

2026 届高三年级 9 月份联考  
英语试题

本试题卷共 8 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,先将自己的姓名、考号等填写在答题卡上,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:选出每小题答案后,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 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 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What are the speakers doing?  
A. Waiting for the lift. B. Taking the elevator. C. Climbing stairs.
2. Why did the man fail to wear a jacket?  
A. He didn't know it would be cold.  
B. He forgot to bring one with him.  
C. He had no time to buy a new one.
3. Where are the speakers probably?  
A. At home. B. At a supermarket. C. At a restaurant.
4. How many children will the man have?  
A. 2. B. 3. C. 5.
5. What is the man now?  
A. A businessman. B. An accountant. C. A doctor.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

- 听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。
6. Why does the woman look so energetic?  
A. She gets her favorite music.  
B. She goes for a morning run.  
C. She plays with new friends.
  7. What does the man plan to do?  
A. Try jogging. B. Find a fitness coach. C. Download some music.
- 听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。
8. When is the meeting to be held?  
A. At 9 a.m. B. At 12 p.m. C. At 1 p.m.
  9. Why is the meeting time changed?  
A. The meeting room is occupied.  
B. The man hasn't finished his report.  
C. The man has another meeting to attend.

10. How will Steven get informed of the time change?  
A. By the man. B. By e-mail. C. By announcement.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where did the man take the photos?  
A. In the mountains. B. In a city. C. Near a beach.
12. What does the man enjoy most about photography?  
A. Recording natural moments.  
B. Taking photos of beautiful views.  
C. Improving the quality of his photos.
13. What advice does the man give the woman to learn photography?  
A. Buying professional equipment.  
B. Taking formal photography courses.  
C. Practicing more and learning from mistakes.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How did the woman feel about filming a video at first?  
A. Dissatisfied. B. Pleased. C. Nervous.
15. What makes the woman worried about her major?  
A. Poor interviewing skills.  
B. The fierce competition.  
C. Lack of lasting passion.
16. What caused the failure of the woman's first interview?  
A. Poor preparation. B. Her nervousness. C. Inappropriate topic selection.
17. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Host and guest. B. Teacher and student. C. Employer and employee.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?  
A. Technical aspects of podcast production.  
B. The importance of podcast episode length.  
C. Strategies for growing a podcast's audience.
19. What is podcasts' average drop-off rate in the first five minutes?  
A. About 18%. B. About 28%. C. About 38%.
20. What is the purpose of Call-To-Action remarks in podcast openings?  
A. To make the episode unique.  
B. To preview the later content.  
C. To obtain more followers.

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

Adopting a Dog? Here's What to Do.

Assess Whether You Can Handle It

Responsible owners always start by assessing whether they are ready — financially, physically, and emotionally — to be their pet's NO. 1 bottom line: Make sure you can really afford a dog, or an unfortunate event may put you, your dog, and your doctor in a heartbreaking situation.

A 2021 survey done by the government revealed that just under half (45%) of pet owners did not have enough cash on hand to pay for a \$1,000 emergency pet bill. This is concerning, but a pet insurance is an option. Keep in mind that you'll be paying this monthly money for it.

**Research What Types Are Best for You**

Dogs vary widely in size, nature, intelligence, tolerance of children or other pets, space needs and barking levels, and human owner situations vary as well. For example, maybe a Dachshund dog’s brown eyes have stolen your heart — but will your neighbors complain when your little watchdog barks every time a door shuts or a vehicle approaches? Assess your situation and look for a perfect companion who will fit in.

**The Essentials:**

At the bare minimum, all dogs need food and water bowls, a collar, and a lead. Ask the shelter for recommendations and determine what you can afford to spend each month. Do the research — there are endless food options in the pet marketplace, from budget-friendly kibble (粗磨饲料) to expensive, specific uncooked food subscriptions.

