

浙江省 2025 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习统一考试

英语

考试说明:

1. 考试时间为 150 分钟。
2. 满分为 150 分。
3. 在答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、VIP 编号、班型、考试科目用铅笔涂写在答题卷上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名，准考证号用黑色的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

Part I Reading (60 marks, 60 minutes)

Section A (每小题 2 分)

Format I

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (40 marks)

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage

A Chinese company called DeepSeek has surprised many experts by releasing its own artificial intelligence (AI) software. AI is a computer system that can learn from experience and do things that usually take human intelligence.

DeepSeek uses generative AI, which is a type of software that can generate content such as text and images based on the prompt a person types in. For example, you could ask the software to write a shopping list, create computer code, make up a story, or you could use it to have a chat. Other popular generative AI tools, most of which were created in the US, include Open AI's ChatGPT and Google's Gemini.

The company behind DeepSeek's new app is based in China. It has fewer than 200 people working for it. DeepSeek said it cost £ 4.8 million to develop its software. This isn't much compared with the £ 80 million that the boss of Open AI said it cost to develop its latest ChatGPT model. Within a few days of the release of DeepSeek's new software, it became the most downloaded free app in the US. It quickly shot to number one on Apple's App Store chart.

The low cost of developing DeepSeek has made people ask whether US-based technology companies really need to spend so much on their AI software. What's more, DeepSeek is open source, which means that anyone can access the computer code that was used to make it. Experts say DeepSeek's success could mean the US might no longer be the global leader in AI. It might mean that other companies will try to make their own cheap AI technology.

AI expert Ghiuseppe Sette told CBS News that DeepSeek has taken technology companies "by storm". He

said, "This shows that with AI, the surprises will keep on coming in the next few years, "

1. Generative AI is _____.

A. a piece of text	B. a shopping list
C. a type of software	D. a sort of computer code
2. How much did it cost Open AI to develop its latest Chat GPT model?

A. £ 1 million	B. £ 80 million
C. £4. 8 million	D. 200 million
3. What might be implied in the experts' words in Para. 4?
 - A. China might lead the world in AI in the future.
 - B. Other companies might use DeepSeek's software.
 - C. US might be the global leader in AI in the future.
 - D. More expensive AI technology might be developed.
4. Which of the following is NOT a type of software in the passage?

A. Gemini.	C. DeepSeek.
B. ChatGPT.	D. CBS News.
5. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Low Cost of Developing AI Apps
 - B. Surprise Caused by DeepSeek Launch
 - C. Development of DeepSeek's New Software
 - D. AI Tools' Ability to Learn from Experience

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage

Rail travel can be troublesome, but for one seven-year-old boy it was actually **delay-free** as he visited every city in England by train in 2024.

Austin from Felixstowe, Suffolk, visited all 55 cities with his father, Ashley. The pair began with a visit to Brighton in January and completed their list with a trip to Ely on December 22. They travelled north to Carlisle and west to Truro. York was a particular favorite.

"For me, it's the time with Austin, " Ashley told BBC Radio Suffolk. "I spent a bit of time with my dad on the trains when I was younger, so it brings back memories for me. " Ashley, who will soon take up a new job on the railway, said his son had loved trains since he was two. The family had taken so many day trips that Ashley realized they must have visited 25 English cities in 2023.

When he told his son this, Austin asked: "Well, how many are there?" Ashley looked it up and told him there were 55. Austin said:"Well, we should visit them all. "So he agreed and did some planning. He thought this might be possible and then they got started.

During their journey, the pair were able to visit train stations and try train driver simulations (模拟). The challenge also introduced them to other father-and-son railway fans whom they plan to meet again. "We've made friends along the way, " Ashley said, "It's given us an excuse to meet up with family and it's great to see Austin's confidence grow. "

Over the years, the pair faced delays from weather and strikes, with Ashley sometimes wondering if the challenge was possible. We were so lucky that we were only significantly late on one train. "

6. What does the underlined word "delay-free" in Para. 1 probably mean?

A. Safe.	B. Boring.
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- C. Painful. D. Pleasant.
7. Which city was Austin's favorite during his train travel?
A. York. B. Truro.
C. Carlisle. D. Brighton.
8. What can we learn from Para. 3 ?
A. Austin fell in love with trains at the age of two.
B. Ashley had been working in the railway station.
C. Ashley visited 25 English cities in his childhood.
D. Austin had most of the rail travel with his friends
9. What was one of the benefits Austin got from the train travel?
A. He could plan a new trip.
B. He could drive a train well.
C. He gained more confidence.
D. He got an excuse to meet his fans.
10. Which of the following is NOT true about Ashley and Austin?
A. They visited train stations.
B. They were affected by strikes.
C. They had many serious delays.
D. They tried train driver simulations.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

When Stella Davidsen Olsen was 12 years old, her father gave her and her twin sister a choice. Her family owned sled(雪橇) dogs, which can be expensive and a lot of work. Her father asked the girls whether they'd like to take care of the dogs. She and her sister immediately jumped into action, hunting and fishing to feed the dogs, and working to train them to pull sleds across Greenland's snow and ice. Now, 14 years later, she's raising sled dogs of her own. Her dogs are like family.

