

高三英语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围:高考范围。

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 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. Which museum was closed yesterday?
A. The Science Museum. B. The Art Museum. C. The Nature Museum.
2. When will Michael return home?
A. On Saturday. B. On Friday. C. On Thursday.
3. What's the relationship between the woman and Allen?
A. Co-workers. B. Mother and son. C. Teacher and student.
4. What does the man mean?
A. Lisa made a wrong booking. B. The table is not big enough. C. He missed the family party.
5. How does the woman sound?
A. Grateful. B. Astonished. C. Happy.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段录音,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What can the fourth robot do?
A. Fill bottles with the mixture. B. Pack the bottles into boxes. C. Put stickers on the bottles.
7. What is the man's attitude towards employing robots?
A. Favorable. B. Critical. C. Uncertain.

听第 7 段录音,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What position is available to Albert?
A. A product tester. B. A language assistant. C. A system operator.
9. How much can Albert probably earn per hour on Monday?
A. \$ 80. B. \$ 60. C. \$ 30.

10. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In an office.

B. In a bank.

C. In a classroom.

听第8段录音,回答第11至13题。

11. Why is Louis going to China?

A. To work.

B. To study.

C. To travel.

12. What does Sophia think of Louis?

A. Determined.

B. Adaptable.

C. Talented.

13. What is Louis's advice for Sophia?

A. Attend a foreign language class.

B. Try the programs of the school.

C. Improve her conversation skills.

听第9段录音,回答第14至17题。

14. Where did the woman get the information about the food supply?

A. From a TV show.

B. From a newspaper.

C. From the Internet.

15. What does the woman advocate doing to reduce food waste?

A. Ordering mindfully.

B. Avoiding eating out.

C. Cooking carefully.

16. What is the goal of the nonprofit organization?

A. To offer farmers more food.

B. To promote better eating habits.

C. To enhance farming technology.

17. What is the man going to do?

A. Raise funds.

B. Donate some money.

C. Start a cause.

听第10段录音,回答第18至20题。

18. Where were the ancient rock carvings showing early skiing found?

A. In Norway.

B. In Austria.

C. In China.

19. What does skiing mainly serve as nowadays?

A. A kind of communication.

B. A means of transportation.

C. A form of recreation.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. The development of skiing.

B. The importance of skiing.

C. The popularity of skiing.

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

Rotary Scholarship by HZ University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands

HZ University of Applied Sciences, located in the southwest of the Netherlands, is a middle-sized university with around 4,800 students. It ranks in the top three Dutch multidisciplinary(多学科的) universities of applied sciences.

About the Rotary Scholarship

The scholarship, donated by the Rotary Club Vlissingen, is intended for a student who has a strong wish to study in the field of water and return to his/her home country to help solve water challenges there. The scholarship amounts to € 2,000.

Conditions

- The applicant must be an international student;
- The applicant has already been accepted to one of the related programs;

- The applicant must show why this scholarship would be of great financial support and how the costs for the duration of the whole academic program will be covered;
- The applicant should express his/her wish after successfully finishing the program to contribute to solving water-related challenges in his/her home country;
- The applicant is required twice during the year to appear at a Rotary Club Vlissingen meeting and share his/her progress in life and studies;
- The applicant should write and hand in an original essay about the field.

How to Apply?

- The applicant can apply for the scholarship by sending an email to study@hz.nl before May 1 of their starting year. In this email, the student should explain why he/she applies for the particular HZ Bachelor program of study;
- The applicant must also send a copy of his/her CV(简历) with the email;
- The HZ Scholarship Committee will award the scholarship based on previous academic results, and motivation for choosing a program of study and the applicant will be informed of the decision within 6 weeks after the application deadline of May 1.

21. What is the main aim of the Rotary Scholarship?

- A. To fund advanced scientific research. B. To encourage Dutch language studies.
C. To support water-related solutions. D. To promote international cultural exchange.

22. What do the applicants have to do during their studies after receiving the scholarship?

- A. Attend a club meeting twice. B. Instruct new applicants.
C. Publish a research essay. D. Launch an academic program.

