“**No wonder...**”引出结果，通过句子拆分和固定表达运用，实现汉英语义的准确传递。

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

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

68 What starts with e, ends with e, and contains only one letter?

【答案】envelope.

【解析】“contains only one letter”中的“letter”既指“字母”，也可指“信件”。“envelope”拼写以e开头和结尾，而信封的功能是装“信件（letter）”，因此从语义双关角度满足题意。

69 Find the missing numbers.

7 9 8 10 9 — —

【答案】11; 10

【解析】序列按“+2→-1”的循环规则生成。7+2=9，9-1=8；8+2=10，10-1=9；9+2=11，11-1=10。经验证形成“7, 9, 8, 10, 9, 11, 10”的递增递减交替序列。

70 Fill in the brackets.

61 (face) 35

94 (?) 51

【答案】idea

【解析】字母对应字母表中的次序。“face”分解：f=6，a=1，c=3，e=5，前两位字母位置组合为61，后两位为35，与题干61和35对应。同理，94和51需对应某单词的前两位和后两位字母位置：9→i，4→d；5→e，1→a。组合字母为“idea”。

71 You are on your way to Truth City, where the inhabitants always tell the truth. At one point you reach a road junction, with one branch leading to Truth City and the other leading to Lies City, where the inhabitants are all liars. The road signs at the junction are, as you can imagine, confusing, but there is a man standing there from whom you can ask directions. The only problem is, you don't know where he is from—Truth City or Lies City. If you have time to ask him only one question, what question will ensure that you will be headed in the right direction?

【答案】Ask: Which way is to your hometown?

【解析】利用真假城居民特性设计问题。因为真理城居民说真话，谎言城居民说假话，问“Which way is to your hometown?”，若来自真理城，会如实指真理城方向；若来自谎言城，因要撒谎，也会指向真理城，这样不管对方来自哪，按回答走就对。

72 Which code matches the pattern given at the end of the line?

【答案】D

【解析】观察前几个图形和字母组合找规律。看有斜线的图（RG）和图（SG），能发现斜线对应字母 G；再看其他图形，左箭头横线对应 R、竖线对应 F、黑箭头直线对应 T。最后一个图形是黑箭头直线（T）和竖线（F）组合，所以对应 TF，选 D。

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】celebration→celebrations

【解析】“a variety of（各种各样的）”后接可数名词复数形式，“celebration”是可数名词，这里要用复数。

74 _____

【答案】wealthy→wealth

【解析】“for”是介词，后接名词作宾语，“wealthy”是形容词，其名词形式是“wealth”。

75 _____

【答案】wishing ^ good→for

【解析】“wish for...”是固定搭配，意为“渴望；企求；希望得到”，这里表示装饰所蕴含的对好运的祝愿，缺少介词“for”。

76 _____

【答案】gold→golden

【解析】“gold”作形容词时，常表示“金质的；含金的”；“golden”表示“金色的；金黄色的”，这里用来描述春联上汉字的颜色，用“golden（金色的）”更合适。

77 _____

【答案】paste→pasted

【解析】“spring couplets（春联）”和“paste（粘贴）”之间是被动关系，即春联是被粘贴在门上，要用被动语态“be+过去分词”结构，“paste”的过去分词是“pasted”。

78 _____

【答案】China→Chinese

【解析】此处想表达“在汉语里（的叫法）”，“in Chinese”是固定搭配，意为“用中文；在汉语中”，“China”是“中国”，语义不符合，属于词汇使用错误。

79 _____

【答案】去掉第二个 to

【解析】“ward off”是固定短语，意为“避开；防止”，其后直接接宾语，不需要再加介词“to”，“ward off evil spirits”表示“驱邪”。

80 _____

【答案】activity→activities

【解析】“activity”是可数名词，“certain family clans（某些家族宗族）”组织的祭祖活动通常不止一种，要用复数形式“activities”。

81 _____

【答案】tradition→traditional

【解析】“Chinese clothing（中式服装）”是名词短语，前面要用形容词修饰，“tradition”是名词，其形容词形式是“traditional（传统的）”。

82 _____

【答案】prayed→pray

【解析】整个句子描述的是一般情况下春节期间人们的行为，用一般现在时，主语是“They”，谓语动词要用原形“pray”，原句“prayed”是过去式，时态不对。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

83 Write a 120-word report on the current proportion of generative AI users grouped by age in China.

Write the report on the answer sheet.

