

高三英语试卷

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。

1. How will the woman get to her company?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By subway.
2. When will the woman fly back from Paris?
A. This Saturday. B. This Sunday. C. Next Monday.
3. Where are the speakers going first?
A. To Jim's home. B. To a restaurant. C. To a gas station.
4. How does the man sound?
A. Tired. B. Excited. C. Amazed.
5. What does Molly usually like doing just after school?
A. Going cycling. B. Doing her homework. C. Playing with her friend.

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 has the boy done recently?
A. He has taken classes.

B. He has played sports.

C. He has played on the beach.

7. Where do the boy and his brother want to go on holiday next year?

- A. To the mountains. B. To the grassland. C. To the museums.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the man come to the store?

- A. To book a scarf. B. To return an item. C. To have some change.

9. How much did the man pay for the scarf earlier?

- A. \$ 12. B. \$ 24. C. \$ 30.

10. What will the man probably do next?

- A. Show his receipt. B. Ask for a blue scarf. C. Look at some wallets.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Mother and son. B. Brother and sister. C. Father and daughter.

12. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Shopping for a new pet.
B. Planning a trip overseas.
C. Looking at family photos.

13. Why does the woman avoid getting a dog right now?

- A. She can't afford it.
B. She has no time to look after it.
C. She isn't allowed to keep it in her apartment.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the woman?

- A. A hostess. B. A publisher. C. A writer.

15. What style of comics does Jin probably write?

- A. Japanese. B. American. C. Chinese.

16. Which character does Jin like best?

- A. Batman. B. Iron Man. C. Spider-Man.

17. What will the speakers do next?

- A. Take a break. B. Read a comic book. C. Watch a superhero video.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who is the speaker talking to?

- A. Doctors, B. Students. C. Teachers.

19. What kind of rule does the speaker mainly explore in the speech?

- A. Diet. B. Work. C. Sleep.

20. What is the speaker going to discuss next on the impact on sleep?

- A. Drinking too much. B. Doing too many tasks. C. Being addicted to screens.

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

Leave Us A Voicemail!

We are currently featuring listeners' voicemail on the broadcast to celebrate *From the Top*'s 25th anniversary and credit our amazing community. Tell us why *From the Top* matters to you! We want to hear your story. Recording an audio message is quick and easy!

We are so excited to hear from you and hope to feature your voicemail on a future broadcast.

Please follow these simple steps to record your message:

●Press the "Start recording" button below and then click on the button that will say "Enable Microphone".

It will open a recording session in a new browser window. If this doesn't work, please use *this link* instead.

●Introduce yourself and tell us how you listen to *From the Top*.

"I'm Barb and I listen on KMFA in Austin."

"I'm Paul and I listen to the *From the Top* podcast every week."


●Tell us your story!

Tell us why you listen to *From the Top*!

- Do you have a favorite *From the Top* memory or story to share?
- How was *From the Top* meaningful to your personal and/or musical experience?
- To complete the recording, please follow the prompts (提示) to provide your name and email address.

Thank you!

From the Top Voicemail
Is your microphone ready?

 Start recording

①Record—②Listen—③Send

If you have any difficulties using this voicemail page, please try *this link*.

21. What are the listeners expected to do?
A. Share their stories about *From the Top*. B. Join a special celebration.
C. Tell a mysterious story. D. Introduce *From the Top*.
22. What should be included in the voicemail?
A. Criticism of the program. B. Further broadcasting tips.
C. Reasons for participation. D. Personal listening journeys.
23. Where is the text most probably taken from?
A. A music magazine. B. An official website.
C. A broadcast station. D. An operation guide.

B

Mozambique, a southeast African nation with stunning beaches, has faced severe challenges since gaining independence in 1975. Poverty and food shortages once overshadowed its natural beauty. In 1984, a South African, Peter Pretorius, arrived, intending to stay a day but remained weeks due to transportation issues. Witnessing widespread starvation, he questioned why a resource-rich land struggled to feed its people. This experience sparked a four-decade mission.

With his wife Ann, Peter founded Joint Aid Management (JAM), later renamed ForAfrika. They established resource networks and education centers, empowering villagers to manage supplies independently. "Peter deeply cared about African communities," says Stephanie Guzman, ForAfrika's philanthropy (慈善) officer. "His vision was rooted in partnership, not control." He believed that true empowerment comes from working together with local people to build sustainable solutions.

