

(在此卷上答题无效)

2025-2026 学年福州市高三年级三月质量检测

英 语

(全卷满分: 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟)

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 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. Where are the speakers most probably?

- A. In a library. B. In a bookstore. C. In a computer room.

2. Why does the man drive to work?

- A. The bus station is far away.
B. It's faster than the bus.
C. He finishes work late.

3. What is the woman looking for?

- A. Forks. B. Baskets. C. The manager.

4. How does Lucy sound?

- A. Regretful. B. Pleased. C. Confused.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Making an exercise plan.
B. Dealing with weight issues.
C. Solving job schedule problems.

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 experience does the man have?

- A. Running his own bakery.
- B. Working in a coffee shop.
- C. Assisting at a family bakery.

7. When do they have the interview?

- A. Thursday.
- B. Friday.
- C. Saturday.

听第 7 段录音, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How many items does Liam buy?

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 4.

9. What is Liam's delivery address?

- A. Flat 23.
- B. Flat 23B.
- C. Flat 23O.

10. Why does Liam get a discount?

- A. He is a new customer.
- B. He pays by card.
- C. He lives nearby.

听第 8 段录音, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who is probably the woman?

- A. A museum guide.
- B. A school teacher.
- C. A gallery organizer.

12. What do we know about the book *Ways of Seeing*?

- A. It is a storybook.
- B. It's good for beginners.
- C. It was published last year.

13. Why does the woman recommend the new edition?

- A. Its expressions are clearer.
- B. The print quality is good.
- C. It has more photos in it.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did the children's group achieve?
- A. Winning first prize in the contest.
 - B. Winning a singing contest.
 - C. Doing Shakespeare plays.
15. What type of plays does the club mainly stage?
- A. Musical dramas.
 - B. Classical theater.
 - C. Adventure shows.
16. What do we know about the club?
- A. It holds practices at a city library.
 - B. It has two shows left in October.
 - C. It is famous for dance drama.
17. What skill will Betty offer?
- A. Making posters.
 - B. Operating sound.
 - C. Designing actions.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What do we know about workshops this term?
- A. They're open to all students.
 - B. They're only for foreign students.
 - C. They're only for first-year students.
19. What does workshop "Time and Life" teach?
- A. How to improve sleep quality.
 - B. How to keep in good health.
 - C. How to manage schedules.
20. Which session helps with concentration?
- A. Speaking and Understanding.
 - B. Guided walks and skill-building.
 - C. Keep Your Motivation.

