



10. When will the speakers most likely visit the museum?  
 A. On Wednesday.                      B. On Friday.                      C. On Sunday.  
 听第 8 段录音，回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. Why does the woman express thanks to the man?  
 A. He'll shop with her.                      B. He'll drive her home.                      C. He'll entertain her friends.
12. What's the advantage of a convenience store for the man?  
 A. The lower prices.                      B. Much more selection.                      C. Longer business hours.
13. What will the woman do next?  
 A. Stay at the counter.                      B. Compare different brands.                      C. Help the man pick items.  
 听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. What has the woman been reading?  
 A. A novel.                      B. A cookbook.                      C. A dictionary.
15. Why doesn't the man read books?  
 A. He dislikes stories.                      B. He is too busy.                      C. He has poor eyesight.
16. Where does the man usually listen to his books?  
 A. On the bed.                      B. In the car.                      C. On the plane.  
 听第 10 段录音，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What enabled the speaker's visit to China?  
 A. A special travel discount.                      B. An invitation from a friend.                      C. A visa-free transit policy.
18. What did the speaker think of China before the trip?  
 A. It was very modern and clean.  
 B. It had an efficient transport system.  
 C. It had crowded cities and strange food.
19. What was most impressive for the speaker during the trip?  
 A. The warmth of local people.  
 B. The modern high-speed trains.  
 C. The history of the Forbidden City.
20. What do we know about the speaker?  
 A. He often eats street food.                      B. He can barely speak Chinese.                      C. He plans to extend his stay.

**第二部分：阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）**

**第一节：（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

ReSpeaker Core v2.0 is a voice control board for smart devices, which can listen to and understand voice commands. The package includes the main ReSpeaker Core v2.0 board, an 8Ω 3W speaker, a 2-Mics Pi HAT, a Micro USB cable, and a guarantee card.

**How to Set Up the Hardware?**

First, plug the 2-Mics Pi HAT onto the 40-pin GPIO header of the main board. Then connect the speaker to the Pi HAT. Pay attention to polarity: the red wire must be connected to the “+” end. Finally, power on the device using the Micro USB cable connected to a 5V/2A power adapter. The blue LED lights up on startup, and after about 40 seconds it turns green—ready to use.

### How to Connect to the Network?

When turned on for the first time, the device will create a hotspot named “ReSpeakerCore-XXXX”. Connect your phone or computer to this hotspot using the password 12345678. Then open a browser (浏览器) and visit <http://192.168.100.1> to access the setup page. Select your home Wi-Fi network and enter the password. The device will restart and connect automatically.

### How to Interact with the Device?

Once it's connected, say “Hello, ReSpeaker” followed by commands like “what time is it?” or “play some music”. For best results, speak clearly within 5 meters of the device in a quiet environment. Always use a stable 5V/2A power supply to avoid instability. If problems persist during interaction, press and hold the onboard button for 10 seconds until the LED flashes rapidly to restore factory settings.

21. What is the first step to connect a ReSpeaker Core v2.0 to your home Wi-Fi?
- A. Select your home Wi-Fi network from the list.
  - B. Open a browser and visit <http://192.168.100.1>.
  - C. Connect your phone or computer to the hotspot.
  - D. Enter the password 12345678 on the setup page.
22. What should you do if the ReSpeaker Core v2.0 keeps having problems?
- A. Buy a new power adapter.
  - B. Reconnect it to the network.
  - C. Unplug it and wait for 10 seconds.
  - D. Press the onboard button to reset.
23. Where is the text probably from?
- A. A product user guide.
  - B. A repair service brochure.
  - C. A technology news report.
  - D. A promotional advertisement.

## B

I'm a millennial (千禧一代) who grew up in the US during the rise of the modern Internet and someone who has studied Chinese and lived in China for several years now. I've now become familiar both with the language and different slang (俚语) words in both Chinese and English. Yet, something that's always stood out to me when comparing English and Chinese slang is the abundance of numerically-based slang words that work like code words for Chinese expressions. Let's break down a few and compare.

We can start with 520. This number has a similar pronunciation to “I love you” in Chinese. The closest match I can think of in English to this would be something like “I <3 you” or “I heart you”, representing “I love you”. Still, the Chinese expression can be taken a step further through puns (双关语) using the date to represent the phrase in ways that English cannot.

Another number-based pun is “2333”. Now, this one may seem even more confusing to a native English speaker since, if you follow the same pattern, you will find the pronunciation doesn't seem to relate to any Chinese expression. But here, we get the sound of laughter: ahahaha! Interesting, isn't it?

