2027 届浙江省杭州市普通高中高三第一次教学质量检测

英　语

注意事项：

1.答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 作答选择题时，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；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

3. 考试结束后，请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。每段对话读两遍。

1. How does the man sound?

A. Worried.　　B. Confused.　　C. Delighted.

2. What will the woman probably do next?

A. Pet the dog.　　B. Feed the dog.　　C. Adopt the dog.

3. What does the man mean?

A. He refused the job invitation.

B. He should have worked harder.

C. He is upset about not landing the job.

4. What is the woman's opinion of the talk?

A. It is one-sided.　　B. It lacks depth.　　C. It inspires her.

5. What does the teacher stress about the final essay?

A. Unique perspective.　　B. Academic integrity.　　C. Original ideas.

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. Which country does the woman live in now?

A. Italy. B. Sweden. C. England.

7. What challenge does the woman face in her language learning?

A. Seeking a proper course. B. Getting learning materials. C. Finding chances to practise in real life.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Driver and traffic officer. B. Customer and parking guard. C. Student and driving instructor.

9. How much will the woman pay?

A.$8. B.$25. C.$29.

10. Which of the following payment methods is allowed?

A. Cash at the machines. B. Credit card at the machines. C. Cheque at the attendant's station.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What problem does the man face?

A. He has made no progress.

B. Long workouts exhaust him.

C. He struggles to maintain his motivation.

12. What does the woman suggest doing?

A. Teaming up as partners. B. Sticking to the old routine. C. Trying less intense workouts.

13. What is the man likely to do next?

A. Attend a new class. B. Do an extreme workout. C. Exercise for an hour daily.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A flower. B. An exhibition. C. A painting.

15. What does the man think of the piece?

A. It's abstract. B. It's realistic. C. It's traditional.

16. What do we know about the artist?

A. She applies creative skills. B. She prefers using oil paints. C. She focuses on simple lines.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker doing?

A. Promoting city tourism. B. Presenting a project summary. C. Introducing a conservation plan.

18. Which animals have returned to London's city centre?

A. Bees and butterflies. B. Squirrels and fireflies. C. Black redstarts and bats.

19. What plays a key role in Chicago's urban rewilding?

A. New pipes. B. Clean rivers. C. Rain gardens.

20. What has caused the Park royal hotel's room rates to double?

A. Eco-friendly spaces. B. Excellent room service. C. Improved water quality.

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

MEET THE AGENT

Catherine Cho

PAPER LITERARY

Catherine Cho grew up in Kentucky and studied English literature at New York University before moving to Hong Kong to study for a Juris（法学）Doctor degree at The University of Hong Kong. Cho then went back to New York to find a job in publishing. Later she moved to London to work for Madeleine Milburn Literary Agency. She started Paper Literary in May 2021.

"Going to law school taught me to bargain, to understand a contract," Cho says. "I learned about persuasion and influence. I love the feeling of advocating for someone, and honestly that moment of discovering a novel from an email submission, and the thrill of being able to tell someone their book will be published — it is such a high," she says.

In 2020 Cho published a memoir, *A Memoir of Motherhood and Madness.* The book was a New York Times Editors' Choice and Cho was shortlisted for The Sunday Times Young Writer of the Year.

"I think having been an author has made me kinder as an agent," Cho says. "It was only once I was on the other side of the submission process that I understood just how vulnerable it is to share your work."

You can find Cho online at PaperLiterary.com and on X *@Catkcho*.

FAVORITE BLOG: *Cup of Jo* LIVING AUTHORS: Elizabeth Strout, Katherine Heiny POEM: *The Peace of Wild Things* by Wendell Berry	**CLIENTS** *When We Fell Apart* by Soon Wiley (Dutton, 2022) *Lies We Sing to the Sea* by Sarah Underwood (HarperTeen, 2023) *The Blueprint* by Rae Giana Rashad (Harper, 2024)
SEEKING "I love a novel with a strong voice, a propulsive story, and themes that I am drawn to — novels about family, about relationships, about identity."	**WRITING TIPS** "Focus on the craft. Focus on the writing itself, the publishing industry, the querying process — this is all noise and a distraction."

