

2026 届高三年级 8 月份联考

英语试题

本试题卷共 8 页。全卷满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答：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，写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接写在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 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

Greenfield Community Library is where kids and adults alike come to grab their next favorite read, flip through fresh magazines, or pick up a fun movie — all ready to take home and enjoy. It's a place designed to make borrowing easy and stress-free, with simple rules that let you focus on what matters: diving into great stories.

Take home books, magazines, or movie discs whenever you want. Books stay with you for three whole weeks, giving you plenty of time to get through every chapter. You can keep the dictionary for one month. Magazines stick around for a week, perfect for quick reads. And movies? You've got five days to watch them as many times as you like. Need a little extra time? No problem — renew books up to twice, and magazines or movies once. Just call or visit the library's website, and you're set.

Life gets busy, we get it — but late fees here are kept small, so you won't stress. For each day a book is late, you will be charged 25 cents. Magazines get a fee of 15 cents per day, and movies 50 cents.

Oops, lost a book or broke a disc? We'll help you replace it, with prices that fit the item — newer books cost a bit more, but older ones are easier on the wallet. And if you find that lost book later? We'll refund (退还) your money, no questions asked.

Got sick and can't return things on time? Just let us know, and we'll stop those late fees until you're feeling better. School holidays? Extend your borrows without extra charges — just tell us before the due date.

Come visit, borrow, and lose yourself in something great — we can't wait to see you!

1. Which can a borrower keep the shortest?

- A. A film. B. A magazine. C. A book. D. A dictionary.

2. How much is the late fee for a book returned two days late?

- A. 15 cents. B. 25 cents. C. 50 cents. D. 75 cents.

3. What do the library's policies indicate about its values?

- A. Commitment to strict rules.
B. Emphasis on fee collection.
C. Concern for borrowers' welfare.
D. Requirement for identification proof.

B

In May, 2025, four British men have successfully completed a high-speed expedition (探险) on Mount Everest, reaching the peak in just five days.

Garth Miller, Alistair Carns, Anthony Stazicker and Kevin Godlington climbed the towering peak with help from the Austrian guiding company Furtenbach Adventures. The team also included five Sherpa guides and a cameraman. But these were not the deciding factors for their success. Climbers who want to climb Everest typically must spend weeks or months getting used to the thin air, but this team finished much faster. Their success came from months of home preparation: They slept in special low-oxygen tents to mimic (模仿) the effects of high mountains, and exercised while wearing equipment that reduced oxygen intake.

Additionally, the climbers received a special treatment in Germany: breathing a small amount of xenon (氙气) mixed with oxygen for under an hour. Discovered in the 1800s, this gas has medical uses and may help the body handle thin air. The team hoped the xenon treatment might give them an extra boost, but they admitted it wasn't essential. However, the International Climbing and Mountaineering Federation (ICMF) argues there's no proof that xenon improves mountain performance, and wrong use can be risky.

Some mountaineers oppose xenon gas. They see it as an unfair advantage. "If you're promoting xenon as a performance enhancer, but you're not also willing to examine what that means for fairness and integrity in the mountains, it's a problem," says Adrian Ballinger, an American mountain guide who leads Everest expeditions.

Using xenon could let climbers spend less time and money preparing in Nepal. Nepalese tourism officials said they didn't know the British team planned to climb Everest without standard preparation. "We'll discuss this and decide future policies," stated tourism director Narayan Regmi. The climbers noted that Everest expeditions now accept practices once forbidden, like extra oxygen or helicopter flights to base camp. They argued their fast climb reduced risks and environmental harm.

4. What's the main reason for the four men's reaching the peak in just five days?

- A. They consulted a specific company.
B. They had enough training at home.
C. They hired experienced guides.
D. They carried unusual oxygen.

5. What was the four climbers' purpose in using xenon?
- A. To fight against the ICMF's comments on it.
B. To test its actual effectiveness on climbers.
C. To promote more applications in medicine.
D. To add more assurance to their expedition.
6. Why do some mountaineers object to the use of xenon?
- A. It is considered an unfair shortcut. B. It has questionable effects.
C. It destroys the environment. D. It brings them less profit.
7. What might be Nepal officials' attitude to using xenon in climbing mountains?
- A. Dismissive. B. Disapproving. C. Tolerant. D. Appreciative.