**Other Items You’ll Need:**

Healthy treats for training  
Comfortable bed for rest  
Breed-appropriate toys  
Chews and no-chew medicine

**Essential to Do:**

Make an appointment with a doctor right away.  
Get recommendations for a good dog training class.  
Ask a friend or family member to be your go-to in case of emergency.

21. Which of the following is a choice to help afford a dog?  
A. Government’s relief.                      B. An emergency fund.  
C. A hospital’s policy.                        D. A dog insurance.
22. What should you do when choosing a suitable type?  
A. Evaluate your situation.                      B. Consider children’s needs.  
C. Go to see a pet doctor.                        D. Listen to friends’ advice.
23. Where is the text probably from?  
A. A science magazine.                        B. A shopping program.  
C. A shelter website.                            D. A wildlife newspaper.

**B**

Sixteen-year-old Emma stared at the block of clay turning wildly on the potter’s wheel, her shaking hands holding in circle inches above it. The psychologist had suggested pottery class to calm her panic attacks, but all she felt was depression. “Breathe with the rhythm,” her instructor Mr. Hayes reminded her gently, during which the day her childhood piano had been sold to pay medical bills remained.

Since her mother’s cancer was found two years earlier, Emma had hidden herself in a shadow. She quit the school orchestra (管弦乐队), avoided friends, and memorized hospital passageway patterns like sheet music. What she merely trusted was the steady sound of heart monitors. But when her art teacher discovered she drew complicated patterns causally during free periods, she handed Emma a pottery class brochure: “Clay doesn’t judge.”

The first month was disastrous. While classmates shaped elegant vases, Emma’s creations collapsed into strange shapes. “Stop forcing control,” Mr. Hayes advised, placing her hands on cool clay. “Let the material speak.” That night, she dreamed of her mother’s hands guiding hers. Waking in tears, Emma returned to the studio at dawn, answering the “call” of clay, which perhaps was her rescuer.

Breakthrough came unexpectedly. During a panic episode, Emma unconsciously grabbed raw clay. As she created its delicate surface, her racing thoughts slowed. The next day, she presented a sculpture titled *Broken Harmony* — a broken bowl with gold decoration flowing

through its breaks. The art gallery manager remarked surprisingly, “You’ve grasped kintsugi (金缮工艺), the art of accepting imperfections!”

Soon, Emma’s works became healing tools for hospital patients. On the final day of her mother’s chemical treatment on cancer, she placed a kintsugi-inspired music box by her mother’s bedside. Its tiny piano played the music they’d composed together, proving that brokenness could give birth to new beauty.

24. Why did Emma start pottery classes?  
A. To help manage her anxiety.                      B. To obtain an art credit.  
C. To obey her mother’s wish.                        D. To take up a new hobby.
25. Which best describes Emma’s personal growth?  
A. Active.                      B. Passive.                      C. Determined.                      D. Ambitious.
26. What does the music box symbolize?  
A. Childhood homesickness.  
B. Medical science’s limitations.  
C. The regret for the loss of memories.  
D. Reconnection through shared creativity.
27. What core message does the text convey?  
A. Artistic talent emerges in unexpected ways.  
B. Traditional crafts require technical precision.  
C. Family illness strengthens parent-child bonds.  
D. Healing can arise from accepting imperfection.

**C**

Until a few weeks ago, I relied on restaurant hygiene (卫生) ratings. The score ranges from 0 to 5, where 0 indicates urgent improvement is required. Yet, the BBC revealed some businesses misrepresent their hygiene scores, posting a 5 when their ratings are as low as 0. The signal of hygiene I relied on wasn’t always reliable.

This incident represents something older: Deception (欺骗) through misrepresentation gradually weakens trust. As with any social behavior, when ill behaviors are successful, they tend to spread, because people copy behaviors associated with success. Over time, this may harm the shared signals on which society depends.