21. How did Cho's law school experience benefit her career?

A. It built her literary competence. B. It deepened her human empathy.

C. It developed her negotiation skills. D. It expanded her professional networks.

22. According to the text, which book was represented by Cho?

A. *Cup of Jo.*　　B. *Lies We Sing to the Sea.*

C. *The Peace of Wild Things.*　　D. *A Memoir of Motherhood and Madness.*

23. What is the main purpose of this text?

A. To profile a literary agent.　　B. To honor a book publisher.

C. To provide advice on writing.　　D. To recommend popular novels.

B

A few years ago, I assigned a reading to my class about the experience of a young woman standing in line to register for her university classes in the 1980s. In the personal essay, the writer reflected on how she second-guessed her choices while waiting, and how other students in the line offered both positive and negative opinions on her course selection. As discussion of the reading unfolded, a student asked, "Why didn't she just register on-line?" This question was met with a few snickers, but also with knitted brows and nods. *Why, indeed?*

Feeling like a relic from the Natural History Museum, I reminded the students that the article was written in the early 1980s. "There was no 'on-line'," I explained. "There was just a human line. Before the internet, we waited in line for hours during freshers' week — for registration, student cards, financial aid, health insurance… for everything. Sometimes there were barbeques, bands playing, T-shirt giveaways. It was fun!"

The class looked at me with pity. And I understood. Online services, like shopping and registrations, have reduced our in-person wait time significantly. Those willing and able to pay can upgrade their tickets to skip the long lines at amusement park attractions. Self-checkout; and drive-up delivery offer time-saving alternatives to waiting in line at the supermarket.

Still, I sometimes choose to wait. The supermarket checkout offers several off-line pleasures. I scan the magazine display, survey other peoples' purchases as they move along the conveyor belt, and marvel at new chewing gum flavours. Grapefruit-melon — who knew? Most people are absorbed with their phones, but the old and very young are happy to make eye contact and exchange a few words. I talk to elderly shoppers and make faces at toddlers. The other day, a happy two-year-old chatted me up. "BAH!" she said, and held out a sticky candy bar from a tiny red box.

24. What did the class think of the woman's waiting in line for registration?

A. They considered it fun.　　B. They saw it as pointless.

C. They regarded it as controversial.　　D. They found it eye-opening.

25. How did the author respond to the students' question?

A. He expressed a deep sense of self-pity.　　B. He briefed them on the historical context.

C. He scolded the students for their ignorance.　　D. He admitted online registration was far superior.

26. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. Why modern conveniences are criticized.　　B. Why technology changes almost everything.

C. How the tradition of queuing has been reshaped.　　D. How the students viewed the teacher's experience.

27. What is the best title of the passage?

A. The Lost Art of Waiting　　B. The Magic of Online Service

C. Technology: A Time-saving Solution　　D. Standing in Line: A Real Struggle

C

AI is learning our beauty standards. Looking for a fitness model for a social media post? AI can generate an endless stream of attractive faces without the involvement of a single real person. Many people assume it creates something entirely new. In reality, AI does not invent a new standard of attractiveness. It simply recycles — and in some cases intensifies — the one that already dominates popular media.

Research has long shown that exposure to idealized bodies contributes to body dissatisfaction. Social comparison is almost automatic and those comparisons can affect self-esteem, eating habits, exercise behaviors, and overall psychological well-being. What makes AI different is its scale. Anyone can now generate thousands of seemingly realistic images in minutes. That creates a false impression that these bodies are common or typical — but they aren't. Instead, they represent statistical averages drawn from internet content that already overrepresents conventionally attractive, highly fit individuals. The result is a feedback loop. Existing media influences AI, AI produces more idealized images, and those images become part of the media that future AI systems learn from. The cycle reinforces itself.

This is especially relevant for athletes. Sports emphasize performance, discipline, and physical capability. Yet appearance now shapes public identity. AI-generated athletic bodies often appear posed for admiration rather than engaged in sport. When looks become the primary measure, athletes risk body dissatisfaction, unhealthy weight control practices, or disordered eating. The psychology behind it is even more troubling.

For a broader sense, perhaps the most concerning is what is missing from the AI generated images: few bodies reflect diversity in fat, muscle, age, disability, or shape, with women especially restricted to a narrow range. Such bodies become psychologically invisible, making most people feel excluded.

Ironically, AI has enormous potential to promote inclusion, but current systems reproduce training data stereotypes. AI is often described as a mirror of society. The danger is that mirrors do not always merely reflect reality. They can also distort it.

28. What phenomenon does the author describe in paragraph 1?

A. Al ignores body image issues.　　B. AI creates new beauty standards.

C. AI reproduces existing beauty standards.　　D. AI plays a dominant role in popular media.

29. What is the correct understanding of "a feedback loop" in paragraph 2?

A. Media and AI boost each other.　　B. AI reduces social comparison pressure.

C. Internet users reject AI-generated images.　　D. The standards of idealized bodies keep changing.

30. What worries the author most about AI-generated images?

A. They draw too much attention to athletes.　　B. They fail to shape certain public perceptions.

C. They lack diversity and exclude many people.　　D. They feature women with athletic body shapes.

31. What does the author want to say in the last paragraph?

A. Stay true to yourself.　　B. The mirror never lies.

C. Beauty is only skin deep.　　D. Seeing is not always believing.

D

Nighttime light is a well-known threat to migrating birds and sea turtles. New research suggests it may also pose risks for human health — The itchy-eyed misery of allergy（过敏症）season may be getting a boost from the glow of city streetlights.

