

机密★启用前

炎德·英才·名校联考联合体 2026 届高三第一次联考 (暨入学检测)

英 语

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。每段对话仅一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What will the man do next?

A. Prepare a speech draft.

B. Submit his application.

C. Practice pronunciation.

2. What does the woman plan to change?

A. Her eating habits.

B. Her sleep schedule.

C. Her exercise routine.

3. Where will the couple go for their anniversary?

A. A beach destination.

B. A mountain house.

C. A city museum.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A personal hobby. B. A birthday gift. C. A work place.

5. Whom will the speakers meet? λ

- A. On Saturday morning. B. On Sunday afternoon. C. On Monday evening.

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。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where did the cat go after jumping off the roof?

- A. To the roof again.
B. Behind a big building.
C. Into the small street nearby.

7. How does the woman probably feel?

- A. Relaxed. B. Worried. C. Confused.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
B. Teacher and student.
C. University classmates.

9. Who is going to have an interview?

- A. Tom. B. Lily. C. Anna.

10. What will Lily and Anna probably do later?

- A. Attend a lecture.
B. Have an interview.
C. Have lunch.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the woman say about social media?

- A. It causes interruption for most students.
B. It provides educational resources.
C. It should be banned in schools.

12. What is the man's attitude toward social media?

- A. Favorable. B. Neutral. C. Critical.

13. What does the woman suggest?

- A. Banning social media.
B. Teaching proper use.
C. Limiting class time.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where does Luna currently work?

- A. Green Craft. B. Star Design Studio. C. Eco-friendly Project.

15. How long has Luna worked on the lasting fashion line?

- A. 1 year. B. 3 years. C. 5 years.

16. What does Luna think of her present work recently?

- A. It's full of brave ideas.
B. It's stuck in old patterns.
C. It's very challenging.

17. What can we know about Marcus?

- A. He refuses to talk with Luna.
B. He doesn't care about Luna's choice.
C. He tries to keep Luna in the company.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where was the project carried out?

- A. In a forest. B. Near a river. C. Along old railway tracks.

19. What do the metal markers indicate?

- A. Historical information.
B. The number of trees planted.
C. The distance from the city center.

20. What does the project's success stress?

- A. Community engagement.
B. The need for modern construction.
C. The importance of government funding.

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

Building Bridges of Trust

Date and time

Sunday, October 19

Location

Online

About this event

This 3.5-hour interactive webinar (网络研讨会) will focus on ways we can s intercultural spaces with one another. So many of us come from different backgrounds cultures and it can be difficult to see another person's or culture's perspective. We will di

the multiple spaces and cultures we inhabit. In addition, we will use comedy as a tool to “not take ourselves too seriously” and to aid us in finding solutions to these age-old challenges that humans invent. We will “re-think” and “re-construct” how we position ourselves in our work and our lives so that we might build bridges of trust with each other and with the clients we work with.

Educational objectives

RECOGNIZE the various spaces and cultures we inhabit individually as well as the various spaces or cultures our clients may inhabit.

ANALYZE the ways this might be blocking us from building trust with one another and with our clients. (We will be using comedic tools to keep this light.)

IDENTIFY three ways our perspectives may be blocking us from building trust with each other and with our clients.

PROPOSE one way to re-think or re-construct the spaces we inhabit individually in order to build trust with each other and with our clients.

Frequently asked questions(FAQ)

What time is the event?

The workshop will be from 10 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

Will the recording qualify for RID CEUs?

Yes! There will be a short quiz (5 questions) that will be sent along with the recording week after the workshop. To qualify, you will need to have at least 4 out of 5 questions correct.

I need to change the recording. How do I do so?

Please email me at asl@languageline.com and I'd be happy to help.

21. Which tool helps solve challenges according to the text?

- A. Music. B. Games. C. Debates. D. Comedy.

22. What is needed for RID CEUs via recording?

- A. Attending the webinar.
B. Sending an email request.
C. Finishing a long research paper.
D. Answering at least 4 questions correctly.

23. What is the text probably?

- A. A news report. B. A story chapter.
C. An event notice. D. A research paper.

(★)B

We were designing a wheelchair for a college engineering course. While my classmates were certain that we needed to use steel and felt only steel would be strong enough, I thought aluminum would be too heavy and aluminum(铝) would be a better option. But the student who stro

argued for steady work at a bike shop. A few days later, about the time the big and torasty storm
 kept dropping down, I realized I had shown more determination to defend my practice.

I was a crafty kid. Not crafty like a fox, but *evilly* to the point that day guests would
 come home ready for whatever "artistic" creations I had made that day: painting, clay
 sculpting, clothes, and more. But when I *ended* *everything* in *charge*, these projects were
 deep-sixed. Not only was I stretched for time, but I doubted that they were relevant to my
 academic work. I hesitated to highlight my few crafty interests in the male-dominated
 engineering environment where I already felt like an outsider.

