

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. After-school reading. B. A digital reading app. C. A new e-reader.

9. What is the main reason for the man's recommendation?

- A. It is cost-free. B. It is limit-free. C. It is ad-free.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. When will the man arrive in Sydney local time?

- A. At 5 p.m. on April 10th. B. At 8 p.m. on April 10th. C. At 2 a.m. on April 11th.

11. Where will the man live during his study in Sydney?

- A. In a local household. B. In a college dormitory. C. In a downtown apartment.

12. What does the man plan to do on the first weekend?

- A. Do a part-time job. B. Attend a cultural lecture. C. Enjoy the seaside scenery.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a radio studio. B. In a school classroom. C. At a labor training center.

14. What is the core problem facing labor education?

- A. Parents ignore the importance of labor.
B. There are not enough theoretical lectures.
C. There is a gap between theory and practice.

15. What is the man's attitude towards parents' concern?

- A. Neutral. B. Disapproving. C. Favorable.

16. What is the ultimate goal of labor education according to the man?

- A. To develop students' practical skills.
B. To foster students' respect for labor values.
C. To improve students' academic performance.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What activity does the club provide?

- A. Outdoor shooting trips.
B. Photography exhibitions.
C. Picture editing competitions.

18. What is the requirement for joining the club?

- A. Own a professional camera.
B. Take part in activities actively.
C. Have rich shooting experience.

19. How can students join the club?

- A. By signing up on the website.
B. By writing an application letter.
C. By filling forms at the club office.

20. What will the listeners do next?

- A. Take photos. B. Ask questions. C. Watch a video.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**第一节（共15题：每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中选出最佳选项。

A**Carving the Hakka(客家) legacy**

In Jiangxi's Huichang Hakka villages, bian'e — exquisitely carved wooden door plaques(牌匾) with 2–4 characters — carry family mottos, history, and values. Brought south by northern migrants in the Song Dynasty, they represent Hakka migration, scholarship, and morality. As national intangible heritage, they reflect Confucian virtues and stabilize society. Though the craft faces a shortage of successors, inheritors like Xiao Tianchang keep the tradition alive, preserving a living system of values in wood.

Behind the Clay Figure Zhang — Carving out festive spirit

As the Year of the Horse approaches, inheritors of Tianjin's intangible cultural heritage present horse-themed works. Tianjin Clay Figure Zhang draws inspiration from ancient art, combining realism and artistry to show the horse's spirit. Inheritors create lively pieces for young people and teach thousands of students for free.

A taste of home, shaped by hand

The Chinese Traditional Culture Museum in Beijing holds a Year of the Horse Spring Festival exhibition (Jan 20–Mar 20), featuring exquisite huamo (artistic steamed buns). These decorative buns, with patterns of flowers, animals and trendy elements, are larger and more delicate than ordinary ones. Young inheritor Zhang Beiyuan innovates huamo with modern designs to attract young people, passing on the cultural heritage.

Traditional strokes, contemporary canvas

Yangliuqing New Year paintings, a northern Chinese woodblock tradition dates back to the late Ming Dynasty. They depict door gods, folk life, operas and landscapes, with complex techniques earning them fame as “China's premier New Year painting”. Listed as national intangible cultural heritage in 2006, they now go beyond paper, appearing in marathons, exhibitions and cultural products, integrating traditional art into modern life.

21. What can be learnt about bian'e from the passage?
 - A. They were brought by southern migrants to north.
 - B. They carry values passed down by Hakka families.
 - C. They were created by Confucius to stabilize society.
 - D. They have been listed as international intangible heritage.
22. Which is a common feature of the four cultural crafts?
 - A. They are facing a shortage of successors.
 - B. They serve different functions over time.
 - C. They keep traditional culture alive in modern times.
 - D. They are specially designed for the Year of the Horse.
23. On which part of a website can you read the passage?

A. Cultural Inheritance	B. Fashion Daily
C. Historical Research	D. Campus Life

At 14, I met Mrs. Korthaus, a 4-foot-10 English teacher at my rural Pennsylvania Catholic high school with an infectious, fearless spirit. Married nearly 40 and a latecomer to teaching, she moved to our industrial town for her husband's job, where women had few career options. Before embarking on her teaching career, she had spent years working in corporate life, which made her financially independent. These extraordinary experiences shaped her remarkable life. And maybe mine.