Research in biology and sociology highlights how. Animals signal information to others about themselves, but some animals cheat. Cuckoo chicks, for instance, model after the sound of the young of other birds to trick adult birds into feeding them. Among humans, technological improvements allow us to misrepresent our intentions and identities in many ways. This can include pretending who we are in digital interactions by stealing from people online without ever meeting them. We share a lot of qualities with cuckoos: Anyone can be anyone in the digital age.

Luckily for us, we have found ways to solve problems with trust throughout our history. We learn to recognize patterns of behavior indicative of deception, and just as the tricks for deception spread, so do the methods for detecting it, whether those involve passwords, face or voice recognition, or any of the new technologies being developed. We have accordingly established laws that fine or punish lawbreakers or wrongdoers.

What matters for maintaining trust is the reliability of the signals we use in communication. What we need is a mechanism for determining reliability: Whether people or places can be trusted to do what we expect of them. This is done both through effective policing and through educating ourselves about how to avoid unreliable people, places and things. If I can trust that hygiene ratings are reliable, then I can use the score as a signal to drive my behavior.

28. What does the underlined phrase “the shared signals” in paragraph 2 mean?  
 A. Social reforms. B. Agreed beliefs.  
 C. Copied behaviors. D. Accurate representations.
29. What is the author’s purpose in mentioning cuckoo chicks?  
 A. To illustrate a deception in nature.  
 B. To put biological research into use.  
 C. To give an example of animals’ feeding.  
 D. To compare the behaviors of different birds.
30. Why do we need a system according to paragraph 5?  
 A. To educate the public. B. To drive people’s action.  
 C. To conduct effective policing. D. To guarantee trustworthiness.
31. What may be the best title for the text?  
 A. The Wearing Away of Trust  
 B. What Technologies Rid Us of  
 C. The Cruel Fact of the Hygiene  
 D. Where the Missing Signal Escapes

### D

Humans consider complex math a sign of high intelligence. But research shows much smaller-brained creatures, like honeybees, also have impressive number skills and can even do basic arithmetic (算术). This challenges old ideas about what’s needed for math and suggests basic number abilities might be common in the animal kingdom.

Scientists study bee math using lab tests. In one study, bees flew through a Y-shaped puzzle. They saw a sample stimulus showing a number of shapes (e.g. three blue circles) at the start. Inside, they chose between two paths: one leading to the same number of shapes, the other to a different number. A sugar reward was always given for choosing the matching number. Bees learned to pick the correct path well above random chance, proving they recognize and match specific quantities.

Researchers then tested addition and subtraction (减法). Bees were trained in a similar puzzle. First, they saw a starting number (e.g. one shape). Then, they entered a room and saw either one shape added or one shape taken away. Finally, they chose between two options: the correct result (e.g. two after adding, zero after taking away) or an opposite one. After training, bees correctly chose the outcome of +1 or -1 operations about 60 – 70% of the probability. This showed they weren’t just remembering pictures, but actually performing a thinking process with numbers.

How do they do this with such tiny brains? A bee’s brain has under a million nerve cells, far fewer than humans. Neuroscientists think they use highly efficient pathways for vision and pattern spotting. Bees likely use continuous features like the total area or outline length of shapes to estimate numbers, a strategy called using “numerical magnitude (数值大小)”. However, their success with arithmetic, needing more than just comparing sizes, points to a surprisingly complex mini-mind. This efficiency offers useful ideas for artificial intelligence, showing how complex tasks might need less computing power. These findings make us rethink the difference between natural instinct and learned thinking, showing complex problem-solving can happen in brains very different from ours.

32. How were bees trained to recognize quantities in paragraph 2?  
 A. By counting circles in different colors.  
 B. By comparing quantities at two choice points.  
 C. By associating shapes with sugar rewards in a puzzle.  
 D. By matching sample numbers to correct paths for rewards.