For generations, people in Greenland have relied on sled dogs for transportation and hunting. It's a proud tradition. Today, dogsled rides are a popular activity for tourists who travel to the island. But it's also a part of Greenland's unique culture that is under threat.

The number of sled dogs has been cut in half over the last 20 years — from 25, 000 to 13, 000 animals, according to researchers at the University of Greenland. One of the reasons is that the traditional fishing and hunting culture is changing. Sled dogs are not as common in small settlements, and people are using other types of transportation.

Those who have long relied on dogsledding also have to adapt to a warming climate. "This means that sea ice is not as common and as widespread as it was earlier on. And so, the use of the sled dogs on the ice is limited. " a professor at the University of Greenland said. "And so, in that way, the sled dog population is declining because of the warming of the Arctic. " This means **mushers** like Olsen have to adapt in order to keep this tradition alive. She's considering buying a sled with wheels to train her dogs, to account for the fact that there is less snow lately.

11. Olsen's father asked his daughters whether they would like to _____.
A. feed the whole family
B. ski across snow and ice
C. look after their sled dogs

- D. raise dogs for Greenland
12. It's a proud tradition for people in Greenland to use sled dogs for_____.
- A. entertaining tourists
- B. taking care of people
- C. training other animals
- D. hunting and transportation
13. Why has the number of Sled dogs been cut in half over the last 20 years?
- A. Because it is too expensive to own sled dogs.
- B. Because the settlements have become smaller.
- C. Because training sled dogs involves a lot of work.
- D. Because the traditional fishing and hunting culture is changing.
14. What did Olsen consider doing in order to keep the tradition alive?
- A. Pulling a sled by herself.
- B. Fishing in a different place
- C. Cutting the number of sled dogs
- D. Buying a sled with wheels to train dogs
15. The underlined world "mushers" in Para 4 means people who_____.
- A. buy a dog sled
- B. drive a dog sled
- C. travel around
- D. hunt animals in Greenland

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

According to Kopf, the lead author of a newly published review and ecologist at Gate Derwin University, Australia, older animals provide greater stability to their populations and ecosystem. For instance, some older fish mothers lay more eggs in a better place than their younger counterparts. Certain deep-sea corals (珊瑚) that live for thousands of years provide critical food and shelter for a wide range of ocean animals.

The review also stressed how older animals contribute valuable knowledge acquired over their lifetime to their societies. "Animals like whales, elephants, migratory (迁徙的) birds and fish, for example, rely on older individuals for guidance and better breeding areas. In contrast, in species with strong social structures, like wolves, the death of older leaders can make such a structure unstable." Kopf said.

"The review is comprehensive and convincing," said Tim Coulson, a zoology professor at the University of Oxford, U.K., not involved in the study. He also emphasized that "our strong interest in harvesting large, elderly fish, or the tallest, oldest trees is seriously misguided."

The authors recommend that commercial management of species should protect older individuals. They also recommend that the IUCN (the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) Red List include "age class" in its assessments of species' status, currently not the practice. This is similar to an old-growth forest. Kopf said: "You can chop down all of the big trees and still have a huge number of really young trees. But it doesn't mean that the population or that species is necessarily in good shape." Coulson said that while a "nice thought experiment," including the status of older individuals into IUCN assessments is an "unrealistic expectation," considering the information needed to firmly capture the impact of such individuals in varying population.

16. What does the underlined word "counterparts" in Para. 1 refer to?

- A. Authors.
B. Ecologists.
C. Fish fathers.
D. Fish mothers.
17. How can older animals help younger ones with their "wisdom" according to Para. 2?
A. By building shelter.
B. By forming social structures.
C. By guiding them to find food.
D. By providing breeding places.
18. What is Coulson's attitude towards the review according to Para. 3?
A. Positive.
B. Doubtful.
C. Negative.
D. Indifferent.
19. What is recommended by the authors of the review in Para. 4?
A. Assessing the species' status.
B. Chopping down the old big trees.
C. Cutting down most of the young trees.
D. Including "age class" in the IUCN Red List.
20. What is the passage mainly about?
A. The survival of younger trees.
B. The protection of older individuals.
C. The current status of older animals.
D. The learning process of younger animals.

