

## 高三英语

(试卷满分：150 分，考试时间：120 分钟)

★龙马精神★

## 注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生须在试题卷、答题卡规定的位置填写自己的准考证号、姓名。考生应认真核对答题卡上粘贴的条形码的“准考证号、姓名”与考生本人准考证号、姓名是否一致。
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，考生须将试题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. What kind of book does the man want to borrow?  
A. Economics.                      B. Literature.                      C. Computer.
2. What are the speakers going to do?  
A. Attend a painting class.      B. Visit an art exhibition.      C. Buy a notebook.
3. What does the man think of the café?  
A. It is lively and fun.              B. It helps concentration.      C. It offers spacious desks.
4. What are the speakers mainly discussing?  
A. A contest preparation.          B. A science project.              C. A weekend trip.
5. When will the man return the dictionary?  
A. On Tuesday.                      B. On Wednesday.              C. On Friday.

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. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At a lecture.                      B. At a store.                      C. In a workshop.

7. Why does the man have interest in the tablet?

- A. He believes it benefits his work.  
B. He thinks it suitable for his niece.  
C. He needs one to learn digital art.

听第 7 段录音, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How does Steven feel now?

- A. Surprised.                      B. Disappointed.                      C. Conflicted.

9. What is the woman's suggestion for Steven?

- A. Consulting his family.      B. Writing full-time.                      C. Having a try.

10. What is the main topic of the conversation?

- A. Career change consideration.  
B. Risks of quitting a job.  
C. Ways to improve writing.

听第 8 段录音, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why is the woman talking to Mr. Janson?

- A. To finish a class assignment.  
B. To seek advice on interviews.  
C. To write a newspaper feature.

12. What does Mr. Janson do?

- A. A network engineer.                      B. A career planner.                      C. A school librarian.

13. What is considered the biggest change?

- A. The digitisation of books.  
B. The collection of documents.  
C. The invention of scanners.

听第 9 段录音, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the main goal of the UTeach programme?

- A. To involve students in STEM teaching.
- B. To attract students to major in STEM.
- C. To enhance learning efficiency.

15. What is one proven outcome of the programme?

- A. It guarantees jobs for graduates.
- B. Most graduates stay to teach.
- C. The training is very enjoyable.

16. What first made John consider teaching?

- A. He had a free trial class.
- B. He was poor at lab work.
- C. A professor recommended it.

17. Why does John want to continue teaching?

- A. He likes flexible hours.
- B. He expects higher pay later.
- C. He values connection with students.

听第 10 段录音, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does Debrah Roundy regularly do in China?

- A. She learns about Chinese music.
- B. She dances in parks and squares.
- C. She volunteers to translate.

19. How does Debrah Roundy communicate with her teammates now?

- A. By turning to others.
- B. By exchanging notes.
- C. By using an app.

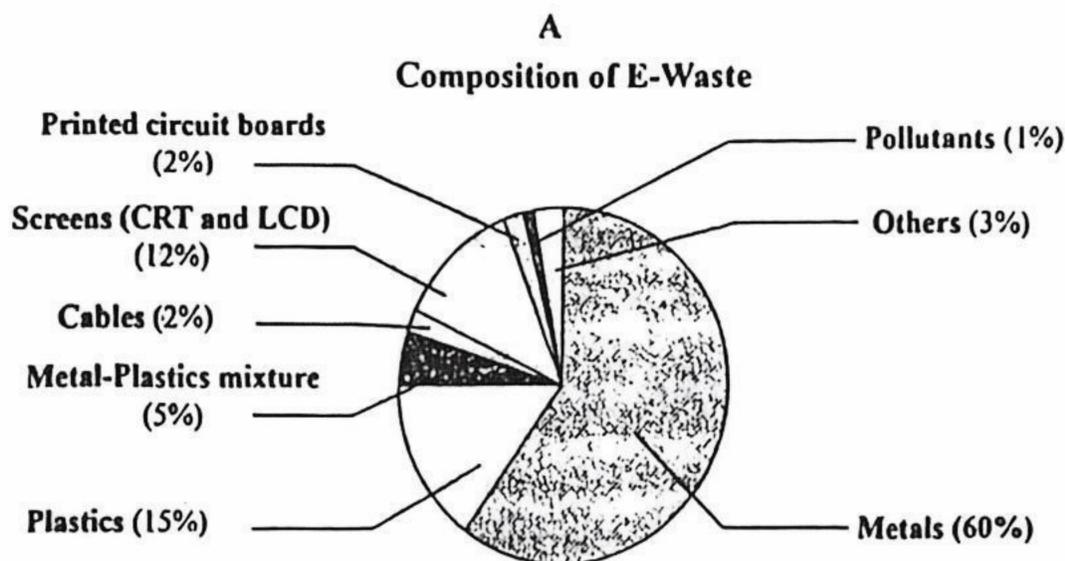
20. What does the dance mean to Debrah Roundy?