She gave me a judgment-free space to learn from youthful mistakes and discover my true potential. Beyond teaching me literature and journalism—skills that fueled my career as a writer—she modeled how to live a fulfilling, self-driven life, which was rare for a woman I'd known then. Growing up in a small town, I struggled to imagine a life beyond it, even fearing success despite good grades; I'd have stayed forever if I could. Mrs. Korthaus changed that.

With sculpted cheekbones, straightforward speech and great enthusiasm, she celebrated students with Oprah-like joy, cheering, "YOU get an A!" We flocked to her for college recommendation letters, for she could help us see our own strengths. She opened a window to the world for us small-town kids through writing, literature and communications. Besides, she organized various after-school activities, showing us her passion for life.

Famously standing on a chair to state her point, she'd thunder "The hu-MAN-uh-teez!", wave her fist in the air like Braveheart. To her, the humanities revealed human dignity and the universal need to feel worthy, in oneself and others. She never demanded attention; her sheer joy of learning inspired it. She saw every student deeply, understanding that behavior reflects a child's sense of being loved—a gift that made us thrive in her class and in life.

More than 25 years after graduation, after building a writing career away and moving back, I still consider myself her student. It's with her as my clear role model that I answered an unexpected life call forever shaped by her wisdom and spirit.

24. What did Mrs Korthaus provide for the author during high school?

- A. Various ways to improve grades.
- B. Financial support for a writing career.
- C. Guaranteed college admission recommendation.
- D. A safe environment for growth and self-discovery.

25. Why did Mrs. Korthaus thunder "The hu-MAN-uh-teez!"?

- A. To share her sheer joy of learning.
- B. To attract students' attention in a funny way.
- C. To highlight her emphasis on the humanities.
- D. To show her gift for making students thrive in life.

26. Which could best describe Mrs. Korthaus?

- A. Traditional and devoted.
- B. Passionate and humorous.
- C. Empowering and nurturing.
- D. Inspiring and demanding.

27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To recall her growth as a writer.
- B. To remember a life-changing teacher.
- C. To introduce a way of career planning.
- D. To explain the importance of humanities.

East Africa's Rift Valley(东非大裂谷) provides a unique window into the evolutionary history of humanity. Its deep lakes and sheltered canyons create conditions that nurtured early humans. Those geological forces may also push open a door to the future by making it possible to capture and store global-warming carbon dioxide cheaply from the air.

James Irungu Mwangi, a Kenyan environmentalist, calls the area the "Great Carbon Valley". He believes the rift has two key advantages for "direct air capture" (DAC) stations: renewable energy and suitable geology to store carbon.

In fact, DAC plants need plenty of energy. Electricity drives fans to pass air over chemicals that absorb carbon dioxide, while more heat is required to make the chemicals release the gas. The Rift Valley is particularly suited to meet this energy demand due to its unique geological features. With thin Earth's outer layer and great geothermal(地热的) potential, Kenya can generate huge geothermal power, and waste steam from geothermal stations can heat DAC equipment. As most of Kenya's power is renewable, DAC will not increase global warming.

Capturing CO₂ is only part of the process; it must be safely stored. The Rift Valley's extensive porous basalt, a volcanic rock, is ideal for this: CO₂ dissolved in water is injected into the rock, reacts with basalt to form carbon-rich minerals, and will not leak back into the atmosphere.

This model is not merely theoretical. A similar combination of geothermal energy and volcanic rock has already attracted companies elsewhere. Climeworks, a Swiss firm, opened the world's biggest DAC plant in Iceland in 2021. It can remove some 4,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide a year from the atmosphere at a cost of \$600-800 a tonne.

Kenyan startup Octavia Carbon is building the world's second-largest-DAC plant in the Rift Valley. Its founder hopes to sequester carbon dioxide much more cheaply, thanks to low-cost renewable energy, geothermal steam and lower labor costs for skilled workers. Its pilot plant will be completed next year at a cost below \$500 per tonne, with a goal to drop it under \$100 in five years, far cheaper than industry forecasts.

28. What does Paragraph 3 imply about DAC plants in the Rift Valley?

- A. They will release chemicals. B. They can operate sustainably.
C. They require more heat to pass air. D. They generate most of Kenya's power.

