

2026 届高三英语试题

注意事项：

1. 答题前,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)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

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。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

6. What does the man remind the woman to take?
A. Umbrellas. B. Warm clothes. C. A tent.

7. How does the woman feel about the man?

A. He's helpful. B. He's efficient. C. He's inconsiderate.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why did Joe make the video?

A. To enter a film competition.
B. To promote black-and-white films.
C. To make up a story with the woman.

9. What will Joe do next?

A. Rewrite the story.
B. Give his opinions to the woman.
C. Make parts of the video colorful.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. TV host and guest.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Interviewer and interviewee.

11. What aspect of the company attracts the woman?

A. Its software development.
B. Its focus on work-life balance.
C. Its training courses in innovation.

12. Which difficulty does the woman think she might have?

A. Keeping up with trends.
B. Managing projects efficiently.
C. Building better working groups.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a clothes shop. B. At a train station. C. In a company.

14. What time is it now?

A. Around 5:15 pm. B. Around 5:30 pm. C. Around 5:45 pm.

15. What does the woman probably do?

A. She's a reporter.
B. She's a salesperson.
C. She's an engineer.

16. What else did the woman lose?

A. Her car keys. B. Her wallet. C. Her phone.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. Magic power. B. South America. C. A walking tree.

18. How far can the tree move annually?

A. About 3 meters. B. About 20 meters. C. About 30 meters.

19. What are the listeners advised to do?

- A. Take a picture of the tree.
- B. Research into the tree.
- C. Walk around the tree.

20. What is the speaker doing?

- A. Teaching a class.
- B. Performing magic tricks.
- C. Exploring the rainforest.

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

The following villages are on the list of the Best Tourism Villages recognized by the United Nations World Tourism Organization.

Shibadong Village, Hunan Province

Shibadong Village, located in Huayuan County, is a Miao village. It owes its name to the eighteen karst (喀斯特) caves in the area. The village is celebrated for its Miao embroidery (刺绣) handicrafts. The characteristic Miao architecture is preserved, with wooden houses lined up, standing on the top of the mountain, surrounded by green hills.

Xiaogang Village, Anhui Province

Xiaogang Village saw 18 local farmers secretly signed an agreement in a little house in 1978 to divide the collective-owned land among individual households. The village offers rich cultural experiences, including Fengyang flower-drum dance and workshops on paper-cutting. Rural-style homestay with straw-roofed and earth-walled cottages and yards where crops were sun-dried are set up to feel like the 1980s.

Yandunjiao Village, Shandong Province

Yandunjiao Village, situated on the eastern edge of the Yellow Sea of Rongcheng City, is a picturesque village with a history of over 640 years. The village is distinguished for its traditional houses with stone walls and roofs made of seaweed, which provide excellent protection from heat and cold. The village is the largest winter habitats for whooper swans (天鹅) in Asia from November to March.

Guanyang Village, Fujian Province

The village is renowned for its distinctive earth buildings, or *tulou*, which showcase traditional Hakka architecture and are a UNESCO World Heritage site. A three-kilometer-long cobblestone path is lined with ancient banyan trees, some over a century old. Visitors can stay in earth buildings that have been transformed into cozy guesthouses. Other tourism activities include puppet (木偶) shows and bamboo weaving.

21. What is Shibadong Village famous for?

- A. Its distinctive earth buildings.
- B. Its houses with seaweed roofs.
- C. Its agreement signed by farmers.
- D. Its Miao embroidery handicrafts.

22. Which village is known for its role in China's agricultural reform?

- A. Shibadong Village.
- B. Xiaogang Village.
- C. Yandunjiao Village.
- D. Guanyang Village.

23. What make Yandunjiao Village unique?

- A. Ancient banyan trees along a cobblestone path.
- B. Earth-walled wooden houses on mountain tops.
- C. Asia's largest winter habitats for whooper swans.
- D. Paper-cutting and flower-drum dance workshops.

B

I was lost in the city. My nerves were stressed. My muscles were tense. My heart was pounding. My hands held the steering wheel (方向盘) of my car as I circled the same city block for the tenth time. As a girl, I grew up in the country. I had never driven in the city before, but I needed to pick up my elder daughter. With my three sons in the car, I was trying my best to find the exit back to the interstate highway. This happened long before GPS, and my handwritten directions seemed to be wrong. It didn't help that the experienced city drivers were going around me with just inches to spare as I inched my way back to the turnoff again. Finally, in desperation, I whispered, "Please. I want to go home. Help us find our way safely there!"