23. What must be included in the applicant's email?

- A. A copy of his/her ID card. B. A detailed research proposal.
C. Evidence of financial independence. D. Reasons for choosing the program.

B

Harold Simmons never intended to become a neighborhood legend(传奇). At 73, he was just a retired worker with too much time and an empty backyard. What started as a simple garden railroad project quickly became something extraordinary.

It began with a single circular track and an old steam engine he'd rescued from a sale. Each day, he would add tiny details—a tiny general store, a little church and some handcrafted trees. The neighborhood children would sometimes look over the fence, their eyes wide with wonder.

One particularly curious 10-year-old named Maya started visiting regularly after school. Her working parents appreciated that Harold didn't mind her watching him work. He'd explain each tiny detail. Word spread. Neighbors who had previously just waved politely stopped to admire Harold's growing landscape. Children brought their parents. Retired workers shared stories about the real trains and towns the models represented.

When the local elementary school heard about Harold's project, they asked if he'd be willing to host a field trip. Harold was surprised. Suddenly, classrooms of children were learning history, engineering, and creativity through his tiny railroad.

Maya convinced her uncle to create a website showing Harold's railroad. It went popular locally and then regionally. People started sending him miniature(微型的) pieces like a tiny water tower from Wisconsin. Soon the railroad became a living history museum, a classroom, and a gathering place.

On weekends, Harold would let children control the trains, their small hands carefully managing the controllers and their faces lit with pure joy. Some parents noticed their kids were learning patience, precision, and storytelling through this simple hobby.

By the time Harold turned 80, his backyard had become a community landmark. Local schools included visits into their curriculum(课程). Retirement homes organized group trips. Artists and historians turned to him. The tiny tracks became something magical, showing how passion, creativity, and openness could build connections far bigger than anyone could imagine.

24. Why did Harold start building the garden railroad?
- A. To host field trips. B. To kill his spare time.
C. To train local children. D. To become famous.
25. What was the neighbors' attitude toward Harold's project?
- A. Critical. B. Negative. C. Uncertain. D. Appreciative.
26. Why did Harold's project attract the local elementary school?
- A. It had an educative value. B. It included a new steam engine.
C. It was praised on a website. D. It was a garden programme.
27. What lesson can we learn from the story?
- A. One is never too old to learn. B. Many hands make light work.
C. Small things make a big difference. D. Education knows no boundaries.

As artificial intelligence (AI) takes off, how do we efficiently integrate it into our lives and our work? Bridging the gap between promise and practice, Jann Spiess, an associate professor at Stanford Graduate School of Business, is exploring how algorithms (算法) can be designed to most effectively support—rather than replace—human decision-makers.

“We don't have much work—yet—that takes design of the human-AI interface really seriously,” says Spiess. “Our debate about AI and the capabilities of AI is really misplaced, because it's all about ‘Is AI better than the human?’”, he continues. “I think instead we should be asking, ‘What are the complementary(互补的) uses of AI?’”

If users rely too heavily on an algorithm, they may ignore relevant context or information the algorithm may not know. On the other hand, if users view recommendations as overly complex or irrelevant, they may dismiss them altogether, forgoing any advantages algorithmic recommendations may provide.

“Therefore, the best algorithm should take into account how a human will interact with the information it provides,” Spiess says. In a recent paper, Spiess outlines a conceptual(概念的) design framework modeling how humans respond to algorithmic recommendations—and presents a different approach to building AI tools. This approach is known as complementarity.

The researchers tested different recommendation strategies in an experiment, where participants made 25 hiring decisions with different levels of algorithmic assistance. People using a complementary algorithm—which offered selective recommendations in cases where a human was likely to be uncertain or incorrect—made the most accurate decisions, outperforming those using a purely predictive algorithm and those using no algorithmic support.