- A. A daily form of exercise.
- B. A bridge to learn China.
- C. A chance to help neighbours.

## 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 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。



Nowadays, e-waste is one of the world's fastest-growing waste streams. Waste electronics contain harmful substances like lead and mercury, posing serious environmental and health risks.

However, e-waste also represents a valuable "urban mine". It holds an estimated 31 million tonnes of metals, 17 million tonnes of plastics, and 14 million tonnes of glass. One tonne of circuit boards can contain up to 800 times more gold than a tonne of gold-bearing rocks. Despite this, less than 1% of rare earth elements are recycled.

Recycled e-waste is a valuable resource for sustainable manufacturing (制造业). Its metals, e.g. gold and copper, are reused in electronics, vehicles, and renewable energy systems. Recovered plastics find new life in durable products, while glass is processed into building materials. This circular (循环的) approach cuts energy use, reduces mining demand, and transforms waste into industrial resources, supporting both the economy and the environment.

The e-waste management market is projected to more than double by 2027. While 81 countries have adopted Extended Producer Responsibility laws, collection rates still fall behind policy goals.

To improve recycling, governments should strengthen EPR laws and invest in facilities. Institutions can promote research and public awareness. Individuals should properly drop off e-waste at collection points, fix items rather than throw them away, and support brands with strong environmental commitments.

21. What percentage do screens and cables account for in all e-waste compositions?  
 A. 12%.                      B. 14%.                      C. 17%.                      D. 60%.
22. What is a key advantage of e-waste compared to natural mines?  
 A. It contains a greater variety of rare elements.  
 B. It provides more recoverable non-metals.  
 C. It can be richer in precious metals.  
 D. It works better as building materials.
23. What is suggested for individuals to help recycle e-waste?  
 A. Invest in formal recycling facilities.  
 B. Launch public awareness campaigns.  
 C. Set clear personal take-back plans.  
 D. Choose repair over replacement.

## B

At 24, Carina Hong founded an AI company called Axiom Math. With its unique technical ideas and clear development goals, the company has changed traditional views in the Silicon Valley investment capital circle.

Born in Guangzhou in 2001, Hong came from a family where neither parent had received higher education. She grew up like other kids, and showed no special talent until she started learning Olympiad mathematics in junior high school — this unlocked her potential and surprised everyone.

In high school, Hong was selected into Guangdong Provincial Olympiad Mathematics Team, and in 2018, she entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) with excellent results. She double-majored in Maths and Physics, completed over 20 advanced courses, and served as president of student organisations to help international students. Later, she won the Rhodes Scholarship to study Neuroscience at Oxford, then pursued two doctoral degrees at Stanford while offering legal aid to low-income people.

During this period, Hong focused on the combination of AI and mathematics. Noticing AI's big shortcomings in mathematical reasoning, she founded Axiom Math, whose core idea is to transform English mathematical content from textbooks, papers and journals into programmable knowledge. This allows AI to not only solve complex mathematical problems but also confirm solutions through strict validation (验证). Axiom Math's goal is to develop a real "AI Mathematician" with logical reasoning ability, and Hong even hopes that "AI mathematicians" will put forward brand-new mathematical conjectures (猜想) in the future. With her good academic reputation and clear technical goals, she attracted many top talents to Axiom Math. A famous mathematician even left his permanent teaching position to join the team, and they worked together to build a strict logical reasoning training system by adopting a new model.

Carina Hong's story is one of vision and commitment. Built on solid academic training and driven by a clear goal — to give AI true mathematical reasoning ability — she is leading Axiom Math toward a future where machines and mathematicians work side by side.