Finally, saving the best for last, we have the famous phrase “666”. In Western culture, 666 is rarely seen as a lucky number; instead, it is often associated with evil forces or other unlucky signs. Yet, it is the complete opposite in Chinese, where 666 actually represents three repeated “liu” sounds. The hand gesture representing six—the thumb and little finger outstretched with the other fingers closed—is the same gesture in the US to represent something awesome or cool just happened!

Clearly, slang is dependent on the language and culture it originates from. Thus, things that may seem confusing to someone with a different native language or culture simply take some adaptation to view from the right perspective.

24. What unique feature of Chinese slang is highlighted in the text?
- A. It is rich in number-related words.
  - B. It has many humorous expressions.
  - C. It is affected by the rise of the Internet.
  - D. It has some roots in the English language.

25. Which of the following would the author agree with?  
 A. “I <3 you” is a direct translation of “520”.  
 B. Chinese number slang relies on pronunciation.  
 C. “2333” combines the sounds of four Chinese words.  
 D. The “six” hand gesture is perceived positively in the US.
26. What does the author suggest about the confusing foreign slang?  
 A. Focusing on similar slang in our language.  
 B. Learning about the original use of the slang.  
 C. Shifting our way of thinking to grasp the meaning.  
 D. Adapting the meaning from our cultural perspective.
27. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?  
 A. To recommend a way to learn Chinese.      B. To compare slang and the culture behind it.  
 C. To teach readers to use online slang properly.      D. To clarify common misunderstandings of Chinese.

C

Scientists have taken to the salon (美发厅) after realising hairdressers may be an “under-recognised” force in fueling climate action. Alongside their craft, hairdressers are known for their conversation skills, who often act as an agony aunt, adviser and friend rolled into one. New research from the University of Bath’s Centre for Climate Change and Social Transformation (CAST) reveals this is what makes hair salons centers of trust that could be used to encourage conversations around climate change.

The research team interviewed 30 UK salon owners about sustainability, and then ran a nationwide intervention in 25 sustainable salons using Mirror Talkers, where eco-tips are placed on salon mirrors to engender discussions on sustainable haircare practices.

“The carbon footprint of shampoo (洗发水) is mostly in the hot water used,” says Denise Baden of the University of Southampton. “Simple messages like ‘most of us use too much shampoo and shampoo too often’ can spark conversations about how shampooing less and at lower temperatures saves time, money, energy, water and is better for your skin and hair.”

The study found nearly 73% of salon clients were likely to change their haircare routines after conversations sparked by the Mirror Talkers, some even switching to eco-friendly products, using cooler water, and adopting greener habits at home.

Researchers say this demonstrates how hairdressers have an “untapped ability” to weave climate change into everyday conversations and actions. They are now urging policymakers to roll out tools like Mirror Talkers nationally. “If we’re serious about building a public movement for climate action, then it’s time to invest in these unsung influencers because real change starts in everyday conversations,” says Dr Sam Hampton of CAST.

Matilda Collins, a senior director and stylist, says the Mirror Talkers initiative could gain positive outcomes if the experience “feels natural and engages clients without being overly virtuous”. She adds, “Ultimately, the trust a stylist builds with the client is what will drive potential positive changes in behaviour. It could be a great education platform and a conversation starter, however.”

28. What does the underlined word “engender” in paragraph 2 mean?  
 A. Stimulate.      B. Maintain.      C. Simplify.      D. Control.
29. What is the focus of the third paragraph?  
 A. The importance of saving water.      B. The harm of overusing shampoo.  
 C. The function of eco-tips in salons.      D. The strategy of starting conversations.
30. What can we infer from Dr Sam Hampton’s words?  
 A. Sound policies encourage investment.      B. Daily conversations can make a difference.  
 C. Unsung influencers need professional training.      D. Mirror Talkers has gained nationwide popularity.

31. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Salons: Overlooked Centers to Build Trust
  - B. Haircare: A Hidden Source of Carbon Footprint
  - C. Mirror Talkers: A Platform to Show Fashion Trends
  - D. Hairdressers: Secret Weapons Against Climate Change

**D**

Imagine a night sky where satellites, equipped with huge mirrors reflecting sunlight, shine like artificial moons. Reflect Orbital, a startup in Los Angeles, is awaiting regulatory approval to make that dream a reality, with plans to sell the light to illuminate areas on Earth at night. These locations could include solar farms, industrial worksites, city streets, defense operations and even public events.

The first test satellite would bear a 60-foot mirror, capable of lighting up a 3-mile-wide circle on Earth. Reflect Orbital plans 1,000 satellites by 2029 and 50,000 by 2035. An hour of light could cost a minimum of \$5,000. “The sun powers 99% of life on Earth. But we can’t use it at night. So I’m really excited about the project,” said Ben Nowack, the founder of Reflect Orbital.