It's an encouraging result. “There's much promise around AI improving decisions,” says Spiess, who's particularly interested in applications that affect how services are allocated(分配) in resource-limited environments, such as placing teachers in underserved school districts with limited budgets. “If you could use algorithms to improve resource allocation, there are many high-value use cases in areas where we don't have ready or clear solutions,” he says.

28. What is the main issue with current AI debates according to Spiess?
- A. Overemphasis on AI's superiority. B. Ignoring the potential of AI.
C. Misunderstanding AI's purpose. D. Lack of focus on AI's efficiency.

29. What does the underlined word “forgoing” in paragraph 3 mean?
 A. Stressing. B. Abandoning. C. Admitting. D. Assessing.
30. What does Spiess think is the key to effective AI design?
 A. Enhancing algorithm complexity. B. Reducing human dependence on AI.
 C. Considering human-AI interaction. D. Improving AI's independent capability.
31. What does the experiment on hiring decisions show?
 A. Predictive algorithms were the most helpful.
 B. Human judgment alone was the most accurate.
 C. No algorithmic support was completely the best.
 D. Complementary algorithms were highly effective.

D

In Costa Rica, even small areas of tree cover can reduce the presence of invasive(入侵的) mosquito species known to spread diseases like dengue fever(登革热), according to a Stanford University-led study published May 28 in *Landscape Ecology*. The findings can inform land use decisions and tree preservation strategies in rural areas, according to the researchers.

Using field observations and satellite data on land cover for an area of forests, farms, and residential areas in southern Costa Rica, the researchers found the presence of the *Aedes albopictus* mosquito, a dengue vector(媒介), decreased in areas with more tree cover while the total number of mosquito species increased. More species demand more space and resources, making it harder for an invasive species to find unoccupied space or resources.

Costa Rica has numerous mosquito-borne diseases and two invasive mosquito species serving as vectors. The forests surveyed in the study hosted a high diversity of mosquito species, none of which were the dengue vector *Aedes albopictus*. Residential areas, by contrast, had much fewer mosquito species and were far more likely to hold the invasive, disease-spreading species. Agricultural areas fell somewhere in between, with outcomes seemingly tied to the intensity and type of land use.

Natural habitats exist alongside agriculture and development in rural areas. In Costa Rica and beyond, these areas can provide pathways to conserving biodiversity. The study shows that protecting trees can help conserve biodiversity while also reducing the likelihood of disease spread. That's good news in the face of warmer temperatures, changes in rainfall, and human activity that are enabling the spread of mosquito-borne illnesses to new places.

The researchers emphasize the need to do more research to understand how other vector species react to increased tree cover. “We need to know more about what drives dengue in rural areas,” said study senior author Erin Mordecai, associate professor of biology in Stanford University. “This work shows forests and tree cover can reduce risk, but identifying other land use types that sustain vector populations is the next frontier for controlling this rapidly expanding disease.”

32. How does increased tree cover prevent invasive mosquitoes?
 A. By increasing species competition. B. By reducing dengue vectors.
 C. By upgrading human habitats. D. By ensuring agricultural outputs.
33. What can be known about residential areas?
 A. Their land use is more intensive. B. They have lower mosquito diversity.
 C. Their living conditions are poor. D. They host fewer disease risks.
34. What is the significance of the study?
 A. It helps agricultural development. B. It solves the problem of disease spread.
 C. It offers a potential win-win strategy. D. It leads to the study of climate patterns.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Mosquito-borne Disease Risks Increase

B. Protecting Trees Improves Life Quality

C. Disease-spreading Species Are Coming

D. Tree Cover Limits Invasive Mosquitoes

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。

For the past five years, chef and author Samin Nosrat has been doing something that, for many, can feel impossible. She's kept up a weekly dinner with friends.

36. But over time, the dinner—held every Monday night for about 10 guests at a friend's house—has become one of the most meaningful activities in all of their lives. At one point, a friend told her that the Monday dinner was her church.

Nosrat writes about the magic that holds her weekly dinners together and shares her all-time favorite dishes in *Good Things: Recipes and Rituals to Share with People You Love*. 37. Click here to jump to the recipes.

