2026学年第一学期浙江省9+1高中联盟学业质量阶段调研

高三年级 英语试题卷

2026年11月

第二部分 阅读理解（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，选出最佳答案。

A

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Get ready for a summer of stylish features, like how to give your garden a weekend glow up, budget-friendly kitchen switches, and expert tips on bathroom renovations along with our trusted advice for saving on decor, DIY, and everyday living. With real homes, bargain buys, and seasonal inspiration every month, it's all here. Subscribe and we'll send each issue straight to your door — saving you 20% too. — MEL SHERWOOD EDITOR

OFFER ENDS **20th Dec 2026**

Notes

*20% saving compared with buying in UK shops at the standard cover price. It is available to new UK subscribers paying by Direct Debit. Subscription will start with the next available issue. *Your Home* is published 13 times a year. The subscription renews automatically at £15.99 every 6 issues unless cancelled.

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Lines are open Mon to Fri 9am-5pm.

21. Who might be interested in the magazine?

A. People who enjoy cooking and baking.
B. People who want to improve their home.
C. People who love travelling around the world.
D. People who are exploring career opportunities.

22. How can you order the magazine?

A. By making phone calls.
B. By subscribing at a local shop.
C. By writing letters to the editor.
D. By visiting the office in person.

23. What can we learn about the subscription from the text?

A. It will stop automatically after 6 issues.
B. The special offer has no deadline.
C. It will begin from the upcoming issue.
D. Subscribers pay £15.99 for 13 issues.

B

It was the hedges (树篱) that did it. Standing back to admire my afternoon's work, I thought they seemed straight and neat, and I was rather proud of the job. It was only as I went upstairs and got a bird's-eye view that I saw the truth. The hedges were anything but straight. Later that week an advertising postcard came through my door. Usually such postcards are thrown away, but not this one. An offer to cut any hedges sounded like a gift from heaven. I jumped at the offer. That was 15 years ago. Now Katie not only keeps the hedges looking smart but deals with many of the larger garden projects.

I had always expected to tend to my garden myself. When I moved into this house, the 35m-long garden felt manageable. As the garden has grown, so has the list of jobs I can't do. Anything involving heights has always been **a no-go job** for me. And not only that; because of a minor surgery, I can no longer lift heavy weights, so Katie's presence has become more crucial than ever.

To say I am grateful for the help I have received in making this garden is an understatement (轻描淡写的说). Without the help of others, this garden would probably be a rather different space, but it is still very much my space.

I could never hand everything over to others — to do that would take away one of my greatest pleasures. I get a vast amount of satisfaction from cutting roses and guiding climbing plants up wooden supports. But I can only do that if someone has built the supports — a job that is more art than gardening. Katie is great at making supports, even though one year the sticks were cut too young and all grew leaves — they turned out to be rather beautiful.

24. What led the author to accept the offer according to Paragraph 1?

A. The move to a bigger house.　　B. The poor cutting of the hedges.

C. The art of a wooden support.　　D. The advice from a garden expert.

25. What does the underlined phrase "**a no-go job**" in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. A task that is not enjoyable.　　B. A task that is not worth doing.

C. A task that is forbidden by rules.　　D. A task that is beyond one's ability.

26. The author stresses that the garden is "still very much my space" to show that _____.

A. the garden now looks quite different　　B. the author is grateful for the help

C. the garden has become a shared space　　D. the author is still the one in charge

27. What message does the author mainly want to convey?

A. We should do the garden work ourselves.　　B. Accepting help lets us keep what we love.

C. Gardening is demanding for most people.　　D. Professional gardeners can solve problems.

C

Scientists have been given nearly £1 million for a three-year study into the lives of English sharks to learn how to better protect some of the country's most threatened species. The team hope to discover where sharks feed, mate and raise their young, and how well they survive after being caught and released.

The research will combine data collected using tracking devices with information from anglers. These are people who catch fish with a rod and line, and have years of experience observing sharks.