When I went on to pursue a Ph. D. early in the pandemic, I felt anxious and turned to
 crafting. One day I was making a set of dice as a gift for a friend. While putting the liquid
 resin (树脂) into the silicone mold (硅胶模具), I made a joke to my partner that I was
 "injection molding"—a standard engineering manufacturing (制造) process. I suddenly realized
 that although resin art is not injection molding in the technical sense, it shares the spirit and
 probably some skills.

Soon I saw more connections between engineering and crafting that I had previously
 ignored. And crafting taught me not to give up when my product didn't match my initial vision
 and to consider the failed creation a learning experience, just as an engineer must.

Since then, I've built crafting back into my free time. I mentioned my dice-making
 experience at a robotics conference and explained in a team meeting how we could gain
 inspiration from art experiences. I was glad that the responses were positive—not rude or
 unfriendly, as I used to fear.

24. What can we know about the author and her classmates?

- A. They had disagreements when creating a wheelchair.
- B. They knew little about the structure of wheelchairs.
- C. They didn't get along well with each other.
- D. They worked part-time at a local bike shop.

25. What does the underlined word "deep-sixed" in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Followed through.
- B. Dug out.
- C. Put up.
- D. Put aside.

26. What did the author realize after making a gift for a friend?

- A. Crafting can help make her a better engineer.
- B. She should become more determined.
- C. Crafting needs great practical skills.
- D. She should develop new hobbies.

27. Which of the following words can best describe the author?

- A. Confident but unrealistic.
- B. Creative and sensitive.
- C. Smart but headstrong.
- D. Honest and frank.

(★)C

Carried by the wind, dust particles(微粒) from places such as the Sahara Desert can fly halfway around the world before settling to the ground. As the plastics abandoned by humans break down into tiny pieces in the environment, they, too, travel through the atmosphere. Now scientists are a step closer to understanding how these microplastics travel in the globe both locally and on long-distance flights.

Researchers spent more than a year collecting microplastics from 11 national parks and wilderness areas in the western U.S. They examined the particles that settled on dry days and those that fell along with rain or snow. In addition to making clear how microplastics move around, the results, published on Thursday in *Science*, reveal the seriousness of the problem: more than 1 million kilograms of microplastics—the weight of 120 million to 300 million plastic water bottles—fall on protected lands in the country's western region each year.

The new findings add to scientists' concern over microplastic pollution's potential impacts on the environment and human health. "We're not supposed to breathe in this material," says Steve Allen, a micro-plastics researcher at the University of Strathclyde in Scotland, who was not involved in the new study. "Plastics in the environment carry all sorts of pesticides(农药), heavy metals and all the other chemicals that we've made over time," he adds. "They're going to carry them directly into our lungs."

Since their discovery in oceans in the 1970s, microplastics—which can be as large as a grain of rice or smaller than a particle of dust—have been found nearly everywhere researchers have looked: in cities, in Arctic snow, on remote mountaintops. Their presence in areas distant from the place where humans live has pointed to them being carried by winds.

28. What do the scientists further understand now?

- A. How plastic particles travel on the wind.
- B. Why it is hard for plastics to break down.
- C. How dust particles are spreading through the wind.
- D. Why Sahara Desert is expanding to the south of Africa.

29. What do we know about the new study?

- A. The results showed the amount of microplastics is huge.
- B. Researchers collected microplastics across the U.S.
- C. Numerous plastic water bottles were found each year.
- D. Researchers focused on plastic particles in dry days.

30. What does Steve Allen say about plastics?

- A. They should be recycled.
- B. They do harm to weather.
- C. They carry harmful chemicals to human lungs.
- D. They can be used to make all sorts of pesticides.

- A. ... Being ...
- B. ...
- C. ...
- D. ...

b)

... those ...

... time ...

"I've learned a lot from ..."

"Large neural networks used in AI are very good at predicting things," says ...

Understanding how animals and humans learn from experience to make decisions is not only a primary goal in the sciences, but, more broadly, useful in the fields of business, government, and technology.

"Just as studying individual differences in physical characteristics has revolutionize medicine, understanding individual differences in decision-making strategies could transform our approach to mental health and cognitive function," concludes Mattar.

32. What can be inferred about traditional decision-making models?

- A. They are consistent with real-life decision behavior.
- B. They pay much attention to individual differences.
- C. They ignore choices that are not the best.
- D. They use AI-based methods.

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。

In 1990, Karen de Boer, a college freshman, felt thrilled when she got into her school's well-known choir(合唱团)—a group set to tour China and Japan that year. She valued this chance deeply, eager to 41 on the international stage.

One 42 morning, the choir was to perform at a church an hour away. But Karen overslept, suddenly waking up to find the bus long gone. She felt the bottom of her stomach had just 43 out—fearing being labeled immature, kicked out, and losing the dream 44

Stuck with no car or nearby friends to 45, Karen wandered the hallway, tears burning. Then neighbor Pam stepped out. Their relationship was ever 46; Karen and her roommates often made noise late, ignoring Pam's polite requests for 47—she needed peace to sleep or study

48, Karen said quickly about her trouble: oversleeping, missing the bus, the urgent performance. To her shock, Pam smiled, "I have a car and know the church. Let's 49." Strange—Karen had been unkind, yet Pam helped without 50.