At that moment, I saw it, the tiny one-lane exit that led to the interstate highway again. At the last second, I pulled into the right lane. The traffic out of the city at that time of the day was even worse than that in the city. It was heavy traffic at 45 miles per hour. Finally, though, the vehicles started to thin out and moved freely, and I could relax at the wheel. I took in the beauty of the mountains covered by green forests. I smiled at the sun shining down on them. At last, we turned off the four-lane highway onto the winding two-lane road that would take us the last 16 miles home. I turned on the radio and laughed with joy when I heard the song, "Take Me Home, Country Roads", playing loudly.

In our life, we will all take many paths and travel around many places. But in the end, all roads will lead us home again. So travel with a light and loving heart!

24. Why was the author lost in the city?

- A. She couldn't use the GPS properly.
- B. She didn't know the city's entrance.
- C. She forgot the directions provided online.
- D. She had no driving experience in the city.

25. When did the author start to feel at ease while driving?

- A. When she turned onto the two-lane road.
- B. As soon as she heard the song on the radio.
- C. After she saw the exit to the interstate highway.
- D. When the traffic on the interstate highway lessened.

26. What does the author mainly express in the last paragraph?

- A. Her insights into life.
- B. Her opinions on home.
- C. Her desire for travelling.
- D. Her love for urban paths.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Traffic Tales
- B. Roads Lead Home
- C. Lost and Found
- D. Country and City Adventures

C

Tomatoes and fries make a tasty pair. But the connection between tomatoes and potatoes may go beyond making a good meal. Potatoes today might have evolved with the help of an early tomato, according to a new paper published in a leading scientific journal recently.

A team of scientists analyzed the genomes (基因组) of wild potatoes, tomatoes, and their ancestors. They found that each potato species contains a mix of genetics from tomatoes and a potato-like ancestor, suggesting the modern potato resulted from an event between the two. “This is one of the largest genomic collections of wild potatoes ever analyzed,” says Zhiyang Zhang, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the lead author of the study.

Scientists already knew that tomatoes and potatoes were related to some degree—both belong to the Solanum (茄属植物) group, after all, along with the eggplant. And potatoes and tomatoes are each other’s closest living relatives. So, they took a closer look at their genes. Zhang and his ~~team~~ found that wild tomato plants interbred with a potato-like plant called *Etuberosum* around nine million years ago. Alone, neither plant had the genes to make these underground parts—but together, they could grow the feature.

That event, the authors suggest, occurred in the Andes Mountains. The underground parts allowed the potato to survive in this unforgiving habitat and spread across the world. They enabled plants to reproduce without seeds, making them adaptable. “Evolving these underground parts gave potatoes a huge advantage in hard environments, fueling an explosion of new species,” says Sanwen Huang, a genome researcher at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the study’s senior author, in a statement.

Zhang’s team hopes that understanding the potato’s evolution can help scientists develop innovative ways to breed the species and make the food stronger today. Zhang is already looking into ways potatoes might be grown from seeds. Seed potatoes could be more genetically diverse and resistant to various risks, such as drought. The work also demonstrates how different species can be unexpectedly connected by evolution. “Next time you eat potatoes,” Huang adds, “thank a tomato.”

28. Why does the author mention “tomatoes and fries”?

- A. To show their different flavors.
- B. To summarize the content of the text.
- C. To introduce the topic of the text.
- D. To compare their evolutionary patterns.

29. How did the scientists mainly conduct their study?

- A. They checked some genetic information.
- B. They observed the ancestor plants' seeds.
- C. They studied modern potatoes' different fruits.
- D. They analyzed potatoes and tomatoes' relatives.

30. What does the underlined word “interbred” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Survived together.
- B. Disappeared together.
- C. Produced young together.
- D. Made changes together.

31. What do Sanwen Huang and Zhiyang Zhang stress?

- A. The necessity of thanking potatoes.
- B. The importance of studying potatoes' evolution.
- C. The key to learning the risks of planting potatoes.
- D. The solution to improving potatoes' living environments.

D

There is a new type of camera that works in a way similar to human eyes, which may be very useful for astronomers. It can clearly show both extremely bright celestial bodies (天体) and not very bright objects in the same photo, and can also track fast-moving celestial bodies without motion-caused unclear images.

