

2025 年全国硕士研究生招生考试（英语二）

参考答案及解析

Section I Use of English

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

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

If you struggle with low self-esteem, you might find it espec

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

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

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

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

20. A. polite B. proud C. busy D. lazy

【1】D. question 解析：空格的 this 回指上句中的问题 why you might find it difficult to ask for help when you need it, 因此答案是 question (问题)。

【2】A. reluctance 解析：空格中的词的含义与上句中 find it difficult 相呼应，因此选 reluctance (犹豫)。

【3】C. courage 解析：结合下文, there's something you can't do (有些事你做不到)、broadcasting your own weaknesses (暴露自己的弱点) 以及 coming across as incompetent (给人无能的印象)，可以推知：向他人求助需要 courage (勇气)。

【4】B. In other words 解析：结合空格的上下句，它们的含义相似，都是在说自己的“不足”，因此答案是 In other words (换言之)。

【5】D. uncomfortable 解析：结合空格的前面的内容，承认自己的“不足”，必然是 uncomfortable (不舒服的)。

【6】B. concerns 解析：结合空格的后面的内容 (losing control of)，由“失控”可以推知答案是 concerns (顾虑、担忧)。

【7】A. Once 解析：结合空格后面的内容：someone starts to help, perhaps they'll take over, or get credit for your earlier efforts. (有人开始帮忙，也许他们会接手，或者因为你之前的努力而得到表扬)，这是一种假设的情况，

因此答案是表条件的 once（一旦）。

【8】 C. factor 解析:由空格前的 another 可知, 空格的单词的含义在前文出现过, 再结合 that you might be worried about is being a nuisance or _____ the person you go to for help (你可能担心的是, 给你寻求帮助的人带来麻烦或 _____), 由于前文在分析“你不求助于别人”的原因, 因此答案是 factor。

【9】 D. inconveniencing 解析:由空格前的 and 可知, 空格的内容在含义上与 nuisance 接近, 因此答案是 inconveniencing (不方便)。

【10】 A. reach out 解析:根据前文出现过的 go to for help、Asking for help 可推知, 本题答案是含义差不多的 reach out for help。

【11】 A. declining 解析:由空格前的 added worry 可知, 本题答案是 other person 拒绝 (declining) your request。

【12】 B. negative 解析:由空格前的 such refusals 可知, something “不好的” about the status of your relationship with them, 因此答案是 negative (负面的)。

【13】 D. overcome 解析: 由空格后的宾语是 these difficulties (困难), 以及下文说的: try to remind yourself that everyone needs help sometimes. (试着提醒自己每个人都有需要帮助的时候。), 可以知道, 此时答案是“克服”困难。

【14】 D. fear 解析:由空格后的 coming across as incompetent (给人无能的印象), 可知答案是害怕担心 (fear)。

【15】 B. perceived 解析:advice-seekers are _____ as more competent, not less.(寻求建议的人被_____更有能力, 而不是更差。), 可知本题答案是: perceived (认为)。

【16】 A. recall 解析:由空格所在句子 asking people to _____ times they'd sought help in the past. (让人们_____他们过去寻求帮助的次数), 可知答案是 recall (回忆)。

【17】 C. willing 解析:由空格后的内容 how good it'll make the help-giver feel (这会让给予帮助的人感觉有多好) 以及 and 可知, 空格的内容在含义是积极正面的, 因此答案是 willing。

【18】 C. rewarding 解析: 由于空格所在句 for most people, having the chance to help someone is highly_____ (对大多数人来说, 有机会帮助别人是非常_____) 的含义是积极正面的, 因此答案是 rewarding。

【19】B. Also 解析:根据空格的前面 bear all this 以及空格后面 take care over 可知, 此时作者在提出建议 (都是祈使句), 因此它们之间的逻辑关系是并列, 因此答案是 also。

【20】 C. busy 解析: 由 or 以及句子 they might not feel confident about their ability to help (他们可能对自己的帮助能力没有信心) 可以知道, 此时 They might just be too_____是在解释为什么别人暂时没提供帮助, 因此答案是 busy (太忙了)。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. According to Paragraph 1, the practice of tipping in the U.S. _____.