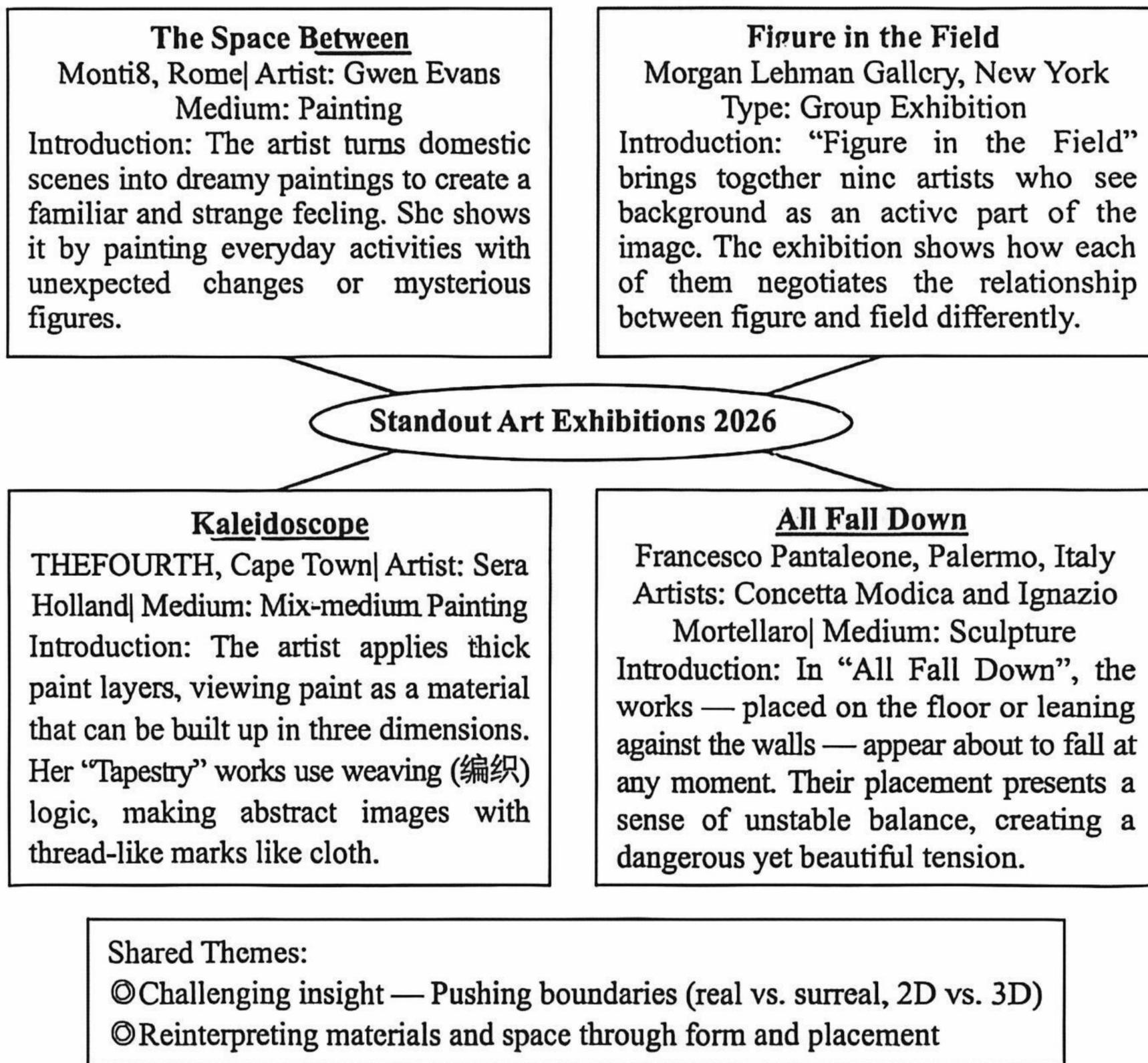
第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

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

While artistic expression develops in countless forms, artists are still pushing boundaries. The new year has brought a host of exciting and inventive exhibitions, including — but not limited to — the following four:



21. What influences Sera Holland’s art creation?

- A. Ordinary family scenes.
- B. The process of weaving.
- C. South African cultural themes.
- D. Patterns of light and shadow.

22. Which exhibition features sculptures?

- A. The Space Between.
- B. All Fall Down.
- C. Figure in the Field.
- D. Kaleidoscope.

23. What can best describe the four exhibitions?

- A. Three-dimensional.
- B. Conventional.
- C. Interactive.
- D. Experimental.

B

Sent through the washing. Eaten by insects. Bitten by a dog. These are just some of the ways that books can be damaged, as seen on a recent afternoon at the Weissman Preservation Center.

Students in “Texts in Transition,” a GenEd class taught by Professors Ann Blair and Leah Whittington, were visiting the Weissman Preservation Center to witness preservation firsthand. Their course explores how written works are passed down through time.

Conservators play a vital role in this process. Their work — repairing torn manuscripts (手稿), reducing insect damage, and so on — ensures the survival of texts from the ancient to the present. At the Weissman Preservation Center, students learn what happens behind the scenes when conservators step in to keep materials usable and preserve them for the future. “Harvard Library not only has remarkable materials gathered over generations but also expert staff who allow students to experience these treasures up close and from new views,” said Blair, a professor in the History Department.

As students handled the papers, ink and paints before them, they studied the evidence manuscripts offer researchers and the complexities of preservation. “What happens when the original material is no longer available?” one student asked. “Any treatment we apply must not harm the object and can be restored,” explained Eliza, Senior Paper Conservator. “We always respect the integrity of the materials and only make changes that can be reversed, which is important in our conservation standards.”

The class concluded with a close-looking exercise. Using angle lights and pocket microscopes, students examined manuscripts on the table, amazed at iridescent (泛着虹彩的) inks of the pages. One student, enthusiastic about her discoveries, set up her phone to photograph the scene. Turning to senior rare book conservator Jody Beenk, she declared, “I think I have found my career.”

24. What is the “Texts in Transition” course intended to do?

- A. Teach literary writing.
- B. Train paper conservators.
- C. Observe ancient books.
- D. Explore the survival of old texts.