Format II

Directions: In the following passage, some sentences have been removed. For questions 21-25 choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the gaps. Mark your answers on **The Answer Sheet**. (10 marks)

Staying connected while traveling is easier than ever. Here's a guide to the best ways to stay online and in touch no matter where your adventures take you.

21. _____ Your best friend, a local SIM card, is easy, affordable and widely available in most countries. Local SIMs are great if you're traveling in a single country or region for an extended period. Not only do they give you a local number, which is helpful for booking accommodation or restaurant reservation, but they also keep your internet speed fast and reliable.

22. _____ For those who don't want to deal with switching SIM cards, international roaming plans can save you the trouble. Many carriers (运营商) offer plans specifically designed for travelers that let you use your phone abroad just as you would at home. Be sure to check with your carriers for their roaming rates before you travel.

23. _____ Imagine having a personal, pocket-sized Wi-Fi router (路由器) wherever you go. That's exactly what a portable Wi-Fi hotspot provides. These devices connect to local mobile networks and broadcast a secure Wi-Fi signal that can be shared across multiple devices. They're ideal for those who need reliable internet access while travelling to remote areas.

24. ___Not staying in one country? An international SIM card could be your perfect travel companion. Unlike local SIMs, these cards work across multiple countries, allowing you to travel from one place to another without changing cards.

25. ___Nowadays, free Wi-Fi is everywhere. It's convenient, no doubt, and perfect for checking maps, or sending emails. But be cautious. Public Wi-Fi can also be a hotspot for hackers. To protect yourself, always use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) which keeps your online activity private.

In a word, staying connected abroad is easier and cheaper than you might think, and knowing your options is essential.

- A. Try messaging apps.
- B. Buy a local SIM card.
- C. Download maps in advance.
- D. Use public Wi-Fi with caution.
- E. Purchase an international SIM card.
- F. Make use of a portable Wi-Fi hotspot.
- G. Choose an international roaming plan.

Section B (每小题 1 分)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Please blacken the corresponding letter for each item on **the Answer Sheet**. You may not use any of the words in the blank more than once. (10 marks)

Whether it's working hard at your favorite subject or baking a cake for your friends, putting effort into something that makes you happy is an achievement. It's a good feeling you can get from all 26 of your life. You might not always notice your 27 successes. Success can be something that no one else sees but you feel, such as making it through a 28 day or speaking up in class. Recognizing small successes 29 you feel you can achieve bigger things, says Melanie McNally, who is a psychologist. Studies shows that when you celebrate your 30, the part of your brain lights up and boosts how you feel about yourself. This makes you feel motivated and helps you to 31 challenges in the future.

Celebrating your successes, even small ones, is important. McNally says, if you have a 32 such as learning a musical instrument, make a sticker chart to show how 33 you practice. When the chart is full, 34 yourself with what McNally calls "victory" treats. These could be fun things such as a bike ride with friends, playing games or a 35 bath. Share your wins with family and friends too, so they can support you.

A. confident	B. reward	C. makes	D. often	E. goal
F. achievements	G. habit	H. areas	I. usually	J. relaxing
K. overcome	L. difficult	M. save	N. small	O. takes

Part II Integrated Testing (30marks, 30 minutes)

Section A Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Fog is cloud that forms near the earth's surface. Given that you cannot even grab it, the 36 of collecting fog might seem far-fetched. 37, it's already happening in parts of the world. Researchers have 38 that collecting fog on a larger scale could be a(n) 39 way of supplying water to places 40 really need it.

To find out more 41 the possibility of fog collecting, researchers 42 out a study in Alto Hospicio, a city in Chile. There's very 43 rainfall there, and not many people have easy 44 to water. Most residents depend 45 trucks to the deliver it. However, fog forms 46 in the mountains around Alto Hospicio — and the researchers thought they could use 47.

For their study, researchers 48 the amount of fog they collected. They then combined the data with other 49, including weather forecasts, to work 50 how much fog Alto Hospicio would need to 51 its water demands.

The researchers say that, 52 fog collecting to work well, there needs to 53 a way of a storing and distributing large amounts of water. They hope their work will inspire 54 people to explore fog collecting 55 a way of supplying water to areas with similar conditions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. idea | B. theory | C. meaning | D. definition |
| 37. A. Besides | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Moreover |
| 38. A. replied | B. promised | C. suggested | D. complained |
| 39. A. old | B. poor | C. harmful | D. effective |
| 40. A. how | B. that | C. what | D. where |
| 41. A. along | B. about | C. above | D. across |
| 42. A. took | B. drew | C. carried | D. pointed |
| 43. A. much | B. many | C. small | D. little |
| 44. A. way | B. exit | C. visit | D. access |
| 45. A. to | B. in | C. on | D. of |
| 46. A. hardly | B. regularly | C. absolutely | D. occasionally |
| 47. A. it | B. them | C. itself | D. themselves |
| 48. A. proved | B. reviewed | C. measured | D. indicated |
| 49. A. interest | B. incidents | C. instructions | D. information |
| 50. A. up | B. off | C. out | D. down |
| 51. A. make | B. meet | C. reach | D. handle |
| 52. A. for | B. from | C. after | D. among |
| 53. A. be | B. get | C. see | D. have |
| 54. A. else | B. other | C. others | D. another |
| 55. A. as | B. by | C. like | D. against |

非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上, 不能答在试题卷上。

Section B Short Answer Questions (每小题 2 分)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with no more than 10 words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet 2.