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

[21] B. was considered essential for waiters。解析：该题为细节题，问“根据第一段，在美国给小费的做法_____”。文章第一段提到，历来，美国顾客会给那些他们认为主要通过小费来获得大部分收入的人小费，比如收入低于最低工资的餐厅服务员。由此可知，在美国给小费的做法对服务员来说被认为是很重要的。

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

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

【22】 C. have less to do with service quality。解析：该题为细节题，问“与过去的小费相比，如今的小费_____”。文中提到，如今的小费请求往往与过去决定人们何时及如何给予小费的薪资水平和服务规范不再挂钩。在过去，顾客几乎总是在接受服务后才支付小费，例如在餐厅用餐结束后、剪完头发后或披萨送达后。这种时间上的安排可以对优质服务进行奖励，并激励工作人员提供优质服务。由此可知，现在的小费是在用餐前就已经定好了，所以如今小费已经与服务质量关系不大了。

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

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

【23】 A. the advancement of technology。解析：该题为细节题，问“请求给小费正在悄悄变成一种新的服务种类，由于_____”。文中提到，数字支付设备的普及使得向顾客索要小费变得更加容易。这有助于解释为何小费请求正在悄悄渗入新型服务之中。由此可知，原因是数字设备的普及，即科技的进步。

24. The movement toward no-tipping services was intended to _____.

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

【24】 D. guarantee income fairness。解析：该题为细节题，问“取消小费这项运动的目的是_____”。文中提到，小费主要惠及部分工作人员，如服务员，但并不惠及厨师和洗碗工等其他工作人员，为了确保所有员工都能获得公平的工资，一些餐厅禁止收取小费并提高了价格。由此可知，取消小费是为了确保收入公平。

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

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

【25】 A. is becoming a burden for customers。解析：该题为细节题，问“从最后一段可以得知，给小费_____”。最后一段提到，许多顾客感到沮

丧，因为他们觉得自己被要求支付的小费数额过高，且频率过高。而且，正如我们的研究强调的那样，现在的小费似乎更具强制性，更加吝啬，而且往往与服务质量完全脱节。由此可知，现在，给小费对消费者来说正成为一种负担。

Text 2

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

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

【26】 B. can hardly satisfy people's needs 解析：该题为细节题，问“根据前两段可知，（英国）国民医疗服务体系_____”。文章第一段提到，NHS 成立之初的愿景是提供高质量、及时的医疗服务，以满足其所服务人群的主要需求，但如今这一模式已过时。第二段提到，超过 680 万人正在等待就医，对于那些无法选择自费接受私立治疗的人来说，医疗服务正变得越来越难以获取，医疗服务的成本也越来越高。由此可知，NHS 的愿景很美好，但现在这个体系几乎不能满足人们的需求了。

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

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

【27】C. increase resources for primary care 解析: 该题为细节题, 问“对于医疗保健领域的危机, 一个应对方案是_____”。第四段提到, 对于医疗保健领域的危机, 许多应对之策都已耳熟能详。我们需要更有效地减少和分散对医疗服务的需求, 而不仅仅是管理需求。我们还需加大对社区和初级医疗服务的投入, 以减少对医院的依赖 (Much more needs to be invested in communities and primary care to reduce our reliance on hospitals)。由此可知, 对于医疗保健领域的危机, 一个应对方案是加大对初级医疗服务的资源投入。

28. “Reimagining health” is aimed to _____.

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

【28】 C. restructure the health system。解析：该题为细节题，问“重新构想健康”这个计划的目的是_____”。文中提到，改革组织正在启动一项名为“重新构想健康”的新工作计划，该计划得到了来自三个主要政党的十位前卫生大臣的支持。我们共同呼吁就英国健康的未来展开更加开放和坦诚的对话，并对我们仍然保留的以医院为中心的模式进行“紧急反思”。由此可知，这个计划目的是改革目前以医院为中心的模式，即重构医疗体系。这呼应了上文提到的“把更多资源给到社区等初级医疗服务机构”。

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

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

【29】 B. paying due attention to social factors。解析：该题为观点题，问“为了最大限度地提高国民的健康水平，作者建议_____”。文中提到，重新构想健康必须从如何最大限度地提高国民健康水平的问题开始，而不是仅仅“修复”英国国家医疗服务体系（NHS）。例如，据估计，医疗保健在健康结果中只占约 20%的比重。更重要的是我们居住、工作和社交的地方——然而，政府并没有明确的跨部门战略来改善这些影响健康的社会决定

因素。因此，作者的建议重视一些影响健康的社会因素。

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

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

【30】 C. play a bigger role in the health system。解析：该题为推断题，问“可以推断，地方领导应该_____”。文中提到，改革想要探讨的是，在我们的医疗体系中，权力和资源应该如何分配。哪些健康职能应该保留在中央层面，哪些应该下放给通常负责创造健康服务且更了解当地民众需求的地方领导者？由此可以推断，改革的方向是把某些职能下放给地方领导，即让地方领导在医疗体系中发挥更大的作用。