33. What is the significance of bees’ success in arithmetic tasks?  
 A. It shows their abilities rely merely on instinct, not learning.  
 B. It proves bees can communicate numerical concepts to humans.  
 C. It suggests they process numbers beyond simple visual comparisons.  
 D. It indicates their brains have more nerve cells than previously thought.
34. What is the author’s attitude towards bees’ mathematical abilities?  
 A. Skeptical. B. Favorable. C. Indifferent. D. Dismissive.
35. What is the main conclusion drawn from bee studies?  
 A. AI should copy insect brain structures.  
 B. Human-like reasoning requires large brains.  
 C. Animal intelligence is limited to basic instincts.  
 D. Mathematical ability may be widespread in nature.

### 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。

#### The Unexpected Gift

It was a freezing December afternoon when I noticed an old man struggling with grocery bags at a bus stop. Snowflakes danced in the air as his thin coat shook in the wind, revealing worn-out clothes. His wrinkled hands shook visibly while trying to secure a slipping bag of oranges.

36 Without thinking, I turned back and lifted two heaviest bags. His surprised smile exposed several missing teeth, but his eyes shone like polished stones. On the crowded bus, he told me in a dry voice how his wife had passed away last spring, leaving him alone in a small apartment.

As the bus approached Pine Street, he suddenly grasped my shoulder. 37 “For your kindness,” he whispered, pressing something cold into my hand before disappearing into the snow.

Opening my hand under a streetlight, I froze. 38 A silver pocket watch with delicate leaf patterns lay polished and bright; its chain lay loosely like a sleeping snake. The Roman numerals (数字) on its face reminded me of my grandfather’s clock.

After three hours of online searching, I discovered it was a 1920s collector’s item. My throat tightened seeing auction (拍卖) listings with prices that could cover my college textbooks for two years. 39

There was no question about what I needed to do. 40 But the weeping neighbor told me that the old man had passed away peacefully in his favorite armchair, holding a photo of his late wife.

- A. I rushed to his building at dawn.  
 B. Something warm arose in my chest.  
 C. I almost continued walking to catch my movie.  
 D. “Young man,” he said with unexpected firmness.  
 E. Guilt and curiosity fought in my mind all evening.  
 F. What I saw under the shining light took my breath away.  
 G. His apartment building smelled of boiled cabbage and old books.

### 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。

At a community art camp, I noticed a shy and poor girl named Lily. She sat alone, nervously 41 her sketchbook (素描簿). Her clothes were a little 42, but her eyes shone with quiet determination.



“Want to try watercolors?” I asked gently, 43 a brush towards her. She hesitated, and then nodded. As days passed, Lily’s 44 built up like spring flowers. She practiced paintings 45 under the morning sun. One rainy afternoon, she 46 me with a breathtaking painting of ocean waves at sunset. Her cheeks turned red with pride.

On the exhibition day, Lily was delighted beside her 47 works, shaking slightly with excitement. Her delicate use of 48 seemed to dance with emotion. Suddenly, her parents arrived, eyes widening in disbelief. Seeing Lily’s 49 smile as they hugged her, I realized Lily was warmly loved. That day, Lily slipped me a folded note: “Thank you for 50 my voice through art.” Months later, a letter arrived with her college 51 bearing the message about her full art scholarship.

Lily’s journey taught me that sincere kindness can awaken potential 52. Every child is like a 53. With patient sunlight, sufficient air and considerate care, they’ll be 54 to be what we dare to dream about. As Lily’s story 55, the greatest growth begins when someone sees the potential hidden within.