Scientists at the University of Exeter will focus on three species: blue sharks, porbeagles and tope sharks. The study is funded as part of Natural England's Species Recovery Programme, a government project to support threatened species in England. Researchers will track sharks with 75 electronic tags that will monitor where they go and how deep they dive. Some tags will last for 45 days, while more expensive satellite tags stay on for up to two years.

The data will be combined with information from anglers, including records in the Pat Smith Database, an online record of shark catches dating back to 1953. Most UK shark anglers practise "catch and release", which means they record details like a shark's species and size, as well as the date, time and location of the catch, before carefully returning the fish to the water.

Researchers will also interview anglers and run workshops, combining their knowledge with existing databases to build a detailed picture of shark populations in English waters. "Even if all the shark researchers in England got together, we just couldn't have the same level of records," said Francesco Garzon, who is part of the research team. "Angler records are an essential tool."

Lucy Hawkes, one of the study's leaders, hopes the research will also help people to see sharks in a new way. "I'd love to change people's minds about these beautiful animals," she said. "They totally belong here."

28. What is the purpose of the research?

A. To better protect sharks in England.
B. To build a database of shark catches.
C. To test how well electronic tags work.
D. To monitor how sharks dive in the sea.

29. Which of the following is used to collect data on sharks?

A. Interviewing scientists for details.
B. Recording sharks' ages with tags.
C. Keeping captured sharks in pools.
D. Drawing on records from anglers.

30. What does Lucy Hawkes expect of the research?

A. It will help record more species.
B. It will bring researchers together.
C. It will shift people's views on sharks.
D. It will make angling more popular.

31. What is the most suitable title for the text?

A. Sharks — the Most Threatened Species
B. Catch and Release: A New Fishing Trend
C. Uncovering the Secret Lives of Sharks
D. A Million-pound Gift to Shark Researchers

D

Just when scientists thought the mystery of how two dozen ancient human skeletons came to rest deep inside a South African cave couldn't get any stranger, an unexpected finding adds a new twist: All of the dead were apparently female.

Scientists extracted ancient proteins from the tooth surface of 20 members of the small-brained hominin Homo naledi (纳勒迪人) buried in the Rising Star Cave system between 241,000 and 335,000 years ago. Not one of them carried a molecular marker that identifies males — a protein that only males carry.

To Lee Berger, who led the expeditions to find the fossils, the explanation is obvious: H. naledi must have engaged in "some cultural behavior that separates males and females in their death rituals." Berger and his team have argued that H. naledi purposefully buried its dead and controlled fire. But other researchers find a cultural explanation hard to accept, because of H. naledi's small brain — only a little larger than a chimp's. "This is well before we have differential burial practices for males and females," which only appear in the archaeological record about 5,000 years ago, says Karen Rosenberg, an expert on ancient humans at the University of Delaware. "Something's weird."

To investigate further, the team turned to protein analysis for more solid evidence. They applied a chemical treatment to extract tiny protein pieces from the tooth surface, searching for sex-specific proteins that differ between males and females. After failing to find male markers in the first four teeth, one female researcher wondered whether her own proteins had polluted the samples. To rule out the possibility, the team sent another researcher to extract new samples of proteins from the fossil teeth. The result was the same.

To Berger, this means H. naledi buried females in the cave intentionally. Yet many researchers remain unconvinced. "There still are questions about whether the skeletons really were dropped down there," says Michael Plavcan, who studies ancient humans at the University of Arkansas. Others wonder whether the females were hiding or were part of some strange group. And the biggest mystery remains: "Where are the male babies?" Berger asks. "You better believe I'm looking."

32. How does the author introduce the topic?

A. By building up the mystery.
B. By quoting an expert's idea.
C. By presenting a common view.
D. By comparing two opinions.

33. What do researchers disagree about?

A. Where H. naledi was first found.
B. When burial practices took shape.
C. Whether H. naledi's brain was small.
D. How the all-female group was formed.