Traditional digital cameras work by checking pixels (像素) many times per second, recording data from every pixel each time. These new cameras, known as event cameras, work differently: A pixel is only checked when the brightness at that pixel's location changes. If the brightness at a point on the sensor is the same as the previous reading, no new data is stored. This is similar to how human eyes collect sensory information.

This working method has advantages. For the same video, it stores less data as it only records pixels with changing brightness, and it can operate at a much higher rate. In addition, such cameras can show not very bright objects even with very bright ones nearby—these bright objects would cause overexposure in images taken by traditional cameras. This is because its pixels detect light in a different way instead of following a linear scale.

To explore the potential of this technology in astronomy, Chetan Singh Thakur from the Indian Institute of Science and his colleagues installed these cameras on each of the two telescopes in India. They successfully got clear images of objects between the Earth and the Moon and also took pictures of the Sirius binary system, which consists of Sirius A, the brightest star in the night sky, and Sirius B.

Mark Norris from the University of Central Lancashire in the UK, not involved in the study, pointed out that Sirius A is about 10,000 times brighter than Sirius B, which means traditional sensors can never show both clearly in a single photo. Meanwhile, Singh Thakur added, “These cameras are also excellent at detecting fast-moving objects due to their higher rates. You can shoot at very high speeds and still get fast-moving objects. Ordinary cameras would only produce unclear images.”

32. How does the author begin paragraph 1?

- A. By listing statistics.
- B. By giving a definition.
- C. By drawing a comparison.
- D. By describing a phenomenon.

33. Which statement fits the event cameras' working mode?

- A. They check pixels constantly.
- B. They tend to store the same data.
- C. They record stable pixels' locations.
- D. They focus on changing brightness data.

34. What does paragraph 4 mainly show about the event cameras?

- A. Their practical application.
- B. Their installation process.
- C. Their major components.
- D. Their potential advantages.

35. What is Mark Norris's attitude to the event cameras?

- A. Critical.
- B. Watchful.
- C. Approving.
- D. Indifferent.

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。

Life is full of regrets, like the friend you never apologized to or the risky job that you turned down. If you let them take you down, they will probably destroy you. Here are some tips on how to overcome regrets.

Remember that a new day often brings a fresh perspective. As you reflect on your regrets, you will likely be kicking yourself. 36 Sleep, rest, watch a movie, or play a game—just do something for a short season to get away from it all. You'll look at the regret from a different angle the next morning.

37 It is possible that your regret is something that can still be fixed. That previously declined job opportunity might still be an option. Likewise, offering a sincere apology, either in person or through a letter, is always timely. Do what you can to resolve the matter. Eventually, you will get this regret off of your plate.

Help someone else. 38 So why not help someone else to achieve their dreams? It might be too late for you to be in the big leagues. 39 That would help you get over the pain of not taking that swing. Coach a little league team or mentor a young person. Put in the time to help someone else live without regrets.

Do an after-action review. You can do this on a daily basis: End your day by reviewing the choices and decisions of your day. Who did you talk to? Why were you afraid? Take time to examine all that you did. When you learn from your mistakes, you are less likely to repeat them and cause regrets. Invite others into this process from time to time. 40

- A. Make things right.
- B. You'll gain even broader insights.
- C. Evaluate people around frequently.
- D. But what if you help someone else get there?
- E. We suggested you take a break from the difficulty.

F. Everything inside you is calling you every name for being so fool.

G. It is said that you'll get what you want if you help people get what they want.

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。

Imagine going to the dentist knowing you are in for a lot of pain—without anesthesia (麻醉). And imagine being a dentist seeing people in pain but feeling 41 about it. Dentist William T. Morton, who felt it deeply, 42 to make sure people wouldn't feel anything at all.

43 curiosity and kindness, Morton set out to explore ways to 44 the pain without harming patients. He 45 tireless experimental efforts, which led him to ether (乙醚), a substance that was occasionally mentioned in scientific circles but had never been used 46.

On October 16, 1846, Morton 47 in a surgery to show the effectiveness of ether as anesthetic at a hospital. In front of an audience of surgeons who were 48 of him, Morton 49 ether to a patient, who needed to remove a neck tumor (肿瘤). As the procedure began, the room fell silent—not due to fear or uncertainty, but 50 at the fact that the patient showed no signs of pain. Morton's 51 of anesthesia was a success, securing his place in medical history.