Text 3

31. According to paragraph one, Nagpur's plan proposes measures to

- A. tackle extreme weather
- B. ensure construction quality
- C. monitor emergency warnings

D. address excessive workloads

【31】 A tackle extreme weather 解析: 该题为细节题, 问 Nagpur's plan 提出的各项措施的目的。文中提到过去几年中, 高温行动计划 (HAPs) 如雨后春笋般涌现。随即介绍高温行动计划的具体内容: 规定官员应在何时以及如何发布高温预警, 并向医院和其他机构发出警报, 然后给出 Nagpur's plan 这个例子。由此可知, Nagpur's plan 中提出的各项措施主要是为了应对高温天气, 也就是应对极端天气。

32. One problem with existing HAPs is that they _____ .

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

【32】 B lack localized alert-issuing criteria 解析: 该题为细节题, 问 现有的高温行动计划存在的问题。文中说 their triggering thresholds often are not customized to the local climate (它们的触发阈值往往不是根据当地气候定制的), 这就是现有的高温行动计划存在的问题。

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

to

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

【33】 A include other factors besides temperature 该题为例证题，问孟买的例子表明印度的高温预警系统需要做什么。文中说 Mumbai's April heat stroke deaths highlighted the need for more nuanced and localized warnings, researchers say. That day's high temperature of roughly 36°C was 1°C shy of the heat wave alert threshold for coastal cities set by national meteorological authorities. But the effects of the heat were amplified by humidity—an often neglected factor in heat alert systems—and the lack of shade at the late-morning outdoor ceremony (孟买 4 月份发生的中暑死亡事件凸显了发出更细致、更本地化预警的必要性。当天的最高气温约为 36°C，距离国家气象部门为沿海城市设定的热浪警报阈值还差 1°C。但是，湿度——这个在高温预警系统中经常被忽视的因素——以及深夜户外仪式上缺乏遮阳物，都放大了高温的影响)。由此可知，印度的高温预警系统不能只考虑气温这一因素，还需要考虑湿度等因素的影响。

34. Kotharka holds that a vulnerability map can help

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

【34】 B target areas needing special attention 解析：该题是细节题，

问的是 Kotharka 认为脆弱性地图能起到什么作用。文中说 all cities should create a vulnerability map to help focus responses on the populations most at risk (所有城市都应绘制一张脆弱性地图，以帮助将应对措施重点放在风险最大的人群上) 以及 The Nagpur project has already created a risk and vulnerability map, which enabled Kotharkar to tell officials which neighborhoods to focus on in the event of a heat wave this summer (那格浦尔项目已经绘制了一张风险和脆弱性地图，这让科塔卡尔能够告诉官员们，如果今年夏天出现热浪，应该重点关注哪些社区)，由此可知，脆弱性地图可以帮助找出需要特殊关注的区域。

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

- A. focus more on heatstroke treatment

- B. apply for more government grants
- C. invite wider public participation
- D. serve a broader range of purposes

【35】 Deserve a broader range of purposes 解析：该题为细节题，问的是研究人员认为高温行动计划应该如何。文中说 Kotharkar's team has been able to advise city officials about where to plant trees to provide shade. HAPs could also guide efforts to retrofit homes or tweak building regulations (Kotharkar 的团队能够向市政官员建议在哪里植树造林以提供树荫。HAPs 还可以为改造房屋或调整建筑法规提供指导。) 由此可知，研究人员认为 HAPs 的用途可以更加广泛。

Text 4

36. According to Paragraph 1, desire paths are a result of _____.
- A. the curiosity to explore surrounding hills
 - B. the necessity to preserve green spaces
 - C. the tendency to pursue convenience
 - D. the wish to find comfort in solitude

【36】 C. the tendency to pursue convenience 解析：该题为推断题，问的是欲望路径产生的原因。文中首句提到欲望路径是一个社区的非官方

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足迹，揭示了人类心照不宣的偏好、共同的捷径和集体的选择，第一段末尾还提到欲望路径代表了人类（和动物）最有效地从 A 点到 B 点的自然能力。由此可知，欲望路径是出于便利高效。

37. It can be inferred that Ohio State University _____.

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

【37】 D. takes a positive view of desire paths。解析：该题为推断题，问“可以推断，俄亥俄州立大学_____”。第二段提到，俄亥俄州立大学允许学生自由穿越校园中心的椭圆形草坪（Oval），然后按照学生已经踏出的小径铺设道路，形成了一张由学生们开辟的有效路线网。由此可看出，俄亥俄州立大学对欲望路径持积极的态度。