25. What is special about the Weissman Preservation Center?

- A. It mainly centers on repairable treasures.
- B. It relies on support from Harvard Library.
- C. It houses the largest ancient book collection.
- D. It allows a thorough look at the preservation process.

26. What does the underlined word “reversed” in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Changed back.
- B. Recreated.
- C. Turned over.
- D. Polished.

27. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. The course inspired career interest.
- B. New techniques were used in repairs.
- C. Texts were restored with special inks.
- D. Students improved photographic skills.

C

On a recent trip through the Himalayas, my bruises (淤伤) became the truest souvenirs. More personal than anything bought, they carry a unique memory. Over time, my desire for typical souvenirs has faded; I now value experiences over objects. But maybe that's just me. Two out of three Americans bring back a souvenir from their travels, with US sales topping \$21bn in 2022.

Humans have long collected objects to remember experiences. With the rise of industrialization and tourism, souvenirs became more common. Souvenirs bring back happy memories, serving as a simple way to say, "I was there." "At the heart of our actions is a desire to feel heard, seen and connected," explains Madarkal, a professor in India.

Travellers today are more aware of their impact on local community, but the problems caused by travel souvenirs are often overlooked. In a 2022 Australian report, up to 75% of souvenirs marketed as "local" are made overseas. Real goods are expensive due to time-consuming labour involved, so some shops sell cheap fakes (假货) with most customers giving little regard to their origins. While buying fakes may seem to support local sellers, it often minimizes the profit of the traditional handicrafts, creating a negative cycle.

So, how can you buy meaningful souvenirs? "Be curious ... it's not just about buying or choosing carefully, it's about rejecting and explaining why," said Madarkal. Asking where an item comes from and how it is made is a good first step. Choosing unique designs over mass-produced goods at fair-trade markets helps support local communities. Intentions also matter, as souvenirs should be chosen for personal meaning rather than habit. And souvenirs don't always have to be objects — journals or skills gained can become lasting reminders.

Ultimately, there's no universal rule for a "meaningful" souvenir. But next time you're grabbing a quick airport souvenir, pause and reflect.

28. What changed the author's view on souvenirs?

- A. A search for adventures.
- B. A desire for experiences.
- C. Fear of physical injuries.
- D. Changes in life stages.

29. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. The increasing popularity of souvenirs.
 - B. The psychological need for souvenirs.
 - C. The importance of modern tourism.
 - D. The memories tourism brings back.
30. What is the consequence of the negative cycle in paragraph 3?
- A. Tourism becomes more profitable.
 - B. Local sellers gain long-term benefits.
 - C. Traditional handicrafts lose the market.
 - D. Souvenir design becomes standardized.
31. What does the author suggest about buying meaningful souvenirs?
- A. Picking timeless common designs.
 - B. Following your own shopping habits.
 - C. Choosing intention over convenience.
 - D. Weighing possession over remembrance.

D

Newly published research finds that tropical forests can recover up to twice as fast after deforestation with sufficient soil nitrogen (氮). Scientists from the University of Leeds launched the largest and longest experiment ever designed to examine how nutrients shape forest regrowth in tropical areas cleared for agriculture.

They selected 76 forest plots across Central America and monitored them for up to 20 years. Each site differed in age and size, allowing the team to track tree growth and death during forest recovery. Different nutrient treatments were applied to test nutrient roles. Some got nitrogen fertilizer, some phosphorus (磷), some both, and others none. This allowed direct comparison of forest responses to different soil conditions.

The results showed that soil nutrients strongly influence tropical forest regrowth speed: nitrogen-rich forests recovered twice as fast as nitrogen-lacking ones in the first 10 recovery years, while phosphorus alone had no such effect. The findings were published on January 13 in the journal *Nature Communications*. Lead author Wenguang Tang said, “Our study is inspiring because it suggests there are ways we can boost the storage of greenhouse gases through reforestation by managing the nutrients available to trees.”

Although nitrogen fertilizer was used in the experiment, the researchers do not recommend fertilizing forests. Widespread fertilizer use could lead to harmful side effects including polluting rivers and lakes and making the soil too weak for trees to stay healthy. Instead, the team suggests practical alternatives. Forest managers could plant trees from the bean family, which naturally add nitrogen to the soil. Another option is restoring forests in areas that already have sufficient nitrogen due to the effects of air pollution.

Tropical forests slow climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide and storing it in trees. If young tropical forests worldwide lack nitrogen, they may fail to store about 0.69 billion tonnes of CO₂ each year — roughly equal to two years of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas release in the U.K.

