

2026 年高考英语试题 (I 卷)

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. Who is the man?
A. A business client.
B. A job applicant.
C. A new staff member.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In an office. B. In a restaurant. C. In a grocery store.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A picture. B. A fisherman. C. A country.
4. What does the woman suggest Max do?
A. Go to bed. B. Drive carefully. C. Update his blog.
5. Why does Sarah make the phone call?
A. To request sick leave.
B. To make a complaint.
C. To postpone a meeting.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. What makes Copenhagen different from London in Lisa's eyes?
A. A less stressful life.
B. Better city planning.
C. More tourist sites.
7. Why did Lisa originally come to Copenhagen?
A. To work on a project.
B. To find a permanent job.
C. To visit famous museums.
8. What is the total budget for the dinner?
A. £200. B. £300. C. £600.
9. 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.
10. What is the woman going to do for Mr. Lee?
A. Take his order. B. Bring him the bill. C. Email him a menu.
11. What does Jenny do?
A. She's an AI engineer.
B. She's a pop singer.

- C. She's a radio host.
12. 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.
13. What will the man do next?
- A. Play a song. B. Contact a listener. C. Recommend a show.
14. 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.
15. What did people initially think the ancient texts were about?
- A. Cookery. B. Medicine. C. Education.
16. 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.
17. What must the students wear when doing the experiment?
- A. Loose clothes. B. Protective glasses. C. Waterproof caps.
18. What should the students do if they knock over a chemical container?
- A. Report to the teacher.
B. Clear up the mess.
C. Check the instructions.
19. Why should the students switch roles?
- A. To speed up the experiment.
B. To double-check the final results.
C. To get an equal chance to practice.
20. What should the students do if they finish early?
- A. Analyze the data.
B. Clean the workspace.
C. Start a new experiment.

第二部分 阅读理解（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

Los Angeles is famously known for its sun, surf and celebrities, but the city's rich history in sports is the cherry on top. Since its opening in 2020, SoFi Stadium has continued to set the standard for the fan experience.

SoFi Stadium is the home venue for both the Los Angeles Rams and the Los Angeles Chargers, with the Rams playing the most home games here each season. It also hosts the annual LA Bowl and, in 2026, several World Cup matches. Here is what you need to know before your visit.

Parking: There are several parking options. You can book parking in advance via ParkWhiz, an app that lets you purchase a parking pass for specific events. Buying a pass in advance helps you avoid higher rates on site. Parking can cost between \$50 and \$100. Tailgating (在停车场聚餐) is

permitted at the “pink” lots: H, I, J, P and Q.

Transportation: For fans hoping to avoid parking, the City of Inglewood Park and Ride program offers off-site parking with a shuttle that runs every 15 minutes to and from the stadium. GTrans, Torrance Transit and the Metro C Line are also convenient options.

Hotels: There are plenty of hotels nearby. For a prime location, check out Sonder Lum Hotel, right across the street from the stadium, or the USC Hotel, a couple of miles north. Other options include the LAX airport hotels, all within three miles of the stadium.

2026 World Cup Schedule:

Fri, June 12	USA vs. Paraguay
Mon, June 15	Iran vs. New Zealand
Thurs, June 18	Switzerland vs. Bosnia
Sun, June 21	Belgium vs. Iran
Thurs, June 25	Turkey vs. USA
Sun, June 28	Round of 32
Fri, July 10	Quarterfinals

21. Which team will play the most games at the stadium this month?

- A. Washington Commanders.
- B. Los Angeles Rams.
- C. Los Angeles Chargers.
- D. New Orleans Saints.

22. Which hotel is the nearest to the stadium?

- A. Sonder Lum Hotel.
- B. The Ritz-Carlton Los Angeles.
- C. The H Hotel Los Angeles.
- D. The Renaissance LA Airport Hotel.

23. What do you need to do if you want to park at the stadium?

- A. Call the parking staff.
- B. Prepay the parking fee.
- C. Obtain a parking pass.
- D. Choose a parking zone.

B

Not long ago, my son Kevin asked me about the meaning of a word in a novel he was reading. “Look it up,” I responded automatically. We were sitting next to a bookshelf holding at least three dictionaries. Kevin sighed dramatically. “Can’t you just use your phone?”

A terrifying thought occurred to me. “Do you even know how to use a dictionary?”

“Of course,” he scoffed. “Every chapter is a different letter.” I laughed out loud. I had never thought of the dictionary as something read from beginning to end.