Starting in Mozambique, ForAfrika expanded across 6 African nations. Peter created nutrition programs for orphans, gathered resources to build a food factory in Angola, and secured supply chains for 114 Sudanese schools. By 2012, the organization fed over 1 million people annually. It also dug wells, developed irrigation (灌溉) farms, and provided meals to nearly 4 million people.

"We target the most urgent needs," Guzman explains. "Peter believed in quick, impactful action while respecting local solutions. First, feed people, then empower them." Though Peter passed away in 2018, his legacy thrives. From one man's determination grew a movement that transformed countless lives—proving that even in the darkest crisis, hope can take root and boom. His vision continues to inspire many, showing that compassion and action can create lasting change.

24. What made Peter change his brief visit into a long-term stay?
A. A business plan. B. A desire to explore local culture.
C. A witness to intense hunger. D. A feast for the eyes.
25. How did Peter promote local self-reliance?
A. By using strict outside control.
B. By centralizing resource control.
C. By funding through international agencies.
D. By creating resource networks and education centers.
26. Which strategy contributes to the organization's fast growth?
A. Using advanced digital systems.
B. Relying on external investments.
C. Strengthening cultural exchange.
D. Building agriculture facilities.
27. Which statement best sums up Peter's crisis intervention philosophy?
A. Turn to outsiders for handling the whole crisis.
B. First give food, then help people become self-reliant.
C. Focus on school changes before solving hunger problems.
D. Work on future growth first and wait to fix complicated problems.

C

The Produce Aggregation Program, run by Southside Community Land Trust (SCLT), connects small-scale urban farmers with local communities in need of healthy food. The program collects and processes crops from multiple farmers, combining them into larger quantities for wholesale distribution. This helps overcome challenges small farms face, such as limited production capacity and lack of access to processing facilities and distribution networks.

SCLT operates a farm-to-market processing center and manages logistics (后勤) for regular distribution. The program supports 27 farmers, many of whom are refugees, immigrants, or members of marginalized communities. While many of the farmers still rely on farmer markets, the program provides a more stable income source.

Twice weekly during the growing season, SCLT orders produce from participating farmers, who deliver it to the food hub. There, it is sorted and packed into \$20-value bags, each containing a variety of fresh produce. These are distributed at no cost through community partners such as clinics, recreation centers, and childcare programs. Some clinics distribute the produce through VeggieRx, a program where doctors prescribe (开处方) vegetables to patients.

The program is currently funded by the Local Food Purchase Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, which was launched to support underserved farmers and increase food access. However, funding uncertainty remains a challenge. Rising costs, supply chain issues, limited land availability, and climate change all add strain to food assistance programs.

Despite these obstacles, SCLT continues its year-round work to improve food access. In addition to the Produce Aggregation Program, the nonprofit supports 60 community gardens, offers training, and runs educational programs and internships. Altogether, its efforts provide healthy, culturally relevant food to about 1,200 families annually, with the support of local farmers, volunteers, and community partners.

28. What does the Produce Aggregation Program mainly do for small farms?
A. Improve their production ability. B. Gather crops for large sales.
C. Offer free processing equipment. D. Sharpen their planting skills.
29. How does the Produce Aggregation Program ensure stable income for farmers?
A. By hiring them to do farm work. B. By adding produce variety.
C. By counting on farmer markets. D. By providing orders regularly.
30. What does the underlined word “strain” in paragraph 4 mean?
A. Burden. B. Gain. C. Hope. D. Duty.
31. What would be a suitable title for the text?
A. Fighting Urban Poverty B. New Struggles for Small Farms
C. Feeding the Neighbors D. New Trends in Urban Farming

D

A new study links a particular gene to the ancient origins of spoken language, proposing that a protein variant (蛋白质变体) found only in humans may have helped us communicate in a novel way.

“The genetic variant researchers were looking at was one of a variety of genes that contributed to the emergence of Homo sapiens (智人) as the dominant species, which we are today,” said Dr Robert Darnell, an author of the study published on Tuesday in the journal *Nature Communications*.

Darnell has been studying the protein—called NOVA1 and known to be crucial to brain development—since the early 1990s. For the latest research, scientists in his lab at New York’s Rockefeller University used gene editing to replace the NOVA1 protein found in mice with the exclusively human type to test the real-life effects of the genetic variant. To their surprise, it changed the way the animals vocalized (发声) when they called out to each other.