Research reveals that showing you're happy can enhance both physical and mental health.

Smiling is a stress reliever. A University of Kansas study found that the participants who were asked to smile during stressful tasks had lower heart rates during stress recovery. So it seems even forcing yourself to look happy helps to manage tricky situations.

It may lower blood pressure. The fact that smiling reduces your heart rate when you are stressed is also likely to have a knock-on effect on that blood pressure. Other research has shown that blood pressure doesn't rise when people are exposed to humor.

Smiling boosts immunity. A smile releases certain hormones in the brain, which are associated with an improvement in immune function. So if you want to stay well, it makes sense to smile more. Depression, meanwhile, can weaken your immune system.

A smile can reduce your pain. Being amused also causes the release of endorphins in the brain. Endorphins are the body's natural pain killers. In one study, participants who smiled while being injected reported 40 percent less pain.

Looking happy improves positive mood. It seems smiling really can boost your mood, rather than simply being a response to feeling happy. A 2022 study of 3, 878 participants in 19 countries found people's happiness rating was higher when they smiled.

Smile and live longer. A 2010 Study from Washington State University found that pre-1905s major league baseball players who had the broadest smile in photos lived longer. Of course, smiling also makes you appear kind to others, and helps you to connect wisdom, if you practice enough. It will become a second nature, giving yourself to remind you to smile when you see someone laughing or you are making a cup of tea or put a note on your phone as a reminder. Think of something pleasure, such as a favorite person, place or money.

56. What were the participants required to do in the university of Kansas study?
57. One research has suggested that blood pressure doesn't rise when people _____.
58. Why can smile improve immune function?
59. What was finding of the 2022 study?
60. How can you make smiling your second nature?

Part III Translation(30marks, 30minutes) (每小题 3 分)

Section A From Chinese to English

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet. (15 marks)

61. Art is great because it _____ (让你认识自己) .
62. A wetland is an area where the land _____ (大多数时候被水覆盖).
63. _____ (帮助他人)benefits the one who helps.
64. There can be lots of new things that _____ (发生在你的生活中).
65. Dogs are _____ (不仅可爱) but also very smart.

Section B From English to Chinese

Directions: Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the following passage. Write your translation on Answer Sheet. (15 marks)

Women's place in society was much different at the beginning of the 1800s than it is today. Two hundred years ago, women were viewed as being less intelligent, more emotional, and weaker than men. Customs and laws gave men, as a head of a household, the power to make all major decisions for the women in his families. Most women could not own property or pursue careers. They could not vote or hold office. 66. They could not make public speeches. In a word, women did not experience independent lives.

In the 1800s, 67. Most women were full-time mothers and wives. They devoted their lives to caring for, cooking, and cleaning for their families. The work was constant and routine. There were no machines or modern conveniences, such as electricity or running water, to ease the burden of the work.

Over the course of the 19th century, the United States experienced enormous changes. Change came for women, too. They formed organizations that dealt with major social problems. 68. They worked to improve the lives of the poor. In the process, they met other women, shared ideas, and found other causes to support.

Women learned how to advocate for their own rights. They demanded equal right to speak in public. They insisted on access to higher education. 69. They pursued professions in fields that interested them. Each time one woman broke down a barrier, she made it easier for the next woman.

Today, women are lawyers, doctors, and professors, They are involved in politics and government, work in police and fire departments. They make discoveries as scientists and engineers. 70. Women are the leaders of major companies and organizations. They also work as caregivers for children and the elderly, and still work as mothers and wives, but the difference today is that women have choices.

66. They could not make public speeches.

67. Most women were full-time mothers and wives.

68. They worked to improve the lives of the poor.

69. They pursued professions in field that interested them.

70. Women are the leaders of major companies and organizations.

Part IV Writing (30marks, 30minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **My View on Fairness of Timed Tests**. You should write about 120 words following the Chinese outline given below.

- (1) 限时考试是要求学生在规足时间内完成考试的一种中传统方式。有人认为这种考试方式是公平的，所有学生都面临同等挑战和压力；有人认为这种考试方式不够公平，有些学生不能发挥正常水平
- (2) 请阐明你的观点和理由。

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