We pored over a paperback dictionary together. It took Kevin a few tries to find the word, and he was overwhelmed that an entire page could be devoted to words sharing the same three beginning letters. “How can there be this many words?” he asked, with alternating horror and awe.

I was just a bit older than Kevin when I decided to learn as many words as I could, marking every entry I looked up with a small penciled dot. The dictionary was a gift for my 13th birthday. Although neither of my parents went to college, they made clear that my education was a family priority. I marked up my dictionary because I enjoyed the process. I did it for the experience, not the result.

The dictionary was stolen at the end of my freshman year of college. When Kevin asked to see it, a small pain gripped my chest. “The book is gone,” I said.

“That is so sad,” he said. “But you still know all those words, even without the book.”

I realized this was true. It was not the dictionary that got me there. It is not about the words themselves or how we learn them, but the wanting to know them--the curiosity (好奇心) and the

appetite.

24. What does Kevin usually do to get the meaning of a word?
- A. Use electronic devices. B. Consult a paper dictionary.
C. Guess from the context. D. Turn to his English teacher.
25. How did Kevin feel while looking up the word in the dictionary?
- A. Annoyed. B. Disappointed. C. Encouraged. D. Astonished.
26. What can we learn about the author's first dictionary?
- A. It helped her through college. B. It was given to Kevin as a gift.
C. It bore witness to her efforts. D. It was a valuable limited edition.
27. What has the author come to realize about learning?
- A. It is never too late to start. B. Motivation is what really matters.
C. Children need role models. D. Dictionaries are still a useful tool.

C

New York City is planting tens of thousands of trees each year. They provide shade, lower surface temperatures, absorb airborne carbon, and offer wildlife habitat along with just plain beauty. What could go wrong?

Actually, something could, according to a new study. Oaks and sweetgums, which account for a majority of the city's trees, produce huge amounts of volatile compounds called isoprenes (异戊二烯). Harmless by themselves, isoprenes interact rapidly with nitrogen oxides emitted by vehicles to form ground-level ozone, a prime factor in many respiratory ailments such as asthma.

The research found that if the city maintains past species patterns, isoprene production in Manhattan will rise by about 140%, and summer ozone levels by as much as 30%.

"We're all for planting more trees. They bring so many good things," said study coauthor Roisin Commane. "But if we're not careful, we could make air quality worse."

But isoprene from trees alone is not to blame. Ozone cannot form without nitrogen oxides, emitted during the burning of fossil fuels by vehicles and industry. Many city dwellers remain **oblivious to** this connection, assuming trees can only ever clean the air. "If we lowered emissions significantly, trees would not be a problem," said lead author Dandan Wei. "It is the cars."

The Parks Department is aware of the issue. Like the study authors, scientist Novem Auyeung said trees should not be viewed as the enemy. "We could plant any trees we want, if we just rethink our car-centric lifestyle," she said.

In fact, the department has already reduced the proportion of oaks it plants in favor of a more diverse mix, mainly to protect against pests. Oaks are keystone species, providing food and habitat for native insects and birds. Importantly, northern red oaks can function in high temperatures when other trees shut down. "There are still wonderful reasons to have them around," said Commane.

28. What does the new study imply regarding oaks and sweetgums?
- A. They affect the growth of other trees. B. They absorb less carbon than expected.
C. They harm people's health indirectly. D. They raise the local temperature slowly.
29. Which of the following may Commane suggest based on their study?
- A. Cutting down the isoprene-producing trees.
B. Suspending tree-planting for a few decades.
C. Changing the species of trees in new plantings.
D. Removing isoprene released by existing trees.
30. What does the underlined phrase "oblivious to" in paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Honest about. B. Unaware of. C. Related to. D. Optimistic about.

31. What would Auyeung probably advocate?

- A. Reducing car use in daily life. B. Providing animals with new habitats.
C. Controlling population growth. D. Doing more research on the problem.

D

Since the dawn of philosophy, thinkers from Plato to Kant have considered how beauty affects the human mind. Now, a new study from the University of Cambridge suggests that contemplating the beauty of artistic objects boosts our ability to think in abstract ways and see the bigger picture.

Researchers say engaging with beauty helps us escape the mental trappings of daily life and break our everyday patterns of thought, shifting us into a more expansive state of mind.