38. The images on the Reddit webpage reflect _____.

- A. conflicting opinions on the use of desire paths
- B. the call to upgrade the designing of public spaces
- C. the demand for proper planning of desire paths
- D. growing concerns over the loss of public spaces

【38】 A. conflicting opinions on the use of desire paths。解析：该题为细节题，问 Reddit 网页上的照片反映了_____。文中提到，Reddit 网页展示了当地小径的照片，这些小径上竖立着指示牌，要求行人遵守指定的步行道，这凸显了这些人为踏出的小径本身所具有的叛逆特性。这一冲突反映了公共空间在用户驱动下有机演变与追求视觉策划和控制良好的城市环境之间的持续博弈。由此可知，Reddit 网页上的照片反映了对于欲望路径的两种不同态度之间的博弈。

39. The example of the Wickquasgeck Trail illustrates _____.

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

【39】 D the recognition of desire paths 解析：该题为例证题，问的是 Wickquasgeck Trail 这个例子阐述了什么。例子该段首先介绍了 Wickquasgeck Trail，这是一条由美洲原住民开辟的历史性欲望路径，用于穿越曼哈顿的森林，以便在定居点之间快速移动。接着，段落描述了当荷兰殖民者到达时，这条路径被拓宽并成为了岛上主要的贸易道路之一，当时被称为 de Heere Straat，或 Gentlemen's Street。在英国接管纽约后，这条

街道被改名为 Broadway。最后，段落指出 Broadway 是纽约市少数几个打破城市其余部分网格状布局的地方之一，它斜穿城市的部分区域。说明欲望路径是由原住民开辟，后得到了殖民者的认可和改造。

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

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

【40】 D show a shared trait in humans and animals 解析：该题是细节

题，问的是在最后一段中有关欲望路径的信息。文中说 Animal desire paths...

highlight the adaptability of these trails in both human and animal experiences

(动物的欲望路径……突出了这些路径在人类和动物体验中的适应性)，说

明欲望路径在人类和动物中都存在，即欲望路径展示了人类和动物的一个共同特征。

Part B

41. _____

Great ideas don't stand alone. In other words, you can't mention

your suggestion once and expect it to be adopted. To see a change, you'll need to champion your plan and sell its merits. In addition, you need to be willing to stand up to scrutiny and criticism and be prepared to explain your innovation in different ways for various audiences.

42. _____

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

However, just be certain you can explain your end-around approach as one that built your case, rather than simply circumvented your manager. The last thing you want is for your boss to feel embarrassed he wasn't informed—which could lead him to quash the idea before it even takes off.

43. _____

One of the biggest barriers to gaining buy-in occurs when the owner of an idea is viewed as argumentative, defensive, or close-minded. Because, let's be honest: No one likes a know-it-all. So, if people disagree with you, don't be indignant. Instead, listen to their concerns fully, try to understand their perspective, and include their concerns (and possible remedies) in future discussions.

So, instead of saying, "Martha, our current slogan is confusing and should be updated," you could try, "Martha raises a great point that our current slogan has a long history for our stakeholders, but I wonder if we might be able to brainstorm a tagline that could build on that—and be clearer for new customers."

44. _____

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

idea.

45. _____

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

There is rarely value in pointing out a problem without also offering a solution. Innovation isn't seeing the problem, it is being able to see a viable solution to the issue. So, use the steps above to pitch your new idea—they should help you overcome the barriers to buy-in so that people will be on board and excited.

- A. Stay positive.
- B. Respect the past, but don't get stuck there.
- C. Use channels.
- D. Give it time.
- E. Expect (and invite) resistance.

F. Be a salesman.

G. Be humble.

【41】 F Be a salesman.

其中“salesman”与文章中的“sell its merits（推销其优点）”对应。

【42】 C Use channels.

C项是对段2和段3的概括总结，即使用不同的沟通渠道来推广你的想法，比如 go to your boss first（先去找你的老板）或者 build a coalition among your co-workers or other stakeholders（与你的同事或其他利益相关者建立联盟）。

【43】 G Be humble.

G项是对段4和段5的概括总结。段4提到，没人喜欢万事通，所以如果有人不同意你的观点，要充分倾听他们的担忧，试着理解他们的观点，并将他们的担忧（以及可能的补救措施）纳入未来的讨论中。由此可知，段4和段5主要讲述了在推广自己的想法或建议时，要保持谦逊的态度。

【44】 B Respect the past, but don't get stuck there.