34. Why did the team have another researcher to repeat the test?

A. To confirm their own test results.
B. To compare different test methods.
C. To involve more research teams.
D. To find protein differences across sexes.

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. H. naledi is a small-brained hominin.
B. Protein analysis helps identify fossil sex.
C. A debate arises over an all-female fossil group.
D. A cave in South Africa holds ancient human bones.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

AI is changing the way teachers teach and students learn. ___36___ Yet experts see things differently — they view AI as a helpful tool rather than a replacement.

The first big change is toward more personal learning. In a typical class, one teacher delivers the same lesson at the same speed to everyone. ___37___ AI-powered tutoring systems fix this problem. They check each student's answers, identify where more help is needed, and adjust right away. They then target particular points rather than making the student redo the whole lesson.

___38___ AI translation tools can turn a teacher's spoken words into a student's home language in real time, so new learners don't miss key ideas. In China, online platforms bring excellent lessons to millions of rural students, narrowing the urban-rural gap.

A third shift, though less visible, is equally important. Teachers spend hours on daily tasks — grading papers, planning lessons, and writing emails. This workload leaves them little time and energy for real teaching. By taking over these jobs, AI frees teachers to build strong ties with students, care for their feelings, and lead lively talks. ___39___

However, education is, at heart, about being with people. Technology can share facts, but it cannot spark a love of learning. A computer cannot tell if a student feels sad by the way they walk in, nor can it show true care in hard times. ___40___ The future of learning isn't a cold, AI-dominated environment. It's a space where machines handle facts while humans do the deeper work of connection, creativity, and guidance.

A. It is those tiny, quiet human moments that truly matter.

B. Some students may lose the habit of thinking for themselves.

C. Many people fear AI will make human teachers unnecessary.

D. Teachers can now devote more time to grading and paperwork.

E. As a result, advanced students get bored while others fall behind.

F. Its real aim is to give teachers time for what only humans can do.

G. Another change is that quality education is reaching more people.

第三部分 语言知识运用（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，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I began to paint soon after I turned 70. I felt I was discovering a ___41___ creative urge while also returning to a past love. As a child I was thought talented in art, but I soon left off drawing; words ___42___ images as my primary interest.

For fifty years I wrote books and essays. Writing had become a need, but by my eighth decade I had ___43___ most of the topics that interested me. Writing now took more effort, as my abilities were ___44___, and it began to feel like a burden. This ___45___ was reflected in the writing itself.

College teaching had long given structure to my life as a writer. During a break from it, I found myself at a loss. What would I do without courses to prepare? None of the obvious ___46___ satisfied my creative urge, so I picked up a pencil — not to write, but to draw.

From drawing I moved to painting, renting a studio where I could work without ___47___ paint on the carpet. As painting took over my life, I began to ___48___ how visual and literary art differ. Putting ___49___ to canvas felt more natural than putting pen to page. It feels like a return to an earlier, simpler phase of life. The older I get, the more I ___50___ recall the innocence of my youth.

___51___ ironically, the more I paint, the more it resembles my writing. Does my core self — the being that forms my creative ___52___ — show in whatever I choose? Portraits are central to my urge to paint. What pushed me away from writing was its ___53___ — even imagining a character, I was closed in on myself. But in painting a portrait I open up and try to ___54___ the life of another, to feel what they feel. To paint another's face is like falling in love. All subjects, however ordinary, have some ___55___ in them — call it soul or simple human potential.

41. A. new	B. familiar	C. strange	D. weak
42. A. confirmed	B. replaced	C. reflected	D. improved
43. A. come across	B. gone through	C. given up	D. turned to
44. A. growing	B. expanding	C. declining	D. returning
45. A. excitement	B. curiosity	C. sadness	D. tiredness
46. A. alternatives	B. skills	C. excuses	D. routines
47. A. mixing	B. spreading	C. wasting	D. distributing
48. A. ignore	B. consider	C. stress	D. deny
49. A. brush	B. ink	C. finger	D. knife
50. A. bravely	B. regretfully	C. angrily	D. fondly
51. A. Therefore	B. Besides	C. Yet	D. Instead
52. A. identity	B. reputation	C. ambition	D. schedule
53. A. repetition	B. adventure	C. importance	D. loneliness
54. A. observe	B. judge	C. imitate	D. understand
55. A. secret	B. duty	C. spark	D. history

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.