“The key to maintaining these dinners is to ritualize(仪式化) it,” writes Nosrat, who thinks the gatherings are less about the menu and more about eating and cooking together. “38. In other words, we have to avoid the guesswork of when and where your dinner will happen for the group. Choose the same day, time and location—and keep it. So everyone is familiar with the kitchen, the space and the pantry.”

There are a few kids in Nosrat's dinner group, and she loves to get them in the kitchen. “Think about any step in the meal preparation that the kids can do themselves,” she suggests in the book. “39. So whatever it is, keep it simple. Otherwise, they will soon mess it up.”

She also offers various simple ways to make the occasion special: 40.

A. Weekly dinners are a team effort

B. First of all, we have to create familiarity

C. But cooking with kids can quickly get messy

D. At first, she thought her friends would be too busy for it

E. When kids help cook, they're more likely to be curious about the meal

F. Published in September, the book includes many recipes for group meals

G. Send the kids out to pick flowers for the table or hold a brief ceremony before the meal

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。

Last summer, I returned to my grandmother's home in my childhood town. The woman who once moved with boundless 41 now seemed aged, her steps carefully 42. Her hands, which had once worked with purpose, now shook while she held her tea. I saw the 43, yet it never weakened her role as our family's heart. She had simply learned to move at a different 44.

One afternoon, I was 45 the roses in her garden, growing impatient with how much there was to do. I wanted to finish quickly. My grandmother's eyes, 46, stayed on the flowers. “I used to rush through all this,” she said softly. “Now I find 47 in watching them grow, letting time 48 as it will.” Her voice held no regret, only peaceful 49, as if she had discovered a new way to love life.

In the following days, we shared 50 moments—small tasks and quiet talks. I had always 51 to finish things, but watching her, I saw a new way of being. Each moment was intentional; in her stillness lay a warmth I had never 52 before.

As I prepared to leave, she smiled. “Love isn't always about 53 actions,” she said. “It's in the little

things—how plants 54, or how we sit together.” I finally understood: True love lies in the patience and 55 we give one another.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. happiness | B. energy | C. courage | D. expectation |
| 42. A. challenged | B. recorded | C. measured | D. observed |
| 43. A. function | B. trick | C. course | D. change |
| 44. A. pace | B. association | C. style | D. pattern |
| 45. A. tending to | B. showing up | C. holding up | D. pulling up |
| 46. A. otherwise | B. therefore | C. moreover | D. however |
| 47. A. future | B. distance | C. comfort | D. secret |
| 48. A. pass | B. pause | C. predict | D. interpret |
| 49. A. excitement | B. loneliness | C. determination | D. acceptance |
| 50. A. fancy | B. urgent | C. complex | D. simple |
| 51. A. refused | B. rushed | C. hesitated | D. planned |
| 52. A. convinced | B. appreciated | C. noticed | D. disturbed |
| 53. A. generous | B. silent | C. grand | D. reliable |
| 54. A. grow | B. die | C. fade | D. vary |
| 55. A. promise | B. presence | C. hope | D. wealth |

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。

The U. S. National Museum of Asian Art has recently achieved a remarkable breakthrough in preserving cultural heritage by returning two priceless ancient Chinese silk manuscripts(帛书) to China. These artifacts(文物), 56 (believe) to date back to the Warring States period over 2,000 years ago, represent one of the most significant archaeological discoveries of the 20th century.

Unearthed in 1942 from the Zidanku site in Changsha, Hunan Province, these manuscripts were 57 (illegal) transported to the United States in 1946. After decades of negotiations and scholarly collaboration, their return is widely recognized, 58 (mark) a new chapter in international cultural cooperation.

Chinese Ambassador Xie Feng stressed that this repatriation(归国) not only represented 59 cultural milestone but also demonstrated the growing partnership between the two nations. He added that such cooperation aims 60 (bring) new vitality into people-to-people exchanges in the coming years.

The manuscripts, 61 contain profound insights into ancient Chinese philosophy and military strategy, 62 (study) extensively by international scholars since their discovery. Their significance lies not only in their historical value but also in their role 63 bridging ancient and modern civilizations.