They raced to the car; Pam wove through traffic as Karen checked time 51. They arrived as the choir 52 up to enter—right on time.

Decades later, Karen reflects: "It wasn't just a 53. It was Pam forgiving those noisy nights. I'd tell her, 'Sorry I ignored you. Thank you—your kindness, when I least deserved it, taught me to be better. It 54 how I treat others for 30 years.'" That small act of grace, she knows, was a 55 lesson that outlasted the tour.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. compete | B. shine | C. connect | D. speak |
| 42. A. random | B. freezing | C. crucial | D. busy |
| 43. A. broke | B. stepped | C. wore | D. dropped |
| 44. A. battle | B. tour | C. light | D. fuel |
| 45. A. get on | B. chat with | C. bring in | D. turn to |
| 46. A. tense | B. sincere | C. mysterious | D. distant |
| 47. A. quietness | B. freedom | C. fairness | D. permission |
| 48. A. Shocked | B. Ashamed | C. Regretted | D. Delighted |
| 49. A. bargain | B. wait | C. hurry | D. cheer |
| 50. A. difficulty | B. exception | C. hesitation | D. warning |
| 51. A. nervously | B. gradually | C. obviously | D. eventually |
| 52. A. sped | B. turned | C. woke | D. lined |
| 53. A. ride | B. dream | C. morning | D. performance |
| 54. A. confirmed | B. described | C. witnessed | D. shaped |
| 55. A. peace | B. honesty | C. forgiveness | D. wisdom |

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。

Longevity noodles are not merely a dish but a cultural symbol representing the wish for a long and rich life. Chinese tradition is 56 the length of the noodle is directly associated with the length of the consumer's life, making it an essential part of birthday celebrations, especially for the elderly. The concept is simple yet far-reaching—cutting the noodles is considered bad luck as it might symbolically 57 (short) one's life.

In Dali, Yunnan province, longevity noodles are a highlight among the hundreds of local snacks. The extraordinary feature of these noodles is their length; a single noodle is long enough 58 (serve) as many as 1,000 people. This practice not only shows cooking skills but also stresses the 59 (collect) aspect of dining, as many people share from a single noodle, 60 (strengthen) social bonds.

Sometimes, in Lanzhou, Gansu province, Lanzhou beef noodles 61 (refer) to as “longevity noodles”. These noodles are classified into more than ten types 62 (base) on thickness, suiting different age groups. The thinner noodles are particularly associated with longevity, as they are easier for older individuals to eat, making them popular among the elderly 63 consume them as a regular part of their diet.

In traditional settings, the noodles are pulled by hand, 64 technique that requires extensive training and practice. This method of hand-pulling ensures that the noodles are 65 uniform thickness and texture. The art of making longevity noodles is often passed down through generations, with each family or chef adding their unique touch to the dish.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）**第一节**（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你校英语报要增设一个关于文化遗产保护的栏目。外教 Mr. Brown 建议从“文化遗产保护价值(the value of cultural heritage protection)”和“文化遗产保护方法(methods for cultural heritage protection)”中选择一个方向展开讨论。请给 Mr. Brown 写一封邮件，内容包括：

- (1)你的选择(具体的讨论方向)；
- (2)简要说明理由。

注意：

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

Dear Mr. Brown,

I'm thrilled to contribute to the new column on cultural heritage protection.

Best regards,

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。

Last month, my best friend Lily and I made an appointment to volunteer at the local animal shelter every weekend. We both adored animals and had dreamed of opening our own rescue center someday. Our routine was simple: I'd clean kennels(狗舍) while Lily socialized the cats. But as midterm exams approached, my anxiety snowballed. I began skipping shifts, inventing excuses like "family emergencies" or "study sessions". Lily never questioned me, but her disappointed sighs cut deeper than any accusation.

One rainy Saturday, the shelter's director called me directly. "Lily's down with a cold," she said, "and we've got some abandoned dogs arriving in an hour. Can you come?" My hands got sweaty. I'd lied about studying that very morning, claiming I needed to go over chemistry. Now, faced with a choice between my lie and the dogs, I froze. "I...I have a fever," I tripped over my words. "I can't make it." The director's silence felt like a hit.

That night, guilt bothered me as I went through Lily's Instagram(照片墙). There she was wrapped in a blanket, surrounded by eight tiny golden retrievers(寻回犬). The illustration read: "Even when I'm sick, these angels keep me going." Below it were comments praising her devotion. My chest tightened. Scrolling further, I saw Lily's post from last night: "Stuffy nose, but Mom's chicken soup saved the day!"

The next day, I dragged myself to the shelter. Through the window, I saw Lily kneeling in front of a kennel, cleaning patiently. Her coughs rang out through the courtyard. I pushed open the door, my throat tightening, "Lily..." She turned, her face pale but eyes bright. "You said you were sick," she whispered. "But here you are, perfectly fine." I opened my mouth to explain, but the words died as a tremble attacked her body.

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。

I realized it was time to admit my lie and make up for my mistake. _____

With trembling hands, I took out the homemade chicken soup I'd cooked early in the morning. _____