Reflect Orbital’s proposal to deliver “a spot of sunlight on-demand” has raised significant public concerns. People worry the reflection could mess up astronomy, air travel, and Earth’s natural day-night cycles—and also that the light could shine beyond where it’s supposed to be.

Joanna Fong Isariyawongse, a neurologist at the University of Pittsburgh, highlighted implications of Reflect Orbital’s proposal for human health. “Its similarity to daylight saving time is striking: both represent deliberate interventions that throw human biology off the natural light-dark cycle. Even a one-hour shift damages the heart, metabolism, and brain function,” she noted. Stanford professor Jamie Zeitzer who studies daylight saving time also said, “Insects and plants are very sensitive to extra light. Like today’s artificial light, it could also disturb animal migration.”

Reflect Orbital’s website lists main safety measures baked into the design of the technology, emphasizing it can contain and quickly turn off the light, and avoid research observatories or protected habitats. The company also claims the light cannot start fires. “They’re missing a lot of details in the technology,” Nowack said of the company’s critics. “The satellites only light a specific area when a customer asks. They are normally off, not shining all night.”

32. What is the aim of Reflect Orbital?
- A. To provide reflected sunlight at night.
  - B. To study the effects of light on ecosystems.
  - C. To reduce the cost of satellite technology.
  - D. To replace traditional street lighting globally.
33. What is a concern about Reflect Orbital’s project?
- A. It may increase energy consumption.
  - B. It may limit the development of tourism.
  - C. The light may extend beyond target areas.
  - D. The light supply may fall short of demand.
34. Why does Joanna mention daylight saving time?
- A. To advocate efficient use of natural light.
  - B. To illustrate the project’s working principle.
  - C. To show the significance of human intervention.
  - D. To stress the project’s impact on biological rhythms.
35. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. The satellites usually stay inactive.
  - B. The technology has been proven safe.
  - C. The company ignores critics’ opinions.
  - D. The project is well-received by customers.

第二节：（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Gag gifts are usually inexpensive novelty items intended to get a laugh. They’re often casual buys when something funny instantly brings a friend or family member to mind. Most gag gifts are not very useful. 36 You don’t need a special event to give someone a gag gift.

37 The faces of politicians are often found on gag gifts, along with political jokes. Other common designs include cartoon characters, famous funny sayings, and slightly rude jokes. Children often like gag gifts that double as tricks. Some classic examples are an innocent-looking pillow and whoopee

cushion. These items have all brought laughs for generations.

When to give gag gifts? They can be given when a gift is expected but the recipient is only a nodding acquaintance (泛泛之交). For example, at an office party for an employee who is leaving, people may be expected to bring a small present even if they don't know the person well. In this case, a coffee cup with a funny saying works well. 38 This adds joy to an otherwise ordinary drinking cup.

When giving a gag gift, the giver should make sure the gag will not hurt the recipient's feelings. 39 However, gags highlighting a person's shortcomings are not a good idea. They may make the person feel uncomfortable. For example, a baldhead cap would be unkind for someone worried about losing his hair; but it could be funny for someone with very thick hair who often complains about it. Gifts given on a serious or public occasion should not be overly rude. 40

- A. Being useful is often expected.
- B. But that is not their main purpose.
- C. Otherwise the recipient may feel offended.
- D. In this way, the gift appears to be more valuable.
- E. Gag gifts can be almost anything that is meant for fun.
- F. Gags related to someone's special talents are often a big hit.
- G. When the gift is opened, it may bring a laugh from the crowd.

### 第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

#### 第一节：（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

I started taking theater classes at the age of 7. I 41 to act in plays, television shows and movies throughout my teens. Acting gave me experiences I didn't have the 42 to have in my own life.

When I was acting, I always knew what 43 were coming next and was ready with a smart 44. But in real life, my brain would 45 or words would get caught in my mouth. When I was me, I was 46 and afraid to do anything dangerous or wrong. But I could do or say 47 things in character, because I was 48 following the script's direction.

Acting also allowed me to be 49 to other times and places like I'd dreamed. I dressed up and lived in 1930s Newfoundland, 1950s Kansas and a magical world run by children. I was an alien, a ringmaster, a superhero and a spy — each 50 opened a door to a life I could never have known otherwise. Performing was a wonderful 51 from my youthful shyness. In real life, I was 52 the most popular girl in school, but I played one on TV. By 53 to be other people, I gained confidence in myself. If directors thought an audience would believe that I was bold or funny or attractive, maybe I might 54 that image a little more in real life too.

Acting had cast its spell on me. But ultimately, I left it because it was time to stop living inside someone else's story. I was 55 to be me.