A team of Cambridge psychologists used the University's modern art gallery as a living laboratory. For the study, 187 people visited an exhibition of handmade clay objects. "Ceramics (陶瓷) were ideal," said Professor Simone Schnall. "A glorious painting would be too striking. We needed art subtle in form, requiring focused contemplation."

Participants were split into two groups. The beauty group was asked to give a rating of how beautiful each object was, while the control group simply matched a line drawing with the artwork. The rating task, though simple, made all the difference.

The beauty group scored almost 14% higher than the control group in abstract thinking, and reported greater interest in life's bigger questions. They also felt more moved, enlightened and inspired.

Importantly, however, the beauty group felt no happier than the control group. The researchers asked about these feelings on purpose: by ruling out mood, they could pin down the true factor behind the improved thinking. It was the engagement with beauty itself, not the difficulty of the task or any passing good mood.

"People today are often tethered to their devices, thinking in very concrete terms," added Schnall. "Admiring beauty may be the ideal way to trigger the abstract, critical thinking increasingly lost in a world of screens." The findings, she suggests, point to a simple lesson: encouraging people to slow down and engage with beauty can sharpen the way they think.

32. What was the task of the "beauty" group?

- A. Matching line drawings with objects. B. Rating how beautiful each object was.
C. Creating their own clay objects. D. Describing their daily worries.

33. According to the study, which group was more likely to think beyond daily life?

- A. The beauty group, who showed greater interest in bigger questions.
B. The beauty group, who felt much happier afterwards.
C. The control group, who showed stronger abstract thinking.
D. The control group, who felt more enlightened.

34. Why did the researchers ask about the participants' feelings?

- A. To compare the two groups' scores.
B. To judge their specific thinking pattern.
C. To measure the difficulty of the task.
D. To identify the true factor behind the results.

35. What does the study encourage people to do?

- A. Visit galleries more often. B. Spend less time on screens.
C. Buy handmade ceramics. D. Develop their critical thinking.

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。选项中有两个选项是多余的。

Museums, once silent halls of the past, are now using artificial intelligence (AI) in surprising ways. Walk into many modern galleries today and an AI-powered guide can chat with you, answer your questions, and share fascinating stories about the works on display. 36.

The ways in which AI assists visitors are truly surprising. 37 Virtual guides can respond in dozens of languages and adjust their tone to suit each listener, whether a young student or a lifelong art lover. They make every visit feel personal.

AI can also examine artworks in fine detail, far beyond what is possible with human eyes. 38 Moreover, it can predict how a fragile painting may age over the years, allowing experts to step in before any visible damage appears.

Beyond preservation, AI creates tailored experiences for individual visitors and their families. 39 For instance, a curious child and a trained art expert standing before the same painting might each receive a completely different guided tour.

Yet the growing use of AI also raises concerns. These systems depend on collecting vast amounts of personal information through their data-driven algorithms. 40 Strict rules are therefore needed to ensure that every visitor's privacy is fully protected.

- A. These capabilities make AI a powerful tool for art restoration.
- B. Visitor data, if misused, could lead to serious privacy issues.
- C. In short, AI is changing the museum experience in many respects.
- D. It tailors recommendations to different ages and learning styles.
- E. Museums have always been important places for learning.
- F. Furthermore, AI chatbots are replacing traditional audio guides.
- G. AI is also used to design more attractive exhibits.

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 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I was two years old, my family moved from Cincinnati to a little town in northeast Ohio called Cortland. The 41 that people only really knew Ohio for the three C's-Cleveland, Cincinnati, or Columbus (not Cortland!)-came quickly when I decided to go to school in central Pennsylvania. The truth is, I never considered myself "Midwestern" until I left Ohio. You'd think that people would realize that we were neighboring states, but the people at my "East Coast" school thought of Ohio as a whole different world. Half of my peers didn't even realize I lived a 42 three and a half hours away. "Do you have to fly home? Do you live on a farm? Is there even anything in Ohio worth seeing?" The 43 are never-ending. I was a unicorn in their eyes, a 44 Or, on second thought, maybe just a country hick. Don't even get me started on the "pop" versus "soda" debate...

As I grow older, I'm more and more 45 for my small town roots. Sure, my friends and I loved to 46 about how bored we were in the middle of nowhere, 47, as I finish up my junior year of college, I'm convinced that it took 48 our small town to realize how much we actually did love it and what exactly we loved about it.