This isn’t the first time that a gene has been linked to speech. In 2001, British scientists said they had discovered the first gene tied to a language and speech disorder. Called FOXP2, it was referred to as the human language gene. Though FOXP2 is involved in human language, it turned out that the variant in modern humans wasn’t unique to us. Later research found it was shared with Neanderthals, our extinct cousins. “The NOVA1 variant in modern humans, on the other hand, is found exclusively in our species,” Darnell said.

The presence of a gene variant isn’t the only reason people can speak. The ability also depends on things like anatomical (解剖的) features in the human throat and areas of the brain that work together to allow people to speak and understand language.

Darnell hopes the recent work not only helps people better understand their origins but also eventually leads to new ways to treat speech-related problems.

32. What does the new research find?
A. NOVA1 may have given Neanderthals a real advantage.
B. NOVA1 may have contributed to the evolution of speech.
C. NOVA1 may have played a big role in animal communication.
D. NOVA1 may have changed the development of brain function.
33. What happened to the mice after their genes were edited?
A. They communicated differently. B. Their speech ability was limited.
C. They became more aggressive. D. Their brain development stopped.
34. What can be learned about FOXP2?
A. It is unique to Neanderthals. B. It has gone extinct.
C. It may cause language problems. D. It comes from mice.
35. What does Darnell expect of the findings?
A. Better understanding of ancient languages.
B. New treatments for language disorders.
C. Discovery of more genes linked to speech.
D. Further research on brain development.

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。

Sustainable packaging has become a buzzword (时髦术语) in recent years, advocated by brands and consumers alike as a way to reduce environmental harm. From paper-based materials to biodegradable (可生物降解的) alternatives, the shift away from traditional plastics appears to be a step in the right direction. 36

One of the most popular alternatives to plastics is paper-based packaging. The logic appears sound. 37 However, the environmental cost of paper production is often overlooked. Compared to plastic, producing paper packaging requires significantly more energy and water. A study highlighted that paper bags require at least four times more energy to manufacture than plastic bags.

38 While many brands claim to use responsibly sourced or recycled paper, the global demand for paper packaging still places immense pressure on forests. This pressure will cause too much tree cutting and habitat loss, harming wildlife. In addition, the loss of trees will reduce the planet's ability to absorb carbon dioxide.

Moreover, paper-based packaging is usually heavier than plastic ones. 39 For instance, trucks carrying paper packages use more fuel, increasing emissions. This extra weight also makes logistics (物流) more challenging.

Therefore, the full lifecycle of paper packaging shows its eco-benefits aren't as clear as they seem. 40 This means focusing on reducing waste first, making better waste management systems, and using sustainable materials in the best way. Only by doing all these things together can we cut down on environmental harm.

- A. This can make transportation less efficient.
- B. Therefore, many brands now use paper-based packaging.
- C. However, beneath the surface lies a more complex reality.
- D. Its production requires four times the energy of plastic bags.
- E. To achieve real sustainable packaging, we need a complete approach.
- F. The destruction of forests linked to the paper industry is another concern.
- G. Paper is biodegradable, recyclable, and obtained from renewable resources.

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。

I took the train to Stanford yesterday. An older lady sat next to me, who asked if I would wake her when I 41, as she wanted to get some sleep but was afraid to miss her 42. She carried multiple big bags and had a pillow with her. "I am an adventurer," she said. "I need to 43 myself all the time." She pulled the pillow close and quickly fell asleep.

Forty minutes later, as I prepared to 44 the lady, she woke up by herself. She asked

me what my story was and where I was going. I explained I had tried to set up a company but 45 failed and was ready to leave the US.

I 46 to avoid talking about my career whenever I met people these days, feeling 47. "Oh, but you must have learned so much from that" was her immediate response. It was so 48 to me and very comforting. She said how impressed she was when seeing youngsters like me 49 in difficulties.