What makes this repatriation particularly noteworthy is that advanced 64 (technology), including multispectral imaging and AI-assisted analysis, were employed to study these documents before their return. This case exemplifies how modern technology can facilitate the 65 (preserve) and understanding of ancient cultural heritage.

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,你的好友 Jim 最近沉迷于在短视频平台分享日常,经常熬夜剪辑视频,严重影响了学习和休息。请给他写一封信,内容包括:

1. 肯定他记录生活的热情;
2. 分析过度沉迷的危害;
3. 提出合理建议。

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 Jim,

Yours truly,

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。

Li Ming loved spending his summer holidays at his grandfather's house by the sea. He liked looking for interesting shells and watching the seabirds fly.

One quiet afternoon, Li Ming was walking near some large rocks when he noticed something troubling. Plastic bottles, old fishing nets, and colorful bags were scattered across the sand. He had never paid much attention to this before, but today the mess seemed especially bad. As he bent down to pick up a broken bottle, he heard a soft, sad sound nearby. He looked carefully and saw a gray bird lying on the sand. Its leg was tangled(缠结) in an old fishing net. The bird was trying to escape, but every move seemed to make things worse. Suddenly, Li Ming understood: the trash(垃圾) he had just seen was not just ugly—it was dangerous.

Li Ming felt a strong wish to help. He slowly moved closer, but when he reached out his hand, the bird became very frightened and struggled wildly. Li Ming stepped back, worried and unsure.

Just then, he heard a kind voice behind him. "It needs careful help," the voice said. Li Ming turned and saw an old man. Grandpa Chen, a retired fisherman, knelt down and opened his bag. He took out scissors and cloth, then gently covered the bird's head to keep it calm. Slowly, he began to cut the net.

After several minutes, the net was cut. The bird stood up and flew into the blue sky. Li Ming felt a big smile on his face. He looked down at the broken net and some trash on the sand. Grandpa Chen said, "This beach is home to many creatures. Sadly, trash like this appears almost every day."

Li Ming helped Grandpa Chen pick up the cut net and other plastic bags and bottles nearby. As they worked, Li Ming thought deeply. Saving one bird was wonderful, but the beach was very large, and the problem was very big.

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。

From that day on, Li Ming decided to turn his worry into action.

Realizing that his and his neighbors' power was limited, he thought of using the Internet to get more people to join in the protection.

福建专版九师联盟高三英语

A 篇 C A D

B 篇 B D A C

C 篇 A B C D

D 篇 A B C D

七选五 D F B C G

完型

41-45 B C D A A

46-50 D C A D D

51-55 B C C A B

填空

56. believed

57. illegally

58. marking

59. a

60. to bring

61. which

62. have been studied

63. in

64. technologies

65. preservation

应用文

Dear Jim,

I really admire your passion for recording daily life via short videos. It's wonderful to share moments with others. However, staying up late editing seriously affects your study and rest, making you tired in class and reducing efficiency. Why not set a fixed time for editing, say 30 minutes after finishing homework? Prioritize sleep and study, and your sharing will be more meaningful with a healthy routine.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

续写

From that day on, Li Ming decided to turn his worry into action. He started by organizing a small clean-up group with his friends. Every weekend, they gathered at the beach, picking up trash and sorting it into recyclable and non-recyclable bins. Li Ming also talked to local shop owners, asking them to put up signs encouraging tourists to keep the beach clean. With their efforts, the beach gradually became cleaner, and more seabirds returned to rest and forage.

Realizing that his and his neighbors' power was limited, he thought of using the Internet to get more people to join in the protection. He took photos and videos of the beach's transformation and posted them online, sharing the story of the tangled bird and the importance of marine protection. His posts quickly went viral, attracting the attention of environmental organizations and volunteers from other cities. Together, they launched a "Clean Beach" campaign, organizing regular clean-ups and educational activities. Soon, the once-trashy beach turned into a beautiful and safe home for both humans and marine creatures.