24. What awakened Carina Hong's potential in her youth?
- A. Her parents' educational background.                      B. Learning Olympiad maths.  
C. Her ambition to study at MIT.                              D. Helping international students.
25. What can we infer about Carina Hong from the text?
- A. She is academically and socially excellent.  
B. She focuses on earning academic titles.  
C. She owes her success to her family's support.  
D. She plans to leave the tech industry for legal work.
26. Why did Carina Hong set up Axiom Math?
- A. To offer legal aid to the poor.                              B. To train more AI professionals.  
C. To change views in the capital circle.                      D. To develop an AI with reasoning skills.
27. What is the best title of the text?
- A. A Rhodes Scholar's Academic Journey  
B. Axiom Math Redefining Artificial Intelligence  
C. From Olympiad Maths to AI Mathematician  
D. The Founding of a Silicon Valley Startup

## C

Have you ever thought, “Maybe this is all I’m ever meant to be?” Many of us are trapped by labels like “not talented enough” — as if life were a one-way road with no turns. Barbara Oakley’s *Mindshift* works like a wise guide, helping us remove these mental blocks. It doesn’t offer empty encouragement, but breaks down the science behind change.

The first part of the book tells stories of ordinary people who dared to reshape their lives. Graham Keir, a musician, once believed he had “no brain for science” and today walks the halls of medical school. Or Ali, who once struggled with basic maths, only to later master coding (编程) and earn multiple promotions. These are not tales of sudden genius, but of imperfect practice through setbacks and slow progress. Oakley introduces a powerful concept — second-skilling. In today’s fast-changing world, relying on just one area of expertise is risky. Developing a second skill can make you more adaptable.

If the first part helps us see what’s possible, the second is a guide for making it happen. Oakley draws on interviews with dozens of career changers to show what strategies worked and what pitfalls to avoid. Beyond learning from others, the book’s second part offers honest advice for quieting self-doubt and turning learning from a chore into a habit. One of the book’s most valuable insights is that what matters is not “intense practice every day”, but “practise every day, without fail”. Even fifteen minutes daily sends steady signals that quietly reshape your brain.

That said, the book’s perspective isn’t universal. Rooted in a Western context, it draws largely on stable professionals — leaving quieter questions about those facing real hardship. And while it prioritises practice over passion, some may find this approach cool to the touch.

Yet perhaps that coolness is its strength: it doesn’t sell miracles, but offers a solid framework. After reading, you may not have all the answers. But you might ask: “Could what I once thought impossible actually be within reach?”

Ultimately, *Mindshift* gives something better: a mind open and flexible, ready for change. And that, perhaps, is the truest mindshift of all.

28. What can we learn about *Mindshift* from paragraph 1?

- A. It describes life as a fixed path.
- B. It emphasises the importance of talent.
- C. It helps overcome inner obstacle for change.
- D. It provides readers with emotional comfort.

29. What do the examples of Graham and Ali mainly show?

- A. The value of second-skilling.
- B. The power of sudden genius.
- C. The importance of passion.
- D. The risk of changing careers.

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

- A. Complicated skills.
- B. Hidden traps.
- C. Strong biases.
- D. Imagined threats.

31. What is the author’s overall attitude towards *Mindshift*?

- A. Cautiously opposed.
- B. Appreciative yet critical.
- C. Highly favourable.
- D. Imagined threats.

## D

In the global effort to fight climate change, scientists are exploring solutions in unexpected places — including the soil beneath our feet. A recent study published in *Nature* highlights a promising discovery: specific bacteria that can dramatically reduce agricultural emissions of nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), a powerful greenhouse gas.

Nitrous oxide, largely released from farm fields due to nitrogen fertiliser (肥料) use, is a major climate concern. According to co-author Professor Lars Bakken of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, the gas is 265 times more effective at warming the atmosphere than carbon dioxide and can remain in the air for over a century.

To develop the solution, researchers grew the bacteria using organic waste. Building on past work, they looked for a microorganism that would reduce nitrous oxide emissions without staying in the soil for so long that it harmed other life forms important for crop health. The bacteria reduced emissions after a second fertiliser treatment by about half two weeks later. After three months, the makeup of microbial (微生物的) life was unchanged, suggesting the bacteria would not harm the soil.

The bacteria, which are not genetically modified, occur naturally in anaerobic digesters — facilities that transform organic waste into biofuels. That might ease acceptance of their use, said Paul Carini of the University of Arizona, who was not involved in the research. Moreover, Bakken stated that this “opens up a number of new possibilities” for managing farmland. The bacteria could be added to fertilisers, offering a potential direct application for farmers. As Carini noted, using a waste product from one industrial process to benefit another is cost-effective.

