

样卷

(本样题仅说明试卷题型及分值，不构成对题目来源及难度的说明。本样题不提供答案。)

一、词汇 (20 题, 每题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

(实考试卷同时包含英译汉题型和句子填空题型, 每题型 10 题)

英译汉题型

写出下列英文单词的中文释义 (注意词性、例题已给出)

Eg. apple (n.) 苹果

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. magazine (n) | 7. nationality (n) |
| 2. restaurant (n) | 8. petrol (n) |
| 3. candidate (n) | 9. pedestrian (n) |
| 4. defeat (v/n) | 10. registration (n) |
| 5. typical (adj) | |
| 6. receive (v) | |

句子填空题型

根据中文提示和首字母提示拼写单词。(答题时不要填首字母、词性不对不得分)

Eg. I like my bedroom. (n. 卧室)

11. After working so hard, you really **d**..... a break. (v. 应得; 值得)
12. She did an **e**..... job on the project and received praise from everyone. (adj. 极好的, 优秀的)
13. You need to **c**..... your clothes before the party. (v. 改变)
14. The shop treated every **c**..... with great respect. (n. 顾客)
15. Please **c**..... your booking by email before Friday. (v. 确认)
16. We need to **a**..... a meeting time that works for everyone. (v. 安排)
17. Each **i**..... student has their own learning style. (adj. 个人的; 单独的)
18. Water will **f**..... when the temperature drops below zero. (v. 结冰; 冷冻)
19. This project will **i**..... a lot of teamwork and planning. (v. 包含; 涉及)
20. After running the marathon, she felt completely **e**..... (adj. 筋疲力尽的)

二、听力 (10 题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

(实考试卷只有一种题型, 从单选题和填空题两种题型中二选一)

单选题题型

听录音, 并从所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。

听下面一段录音, 回答第 21、22 题。

21. What makes Copenhagen different from London in Lisa's eyes?
A. A less stressful life.

- B. Better city planning.
 - C. More tourist sites.
22. Why did Lisa originally come to Copenhagen?
- A. To look for a permanent job.
 - B. To do a short-term project.
 - C. To visit a famous museum.

听下面一段录音，回答第 23 至第 25 题。

23. What is the total budget for the dinner?
- A. £ 200.
 - B. £ 300.
 - C. £ 600.
24. What occasion is the dinner for?
- A. The retirement of an employee.
 - B. The launch of a new product.
 - C. The opening of a branch office.
25. What is the woman going to do for Mr. Lee?
- A. Take his order.
 - B. Bring him the bill.
 - C. Email him a menu.

听下面一段录音，回答第 26 至第 28 题。

26. What does Jenny do?
- A. She's an AI engineer.
 - B. She's a pop singer.
 - C. She's a radio host.
27. How does the woman feel about what Jenny has done?
- A. It might cause legal problems.
 - B. It would benefit the community.
 - C. It could be a profitable business.
28. What will the man do next?
- A. Play a song.
 - B. Contact a listener.
 - C. Recommend a show.

听下面一段录音，回答第 29、30 题。

29. What does Evans say about ancient Babylonia?
- A. It is rich in energy resources.
 - B. It is home to several languages.
 - C. It is the birthplace of many foods.
30. What do we know about the French author Jean Bottero?
- A. He proved Mary Hussey right.
 - B. He taught history at Yale University.
 - C. He was the first to translate the texts.

填空题题型

听录音，根据录音内容完成第 21 至 30 题。

Ferry to Shetland Islands

- Name of ferry company: 21. _____ Ferries
- Ferries depart seven times per 22. _____ in summer
- Cost for four people with car: a little less than 23. £ _____
- Cancellation policy: receive 24. _____
(if canceled a month in advanced)

Advice

- Cabins:
 - book one with a 25. _____
 - luxury cabins have a TV
- Bring snacks and 26. _____ for the children
- A 27. _____ is required for the dog kennels
- Try to see 28. _____ in the morning
- If time, visit 29. _____ Castle
- The 30. _____ restaurant in a nearby village is recommended

三、阅读理解 (15 题, 每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

(实考试卷包含所有以下三种题型)

记叙文题型

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

Not long ago, my fifth-grade son Kevin asked me about the meaning of a word in a novel. "Look it up," I responded. "But my screen time is off," he said. I looked pointedly at the bookshelf that held at least three dictionaries, and Kevin sighed dramatically. "Can't you just use your phone?" he asked. Suddenly it occurred to me that he did not even know how to use a dictionary.