On July 13, the 20th anniversary of Yinxu's UNESCO World Heritage inscription was marked in Anyang, Henan province. China Daily and the local government of Anyang ___56___ (joint) launched the Roots of Oracle Bone Civilization IP that day.

Designed by China Daily's Kunlun cultural platform, the IP seeks to promote the creative ___57___ (transform) of oracle bone script (甲骨文) and tell China's story to a global audience. Yinxu, ___58___ last capital of the Shang Dynasty, was listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List on July 13, 2006.

Over the past two decades, Anyang ___59___ (strengthen) the protection, research, and revitalization of the ancient site, with oracle bone script reaching ___60___ (wide) audiences at home and abroad. The IP features four thematic pillars — Bronze, Jade, City, and Writing — and will be spread through China Daily's cultural knowledge database, ___61___ reaches more than 50 countries and regions.

Zhu Baoxia, deputy publisher of China Daily, described the IP as the newspaper's latest effort ___62___ (promote) the Global Civilization Initiative. Ning Hongliang, head of Anyang's publicity department, highlighted key ___63___ (achievement) of the past two decades, including the discovery of the Shang royal cemetery (墓地), which was named among China's Top 10 Archaeological Discoveries of 2022, and the opening of the new Yinxu Museum.

The Kunlun platform, under which the IP was developed, presents Chinese culture in a younger and more international way by ___64___ (combine) technology with cultural innovation. The newly released IP transforms ancient oracle bone characters into visual stories, moving the script from academic research ___65___ public communication.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

你校英语社团在校英文论坛发起讨论，为学校即将开设的每周半天社会实践课征集活动建议。请你跟帖回复，内容包括：

(1) 你推荐的一项活动；

(2) 你的理由。

注意：

(1) 写作词数应为 80 左右。

(2) 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Reply:

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。

Sarah Rizvi, a part-time writer who contributed a small column to the local newspaper, had always found her best ideas in silence. For six years, she had loved her small apartment in Brooklyn. It was bright and warm, with a large window that let in plenty of sunshine. But what she loved most about it was something no advertisement could ever mention — the apartment next door had been empty all those years, which meant complete silence. She could read, think, and sleep peacefully every night.

Then, one morning, she heard hammering on the wall behind her bed. Someone was moving in and putting up a television.

Within days, her peaceful life was disturbed. Her new neighbor, Roy, was a young man who stayed up late every night. He played music on his television through the wall — not loudly, but steadily, exactly when Sarah was trying to fall asleep. The strange thing was, Sarah actually liked the songs themselves. They were soft and beautiful, the kind she would choose to listen to on a quiet afternoon. But at midnight, when her mind and body badly needed rest, even pleasant music became unwelcome noise.

Night after night, Sarah lay in bed, listening through the wall, uncertain whether she would finally fall asleep or end up pressing pillows over her ears. She wanted to say something to Roy, but she held back. She didn't want to appear as an unfriendly neighbor who complained about every little thing. So she kept silent, hoping the problem would somehow solve itself.

It didn't. Weeks passed, and Sarah grew more exhausted. She couldn't concentrate at work. She felt anxious and short-tempered all day long. Her friends noticed the change and urged her to talk to Roy, but she still couldn't gather the courage. One night, around eleven, after another sleepless evening

filled wit, she simply lost patience. She jumped out of bed, marched next door,

and poured out her complaint at the neighbor'sdoor

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。

Paragraph 1: *However, the neighbor's response was nothing like what Sarah had expected.* ___

Paragraph 2: *Deeply touched, Sarah decided to write about the encounter in the local newspaper.*