However, significant challenges remain before widespread use. Professor Lori Hoagland of Purdue University, an expert in the field, noted that soils vary globally, requiring more field testing to ensure effectiveness. More critically, farmers currently get no financial motivation to adopt such methods. Bakken argued that authorities must create policies to make emission reductions profitable. If these limitations can be addressed, this bacterial treatment could have a major impact on reducing agriculture’s contribution to climate change.

32. Why is nitrous oxide a major climate concern?
- A. It is released in larger amounts than CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - B. It stays in the atmosphere for a very short time.
  - C. It comes mainly from industrial production.
  - D. It has a much stronger warming effect than CO<sub>2</sub>.
33. What did the researchers find?
- A. A way to help farmers increase fertiliser use.
  - B. A bacterium that stays in the soil forever.
  - C. A method to produce more biofuels from waste.
  - D. A microbe that cuts N<sub>2</sub>O without harming soil.



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, 从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My parents have a 91-year-old neighbour, Helen, who is cared for by nearby friends. Recently, my dad made it his 41 to move Helen's mailbox, as it was 42 placed down a steep (陡峭的) driveway off a busy highway.

He 43 the mail service and arranged to 44 the mailbox location. Since Helen's house is brick, attaching a mailbox directly was not an 45. Then, at a flea (跳蚤) market, my dad, a keen collector, 46 an old-fashioned metal milk can, which 47 him of the first mailbox he and my mother shared years ago. Several days later, he managed to secure an old mailbox, 48 the milk can with concrete, set the mailbox on top, and 49 it near Helen's front door. Now Helen can safely fetch her mail.

Later that week, Helen called to thank my dad, expressing how 50 she felt to have such loving 51. She even invited him to 52 some timeless treasure from her backyard. After hanging up, my dad thought aloud about the whole thing.

When we drove by Helen's house, my dad looked at the old mailbox, reborn through his quiet 53. This small action brings fresh tears to my eyes, though it is no surprise that my dad lives to 54 others. My father, in his thoughtful and well-timed way, 55 said, "That was your mother's and my first mailbox. I can still picture it standing by the road all those years ago."

- |                     |                |               |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. mission      | B. proposal    | C. reaction   | D. ambition      |
| 42. A. conveniently | B. dangerously | C. cautiously | D. strategically |
| 43. A. rescued      | B. established | C. restored   | D. contacted     |
| 44. A. change       | B. check       | C. mark       | D. register      |
| 45. A. example      | B. item        | C. option     | D. order         |
| 46. A. captured     | B. invested    | C. grabbed    | D. spotted       |
| 47. A. warned       | B. convinced   | C. reminded   | D. informed      |
| 48. A. compared     | B. filled      | C. provided   | D. mixed         |
| 49. A. placed       | B. stretched   | C. relieved   | D. hid           |
| 50. A. inspired     | B. blessed     | C. rewarded   | D. exhausted     |
| 51. A. postmen      | B. neighbours  | C. collectors | D. drivers       |
| 52. A. take over    | B. hand in     | C. pick out   | D. put away      |
| 53. A. support      | B. struggle    | C. reflection | D. kindness      |
| 54. A. respect      | B. impress     | C. serve      | D. entertain     |
| 55. A. frankly      | B. sorrowfully | C. critically | D. simply        |

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。

At the Beijing Stone Carving Art Museum, formerly a temple, stand two giant ginkgos (银杏树). These ginkgos, each more than 600 years old, guard an ancient pagoda with timeless grace.

“Our museum 56 (house) more than 2,600 artifacts, including stone sculptures and stone carvings, 57 only these two ancient ginkgos are truly living relics,” Wu Di, a management worker, says.

Upon entering the museum, visitors are immediately greeted 58 the grand Vajra Throne Pagoda. From 59 distance, the pagoda appears to rest atop a tall base, with five smaller towers constructed on it. Accompanying the pagoda 60 (be) the two ginkgo trees, standing like steadfast guardians of the pagoda.

Wu's primary 61 (responsible) is the preservation of ancient towers, stone carvings and other cultural relics. Due to the 62 (harmony) natural landscape created by the ginkgos and the pagoda, the museum has gathered funds in recent years for the trees' protection.

In September, three national government departments announced the first list of ancient, famous trees and historic places that will be protected together. The ginkgo trees at the Beijing Stone Carving Art Museum were among the 28 places 63 (choose).

