

2027 届高三第一次教学质量测评

英 语

考生注意：

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围：高考范围。

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 will the woman do next?
A. Fix the computer. B. Scan her card. C. Cancel the reservation.
2. Why is the man unwilling to go to work by bus?
A. The bus service ends earlier. B. Its station is far away. C. It is crowded.
3. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A Customer and waitress. B. Manager and employee. C. Fellow workers.
4. How does the woman probably feel?
A. Grateful. B. Surprised. C. Happy.
5. What does the woman suggest?
A. Going biking. B. Lifting weights. C. Resting on weekends.

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 does the man often do on weekends?
A. He drinks in a cafe.
B. He works at a bakery.
C. He complains about customers.
7. What day is it today?
A. Saturday. B. Friday. C. Thursday.

听第 7 段录音,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the man make the call?
A. To buy some items. B. To make an invitation. C. To return his order.

9. Where does the man live?
A. At Flat 23, Oak Avenue. B. At Flat 23B, Oak Avenue. C. At Flat 32, Avenue Oak.
10. What does the woman offer to the man?
A. A free chair. B. A card. C. A discount.
- 听第 8 段录音,回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. Why does the woman recommend *Ways of Seeing*?
A. It uses simple language.
B. It is difficult to follow.
C. It focuses only on modern art.
12. What do many students probably think of the book after reading it?
A. Hard. B. Boring. C. Interesting.
13. What does the woman probably imply about the old edition?
A. It has fewer photos.
B. The print quality is bad.
C. Its expressions are clearer.

听第 9 段录音,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What can be known about the children's group?
A. They won a competition. B. They designed costumes. C. They visited a club.
15. What experience does the woman have?
A. Performing in Shakespeare's plays.
B. Organizing modern dance dramas.
C. Acting in action-adventure shows.
16. What does the club urgently need?
A. Poster designers. B. Costume makers. C. Sound operators.
17. When is the next tryout session?
A. September 30th. B. October 13th. C. October 31st.

听第 10 段录音,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Which workshop is mainly for first-year students?
A. Time and Life. B. Speaking and Understanding. C. Adjusting.
19. What will be taught in the "Speaking and Understanding" workshop?
A. Ways to talk with others.
B. How to manage schedules.
C. Skills for research projects.
20. What is the speaker doing?
A. Advertising paid training courses.
B. Explaining reasons to join the center.
C. Introducing free workshops for students.

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

Children's Museum Singapore, or CMSG for short, aims to cultivate(培养) a love for museums and lifelong learning in children and is guaranteed not to bore the littlest. It takes the littlest back in time at its permanent galleries and delights many with special exhibitions that change annually.

At Children's Museum Singapore, everything can be touched and any giggle, chatter, or scream of joy is tolerated! It engages all of the children's senses as there are many things to

smell, feel, move and play with!
Some of the galleries at the museum include:

<i>A Voyage Back in Time</i>	This introduces the beginnings of Singapore and its settlers in a highly immersive(沉浸式的) way. There is a theatre show(<i>Hidden Chamber</i>) where the Captain's treasures tell their stories and the chance to see artefacts up close.
<i>Shophouses</i>	Imagine what it was like in 19th century Singapore and explore busy shophouses, listen to the shopkeepers' tales and have a go at heritage trades. Our favourite was the tailor's shop where we could touch and feel the fabrics.
<i>Into the Hawkerverse</i>	Discover Singapore's dynamic and irreplaceable hawker(小贩) culture as an important part of Singapore's food heritage through fun and interactive exhibits. The <i>Into the Hawkerverse</i> exhibition introduces Singapore's hawker culture to little ones.
<i>Design your own stamps</i>	Explore the modern neighbourhood and design your own stamps at the post office. Simply put your designs into the mouth of Wonderbot and watch the designs project onto the world of stamps!

Address: 23-B Coleman Street, Singapore 179807
Opening Hours: Tuesdays to Sundays, 9 am to 1 pm; 2 pm to 6 pm
Charges for adults at \$10 per ticket
Website: Children's Museum Singapore

Please read before visiting

Due to limited capacity, visitors are strongly encouraged to book tickets online ahead of time, or they may not be able to enter if the museum is full.

All children must be accompanied by adults. Adults can only enter with children.

21. What is a goal of Children's Museum Singapore?
- A. To introduce interactive play facilities. B. To inspire children's learning passion.
C. To sell creative cultural goods. D. To conduct research on museums.
22. In which gallery can visitors try Singapore's heritage trades?
- A. *Shophouses*. B. *A Voyage Back in Time*.
C. *Into the Hawkerverse*. D. *Design your own stamps*.
23. What are the visitors reminded to do?
- A. Avoid visiting on weekends. B. Enter the museum alone.
C. Remain quiet during the visit. D. Reserve tickets in advance.