As we were pulling into my 50, she wished me good luck and said, "You'll go far, I know it." "What makes you say that?" I asked. "Just look at what you've already done," she answered. She was so 51, and I asked if I could take a picture of her to remember the moment. She 52. The train arrived, so I ran out and photographed her from the station. She sat by the window and held her 53 up to me. It's lovely when strangers boost your 54. I understand that sometimes we win, but sometimes we 55. This will inspire me forever.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. turned up | B. got off | C. hung around | D. checked in |
| 42. A. pillow | B. stop | C. bag | D. friend |
| 43. A. refresh | B. teach | C. inform | D. alarm |
| 44. A. ignore | B. accompany | C. remind | D. prevent |
| 45. A. fortunately | B. nervously | C. annually | D. eventually |
| 46. A. forgot | B. tried | C. pretended | D. expected |
| 47. A. ashamed | B. thrilled | C. astonished | D. excited |
| 48. A. confusing | B. interesting | C. surprising | D. disappointing |
| 49. A. walk | B. swim | C. struggle | D. wander |
| 50. A. home | B. company | C. goal | D. destination |
| 51. A. clever | B. energetic | C. nice | D. humorous |
| 52. A. cried | B. agreed | C. hesitated | D. denied |
| 53. A. phone | B. book | C. thumb | D. ticket |
| 54. A. confidence | B. height | C. intelligence | D. wealth |
| 55. A. vary | B. insist | C. exist | D. learn |

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。

A student at Xinyilu Primary School in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province, asked a virtual "Confucius" on the screen, "Does the phrase 'To learn and constantly review what one has learned, isn't that a delight?' mean we should frequently review our lessons?" The digital "Confucius", 56 (dress) in traditional attire (服装), nodded and responded, "Indeed. By reviewing what one has learned, new insights can 57 (gain)."

With AI-powered virtual teaching assistants, historical figures can now interact with students in the classroom, 58 (enhance) learning experiences. "The integration of AI in education is expected to bring significant changes," says Xue Lan, Dean of

Schwarzman College at Tsinghua University. “AI offers 59 (limit) possibilities as a personalized learning hub.”

At Tianjin Huiwen Middle School, AI education has developed in three stages. In 2017, the school started a sci-tech club focused on AI. By 2022, AI programs 60 (expand), including courses on robots, drones, and the RoboMaster competition. AI is now 61 regular part of teaching.

At Xinyilu Primary School, smart boards and AI-powered assistants have improved teaching 62 (efficient) and engagement, according to the principal. Parents and teachers see the benefits 63 worry about AI's limitations. Some believe over-reliance 64 AI may reduce critical thinking skills, with concerns that students may turn to AI for answers instead of solving problems 65 (independent).

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,你的外国朋友 Jack 打算暑假到中国旅游,希望你推荐一个值得去的城市。请你用英语给他写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 推荐的城市;
2. 该城市吸引人之处;
3. 你的期待。

注意:

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

Dear Jack,

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。

Victoria worried greatly about her son, Edward. Edward had completely stopped talking two years ago. It all started after a terrifying storm that struck their town. Edward was at home alone when the power went out, and the loud thunder and flashes of lightning left him terrified. After that night, he became increasingly withdrawn (孤僻的), and eventually, he stopped speaking altogether. When Victoria took her son to the hospital, the doctors were convinced that it wasn't anything physical, but rather it was psychological.

Since then, Victoria has come to accept Edward's condition as their new normal. She

tried taking him to therapy, but he still wouldn't speak. One day, Victoria got into an accident after she came back from work.

Victoria went into a coma (昏迷), and her family was greatly saddened by her condition. Victoria's husband, Oliver, struggled to keep their family strong and hopeful. Things were already difficult with Edward not speaking, but now Victoria was in a coma.

The doctors were not sure how to bring Victoria out of the coma. They just suggested that the family all talk to Victoria whenever they got the chance. They believed that the voices of family members might help bring Victoria back to consciousness.

During the following weeks, Victoria's family would visit her and talk to her, although she never responded. Victoria's doctors said that even though Victoria wasn't conscious, her brain was working and that talking with her family could help her get over her condition as soon as possible.

While the family would come to talk to her every day, Victoria's condition didn't improve. Edward used to sit with Victoria for hours, crying at her bedside. He missed his mother very much, and he hoped that her mother would get better soon.

One day when Oliver and Edward were visiting Victoria, Oliver left the room to answer a call from work, leaving Edward and Victoria alone.

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。

In desperation, Edward cleared his throat and tried something he hadn't done for long.

The doctors said it was Edward's song that had helped Victoria come back.