We grew up amongst corn fields, spent summers by Mosquito Lake, and learned to ride our bike on the hill with the rest of the kids in the neighborhood. We played kick ball and Red Rover in the

empty lot down the street, caught snapping turtles in the creek and snakes in the shared vegetable garden behind the fence, and spent many an afternoon exploring the woods behind our houses. We counted the days until the county fair, prayed for snow days (inside out pj's and ice cubes in the toilet, anyone?), we're forced into corn hole competitions by our dads, never viewed burnt out headlights as anything other than padiddles, and have all run a red light at some point at one of the five stoplights in town. I might be showing my affinity toward the midwest lifestyle, but all of these things have taught me important life lessons.

For one, the pace of life isn't anxiety provoking and people really___49___connecting to each other. That means that you do more than just talk to your next door neighbors-in a lot of cases, they're truly an___50___of your family. So much of this ___51___revolves around being outside and knowing the ins and outs of the town, being present and mindful of your___52___is a critical part of the culture. The gift of being able to grow up slowly is another invaluable treasure that I was given by my small town. Sure, there will always be a little bit of "keeping up with the Jones'," or rather the "advanced" girls, but I never felt pressure to rush through my childhood or to act older than I was-heck, I was still playing with American Girl dolls in middle school!

As I move through my college years, I___53___the visits to my little hometown. A huge perk has been the memories that I made with the people that I was lucky enough to know, and maybe wouldn't have if our school district didn't have just one building for each the elementary, middle, and high schools. There were no more than 130 kids in my public school graduating class and we had known each other since kindergarten. My life would be so different without the midwestern friendliness and hospitality that I've been exposed to through the years and which has acted as my compass growing up. I am grateful for the___54___that I had growing up and know that wherever my next adventure takes me, I can___55___my small town roots to lead me in the right direction.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. fantasy | B. prejudice | C. realization | D. expectation |
| 42. A. only | B. indeed | C. still | D. even |
| 43. A. tests | B. questions | C. games | D. debates |
| 44. A. success | B. victim | C. novelty | D. problem |
| 45. A. thankful | B. hopeful | C. suitable | D. reliable |
| 46. A. dream | B. lie | C. hear | D. complain |
| 47. A. therefore | B. however | C. instead | D. otherwise |
| 48. A. touring | B. challenging | C. leaving | D. protecting |
| 49. A. value | B. admit | C. fear | D. remember |
| 50. A. advantage | B. example | C. owner | D. extension |
| 51. A. lifestyle | B. landscape | C. procedure | D. personality |
| 52. A. findings | B. surroundings | C. belongings | D. greetings |
| 53. A. give up | B. put off | C. face up to | D. look forward to |
| 54. A. freedom | B. privilege | C. experience | D. independence |
| 55. A. trust | B. ignore | C. doubt | D. replace |

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。

Dajis typically take place on specific dates of the lunar calendar, for example, on dates with five or seven as the last digit. It is also common for them___56___(hold) on traditional Chinese holidays such as the Spring Festival, also known as the Chinese New Year, and Mid-Autumn Festival, as well as other local festivals. The exact dates and___57___(frequent) of dajis vary from region to region.

Dajis evolved from the folk custom of trading goods, which can be traced back to 58 Han Dynasty (202B.C.-A.D.220). In the old days, transportation and communication 59 (be) so poor that it was challenging for households to exchange items to meet their needs for daily 60 (necessity). As a solution, people made agreements to gather at a specific location on a particular day. They would trade their surplus items 61 the goods they needed. In addition to being venues for buying and selling, dajis are an occasion for people to socialize and enjoy entertainment.

Today, residents from surrounding areas flock to these markets. 62 (Draw) by the enticing aromas, they hurry to food stalls, 63 steamed dumplings and hot noodle soup. They engage in casual conversations with the stall owners, sharing stories of their daily lives. Before 64 (head) back home, they purchase some fresh fruit and vegetables from local farmers, which are much 65 (cheap) than those in supermarkets, and embark on their journey back home.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

你校英文报“Opinion”栏目正在进行征稿，请你就未来大学生活的三个要素：学习（study）、睡眠（sleep）和社交（socialize），按重要性排序，并阐述理由。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸相应位置作答。

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。

Hailey Slovik of Detroit said she's learned a valuable lesson about winter driving.

The 27-year-old was one of dozens-possibly hundreds-of people who found themselves marooned in Chatham-Kent trapped by a fierce winter storm Dec. 23.