- |                      |                  |                  |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. closing       | B. tearing       | C. holding       | D. folding      |
| 42. A. worn          | B. fancy         | C. fashionable   | D. traditional  |
| 43. A. purchasing    | B. waving        | C. extending     | D. dropping     |
| 44. A. curiosity     | B. independence  | C. patience      | D. confidence   |
| 45. A. aimlessly     | B. restlessly    | C. devotedly     | D. occasionally |
| 46. A. rewarded      | B. surprised     | C. assisted      | D. provided     |
| 47. A. untouched     | B. borrowed      | C. unfinished    | D. displayed    |
| 48. A. colors        | B. styles        | C. shadows       | D. patterns     |
| 49. A. artificial    | B. cheerful      | C. shy           | D. painful      |
| 50. A. searching for | B. providing for | C. bringing out  | D. making out   |
| 51. A. brochure      | B. newsletter    | C. poster        | D. certificate  |
| 52. A. dreams        | B. skills        | C. opportunities | D. talents      |
| 53. A. flower        | B. seed          | C. tree          | D. garden       |
| 54. A. motivated     | B. adopted       | C. persuaded     | D. shaped       |
| 55. A. proves        | B. spreads       | C. compares      | D. repeats      |

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。

When Clarisse Le Guernic, 19 then, arrived in Shanghai from France in 2015, her shyness led to an unusual habit. She 56 (stick) to ordering only egg fried rice daily at a local restaurant for an entire month just to avoid conversation. Surprisingly, this routine helped her slowly overcome fear and gradually build confidence in a new language and culture. “China has changed me over the years,” she recalls, realizing 57 vital local connections are.

This personal journey fueled a professional transformation. Now 29, she is the founder of Arcade Experiences, 58 Shanghai-based company that creates engaging city walk tours, revealing Shanghai’s lesser-known histories and 59 (overlook) corners. Each guided walking route is crafted 60 (repeated). She not only ensures safety and convenience but checks every pathway and rest stop. More than 30 original routes 61 (walk) over the past five years, visualizing the past by bringing along old photographs and maps, and improving the storyline by weaving (编织) the pieces into a story after 62 (she) doing extensive research and speaking with elderly residents to deepen her understanding of local culture.

Through her unique approach 63 mixing fiction with historical context and linking the past with the present, her tours boost enthusiastically both local and international 64 (participate). She believes Shanghai still has many untold stories and is constantly developing, which makes her realize how much more there is for her 65 (explore).

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,你的外教老师 Ms. Smith 给你发了一封邮件,询问你没有按时提交“你最喜欢的电影”的英文配音视频(the dubbing video)的原因。请你给老师回复一封邮件。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。

Dear Ms. Smith,

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。

Mary was an ordinary high school student, who tended to observe the world around her with a quiet and slightly thoughtful look. To be frank, she was a smart girl, yet always troubled by an invisible fear in her heart — that is, indecision. Whether it was choosing what to eat for lunch or deciding which extracurricular activity to participate in, Mary always had difficulty making decisions, fearing that every choice might bring unpredictable consequences.

This made Mary miss many precious opportunities, which made her seem a little out of place among her friends and classmates. She longed for a change, but didn’t know where to start. Until that decisive summer, an accidental opportunity completely changed Mary’s life.

That summer, the school organized an outdoor adventure activity aimed at training students’ courage and teamwork skills. At first, Mary was full of resistance. She was afraid of the unknown natural environment, and she was even more afraid that the decision she made would put the team in trouble. But with the constant encouragement of her teachers and friends, Mary gathered courage and signed up for the event.

On the first day of the activity, they faced a huge challenge — crossing a thick forest to reach a secret camp hidden in a valley. Faced with complex environment and unpredictable weather, everyone in the team had to contribute their own strength and jointly decide the direction of their travel. Mary was still hesitant at first, but under the patient guidance of the captain, she learned to listen to everyone’s opinions and tried to make judgments after comprehensive consideration.

The most difficult moment occurred on the third day, when a sudden rainstorm made them lose their way. The atmosphere in the team became tense and anxious, and Mary also felt great pressure. But at that moment, she suddenly realized that escape and hesitation could not solve the problem, and only by facing it bravely could they find a way out.

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。

Mary tried her best to calm down and said, “Everyone, it’s time to make a decision!”

This experience was like sunshine that brightened the dark in Mary’s heart.