Morton's story was not merely one about scientific achievement but also one about perseverance against his 52. He was, after all, a dentist without 53 surgical training background yet he was practicing a surgeon's job. However, his hard work 54 that surgery would no longer mean suffering terrible pain—a 55 seen in every pain-free procedure performed worldwide today.

41. A. positive	B. powerless	C. concerned	D. confused
42. A. excused	B. escaped	C. hesitated	D. resolved
43. A. Out of	B. Instead of	C. In spite of	D. In case of
44. A. recover	B. hide	C. relieve	D. expose
45. A. figured out	B. engaged in	C. relied on	D. counted in
46. A. intentionally	B. symbolically	C. mentally	D. clinically
47. A. assisted	B. debated	C. whispered	D. complained
48. A. ashamed	B. mindful	C. suspicious	D. fond
49. A. introduced	B. limited	C. delivered	D. applied
50. A. target	B. shock	C. madness	D. anger
51. A. demonstration	B. response	C. improvement	D. translation
52. A. wills	B. colleagues	C. critics	D. guides
53. A. flexible	B. immediate	C. sudden	D. conventional
54. A. denied	B. ensured	C. predicted	D. explained
55. A. breakthrough	B. shortcoming	C. trend	D. test

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。

Nowadays, 56 (visitor) planning a trip to the Wanglang National Nature Reserve in Pingwu County, Sichuan Province, have a great opportunity to gather information about 57 destination through mobile apps. Once the apps recognize your interest in Wanglang, its algorithm (算法) will 58 (automatic) suggest articles about the area.

Before setting foot in the reserve, those interested in the pristine (未开发的) area nestled in the Minshan Mountains of northern Sichuan might find 59 (they) reading an article titled “The Returning Beekeeper from the Panda Hometown, Li Xinrui”. The article offers a glimpse into the area’s rich biodiversity.

The author, Li Xinrui, is a patrolman (巡护员) at Wanglang. 60 only a middle school education, Li has developed a deep understanding of the natural world through self-study and his daily work. His more than 400 articles on science and nature are both informative and engaging, 61 (reveal) his passion and knowledge.

The man had spent a decade wandering in different regions of the country 62 he finally discovered his true calling and passion in his hometown. When referring to his hometown Guanba, people always spoke of its pristine environment and abundant natural resources. 63 (inspire), he decided to join the village’s voluntary patrol team.

He began learning how to set up infrared (红外线的) cameras 64 (monitor) the wildlife inhabiting the forest surrounding the village. He launched a public account in 2016. Since then, he 65 (update) the account with articles consistently, sharing his insights and experiences with a broader audience.

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,你校上周组织高三学生参观了你市的一所大学。请你写一篇关于此次活动的报道发布到你校英文网站上,内容包括:

- (1)活动的时间和目的;
- (2)活动的内容;
- (3)活动的反响。

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。

A Memorable University Tour

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。

I didn't think the word "bling" applied to me. It is a commonly used word in the entertainment and fashion world. But for me, a victim of a serious disease, "bling" was a thing of the past.

When my doctor told me I had rheumatoid arthritis (类风湿性关节炎) or RA, no way was I going to let it get me down. With that in mind, I got busy seeking for solutions. Some drugs helped, but many that had helped thousands of other people didn't help me. RA wouldn't kill me, but I had seen for myself how it could affect one's quality of life.

The decline started with little things. When a pair of earrings were out of date, instead of buying new earrings, I made the decision to do without them, letting the holes close and deciding not to re-pierce (重新穿透) my ears. Also, gradually, I got tired of asking my husband to fasten my necklace. And, when my ring had to be removed because my fingers were swollen (肿胀的) one day, I gave up on it for good. I decided they were too much trouble. The bling was gone from my life.

I also cut out activities such as shopping. What was the point of buying beautiful clothes and shoes when I was suffering the disease? I had always enjoyed maintaining my hair, trimming it at shoulder length and had it colored regularly to look younger. When my hair was beginning to grow wild, I chose to let it go. To me, nothing could be more aging than RA.

In contrast, my good friend Julia Ann always managed to keep a positive attitude and look graceful in spite of her chronic (长期的) back pain.

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。

When my life was falling apart, Julia Ann stepped in.

Then the earrings led to one after another.