The just-in-time-for-Christmas blizzard saw Mayor Darrin Canniff declare a state of emergency and the closure of both Highway 401 and Highway 40, as first responders and snow plow operators grappled with drifting snow in whiteout conditions.

The extreme weather event saw local residents and business owners open their doors to the stranded, and many travellers were also welcomed to emergency shelters at schools, churches, arenas and even Chatham's Wal-Mart.

On her way to Toronto to visit her boyfriend and meet his family for the first time, Slovik set out in the afternoon. She heard there was a storm coming, but didn't give it a lot of thought thinking she could "beat it" and go around any problem areas.

"I thought it was like Michigan where they detoured you around the parts of the road that were

closed,” Slovik said. “I didn’t realize that wouldn’t happen...I didn’t think it would be a big deal.”

Old Man Winter had different plans. Slovik discovered Hwy. 401 was closed from Tilbury to London, with police redirecting off the highway towards Chatham.

Now facing a blinding whiteout, her Buick Lacrosse slipped into a ditch somewhere. However, she managed to get car out, crawling along unfamiliar roads.

As night lengthened Slovik said she began to panic. She found herself on Bloomfield Road but got stuck when she attempted to turn the car around.

Other vehicles stopped to see if she was okay. A passerby offered Slovik a blanket that she pulled around herself to keep warm, as she turned the car’s ignition on and off to charge her phone and create heat.

Eventually she fell asleep.

Enter Good Samaritan Jessie. Slovik awoke to a knock on her car window and an invitation to come in out of the cold.

“He asked if I was OK and if I needed anything and then invited me to come and sleep on the couch,” Slovik said. “I was so happy and I was so grateful.”

The next morning, Jessie and his friend Chantel helped Slovik plot her next move. Because her car was stuck with no scheduled time to be towed out, she decided to catch the train to Toronto and return when the car was pulled out.

However, Slovik’s impromptu hosts weren’t done helping. They helped Slovik purchase a VIA rail ticket to Toronto and gave her a suitcase to carry her Christmas gifts in.

“They bought my ticket and I paid them back,” she said, noting it was her first-ever train ride.

On Boxing Day, Slovik got a ride to Chatham with her boyfriend’s family, retrieved the car and headed back to the U.S.

The American traveller said she’s in awe of how events unfolded during the storm and of the kindness of the strangers she met.

“I wasn’t expecting this kind of help,” Slovik explained. “It’s like a Christmas miracle. The chances of me landing in someone’s yard like that...it’s like I met an angel.”

“You never know,” Slovik said. “I never thought I would meet such polite people. It definitely made everything easier. It certainly could have turned out differently.”

Henceforth, Slovik said she will be prepared for winter driving and will “definitely” be packing flares, candles, blankets, a shovel and food “just in case” she encounters a storm on the road.

Slovik also had plenty of praise for Chatham-Kent police who oversaw her car tow and the 9-1-1 operators she spoke with throughout the ordeal.

“They were calm and very, very helpful.”

The couple suggested that Emily take a train to meet her boyfriend. _____

Three days later, Emily came back to pick up her car. _____

参考答案

听力

1-5 CBAAC 6-10 ABCAA 11-15 BCACB 16-20 ABACB

阅读理解

21-23 BAC 24-27 ADCB 28-31 CCBA 32-35 BADD

36-40 CFADB

语言运用

完形填空

41-45 CABCA 46-50 DBCAD 51-55 ABDCA

语法填空

56. to be held 57. frequency 58. the 59. were 60. necessities

61. for 62. Drawn 63. selling 64. heading 65. cheaper

写作

应用文例文

It is vital for college students to arrange daily activities properly. In my view, we should stick to a reasonable priority: study comes first, followed by sleep and socializing.

Study ranks top because it equips us with professional knowledge and shapes our future. Enough sleep refreshes our mind and ensures learning efficiency. While socializing brings joy, it should never take up our study and rest time.

Overall, this balanced schedule helps us live a fulfilling and productive college life.

读后续写例文

The couple suggested that Emily take a train to meet her boyfriend. Emily hesitated for a moment, worrying about her car left on the road. But looking at the raging snowstorm outside, she finally agreed. The kind couple drove her to the railway station on the way, telling her many warm stories about neighbors helping each other during storms. On the train, Emily felt a warm glow in her heart. When she saw her boyfriend waiting anxiously at the platform, she ran into his arms and told him about the kind strangers who had saved her.