C

A recent study from Germany, published in *Frontiers in Communication*, reveals a surprising result about our daily AI (Artificial Intelligence) interactions.

The study focused on the energy consumption of large language models. According to researchers, the most advanced AI models can emit (排放) over 2,000 grams of CO₂ equivalent (当量) to answering just 500 questions. The study tested 14 different AI models, ranging from small 7-billion-parameter (参数) systems to massive 72-billion-parameter ones. The top-performing Cogito model (70 billion parameters) achieved 84.9% accuracy but emitted 1,341 grams of CO₂ — nearly 50 times more than the smallest model. When AI models think out loud (showing their reasoning step-by-step like a student), energy use jumps 4 to 6 times higher than regular responses.

On the other hand, when asked simple multiple-choice questions that should require just a one-letter answer, some reasoning models generated responses with over 14,000 words. One model produced a single answer that was 37,575 words long, longer than short novels! The verbosity comes with a cost. The study tracked "tokens", which are units of text that AI models process and generate. While basic models might use 37 tokens to answer a question, reasoning models averaged over 1,400 tokens per response, with some stretching into the thousands.

However, not all the findings were concerning. The research revealed that some models strike a middle ground between performance and environmental impact. The Qwen 2.5 model with 72 billion parameters achieved strong 77.6% accuracy while emitting just 427 grams of CO₂ equivalent, less than one-third the emissions of comparable reasoning models.

Generative AI now consumes 29.3 terawatt-hours annually — equal to Ireland's entire electricity use. Yet shockingly, only 2% of AI research papers mention carbon emissions. "If users know the exact CO₂ cost of their AI-generated outputs, such as casually turning themselves into an action figure, they might be more selective and thoughtful about when and how they use these technologies," says researcher Maximilian Dauner. The bottom line: Our drive for smarter AI comes with an environmental price we can no longer brush aside.

8. What did researchers discover about AI models?
- A. The smarter, the more energy-hungry.
 - B. The larger, the less energy consumption.
 - C. Thinking out loud lowers CO₂ output.
 - D. Small models perform best in accuracy.
9. What does the underlined word “verbosity” in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Performance.
 - B. Lengthiness.
 - C. Restriction.
 - D. Difference.
10. Why does the author mention the Qwen 2.5 model?
- A. To compare energy use with Ireland's.
 - B. To prove larger models waste energy.
 - C. To highlight the top-performing model.
 - D. To show greener models can be available.
11. What does the last paragraph imply about AI?
- A. Its future use is seriously questioned.
 - B. Its environmental costs can be avoidable.
 - C. Its sustainability efforts are surely enough.
 - D. Its negative effect on the earth is ignored.

D

By the 2020s, only 40 percent of Barbie dolls were designed with permanently arched feet for wearing high heels (高跟鞋).

In the 2023 *Barbie* movie, the title character, played by Margot Robbie, famously panics when her always-arched feet flatten. This scene inspired Australian researchers to investigate real Barbie dolls. “When we were kids, Barbie only wore high heels,” says lead researcher Cylie Williams. “Did the actual doll develop flat feet?” Luckily, Suzanne Wakefield, one of the members of the research team, had an extensive collection of 800 Barbie dolls. That helped guide the group’s search through online lists to track Barbie’s foot position over time.

They examined the feet of 2,750 dolls released between 1959 and 2024 with a custom-made angle-measuring tool to categorize their feet as either arched or flat. They also looked at the diversity of each doll, whether she was employed and when the doll was made.

Findings showed a dramatic shift. Early Barbies universally featured arched feet. As Barbie expanded into diverse careers, her feet adapted. By the 2020s, only 40% had arched feet. Notably, career-focused dolls were much more likely to have flat feet than fashion-focused versions. “Originally, Barbie attended operas or balls,” explained Wakefield. “Now she skis and scuba dives — activities needing practical footwear.”

To maintain independence, the researchers didn’t contact toy company Mattel over the course of their study to ask whether the arch of the doll’s feet was connected to these factors. However, in a statement to the *New York Times*, the company confirmed this intentional design shift, stating Barbie’s feet now support “brave steps forward” with diverse footwear.