B

In May, 2021, I took my mum to participate in a campaign intended to protect British Columbia's old-growth forests. Mum had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's years earlier, and I was grateful to have her still with us.

Mum had been the backbone of our family, encouraging us to do our best. She'd been the first in our family to earn her master's degree. She'd learned to windsurf in her fifties and skied into her eighties. Even after her diagnosis, she still wrote letters to officials, advocating for forest protection.

I had known the biggest, oldest trees lead the regeneration of the forest. As ancient trees age and decline, they become part of the food web, enabling new seedlings to grow into elder trees. As the young trees mature, they learn, adapt and pass their wisdom to the next generations, ensuring the forest is lasting and regenerative. As Mum neared her final days, I found myself leaning harder on all that the forest had taught me about living and dying, and nature's cycles of renewal.

In August, 2022, Mum passed away. Three days later, to have a break from the sadness, my daughter Nava and I hiked to the Silver Spray Cabin. As we climbed higher, Nava showed me flowers growing out of the burned, blackened soil. “Look how resilient(有适应力的) the forest is even after that wildfire,” she said. I felt relief that the forests were coming back after much stress. If the forest could bounce back, so could I.

We eventually reached the top, where I imagined Mum in a cycle of passing from one life to the next. She was with the ancestors, and their energy was cycling through me for eternity(永生). This was the way I understood the forest: even in sudden death from wildfire, new life would build around old life, and the ecosystems would reorganize around the legacies left behind. The burned forests would bring new forests, I would grieve(悲痛) my losses, and together we would recover.

24. What can we learn about the author’s mother?

- A. She was determined.
- B. She launched a campaign.
- C. She wasn’t into sports.
- D. She called for tree planting.

25. What does the author intend to highlight in paragraph 3?

- A. Features of nature’s food web.
- B. The main origin of ancient forests.
- C. Nature’s life cycles of regeneration.
- D. The long process of forests’ renewal.

26. What did the author realize from the burned forest?

- A. Sadness was accidental.
- B. Recovery was achievable.
- C. Wildfire was beneficial.
- D. Nature was generally stable.

27. What does the author intend to convey in the text?

- A. Miracles were bound to happen.
- B. Aging and death were intolerable.
- C. It took years for a person to adapt to the rebirth.
- D. The forest helped her survive her mother’s death.

C

City planners measure urban greenery from above—park acreage, canopy(树荫) coverage, how far any given block sits from the nearest open ground. It’s how most cities assess whether a neighborhood supports outdoor life.

Jian Sun of Fuzhou University and colleagues following 20,000 GPS-logged runs across a subtropical Chinese city are now suggesting the overhead picture is incomplete. Where people chose to run had more to do with something that park maps don’t measure—and urban heat was doing more to empty public spaces than most city planners had accounted for.

Rather than guess which features drove the pattern, the team fed roughly three dozen variables—temperature, vegetation(植被), road density, air quality and more—into nine competing prediction models. The sharpest explained most of where runs gathered.

The clearest signal was urban heat stress. They tracked it with land surface temperature—how hot the ground reads from satellites—and where those numbers climbed, recorded runs thinned out.

Surface temperature is only a rough stand-in. It tracks how hot pavement and rooftops get, not what a runner’s body feels, which also turns on shade, wind, and humidity(湿度). The real lesson is the worth of cooler ground.

If heat pushes people indoors, greenery seems to pull them back out. Not the abstract kind you spot from a satellite. Street greenery at eye level turned out to be the strongest green factor—the leaves a runner sees while moving through a block.

Distance did a lot of the talking. The closer a starting point sat to water—a river, a lake, a waterfront path—the more runs began nearby, and the same held for sports facilities.

Water kept showing up. The researchers grouped rivers, lakes, parks, and vegetation together as blue-green spaces, the natural and semi-natural areas that cool the air and give people somewhere appealing to move.

The practical takeaways line up with the findings. In the city's hottest pockets, planners can lean on shaded jogging corridors, street trees, and waterfront paths to keep outdoor space usable when urban heat strikes.

28. What greatly reduces activities in open urban areas?

- A. Canopy coverage.
- B. Urban heat.
- C. Park size.
- D. Sports facilities.

29. What does the underlined phrase “thinned out” in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Were more intense.
- B. Got randomly planned.
- C. Were much longer.
- D. Became less frequent.

30. What is a major finding of the research regarding eye-level street greenery?

- A. It slows down joggers' rhythm.
- B. It is more difficult to measure.
- C. It can boost outdoor activities.
- D. It barely affects runners' body feels.