其中“Respect the past”与文章中的“Appreciating the older contributions”对应。

【45】 A Stay positive.

其中“positive”与文章中的“optimistic”对应。

Section III Translation

【46】

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

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

During conversations with short gaps, people feel more connected to their conversation partners. But such feelings of connection markedly dip when entering a long gap. Long gaps between strangers are likely to be followed by a change in topic.

But the opposite seems to be true for conversations between friends. Long gaps there saw increased connection. Between friends, longer gaps seem to provide natural moments for reflection and expression.

第一段提出生活中的尴尬现象——在谈话中由于没话可说而停顿下来：

你知道那种时刻——谈话的语速变慢了，然后是停顿。这很尴尬，尴尬到有些人会惊慌失措，想到什么说什么。我们都会觉得这些沉默的时刻很有压力吗？

第二段介绍针对谈话中停顿间隔的频率和时长所展开的研究：

研究人员分析了谈话中间隔超过 2 秒的频率和影响，包括对先前研究的概述，这些研究表明人们如此害怕尴尬的沉默，以至于避免与陌生人交谈。尽管这样做可能是一种愉快的经历。

第三段分析了陌生人之间谈话时不同的停顿间隔时长带来的影响：

在停顿间隔时长比较短的谈话中，人们会觉得与谈话对象的联系更紧密。但是，当进入一个较长的停顿间隔时，这种紧密联系的感觉会明显下降。陌生人之间长时间的停顿间隔可能会导致话题的改变。

第四段分析了朋友之间谈话时停顿间隔时长所反映的亲密关系程度：

但朋友之间的对话似乎正好相反。较长的停顿间隔说明了更紧密的联系。朋友之间，更长的间隔时长似乎为反思和表达提供了合理的时间。

Section IV Writing

Part A

【47】 47.Directions:

Suppose you are planning a short play based on a classic Chinese novel.

Write your friend John an email

- 1) introduce the play and
- 2) invite him take part in it

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.(10 points)

参考范文

Dear John,

I hope this message finds you well! I'm thrilled to share that I'm planning a short play titled Journey to the West, based on the classic Chinese novel.

This legendary tale of adventure and spiritual growth offers a unique opportunity to explore traditional Chinese culture through performance. Through the characters' journeys, we can also learn

valuable lessons about perseverance, courage, and the triumph of virtue in the face of adversity. Rehearsals will begin next week, and we plan to perform at the end of the month. We're looking for enthusiastic participants, and I would love for you to join us!

If you're interested, please let me know! We'd be thrilled to have you on board.

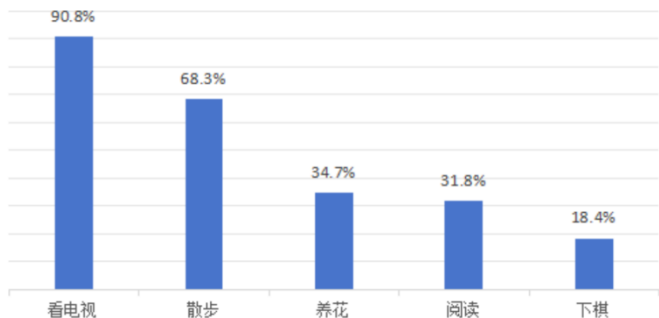
Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

【48】 In your essay, you should describe the picture briefly, interpret the implied meaning and give your comments.

某社区老年人主要日常休闲活动调查



参考范文

The bar chart above provides a clear overview of the main daily activities engaged in by elderly residents in a community. As illustrated, watching TV and walking are the most popular activities, with 90.8% and 86.3% of respondents participating in these activities, respectively. Meanwhile, cultivating flowers, reading, and playing chess are also common pastimes, enjoyed by 34.7%, 31.8%, and 18.4% of the elderly residents.

These findings highlight the diverse range of leisure activities that older adults engage in, reflecting both their physical and mental needs. The data suggests that there is a growing emphasis on quality of life among the elderly. With more free time available after retirement, many older adults are seeking ways to enrich their daily routines through hobbies and social activities. This trend is likely influenced by the improving economic conditions in China, which have allowed seniors to allocate more resources toward leisure pursuits. Additionally, increased awareness of the importance of mental and emotional well-being has encouraged older adults to explore activities that promote cognitive health and social

connections.

In conclusion, the survey results underscore the significance of providing a variety of leisure activities for elderly residents. Encouraging participation in activities like walking, gardening, reading, and playing chess can not only improve health outcomes but also foster a sense of community and belonging among older adults.