As women entered more professions, workplace dress codes became less rigid about heels. Despite the often negative reputation of high heels for health, the researchers write that women should be allowed to select their own footwear “based on task demands”, slipping their feet into whatever shoes they like best.

12. What inspired Cylie Williams to research Barbie?

A. A personal collection.

B. The plot of a film.

C. His impression on Barbie.

D. Margot Robbie’s anxiety.

13. What has Barbie reflected over time?

A. Changes in women’s social roles.

B. Women’s more conservative ideas.

C. Society’s picky demands on women.

D. Expectations for women’s looks.

14. Why does the author mention Mattel’s statement?

A. To confirm the research findings.

B. To criticize its traditional beliefs.

C. To advocate women’s liberation.

D. To stress the company’s innovation.

15. What’s the best title for the text?

A. Australian Scientists Studied Barbie

B. Flat Feet Are Making Barbie Healthier

C. Barbie’s Feet Are Getting Less Arched

D. Mattel Bravely Changed Barbie’s Shoes

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。

Tom Brown’s hands move fast, tying loose shoelaces (鞋带) as the morning bell rings. Tom works at a small table outside Central High’s front door. An old box sits next to him. 16 “Hurry up, kid — don’t be late for class,” he smiles, giving back a pair of shoes to a first-year student, who says a quick “thanks” and runs inside.

At 6:00 a.m., Tom is there, carrying the table from the storage room. 17 He’s always wearing a faded blue jacket with signs from years of different jobs — fixing cars, putting up walls and roofs, and now this. “These kids are in such a rush that they don’t see their shoelaces are broken until it’s too late,” he laughs, remembering how he started 12 years ago. He saw a girl crying because her shoelace broke before a big P.E. test. 18

Lily Smith, a senior, comes by twice a week. “My little sister’s shoelaces always get broken, and Mr. Brown fixes them in two minutes,” she says, adjusting her bag. “He remembers everyone’s name. It’s like having a grandpa at school.” Tom never asks for money, but students leave him candy, or drawings. 19 His wife died five years ago, and his grown kids live in other states. “Being here keeps me feeling young,” he says, wiping a dirty shoe.

20 But just ask any student or teacher — Tom is often the first person they see when they walk in each day. “Quit? No way,” he says happily, waving to a group of 10th graders. “These shoes won’t fix themselves.”

A. He is well-known in the school.

B. Tom isn’t on the school staff list.

- C. He thinks that this is the best kind of pay.
 D. Tom has formed the habit of seeing students off at the door.
 E. No matter whether it rains or shines, the 68-year-old comes.
 F. He got down on his knees and fixed it with a lace from his own shoe.
 G. Inside it are extra laces, cleaning cloths, and even little packs of tissues.

第二部分 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。

Mark had struggled with his weight for years. Gym sessions and diets came and went, but he 21 nothing. One year he'd lose 15 pounds, only to gain 20 back. But this year was 22. He laid out attainable goals: walking 3 times a week. "Small steps," he told himself. "So I can 23."

At 7:00 a.m., he headed out for a walk. At first, climbing the hill by his house left him 24. But by March, he noticed his jeans fitting looser. The scale (磅秤) showed a 10-pound loss. "I'm 25," he thought.

Near his route, an elderly woman named Carter would walk her dog, Buddy. They'd exchange 26 smiles each time they met. That was the only extent of their 27, never more than a wave. But Mark admired she'd 28 walked Buddy. He'd seen her doing that, even on rainy mornings.

Then one Tuesday, Carter stopped, 29, "Mark, you're looking stronger. Keep going — you're doing amazing." Mark 30. No one had ever noticed his 31 before. His chest tightened with emotion. "Thank you," he answered, feeling so good.

Now, when Carter passes Mark, she doesn't just wave — she 32 asks about his week. Mark keeps climbing, inspired by a simple 33 — sometimes, the kindest souls are those who take the time to see you 34. He's realized that internal drive keeps you moving, but a stranger's 35 is fuel.