Three days later, Emily came back to pick up her car. The storm had gone completely, and bright sunshine spread over the snow-covered streets. She spotted the couple working with their neighbors, and her car was parked nearby, perfectly repaired. Emily gave them a heartfelt thank-you gift and immediately joined their team, shoveling snow for an elderly neighbor. As she worked, she realized that kindness is contagious, and this storm had brought the community closer than ever before.

听力原文

Text 1

M: Do I need a card to enter the building?

W: Yes. You'll get your card this afternoon. Now let me show you around and say hello to everyone. And then we'll talk about your job duties.

Text 2

W: Would you like some more roast beef? It's the chef's signature dish.

M: No, thanks. It's really good. But I can't manage any more.

Text 3

W: Hey, look at this one in the newspaper: fishermen fishing at Lake Victoria in Tanzania.

M: Wow, the unique atmosphere is perfectly caught by the photographer.

Text 4

W: It's almost midnight, Max. You've got a long drive tomorrow.

M: Okay. Another fifteen minutes from my travel blog. And I'll be done.

Text 5

W: Hello, Mr. Waterman. This is Sarah Jones. I'm stuck on the highway. There's a serious accident. I'm afraid I can't arrive before noon. Could we meet this afternoon?

M: Okay. I'll see my doctor at one and will be available after two.

Text 6

M: Lisa, you're English, but you live here. What do you love about Copenhagen?

W: It has everything big cities offer—cafes, theaters, museums—but it is still relaxing and manageable. Unlike London, you don't feel constant pressure here.

M: Was this lifestyle why you first came?

W: No, I originally came for a three-month project at a law firm. After finishing it, they offered me a permanent job. I took it and stayed.

Text 7

W: Garden hotel. May I help you?

M: Hello, this is Mike from Gilbert company. We'd like to book a dinner for next Tuesday.

W: Certainly, Mr. Lee. Could you let me know how many guests you're expecting? And if you have a specific budget in mind?

M: Yes, we're expecting twenty people. And we're aiming for thirty pounds per person.

W: Understood. Is it for a special occasion?

M: Yes. It's to honor a staff member who is retiring next month.

W: That sounds wonderful. What time would you like the dinner to start?

M: At six thirty pm.

W: OK. Would you like a detailed menu with prices?

M: Yes. Could you email it to Mike Lee at Gilbert.com?

W: No problem. I'm on it.

Text 8

W: Dear listeners. The song we've just heard was made with an AI version of Jenny's singing voice.

M: Yeah. Earlier this year, Jenny announced that she'd let anybody make a song using her AI voice as long as they were entitled and shared their profits with her. And in just a few weeks, more than three hundred new songs were created using her AI voice.

W: Incredible. Just imagine: Jenny may have been at home, drinking a glass of wine, while her AI

clone voice worked hard to sing her songs. This could be an attractive new business model for a pop star.

M: Indeed. But some of our listeners called to say they want to hear Jenny's real voice. Now let's play one of her greatest hits: Show me your love.

Text 9

M: Dr. Evans, you just said that these ancient texts are actually the recipes from ancient Babylonia. Can you tell us more?

W: Ancient Babylonia is home to many of the things that we use in our cooking today. I bet about fifty percent of the energy you need every day comes from vegetables or animals that originated in this area.

M: Why have these texts taken so long to come to light?

W: These ancient texts have been known since the 1920s but were thought to be medical texts. In the 1940s, Mary Hussey, an American scholar, suggested that they might be about food. But people didn't believe her until French author, Jean Bottero, in the 1980s was asked to write an article about cooking in the past. He had heard about the texts, so he went to Yale University, and found out that they were indeed about food.

Text 10

Before we begin today's experiment, let's review the lab rules. First, safety glasses must be worn at all times, even if you're only watching. Second, never mix chemicals unless the instructions tell you to do so. Today we're using a strong acid which can cause serious burns if it touches your skin. If any chemical container is knocked over, don't panic. Tell me immediately and I'll handle the cleanup. Also, keep your hair tied back and avoid wearing loose clothes. We will work in pairs. One person will handle the tools while the other records the data. Switch roles after every three trials to ensure everyone gets practice. Remember: the goal is accurate data, not speed. If you finish early, do not start a new experiment. Instead, clean your workspace thoroughly. Any questions? No? All right. Let's have a safe and productive class.