32. What is the Leeds experiment targeted at?
- A. Recovery speed of tropical forests.
 - B. Role of nutrients in forest regrowth.
 - C. Restoration of forests in cleared areas.
 - D. Environmental impact of deforestation.
33. What did the experiment find about forest regrowth?
- A. Nitrogen boosts recovery speed.
 - B. Combined nutrients work better.
 - C. Tropical forests recover naturally.
 - D. Phosphorus aids regrowth indirectly.
34. What can be inferred from the researchers' recommendation?
- A. CO₂ release should be monitored.
 - B. Bean family trees should be cut down.
 - C. Nitrogen fertilizer should be used widely.
 - D. We should turn to nature-based solutions.
35. What is the best title of the text?
- A. Nitrogen: Impact on Climate Change
 - B. Tropical Forests: Global Carbon Sinks
 - C. Tropical Forests: Growth with Phosphorus
 - D. Nitrogen: The Secret Driving Forest Regrowth

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。

Carpooling is essentially a shared mobility option where individuals use a single vehicle for their home-to-work trips. 36 It's a step towards sustainable living. With traffic jams and environmental concerns on the rise, carpooling offers a practical solution.

Characteristically, organizing a carpool starts with a group of interested individuals who adjust their schedules to match and agree on pick-up points; a route, and how to share expenses. Communication is key in a successful carpool. Technology further simplifies this process, facilitating connections between potential carpoolers. 37

Carpooling significantly benefits the environment. It reduces greenhouse gas release and lessens air pollution. This not only benefits public health but also corresponds to global efforts to fight against climate change. 38 They result in higher fuel use and release, while carpooling drops the number of cars on the road, thus smoothing traffic flow and lowering total fuel consumption.

39 The networking is a space where new ideas are shared and exchanged, allowing people to build casual friendships and exchange ideas. Sharing your daily journeys creates a routine of interaction, bridging the separation that can come with daily journeys between one's home and workplace alone.

_____ One common obstacle is managing scheduling conflicts. Last-minute changes or unexpected delays can upset the entire arrangement. Privacy concerns are another issue some might face. Sharing a ride means sharing personal space. It's important to set ground rules from the start, like keeping the car a phone-free zone. Respect and understanding go a long way in keeping a comfortable environment for all.

- A. Traffic jams remain a critical concern.
- B. However, carpooling is not without its challenges.
- C. Carpooling helps reduce the stress of daily driving.
- D. Some people also worry about safety during carpooling
- E. Carpooling adds social enrichment to your everyday life.
- F. Yet it is more than just simply sharing rides with one another.
- G. With these basics in place, carpooling can be smooth and cost-saving.

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。

As a woodworking maker in rural UK, I find my story full of unique delights. I can well remember that when I was young, the workshop was a temple of 41. The smell of sawdust (木屑) and the 42 of tradition wrapped around me like a comfortable blanket. It was then I knew: woodworking was not just a 43, but a way of life. My early attempts were 44, but with each mistake, I learned. Woodworking was as much about accepting 45 as it was about working for perfection.

Over the years, my skills 46, and I bought my first set of tools. Using these tools, I 47 small projects: a birdhouse here, a bench there. Every project was a lesson in measurement, precision, and the importance of 48. I began to frequent local workshops where I enjoyed the 49 atmosphere among woodworkers — from seasoned experts who shared unique traditions to 50 with wide eyes and overflowing enthusiasm. These sessions were social events that brought together people with 51 for the woodwork.

One of my most defining moments was meeting a master woodworker, whose philosophy 52 with me: every project, no matter how small, was a(n) 53 to leave a bit of your soul behind. I realized that each 54 made the eventual success much sweeter. Every project is a chance to create something that not only fills a space in your home but also 55 your life with the joy of making.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. nature | B. creativity | C. appreciation | D. history |
| 42. A. spirit | B. understanding | C. warmth | D. power |
| 43. A. duty | B. routine | C. trade | D. hobby |
| 44. A. awkward | B. boring | C. brave | D. simple |
| 45. A. variety | B. imperfection | C. regulation | D. responsibility |
| 46. A. grew | B. expanded | C. appeared | D. changed |
| 47. A. dealt with | B. carried away | C. took on | D. showed off |
| 48. A. luck | B. generosity | C. honesty | D. patience |
| 49. A. competitive | B. intense | C. friendly | D. academic |
| 50. A. beginners | B. visitors | C. strangers | D. volunteers |
| 51. A. gratitude | B. hope | C. envy | D. love |
| 52. A. stuck | B. mixed | C. started | D. fought |
| 53. A. method | B. opportunity | C. excuse | D. possibility |
| 54. A. conflict | B. truth | C. value | D. failure |
| 55. A. controls | B. enriches | C. applies | D. saves |