31. What would the author probably suggest city planners do?

- A. Keep greenery in sight.
- B. Jog in built-up neighborhoods.
- C. Stick to shorter routes.
- D. Avoid using the natural spaces.

D

Artificial intelligence(AI) can now recreate the voice and personality of someone who has died, turning old messages and recordings into a chatbot that carries on a conversation.

Whether that comforts grieving people or makes loss harder has remained largely an open question. Researchers at the University of Colorado Boulder recruited 16 people, aged 22 to 50, who had each lost a close relative.

In two separate 20-minute sessions, every participant talked with two AI versions of that person, and then provided comparisons between them.

The team called these systems generative ghosts, AI systems trained on data about a deceased(已故的) person. One version described the person in the third person, as a knowledgeable narrator would. The other spoke as them, in the first person, as though the dead had rejoined the conversation.

Jack Manning, a PhD candidate in information science who took up the subject after losing his sister, expected the sessions to feel disturbing. “I ended up being completely wrong. People thought it was amazing,” said Manning.

The distinction between speaking as the dead and speaking about them comes from an earlier framework co-authored by Professor Jed Brubaker. “To our knowledge, we are conducting the first user experience studies of simulated AI ghosts,” said Brubaker.

Everyone leaned to the speaking-as version. “I can see her. I can feel her,” said one woman in her early 30s, after hearing the AI speak in the voice of her late grandmother. The clearest lesson had almost nothing to do with getting facts right. What they could not overlook was language that sounded nothing like the person. One young man nearly walked out when the ghost of his stepfather called him “champ”, a nickname the man would never use.

All participants said they would use the system again. Almost as fast, most of them named a fear. The comfort was so strong that coming back to it could be hard to resist. Manning argued these tools should be developed cautiously before they become widely marketed to grieving families.

32. What were the participants asked to do during the study?

- A. Chat with AI ghosts.
- B. Describe their concerns.
- C. Analyse the training data.
- D. Compare their personalities.

33. What was the participants' reaction to the speaking-as version?
A. They found it disturbing. B. They refused to engage with it.
C. They felt a strong emotional connection. D. They thought it scientifically inaccurate.
34. Why do these digital tools need careful development before being widely sold?
A. They invented too many details. B. They could become emotionally risky.
C. They replied in a back-and-forth mode. D. They failed to enable people to get closure.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Technical Challenges in Recreating Voices with AI
B. The Key to AI Comforting the Deceased Loved Ones
C. A New Entertainment: Chatting with Virtual Relatives
D. Comforting or Harmful: The Double Edge of AI Ghosts

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。

For many people, “eat less” backfires(适得其反) because it focuses on reducing calories without addressing how hunger and eating behavior actually work. 36 —the weight and physical amount of food on their plate—rather than by counting calories. But when portion sizes reduce dramatically under restrictive diets, meals may leave one feeling hungry.

“37. Because people tend to have an idea of how much food is appropriate,” says Barbara Rolls, a professor of nutrition sciences at the Laboratory for the Study of Human Ingestive Behavior at Penn State.

The problem is compounded(恶化) when those smaller portions are made up of calorie-dense foods—like chips, or heavily processed meals. 38. Many ultra-processed foods are also designed to be eaten quickly. They often combine refined(精致的) carbohydrates, fats, and salt in ways that make them highly tasty, while being low in water and fiber. That combination allows people to consume calories rapidly. 39.

Timing plays a critical role. 40. It can take 15 to 20 minutes for stretch receptors in the stomach to register fullness. By then, fast, energy-dense foods may already have delivered hundreds of calories.

“That’s part of the reason why “eat less” isn’t just a matter of self-control, because the body is biologically and psychologically wired to keep eating under these conditions,” says Barbara Rolls.

- A. I don’t like the “eat less” message
B. Thirty minutes for a meal is enough
C. I’m telling people to eat better quality
D. This occurs before the body has time to respond
E. People tend to control how much they eat by volume
F. They can pack in substantial energy without taking up much space
G. Signals telling the brain you’ve had enough don’t switch on immediately

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 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I received an offer to establish my lab in 2022, I was delighted at the prospect of some stability after years of being a postdoc(博士后). I had seen many coworkers burn out from the pressure of 41 a lab, or push their trainees so hard that everyone in the group felt miserable(痛苦的). How could I create an environment where we did 42, cutting-edge science while also looking out for each other?

As I considered the 43, I learned that the institute I was joining 44 employees to bring dogs to work. I was 45. Zazil had been part of my life since we met 4 years

previously. We'd grown very 46 during our daily walks.