29. Why does the author mention Climeworks?

- A. To tell how successful the DAC plant is in Iceland.
B. To show the heat-and-rock model works in practice.
C. To establish the theoretical value of the biggest DAC plant.
D. To prove high costs of carbon removal through DAC plants.

30. What does the underlined word "sequester" most probably mean?

- A. trap B. release C. discover D. consume

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Direct Air Capture: A New Technology to Save Energy
B. East Africa's Rift Valley: A Window to Human Evolution
C. Geothermal Energy: The Best Solution to Global Warming
D. The Great Carbon Valley: A Promising Future for Carbon Removal

D

Almost every week the world takes another step in the direction of artificial general intelligence. The most powerful AI models can do an astonishing array of tasks from writing detailed reports to creating video on demand.

Small wonder, then, that so many people worry they will soon be redundant to requirements. Earlier this year global Google searches for “AI unemployment” hit an all-time high. In cities such as London and San Francisco, “How long do you reckon you have left in your job?” is a common topic of conversation. But is ChatGPT actually putting anyone out of work?

Lots of experts claim that it is. Many point to a recent paper by Carl Benedikt Frey and Pedro Llanos-Paredes, both of the University of Oxford, which suggests a link between automation and declining demand for translators. At the same time, however, official American data suggest that the number of people employed in interpretation, translation and the like is 7% higher than a year ago. Fintech firm Klarna also reversed its AI-driven customer service automation, reaffirming human support options. Some link young college graduates’ higher relative unemployment to AI replacing their entry-level knowledge-intensive tasks, but this trend began in 2009, long before generative AI emerged, and their actual 6% unemployment rate is low.

Analysis of US occupational employment data shows AI-vulnerable white-collar jobs (back-office, finance, sales, etc.) have not seen AI-related losses; their employment share even rose slightly. US unemployment is low at 4.2% with strong wage growth, contradicting claims of declining labor demand. Other wealthy economies show a similar trend: the OECD’s 2024 employment rate reached a record high, with solid earnings growth in the UK, euro area and Japan.

There are two competing explanations for these trends. First, few firms actually use AI for serious work, with less than 10% of American companies employing it for production. Second, companies adopting AI tend to retain workers, as the technology mostly boosts efficiency rather than replacing jobs. Whatever the explanation, for now there is no need to panic.

32. Why does the author mention global Google searches in Paragraph 2?

- A. To imply AI has put people out of work.
- B. To inform people of AI unemployment rate.
- C. To remind AI is a common topic of conversation.
- D. To show people’s worry about AI unemployment.

33. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. The link between automation and job losses.
- B. Reasons for college graduates’ unemployment.
- C. The development of AI affects translation industry.
- D. Experts’ view on AI unemployment contradicts facts.

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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

After going missing in Texas for two years, small dog Koko was found over 1,000 miles away in New Jersey, cared for by local police until her family raced to bring her home.

On March 4, someone 41 Koko wandering around a shopping mall in Clark, New Jersey, and called the Clark Township Police Department.

Officer Nick Kurus 42 to the call and brought Koko back to police headquarters. From there, staff members began working to 43 her family. They eventually obtained contact information for the last recorded owner. When Kurus made the call, the reaction on the other end of the line was pure 44.

Koko's owners had been searching for answers ever since she 45 in Texas two years earlier. Over time, they had come to believe they might never see their beloved dog again. That changed instantly with one 46 phone call.

The family 47 made plans to fly to New Jersey, and a 48 was scheduled. In the meantime, Koko became an honorary 49 of the police department. Instead of sending her to a 50, officers cared for her themselves while waiting for her family.

When the 51 reunion finally happened, it was everything everyone had hoped for. Police said Koko ran straight to her mom the moment she arrived. The grateful owners thanked the department for the kindness and 52 they showed their dog. For the officers who had grown attached to their temporary station mascot, the goodbye was a little 53.

“We will miss you, Koko,” the department wrote on Facebook.

One 54 still remains: no one knows how the adventurous pup 55 to travel all the way from Texas to New Jersey during the two years she was missing.