Plants time their flowering and pollen（花粉）release by both temperature and light, and the artificial glare that bathes urban areas at night appears to upset their internal clocks. In a study published in *PNAS Nexus*, researchers analyzed pollen counts and satellite data across the eastern United States from 2012 to 2023, using NASA's Black Marble nighttime images. They found that the more light pollution a place endured, the higher its pollen levels and the longer its allergy season. In low or no light areas, pollen counts were significant for 170 to 210 days a year. In brightly lit locations, days with significant pollen counts reached 300 days annually in places like New York City. The exposure severity also increased: as much as 27% of pollen season days reached severe levels in brightly lit areas, compared to 17% where there was little or no artificial lighting.

Longer and more intense pollen seasons boost allergy sufferers' symptoms, raising the risks for people living with asthma or other ailments worsened by airborne pollen. "Seasonal allergies cost billions of dollars in health-care costs as well as making life miserable for those who are highly sensitive," says Andrew Richardson, an ecologist at Northern Arizona University who wasn't involved in the study. "If you're one of those people, then this research is clearly nothing to sneeze at."

Environmental scientist Lin Meng, lead author of the study, calls the link a "blind spot" in urban planning. The trend for planners these days is to pack cities with trees and lights, but a longer pollen season is bad for a city's bottom line. She plans to share this study with planners and urban decision-makers so they can take light pollution's impact on pollen into consideration when building cities.

32. What does the new study mainly show?

A. Light pollution elevates health risks.　　B. Artificial lights cause allergy directly.

C. Allergy has been a great danger to health.　　D. Nighttime lighting harms migratory animals.

33. How does light pollution affect urban plants?

A. By delaying their flowering.　　B. By slowing down their growth.

C. By restricting their pollen production.　　D. By disturbing their biological rhythms.

34. Why does Andrew Richardson bring up the costs and the misery?

A. To compare allergy rates across cities.　　B. To stress the study's practical importance.

C. To prove light pollution is the main cause.　　D. To challenge current urban tree-planting policies.

35. What advice would Lin Meng probably give to city planners?

A. Identify all urban blind spots.　　B. Upgrade lighting facilities.

C. Introduce more pollen-free plants.　　D. Weigh greenery and lighting impacts.

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。

Critical thinking refers to the ability to make objective, reasoned judgements based on interpreting and applying evidence. These days, we are constantly exposed to so much conflicting information. ___36___ Here's how to sharpen them.

• **Be open to a range of ideas.**

It's easy to get stuck in your own bubble, particularly on social media where algorithms（算法）tend to feed us more of the same ideas. But being open to different perspectives can help us to take a step back and assess problems in a new way. ___37___ And listen with curiosity to people who see the world differently from you.

• **Try to be less reactionary.**

Training yourself to be less reactionary can enable you to create space to consider a topic more fully. Say you're having a debate with someone about a topic you' re passionate about, and they bring up a new idea that you wouldn't usually agree with. 38 Curious questioning and taking a moment to turn over the idea in your mind could allow you to make a more informed judgement.

• ___39___

Sometimes, we might only see part of the problem that we' re facing. If you suspect this may be the case, try to fill in the gaps. Do your own research, consider what other perspectives may be out there, and look for information that may have been overlooked.

• **Learn how to spot a bias.**

A bias is the act of giving disproportionate weight for or against something. A bias isn't always negative. For example, someone who personally had a great experience with a service may give it more praise than the average person. But it's important to be aware of biases. ___40___ Consider the language used, look into sources and validate information.

A. Look for the full picture.

B. Don't reject it immediately.

C. Try reading diverse news sources.

D. They' re driven by polities, values or agendas.

E. After all, they can quietly influence your opinions.

F. In such a context, the skills involved can go a long way.

G. We' re also likely to be surrounded by like-minded people.

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。

When I found Granddad's old leather-bound album in the attic（阁楼）,I was amazed: its pages packed with magnificent stamps arranged with ___41___ —Historical Figures, Art, Landscapes, Science and more — I had never realised stamps ___42___ such a broad range. Each page left a few blanks, waiting to be ___43___. A letter inside confessed（坦白）Granddad's ___44___ attempt to complete it. Now it was in my hands, with gaps still to complete.

I never forgot that ___45___. When I became a history-and-geography teacher, I realized stamp-collecting could be a doorway to ___46___. So I designed a Friday project: explore the ___47___ through stamps. I photographed thirty pages from Granddad' s album, printed workbooks with the same blank spaces, and set my students to ___48___ the missing ones. For the first week I asked them to start with British royalty. Most students were ___49___; a few were doubtful.