It was nice to have a companion in those early days when I was the only member of my new group. And as the pressure 47, I found that Zazil wasn't 48 a personal comfort—she also helped keep me grounded.

As the lab grew and I began to 49 my trainees, having Zazil 50 by my side helped me think beyond myself. The daily responsibility of caring for her was a 51 that my primary responsibility was to concern those around me, no matter how much outside 52 I felt. I made a 53 decision to ask my trainees about work-life balance at the beginning of our one-on-one meetings, and I became more attentive to how their workload 54 them.

Zazil 55 in December 2025. But her legacy remains. She kept my lab human.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. cleaning | B. joining | C. funding | D. running |
| 42. A. good | B. abstract | C. different | D. natural |
| 43. A. choice | B. question | C. step | D. cost |
| 44. A. forced | B. advised | C. permitted | D. expected |
| 45. A. disappointed | B. excited | C. interested | D. confused |
| 46. A. strong | B. close | C. complex | D. popular |
| 47. A. shifted | B. varied | C. escaped | D. increased |
| 48. A. just | B. still | C. even | D. instead |
| 49. A. believe | B. rate | C. hire | D. praise |
| 50. A. specially | B. critically | C. constantly | D. temporarily |
| 51. A. disaster | B. reminder | C. suggestion | D. miracle |
| 52. A. luck | B. information | C. criticism | D. pressure |
| 53. A. conscious | B. quick | C. tough | D. final |
| 54. A. educated | B. protected | C. affected | D. reached |
| 55. A. got up | B. broke down | C. turned up | D. passed away |

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。

For centuries, China's rich cultural heritage has sometimes suffered from disconnected protection and isolated display. Professor Lü Zhou, director of the National Heritage Center at Tsinghua University, addressed this challenge directly in 56 interview.

"Large heritage sites and cultural remains should allow the public 57 (enter), understand, and become engaged with them," Lü noted. A cultural theme park built on substantial archaeological foundations 58 (be) not mere landscaping or commercial development. Instead, it should offer systematic protection and multi-dimensional 59 (present), linking scattered(分散的) resources into chains and networks that generate scale, 60 (vivid) conveying the unique creativity and values of Chinese civilization.

The 61 (plan) Ming Culture Theme Park in Changping embodies three core characteristics outlined by Lü: integrity, innovation, and people-centered 62 (approach).

"Changping's Ming cultural resources stand out for the thorough integration of imperial(帝国的) court culture and ancient capital culture," said Hu Hansheng, a research fellow with decades of experience studying the Ming Tombs.

Changping's heritage also forms an important part of Beijing's ancient capital culture. The Juyongguan section of the Great Wall guards the northwest, 63 (serve) both military and imperial tomb protection roles.

The central question remains: How can major heritage sites 64 have "slept" for centuries truly come alive? Lü Zhou's answer is clear: not by enclosing them, 65 by promoting symbiosis(共生) between historical spaces and modern life.

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,校英文报“Voice”专栏正在征稿,请同学们就运营的校微信公众号(WeChat official account)提一些建议。请你写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

- 1. 你的建议;
- 2. 说明理由。

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。

My Advice on Our School's WeChat Official Account

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。

About five years ago, my doctor, Dr. Evans, told me that I needed open-heart surgery. While the news was difficult to accept, it wasn't shocking. I'd gone from running up and down mountains to barely being able to walk up the stairs without feeling winded. Dr. Evans had spent months monitoring my decline. He'd patiently explained the risks of delaying treatment, even showing me diagrams of my damaged valve (瓣). "This isn't a death sentence," he said. "But it's a call to action."

In the months leading up to the surgery, I did my best to emotionally prepare for the procedure. But I was a single mom, and the thought of what would happen to my 7-year-old daughter if things didn't go well paralyzed (惊愕) me. I had all the faith in the world and really trusted the surgeon and the staff, but I was terrified out of my mind. I mean, it was open-heart surgery.

The operation was scheduled in the city two hours away from where I lived. The previous evening, I ordered my favorite pizza, but I could barely take a bite. I put on an animated movie I'd watched with my daughter, but my eyes kept welling up. Every sound in the film made me miss her more, and I couldn't shake the fear that this might be my last night.

The morning of my surgery was finally here. I was in the hospital hallway, wearing a patient gown. I was so scared that I couldn't move as if my feet had been stuck to the floor. "I can't go," I said quietly to myself. My whole body was shaking. I kept thinking about my daughter. What if I didn't wake up? What would happen to her?

Just then, Dr. Evans walked over.

注意:1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Instead of hurrying me, he looked me in the eye and spoke softly. _____

I took a deep breath and walked toward the operating room. _____