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。

In Chinese culture, food is not merely something to eat — it's an essential part of life. The focus in Chinese cooking is 56 taste, balance, harmony and above all, the 57 (fresh) of ingredients. Unlike people in some fast-paced societies 58 convenience dominates, many Chinese people prefer daily visits to local markets for the finest produce. Traditional diets feature four main groups: grains, vegetables, fruits, and meats. Fresh ingredients are always preferred, with preserved foods like salted fish, or dried fruit 59 (include) only occasionally.

Great value 60 (place) on texture (口感) and original flavors since ancient times. Cooking methods like steaming and stir-frying are preferred to preserve the natural quality of ingredients. Even though Western influences have introduced deep-fried options, traditional cuisine generally avoids heavy frying. The texture, whether it's the mouthfeel of cooked meat 61 the chewiness of noodles, is considered equally important as taste.

Meals 62 (typical) conclude with light desserts like seasonal fruit or red bean soup. 63 makes the Chinese dining experience unique is this comprehensive approach, 64 (combine) nutritional balance with sensory pleasure. This genuine respect for ingredients and tradition 65 (reflect) a deep cultural wisdom that has been passed down through generations.

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, 你校的外教 Tom 拟建议校图书馆开设英文阅读室, 请你给外教写一封邮件, 谈谈你的设想, 内容如下:

1. 设计方案;
2. 说明理由。

注意:

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

Dear Tom,

I am writing to share with you my design for the English Reading Room in the library.

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。

Helen was old and had trouble walking. The first time I saw her, I had just moved to the new neighbourhood. A neighbor warned, "Everybody here is nice except her. Keep your distance."

I was optimistic — I wouldn't judge my unknown neighbor. One morning, I waved at her enthusiastically, but she just stared at me and turned away, leaving me annoyed. "Forget her," I thought. I avoided Helen since then for the next 15 years, even though we lived within 50 feet. Once, I saw her shout at a teen whose bike blocked her driveway — the fight got so heated the police were called.

We never spoke or even looked at each other until my 40th birthday. I planned a big gathering, inviting my mom and many friends. On the party day, friends' cars packed the road, some occupying a corner of the entrance to Helen's driveway. Helen began to scream angrily. When I apologized and explained the circumstances, she became combative (好斗的). "I'm not going to allow this. I will call the police every ten minutes." She was to make the day hard.

My mother was nearing seventy. She took control of the situation. She headed across the street, walked slowly using her cane (拐杖) and approached Helen. From a distance, I watched anxiously. I was afraid Helen was about to hit my mom. But she did not.

My mother returned after twenty minutes. She told me Helen had been worried that she wouldn't be able to get her car out quickly in an emergency. My mother assured her we would all help if needed. Mother also learned that Helen lived alone because she lost all her family in a car accident — a tragedy (悲剧) I'd never known about.

My mother spoke of Helen without complaint, but with quiet empathy. But all I could think was that as long as Helen didn't cause any more trouble that day, I'd be content.

注意:

- (1) 续写词数应为 150 左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

And Mom insisted that we invite Helen to the party.

I had expected the talk in the party with Helen to be brief.

2025-2026学年福州市高三年级三月质量检测

英语试卷参考答案

第一部分

1-5 ACACB 6-10 CABAC 11-15 BBBAC 16-20 BAACC

第二部分

21-23 BBD 24-27 DDAA 28-31 BBCC 32-35 BADD

36-40 FGAEB

第三部分

41-45 BCDAB 46-50 ACDCA 51-55 DABDB

56. on 57. freshness 58. where 59. included 60. has been placed

61. or 62. typically 63. What 64. combining 65. reflects

注: 56-65 题如出现可接受的答案, 由评卷点裁定, 酌情给分。此次大小写错误不扣分。

第四部分

(略)

听力部分原文

第一节

Text 1

W: I can't find *Brave New World* in sci-fi shelves.

M: Computer says it's in the reservation area. You reserved it last week, right?