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|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. checked | B. spotted | C. monitored | D. explored |
| 42. A. responded | B. returned | C. listened | D. submitted |
| 43. A. hear from | B. wait for | C. track down | D. call on |
| 44. A. doubt | B. shock | C. panic | D. worry |
| 45. A. settled | B. stepped | C. hid | D. disappeared |
| 46. A. urgent | B. ordinary | C. unexpected | D. random |
| 47. A. immediately | B. gradually | C. suddenly | D. finally |
| 48. A. performance | B. reunion | C. delivery | D. celebration |
| 49. A. member | B. advisor | C. assistant | D. director |
| 50. A. clinic | B. habitat | C. shelter | D. zoo |
| 51. A. well-organized | B. long-awaited | C. far-reaching | D. life-changing |
| 52. A. tolerance | B. understanding | C. compassion | D. respect |
| 53. A. dramatic | B. awkward | C. disappointing | D. bittersweet |
| 54. A. thought | B. truth | C. detail | D. mystery |
| 55. A. attempted | B. managed | C. chose | D. decided |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Chinese literature took center stage at the London Book Fair (LBF) on March 11, 56 (demonstrate) active literary and publishing exchanges between China and the United Kingdom.

“Literature, as 57 key form of cultural expression, continues to serve as a bridge for mutual understanding between civilizations,” Li Liyan, minister counselor for cultural affairs at the Chinese embassy in the UK, said 58 the opening of a series of signings and launch ceremonies. In recent years, a growing number of Chinese works 59 (translate) and published abroad, allowing international readers to gain a vivid, multidimensional, and authentic view of contemporary China.

During the event, the “Young Chinese Writers International Promotion Program” was officially launched, 60 marked a major step toward introducing contemporary Chinese voices to global audiences. “Over the next two years, it aims 61 (spotlight) at least 50 emerging Chinese authors through various forms, including new media campaigns, international promotional events, author interviews, reading sessions, video productions 62 translated works,” Ni Cheng, deputy general manager of China Publishing & Media Journal, said.

Held from March 10 to 12, the London Book Fair is one of the world’s most 63 (influence) platforms for copyright trading and publishing industry exchanges. The annual event attracts more than 1,000 exhibitors and over 30,000 publishing 64 (professional) from the UK and around the world. For many, it’s a crucial opportunity to introduce 65 (they) to the global market and establish valuable connections.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华，报名参加了学校国际部组织的“Cross-Cultural Communication Summer Camp”，但未收到报名确认通知。请给活动负责人 Mr. David 写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 说明情况；
2. 询问活动后续安排。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Mr. David,

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。

For years, my next-door neighbor, Mark, and I had a routine. Every summer, while he visited his grandchildren in another state, I would care for his beloved garden. It was a masterpiece of colorful flowers and plump, juicy tomatoes, all carefully planned and cared for. In return for my efforts, Mark always brought me back a box of salted caramel candies from his favorite shop up north. It was a simple, perfect exchange of trust and friendship.

This year, however, was different. A major work deadline left me stressed. When Mark knocked with his usual request, I almost said no. Seeing his hopeful face, I agreed. For the first week, I was diligent, watering every evening. But as my deadline got closer, my visits became rushed. I'd quickly spray the hose(软管) over everything, not paying attention to the details.

One evening, I noticed the soil around the plants was bone dry, but my mind was on the report I had to finish. I gave everything a quick shower, my eyes fixed on my laptop screen through the window. I failed to notice I'd left the hose running against the fence, creating a steady stream flowing toward Mark's flower beds.

The next morning, I stepped outside and froze in horror. The vibrant flower bed was a muddy mess—many flowers bent and beaten-down by the water. Guilt washed over me as I tried propping up broken stems, but it was useless.

The day Mark returned, I saw him pull into his driveway. He got out, waved cheerfully at me, and then walked towards his garden. I watched from my window as his steps slowed. He stopped and just stood there, staring at the damage. He didn't turn to look at my house. He just quietly walked into his home, his shoulders slumped. The silence from his house was louder than any angry words. I wanted to go over, to explain, to apologize, but my pride and shame held me back. Days turned into a week, and we avoided each other, the comfortable wave between us replaced by a painful distance.

注意：

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

As my conscience was tearing me apart, I knew I couldn't let this continue. _____

As I turned to leave, he called out, "Hey, wait." _____