I took down one of the dictionaries, and we read it together for a few minutes before I handed it to him. It took him a few tries to find the word in question. While going through the pages, he kept saying, wide-eyed: "How can there be this many words?" After a while, he looked at me and asked, "Do you know all these words, Mom?" I smiled. "I definitely do not know all these words," I said. "But that's why this is one of my favorite books."

I had my first dictionary as a gift for my 13th birthday. I decided that I wanted to learn as many words as I could and started marking every entry I looked up with a pencil to measure my progress. I continued to make these pencil marks for years, and when I went off to college, I packed that dictionary in my suitcase.

Kevin wanted to see the dictionary. I felt a small pain in my chest. The dictionary was stolen at the end of my freshman year of college. "That's so sad," he said, "but you still know all those words, even without the book." I realized that this was true. I still made it through the next three years of college, even without the book. And it wasn't, ultimately, the dictionary that got me there not really.

Now I understand that although my son may be learning differently, he is still learning. It's not about the words themselves or how we learn them, but the wanting to

know them, the curiosity and the appetite.

31. What does Kevin usually do to get the meaning of a word?
A. Use electronic devices. C. Guess from the context.
B. Consult a paper dictionary. D. Turn to his English teacher.
32. How did Kevin feel while looking up the word in the dictionary?
A. Annoyed. B. Disappointed.
C. Encouraged. D. Astonished.
33. What can we learn about the author's first dictionary?
A. It helped her through college. C. It bore witness to her efforts.
B. It was given to Kevin as a gift. D. It was a valuable limited edition.
34. What has the author come to realize about learning?
A. It is never too late to start. C. Children need role models.
B. Motivation is what really matters. D. Dictionaries are still a useful tool.
35. What does the underlined word "appetite" in the last paragraph probably mean?
A. A strong desire. B. A healthy diet.
C. A reading habit. D. A natural ability.

科普说明文题型（自然科学类）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

The Global Challenge of Water Resources

The relationship between human civilization and water is profound. As societies grew, they developed advanced systems like dams and aqueducts to transport water from distant sources. During the Roman Empire, sophisticated networks supplied citizens with water volumes comparable to modern urban standards.

The industrial revolution dramatically increased water demand. Massive engineering projects enabled flood control, irrigation, and hydroelectric power, supporting food production and energy for millions. Thanks largely to irrigation, 40% of the world's food is grown, and hydropower generates nearly one-fifth of global electricity.

Yet this progress masks a crisis. Over a billion people still lack clean drinking water, and preventable water-related diseases claim thousands of young lives daily. Moreover, water policies have forced relocations, endangered freshwater species, degraded soils, and drained groundwater faster than it can be replenished. Competition over water has even sparked conflict.

Recently, however, water use trends have shifted unexpectedly. Despite growing populations and economies, water withdrawal rates have slowed—or even declined—in some developed nations, due to improved efficiency and technology. For example, Japan and the U.S. now use far less water per unit of output than in past decades.

While new infrastructure remains necessary in many regions, experts emphasize smarter management of existing systems, prioritising basic human and environmental needs. The goal is to achieve "some for all," rather than "more for some," ensuring sustainable and equitable water access for the future.

36. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To describe ancient Roman water systems in detail.
 - B. To explain why hydroelectric power is the best energy source.
 - C. To highlight both the achievements and ongoing problems in global water management.
 - D. To argue that all countries should stop building new water infrastructure immediately.
37. According to the passage, what has contributed to the recent slowdown in water use in some developed countries?
- A. A decline in population and industrial output.
 - B. Increased reliance on groundwater sources.
 - C. Improved efficiency and technological advances.
 - D. Reduced need for agricultural irrigation.
38. Why does the author mention Japan and the United States in the fourth paragraph?
- A. To criticize their high historical water consumption.
 - B. To provide examples of successful reduction in water use per economic output.
 - C. To contrast their water policies with those of developing nations.
 - D. To demonstrate the superiority of their irrigation technologies.
39. The word "equitable" in the final paragraph is closest in meaning to
- A. profitable
 - B. fair
 - C. limited
 - D. modern
40. What can be inferred about the author's view on future water projects?
- A. They should be avoided to protect the environment at all costs.
 - B. They are only justified in countries with no existing infrastructure.
 - C. They must be implemented with greater consideration for local communities and ecology.
 - D. They are less important than expanding access to electricity.

科普说明文题型 (社会科学类)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Young Children's Sense of Identity

The development of self-awareness in young children happens gradually, involving two related but distinct aspects: the self as subject and the self as object, a distinction first made by William James in 1892.

The self-as-subject refers to a child's basic awareness of existing as an active, separate being. This includes recognizing one's own agency - the ability to act and affect the world. According to Cooley (1902), infants first show this by controlling objects like toys or their own limbs, and later by influencing others, such as crying to get a response. Mirror play also helps: infants notice that their movements produce matching reflections, which builds a sense of being distinct from others. However, this does not yet mean they recognize the reflection as themselves.

The self-as-object emerges as children begin to see themselves from the outside, using categories like social roles (e.g., brother, friend) and personal traits (e.g., shyness).

Cooley called this the “looking-glass self,” suggesting that identity is shaped by how we think others see us. Mead (1934) added that the self cannot arise outside social experience.

A key milestone occurs around age two, when children can recognize their own image without relying on movement. In a classic experiment, Lewis and Brooks-Gunn (1979) placed a red mark on children's noses in front of a mirror. Most 15- to 18-month-olds did not touch their noses, but two-year-olds did, showing visual self-recognition.

Finally, expressions of self-awareness are evident in toddler tantrums (发脾气、哭闹). Bronson (1975) found that disagreements over toys intensified between ages one and two, often involving ownership rather than play - highlighting the link between self and possession, especially in Western cultures.

41. According to the passage, what was William James's main contribution to the understanding of children's sense of identity?

- A. He designed the first mirror experiment to test self-recognition.
- B. He distinguished between the self as subject and the self as object.
- C. He proposed that the self is a social structure arising from experience.
- D. He discovered that toddlers' tantrums are linked to ownership.

42. Which of the following is TRUE about the “self-as-subject” according to the passage?

- A. It includes social roles such as being a brother or a friend.
- B. It is fully developed by the age of two.
- C. It involves awareness of one's own ability to act and affect the world.
- D. It is mainly shaped by how others react to the child.

43. What did Lewis and Brooks-Gunn's red-dot experiment (1979) demonstrate?

- A. Infants as young as 15 months can recognize themselves in a mirror without movement.
- B. Two-year-olds can visually recognize themselves without relying on movement in the mirror.
- C. Mirror play does not help infants develop a sense of distinctness from others.
- D. Most 18-month-olds will immediately touch a red mark on their nose.

44. According to Cooley's “looking-glass self” concept, a person's sense of identity is largely based on _____.

- A. the ability to control physical objects like toys
- B. how they think others see and respond to them
- C. the frequency of disagreements over ownership
- D. their awareness of being a separate active agent

45. Why does the author mention toddler tantrums in the final paragraph?

- A. To argue that Western children have more tantrums than non-Western children.
- B. To show that tantrums decrease after age two because of better self-control.
- C. To illustrate the connection between self-awareness and a sense of ownership.
- D. To prove that disagreements over toys are unrelated to identity development.

四、书面表达 (30 分)

按要求完成写作

Some people think that university education should focus on (phr. 关注) skills for future employment (n. 就业). Others think academic (adj. 学术的) study should be the only focus.

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

- Give reasons for your answer and include (v. 包括, 列举) any relevant (adj. 相关的) examples from your own knowledge or experience.
- Write 120-150 words.