This new initiative 64 (systematic) integrates the protection of historic sites with the preservation of ancient trees. By treating these trees as “living history”, the combined protection model aims to strengthen public awareness of the need 65 (safeguard) both cultural and ecological heritage.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第四部分 写

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你校将为外国交换生开设体育选修课 “Chinese Wushu” 和 “Table Tennis”。请你给交换生领队 Terry 写一封邮件, 简要介绍这两个课程的特点, 并针对不同兴趣的同学给出选择建议。

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 Terry,

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。

It was one of those Saturday mornings when the to-do list stretched longer than the daylight hours. Our backyard, once my pride and joy, had become a wild grassland where weeds staged a full-scale occupation over the flower beds. To make matters more challenging, my three children — Mike, Emma, and little Sam — had been bursting with restless energy all week, their stored excitement from school ready to burst forth before a long weekend.

“We’re having a backyard exploration today,” I announced at breakfast, already expecting complaints. The reaction was mixed: ten-year-old Mike asked if this was one of those “fun chores,” while Emma simply sighed. But Sam’s eyes lit up. I handed out old hats and gloves — comically large on Sam — and explained our mission: reclaim the kingdom from the weeds.

We started pulling weeds. Sam proudly held up every weed as if it were a captured enemy flag, while Mike fell into a rhythm of quiet determination. “That’s how you know you’re really working,” he said wisely when Emma complained about her back. To keep their spirits up, I played upbeat music, and soon we were pulling and dancing down the flower bed — all except Emma, who still sat apart, arms crossed.

I walked over and knelt beside her. "Come see something," I said gently. She hesitated but followed me to a flower bed, where among the thick green leaves, something small and purple caught the morning light — a lavender (薰衣草) flower, half-hidden, still alive. Emma bent down for a closer look, her eyes widening. Her fingers, once unwilling, now moved with care as she gently parted the leaves, revealing more tiny purple flowers beneath.

She looked up at me, and for the first time that morning, she smiled. Without a word, she began carefully clearing the weeds around the lavender. The others noticed and gathered around, their pulling becoming more purposeful.

In that quiet moment, the garden began to feel like ours again — not because the weeds were gone, but because we had discovered something worth protecting together.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

"Mike! Sam! Come and look!" Emma called out.

That afternoon, my husband came home, his eyes widening at the garden.

泉州市 2026 届高中毕业班模拟考试（一）  
英语试题参考答案及评分标准

第 I 卷（听力、听力一、听力二，满分 30 分）

1-5 ABBA A 6-10 BBCCA 11-15 CCAAB 16-20 ACBCB

第 II 卷（阅读、听力三，满分 50 分）

第 21-25 题，共 15 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分。

21-25 BCDBA 26-30 OCCAB 31-35 BDDAM

第 36-40 题，共 5 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分。

36-40 EDABC

第 41-45 题，听力匹配，共 5 分，满分 5 分。

第 46-50 题，共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，满分 15 分。

41-45 ABDAM 46-50 DCBAB 51-55 BCDCCD

第 56-60 题，共 5 小题，每小题 3.5 分，满分 17.5 分。

56. less 57. better 58. by 59. a 60. so

61. responsibility 62. harmonious 63. chosen 64. systematically 65. to safeguard

第 66-70 题，听力匹配，共 5 分，满分 5 分。

66-70 满分 15 分。

【写作示例】

One possible version:

Dear Terry,

I'm writing to introduce the two optional PE courses for exchange students.

Chinese Wushu offers more than just physical training. It's a window into traditional Chinese culture. The course helps students develop balance and flexibility through graceful movements, offering students a unique experience they might not find elsewhere. As for table tennis, our national sport, it is fast-paced and exciting. It develops quick reactions and basic skills. Plus, it's easy to learn and highly social—perfect for making friends across cultures.

For students seeking to learn more about Chinese culture, I'd suggest Wushu. For those who enjoy competition and social interaction, table tennis is an excellent choice. Hope this helps with their decision.

Yours

Li Hua

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时，应根据文章的内容和语言总体确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3. 词数少于 60 和多于 100 的，酌情扣分。

4. 评分时以该档次的要求为基准，同时兼顾该档次的丰富性和准确性及上下档次的差别。

5. 评分时，对占首句或尾句准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。

6. 如拼写与标点符号使用恰当，可加分。

7. 如书写字迹清晰，可读性强，可加分。

8. 书写格式正确。

9. 附加选择建议。

【说明】内容要点可用不同方式表达，只要扣主题，可适当发挥。