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|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. came up with | B. stuck to | C. gave up | D. broke away from |
| 22. A. different | B. natural | C. enjoyable | D. simple |
| 23. A. wait | B. plan | C. manage | D. return |
| 24. A. bored | B. breathless | C. alone | D. worried |
| 25. A. careful | B. faithful | C. respectful | D. successful |
| 26. A. shy | B. familiar | C. surprising | D. forced |
| 27. A. interactions | B. ideas | C. attitudes | D. choices |
| 28. A. eventually | B. gratefully | C. consistently | D. actually |
| 29. A. explaining | B. replying | C. praising | D. admitting |
| 30. A. reminded | B. argued | C. prayed | D. froze |
| 31. A. needs | B. dreams | C. efforts | D. interests |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 32. A. yet | B. then | C. rather | D. even |
| 33. A. result | B. truth | C. memory | D. symbol |
| 34. A. trying | B. watching | C. sharing | D. learning |
| 35. A. clarification | B. skillfulness | C. curiosity | D. encouragement |

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 a factory workshop in Huangchuan County, central China's Henan Province, skillful workers stretch pieces of dough (面团) very carefully. They press and turn the dough into thin strips (条), and then use wooden sticks 36 (pull) them apart gently. These strips are hung to dry, and finally they become the famous hollow tribute noodles (空心贡面) of the area.

Liu Laiwang, representative inheritor of the noodles and boss of a local food company, says, "Making these noodles 37 (be) my work since my childhood. They're a special cultural treasure of Henan, carrying the 38 (wise) of many past generations. We must keep this skill alive and pass it on."

Dating back to the Tang Dynasty (618 - 907), the noodle earned its name when it was presented 39 the emperor as a form of tribute. The noodles are made from high-quality wheat flour, sesame oil and salt, and 40 (they) production involves more than ten steps. The noodles are very thin, with a hole in the middle. When 41 (cook), they stay firm and don't get soft or 42 (stick).

In recent years, Huangchuan has 43 (active) expanded its noodle industry, aiming to achieve both social and economic benefits. Liu's company alone operates a 5,200-square-meter standardized facility with an annual production capacity of 3,000 tons. It has helped over 1,000 local families get out of poverty 44 given jobs to nearly 2,000 workers.

China has many such special cultural treasures, more than 40 of 45 have been put on UNESCO's important list, more than any other country in the world.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校英语俱乐部负责人。为推广中华文化,你们将举办“中国古典诗词赏析”英文征文比赛。请写一则通知,内容包括:

1. 比赛主题;
2. 作品要求;
3. 截止日期。

注意:

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

Notice

The School English Club

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。

When Sarah started her new job at the marketing agency, she was full of excitement but also a bit nervous. She had spent weeks researching the company's past campaigns and practicing her presentation delivery, hoping to make a strong first impression.

As she walked to her desk, she noticed colorful post-it notes covering the walls, each written with brainstorming ideas from previous projects. She was assigned to a project team led by Jake, a confident and experienced employee who seemed to have everything under control.

At first, Sarah struggled to find her place. She often felt like her ideas were ignored during team meetings, and Jake always seemed to favor another team member, Lisa, who was outgoing and had been with the company for a year. During coffee breaks, Sarah would see Lisa leaning on Jake's desk, laughing at his jokes while looking through design drawings. Once, when Sarah tried to join their conversation, Lisa turned away mid-sentence to continue chatting with Jake. Sarah began to think that Lisa was trying to make her look bad and damage her work.

One day, the three were given a crucial project with a tight deadline. Sarah worked hard on her part, staying late to research consumer trends and working out campaign concepts on blank paper. She even interviewed her neighbors to gather feedback on the product. When she presented her plan, Jake quickly dismissed it, saying it was too risky. Lisa agreed with Jake. Sarah felt defeated, staring at her slides as her teammates moved on to the next topic.

However, as the project progressed, problems started to arise. The initial plan that Jake and Lisa had favored wasn't working as well as expected. The client had sent three e-mails complaining that the ads felt ordinary, and the social media engagement rates were 40% lower than projected. The team gathered in a conference room, looking at charts with worried looks. Sarah decided to step up.

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。

Sarah approached Jake and Lisa, offering adjustments to the project.

Soon, the three received high praise from the client.