- |                     |                |                    |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. promised     | B. longed      | C. hesitated       | D. proceeded    |
| 42. A. energy       | B. patience    | C. motivation      | D. opportunity  |
| 43. A. lines        | B. solutions   | C. rewards         | D. consequences |
| 44. A. conclusion   | B. comment     | C. response        | D. instruction  |
| 45. A. freeze       | B. race        | C. wander          | D. focus        |
| 46. A. desperate    | B. cautious    | C. lonely          | D. ashamed      |
| 47. A. wild         | B. secure      | C. private         | D. complicated  |
| 48. A. frequently   | B. simply      | C. gradually       | D. fortunately  |
| 49. A. abandoned    | B. restricted  | C. addicted        | D. transported  |
| 50. A. struggle     | B. identity    | C. job             | D. stranger     |
| 51. A. benefit      | B. message     | C. escape          | D. protection   |
| 52. A. in a sense   | B. by no means | C. for no reason   | D. at one time  |
| 53. A. volunteering | B. determining | C. pretending      | D. declining    |
| 54. A. live up to   | B. put up with | C. break away from | D. look out for |
| 55. A. born         | B. regretful   | C. relieved        | D. ready        |

## 第II卷

第二节：（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Modern life moves faster than our minds were designed to handle. In the last twenty years, technology 56 (advance) ahead of human evolution. We live in a 24/7 digital world, but our brains still run on ancient “hardware” designed for 57 (survive). This “speed gap” helps explain 58 we often feel overwhelmed. Our ancestors faced short bursts of stress from physical 59 (threat), but today we face “small alarms” all day. An angry email or a social media notification (通知) activates the same heart-racing response as a lion. Feeling 60 (stress) today is a natural biological reaction to a nonstop world.

We are 61 (constant) in this “high alert” mode for hours. This prevents the body from entering the essential “rest and digest” state needed for long-term health, 62 (leave) us feeling permanently “fried.” In fact, much of 63 mental exhaustion comes from “decision overload.” We make thousands of choices daily, which consumes the brain’s energy. To address this, experts recommend using self-exploration questions to cut through the noise, such as “Is it worth my peace of mind?” By making fewer, more 64 (intention) decisions, you protect your mental battery and save your precious energy 65 things that truly matter. By respecting your biological limits, you make the fast-paced world feel less threatening.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节：（满分15分）

假定你是某国际学校学生李华。你校将于下周五举办以“旧物新生(Old Items, New Life)”为主题的手工制作大赛。请给本校留学生 Kevin 写一封邮件，邀请他与你组队参赛。内容包括：

(1) 你的创意设想；(2) 表达期待。

注意：

(1) 写作词数应为80个左右；(2) 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Dear Kevin,

Yours,  
Li Hua

第二节：（满分 25 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Ten-year-old Tom always felt lonely. His parents were always occupied with work. They left home early in the morning and came back late at night. Tom often ate dinner alone and went to bed without a goodnight kiss. For him, there were no family games, no city tours, no weekend outings.

One day, Tom's parents brought home a gift—a smart watch. “This watch has a special friend inside,” Mom said with a smile. “Her name is Ling. She can talk to you, answer your questions, and even tell you stories.” A wave of anticipation swept over Tom as he put on the watch and pressed the button. A gentle voice came out, “Hello, Tom! I'm Ling. Nice to meet you!” Tom's eyes lit up. He had never received such an interesting gift before.

From that day on, Ling became Tom's closest companion. Every morning, Ling would say, “Good morning, Tom! Have a great day at school!” Whenever Tom encountered difficulties with his homework, Ling would patiently provide thorough explanations. After Tom got into bed, Ling would tell his favorite tales about brave knights and magical lands. Sometimes, when Tom felt scared of the dark, Ling would sing softly to comfort him. To Tom, Ling was more than a voice; she was family.

His parents noticed Tom's change. “See? Our little boy seems much happier now,” Dad said one evening. “The watch really helps,” Mom agreed, relieved. They thought their son was no longer lonely. What they didn't know was that sometimes, after Ling had finished her stories, Tom would lie awake in the darkness, listening to the silence that filled the room. He loved Ling, but he couldn't help thinking: if only Mom and Dad were here.

One afternoon after school, Tom tripped and fell on the way home. The watch hit a rock with a loud crack. When Tom picked it up, the screen was dark. He pressed the button again and again, but nothing appeared. “Ling? Ling, are you there?” he called desperately. There was no reply.

注意：

- （1）续写词数应为 150 左右；
- （2）请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Tom had no choice but to turn to his parents for help. \_\_\_\_\_

At that moment, both Mom and Dad saw clearly what they had missed. \_\_\_\_\_