W: Oh! Let me scan my card to collect it.

Text 2

M: Sorry, I'm late! The parking was packed, so I parked far away.

W: Why don't you take the bus to work? It's faster.

M: [2] That's right, but it stops running after 9 p.m., and my work hours don't end until 10.

Text 3

W: [3] David, the waitress needs forks for the dinner tables.

M: Didn't you put them near the basket?

W: There are only knives left.

M: You'd better ask our manager. I saw her move the basket just now.

Text 4

M: Lucy, the gas company just called. We owe \$150!

W: Wait, I paid that last Tuesday!

M: They said the payment didn't go through.

W: [4] What? But I'm sure the amount was charged!

Text 5

W: The report says you're 20kg overweight!

M: Yeah... but Mom insists I need to "build up strength".

W: Forget lifting weights — let's bike along the river on Saturdays! That'll burn 500 calories an hour.

M: I'd love to, but my weekend shift starts at 6 a.m.

Text 6

W: Thanks for coming in! Have you worked in a café before?

M: [6] Not officially, but I often help at my aunt's bakery on weekends.

W: That's a good experience. How would you handle a customer complaining about a wrong order?

M: I'd apologize, remake their drink immediately, and maybe offer a small discount.

W: Perfect! [7]① Can you start the day after tomorrow?

M: [7]② Sure, I'll come in on time this Saturday.

Text 7

W: Good afternoon. HomeStyle. Emily speaking. How may I help you?

M: Hello. I'd like to order some items from your catalogue. I just moved here.

W: What would you like to order?

M: [8] A desk lamp, small and grey. A chair, item 4, green, fully adjustable. And a small two-drawer filing cupboard.

W: Good. May I have your name and address?

M: Liam Johnson. I live at Oak Avenue, flat 23B. [9] But for delivery, my neighbor can receive it at flat 23, Oak Avenue. I typically get home quite late.

W: OK. Payment by card or cash?

M: By card.

W: Noted. [10] Since you're in the city, just close to our store, you still get free delivery and 6% discount.

Text 8

W: Good morning, everyone. I know some of you find art history hard to follow. So I'd like to recommend a book: *Ways of Seeing* by John Berger.

M: Is it difficult? It looks quite thick.

W: [12] Actually, it's very easy to read. The author doesn't use big words. And every chapter has lots of pictures — you can see what he's talking about. Last year, many students told me they finished it in two weeks!

M: Is it a novel?

W: Nope. But it reads like a storybook! Berger starts from ancient times and moves step by step to modern art. Many students think it's boring at first, but once they start, they can't put it down. Oh, and don't buy the old edition. [13] The new one has better photos and clearer print.

M: Thanks! We'll get the new one.

Text 9

W: Hi, I'm Betty Green. Ben Smith suggested I contact you about Phoenix Drama Club?

M: Absolutely! We're one of the busiest clubs here.

W: Wonderful! I saw photos of your children's group winning that recent competition.

M: [14] Yes, they got £200 for costumes by placing first! By the way, what acting experience do you have?

W: I did Shakespeare plays in college, and a modern dance drama last year.

M: Interesting! [15] We mostly do action adventure shows. We're considering musicals though.

W: When are the tryout times?

M: [16] Next session is October 13th, then October 31st.

W: Great! [17] If not acting, I could help with publicity. I'm good at designing posters.

M: Perfect! We need more designers. Actually, we urgently need sound operators if you know anyone.

W: I'll ask! And where are the practices?

M: At City Hall, Room 303. It's opposite the library clock tower.

Text 10

M: Hello, everyone! I'm from the student help center. Today I'd like to tell you about our workshops this term. [18] Each workshop lasts two hours and is free for all students.

Our first workshop is called "Adjusting." After years in a more structured classroom environment, it is easy to feel lost in college. In this session, we'll talk about the key skills and habits that lead to success at university. As you might guess, we're targeting first-year students with this offering.

[19] The second workshop is "Time and Life." You will learn how to plan your time, stop putting things off, and keep a good balance between study and fun.

Next, we have "Speaking and Understanding." It helps students talk with teachers and classmates, especially for foreign students.

Later, we host guided walks and skill-building sessions. It teaches you simple ways to relax, breathe deeply, and feel peaceful during tests.

[20] Our last one is "Keep Your Motivation." It's for students who are doing long research projects and need to stay focused.

If you want to know more, come and see us at the Guidance Office. We're happy to help!