That very Friday in class, Harold came forward: he had filled two of five ___50___. Rosemary then showed two from her grandmother's collection. That first class ___51___ with a lively discussion about Britain, all through the lens（视角）of stamps.

As the year progressed, the Friday ___52___ involved the whole school. Now at year's end, as I turned the pages of the album, I saw very few blanks ___53___. My students had brought me extraordinary stamps — and far more than that: they had caught the same ___54___ I once felt in the attic. Granddad would have been ___55___. I would finally have time to complete his collection.

41. A. sizes	B. themes	C. locations	D. purposes
42. A. invented	B. covered	C. required	D. symbolized
43. A. filled	B. studied	C. identified	D. exchanged
44. A. failed	B. renewed	C. ambitious	D. random
45. A. trial	B. hobby	C. challenge	D. secret
46. A. learning	B. understanding	C. freedom	D. entertainment
47. A. map	B. school	C. future	D. world
48. A. give away	B. sort out	C. track down	D. look into
49. A. cautious	B. curious	C. relieved	D. unaffected
50. A. albums	B. stamps	C. blanks	D. tasks
51. A. ended	B. differed	C. dragged	D. started
52. A. tests	B. games	C. celebrations	D. sessions
53. A. growing	B. remaining	C. completed	D. claimed

54. A. pride	B. warmth	C. wonder	D. sympathy
55. A. regretful	B. passionate	C. ashamed	D. pleased

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。

From the rich aroma（芳香）of tradition to the innovative scents（香气）drifting from modern studios, fragrance has always been a silent yet powerful cultural language. Picture ___56___ (breathe) in a fragrance dating back 5,000 years. Such ___57___ (be) the immersive journey offered by *Scents of China,* a newly launched eight-part documentary series aiming to capture 5,000 years of Chinese fragrance tradition on film.

Each 30-minute episode operates ___58___ a time machine powered by scent, tracing how fragrance weaves through Chinese civilization, culture and aesthetics. ___59___ (give) a full picture of it, the production team ventured into mountains, forests, and remote workshops to find ___60___ very roots of Eastern perfumery（调香工艺）. By spotlighting industry standardization, clever branding and ___61___ (globe) reach, the documentary captures a fascinating transformation: how an ancient craft upgrades for modern consumers worldwide.

___62___ (produce) Zhang Bei describes the project as both a cultural and industrial expedition. And the ambition is huge: *Scents of China* is set to broadcast in over 180 ___63___ (country), using the universal language of scent to spark cross cultural connections. For anyone fascinated by niche perfumes, cultural heritage, or the evolution of traditional industries, this series ___64___ (promise) to be an eye-opening watch ___65___ encourages a new way of thinking about modern lifestyles.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 （满分 15 分）

班里有些同学课桌杂乱却觉得理所当然，也有人认为桌面整洁十分必要。你校英文报拟就此组织讨论。请你写一篇短文投稿，表达你的观点并说明理由。

注意：

（1）写作词数应为 80 个左右；

（2）请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

A Tidy Desk: A Necessity or Just a Preference?

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。

Mr. Watson ran the local bookshop when I was a child. Conveniently located on the high street, next to a café, it was on my way home from school. So, most afternoons, Mum would go for a coffee and leave me to browse the books in the shop under the watchful eye of Mr. Watson.

Mr. Watson's bookshop was one of those Aladdin's cave sort of places. Treasures piled high. I have so many fond memories of my after-school hours, tucked up on the bench by the window with a book.

The most exciting thing about Mr. Watson's bookshop was his story exchange policy. He had an agreement that if you brought him a story that you had written and he liked it, he would exchange it for a book of your choice from the shop. He would display these stories on their own special shelf on the wall by the counter and anyone could ask to read them.

From the time I was eight to when I was ten, I watched this collection grow steadily. I was proud to say that I was responsible for a good portion of these works. I enjoyed writing stories about anything and everything, and often I would illustrate them too. Mr. Watson would give specific feedback. I probably learned more about writing from him than from any teacher I had before or since.

Mr. Watson made me want to push myself more in my stories, especially adventure stories.

This blissful period of my childhood came to an end when I decided to really try and impress Mr. Watson. I had recently read an adventure novel and there was a passage in it that I liked so much that I lifted the whole thing and put it in my next story. There was no way Mr. Watson would ever spot this, or so I thought.

注意：

（1）续写词数应为 150 个左右；

（2）请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1: *As usual, I went into the shop after school.*

Paragraph 2: *That night I tore the pages into pieces and started over again.*