【答案】

Report on the Proportion of Generative AI Users by Age in China

This report, leveraging data from the China Internet Network Information Center, dissects the age-based distribution of generative AI users in China.

The 20-29 cohort leads prominently with a 40.5% usage rate, a testament to their deep integration with digital advancements and eagerness to embrace innovative tech tools. The 0-19 group follows closely at 29.1%, reflecting youth's innate tech-savvy nature and early exposure to smart devices. Usage gradually dips to 23.7% for 30-39-year-olds, then to 17.1% among 40-49-year-olds and 10.4% for the 50-59 demographic. The 60+ group has the lowest penetration at 5.4%, likely constrained by limited tech familiarity and slower adoption of new digital trends.

Overall, generative AI adoption in China exhibits a distinct age skew. Younger demographics are clear drivers of adoption, while older groups lag significantly, underscoring the urgency for targeted digital literacy initiatives to bridge this generational gap.

【解析】开篇点明报告基于权威数据，聚焦中国生成式 AI 用户年龄分布剖析；接着按年龄组依次阐述使用比例，结合“deep integration with digital advancements（深度融入数字发展）”“innate tech-savvy nature（天生的技术悟性）”等，分析各年龄段表现的成因，突出年轻群体优势与老年群体受技术熟悉度等限制；最后总结使用情况的年龄倾斜特征，强调开展针对性数字素养举措、弥合代际差距的迫切性，逻辑连贯且深化分析。

Section B (20 marks)

84 It is widely advocated what Chinese students from primary school to university learn to tell Chinese stories in English. Is this meant to help foreigners understand Chinese culture or to improve students' English learning?

The purpose of telling Chinese stories in English

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

【答案】

The Purpose of Telling Chinese Stories in English

The growing emphasis on Chinese students narrating Chinese stories in English serves a profound dual purpose: it simultaneously bridges cultural gaps for foreigners and enhances students' English proficiency. While promoting cultural exchange is vital, the deeper value lies in transforming language learning into a meaningful, identity-rooted experience.

Foremost, this practice offers foreigners authentic insights into China's history, values, and social fabric. Stories about the Silk Road or Confucian ideals, told in English, make culture accessible globally. However, the core beneficiary remains the student. When learners articulate nuanced concepts like “和而不同”(harmony in diversity) in English, they master advanced vocabulary, complex syntax, and persuasive techniques far beyond textbook drills. This context-driven learning embeds language skills within cultural pride, fostering motivation and fluency.

Ultimately, framing culture as content transforms English from a passive subject into an active tool. Students don't just learn English; they learn through English to articulate their heritage. Thus, while foreigners gain understanding, students achieve linguistic empowerment and cultural confidence—a symbiotic outcome where neither goal outweighs the other.

【解析】开篇确立双重立场，首段直接点明活动兼具“文化传播”和“语言学习”双重目的，但强调后者的深层价值，为下文定调。分层论证主次关系：第二段先简要肯定文化传播意义，随即用转折句（“However...”）将重点转向学生主体，分析其在语言层面的具体收获（词汇、句法、表达技巧），升华语言学习本质；结尾段提出核心观点——该实践将英语转化为文化表达的“工具”，使学生从“学语言”升维至“用语言传递身份”，实现双重成果的共生。平衡结论收尾，最终强调两项价值并存，以“symbiotic”（共生）呼应开篇，避免偏废其一。此结构通过“立场表态→对比论证→价值升华”的逻辑链，兼顾题目中的二元对立，并赋予深层立意。